The School of Physical Education at West Virginia University: An Historical Perspective

1891-1999

By J. William Douglas
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Contents

Prologue .................................................................................................................................. ii
Introduction ............................................................................................................................... iv
Acknowledgments .................................................................................................................... vii
Disclaimer ................................................................................................................................ ix
Chapter 1  Early Years of the University, 1862-1897 ......................................................... 1
Chapter 2  New Century, A Growing University, 1897-1916 ................................. 7
Chapter 3  Period of Transition, 1916-1928 ................................................................. 13
Chapter 4  Physical Education Gains Stature in the University, 1928-1946 ...... 19
Chapter 5  New President (Stewart)- A New Dean, (Duncan)1946-1961 .......... 36
Chapter 6  New Names - New Programs, 1961-1977 .................................................. 51
Chapter 7  Attaining National Prominence, 1977-1992 ........................................... 75
Chapter 8  Preparation for a New Millennium, 1992-Present .............................. 97
Epilogue ................................................................................................................................ 113
Reference Citations ............................................................................................................... 115
Appendix A  Hall of Fame Inductees .............................................................................. 119
Appendix B  Visiting Committee Members .................................................................... 120
Appendix C  Faculty, School of Physical Education, 1891-1998 .......................... 122
Appendix D  University, Physical Education, and Athletic Administrators ........ 127
Appendix E  The University and Physical Education through the Years .............. 128
Appendix F  Names for Group Photographs ..................................................................... 133
Bibliography ......................................................................................................................... 134
Index ...................................................................................................................................... 136
About the Author .................................................................................................................. 157
"Organizations, like individuals, must be big enough to admit mistakes, smart enough to profit from them, and strong enough to correct them" – (Joanetta B. Cole, 1997). J. William Douglas should be applauded for his efforts in researching and writing the comprehensive history of the School of Physical Education at West Virginia University. The book is timely and represents a significant contribution to West Virginia University's history. Similarly, the book preserves the legacy of the faculty, staff, students, and alumni who laid the foundation for the School's academic success.

Readers will be struck by the author's ability to weave traditional historical research methodology with archival photographs and oral historical accounts as presented by the School's faculty, staff, alumni, and friends. A special thanks is extended to those who submitted archive material to assist with the completion of this project.


More than six thousand students have received undergraduate and graduate degrees from the School. The roll call of notable graduates includes Sara Cree, Albert C. "Whitey" Gwynne, Floyd "Ben" Schwartzwalder, Earl Anderson, Sam Mandich, Alfred Ware, Mary K. "Kacy" Wiedebusch, Fred Schaus, Horace Belmear, Clara Simon, Sam Huff, Robert DeProspero, Jerry West, Norman Harris, Margaret "Peggy" Bahnsen, Darwin Dennison, Booker T. Walton, Mike Compton, Kristen Quackenbush, and others who have distinguished themselves in their various professions. Many of the previously listed individuals have been inducted into the School's Hall of Fame and the University's Academy of Distinguished Alumni.

The national prestige of the School's faculty represents a cornerstone in the School's historical development. Under the mentorship of outstanding faculty such as Samuel "Doc Sam" Morris, Grace Griffin, Beatrice Hurst, John Semon, Charity White Beto, John G. Scherlacher, Frederick "Dutch" Holter, Wincie Ann Carruth, Kittie Blakemore, Mary Jane Pease, Everett Marcum, and others, students were encouraged to reach their full academic potential. The bond forged between the faculty and students was described as nurturing, loving, and respectful.

When we reflect on the occasion, it is important to note the field of physical education had its genesis in the belief that physical activity was associated with personal health and wellness. Adhering to this philosophy, in 1891 West Virginia University established the position Director of Athletics and Director of Physical Training. During the next forty years the School's curriculum changed dramatically, reflecting national trends in the philosophy and practice of physical education programs. Initially the curriculum reflected the German influence of gymnastics. This gave way to the Swedish and English influence with emphasis on both gymnastics and sports and games. A significant landmark in the life of the School was reached in 1961 when the name of the School was changed from School of Physical Education and Athletics to School of Physical and Health Education, Recreation and Safety. During his tenure as dean, Ray O. Duncan wrote a document titled "The Nature and Scope of Physical Education." Quoting from this document, "Physical education is a phase of education and should contribute to the overall objectives of education. The objectives of physical education point out the responsibilities in regard to meeting the total needs of children. Physical Education is concerned with the social and emotional development of children as well as their physical development." Thus, the School's organization changed to include health, recreation, and
safety. Its mission statement had a significant impact on the School's curriculum and administrative structure. In fact, the School's administrative structure, function, and mission better prepared students to meet the demands of the marketplace and enabled a curriculum to be developed based on faculty expertise tied to national trends in the field. Over the next thirty years (1961-1990), the School continued to experience changes in administrative structure, name, and discipline-specific academic programs (i.e., Sport Management, Sport Behavior, Athletic Training, and Exercise Physiology). Clearly these changes were a result of economical, political, cultural, and legislative mandates. Nonetheless, the School's administration and faculty remained committed to providing a quality educational experience for all students.

Looking toward the next century, the School must confront numerous challenges including but not limited to the recruitment and retention of quality undergraduate and graduate students, ongoing need to supplement the state-allocated budget, development of strategies to integrate technology into the curriculum, internationalization of the School's various academic programs, and ongoing need to seek extramural funding to support faculty teaching, service and research/scholarship activities. Finally, the School must strengthen its ties with the private sector, thus ensuring job placement for our students.

I am certain that the School's faculty, staff, students, and alumni are willing and able to meet the opportunities identified above. The School remains committed to maintaining its status as the State's flagship institution in the offering of academic degree programs.

We hope you will enjoy reading this book and will take time to reflect on those moments you cherished while at the University. I am certain that your professional or personal development was influenced by one or more of the School's faculty or staff members!

Dana D. Brooks

Dean, School of Physical Education
West Virginia University
This book is designed to examine the 107-year history of the School of Physical Education within the context of West Virginia University. It is a story of an autonomous academic unit that has grown and prospered from humble beginnings in 1891 to nationally recognized academic programs and faculty in 1998. It is a portrayal of the University's first graduate (Marmaduke Dent), the 100,000+ students who graduated from this land-grant university where they enhanced their intellectual understandings and prepared themselves for professional careers, the School's oldest living graduate (Sara Cree), and the 6000+ graduates of the School whose careers spanned a broad horizon including teaching and coaching, athletic training, sports management, sport behavior, municipal recreation, safety management, etc.

To assist in the writing of this manuscript, numerous graduates and friends of the School provided anecdotal information related to people and events that have shaped its history. While much of this information was too voluminous for inclusion, that which was pertinent has been integrated into this document. By including this information, a sense of not only the events of a particular era, but the attitudes of the respondents, was captured.

In 1867, just four years after West Virginia was granted statehood, a post-high school institution was awarded by the state legislators (some reluctantly) to Morgantown and was named West Virginia Agriculture College. The following year the name was changed to West Virginia University. Since the inception of the University, sectionalism and provincialism have hampered the progress of this land-grant institution. Initial evidence in support of this assertion was evidenced in the selection of Morgantown as the site for this institution. This was done through an elimination process. Moundsville got the prison; Weston, the mental hospital; Morgantown, the post-secondary educational institution; and, later, Charleston, the capital. From the onset political pressures impacted on the University. When the state political leadership passed from one party to the other (as it has the potential to do every two years), the University suffered or prospered (as the case might be). In 1869 the legislative political control changed, and the University received an insufficient budgetary appropriation. Two years later, with the other party now in control, the legislators appropriated the necessary funding. Similarly, in the early years, presidents were often terminated because of their political persuasion, e.g., John Rhey Thompson (1877-1881), a Republican during a Democratic state administration. Today, over 100 years later, the state politic continues to impact on the University as was evidenced when Governor Gaston Caperton decreed in 1991 that the basic science component of medical education would be transferred to Marshall University. Throughout the book, references are made to issues such as the aforementioned that are politically related.

Physical training (AKA physical education after 1928) and athletics had their genesis at the University in 1891. During the past 107 years, there has been a close relationship between these two closely related, but distinctly different, units. There have been numerous academic directors, deans, and department chairs that have had a profound impact on the School as well as the profession. Since 1937 there have been six academic deans. Two of the most notable were Deans Ray O. Duncan and Charles P. Yost. These men were nationally renowned for their services to professional organizations. More importantly, they had a profound impact on the School and its faculty. Similarly, there have been twelve athletic directors since 1891. Two of these, i.e., Directors Harry Stansbury and Robert N. "Red" Brown, provided the leadership necessary to establish a nationally competitive, comprehensive athletic program. Both in physical education and athletics, there have been controversies to be addressed and challenges to be met. The controversy created following the unexpected death of Dean Duncan in 1967 was a major concern to be addressed by the
new dean, i.e., Charles P. Yost, particularly since a segment of the faculty had supported Frederick J. Holter. In athletics there was considerable pressure brought upon Harry Stansbury in 1927 when he refused to obey a directive from the State Board of Education and the University's president (John Roscoe Turner) that the athletic program be enjoined with the West Virginia Intercollegiate Athletic Conference. Throughout this book efforts have been made to identify and discuss issues and challenges facing physical education and athletics and their respective administrators.

The initial core group of faculty was assembled in 1928 by the Director of Physical Training for Women (Grace Griffin), the Director of Athletics (Stansbury), and President Turner. Carl Schott was selected as the chairman of the newly created department, i.e., Department of Physical Education. The faculty consisted of Schott, Griffin, three Beas (Hurst, Thomas, and Hellenbrandt), Lloyd Jones, and Harry Samuel. Since then there have been 120 full-time faculty associated with the instructional program. Each of these individuals has been identified and their years on the faculty chronicled. Certain of these faculty members have been highlighted. There have been hundreds of athletic coaches associated with the athletic program. Each head coach has been recognized and their years of service chronicled. Two of these coaches spanned 40+ years on the staff, i.e., Ira E. Rogers and Arthur N. Smith.

Since a baccalaureate degree was approved in 1928 and the master's degree in 1937 in Physical Education, more than eight thousand students have enrolled in the many and diverse academic programs and six thousand have graduated. Those who have excelled and who, as a result of their accomplishments, have been recognized for honor by the University, the School, or their profession have been discussed.

Physical training and athletics were initially conducted in Commencement Hall (AKA Reynolds Hall) and at the Athletic Field. Subsequently, facilities for these two units expanded to include the Field House (AKA Stansbury Hall), Mountaineer Field (both old and new), Elizabeth Moore Hall, the "tin can" swimming pool in Mountainair, the Natatorium, and the Shell Building. Each facility has been described, some in great detail.

To enable the reader to appreciate Physical Education and its role within the University, this book has been divided into eight chapters with each covering a specific time period. The organization for the chapters generally includes segments on the presidents, Morgantown and the University, facilities, physical education, and athletics.

It was the intent of this book to focus on the history of physical education. Yet, from the very onset of my research, it became apparent that physical education and athletics were closely related. Anthony Chez, as an example, in 1906 was the Director of Physical Training; Director of Athletics; and football, basketball, and gymnastics coach. In 1937 the Department of Physical Education became the School of Physical Education and Athletics and remained as such until 1961. While the football and basketball coaching staff were no longer engaged in teaching after 1967, the remaining coaches as well as athletic trainers had teaching responsibilities until the mid-1980s. Today, there remain a number of faculty who teach and who have responsibilities to athletics as a coach or an athletic trainer. Additionally, the vast majority of the athletes, since the inception of a baccalaureate program in 1928, have been majors in Physical Education. Interestingly, under the administration of Dean Duncan, all men were strongly encouraged to be involved in varsity athletics and were rewarded for doing so by the School. At the time all Physical Education majors had to attain 15 extracurricular units per semester: six units were awarded for varsity athletic participation. Because of the close ties between the two units, the history of both was examined and reported.
This book has relied heavily on the scholarship of two recognized historical documents: The Monongalia Story by Earl L. Core and West Virginia University: Symbol of Unity by William T. Doherty and Festus P. Summers. Each provided valuable insights on individuals and events that had an impact on the heritage of the University as well as the Morgantown area.

In order for history to come alive, it is necessary to reference a person or an event within the context of two or more periods. As an example, when discussing a proposed football game between WVU and Marshall during the Great Depression (in Chapter 4), it was pointed out that this game did happen 66 years later. Such futuristic references in the book were done by using brackets, i.e., [...]..

This book is designed to be readable. Thus, it was not written with the academic rigor of a historical doctoral dissertation. Every effort was made, however, to seek primary sources including persons who possess direct contact information related to an event or circumstance and/or original historical material.

It is hoped that the underlying themes of each of the chapters and the historical content related to each will be informative to the reader. This, along with the use of center heads and sideheads, should enable the reader to better understand and follow the many and diverse activities in the life of the School. At the end of each chapter a synopsis is provided to recapture the events of the chapter and to introduce the subsequent chapter.

Unlike a fictitious mystery novel, this book does not present a plot and then proceed to resolution. Instead, this is the story of the School of Physical Education and the men and women who have contributed to it and prospered from it. The ultimate resolution to the School's history, however, remains to be discovered by the next (and future) generations who will be the School's providers, i.e., faculty, and consumers, i.e., students.
Since 1891 physical training/physical education at West Virginia University, i.e., department, division, and school, has made a significant contribution to the University and to the profession. For the past 42 years it has been my good fortune to have been a part of this organization as a student, alumnus, faculty member, department chairperson, and dean. During this period (and prior to it), I have been intrigued with those individuals and events that have contributed to our heritage. In 1990, as the School enjoyed its 100 years of existence, it seemed appropriate to have the history researched and reported. Unfortunately, the responsibilities of my dean’s position did not permit time for researching and writing; no faculty member possessed the inclination to accept this undertaking; and the School could not afford to engage a professional historian to do it (as some colleges had previously done). Years later it was pleasing to learn that Dean Dana Brooks shared my desire to have the School’s history written. When he asked me to consider undertaking this project, an affirmative response was immediately given. Thus, in March 1997, the project was initiated.

There are numerous people who have made possible the preparation of this book. To pay tribute to each would be impossible; to not recognize select individuals and groups who have contributed immeasurably to the School and to me would be an injustice.

To John Semon, my advisor and, later, colleague (who was my principal confidant and supporter) and Frederick J. Holter, the most intelligent man I knew as a student (who taught me it was better to admit you did not know than to attempt to bluff your way) – I am grateful.

To the faculty in the School who selected me as a department chairperson to replace John Semon in 1972 and who supported me later as dean for 13 years – I am thankful. A particular debt of gratitude is extended to the “young” faculty who were employed during my early years at the University and to those senior faculty who were not so young but who had young and invigorating ideas. Without these people, the School would have been a victim of “paradigm paralysis.”

To directors James W. Hartigan, Anthony Chez, and Carl Schott; deans Alden Thompson, G. Ott Romney, Ray O. Duncan, and Charles P. Yost; and other administrators, particularly, Lloyd Jones, Harry Samuel, Grace Griffin, Randolph Webster, Patrick Tork, John Semon, Thomas Sheehan, Robert Kurucz and Wincie Ann Carruth – the School is grateful for the leadership they provided.

To the administrators with whom I shared the School’s success and who “fought the battles” with me, specifically, my assistant/associate deans (Gene Corum and, later, Dana Brooks), my administrative assistants and office managers (Helen Waters and, later, Sharon Sisler), and the department chairpersons (Everett Marcum, Daniel Della-Giustina, Patricia Fehr, Carl Bahneman, William Alsop, and Kenard McPherson) – they were superior.

To the athletic directors (particularly Harry Stansbury, Roy “Legs” Hawley, Robert “Red” Brown, Leland Byrd, Richard Martin, Fred Schaus, and Edward Pastilong) – the School is fortunate to have had these administrators who believed in sharing common facilities and personnel.

To the University presidents (especially Irvin Stewart, James Harlow, Harry Hefflin, Gene Budig, Gordon Gee, Neil Bucklew, and David Hardesty) and provosts (Jay Barton, Robert Volle, Frank Franz, William Vehse, and Gerald Lang) – the School is grateful for the support they have provided.

To those of the 6000+ graduates of the School who have distinguished themselves by their professional endeavors and career successes – you have brought honor and recognition to the School, and we are justifiably proud. We are particularly proud of our oldest living graduate, Sara Cree, as well as the most distinguished
graduates (including Dr. Cree) who have been inducted into the School’s Hall of Fame or into the University’s Academy of Distinguished Alumni.

To the 75+ graduates and friends of the School who have volunteered their time to serve on the visiting committee — this has meant a great deal to Dean Dana Brooks and me. Furthermore, the 1000+ who have provided financial support to the School have enabled the faculty to continue to provide the quality education the graduates expect and the current students desire in spite of the dwindling state-appropriated funds. Without the volunteer assistance and the financial contributions, the School could not be the nationally prominent program that it is.

To the 52 graduates and friends of the School who shared their memories of the University and the School — your input provided valuable assistance. Thanks is specifically extended to Boris Bell ’48 (AKA Belpuliti, Alexandria, VA), Jane Hesse Drake ’35 (Washington, PA), Fred Coombs ’33 (State College, PA), and for their having traveled to Morgantown to share their memories with me. Pictures provided by Horace Belmear MS ’51 (Morgantown, WV) and Winona Vannoy ’64 (Kent, OH) were appreciated and were used in a related historical presentation of the School using slides. The morning spent with Gus Comuntzis reliving the past 70 years of the University was a particular pleasure.

To Linda Clites and Judy Vincie (secretaries in the School) who labored through my almost illegible handwriting to type the manuscript; to Nikki Gerrard (a work-study student) who assisted in the editing; to John Luchok and Betty Lemley Wiley who provided the copy editing; to Linda Hetrick (my personal secretary) who assisted in tracing the lineage of faculty; to Kevin Keys and Patrick Fischer, Sports Information Office, for providing athletics related photographs; and to William Bonsall, Leland Byrd, Richard Mull and Daniel Della-Giustina who critically read portions of the text — a deep sense of gratitude is extended. Last, the financial support and encouragement to write this book as well as the editorial assistance from Dean Dana Brooks (MS ’76, EdD ’79), whom I mentored to become the School’s dean, was appreciated.

To my wife (Karen Douglas), two children (William and Kathryn), two step-children (Sheley and Jack), my mother and deceased father, my brother David (’65) and sister Emily, and my grandsons (Ray Edward and John Douglas) and granddaughter (Erin Elizabeth) — they have given me the strength and encouragement to be a contributing member of the University’s faculty and my profession.

To Charles Peter “Pete” Yost (BS ’43, MS ’46), the School’s fifth dean and my mentor, colleague, and friend for 30+ years — his contributions to me, the School and University, and the profession are endless. Unfortunately, his health resulted in early retirement from the University and his being unable to stand for election for the ultimate professional service position, i.e., the AAHPERD presidency. My regret in losing the election for this office in 1990 was felt as much by “Pete” as myself. He had nominated me and encouraged me to “go for it.”

Last, my sincerest thanks are extended to the School for the most enjoyable and fascinating experience of my 38-year professional career. Researching and then writing the history of our School has been a labor of love. Hopefully, you will enjoy reading this history as much I enjoyed writing it.
For the past 50 years I have had a keen interest in West Virginia University and its physical education and athletic programs. Since 1956 I have been closely associated with the University as a student, varsity athlete, and alumnus and, since 1972, as a member of the faculty and/or administrative staff in the School of Physical Education. Thus, I am familiar with the people and events that have shaped the School's history.

Due to my close relationship with the University and involvement in the administration of the School, there is the possibility of a personal bias concerning people, issues, and events referenced in this book. Every effort was made to not libel West Virginia University, the School of Physical Education, and its faculty — past or present — in the dialogue presented.

A superficial coverage of athletics has been included because it was integrated with physical training/physical education from 1891-1967. Since the two programs continue to share common facilities and staff, it seemed appropriate to examine the history of athletics, particularly as impacted by students and faculty from the School of Physical Education. In no way, however, is the coverage of athletics intended to be a comprehensive, all-inclusive undertaking.

While every effort was made to obtain information from primary sources, this was not always possible (particularly 1891-1928). It is also possible that information provided by primary sources as well as certain secondary sources referenced throughout the manuscript might not have always been accurate.

Last, the inclusion of names and the description of events for inclusion in this manuscript was made unequivocally by me. Any errors of omission or commission are solely my responsibility, and for these my apologies are extended.

J. William Douglas
Professor, School of Physical Education
West Virginia University
By an enactment of the legislature of Virginia in 1814, the Monongalia Academy was created to educate boys and was located in Morgantown, a tiny town located on the western side of the mountains on the east side of the Monongahela River. Fourteen years later a permanent two-story building was erected at the northwest corner of Spruce and Walnut streets. In 1833, the Female Collegiate Institute, a companion school for girls, was established. This institution would later merge with Woodburn Female Seminary. By combining the academy and seminary and with assistance from the federal government, West Virginia University was created.

Morrill Act

After years of prodding by farmers, industrial workers, and professional educators, the United States Congress passed and President Abraham Lincoln signed, on July 2, 1862, amidst the Civil War, the Morrill Land Grant College Act. Public land (30,000 acres per congressman) was donated to each state to establish at least one college for the benefit of agriculture and mechanical arts. One year later (June 12, 1863) Lincoln approved the admittance of West Virginia to the war-torn Union. Arthur J. Boreman, the state’s first governor, the state’s two senators and three representatives, and other education-minded individuals sought to have the Morrill Act approved retroactively to bring a suitable college to their new state.

Selecting a Site

With the likelihood of federal money forthcoming, it was now the task of the state to raise money to acquire land and, when accomplished, to locate a site for a college. Governmental script land was acquired in Iowa and Minnesota which was later sold for $79,000. This money was invested until the time a college could be constructed. Since an agricultural college was envisioned, it was only natural that small agrarian villages, such as Bethany, Harrisville, Spencer, Point Pleasant and Morgantown, would be considered. Since Weston had a mental hospital, Moundsville had the state penitentiary, Martinsburg was in the center of a territorial battle between Virginia and West Virginia, and the larger towns such as Charleston, Clarksburg, Parkersburg, and Wheeling were seeking the state capital, the West Virginia legislature voted, in 1867, to locate a post-high school educational institution in Morgantown. It was to be known as the West Virginia Agricultural College. Two years later Charleston was awarded the state capital.

Locating a college in Morgantown resulted from a political accommodation between and among the legislators – both north and south – and Republicans and Democrats. Squabbling over the location would continue for years [even to the present]. To entice the politicians to select Morgantown, the trustees of both the Monongalia Academy and the Woodburn Female Seminary gave their buildings, grounds, and properties to the state (contingent upon Morgantown becoming the permanent site for the proposed college). While students awaited the construction of the first building [which would later be named University Hall], classes were held in Woodburn Seminary, a site immediately adjacent to the west of the construction site [located where Woodburn Hall now stands]. Woodburn Seminary was a popular school for young ladies. The principal and chief owner of Woodburn Seminary in 1867 was Mrs. Elizabeth Moore. [Six decades later a facility was constructed to serve town women as a lounge and to provide a gymnasium and swimming pool for physical education classes, intramurals, and other related activities. It was appropriately named in honor of this educational pioneer, i.e., Elizabeth Moore Hall.]
Presidents

A Board of Visitors was established for the college in 1867 by unanimous vote. Shortly thereafter they elected Alexander Martin, a Methodist minister and educator, as the president. Martin, believing strongly that the college should educate men and women for more than agricultural and mechanical pursuits, campaigned to eliminate agriculture from the institution's title. On December 4, 1868, the institution was renamed West Virginia University.

President Martin developed a much-needed building plan. In 1870 University Hall [later to be named Martin Hall] was dedicated. [This building is today the oldest building on campus.] Additional construction included, in 1873, the Armory [located where the mast of the USS West Virginia now stands] and, in 1876, New Hall on the site where Woodburn Seminary once stood. New Hall would be renamed University Building in 1878 and Woodburn Hall in 1902. Amidst political pressure (when the Democrats relinquished power), Confederate faculty nuances, and religious pressure, Martin resigned in 1875.

Between 1875 and 1891 there were three presidents: John Rhay Thompson (1877-1881), William Lyne Wilson (1882-1883), and Eli Marsh Turner (1885-1893). Each had to deal with negative opinions of the University as expressed by editors of state newspapers; the continuous shifts of political power in the legislature; a growing faculty with constant unrest among its members over freedom of instruction, low salaries, and religious persecution; southern West Virginia's dislike of the University; an increase of students (from 24 in 1867 to 238 in 1891) including the admittance of women in 1889 (amidst cries of coeducation being contrary to the University's founding principles); and students imbibing alcohol at Morgantown's six licensed bars.

Turner, the University's fourth president, was a native West Virginian (from Harrison County), a graduate from Monongalia Academy, and, later, a graduate of Princeton University (1868). During his eight-year tenure, he developed an aggressive building program (including Science Hall in 1893 and Mechanical Hall one year later), increased enrollment, established coeducation, and created schools of biology and engineering. His dictatorial behavior, however, caused him to lose the trust of the faculty as well as the Board of Regents. Thus, he was forced by the Board of Regents to resign in July 1893. Professor L.C. White, a native geologist, refused to accept professor emeritus status and stated, "I do not desire to become even nominally connected with a school whose official head is personally unfriendly to me."

Turner was succeeded by an acting president, Powell B. Reynolds, a professor of metaphysics. Reynolds set out to transform the University by changing it from the quarter to the semester system, providing faculty committees for establishing curricula and admission requirements, and continuing the building program.

Students

The first class of male students (six at the college level and 118 in the preparatory department that prepared students for college) enrolled in September 1867. They were caught in the midst of the battle between the pro-north and pro-south sympathizers. The University was described as a Yankee, Republican, Methodist institution of learning. The students resided in College Hall (old Woodburn Seminary), the first dormitory capable of housing 30 students. They lived there under the supervision of the president and the faculty. In January 1873, this dormitory burned to the ground. Tuition per term was $8.00 and board and room $3.50 per week. Needy students could perform manual labor on the grounds of the University. Ministerial students received free tuition. Students were expected to abide by strict regulations. Class attendance was mandatory; failure to attend regularly could result in dismissal. The use of alcohol, tobacco, and profanity was prohibited as were
gambling, dancing, and carrying a concealed weapon. A popular activity on campus was playing baseball, a game that had become popular since its founding in New York in the late 1840s and, especially, during and after the Civil War. The University's first baseball team, Woodburn Baseball Club, was organized in 1868.

Marmaduke Herbert Dent (a Grafton native) was the first and only graduate of the Class of 1870. Three years later he received the first Master's degree. It was not until 1889, when the Morgantown Female Seminary (located at the corner of High and Foundry streets) was destroyed by fire, that women were admitted to the University. There were ten women enrolled in 1889. Two years later Harriet E. Lyon, an honor student, was the first female to graduate. Having earned perfect marks, she was ranked first academically in the class. By 1893 the University had an enrollment of 224 men and 20 women. Of this number, 85 students were permanent residents of Monongalia County.

Around the University/Morgantown

The academic year was divided into quarters with classes beginning the second week of September and ending with commencement at the end of the second week of June. By the end of the century, the campus consisted of 25 acres as well as a 100-acre Agricultural Experimental Station on a farm obtained from the Swisher Family for $3,900. This farm was located on the Cheat River Road, one mile from the University. The buildings on campus consisted of Martin Hall, University Hall [Woodburn], Science Hall [Chitwood], Commerce Hall [Reynolds], Mechanical Hall, and the Agricultural Experiment Station. Morgantown, a beautiful town of 3,500, enjoyed the modern conveniences of natural gas, water, electricity, and local and long-distance telephone service. The town was accessible by train, boat, or stagecoach.

The Monticola was published for the first time in 1896; the Athenaeum followed, on November 8, 1887. By 1896 there were four fraternities including Delta Tau Delta (the oldest fraternity, having been chartered at the Monongalia Academy in 1861), Phi Sigma Kappa, Phi Kappa Psi, and Sigma Chi. The cadet corps had 70 cadets enrolled. Campus pranks were commonplace, e.g., the chapel bell disappeared. The Military Ball was popular among the students. Hazing of freshmen was prevalent throughout the year [a practice that continued until prohibited in the 1960s].

Morgantown was beginning to show signs of growth. A wide variety of new ethnic groups came to town, including Italians, Greeks, Hungarians, Czechs, Slovaks, and Poles. “A multitude of strange tongues began to be heard on the streets.” The people would be principally employed in the glass factories and coal mines.

Development of Physical Training

In 1895 James Lincoln Good knight, a Presbyterian minister and Republican, became the University's fifth president. He immediately began reorganizing the University with a plan to decentralize the faculty into colleges, schools, and departments. Of particular note was his intent to create a Department of Physical Training. He believed all students needed physical development. With few teacher training programs throughout the nation and, consequently, few professionally trained physical educators, medical doctors were appointed at institutions such as Springfield, Harvard, Yale, Oberlin, and West Virginia to direct the physical education work. Thus, James William Harrigan, M.D., a graduate of the University of Wooster Medical College, and a Professor of Biology, was appointed the University's first Director of Athletics and Director of Physical Training. Interestingly, he was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Physical Education [a precursor to the present American Alliance for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, and Dance], and he authored a professional publication titled Anatomy,

James William Harrigan, M.D.
Physiology and Hygiene. He provided the administrative leadership for a physical training program that was required of all male students during their first two years. Those students who were members of the Cadet Corps were, however, excused. For women, physical training was an elective. Students received 1/3 of a credit per term to be applicable toward a degree. Activities during the first year consisted of light gymnastics, movement to music, free gymnastics, ball work, marching, and calisthenics. The second year activities included dumbbell exercises, vaulting and jumping, club swinging, chest machine work, ladder exercise, horizontal and parallel bars, fencing, and boxing. These activities were patterned in keeping with the Swedish gymnastic system incorporated in physical training programs at Springfield, Yale, Harvard, and Oberlin.

Physical Training/Athletic Facilities

Commencement Hall [later known as Reynolds Hall and located on the current site of the Mountainlair], a two-story building, contained a gymnasium located on the first floor and an auditorium/chapel upstairs. The gymnasium was well lighted and ventilated, could be heated during the winter, had a high ceiling, was equipped with modern-day apparatus, and had a plunge and shower bath. It was open for the use of students every day except Sunday. Since men and women did not customarily train together, certain hours were reserved for female students. The athletic field [the present site of the Mountainlair Plaza], adjoining Commencement Hall to the east, was well suited to outdoor sports. The Armory, built in 1873 [where the mast of the USS West Virginia now stands in front of Oglebay Hall], served the cadet corps as well as physical training classes. Equipment in the physical training facilities consisted of Indian clubs, dumbbells, wands, horizontal and parallel bars, rowing machines, striking bags, horse, manometer, and a basketball goal. Tennis courts with a clay surface were located opposite Grant Avenue [where Mountaineer Field and later, the Business & Economics Building would be located] and on Observatory Hill [where Woman's Hall, later to be named Stalnaker Hall, would be located].

Athletics

By 1890 intercollegiate sports for men were entrenched on most campuses in the East. The following year football began at the University when Billy Myers (a student who was later elected manager) and Ed Boyd (who later was elected captain) gathered together a small group of eleven players to form a football team. The players raised $160 to purchase a football, a rule book, 11 canvas jackets (to be used as jerseys with "WV" sewn on the front), canvas pants and shin guards, toboggans (stocking hats), and stockings. Players who could afford to do so purchased sweaters, shoes, and nose and teeth protectors. Additional finances for this first team came from profits of a Shakespearean play, Richard III. Interestingly, only one of the players had previously seen a football game; the ball used was a rugby football; and the scoring system included four points for a touchdown and two points for an extra point.

The first coach, Frederick Lincoln Emery, a professor of mechanics and mathematics, was appointed by President Turner. Emery had previously played at Yale and was eager to start a team. Thus, he accepted his assignment without extra pay in 1891. The team (known as the Snakes) used a semi-flat area called the "baseball grounds" in South Morgantown at an area that would become the Baltimore & Ohio Freight Depot [where Hill's Used Furniture warehouse was most recently located — until 1991 when it was torn down as a part of the South University Avenue project of Morgantown's Vision 2000].
Manager Myers challenged Washington & Jefferson to a game in Morgantown in late November 1891. On game day the WVU supporters arrived in gold and blue decorated carriages, wore gold and blue badges, and brought food and beverages. [Arguably, this was the beginning of tailgating at WVU.] A local band provided music prior to the game. Some 250 spectators watched as W & J defeated the rookie football team by 72-0 in the first football game ever played in the state. Notable members of the University team on this historic occasion were George M. Ford, who later started football at Concord College and Marshall College and, ultimately, became the state’s Superintendent of Schools; Andrew Price, later a noted historian and editor; and Manager Billy Myers, later a successful lawyer.

Due to the lack of monies and University commitment, a team was not fielded in 1892. By July of the following year, however, student interest was gaining in momentum both on the campus as well as throughout the East. Thus, a team led by Robert Ramsey (the student manager) with 25 players was formed, and they won games at Mt. Pleasant (PA) – for the first football victory – and Uniontown (PA). They were, as in 1891, humiliated by W & J.

It was not until 1895 that the team compiled a winning record (5-1). Significant among their wins was the inaugural meeting with Western University of Pennsylvania [now University of Pittsburgh]. It is interesting to note that Central University of Kentucky [later known as the University of Kentucky] canceled a game scheduled in Huntington after they learned of the University’s resounding defeat of Washington and Lee by a score of 28-0. One of the notable University players was left tackle Fielding “Hurry Up” Yost, who later enjoyed considerable success at the University of Michigan as the football coach (1901-25) and athletic director (1921-41). The secret to the success of the team was “they got down to hard practice. A liberal subscription enabled them to get many much-needed supplies, and, after hard work, a coach (Harry McCrory) was obtained.”

In 1896 Thomas (Doggy) Trenchard, an All-American at Princeton (1893), became the University’s first coach with noteworthy prior football experience. He was contracted to receive $100 per game played. Thus, he scheduled 12 games including two away games on the same day. He sent one team to Youngstown (OH) and another to the Pittsburgh Athletic Club. In part, this was to increase his salary and, as important, to increase the dwindling coffers in the football program.

In keeping with the nation’s love for the sport of baseball and its becoming “the national game,” the University’s program, initiated in 1868, began to develop. By 1892 the team played annual games with Waynesburg and Washington and Jefferson colleges as well as nearby independent clubs. The 1895 team was led by lefthander Jake Hewett and catcher Bruce Sterling (captain). The team finished the season with a 4-1 record. The only blemish was a 4-2 loss to Bethany in a game played at Fairmont. Two weeks later these teams played again in Morgantown, and the University prevailed 12-6. The 1896 varsity team was led by captain C. B. Harding. In addition to the varsity, each of the four classes had baseball teams.

**Control of Athletics**

Athletic programs initially (during President Goodnight’s administration) were under the control of a triumvirate including the President, the Commandant of the Cadet Corps, and the Director of Athletics (Hartigan). As the student-led athletic groups began to gain prominence, the students took exception to the control being vested in the hands of these three people. Thus, in 1893 an Athletic Association was formed primarily to promote football and to generate funds to support the football program. By 1897 this organization was seriously in debt, and it was difficult to keep coaches. In an effort to appropriately oversee this growing athletic program, the Athletic Association was abolished and a faculty committee on athletics was
formed. Students who represented the University were thereafter required to conform to the rules established by the faculty committee, including the maintenance of satisfactory academic progress. Failure to do so would result in not being permitted to participate.11

Synopsis: 1862 - 1897

From an academy for boys and a seminary for girls, the University began. With the passage of federal legislation, West Virginia received land which would ultimately be sold with the profits used to create a college in a quaint little river town in the northern part of this new state. Its first building would, years later, be named Martin Hall, in honor of the University's first president. The first graduate (in 1870) later became a judge of the West Virginia Court of Appeals.

A structured athletic program was initiated, 24 years after the institution began, with the formation of football and baseball teams. Shortly thereafter a Department of Physical Training was formed with a Biology professor as its first director. He also served as the first director of the athletic program.

From the humble beginnings of a new state and a university with five presidents during a 30-year period, the faculty of this land-grant institution looked forward to a new century with the expectancy for stability and growth. Similarly, the physical training and athletic units that began at the end of this period anticipated programmatic growth and stability among their respective staffs as they entered the 20th century.
Jerome H. Raymond, at 28, the youngest person to be named president of the University, was the first non-ministerial type. Upon arriving in Morgantown in 1897 from the University of Wisconsin, he immediately sought to change the University. He initiated a summer session (new to the University and relatively new to the nation), correspondence work, and an elective system of course work. He provided admittance of women into the Preparatory Department as well as into professional schools. In addition to academic changes, he initiated plans to increase the facilities, including the addition of Mechanical Hall (to replace the original Mechanical Hall that burned in 1899), a new Armory, and a library [now Stewart Hall].

President Raymond was perceived by students and faculty as puritanical due to his opposition to night dances in the gymnasium and the use of tobacco by faculty. Faculty who questioned the president were identified for dismissal. This included Director (of Physical Training/Athletics) Hartigan. By 1901, as a result of problems on the campus, the legislature recommended Raymond’s dismissal, and in March he resigned. His accomplishments included a coeducation student body, correspondence courses, plans for the development of facilities, the creation of the Schools of Music and Medicine, and the further development of the Department of Physical Training.

To succeed Raymond, the Board selected Daniel B. Purinton, an 1873 graduate, former vice president, and professor at the University. Previously, he had served as president of Denison University. His immediate task was to resolve the financial dilemma and faculty unrest resulting from Raymond's presidency. Additionally, his administration sought to increase academic standards for students.

During Purinton's tenure the University’s building program was enhanced by the completion in 1902 of the north wing of Woodburn Hall (formerly University Hall), the Library [now Stewart Hall], Mechanical Hall at the southeast end of the Athletic Field [across from the present-day Chemistry Research Laboratory], and the new Armory at the east end of the Athletic Field on High Street [across from present-day Daisman Hall or Jimmy's Campus Lunch – prior to the construction of Daisman Hall]. Mechanical Hall and the Armory faced the Athletic Field; the Library faced Front Street [the present-day University Avenue]. The president’s home [now, appropriately, Purinton House], located across from the Library, was completed in 1905 and occupied by President Purinton. The third story of Science Hall was completed in 1909, and the south wing of Woodburn in 1911.

As economic pressure within the University increased, faculty became discontent with President Purinton’s “parsimonious ways of doing things.” Thus, with faculty support dwindling, he resigned in 1911, and Thomas E. Hodges was immediately appointed the eighth president. He was inaugurated in November at an auspicious occasion that included William Howard Taft, President of the United States. Hodges's tenure as president was short-lived, in part due to his having failed to improve and increase campus buildings, having usurped faculty authority, and not providing winning football teams. [In spite of his short tenure as president, a building was later named in his honor, i.e., Hodges Hall, housing math and physics.]

Around the University/Morgantown

At the turn of the century, Morgantown was growing. The main downtown streets had been paved in preparation for the first automobile, which arrived in 1902. Transportation throughout the city was provided by trolley. High Street had numerous stores to serve the needs of a growing community. On campus, fraternities and sororities offered social entertainment for the students. The craze among students was dancing the tango, an activity often viewed as disgusting by some of the citizens of Morgantown. To minimize citizenry disgust, the students agreed to limit dancing to campus buildings under the supervision of the University’s Social Com-
mittee. Smoking tobacco was popular among the men (as “ladies” would/should not engage in such activity). Students (especially men) were prone to engage in frivolous activities, e.g., tobacco spitting contests and drinking. In 1912 a chapter of Phi Beta Kappa was organized on the campus to recognize academic excellence among the student body. Evidence of the academic accomplishments of the students occurred in 1915 when three (Edmond David Stewart, Rex Hersey, and Paul Fulcher) successfully passed the Rhodes Scholarship examination. A mock honorary, Fi Battar Kappar, was organized in 1914 to recognize men on the campus for their service involvement. [This organization — whose members wore caps and robes and carried paddles to use on initiates at paddling sessions — remained active until 1971, when it was banned from the campus as a result of an obscene banner at the Penn State football game.]

**Early Physical Education**

Beginning in the late 1880s teacher training programs in physical education began throughout the nation. Such a program was offered in 1886 by William G. Anderson, the first president of the American Association for the Advancement of Physical Education [now known as the American Alliance for Health, Physical Education, Recreation, and Dance], at the Chautauqua Summer School for Physical Education. Similar programs were being offered at the Hemenway Gymnasium at Harvard University, at Columbia University, and at Oberlin College.

While the University had a Physical Training program since 1891, it was not until 1899 that the importance of having a graduate of a physical education teacher training program to direct its curriculum was recognized. Thus, Hartigan was replaced by Benjamin G. Printz, a graduate of the Hemenway Gymnasium who came here from Wittenberg College, where he had been the Director of Gymnasium and Instructor in Physical Training. Printz, influenced by the Swedish gymnastic system at Harvard, incorporated this system into the physical training curriculum. Students completed this two-year regimen by engaging in individual body building, apparatus work (including club swinging, parallel bars, vaulting, and horizontal bars), boxing and fencing. After four years, Printz left and was replaced by the Chezes.

**Chez Family**

Anthony W. Chez, a graduate of Oberlin College (1899) and Chautauqua (1903), came to the University in 1904. Previously, he had been Director of Gymnasium and athletic coach at Wabash College and De Pauw University and the Director of Physical Culture and athletic coach at the University of Cincinnati. He became the first full-time coach, the Director of Athletics, and the Director of Physical Training. Chez’s wife, Louise Chez, also a graduate of Chautauqua, became the first female faculty member and the Assistant Director of Physical Training with responsibility for women’s gymnastics.

**Other Physical Training Faculty**

Following Chez’s retirement in 1912, there were numerous short-term directors including William P. Edmonds (1912-13), Edwin R. Sweetland (1913-14), and George E. Pyle (1914-17). Louise Chez was replaced by Bertha Oliver, Instructor in Home Economics and Director of Physical Training for Women. While Oliver’s principal interest was home economics, she taught gymnastics courses and administered the women’s physical training service program.

**Curriculum**

For men the curriculum consisted of individual body building, apparatus work (including parallel bars, vaulting, and horizontal bar), boxing, and fencing; for women, Swedish gymnastics (with wands, Indian clubs, and dumbbells), basketball,
and field hockey. In 1910 the physical training curriculum was reorganized. For men this included the addition of courses in gymnastics, practical hygiene, anthropometry, general athletic training, and construction of equipment. Two years later the theory and practice of basketball was added. For women the curriculum included tennis, field hockey, volleyball, basketball, Swedish gymnastics, personal hygiene, elementary anatomy, pelvic anatomy, applied anatomy, and first aid. In 1912 a course entitled Physical Education in the Elementary and Secondary Schools was added. Ten years later a timely course titled Teaching Physical Education was initiated.

Inasmuch as physical education had begun to be taught in the schools in West Virginia and students were employed at summer camps, this two-semester course, designed to meet the needs of prospective teachers, professional instructors, and assistants for summer camp, was most appropriate.

**Physical Training/Athletic Facilities**

Facilities for physical training and athletics during the first 25 years (1891-1916) were adequate for this period. They consisted of three indoor facilities (Commencement Hall, Ark, and Armory), Athletic Field, Falling Run Loop, and tennis courts at two locations. Additionally, while not the property of the University, there was a golf course on Brewer Hill [now the Coliseum area]. Last, the Monongahela River was the site for crew and other aquatic-related activities.

The first floor (sub-ground level) of Commencement Hall provided a facility suitable for physical training activities. It was furnished with complete anthropometric equipment, baths, dressing rooms for athletics as well as physical training classes, and various kinds of apparatus usually found in a modern gymnasium. Additionally, there were two one-wall handball courts that were also used for volleyball and women's basketball. [Years later this site became the location for the varsity boxing team to practice.]

The Ark, an improvised frame structure for basketball [located just to the north of today's Stansbury Hall] was built in 1915. This facility [the first legitimate basketball facility] ran east to west with the western end near the Monongahela River's edge and the eastern end next to Beechurst Avenue. The interior contained improvised bleachers on both sides of the playing area. In the early 1920s two young Morgantown (Seneca) lads (Gus Comuntzis, later a Morgantown restaurateur, and Earl Anderson, later a 1940 graduate of the School and a four-star General in the U.S. Marine Corps) would climb along the rafters above the Ark’s playing floor to watch basketball games.

Located in the center of the campus, the Athletic Field was the site for Mountaineer football and baseball, physical training/education classes, and recreation/intramural sports. The field was surrounded by the Library [now Stewart Hall] at the southwest corner, Commencement Hall and the Cafeteria on the west side [now Mountainair], Mechanical Hall [now the Mountainair Parking Garage across from the Chemistry Research Laboratory], the recreation building on the south side [across from the Chemistry Building, now Clark Hall], the Armory [now also the Mountainair Parking Garage across from Daisman Hall] at the east end, and a grassed bank that went upward from the playing field to Maiden Lane on the north side.
In 1902 the University received a $1,000 donation to be used to construct a grandstand for football games. Spectators could sit on these wooden bleachers on both sides of the playing field. For baseball, temporary bleachers were erected behind home plate at the southwest corner. On sunny afternoons, spectators also sat on the bank just below Maiden Lane. All balls hit on the bank were in play. Thus, the outfielders had to make their way through the spectators sitting on the bank in pursuit of a fly ball hit toward Maiden Lane. Due to buildings surrounding the field, there was little playable foul territory. Foul balls were, however, frequently hit over these buildings and were sought by local youngsters for their personal use (assuming, of course, that they could outrun the legitimate ball chasers).

The Armory, built of brick and faced with stone and located at the east end of the Athletic Field [at the present southeast corner of the Mountainair Plaza], housed the Cadet Corps. It was also used for basketball from 1904 to 1909. The gymnasium component was hardly worthy of being called such, inasmuch as the basketball floor was too small. In later years the power of baseball players, who hit from the left side of the plate, would be gauged by their ability to hit the ball over the Armory. Varsity baseballer Herbert “Babe” Barna, in the 1930s, allegedly did so frequently.

The play field, a small lot (9/10 acre) located south of the Chemistry Building [now the site of the Library], was used for physical education classes. Tennis courts were located at the south end of Grant Avenue and on Observatory Hill.

Athletics

During the presidencies of Raymond and Purinton, there was considerable disappointment in athletics despite the efforts to initiate varsity sports in football, basketball, baseball, track, tennis, gymnastics, and rifle. Ultimately, the lack of expected success, especially in football, was a contributing factor leading to the resignation of President Purinton.

In 1904 the need for an athletic organization was again recognized. Anthony Chez was approved as the University’s third athletic director. It was not, however, until two years later that the University became a member of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association of Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia. In 1912 William P. Edmonds succeeded Chez and served one year as director. By 1913 athletics came under the total control of the Athletic Board, comprising the Director of Athletics, two University faculty, two alumni of the University, and two students. Questions relating to eligibility of candidates for University athletic teams were addressed by the faculty. In 1914 George E. Pyle, the University’s sixth Director of Athletics, replaced Edwin R. Sweetland.

Football

The early years of football were described by Tony Constantine, longtime sports writer with the Morgantown Post, as a period of triumph, tragedy, and turmoil. By 1897, with no monies to pay a coach, Trenchard left and was replaced by George Kriks, a member of the team and the previous year’s captain. This team’s schedule included three games in three days, playing against Washington and Lee in Charleston, Ohio University in Athens, and Ohio State in Parkersburg.

Financial hardships continued to plague the team during the ensuing years. Victories were many, e.g., seven wins in 1902 and eight wins in 1909. These wins were,
however, overshadowed by rough and dangerous play, brutality, injuries, and fatalities. Such play was consistent throughout the nation. Thus, United States President Theodore Roosevelt, an avid sports fan, with the concurrence of Walter Camp (the father of American football and the chair of the football rules committee), pressured college presidents to take action to “clean up” college football. This resulted in the formation, in 1906, of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association of the United States [renamed the National Collegiate Athletic Association in 1910] for the specific purpose of reforming the game. In spite of efforts to clean up the sport, Rudolph Munk, the University’s outstanding quarterback and halfback, sustained an unsportsmanlike blow to the head resulting in a fatal brain hemorrhage in the 1910 Bethany College game. His tragic death took its toll on the team, and the season ended with the remaining games canceled.

Turmoil continued in football. This resulted in President Hodges terminating the employment of William P. Edmonds (Physical Training Director, Director of Athletics, and football coach) in 1913 after the second straight loss to West Virginia Wesleyan. The star quarterback on the Wesleyan team was Harry Stansbury [who would later become the University’s Director of Athletics]. Edmond’s successor, Edwin R. Sweetland, likewise could not produce a winning team. Thus, he was replaced in 1914 by Sol Metzger, a former “Coach of the Year” at the University of Pennsylvania. While his team lost its first game of the season to Wesleyan, Metzger’s presence heralded a new era in football. The 1915 team, led by Captain Mike Leatherwood, Jasper Colebank [later of Fairmont State College renown], and Clay B. Hite [later the head coach of all sports at Washington-Irving High School in Clarksburg, WV], ended the season at 5-2-1.

Baseball

As baseball became the national sport, it likewise grew on the University campus. In 1901 the team claimed the college championship of Ohio, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania. They lost but two games to college teams and one to professionals. Interestingly, B.G. Printz, the Director of Physical Training and Director of Athletics in 1899, was a pitcher/middle fielder on the 1899-1900 teams. By 1902 there were 43 games scheduled, with lengthy road trips for “abroad games” (away games) to New Haven (CT), Columbus (OH), and Madison (WI). [One can only imagine the time the baseball team was away from classes and wonder how the student athletes were able to maintain the expected scholastic standing.] Baseball continued its popularity throughout this period with winning records, e.g. 24-5 in 1908 and 19-6-3 in 1915.

Other Sports

During this period other sports began. Track (1898), tennis (1901), basketball (1904), gymnastics (1906), and rifle (1912) provided activities for men on the campus. Gymnastics, under the direction of Anthony Chez, conducted exhibitions in the Swedish tradition. Rifle won seven and lost four in 1914-15 while competing both on campus as well as against high schools throughout northern West Virginia. Track activities were held throughout the tri-state area. From 1911 to 1915 the trackmen held records equal to any team in the country. Tennis, coached by Director Pyle in 1915, won the state title over West Virginia Wesleyan.

Basketball began in 1904 with Anthony Chez (the football coach) as the coach. The games were initially played in the basement of Commencement Hall [later to be named Reynolds Hall] and, later, in the Armory. Chez had learned the game from its founder (James Naismith) while a student at Springfield College. After one year John A. Purinton (who had been an undergraduate transfer student at the University from Denison College in Ohio, where he had played the game) assumed the
coaching for three seasons and had a 15-21 record. Following the 1908-09 season, with a student (James Jenkins) as coach, the program was disbanded due to an inadequate facility and insufficient funds.

In 1915 the basketball program was revived in its new facility (Ark), and the varsity team ended the season with an 11-9 record. The team, coached by Pyle, consisted of ten men on the varsity and ten men on the reserves. The state championship that year went to West Virginia Wesleyan, but not until the Methodists defeated the University’s team in three hard-fought games. The University was at a distinct disadvantage in the Wesleyan games due to three varsity players being disqualified for academic deficiencies. After three winning seasons, Pyle resigned to enter the armed forces during World War I.

Athletics: Women

In November 1907, Louise Chez organized a women’s basketball team to play in the gymnasium in Commencement Hall. They were not, however, permitted to participate in intercollegiate basketball nor were they permitted to play in public. She was afraid that competitive basketball would be injurious to the girls. She preferred instead that they engage in gymnastics.

Synopsis: 1897 - 1916

At the beginning of a new century there were many changes to the University. New buildings were added; old ones were enlarged; and the streets surrounding the campus were renamed. While students engaged in frivolous activities such as dancing the tango, drinking, smoking and chewing tobacco, they also were concerned about academics. Physical training assumed new emphasis as a result of faculty, graduates of physical education teacher training curricula, implementing courses in sport activities as well as in pedagogy. Athletics, too, changed as basketball, track, tennis, gymnastics, and rifle were added and football and baseball expanded. By the end of this period, the University was on the verge of transition from a small college-like institution to a much larger, fully comprehensive institution.
In July 1916, Frank B. Trotter, Dean of Arts and Science, assumed the presidency. Many felt this former University professor of Latin would be only a figurehead leader. Yet, he occupied the position for 12 years, longer than any of his predecessors [or successors, except for President Irvin Stewart 30 years later, who also served 12 years]. During this period the University was in a transitional state, as it was coming into line with the original objectives of the Morrill Act, and it was placed under the aegis of the state Board of Education. This control would remain until April 14, 1927, when the state legislature passed a bill enabling the University to have its own governing body, the Board of Governors. An agricultural building (Oglebay Hall) was constructed in 1918 as well as an addition to Mechanical Hall. Additionally, a women’s dormitory [Woman’s Hall, now Stalnaker Hall] was built overlooking the Athletic Field, and the Medical Building was built on a plot of land fronting on Beechurst Avenue [directly across from where the Field House, now Stansbury Hall, would later be constructed]. The University thus enhanced its agricultural and engineering missions and became a comprehensive university.

As presidents before [and virtually everyone thereafter], Trotter had to defend the location of the University in a city often judged by those people residing in southern West Virginia as being inconvenient to the rest of the state. While certain southern politicians argued for relocation, the state newspapers (Charleston Gazette, Wheeling Intelligencer, Morgantown Post-Chronicle, Parkersburg Sentinel, and the Huntington Herald-Dispatch) supported its Morgantown location. Thus, the issue of relocation was temporarily put to rest. By 1925, with Monongalia County legislators’ approval of Charleston’s retaining the state capital, Morgantown’s retention of the state university was assured.

President Trotter launched a million-dollar building program in the early 1920s with the Law Building (occupied in 1923). [This facility, later to become Colson Hall in honor of Clyde L. Colson, Dean of Law and Acting President, was renovated in 1979 to house the West Virginia and Regional History Collection.] Additional facilities completed during Trotter’s tenure included a cafeteria (1924), Chemistry Building (1925), Elizabeth Moore Hall (1928), and two athletic facilities, i.e., Mountaineer Field (1924) and the Field House (1929).

Morgantown: A Growing Community

In 1920, the Morgantown area had a population of approximately 20,000. It was increasingly becoming an industrial center for north central West Virginia, although a good portion of the downtown area (including the Strand Theater) was destroyed by fire on April 14, 1927. Mining, particularly in the Scotts Run area, the sheet and tin plate company in Sabratan, and the glass factories in Seneca were the large employers. The University was then [and is now] the largest employer. By 1923 there were all-weather roads from Morgantown to Fairmont and to Uniontown (PA), and in 1927 a paved road was opened to Waynesburg (PA).

Around the University

The outbreak of World War I had a significant impact on the University. Enrollment dropped from 2,788 in 1916-17 to 1,613 two years later. During the war the University made numerous contributions in support of national defense. The Student Army Training Corps (SATC), created for academic as well as vocational training purposes, offered the Reserve Officers Training Corps. Many faculty and staff, along with students, enlisted in the Armed Forces or volunteered for the Red Cross and other war-related organizations.

Following the war the veterans returned to the campus to join with the younger students. By 1923 students were dancing the radical “Charleston” late at night at local taverns, drinking illicit liquor, smoking cigarettes, talking openly about sex,
swearing, engaging in petting parties, reading such scandalous magazines as Moonshine (a student-produced humorous publication), watching movies at The Strand, drinking sodas from the fountain at Pierce's Drug Store, and engaging in hazing activities of underclass students, especially the freshmen and the fraternity and sorority initiates during Hell Week. In the first issue of Moonshine, a writer addressed the decadence of modesty as he expounded on woolen hose worn by campus women to entertain the public eye. In 1927 President Trotter spoke against bootleg whiskey imbiber by students and encouraged the local enforcers of the law to put drunken students in jail. He said, "We must send away that class of students in order to keep the University clean." The end of Prohibition ultimately resolved the illegal liquor, but it had little effect on the student consumption of alcohol.

Prior to Trotter's resignation in 1928, he presided over the establishment of a College of Education [later to be named the College of Human Performance and Education] in 1927 with Professor Jasper N. Deahl as Dean. He also laid the groundwork for the development of a Division of Physical Education with its own director, Carl P. Schott.

**Curriculum: Physical Training**

During the period 1916-28, physical training was not offered for men. This was due to military science being substituted for physical training. Physical training courses for women were, however, offered and were taught by Mary Bertha Oliver (1912-21), a Home Economics teacher with a strong interest in physical training, and Sophie Brunhoff (1921-23). In 1923 Brunhoff was succeeded by Miss Grace Margaret Griffin (A.B., University of Wisconsin). She was appointed the Director of Physical Training for Women and, later, Director of the Women's Service Program [a position she held until 1957]. Courses taught included Physical Training, Teaching of Physical Education, and Athletics. The inclusion of physical education in a course title was the first formal reference to physical education in a University publication. This is an unexplainable oddity since physical education's national professional organization (American Association for the Advancement of Physical Education) was founded in 1885. [One would think the Physical Training faculty, especially Miss Griffin, would have wanted their academic name to coincide with the name in the title of its national professional organization. Could it be that Miss Griffin was so involved on the campus that she did not have time to be concerned about the unit's name?]

In 1926 the University passed a two-year physical education requirement for women. This program operated under extreme limitations. Classes were held in the Armory, where there were no showers or locker rooms. Outdoor play space was limited to the Athletic Field. Despite these handicaps, interest in sports and physical education by women increased. Following an active campaign on the part of Griffin and other women friends of the University, a proposal was presented to the legislature to construct a physical education building for women. This was approved and construction began immediately.

**Athletics: Women**

Women's basketball resumed after a lapse of four years under the tutelage of Bertha Oliver. In 1916 a varsity basketball team defeated a girl's squad from Morgantown High School. Athletics for women became increasingly prominent under the guidance of Manager Dorothy Crane. In 1920 the first recognized women's basketball team, led by captain and center Amy Moore, had a 4-0 season. Women as well as men competed on the rifle team. Thus, in 1922 the Women's Athletic Council was organized for the purpose of regulating all matters pertaining to woman's athletics, to increase interest in athletics among women, and to foster good sportsmanship.
on the campus. Due to restrictive indoor space in the Ark, women's sports activities were limited. The interest, however, was intense, as reflected in Miss Griffin's comments, "There are enough freshman and sophomore class units to make up 30 teams."

**Athletics: Men**

By 1916 Ira Errett "Buck" Rogers, the highly recruited sophomore from Bethany (WV), had gained national acclaim and was the first University athlete to be named All-American. He, along with Russ Bailey (All-American center in 1917 and 1919) from Weston (WV), ushered in the Golden Age of football. Rogers (as he was known to his close friends) gained national notoriety as fullback, safety, and punt returner. In recognition of his performance, he was a consensus selection as fullback and captain of Walter Camp's 1919 All-American Football team. Grantland Rice, noted sports columnist, said, "There may be a greater all-around football player in America than Rogers...but no one has uncovered his name...and it is likely no one ever will." [Years later (1958) he was inducted into the National Football Hall of Fame, the first University football player to be so honored.] In addition to his football success, he was an adept shortstop on the baseball team and an equally outstanding guard on the basketball team. He was the only athlete to be elected captain in three sports [a feat that remains in the current athletic records].

The war years and an influenza epidemic took such a toll on the student body that the University did not field a football team in 1918. Following WWI, the football teams, coached by Mont McIntyre (1919-20) and Clarence "Doc" Spears (1921-24), gained national prominence. The only season-ending undefeated team as of that date compiled a 10-0-1 record in 1922. They were selected to play in the East-West Bowl against Gonzaga University on Christmas Day in San Diego, California. In this first bowl appearance, the team was led to victory (21-13) by Captain Jack Simons, All-American tackle Russ Meredith, and All-American end Fred Graham. Future All-American Walter "Red" Mahan was a first-year member of that team. At the end of the 1924 season, Spears resigned his coaching position as well as his local medical practice to become the coach at Minnesota. Rogers, Spears's assistant, was named the head coach. The 1925 team was the best team of his nine-year tenure. It was led by Mahan, All-American Ross McHenry, and Dana "Horse" Lough [who would years later serve as football and basketball coach and athletic director at Potomac State College].

Basketball and baseball, like football, became major intercollegiate sports. Under the direction of George E. Pyle, the Director of Physical Training and Director of Athletics, the basketball team, led by Captain Clay B. Hite, went 11-7 in 1916 and won the state championship. The following year they were 12-13. In 1917 Pyle enlisted in the armed forces, and he was succeeded by Harner P. Mullenex (who had previously coached at Davis & Elkins College). Following two unsuccessful basketball seasons, Mullenex was replaced by Francis H. Stadsvold, a Minnesota graduate. The best year of his 13-year tenure was 1924, when the team had a 12-6 record. Notable players on that team were Pierre Hill (captain), Roy M. "Legs" Hawley, a reliable center and captain of the 1925 team [who would later become Director of Athletics] and Nathus "Nate" Rohrbaugh [who would later become a legendary basketball coach at Glenville State College].

The University hired Ira Rogers to coach the 1921 baseball team. He had graduated in 1920 after having been the star shortstop on the baseball team for four years. His first team had a 20-7 record. A freshman on his team was Steve Harrick, who batted .290. The 1924 team featured Harrick (one of the best outfielders in the tri-state area), Roy "Legs" Hawley (catcher), and Charles "Trusty" Tallman (pitcher).

The varsity wrestling team began in 1921 under Coach R.B. Dayton. Steve Harrick, longtime University wrestling coach (1947-67) stated, in an interview with
William Bonsall in 1979, "After two years Dayton unexpectedly resigned, and I assumed the position. In doing so I sacrificed my position on the team. In the Ark, in the final match of the season, the wrestling team lost to Navy. Previously, we lost to perennial power Iowa but enjoyed victories over Virginia Military Institute, Penn, Washington and Lee, and Western Maryland." Harrick coached the team until 1932, when he left for New River State College [later to be named West Virginia Tech and, even later, West Virginia University Institute of Technology]. The track team for its first two years was coached by Nate Carmell (first year) and Earl Thompson. Beginning in 1924 track was coached by Arthur Newell "Art" Smith. With the completion of (old) Mountaineer Field, track meets were held on that cinder track for the first time in 1925. Four years later, with the completion of the Field House, indoor track meets were held on the cinder track surrounding the basketball playing area.

**Controversy with Board of Education**

In 1925 George M. Ford, West Virginia State Superintendent of Schools, opposed the high salary received by Director of Athletics Harry Stansbury, his autonomy, and the extra monies for athletics. Thus, he led an effort to have the University become a member of the West Virginia Athletic Conference (the organization of state and private colleges). This request was made to President Trotter, who referred it to the Athletic Board. It was the Board's decision that the athletic teams should not be competing with the smaller institutions with more modest athletic budgets. They, therefore, unanimously voted to oppose Ford's effort.

Upon learning the Athletic Board's decision, Ford became incensed. Since the University was governed by the Board of Education, he ordered President Trotter to comply without undue delay with his instructions. Thus, Trotter, who had no reservations about making the transition, recommended in February 1926 to the Council of Administration that Ford's mandate be acknowledged and the University join the college conference. The Council approved, and WVU became a member of the State College Conference.8

Stansbury, recognizing that the athletic program would suffer, solicited and received support from both the student body and the Alumni Association to oppose the University's decision. Also, the leading state newspapers supported Stansbury. It was generally felt that the University's athletic programs were beginning to receive national acclaim (which the state needed). Furthermore, most felt Ford should not be involved in the business of the University.9

The Alumni Association (led by its director, Frank Yoke) and Stansbury petitioned the State Board of Education to withdraw the University from the State College Conference and to permit the establishment of a separate governing body for the University. The Board relented as did the Council of Administration and the October the University had resigned from the State College Conference.

It is interesting to note that Superintendent George Ford was a member of the University's first football team in 1891, the manager (coach) of the team the following year, and a graduate of the law program in 1896. One wonders why he felt so strongly about the University's growing athletic program being integrated into the smaller state college conference.

**Mountaineer Field**

The Athletic Field, located in the center of the campus [site of the current Mountaineer Plaza] was the home of WVU football since 1895. Wooden bleachers on the sides of the field seated 15,000 for the 1922 game with Washington & Jefferson. Yet "Splinter Stadium" (as it was fondly known by local fans), was not adequate to support the developing football program. Thus, in 1922 Director of Athletics
Stansbury received approval from the University's governing board to begin construction of a new football field at the Falling Run site. Using steam shovels and horse-drawn wagons, excavation began. When completed in 1924 (with the bowl section in 1925), this monolithic concrete and steel structure had cost $713,143. The setting of the 33,000-seat stadium blended into the campus community, particularly with the Woodburn Circle backdrop on the south side. On September 27, 1924, the stadium opened with the team playing perennial power West Virginia Wesleyan. This was appropriate, since Stansbury was a Wesleyan graduate. The Mounties prevailed with a 21-6 victory. Later in the season an estimated crowd of 24,000 witnessed the WVU-W & J game. [This stadium, "old" Mountaineer Field, served as the home for Mountaineer football until November 10, 1979, when the final game was played against Pitt with an all-time record crowd of 38,681 in attendance.]

Finding an appropriate name for the football stadium was a problem. Shortly after construction a campus student group sought to have it named in honor of Stansbury. This effort was defused by Stansbury. So it was referred to simply as "Mountaineer Field." [Following WWII a group of alumni proposed naming the stadium in honor of Ira Rogers. He, like Stansbury, would not permit this. Thus, the stadium remained Mountaineer Field.]

While Mountaineer Field was principally used for football, it also served the track team. A 1/8-mile cinder track and inner field hosted numerous outstanding track and field performances. The stadium also served as a site for physical education classes, commencement exercises, and campus intramural and recreational sport activities. Underneath the bowl end was the wrestling practice site and the rifle range. On the ground level at the open end of the stadium on the north side, there were an athletic training room and dressing rooms for football, baseball, and track and field. The offices for the football coaching staff were located on top of the stadium at the south end of the Stadium Bridge; the office of the Director of Athletics was located at the north end of the bridge. [Prior to the construction of Mountaineer Field, the offices for the athletic director and coaches were located in downtown Morgantown behind the present-day site of One Valley Bank.]

The Falling Run Loop area, an open field at the bowl end of Mountaineer Field and partly underneath the Beverly Avenue Bridge [later known as the Stadium Bridge] served as a site for physical education classes, baseball/softball/track/football practice, and campus recreation/leisure activities. [In 1948 the original Mountainlair was constructed in this location.]

**Contributions of Harry Stansbury**

The development of athletics during the 1916-28 period was attributable in large measure to Harry Stansbury, the University's seventh Director of Athletics. His initial appointment in 1916 was questioned by many University loyalists who remembered it was Stansbury (the quarterback), along with Earle "Greasy" Neale (the versatile end), who enabled West Virginia Wesleyan to pummel the Mountainers in football in 1912 and 1913. Both would have a profound impact on the
University's athletic program in the years to come, Stansbury as the athletic director and Neale as the football coach.

While Stansbury's contributions are numerous, the most notable were his efforts to build Mountaineer Field and the Field House and to defuse efforts of the State Board of Education in 1926 to make WVU a member of the West Virginia Athletic Conference. The only known controversy involving Stansbury centers on the private funding necessary to sustain the cost of constructing Mountaineer Field. By 1925 only $404,135 had been received toward the $713,000 construction cost. It was not until more than a decade later that the balance of payments was complete when the state appropriated $337,000 to pay off the bondholders. Critics of Stansbury lamented the "wrongheaded decisions he had made." His supporters, however, credited him as the one person most responsible for the development of two major athletic facilities, i.e., Mountaineer Field and, later, the Field House.

**Synopsis: 1916 - 1928**

Led by President Trotter [the longest-tenured president until President Irvin Stewart], buildings that would contribute to the land-grant mission, i.e., agriculture and mechanics, were constructed and a college, i.e., College of Education, was created. The latter produced outstanding teachers and school administrators. Physical training courses were more prominent for women than for men. This program was enhanced when Miss Griffin became the director. Basketball and baseball joined football as major sports. The most outstanding athlete of the period, "Buck" Rogers, captained all three teams during his senior year, and became the University's first All-American athlete. The new athletic director, Harry Stansbury, was most instrumental in defusing the efforts of the Superintendent of Schools to integrate the University into the state college conference and in procuring monies for the construction of the original Mountaineer Field. As the period ended, the physical training as well as athletic programs looked forward to gaining greater stature in the University community.
This 18-year period was a time of triumph and tragedy. The University experienced six presidential turnovers, extreme financial difficulty due to the Great Depression, a new governing structure, dire budgetary restrictions, and World War II. Yet, the "heart and soul" of this soon-to-be-great University was rapidly developing.

John Roscoe Turner, a native of Raleigh County and the tenth president, was a much-publicized and nationally recognized scholar in economics. At his inauguration address on November 28, 1928, he spoke of the deplorable state of the University, particularly as related to library holdings, the lack of a graduate school, the need to strengthen the professional schools (including a full-fledged College of Medicine), and the need for additional buildings, including a new library and men's dormitory. Upon completing his six-year tenure, it would be appropriately noted that the "new" Library, University Demonstration High School [later to be named University High School], and the men's dormitory were completed; the Field House and Elizabeth Moore Hall were opened; and a Graduate School had been started.

Following the resignation of President Turner in 1934 and the approaching end of the Depression, the University moved into a period of recovery followed by World War II. Chauncey Boucher, Dean of Arts and Science at the University of Chicago, became the eleventh president. He brought to the University the Chicago Plan, a plan for faculty governance [that would, again, be endorsed 30 years later by another University president from Chicago, James G. Harlow]. Thus, the result was the creation of the University Senate, composed of faculty as well as administration, with jurisdiction over all legislative matters. The plan also required students in Arts and Sciences to complete courses in four comprehensive areas [which was later to become the core/curriculum and, even later, the liberal studies, i.e., cluster curriculum required of all students]. In 1936 the College of Pharmacy was created; the College of Agriculture was reorganized to include Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics; and the Loyalty Permanent Endowment fund for scholarship support from alumni and friends of the University was established. A productive but brief tenure ended when President Boucher resigned to become Chancellor, University of Nebraska.

Charles E. Lawall, Director of the University's School of Mines, was named the twelfth president in 1939, and he had the dubious distinction of being president during "the War." To the surprise of many, he was able to obtain funds for construction projects at a time when excess monetary resources were frequently committed to war-related expenses. He was also able to establish the School of Journalism and a Department of Arts. Most important to Physical Education, his administration made it possible for academic units other than just the College of Education to prepare teachers. As the president of an institution committed to assisting the War Department in winning the war, Lawall presided over an institution that provided both programs and students for military purposes. Because of the male students enlisting in active duty and the women often taking jobs in war-related industries, the enrollment dropped to 1,410 in the fall of 1943 with 809 of these being women. By comparison, just a decade before, the enrollment was in the mid-3,000s.

Faculty: University

The senior faculty at the beginning of this period included many who would have long and distinguished careers at the University. Certain individuals, with their academic area and historic claim to fame, included John A. Eiesland (Math-Eiesland Hall), Oliver P. Chitwood (History-Chitwood Hall), John B. Grumbein (Engineering-Grumbein Island), Andrew J. Dadisman (Biology-Dadisman Hall), Perley Isaac Reed (Journalism-PI Reed School of Journalism), Elizabeth M. Stalnaker (Psychology-Stalnaker Hall), Samuel Morris (Chemistry), Samuel John "Doc Sam" Morris (Anatomy and Histology), and A.M. Reese (Zoology). Later in the period, select faculty and staff included Elizabeth Bartholomew (Biology), Margaret
Buckhanan Cole (Math), O. Rex Ford (Physics), Carl Frasure (Political Science), David Jacobs (Alumni Secretary), Clement Percival (Forestry-Percival Hall), and May Wilt and Mildred Woofter (University Demonstration High School).

## Around the University/Morgantown

Morgantown, like all towns, suffered difficult times in the early part of this period due to the economic woes of the Great Depression. This financial dilemma was particularly felt by the students. To assist them with severe financial problems, a loan program was established. Numerous activities were used to sustain this fund. A novice idea was proposed (and rejected) that WVU play Marshall in a post-season football game with the proceeds going to the fund. It is interesting to note that 66 years later this game did happen. The proceeds of the 1997 game were to be used, presumably, by both institutions not to assist students who have financial difficulties but, instead, to support the respective self-sustaining athletic programs.

Jane Hesse Drake ('35), stated, on reflecting about being a student during the Depression, "Times were difficult; we simply had no money. Few students had access to automotive transportation. A popular activity was for you and your date to go to a movie and then share a coke at the soda fountain." Drugstores, including Moore and Parrott, Fredlocks, Pierce's, and Rogers, had popular soda fountains. Students without money stood in front of the display windows of the Streamline Food Store and wished they could afford the fruit on display. Smoking was popular — Old Gold and Chesterfield as well as Sir Walter Raleigh and Prince Albert (in the can) were readily available. In 1933 the country's 21-year "dry" position, i.e., prohibition, ended and a nonintoxicating beer was permitted to be sold.

There were very few places for students to go for entertainment. The Metropolitan Theater, which was opened originally in 1929 (by Mr. Gus Comuntzias, Sr.), offered an opportunity to see a talking motion picture. There was not a student union, although the North Tower of old Mountaineer Field (Mountain Room) was used by campus organizations for meetings. Students in search of water sport activity could go to Sunset Beach on Cheat Lake. Those interested in natural beauty could walk up the mountain (from Cheat Lake) to Coopers Rock. The trail began in the area near what was later to be known as Mont Chateau. Those who managed to make the climb and reach the top could enjoy the beautiful scenic overlook.

To save money, students sought room and board off-campus in private homes. Many bunked two to a room. These arrangements were often without board and almost always without private bathroom facilities. Students often could not afford hot water at their apartments. Thus, many used the Field House locker rooms and showers where they could have hot water at no cost. The Field House was labeled the "Community Bath House." For students living in a dorm (two per room), the costs ranged from $65-$75 per year and $126 per semester for board. The cost of tuition was $60 per year, and the cost of texts ranged from $8 to $30. Fraternities and sororities were open and certain ones offered large live-in halls capable of sleeping 40+, large living rooms, game rooms, and dining areas. Two notable houses, constructed during the 1920s with lodging and dining accommodations, were Phi Sigma Kappa and Delta Tau Delta, both at the top of North High Street.

Freshman women were not permitted to date on school nights, unless it was to meet at the library. To leave the dormitory to go to the library required written approval with ultimate verification from the library. All female students were to be in the dormitory by 11 p.m. except on Saturday nights. Men had virtually no restrictions on their time. Students under 21 desirous of getting married during the school year had to get written permission from the parents. Women were to notify the Dean of Women; men, the Dean of Men. Failure to do so could result in expulsion from the University.
Students were expected to attend classes. An unexcused absence prior to a holiday was construed as three absences. Convocation was held every weekday at 10 a.m. in Commencement Hall with attendance compulsory for freshman students. The Athenaeum was published three times a week; its counterpart, Moonshine, was published whenever students were able to get it ready for publication. All female students were required to live in the woman's dormitory, a sorority house, or in a rooming house approved by the Dean of Women, Edna Arnold.

In 1936 the students' unruly behavior aroused the dander of President Boucher. He was incensed that students would rush the local movie theaters for free entry, damage private residential property, and throw rocks at the local police. By 1938 student unrest was quieted due, in part, to the opening of the remodeled cafeteria and a quasi-student-center that included a soda fountain, a juke box, and a place for dancing. The next year the campus was astir when a coed sought permission to try out for the previously all-male cheerleading squad. The Morgantown Post later reported, “Could it be possible that men of the University have reached the place where they can regard with equanimity the prospect that they are to be led on cheers by female students?”

When World War II commenced, the University assumed a military camp atmosphere. To assist the allied forces in the European theater against the Nazis and later, in the Pacific against Tojo, the College of Engineering began training 1000 men and women in engineering and technical courses for the military; the Aviation Pilot Training Program graduated students prepared to enter the air corps; and the R.O.T.C. enrollments increased. In 1944 the University had 2300 soldier-students in the Army Specialized Training Program. These men were barracked in the Law School, men's dormitory, and select fraternity houses.

Most men who had been enrolled at the University prior to the declaration of war left the campus to serve the country. Charles Peter Yost [who later became the dean of the School of Physical Education], as an example, resigned his position as president of the student body to enter the Navy. His vice-president, Betty Head, was elevated to the presidency, thus becoming the first female president of the student body.

Mountaineer Tradition

The school song, Alma Mater, written by Louis Corson, a Wheeling native, was sung for the first time at the 1938 Homecoming game. The next year at Homecoming the first queen, Mary Lou Bullard of Wheeling (sponsored by Kappa Kappa Gamma) was selected. She participated in the Homecoming Parade, the game, and the post-game dance.

The University's official mascot, the Mountaineer, was adopted during the 1936-37 school year. There had previously been unofficial mascots, e.g., William "Buckwheat" Jackson, George Guthrie, and Lawson Hill. The first Mountaineer, however, was sophomore Physical Education major, Boyd H. "Slim" Arnold, a native of Bayard (Grant County), WV. Arnold held the coveted mascot position for three years. He wore the traditional coonskin cap and carried a rifle. Unlike contemporary Mountaineers who wear the buckskin outfit, Arnold dressed in overalls and a flannel shirt. The buckskin uniform was not worn until the late 1940s.
In 1940 radio broadcasters of Mountaineer football games began with Kelly Moan, former Mountaineer quarterback, as the first “Voice of the Mountaineers.” The broadcasting was carried by WAJR in Morgantown. Two years later Charlie “Red” Snowden broadcast the University’s games at the National Invitation (Basketball) Tournament. He continued broadcasting Mountaineer football and basketball games over WAJR until 1946, at which time Jack Fleming, a Morgantown native and University graduate, became the long-standing Voice of the Mountaineers.

Facilities

Elizabeth Moore Hall was completed in 1928 in a grove across the street from Commencement Hall. This was followed one year later by the Field House, which was located on the bank of the Monongahela River. The main library was constructed in 1930 on the I.C. White property. The following year the University Demonstration High School building, “colonial in design but modern in type,” was completed at the top of Price Street overlooking Morgantown to the south. Additionally, the old library was remodeled to become the administration building [later named Stewart Hall]; a clock was added to the tower of Woodburn Hall; and attention was given to the pedestrian and automotive traffic congestion in the center of the campus. A tunnel was proposed to reduce student endangerment when crossing the street from Commencement Hall to E. Moore Hall. Since funds for this project were not appropriated, Engineering Professor John B. Grumbein proposed a safety island that was ultimately approved and would, in later years, become the infamous Grumbein Island, a median strip that remains a pedestrian/automotive catastrophe narrowly averted.

Upon completion of the men’s dormitory at the corner of North High and Prospect streets and Woman’s Hall above Maiden Lane, construction on the campus ended until Commencement Hall was remodeled and rededicated on March 13, 1940. It was renamed Reynolds Hall in honor of University professor and twice-acting president Powell Benton Reynolds. During this same month, chimes were added to the Administration Building.

With a president who possessed a mining background and with coal the focus of the state’s economy, it was fitting for the Mineral Industries Building [later to be named White Hall] to be constructed in 1942. It was located on Willey Street adjacent to the library (and across the street from the University’s Home Management House) and housed mining, geology, and geography. In the same year the Health Center, located next to Reynolds Hall, was completed. Additionally, the Wade School Building, located adjacent to where the Field House would later be constructed, was built for Negro students. It was later remodeled as a laboratory school to permit the College of Education’s elementary majors to do student teaching and was known as the University Demonstration Elementary School or the Little Red School House. [Currently this site is the parking area immediately to the south of Stansbury Hall.]

Elizabeth Moore Hall

Elizabeth Moore Hall was designed to meet the needs of female students, particularly for a place to hold meetings. It was also to be the permanent home for women’s physical education as well as the Office for Student Life. [In 1970, when the Coliseum was occupied, women’s physical education relocated there. Currently, no space in this building is designated almost exclusively for women.]

“E. Moore Hall,” as it is popularly known, has a red brick exterior with the front featuring Doric columns and distinctive arches. Inside the front entry level is a large, beautifully
decorated lounge with fireplace and offices. To the rear of the building and over the pool is a 60' by 80' gymnasium with a small stage on the side above the floor. On the next lower level were locker and shower rooms. The showers had individual dressing rooms grouped in units. On this floor were also offices for instructors, examination rooms, a corrective exercise room, a dancing room, and a room from which towels and suits and instructional equipment were dispensed. [Today, except for the equipment cage, this area exclusively contains faculty offices.] A swimming pool 60' by 25' was located on the bottom floor. Seating space above the pool was available for spectators to watch Dolphins (the synchronized swimming club) and other aquatic activities. The third floor, just over the gymnasium, contained an open air area enclosed at the sides with a wall that was broken up into arches. This outdoor space [which later became a dance studio] was used for dance classes, afternoon teas, and formal dances by fraternities and sororities. Years later Clara Simon ('54) stated, "From my childhood E. Moore Hall was a place of beauty. It was an exquisite building from which emanated music and dance recitals, lectures, teas and other special events. My other favorite building was Woodburn Hall, the center of Woodburn Circle. With its timeworn stairs, Woodburn Hall had and still has a special spot in my heart."

Elizabeth I. Moore. Born in Wheeling in 1830, Elizabeth I. Moore graduated from Wheeling Female Seminary and later married Reverend James R. Moon, Principal, Woodburn Female Seminary. In 1869 she opened the Morgantown Female Seminary and operated it until it burned to the ground on April 23, 1889. At this time she retired following a lengthy teaching career. To honor her for her efforts to promote education for women in the state, women's groups later recommended Woman's Hall be named in her honor. This was rejected by the State's Board of Control. In 1929 she was recognized by the University when a building was named in her honor. [Today, this beautiful facility occupies its rightful place on the National Register of Historic Places.]

Field House

At the western edge of the campus directly across the street from the Medical College and on the banks of the Monongahela River, the Field House [later named Stansbury Hall], a prototype indoor athletic facility, was constructed. It cost $85,000 and was occupied in October 1929. This red brick facility, built in a rectangular shape, has an exterior entry in the center at ground level and a walkway from the northern and southern ends to the upper level with entryways in the center.

The interior of the arena consisted of an area 90' x 300'. In this area there were broad jump, high jump, and pole vault pits, as well as a cinder track. The earth floor was used during the fall for football, in the winter for track, and in the spring for track and baseball. It was also used by physical education classes during inclement weather.

A hardwood portable floor 70' by 124' covered the central portion of the earth floor and was used as a gymnasium floor during the winter months. This large area could be divided into three cross courts for intramural basketball. Nets separated each smaller court from the other. The varsity basketball court, 45' by 85', ran north-south.

The first floor of the north wing included a locker room, shower room, and storage for the varsity track team; the south
wing at the same level contained similar facilities for the varsity basketball team as well as a special exercise room. The second floor of the north wing had administrative offices for the Division of Physical Education [and, later, the School of Physical Education and Athletics], a classroom, and locker and shower rooms for the physical education students and intramural athletic teams. The south wing on the same floor included a 30' x 60' wrestling room, shower and locker rooms for the varsity wrestling team, and offices for the staff. [It is to be noted that the balconies at both the north and south ends were not constructed until years later.]

The main gymnasium provided permanent seats for 2,500 people and knockdown or temporary bleachers for an additional 2,000. Additional temporary bleachers were later added. The building ultimately could accommodate up to 7,000 people.

The Field House served as the office building for athletic coaches and the faculty in Physical Education and intramural sports. It also served as the site of basketball games, track meets, baseball practice, handball games, wrestling and boxing matches, intramural sports activities, concerts, dances, commencement, and registration for classes. This facility was frequently compared to the Palestra in Philadelphia and was a showcase for University activities.

Campus Geography

With the construction of Mountaineer Field, the Field House, and other campus buildings, the University (in conjunction with the City of Morgantown) renamed the streets around the campus as follows: Front Street, passing through the middle of the campus and extending north-south through Morgantown, changed to University Avenue; University Avenue, passing from Front Street to High Street, changed to Prospect Street; Hunt Street, passing from Front Street at the President's home [now Purinton House] over the hill to Beechurst Avenue; later closed to accommodate Hodges Hall; and University Driveway, passing from Beechurst Avenue east to Beverly Avenue Bridge, changed to Stadium Drive.

Division of Physical Education

Since the onset of World War I the University had made no provisions for meeting the physical needs of the entire student body. There had been a physical training program for men prior to the war and an intramural sports program among the fraternity men. Neither program was popular. The women had physical training courses available since the inception of the physical training program for women in 1903. The lack of suitable facilities for both men and women, however, prevented extensive development of a program of sport activities (both instructional and intramural) for all students. With the completion of the Field House and Elizabeth Moore Hall, it was possible to provide for the physical activity needs of all students, not just the varsity athletes.

Imperus for the creation of a physical education teachers training program was offered as early as 1924 when the West Virginia Physical Education Association, through its officers, wrote a letter to President Trotter encouraging him to establish a department of physical education to meet the growing demand for certified physical education teachers in the schools throughout West Virginia. A copy of the letter was also sent to the State Board of Control and to the State Board of Education, both in Charleston. Subsequently, in 1927 West Virginia adopted a statewide program of physical education for all secondary schools. This further supported the need for a teacher training program at the University. One year later the University received approval from the Board of Governors to create a Division of Physical Education. Thus, on September 25, 1928, newly appointed president Turner announced the formation of a Division of Physical Education as a separate and au-
tonomous unit with a place in the University's organization comparable to that of
other schools and colleges. President Trotter and his successor, President-Elect Turner,
along with athletic director Harry Stansbury and Miss Grace Griffin, immediately
began employing a faculty.

Carl P. Schott, Director of Physical Education and Athletics at Western State
Teachers College in Kalamazoo, Michigan, was offered the position as Director.
Schott's educational background included degrees from Nebraska State Teacher's
College, Springfield (MA), YMCA College, and the Ph.D. from Columbia Uni-
versity. His professional experience included positions in municipal recreation in Lon-
don, Ontario (Canada) and Director of Physical Education and coaching football,
basketball, and baseball in Wisconsin and at Pomona College, California. His
education and professional background enabled him to provide leadership in the
development of a physical education service and professional preparation programs
as well as a recreation program. He was particularly interested in the students "and
would take them to interviews all over the state at his own expense. He taught them
that P.E. was not only a profession – but a way of life." Due to his strong interest in
recreation, particularly in the Morgantown area, he made arrangements for students
to gain practical experience during the summer by working on the playgrounds
throughout the city.  

Organization

The Division was created initially with the following programmatic units: teacher
training, service program for men, service program for women, and intramurals. In
1929 the health service was added. Thus, the physical aspect pertaining to students
was located totally in the same division.

The Department of Intercollegiate Athletics was outside the purview of Direc-
tor Schott. Yet, other than Stansbury and his assistant, Lowry Stoops, the members
of the athletic coaching staff had teaching responsibilities in the physical education
curriculum. [This practice continued until 1967, at which time the football and
basketball coaches were relieved of teaching. The other coaches and athletic train-
ers, however, continued to teach as a part of their full-time effort.]

School of Physical Education and Athletics

In 1937 the Division of Physical Education was renamed the School of Physical
Education and Athletics. Such an organization was consistent among institutions of
higher education, as most physical education teachers were engaged in coaching
and most (male) physical education majors were varsity athletes. The original pur-
pose of the division was to (1) organize recreation programs for students and faculty,
(2) provide an instructional program for all students, (3) prepare teachers and super-
visors for secondary schools and colleges in health and physical education, (4)
prepare coaches, and (5) prepare workers for public recreation and safety education.
When the School was created, an additional purpose was included: to conduct
sport clinics for high schools and to conduct an annual summer coaching school.  

After 1939-40, annual summer coaching clinics were eliminated due to the war,
reduction of emphasis on athletics in the secondary schools, and lack of high school
coaches, most of whom had enlisted in the Armed Forces.

Original Faculty

The initial faculty in 1928, in addition to Schott and Griffin, included Lloyd
Jones (Columbia University), Director of PE for Men; Harry Samuel (University of
Michigan), Director of Intramural Athletics; Beatrice Hellebrandt (University of
Wisconsin), Instructor; Beatrice Hurst (Columbia University), Instructor; and
Beatrice Thomas (University of Wisconsin), Instructor. The female faculty came
from the University of Wisconsin where they were influenced by "natural move-
ment, a curricular philosophy they brought to the University."

While visiting with Bea Thomas at her Summersville, WV, home in the mid 1980s, she shared an interesting story about Miss Griffin. She said Miss Griffin would yell down the hall from her office for “Bea.” Immediately, all three Beas would answer.

Following are reflections on the faculty from this era:

Dr. Schott was an excellent administrator and did an outstanding job in getting the program started. He was very close to his students, and he and his wife often entertained them in their home. As a result of his interest in recreation, he was involved in the development of the Chestnut Ridge recreational area. Dr. Jones was the intellect of the original faculty; he was very bright and developed an excellent service program. Harry Samuel organized the intramural program and soon had most of the men involved.12

Fred Coombs ’33
State College, PA

My memories of the School are the very best of my life. I think the four years spent at WVU prepared me not only for teaching, but for getting the most out of life. I made many friends among the students and faculty — Bea Thomas, Bea Hurst, and Dr. Carl Schott, especially. The faculty, including my favorite teacher of all time, Miss Grace Griffin, always had the patience and time to really listen to us as individuals. Their help was invaluable.11

Virginia Gilmer Colangelo ’33
Columbia, MD

Miss Griffin was a wonderful woman. She always wore blue. With her blue eyes and a smile on her face, she was beautiful. I can still see her smiling. There was no one like her. She was the best. I would have killed myself for her.12

Sara Cree, BA ’30, MS ’37
Shepherdstown, WV

Art Smith, what a character! Ira Rogers, what an athlete and excellent teacher. I remember trying out for Ed Vacheresse’s boxing team, which practiced at the Armory. I quickly learned that boxing was not my sport.11

Bob Feather ’38
Gainesville, FL

Our most versatile teacher was Bea Thomas (McCue). Besides teaching the fundamentals of soccer, field hockey, basketball, softball, volleyball, and track and field, she taught an excellent course in Kinesiology, tumbling and a brief overview of apparatus.14

Jane Hesse Drake ’35
Washington, PA

I clearly remember those early days in September ’28
when the Men’s Physical Education was organized. Since the Field House was not ready, the men were scattered among the offices of the Athletic Department, Elizabeth Moore Hall and elsewhere. For a few days, Harry Samuel’s “office” was a bridge table set up in the room housing the Campus Telephone System. I am sure I am the last surviving spouse, and all the original members are gone. Miss Beatrice Hurst of Beaver, Utah, is the last of that year’s Women’s Department.15
Mabel K. Samuel
Morgantown, WV

The Athletic staff at the beginning of this period consisted of Harry A. Stansbury (Director of Athletics), Lowry M. Stoops (Asst. Director of Athletics), Ira E. Rogers (Coach, football and baseball), Stephen Harrick (Coach, wrestling), Arthur Smith (Coach, track and field), Homer Martin (Coach, freshman football), Ross McHenry (Asst. Coach, football), Francis Stadsvold (Coach, basketball), and Walter E. Mahan (Asst. Coach, football).

Other Faculty (Through 1937)
The original faculty was held virtually intact until 1937, when Schott resigned to become Dean, School of Physical Education, Penn State College. He was replaced by Alden W. Thompson, the first dean of the newly created School. There were, however, certain additions to the faculty including Nadine Buck (1931-32), Agnes McCall (1933-34 – the original replacement for Beatrice Hellebrandt), Edward Cubbon (1933-34), Ruth Riley (1934-36) and Virginia Duncan (1936-40). McCall’s tenure was shortened due to her death caused by kidney failure.
It is of interest to note that Dr. Sam Morris (initially employed by the University in 1912) was officially recognized as a member of the School of Physical Education and Athletics faculty in 1937. He served on this faculty and taught Anatomy until his retirement in 1954. Reflections on Morris are offered by two former students as follows:

Dr. Samuel Morris, “Doc Sam,” taught anatomy. He was great and took time from his infirmary duties to help each student. He always had a story to tell during class.16
Nancy Ballengee Brown ’42
Ormond Beach, FL

The anatomy class, during our Sophomore year, was held at the old medical school, below Elizabeth Moore Hall, and was taught by Dr. Sam Morris. He was a member of the medical school faculty and later head of the student infirmary. His lectures were so interesting, informative and fun – we wouldn’t consider cutting any of his classes. His lecture on “sexual deviation” dominated our “bull sessions” for days! Our lab consisted of attending the dissection labs on the second floor while medical students performed the actual dissection. The odor of formaldehyde was overpowering, and they always left the windows open in case anyone got sick!17
Jane Hesse Drake ’35
Washington, PA
Other new faculty during this period included athletic coaches Edward Vacheresse (boxing), Earle "Greasy" Neale (head, football), Marshall "Little Sleepy" Glenn (head, basketball and freshman football), Frank Anthony (asst. football), and Mike Polan (asst. football).

Physical Education Faculty (1937-46)

The War took its toll on the faculty. Most notable was the leave of absence by Dean Thompson 1943-46. In his absence Randolph Webster (1943-45) and Miss Griffin (1945-46) served as acting deans. Albert C. (Whitey) Gwynne (wrestling coach), Edward Vacheresse (boxing coach), William (Bill) Kern (head football coach), Richard A. (Dyke) Raese (head basketball coach), and Harry Samuel were on leave for military service at various times during this period. Tragically, Samuel did not return; he died while serving the American Red Cross.

There was also considerable transition among the women on the faculty during this period. While Margaret Erlanger remained on the faculty for 12 years, the rest (including Margaret Fox, Alice Van Lindingham, Virginia Miller, Ann Matthews, Bea Thomas, and Frances Bason) served relatively brief stints. Bea Thomas's departure resulted from her marriage to University Professor John McCue. Upon his retirement they moved to a farm near Summersville, where she lived until her sudden, unexpected death in the early 1980s. For the men this period was one of stability, particularly with the employment in 1943 of three instructors; i.e., John Semon, Patrick A. Tork, and Irvine Howell. Semon and Tork, teachers from the public school sector in Monongalia and Marion counties, remained on the faculty until retiring in 1978 and 1972.

Undergraduate Major

The undergraduate curriculum required 40 hours in the School. To receive a first-class high school teaching certificate, it was necessary to complete one of the following areas: Biology, Math, Social Studies, English, and Science. The required courses in the School with designated teachers by the early 1940s were as follows:

Skills: For Women – Swimming, Soccer, Speed Ball, Basketball, Minor Sports, Gymnastics, Folk Dance, Softball, Track & Field, Lead Up Games, Social Dance, and Field Hockey. For Men – Football (Kern/Rogers), High School Activities (Semon), Marching (Semon), Basketball (Patton), Scout Mastership (Semon), Baseball (Rogers), and Administration of Public Recreation (Tork).

Theory: Introduction to PE (Griffin), Anatomy (Morris), History of Physical Education (Griffin), Individual Gymnastics (Webster/White), Kinesiology (White), and Administration of Physical Education (Webster).

Recreation: Management of Playgrounds (Tork), Management of Social Centers (Tork), Camping Movement (Smith), and Administration of Public Recreation (Tork).

Health Education: Personal Health in Campus Situations (Morris), Personal and Community Hygiene (Semon), School Health (Webster), and Administration of Health (Webster).

Safety Education: Safety Education (Griffin).
In addition to the previous requirements, the students had to complete Chemistry (8 hrs.), Zoology (4 hrs.), Physiology (4 hrs.), and Anatomy (4 hrs.). The men also had to complete courses in education and military sciences.

Students majoring in Physical Education during these early years shared the following reflections about the undergraduate majors:

The 87-year-old brain from the class President '35, ex-football and wrestling letterman, and member of Mountain remembers the themes in English; chemistry, anatomy, and kinesiology; and good friends like James Scott, George “Eck” Allen, Alice Elizabeth Marshall, and Ruth Virginia Casto. 18
Col. (Ret.) Arthur Swisher '35
Newport News, VA

My reflections are about the people. Anatomy, taught by Dr. Sam Morris was my favorite class. Dr. Joseph Lawless of the Pre-Med School had the lab course and assigned me a male cadaver. This allowed us to visualize the action of the body muscles. The poor cadaver was used also to play pranks on the female members of the class. 19
Samuel M. Pinion '40
Morgantown, WV

The curriculum emphasis for women had a new philosophic basis, i.e., natural movement. Thus, there was a strong emphasis on free play and intramurals with no specific training in coaching. This concept soon faded out and resurfaced in the late 1950s known as movement education. 20
Jane Hesse Drake '35
Washington, PA

Graduate Program

In 1937 a graduate curriculum leading to the Master of Science in Physical Education was approved. The program was, however, offered in 1936-37. During the years to follow, the only institution providing a graduate program in physical education (and, later, health, recreation, and safety) in West Virginia was the University. Thus, teachers from throughout the state pursued their Master's degrees on campus during the summer months. [This practice was to continue until the late 1960s, when off-campus programs began to flourish and other institutions, both state and privately supported, began offering graduate programs.]

Student Majors (Early Years)

There is one living graduate from the initial group of Physical Education majors, i.e., Esther Zearley Chaplin '32 (Morgantown, WV). Living graduates from the teacher preparation program during the next three years include the following: Class of '33: Virginia Giltner Colangelo (Columbia, MD), Fred Coombs (State College, PA), Ruth Simpson Schwartzwalder (St. Petersburg, FL), and Wilbur J. Sortet (Huntington, WV); Class of '34: Margaret E. (Peg) Covert (Sun City West, AZ), Homer Fizer (Buceton Mills, WV), Goldeye K. Hastings (Okeechobee, FL), Eleanor Hinkle (Weston, WV), and Mae McDonald Pearcy (Bridgeport, WV); Class of '35: Sara Ballangee Otto (Beckley, WV), Fred Carroll (Oakland, MD), Ruth Virginia Casto
Baughman (Philippi, WV), Jane Hesse Drake (Washington, PA), Mary King Ryan (Morgantown, WV), Patty Simpson Baker (Morgantown, WV), and Arthur O. Swisher (Newport News, VA). Members of the first (1932) graduating class (with an undergraduate degree) consisted of: Malcolm R. Arnold (Blooming Rose, WV), Carolyn S. Brackett (Fairmont, WV), Edward B. Cordray (Morgantown, WV), Edward H. Cubbon (Shinnston, WV), William E. Dole (Kalamazoo, MI), Marie L. Gans (Point Marion, PA), James T. Gwilliam (Sabron, WV), Ruth E. Henry (Morgantown, WV), Isaac Lewis (Newlonton, WV), August A. Marques (New York, NY), Eunice Perine (Morgantown, WV), Carroll F. Reynolds (Morgantown, WV), Venta F. Waggoner (Belington, WV), Helen E. Williams (Beckley, WV), Gretel G. Young (Lanaconing, MD), Esther E. Zearley (Morgantown, WV), and Marie W. Zwick (Fredericktown, PA).

The School's oldest living graduate, Sara Cree, is a personal friend of mine, a generous supporter of the School, and a member of the School's Hall of Fame. This native of Oak Grove Farms in Carmichaels, PA, graduated in 1930, too late to have been an undergraduate Physical Education major (although she enrolled in many of the course offerings). In 1937, however, she was the School's first recipient of a Master's degree in Physical Education. [Later, she completed the PhD at Penn State University.]

Intramurals

The intramural program for men, designed initially in 1928 by Harry Samuel, provided an opportunity for students to participate in organized sports. Competition was organized between and among classes, fraternities, and independent groups. There were 2,642 participants in basketball, foul shooting, speed ball, track, bowling, tennis, cross country, wrestling, horseshoes and playground ball during the first year. Mabel Samuel, widow of Harry Samuel, offered her reflections on the early years in physical education as follows, "I suppose you know that our 1928 Intramural Department was the first in the Mid-Atlantic colleges. The University of Michigan and New York had active programs." Intramurals for women were directed by the faculty in the Department of Physical Education for Women as well as the student leaders from the Woman's Athletic Association. It was not until 1946 that a woman, Charity Wheeler White (Beto) was named Director of Intramurals.

Student Organizations

Numerous student organizations were associated with the Department of Physical Education for Women. All were directly under the supervision of women on that faculty.

Orchisis

Orchisis was originally a dancing class for women. Its purpose was to assist in perfecting dance techniques and to provide advanced work. The club's objective was to promote original, creatively choreographed dance. The first artistic director was Bea Hellebrandt in 1928. A charter member of this group was Sara Cree. Hellebrandt was replaced by Agnes McCall in 1931, who was replaced one year later by Ruth Riley. Later, Ann Matthews, Virginia Miller and Margaret Erlanger served as artistic directors. Jane Hesse Drake '35, a member of Orchisis in the early 1930s, stated, "Ruth Riley brought a new approach to dance. She called it rhythmic analysis...Orchisis traveled to Pittsburgh to see Martha Graham perform and were able to go backstage and visit with Miss Graham."
**Woman's Athletic Association**

By 1929 the Woman's Athletic Association (AKA: WAA or Women's Recreation Association), organized initially in 1922, had 200 members. The following year Sara Cree and Florence King (both from Western Pennsylvania) were active members on the Council. Competitive activities included field hockey, basketball, baseball, tennis, and track. At the end of each season an honorary varsity team was selected. The women participated in Play Days both at home and away. Every spring they also sponsored May Fete, an outdoor dancing program featuring University women. In 1940 the WAA was renamed the Women's Recreation Association. Nancy Ballengee Brown '42, president of WRA in 1942 stated, "In spring '42, Kathryn Amos (VP) and I attended a National Conference for WRA's at Wellesley College (MA). We went by train. Wow, what a great meeting and a good time."21

**Swimming (Dolphin) Club**

With the addition of the swimming pool at Elizabeth Moore Hall, it was possible for a swimming club to be organized. The club [later to be named Dolphins] sponsored class teams, conducted lifesaving demonstrations, and sponsored a water pageant every year. Spectators sat in the balcony above the pool area to watch these exhibitions. The club also engaged in competitive swimming. As early as 1935, telegraphic swim meets were held under the direction of Miss Griffin, the faculty coordinator. The times for the events were sent to an event coordinator (perhaps a faculty member at the University of Pittsburgh). This person would rank the scores among the various events to determine the winner.

**Play Day**

Play Day was a popular sports-related event for women on campus. Surrounding colleges were invited to bring their coeds to Morgantown to participate with WVU women in a variety of sports, games, and play. Emphasis was more on having fun than winning. The day ended with a picnic. While Play Day was enjoyable, interest had declined by the end of this period of time. It is unfortunate that varsity athletics was not available for women because there were many highly skilled athletes on the University campus. Furthermore, in spite of Miss Griffin's desire to minimize the competitive aspect [which was, likewise, Wincie Ann Carruth's position later], there were many women who were desirous of highly competitive athletic endeavors.

**Athletics**

The varsity athletic program, led by Directors Stansbury and, later, Roy M. "Legs" Hawley, had a full complement of sports. Of these, two sports developed a national renown due to their success in post-season participation. The 8-2 performance of the 1928 football team, including a 9-6 victory over Pitt [which would be the last for 19 years], and the 1937 Sun Bowl team both invited national attention. The most notoriety in athletics came, however, from the 1941-42 basketball team led by the University's first All American basketball player, Scotty Hamilton. This Grafton (WV) native ran the Mountaineer fast break as well as anyone before and, arguably, since. [The argument came primarily from Rodney "Hot Rod" Hundley.] The team ran the taller Western Kentucky University team into submission in the NIT finals, defeating them by a score of 47-45.

**Football**

The 1928 team, led by quarterback/linebacker Marshall (Little Sleepy) Glenn and Eddie Bartrug, celebrated the first win over Pitt since 1923. President Turner canceled classes on the following Monday in deference to a victory parade down High Street. [Little would anyone have known at the time that it would be 20 years
before the Mountaineers could next celebrate a victory over Pitt.] Unfortunately, the next two years resulted in dismal seasons, and Coach Ira Rogers, under pressure (even though his record was respectable at 33-19-6), submitted his resignation. He returned to the teaching faculty in the Division of Physical Education and became, again, an assistant football coach.

Earl “Greasy” Neale, West Virginia Wesleyan graduate and much-traveled professional and college coach, assumed the head football coaching position in 1931. While he had excellent experience for the position, the lack of talent and depth (due in part to injuries to seniors Floyd “Ben” Schwartzwalder, a center, and Wilbur Sortet, an end) resulted in his early departure. With Charles “Trusty” Tallman as head football coach for three years beginning in 1934, Mountaineer football did not improve. While there were losing seasons during this period, there were notable performances by George “Eck” Allen, Olan Hedrick, Joe Johnston, Nick Nardacci, the Schwartzwalders (Floyd & Wayne), Joe Stydahar (the '35 captain and later coach of the Los Angeles Rams in the NFL), and Art Swisher (the '38 captain), all Physical Education majors.

In 1937 Director Stansbury looked no further than his basketball coaching staff to find a replacement for Tallman. He appointed Marshall “Little Sleepy” Glenn to the head football position. This was only the second time in the history of athletics at the University to that date that the same person simultaneously held these two head coaching positions. (The first person to hold both positions was Anthony Chez in 1906.) [In later years Steve Harrick and, much later, Veronica Hammersmith would serve as head coach of two distinctly different varsity sports.] It is not necessarily surprising that Glenn would be the head coach in these two sports, since he is ranked as one of the best all-time athletes in the history of football and basketball at the University. The 1937 season was the most successful since 1928 and resulted in a post-season bowl game in the Sun Bowl in El Paso, Texas, where the Mountaineers upset Texas Tech. [It is noteworthy that in 1937 there were only five post-season bowl games, contrasted to the numerous post-season offerings in 1998.] This team consisted of numerous Physical Education majors, including Fred Nebera, Richard Dolly, Tom Davies and two Western Pennsylvania sophomore halfbacks (Harry “Flash” Clark and Sam Pinion). The following two years were major disappointments in spite of the success of Clark, Pinion, and another Physical Education major, Glennis Ellis from Morgantown. While coaching these teams, Glenn was enrolled in a medical degree program at Rush College in Chicago. Thus, at the end of the 1939 season, he resigned to complete his medical studies. Ultimately, this led to a career for him as a physician and surgeon in Charles Town, West Virginia.

For the 1940 season, William “Bill” Kern, previously the head football coach at Carnegie Tech, was appointed head coach. His early tenure resulted in three teams that finished near the .500 mark each year. In spite of this mediocre record, there were numerous noteworthy victories, including Kentucky (1940), South Carolina (1942), and the most thrilling, a Homecoming victory over Penn State (1942). The most prominent players on the team were Physical Education majors John Rockis, Charley Seabright, Dick McElwee, Quentin Barnette, Charles “Pete” Yost, Ed Kulakowski, Leo Benjamin, Vic Peelish, Allan “Ike” Martin, Charles Schrader, and Gene Corum.

By 1943 the War caused many footballers to leave for military duty, including Coach Kern, Charles Boyles, Chester Spelock, Yost, Benjamin, Corum, Kulakowski, Peelish, and Schrader. Coach Ira Rogers assumed the reign again. For the next two years, with limited athletes available, the Mountaineers enjoyed little success. They
did, however, defeat Penn State in 1944 for the first win at State College (PA). This victory was due in large measure to the efforts of Jimmy Walthall, a freshman quarterback from Princeton (WV). In 1945 the team, consisting primarily of freshmen and sophomores, won only two games. Then the War ended, and the Mountaineers looked forward to the return of the head coach and players who had defended the nation in battle.

Basketball

In 1928 the Mountaineer “Hardwoodsmen” played their home games at Morgantown High School. Their previous home, the Ark, had been dismantled to allow for construction of the Field House. The Mountaineers were coached by Francis H. Stadsvold, previously an All-Big Ten center at Minnesota. The following year was a welcome relief for the team as they moved away from the high school gymnasium to a university regulation-sized floor. The spacious Field House also permitted spectators to have ample seating space. Following back-to-back losing seasons, Stadsvold resigned with a 14-season record of 149-133. In 1933 Marshall “Little Sleepy” Glenn replaced Stadsvold as coach. His basketball teams posted a 61-46 record over five seasons. From 1935-37 the team was led by Jack Gocke, a center/forward who established the WVU career scoring record (770), John “Squint” Phares, and Albie Colebank, a Morgantown native and son of George H. Colebank, the principal at University High School in Morgantown. Gocke’s record held until Leland Byrd surpassed it in 1948. While Gocke is remembered for his scoring, Colebank is remembered as “the coach on the floor.”

In 1939 Richard “Dyke” Raese ’32, from Davis, West Virginia, succeeded Glenn and led the team to four consecutive winning seasons (55-29). The captain of Raese’s 1940-41 team, a three-year letterman in basketball (as well as football) was Sam Mandich. [Following the war he became a successful coach at Mount Hope and Parkersburg High Schools.] Raese’s first-year team consisted of Harry Lothes, Cliff Fisher, Homer Brooks, Steve “Gobby” Chepko, Jim McCartney, Charley Seabright, Glennis Ellis, Charley Brown, and Charley Hockenberry. The highlight of Raese’s brief coaching stint was the 1942 “Cinderella Team” that won the National Invitation Basketball Tournament (NIT) at New York’s Madison Square Garden. Sportswriters, particularly from the “The Big Apple,” were surprised when Ned Irish, Director of the Garden as well as the NIT, selected this team “from the Mountains.” The starting lineup included Hamilton, Captain Rudy Baric, Dick Kesling, Roger “Shorty” Hicks, and Lou Kallmar; the reserves were George Rickey, Neil Montone, Don Raese, and Walter Rollins. The Mountaineers were seeded last in the tournament’s field of eight. They defeated Clair Bee’s Long Island team (ending their 42-game winning streak), Toledo and, then, the Ed Diddle-coached Western Kentucky Hilltoppers in the championship game.

This team (that finished the season 19-4) left little doubt as to why Irish selected them for the most prestigious college basketball tournament.

Following the season, Raese, like football coach Bill Kern, left for the Navy. During the next three years there would be new coaches each year.
i.e., Rudy Baric (1943), Harry Lothes (1944), and Johnny Brickels (1945). The 1945 team, led by Jimmy Walthall, Bobby Carroll, and Dave Wilson, appeared in the National Invitation Tournament. Brickels, who also served as an assistant football coach, left at the end of the season to join Paul Brown's Cleveland Browns football staff. Stability in the basketball coaching ranks was not attained until the following year when Lee Patton was named head coach.

**Other Sports**

The baseball team, coached by Ira Rogers, was led in 1934-36 by hard-hitting Herbert “Babe” Barna. He ended his collegiate career with a batting average of .408. In later years Charles Hockenberry and Charley Seabright led the team. Ashby Dickerson and Sam Littlepage were the outstanding boxers on Ed Vacheresse's boxing team. Dickerson won the national heavyweight championship in 1936. He was undefeated throughout his career (1936-38) and qualified for the 1936 Olympic trials. In 1938 Littlepage won the national championship (165 pounds), and the team shared the national championship with Virginia and Catholic University; this was the first national championship in any sport for the University. Albert C. “Whitey” Gwynne assumed the wrestling coaching duties during his senior season and coached nine mat squads to a 26-33 career record, including 7-0 in 1936. Art Smith’s track team competed both indoors (in the Field House) and out of doors (on the cinder track surrounding old Mountaineer Field).

**New Athletic Director**

In 1938 Director of Athletics Harry Stansbury resigned after 22 years to become executive director of the State Chamber of Commerce. His contributions to the athletic program were noteworthy. He is remembered as a person who would not take “no” for an answer and the one person most responsible for leading the Mountaineers to a higher level of athletic competition. In recognition of his contributions, the Field House was later named Stansbury Hall.

Stansbury was succeeded by Roy M. “Legs” Hawley, a Bluefield (WV) native and 1925 University graduate. He had previously been serving as the Director of Athletics and baseball coach at Marshall College. As an undergraduate, Hawley had been a catcher on the baseball team coached by Ira Rogers and a center on the basketball team under Francis Stadsvold. As Director of Athletics until 1954, he was responsible for developing the Evansdale baseball field, for providing leadership to make the athletic program nationally prominent (particularly in football and basketball), and for ushering the athletic program into its first all-sports organizational alignment, i.e., the Southern Conference, in 1950. Following his death in 1954, the baseball field on the Evansdale campus [located on the site where the Coliseum is now located] was named Hawley Field. [In 1973, when the new baseball field in the Coliseum area was completed it, too, was appropriately named Hawley Field.]

**Synopsis: 1928 - 1946**

This era in the life of the University and nation was most depressing. The nation's economy suffered, and there was a “trickle-down” adverse effect on the University. Many high school graduates who might have enrolled did not, because they had no money. Those who did enroll had little money and, thus, could not afford many (if any) of the frivolous activities associated with University life. World War II had detrimental effects on the University as many of its students gave their lives in defense of this nation’s freedom from tyranny.

In spite of the tragedies associated with depression and a war, the University grew in tradition and stature. The “Alma Mater” was written and an official
Mountaineer tradition was established. Numerous facilities were completed, including the Field House and Elizabeth Moore Hall, and academic areas that were enhanced included medicine, pharmacy, agriculture, and physical education.

The physical training program that began in the 19th century was transformed into a division within the University under the leadership of Carl P. Schott. Ten years later this division became a School and Alden W. Thompson was the first dean. Both undergraduate and graduate degree programs were developed, with the first degrees awarded in 1930 (BS) and 1936 (MS). Athletics also prospered, football winning the Sun Bowl in 1937, basketball winning the NIT in 1942.

During this era, the leadership of the University as well as the School of Physical Education were strongly impacted by the war. As the period came to an end, faculty throughout the University and particularly in the School looked forward with the hope that a new president and a new dean might further develop the stature of both organizations.
On April 26, 1947, Irvin Stewart, the former Deputy Director of the U.S. Office of Scientific Research and Development, was inaugurated as the thirteenth president of the University. This two-day ceremony was the first presidential inauguration since 1928. The inaugural address was made by James B. Conant, a nationally renowned educator, President of Harvard University, and, in later years, an open and avowed critic of physical education. He once referred to Physical Education as the "poison ivy" in our schools. Fortunately, Conant's views did not influence President Stewart, and he became a strong supporter of the School of Physical Education and Athletics.

The early years of Stewart's presidency were spent defending the virtues of the University throughout the state (as had virtually every president before him). His message was that the University was designed to serve the entire state and, thus, needed appropriate state financial support. In an attempt to enhance its image statewide, he created the Committee of 55, in which one person from each of the state's 55 counties would serve as a local contact when problems related to the University would arise in a particular county. The person selected usually was the principal supporter of the University in each of the counties.

Stewart had to make many difficult management decisions throughout his tenure, including the ever-present concern for student pedestrian traffic at Grumbein Island, insufficient housing for students, panty raids, integration of Negroes into the student body, the creation of Evansdale Campus, faculty unrest and low morale due to the lack of monies to upgrade faculty salaries, alleged subversive activities of certain faculty during the McCarthy era, criticism of Athletic Director "Legs" Hawley and football coach Bill Kern regarding the source of athletic scholarship monies, student protest against mandatory two-year participation in the ROTC program, and enrollment decline during the Korean conflict. None, however, was more difficult than the discussions and political bickering related to locating a four-year medical school in Morgantown. The battle raged among Beckley, Charleston, and Huntington, with each providing evidence as to why their city would be a better site than Morgantown. Ultimately, Governor Okey L. Patteson intervened in January 1951, and the University campus was selected to be the future home of the medical school (with basic science instruction) and the teaching hospital. [This discussion would, again, surface exactly 40 years later when President Neil S. Bucikew and Medical School Dean Robert D'Alessandri had to defend the location of the basic science aspect of medical education in Morgantown, rather than have it relocated at Marshall University.]

Effective July 30, 1958, Stewart resigned. He is remembered as a friend of the students, many of whom he and his charming wife, Florence, entertained in their home. Those who were fortunate to have enjoyed such an occasion will always remember the Stewarts' congeniality toward students and also the aesthetics of the interior of the President's home [now Purinton House]. He is also remembered as having had one of the longest and most successful presidencies in University history.

Following Stewart's resignation, Clyde L. Colson, Dean, College of Law, served as interim president until January 1959, when Elvis J. Stahr, Vice Chancellor, the University of Pittsburgh, assumed the presidency. Stahr made numerous administrative appointments early in his presidency. In 1959 Kenneth E. Penrod was named coordinator of the Medical Center and Donovan H. Bond, a faculty member in the School of Journalism, was appointed the first director of University development. The following year he appointed Ernest J. Nesius as Dean of the College of Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics; Harold J. "Hal" Shambarger as Assistant to the President; Dorothy M. Major, Dean, School of Nursing (its first dean); and Clark Sleeth, Dean, School of Medicine. In this year the School of Nursing was
established, and the School of Physical Education and Athletics was renamed the School of Physical and Health Education, Recreation and Safety.

**Around Morgantown and the University**

Morgantown, the site of the state’s only university at that time, was constantly the target of abuse by the newspapers throughout the state. The editor of the Clarksburg Sunday Exponent Telegram wrote that Morgantown was a wide-open city with slot machines, gambling dens, and liquor being openly sold to students. He urged parents to withdraw their children from the University and enroll them elsewhere so they would be protected from such sinful activities.¹ One month later the Bluefield Telegraph bemoaned the fact that Morgantown was no longer the quiet, picturesque community it once had been, due to the Morgantown Ordnance Works (previously Du Pont and Olin Mathieson chemical companies) located across the Monongahela River at the south end of town.⁴

**Student Life**

Homecoming weekend was the highlight of the fall. The weekend began with the traditional parade, which was held after dark. The floats, often poorly constructed, would begin at the top of North High and move all the way down High Street. Often the floats would break down in the midst of the parade and would have to be pushed aside. They were led by students with torches to provide direction for the float drivers. The game on Saturday was welcomed by the freshmen, for they could throw away their freshman “beanies” if the Mountaineer team was ahead at halftime. Following the game the Homecoming Dance would be held at the Armory and, in later years, the Mountainlair.

On November 8, 1947, Mountaineer Weekend was inaugurated to celebrate the University’s heritage. Activities included students adorned in period costumes, a parade down High Street, and fraternity and sorority houses appropriately decorated in such manner to give strong support of the football team in quest of victory over their opponent on that Saturday afternoon. Interestingly, Harry “Has Em” Goldsmith, a High Street clothier, presented the annual traveling trophy to the winning float in the parade. In 1948, Mountain honorary was established to recognize outstanding senior men for their service on the campus.

In an effort to reduce criticism of the University, Greater West Virginia Weekend, an event discontinued during World War II, was renewed. This event enabled the students to express their gratitude to their parents. The capstone event of this weekend was the Mother’s Day Sing on Sunday afternoon in the Field House, when campus organizations would salute mothers in song as they competed for the coveted first place cup. Favorite songs offered by these groups included The Battle Hymn of the Republic and the Wiffenpoof Song. Winners in the fraternity division would parade back to their fraternity house where they proudly used the just-won cup as a receptacle for liquid refreshment and toast the winners.

**Student Enrollment**

Following the War, enrollment at the University increased to 6,700 by 1948 (60% of which were veterans). This enrollment “rush” created lodging problems for students and an infrastructure problem for the city of Morgantown. Thus, local residents were requested to open their homes to the students. To partially alleviate the need for housing the federal government donated 150 trailers and barracks, which were converted into apartments for married couples and were located at the north end of Price Street on the hill near University High School. Regetta Jones Parsons ’54 stated, “I remember so well my outrage over the treatment of out-of-state students. At that time, we couldn’t live in dorms but were placed in private homes.
under University rules and regulations. I wrote many papers and gave quite a few
improptu speeches on that subject."

By 1951 enrollment stabilized at 4,400 as many students were joining the armed
forces during the Korean conflict. Enrollment increased when the veterans returned
to the campus and at the end of Stewart’s presidency (1958) was 6,216. By the third
year of Elvis Stahr’s presidency (1961) enrollment reached 7,514.

Leisure Activities

In 1948 leisure time for students was occupied by activities at the Student Union,
named by the students “Mountainlair” (AKA ‘Lair). While the (old) Mountainlair
was a place for students (particularly those who were not members of a fraternity or
sorority) to gather, its location away from the “hub” of the campus often resulted in
students seeking places to convege elsewhere around campus. The lounge at E. Moore
Hall was a popular place for town girls to meet between classes. Popular spots at the
edge of the campus for students to rendezvous were Jimny’s Campus Lunch and
Nicks on North High Street and the Spudnut Shop on Willey Street. Popular spots
off-campus to eat and otherwise socialize were the Cheat Lake Supper Club, Babbling
Brook Inn, Whippoorwill, White House Inn, Instant Lunch (with its 10-cent
hamburgers), Have A Lunch, Comunzi (“Where dad took his girl”), Tony Leone’s,
Rainbow Gardens, Cappellanti’s, Blue and Gold Restaurant, and Chico’s Dairy (where
delicious hot fudge sundaes were served). Bridge was the game of choice, especially
in the fraternity and sorority houses. Billiards and Eight Ball were played at the old
Mountainlair, Kings, and Met pool rooms. On summer afternoons the “Whip” at
Cheat Lake was “the” spot to sunbathe; in the winter, when the lake was frozen, it
was a place to ice skate; and always, on Saturday nights, it was a popular place to
dance.

In 1948 the University gained access to 260 acres of Evansdale property, i.e., the
Krepps and Dille farms. This property would be developed in the early 1950s as a
varsity baseball field, intramural recreational area, and football and soccer varsity
athletic practice fields. An arboretum developed south of the baseball field as a
testimony to botanical growth indigenous to West Virginia would become a popular
recreation and educational resource. The Athletic Field continued to provide an
area for student recreational activities after the baseball field was relocated. Some of
these were organized activities, i.e., intramural sports, and others were unorganized,
i.e., pickup games of touch football and softball.

Panty Raids

A popular activity on college campuses in the early 1950s was the panty raid on
women’s dormitories and sorority houses. The University was no exception. The
coeds hung out the windows with their panties (and bras) dangling as they taunted
the boys. In spite of the efforts of University administrators, e.g., Dean of Men Dr.
Joseph Glück and Dean of Women Betty Boyd (who succeeded Dean Edna Arnold
in 1955), and city police to curtail this activity, the male students climbed through
windows at the ground level of these facilities or gained entry by going up the fire
escapes. Both the windows and fire escape doors would often be opened by female
residents. Once inside the men would open outside doors at ground level to admit
others and then swarm throughout the residential halls in search of undergarments.
A particular panty raid in 1955 included members of the basketball team along with
hundreds of other men, particularly those from the men’s dormitory and the frater-
nity houses. The tallest member on the basketball team and the tallest student at
the University (6’10”) was, allegedly, observed standing in his red plaid jacket near
Women’s Hall with a woman’s stocking covering his face as he observed the “happen-
ings.” When asked, “Why do you have a woman’s stocking over your head?” He
replied, “So no one will recognize me.” This “tall” story has been told, embellished,
and told again for over 40 years. As expected, the story prompts a laugh, particularly for those who were there that night.

The pantry raids were little more than a prank and were not a serious concern to parents and certainly not to the coeds. Unfortunately, on occasion, the student pranks resulted in destruction of property. This became a major concern for the University’s administrators. Thus, a number of students were apprehended by campus officials and law enforcement officers during the 1955 pantry raid and, ultimately, suspended from the University.

Integration of the Students.

In May 1954, President Stewart accepted the U.S. Supreme Court decision striking down the separate but equal education doctrine, a decision that mandated the integration of all public supported schools and colleges. By the first summer session there were Negro students enrolled in undergraduate programs. Prior to this time, graduates of West Virginia State and Bluefield State College (both all-black undergraduate institutions located in the southern part of the state) had been enrolled at the graduate level. Horace Belmear (MS '51) and Morgantown native Howard Holland (MS '55), both graduates of West Virginia State, were early Negro students who completed a graduate degree in Physical Education. While Negro students were enrolled in graduate programs, it would be another decade before integration would occur in the athletic program – in spite of the efforts of Pete Parker, Morgantown native and graduate of Morgantown’s Monongalia High School to become a member of the basketball team in 1954. (It was not until 1963 that the first black athletes would be involved in athletics as Roger Alford, a guard from Wintersville (OH) and Dick Leftridge, a running back from Hinton (WV), joined the football team.)

Fortunately, integration of the University’s undergraduate and graduate programs occurred without major incidents, unlike at some campuses, e.g., University of Alabama. It was, however, a concern for Belmear, who reflected as follows, “In my first graduate course with Dr. Holter (and being the only colored person), I felt very uncomfortable. The students would not sit by me or talk to me. When Dr. Holter realized what was happening, he spent a good portion of the class extolling my virtues as a coach in Marion County and lectured against prejudice, segregation, and discrimination. My stead as a student increased after this.”

There were, however, acts of apparent racial prejudice including the flying of the Confederate flag in front of the Kappa Alpha fraternity house on N. High Street (even though it was banned during football weekends in 1965), segregation practices of certain barbershops in the downtown area, and discriminatory practices at one restaurant downtown against Negroes and foreigners. Students (as well as townspeople) did, however, patronize Eddie Dooms’s Hamburger King Restaurant on Spruce Street (owned and operated by Negroes) for the best hamburger in town.

University Facilities

In 1947 President Stewart announced the purchase of property between University and Beechurst avenues. This would serve as the site of the biology building (Brooks Hall, in honor of C. L. Brooks, WVU Superintendent of Grounds in 1932, and his three brothers), a general classroom building (Armstrong Hall, in honor of Professor Robert Armstrong, a WVU graduate, former head of the Department of English and later, Acting President), and the physics building (Hodges Hall in honor of Thomas E. Hodges, a WVU graduate, Professor, and eighth University president). In the same year a brick residential property on North High Street, adjacent to the Library, was acquired and would be used successively as a dormitory annex, office for the School of Nursing, Human Resources, and a Faculty Club. Two years
later additional property between University and Beechurst avenues was purchased to serve as the site for the music building (Eiesland Hall, in honor of Professor J.A. Eiesland).

The purchase of the Dille and Krepps farms in Evansdale enabled the University to look beyond the downtown campus for future expansion. When Monongahela Boulevard, running along the river from the bottom of Eighth Street north toward Star City, was opened in 1952, this provided access to what was to become the University's second campus [later to be known as the Evansdale Campus]. The area immediately north of Eighth Street, consisting of 50 acres of wooded hillside extending over the hill from the new highway to the Monongahela River, was dedicated for an arboretum. The area farther to the north would be reserved for athletic and intramural activities. [This would later contain Hawley Field, the football and soccer practice fields and, much later, the Coliseum, Natatorium, Shell Building, track, and gymnastic complex.]

During President Stewart's tenure, a new dormitory for women (Terrace Hall) was constructed and major repairs and alterations were made to the Library, Reynolds Hall, the Administration and Chemistry Buildings, and Martin and Science Halls. Two temporary buildings were acquired, and these became the cafeteria (located adjacent to Reynolds Hall at the west end of the Athletic Field) and the student union, i.e., Mountainair (located in the "loop" at the Falling Run Road intersection with University Avenue). Additionally, new balconies and bleachers were added to the Field House, and new seats were added to old Mountaineer Field. Last, construction of the Medical School's Basic Science Building in Evansdale on the east side of University Avenue adjacent to the Morgantown Country Club was completed in 1957, and construction of the hospital began that summer.

On June 15, 1956, the 54-year-old Mechanical Hall (located diagonally across from the Armory) was gutted by a fire. The sky was red and could be seen for miles. Since the fire occurred during the night, most of the Morgantown and University communities did not learn of this devastating incident until the next morning. Temporary quarters for Engineering were immediately found in other classroom buildings. Later, two temporary, prefabricated buildings were constructed to sustain the Engineering program until a new eleven-story building in Evansdale was completed in 1961. While the exact cause of the fire was never determined, rumors suggested that an engineering major, disgruntled over an examination grade, was the arsonist.

Mountainair

A WWII Navy surplus building was donated to the University in 1948 to provide a general recreation and service center. Situated at the northeast end of Mountaineer Field at the intersection of University Avenue and Falling Run Road, the student union (old Mountainair) contained a large combination snack bar/cafeteria, four bowling alleys, a lounge with television and radio, meeting rooms, office space, and a huge ballroom that doubled as a gym room. A smaller upstairs ballroom was used for small dances, movies, meetings, and dance classes.

A 25-meter swimming pool was opened in the Mountainair in August 1951. The pool, located on the west side of the structure, provided educational and recreational swimming opportunities for University students, faculty, and staff. It also served as the home of the University's varsity swimming team and Dolphins, the synchronized swimming club. Large windows at one end of the pool permitted those standing in the library of the Mountainair to enjoy the interior beauty of the swimming area. This facility would be utilized until the Natatorium in the Coliseum area on the Evansdale Campus was occupied in 1974.
Elizabeth Moore Hall Dance Studio

In 1960 the enclosure of the E. Moore Hall roof was completed. This once aesthetically appealing area as well as functional roof, which had previously been used for physical education classes, fraternity and sorority receptions, dances, Orchesis concerts, etc., became the dance studio. Support for the construction of this much-needed addition to E. Moore Hall came not only from Dean Ray O. Duncan, but also from President Stahr. Unfortunately, Stahr was not able to enjoy this new addition due to his resignation from the University to join President John F. Kennedy’s administration in Washington, D.C., prior to the completion of the studio. This new dance facility contained an appropriate “cushion-like” dance floor with a mirrored wall at the south end. Windows surrounded the rest of the facility, providing an excellent view of a portion of the campus as well as the Monongahela River valley. This studio became the home for Orchesis (as well as modern dance classes) and would serve as the site for their annual concerts until they were moved to the main auditorium of the Creative Arts Center.

Athletic Facilities

A gymnastic practice area was developed in 1950 on the upper level (balcony) at the south end of the Field House to serve the men’s gymnastic team coached by William A. Bonsall. This facility was used as the practice area for varsity gymnastics (both men and women) until the gymnastic gymnasium was constructed in 1998 in the Coliseum area of the Evansdale campus adjacent to the Natatorium.

In 1953 the varsity baseball field was relocated from the Athletic Field to the Evansdale campus [on the present-day Coliseum site]. It was named Hawley Field in honor of former Director of Athletics “Legs” Hawley, who was an excellent baseball player at the University. The field was enclosed with a wooden fence and contained a grass infield and outfield. Temporary bleachers extended from first to third base. This field (in spite of the lengthy distances from home plate to the outfield fence) was a welcome relief from the skinned (i.e., dirt) playing surface at the Athletic Field, which had no enclosures in the outfield other than the bank going upward to Maiden Lane and the Armory in right field. While the new facility was excellent for baseball games, few spectators attended. The persona provided by the Athletic Field was missing. The previous location at the hub of the campus, near the academic buildings, dormitories, and fraternity houses and close to the High Street business district, resulted in large crowds of spectators assembling for baseball games. The author remembers as a youngster sitting among the University students who were crowded on the bank in left field below Maiden Lane. Left fielder Roy Lester (’48) would make his way through the spectators in pursuit of balls hit toward Maiden Lane. It has been said that prior to Lester, Earl Anderson (’38), a Physical Education major [and, later, General, U.S. Marine Corps], from his center field position, could play balls hit up the bank as well as anyone before or after him.

Curriculum in the School

The School provided undergraduate majors in Physical Education Teacher Education (with a second teaching field in Biology, Math, Social Studies, and Industrial Arts, etc.), Recreation, Pre-Physical Therapy (PT) and Occupational Therapy (OT). The majority of majors completed the teacher education curriculum. Their final undergraduate experience was to do student teaching at University High (under Don Eicher, Homer Fizer, or Sara Elizabeth Brock), Morgantown High (under Jack Roberts), and Riverside Junior High (under Steve Chepkos). Students in Pre-PT had to complete the entrance requirements for AMA-approved PT schools. Most of these graduates attended PT school at D. T. Watson in Pittsburgh. The OT program
required extensive laboratory experience including a six-week summer residency at a veterans hospital (and was usually done at the veterans hospital in Clarksburg).

The graduate program provided the opportunity to major in Health and Safety Education, Physical Education, Recreation, or a combination of all three areas. Regardless of the major selected, all graduate students had to complete a philosophy course in the major and in two other emphasis areas and a research methodology course common to all academic areas.

**Faculty in the School of Physical Education and Athletics**

G. Ott Romney succeeded Alden Thompson in 1946 as the second dean of the School. Thompson, on military leave of absence from 1943, did not return to the University following the War. The full-time male faculty Romney inherited upon assuming the deanship included John Semon, Patrick Tork, Randolph Webster (all employed initially during World War II); and Sam "Doc" Morris, the senior faculty member. Female faculty included Grace Griffin (Director of the Women's Service Program), Bea Hurst, Margaret Erlanger (who had been on a leave of absence 1943-46), and two first-year faculty, i.e., Charity Wheeler White (Peto) (Director of Intramurals for Women) and June Metz Thorn. The athletic staff consisted of William (Bill) Kern (Football), Ira Rogers (Baseball), Lee Patton (Basketball and Asst. Football), Art Smith (Track and Athletic Training), and Irwin E. Howell (Football).

Reflections on certain of these faculty and athletic staff members is offered by graduates as follows:

> The faculty went the extra yard to be fair to the students and to provide an environment conducive for learning.\(^\text{10}\)
> Roy Lester '48
> Gaithersburg, VA

**G. Ott Romney**

G. Ott Romney came to the University from the Red Cross. He possessed a sound philosophical basis for physical education. His special interest was recreation. He brought academic respect to the School within the University. He left the University in 1952 due to insufficient monies paid to faculty and assumed a recreation position with the federal government.\(^\text{11}\)

Boris Bell (AKA Belpuliti) '48
Alexandria, VA

I remember Dean Romney as a large, warm, and approachable man who was eager to encourage a would-be student to enroll in the School of Recreation and Physical Education. Without his encouragement and the support of Registrar Everett Long, I doubt that I would have entered WVU. Under Dean Romney's guidance the curriculum prepared graduates to conduct and supervise recreation programs for both urban and rural communities. He stressed the seven muses of Dance, Sports, Music, Drama, Crafts, Nature, and Linguistics.\(^\text{12}\)

Clara Simon '53
Chapel Hill, NC

Howard Jeffreys was a warm, enthusiastic teacher. He taught social activities for school age groups and camp counseling.\(^\text{13}\)
Dale Williams '58
Oak Hill, WV
Bea Hurst taught folk dancing. In the major class the boys outnumbered the girls by a two-to-one ratio. It was odd to see two 250-pound football tackles doing a jig. I frequently partnered with Jerry West. He always wanted me to lead, since he missed numerous classes during basketball season and, therefore, did not know how to do the dances. 

Richard Ryan '59
Morgantown, WV

Art Smith, what a character. He was the track coach and athletic trainer and taught training and conditioning. He never wore a topcoat or a hat over his "butch" haircut cut close to the scalp. On cold, wintry mornings prior to beginning his 8 o'clock class in the basement of Science Hall, he would open the windows and say "Hmiieck, it smells like a bunch of monkeys in here." We would sit and freeze. There are countless other stories that could be told about him that could not be printed in a book.

Robert Feather '38
Gainesville, FL

Three faculty who would later have a profound impact on the School were employed in 1947: Frederick J. Holter, John G. Scherlacher, and Charles Peter Yost. At the same time Steve Harrick returned from West Virginia Tech (Montgomery) to the University after an absence of 16 years to coach baseball (replacing Ira Rogers and, in the 1947 season, Charles Hockenberry) and wrestling (a relatively new sport that had not been offered since A.C. "Whitey" Gwynne left for the war). The following year Dudley DeGroot replaced Kern as the head football coach.

Major changes occurred in 1950 on the athletic staff that would ultimately have implications for both athletics and physical education. With the hiring of Arthur "Pappy" Lewis, the former head coach at Washington and Lee University, as the head football coach (replacing DeGroot), an entirely new staff of coaches was employed including Eugene Corum, Harold Lahur, Edward Shockey, Quentin Barnette, and Russ Crane. On March 7, Lee Patton died from injuries received in an automobile accident. He was replaced by Robert N. "Red" Brown. Also employed at this time were A.C. "Whitey" Gwynne (who returned to the staff from military obligations after an absence of 10 years) as head athletic trainer (replacing Art Smith); and William A. Bonsall as director of intramurals and instructor in physical education. John Kernic '55, a physical education major and football player, stated, "My undergraduate years were the best years of my life, and I didn't know it...Mrs. Beto and John Semon were my favorite teachers...Pappy was truly my pappy. He fathered us, and we appreciated it."

In 1952 Ray O. Duncan replaced Romney as the School's third dean. This nationally known physical educator inherited an instructional staff that would remain relatively intact for the next five years except for the retirement of "Doc Sam" Morris in 1954 (after 42 years of service) and the employment of Mary Katherine "Kacy" Caussin Wiedebusch in 1955. Two years later, after a 34-year career in Physi-
Educational at the University, Miss Griffin retired. She was replaced in 1957 by Wincie Ann Carruth, a native of Mississippi. This “southern lady” was named Chair, Department of Physical Education for Women. In the same year Joseph Hutchison replaced Howard Jeffrey in Recreation and Carolyn Williams joined the woman’s physical education faculty. The following year Samuel Maurice was employed in Safety Education to work with Charles P. Yost.

During the period 1950-60 the athletic staff retained its head coaches, except in basketball and track; added coaches of new varsity athletic teams; and employed a new athletic director. In 1954 Robert N. “Red” Brown relinquished the head basketball coaching position to Fred Schaus to become the eighth athletic director. He would serve as athletic director until his retirement in 1972. In 1952 the University initiated a gymnastic team with William A. “Bill” Bonsall, the celebrated Penn State and 1948 Olympic gymnast, as its coach. At the end of the 1956 track season Arthur Newell “Art” Smith resigned after 33 years on the staff. Thus, a career spanning four decades came to closure. He was replaced by Stanley Romanoski ('42), a high school coach at Dunbar High School (WV). In 1955 Ronald Gainsford replaced Herbert Scogg as the swimming coach; three years later Lewis Ringer replaced Gainsford.

Recreation

Under the direction of John G. Scherlacher with support from Dean Romney, a Recreation Leadership Training Program was initiated in 1948. Physical Education majors could select Recreation as a ten-hour minor or students from throughout the University could opt to complete a baccalaureate program in Recreation. The requirements for the major program totaled 40 hours and were as follows: Introduction to Recreation, Camping, Arts and Crafts, Music in Recreation, Art in Recreation, Dramatics in Recreation, Program Planning, Recreation Facilities, Leadership, Youth Organizations, and Groups Work in Recreation, Social Events, Philosophy of Recreation, Recreation Hobbies, and Administration of Camps and Preparation of Camp Counselors. Scherlacher and Howard Jeffrey taught most of these courses, along with Dean Romney and physical education faculty member Tork. Former student Clara Simon ’55 remembers Scherlacher for his expertise in teaching folk dances and for calling square dances. When Joe Hutchison joined the faculty in 1957, replacing Jeffrey, he immediately became an asset to the program.

Summer School

Summer school graduate enrollment in the School primarily consisted of coaches/physical education teachers from throughout West Virginia and the surrounding states. Additionally, there were always a number of undergraduate students as well as graduate teaching assistants who had been full-time graduate students during the academic year. A popular undergraduate summer course was Kinesiology, taught by Charity Beto (AKA Charity Wheeler White). Students often had previously failed this five-hour course during the school year, while others were enrolled because it was alleged to be easier in the summer. Kinesiology was the one course that students feared, and, perhaps, rightfully so. Beto was very demanding. She not only insisted that you know the origin, insertion, and action of the muscles, but it was necessary to be able to spell them. With muscles like sternocleidomastoid, this was often an awesome undertaking. As difficult as many students perceived her to be, Beto was a good teacher and not
really that difficult. A faculty colleague, Kittie Blakemore, described her as having a great mind, being humorous, scaring students to death, and demanding much from students and faculty. 19

Summer school enabled the students (specifically those in graduate school, many of whom were athletic coaches) to develop an esprit de corps among themselves. Often they lived together in dormitories or in private housing. They studied together, played on softball teams in the Morgantown softball league or in the University’s intramural league, and partied together at Freddy’s Place and the Red Cellar (both on Beechurst Avenue), Gene’s in South Park, Mundy’s Place in First Ward, Triangle Inn in Westover, or at the Whip or Supper Club at Cheat Lake. At the close of summer the graduate students returned to their teaching/coaching positions. Often, the coaches competed against each other in interscholastic/inter-collegiate athletic contests during the subsequent school year. While they were best friends in the summer (and throughout the year), they each wanted very much to defeat the other in athletic events. The graduate assistants typically graduated at the end of each summer and most would leave for their first full-time positions. The undergraduates, especially those enrolled in Kinesiology (assuming they passed the course) often graduated at the end of the summer and embarked on their careers as teacher/coaches.

Athletics

Following the war the veterans returned to the University campus. These included a head football coach and athletes who had been at the University in the early 1940s. The athletes were older, bigger, and much more experienced than the typical 18-year-old athlete. One can only imagine, as an example, the reaction of Victor Bonfilli, a 17-year-old graduate of Morgantown High School, when he enrolled at the University and met his football teammates, many of whom were older military veterans.
Football

In 1946 Bill Kern, a Lieutenant in the U.S. Navy, returned to the campus to resume his position as head football coach. Also returning were veteran football players including Leo Benjamin, Andy Clark, Gene Corum, Charles Boyles, Charles Harris, Howard Lewellen, John Pozega, Vic Peelish, Charley Schrader, Ed Kulakowski, and Chester Spelock. Others on that team that went 5-5 included linemen Fred Stuvel, Ambrose Zube and Clarence “Bud” Cox and backs Tom Kearne, Jim Devonshire, Rex Bungardener, Pete Zinaich, and Victor “Inky Do” Bonfili. The following year Jimmy Walthall, the much-heralded quarterback in 1944 and two-time winner of the state sportswriter’s Amateur Athlete of the Year Award (1943 and 1944), returned from military service. Unfortunately, a knee injury sustained in practice prohibited him from realizing his potential. The team, likewise, did not perform as expected, except for the last game of the 1947 season against Pitt.

Just prior to the start of the Pitt game Coach Kern announced his resignation. In January 1948, Dudley DeGroot became the head football coach. His first team won the most games since the 1922 East-West Bowl team. This team met Texas Western College of Mines [now Texas-El Paso] in the Sun Bowl. Physical Education majors Walthall, Devonshire, Cox, Bonfili, Zube1, Fred Stevens, Charley Boyles, Ralph Main, Larry Ciccorelli and Jack Morton led the Mountaineers to a 21-12 win. [It was appropriate that the members of this team were invited back to the University during the 1998 Homecoming to celebrate a 50-year reunion.] DeGroot’s tenure lasted just two seasons, and he resigned under pressure at the end of the 1949 season to take a similar position at New Mexico.

In 1950 a new era in University football began under the tutelage of Arthur “Pappy” Lewis. For two years the team enjoyed little success, but they were building a team for the future with veteran footballers including Physical Education majors Stoner Parsons, Jim Dunder, Tom Allman, Jack Stone, Bill Forelli, Kiki Konstantinos, Dick Nicholson, Bill Jarrett, Bob Snyder, Ralph Starkey, Harry Sweeney, Dick Tredway, Ray Walsh, John Murphy, Charles “Chick” Donaldson, and All-American Paul Bischoff. Younger players on the roster were Physical Education majors Sam Huff, Joe Marconi, Bobby Moss, Paul Starr, Gary Bunn, John Kernie, and Carl Norman. Despite the first-ever bowl loss to Georgia Tech (42-19) in the Sugar Bowl, the Mountaineers finished the campaign ranked 10th (AP) and 13th (UPI) in the nation. The subsequent years, with the addition of Physical Education majors Charles “Chuck” Howley, Joe Kopinsky, Gene Lathey, Bill Underdonk, Larry “Stubby” Krutko, Victor “Jack” Rabbits and Ralph Anastasio, the Mountaineers had 8-1 (’54) and 8-2 (’55) records. At the end of the ’55 season, Huff was named first team All-American (and also Academic All-American) as was Bruce Bosley. Huff and Marconi were selected to play in several post-season All-Star games. The 1956 team was young and finished 6-4 followed by 7-2-1 in 1957. The football fortunes, however, turned for the worse in 1958 and 1959 with 4-6 and 3-7 records. Following their losing seasons, there was considerable pressure on the team and its head coach. Thus, Lewis, arguably the greatest football coach (until that time), resigned before the start of spring practice in 1960. Despite the football team’s losing records, there were stellar efforts on the part of Physical Education majors Bob Benke, Glenn Bowman, Phil Messinger, Bob Guenther, Roger Chauncey, Dick Longfellow, Bill Lopasky, Dale Evans, John Marra, Ben McCune, Ray Peterson, Dave Rider, Elmer “Pete” Tolley, Mickey Trimarki, Noel Whipkey, Charles “Chuck” Simpson, Joe Wirth, and Danny Williams.

Robert L. “Sam” Huff
Basketball

Lee Patton led his first team (1945-46) to the National Invitation Tournament (NIT) in Madison Square Garden with a starting lineup consisting of Dave Wilson, Leland “Lefty”/“Hammer” Byrd, Tom Laverte, Clyde “Hard Times” Green, and Captain Bobby Carroll. The following two years the team, led by All-American Byrd and with records of 17-3 and 18-1, returned to the NIT. Interestingly, from 1944 through the 1948 season, the team did not lose a home game. In 1948-49, All-American Fred Schaus and Eddie Beach provided the spark to lead the team to an 18-6 record and Bobby Jackson, the court magician, provided the entertainment. Unfortunately, the next year the team dropped to 18-11. As bothersome as the record was, nothing could compare to the tragedy that befell the team on the way to Penn State. One of the cars – the one driven by Coach Patton – was involved in an accident on the Pennsylvania Turnpike. Coach Patton died on March 7 from injuries sustained in the accident. During his five years as coach, his teams had a record of 91-26.

Robert N. “Red” Brown, Director of Athletics and basketball coach at Davis and Elkins College (WV), was requested by Athletic Director Hawley in 1950 to return to the University to assume the head basketball coaching position. Brown had previously been on the coaching staff at the University for the 1946-47 year as an assistant in football and basketball and as tennis coach. His first basketball team as head coach was led by Mark Workman, the first big man (6'9") in the basketball program. This team finished 18-9. The following year (1951-52) the team, including consensus All-American Workman, Mac Isner, Eddie Becker, Harry “Moo” Moore, George Davis, Jim Sottile, Ralph “Red” Holmes, Jimmy Coulter, Jack Shockey, Kenny Alesi, and Frank Spadafore, finished the season with a 23-4 record, won the Southern Conference, and was ranked 9th in the nation. Brown was selected as the Southern Conference Basketball Coach of the Year. He later admitted that “winning the coach of the year award in the Southern Conference at a time when there were 17 teams in the Conference and defeating New York University in Madison Square Garden in 1952 when they were ranked number one” were two of his biggest thrills during his coaching days. The following two years the varsity team won 31-18. At the same time the 1953-54 varsity team was being overshadowed by a freshman class featuring Rodney “Hot Rod” Hundley, Clayce Kishbaugh, and the Holt twins (John and Mike). Many basketball spectators would attend the freshman game played as a preliminary to the varsity game and then leave. The obvious attraction of the freshman team was a future All-American, a prolific scorer, an excellent ball handler, and a “clown prince” in the making.

In March 1954, Legs Hawley died in a Pittsburgh hospital, and Brown was appointed Director of Athletics the following July. [He would hold this position until his retirement on June 30, 1972]. To succeed Brown as basketball coach, Fred Schaus, a ’48 graduate of the University and former professional basketball player with the Fort Wayne Pistons, was selected. Schaus had finished his professional career and was entertaining the acceptance of an offer for a sales position in Fort Wayne when he was offered the job. The decision to return to Morgantown was easy for Schaus since it offered him a chance to return to his wife’s (Barbara Scherr, ’48) hometown, to their alma mater, and to be again associated with his freshman coach (and new Director of Athletics) Red Brown.

In 1954-55 the basketball team, with its first-year coach, had a 19-11 record, the Southern Conference championship (the first of six consecutive championships the team would win with Schaus as coach), and a No. 19 national ranking. This team was led by Pete White, Willie Bergines, Paul Whitting, Frank Spadafore, and Rod Hundley. The following two seasons (1955-57), the teams, led by Bergines, Whitting, consensus All-American Rod Hundley, Clayce Kishbaugh, and 6'11"
sophomore sensation Lloyd Sharrar, won the conference title each year, the Orange Bowl championship in 1956, and the Birmingham Classic in 1957. Hundley was a fan favorite with his basketball ability as well as his on-the-court antics. Spinning the ball on his finger, passing the ball around his back, and playfully annoying the game officials as well as the visiting coaches (particularly H. C. “Doc” Carlson from Pittsburgh) were just some of his tricks. In spite of Hundley’s scoring ability (his all-time record was 54 points in a game with Furman in January 1957) and the enjoyment he brought to the basketball faithful, the brightest days in gold and blue basketball were just beginning. With a freshman class of recruits headed by Jerry West and Willie Akers, two highly recruited West Virginia high school basketball players from East Bank and Mullins respectively, a future national championship for the Mountaineers now seemed to be a distinct possibility.

The 1957-58 team, thought (arguably) by many to be the best University basketball team of all time, was led by All-American Sharrar, West, Akers, Bobby Joe Smith, Joedy Gardner, and Don Vincent. This team finished the season 26-2 including a championship in the Kentucky International Tournament. It was at this tournament that Kentucky’s basketball coach, the eminent Adolph Rupp, acknowledged sophomore sensation Jerry West as one of the best guards of all time. Unfortunately, in the semifinal game of the season-ending Southern Conference tournament, Vincent broke his leg. While the team won the conference championship, the glue that held the team together was provided by Vincent. Predictably, the team was later upset in the NCAA Tournament. They, nevertheless, finished as the number one ranked team in both the Associated Press and UPI polls.

In 1958-59, led by West and other Physical Education majors Smith, Akers, Bob Clouson, Marvin “Bucky” Bolyard, Ronnie Retton, Lee Patrone, and Jim Warren, the team won the Southern Conference championship and advanced to the 32-team NCAA tournament. Following three early-round victories, the team played a televised Friday night semi-final game and defeated Louisville 94-79. Hundreds of students from the fraternity houses, dormitories, and boarding houses near the campus gathered in front of President Stahr’s house following the Louisville victory, requesting that he cancel classes the following morning (Saturday, a day in which all students had classes unless it could be proven that you had a weekend job and had to be excused from having classes). The President agreed to cancel classes on the following Monday if the team won the national championship. In the final game the Mountaineers met the University of California led by 6’ 11” center Darrell Imhoff. Regrettably, the team lost 71-70, and classes were held the following Monday as scheduled. This 12th-ranked team, proud to be the Cinderella team, had won the admiration of basketball fans throughout the nation.

The following season the team was, again, led by Physical Education majors including consensus All-American West, Akers, Warren, Patrone, Joe Posch, and Paul Miller along with business major Jim Ritchie. The team won the Southern Conference championship for the sixth consecutive time under the tutelage of Schaus. At the end of the season the Los Angeles Lakers drafted West in the first round and hired Schaus as their coach. Thus, the Schaus era as the Mountaineer basketball coach came to a close. His teams put together 56 consecutive Southern Conference victories, including a winning streak of 44 regular season league games, a record of
146-37 (a winning percentage of .797, the best in Mountaineer history), five 20-win seasons, five nationally ranked teams, and six NCAA participating teams. West finished his career scoring 2,309 points (during three years on the varsity), and grabbing 1,240 rebounds, both all-time records; and having been a consensus All-American selection in both 1959 and 1960.

Baseball
The baseball team, like teams before it, played their games at the Athletic Field. In 1947, Steve Harrick returned to the University, where he had coached wrestling in 1922-32. The 1948 team was led by Boris Belpuliti (A.K.A: Bell), Roy Lester, Okey Ryan, John Fox, George Freese, Pete Zinaich, and Joe Birmingham (the long-ball hitter who, like Babe Barna a decade previously, consistently hit balls over the Armory). Several years later the team was led by Al Purello and Joe Ryan. By the 1954 season the baseball team had left the friendly confines of its field located in the center of the campus to move to (old) Hawley Field in Evansdale.

By the early 1950s, baseball fortunes were led by two outstanding pitchers (Jim Heise, who later pitched for the Washington Senators and Donald “Lefty” O’Haver), the Baliker twins (John and Jim), Ron La Neve, Rod Shafer, Jack Rabbits, and Charles McKown. In the late ’50s Glenn Higgins, Bob Connelly, “Bucky” Bolyard, Paul Chuma and, arguably, the two most renowned baseball players ever to play at the University – Ronnie Retton (New York Yankee’s system) and Paul Popovich (Chicago Cubs, and other teams) – were the team leaders.

Track and Field/Cross Country
Art Smith, the track coach since 1924, put his trackmen to the test on the cinder track rimming old Mountaineer Field and the indoor track at the Field House. While his teams were not nationally known, he had excellent tracksters including Physical Education majors Al Ware, Don Kerr, and Dave Tork (who would later, while in the Marine Corps, break the world pole vault record) along with Henry “Hoppy” Shores. In 1957 Stan Romanoski (a native of Triadelphia and a ’42 University graduate) replaced Smith and, thus, became the fourth track coach in University history. Smith suffered a fatal heart attack three years later. John Lowe ‘49, a member of the track team in the late 1940s, described Smith as “the most unique person I have ever known. He was unpredictable, humorous, loyal, a master of profanity, and used “monkeys” as a reference point to students. There are thousands of stories of his antics some embellished, most true.” Romanoski’s teams were frequently led by football players, e.g., Ray Peterson, Dieter Garrett, and Roger Holdinsky. Current track and field coach Marty Pushkin was a member of Romanoski’s early teams.

Other Sports
The wrestling team was coached by Steve Harrick and led by Morgantown wrestlers, Bob DeAntonis and Gene Brewer. By the mid-1950s another Morgantown wrestler, Lou Guidi, along with John Buchannon and Bob Perry led the team. At the end of the 1950s Tom Westfall, J.T. Miller, Charles “Chic” Sherwood, and Paul Hoblitzell were the premier wrestlers. Gymnastics, a relatively new varsity sport coached by William Bonsall, included outstanding gymnasts such as Demie Mainieri, Bill Solly, Dave Tork, Bernie Kuhn, Bob Griffith, and Bob Jones. In 1955 Ronald Gainsford replaced Herbert Scogg as the swimming coach. The golf teams coached by Ira Rogers were led by Mike Krak, Jack Feck, Reggie Spencer, Gil Martin, George Pettite, Herman Hall, Adolph Popp, Tony Morosco and Bill Dunlap. Bruce Meredith (’60) was the first All-American for the rifle team, and, later he earned a silver medal in the 1968 Olympic Games.
Athletic Conference

In 1950 the University became a charter member of the Eastern Collegiate Athletic Conference (ECAC). The following year the University resigned to join the Southern Conference. This affiliation ended following the 1967-68 athletic seasons. In May 1970, the University rejoined the ECAC, a nonprofit conference consisting of 200 members.

Synopsis: 1946 - 1961

Three men, President Stewart, Dean Duncan, and Director Brown, were the catalysts that resulted in the University establishing itself as a leader in higher education. Stewart molded an institution that was “invaded” by returning military veterans into a viable University that would gain academic respect throughout the state and nation. Duncan facilitated the development of new academic programs in the School and provided a professional role model for the faculty to emulate. Brown oversaw what was to truly be the beginning of the “Golden Age” of athletics at the University, particularly for football and basketball. The athletic teams and their “stars” would become legendary.

The prosperity of this period gave rise to the new people and programs that would shape the School, the Department of Athletics, and the University during the next sixteen years.
On January 25, 1961, President Elvis Stahr resigned to become Secretary of the Army, and he was succeeded immediately by an acting president, Clyde Colson, Dean, College of Law. The following January, Paul A. Miller (BS-Agriculture ’39), Provost, Michigan State University, returned to his alma mater as the fifteenth WVU president. Many old timers remembered him as a member of Ed Vacheresse’s boxing teams of the late 1930s.

In Miller’s inaugural address he cited the need for reorganization of the internal structure of the University in an attempt to foster interdisciplinary cooperation. Shortly after assuming the office he met with the Physical Education faculty. He explained the need for the University to chart its course for the future and indicated that the School (and all University academic units) would need to immediately complete a self-study in preparation for the development of a ten-year planning document. During Miller’s short tenure as president, he was able to create the WVU Center for Appalachian Studies and Development Extension Services, the off-campus centers at Parkersburg and Charleston (Kanawha Valley Graduate Center), the Creative Arts Center (an amalgamation of art, music, and theater), the Medical Center, and the College of Human Resources and Education.

In August 1966 Miller resigned. He was succeeded by Harry B. Hefflin, a Doddridge County native, the former highly respected president of Glenville State College and the University’s Vice-President for Administration and Finance. This was to be the first of a number of occasions in which Hefflin would serve as the acting president prior to being appointed president in 1981.

Those who knew Hefflin were certain he would not simply serve in loco parentis. Instead, he oversaw the opening of the Mountainlair, construction planning for Allen Hall (to be completed in 1969), and construction of the Parkersburg Off-Campus Center. Most important, however, he used his renowned financial expertise and mastery at working with the state legislators to negotiate a 22% budgetary increase. “This was to become the University’s largest percentage increase (ever) in the battle for legislative appropriations.”

On September 14, 1967, James G. Harlow, formerly Dean, College of Education at Oklahoma University, was inaugurated as the University’s sixteenth president. At a time when students and faculty around the country were actively engaged in protesting against the war in Vietnam, Harlow was more concerned about the wave of the future in higher education. Most noteworthy was his concern for learning techniques, audiovisuals, and computerized learning.

During his early years here, he championed the cause for a one-board system of government for higher education in the state, i.e., the Board of Regents, and a graduate center in the Kanawha Valley (Charleston). This would later change as the University became disenfranchised from the Regents and its Chancellor (Prince B. Woodard), and the Kanawha Valley Graduate Center was removed from the University’s jurisdiction. On campus, he expanded his administrative office by appointing a staff of provosts, thus centralizing the power of the University; he recognized the need for a mass transportation system and supported the development of the Personal Rapid Transit (PRT) system, the brainchild of engineering professor Dr. Sammy G. Elias; he tolerated the Vietnam demonstrators until they became disruptive and attempted to take over Stewart Hall; he supported the position of recreation/intramurals to transfer from the School of Physical Education to the Office of Student Services; he encouraged the development and implementation of a women’s varsity athletic program; he sought greater opportunities on campus for black faculty and students; he attempted to secure much-needed additional financial assistance from the state to increase salaries of faculty and staff; and he sought federal and state funding for new athletic-related facilities, i.e., Coliseum, new Mountaineer Field, and Natatorium. Many of these “causes” were controversial and none
was more controversial on campus, particularly among faculty, than the state funding for new athletic-related facilities. Few disagreed with the need for such facilities but argued that there was a greater need for state monies to be used to build needed academic buildings, e.g., Law Center and Evansdale Library, to renovate existing academic facilities, e.g., Armstrong Hall; and to increase financial support for salaries, operational expenses, and educational equipment on the campus.

On April 27, 1977, Harlow delivered his final address to the University's Faculty Assembly, where he decried the low faculty salaries and his perceived unpopular image of the University, particularly among the state's legislative assembly. Less than one year after retirement, he died of a heart attack. While the University community was deeply saddened to learn of his death, few were surprised, given the stress level of his previous position (particularly in working with the Board of Regents), his obese physical status, and his openly espoused disdain of physical exercise. Harry Ernst, a member of Harlow's administrative staff, said (in speaking about his former boss), "You will search in vain for a character representative of his personality in a Steinbeck novel....He offended more people than I'm sure he could count...Yet, I could not think of a more competent University president nor one who took greater pride to base his decisions on principle."  

University Facilities

During Miller's presidency, the Evansdale Campus began to develop rapidly. A major change was the relocation of the University president's home, from Purinton House at the center of downtown campus to the present dwelling, a house donated by Morgantown attorney Benjamin Reeder in an accessible but secluded Evansdale site at the west end of Riverview Drive. This allowed the president to experience residential living away from "ground zero." Many in the University and Morgantown communities could not understand why Miller chose to move from the center of the campus. [A similar controversy occurred decades later when President Neil Bucklew abandoned the Riverview Drive property to move to a private residence at Cheat Lake.]

The Engineering and Agricultural buildings were completed in 1961, followed by three apartment-like residences for married students and families in College Park (located at the northern end of Price Street on the hill above University High School). Four years later, two of the four towers at Towers Dormitories [later to be named Evansdale Residential Complex]; and Percival Hall (forestry building) were completed. At the same time the University purchased acreage from the Morgantown Golf and Country Club (located on top of the hill at the intersection of Eighth Street and University Avenue). On October 1, 1969, this course, with its popular clubhouse used for "social affairs" by groups throughout the Morgantown and University communities, closed. A portion of this area soon became the site of the College of Law. [Later, the remaining property would become the site of the football stadium, "new" Mountaineer Field.]

Major changes also occurred on the downtown campus. Reynolds Hall (AKA Commencement Hall) was removed to make way for a much-needed new student union facility - a new Mountainlair. The Armory was removed (with the military operations relegated to the Field House). Additionally, the Health Center (adjoining Reynolds Hall) was moved up the street to the intersection of Maiden Lane and College Avenue. Ed Pastilong, the University's current Director of Athletics, while a student at the University, worked for a construction firm responsible for moving the Health Center. He said, "You can't imagine the eerie feeling you have when you are underneath a building being held up by jacks as you inspect the supports prior to the building being moved." With the removal of buildings in the center of the campus, construction began on the (new) Mountainlair and parking garage. These
were completed in 1967, funded by a student fee of $3 per semester that was approved by a student referendum in 1955.

Also under construction or in the planning stage at the end of Miller’s presidency were the Creative Arts Center (to be constructed in three phases with the first phase for music to be finished in 1967), two additional Tower dormitories, a building for the College of Human Resources and Education (the “tower” of Percival Hall — to be named Allen Hall and completed in 1969), the leasing of Mont Chateau as a Conference Center for meetings and social functions, and a plan to transport the mast of the U.S.S. West Virginia from the portal yards in Seattle (where this ship was being dismantled) to Morgantown. [Once on campus, the mast was erected at the south end of Oglebay Hall where it would serve as a lasting tribute to West Virginians who lost their lives at Pearl Harbor.] There were also two new facilities constructed for use by the Department of Athletics and the School of Physical Education: Coliseum and Natatorium.

**Coliseum**

Plans for a facility to replace the Field House began in the early 1960s with President Elvis Stahr. He realized the 40-year-old facility had insufficient seating for athletic and other events, insufficient office space for the athletic staff as well as the faculty in health and physical education, recreation, and safety; was woefully small to support practice and/or playing needs for athletic teams; had insufficient classroom space; was too limiting for the ever-expanding recreation and intramural sport program; and had too few parking areas for spectators, students, and staff.

The School's dean, Charles Peter Yost, and the Director of Athletics, Robert N. “Red” Brown, with the encouragement of President Harlow, strongly defended the need for a facility with suitable space for Physical Education’s laboratories and classrooms, and intramural's sporting activities. Most important, they argued that an arena was necessary to seat 14,000 people for basketball games, concerts, commencement, and other activities. While Yost and Brown both supported the need for a new facility, they were not in agreement as to the internal design. Yost argued for space for laboratories, classrooms of various sizes, and courts for racquet sports; Brown argued for a single-purpose basketball arena with little concern for academic needs. With differences between these two factions resolved, construction commenced in 1968 on the Evansdale Campus on the site of what was “old” Hawley Field, the home of Mountaineer baseball. By September 1970, the Coliseum was ready for occupancy and on September 19 a rock concert featuring the Grand Funk Railroad was held for the benefit of 12,500 spectators. The cost of construction was $10.4 million with approximately one-third of that amount necessary to construct the dome portion of the facility. Faculty and athletic staff heretofore located in E. Moore Hall, the Field House, and Mountaineer Field moved into the Coliseum. Furthermore, all professional preparation courses offered by the School and previously taught on the downtown campus were moved immediately to the Coliseum. Physical education service classes as well as intramural activities did, however, continue to be held in E. Moore Hall and the Field House.
The Coliseum has a seating capacity of 14,200 theater-type seats that permit an excellent vantage point to view an event. It contains eight racquetball courts, two squash courts, and a multipurpose room used principally for dance. The actioncush floating panel hardwood floor can be divided into three college regulation-sized basketball courts. The inner concourse (inside the main auditorium) is 1/7 mile in circumference; the outer concourse is 1/5 mile. The walk surrounding the exterior of the Coliseum is 1/3 mile. A portion of the lower seats (on the sides of the main court) are connected to telescopic platforms that roll back into wall storage areas when the floor is expanded. The dome towers 155 feet above the main court. Suspended from the ceiling at the center of the main court is a mammoth four-sided instant replay score board, a message center, panels for player scores and personal fouls, and rotating advertisements. The outer structure has a domed roof comprising 40 segments, each supported on a concrete arch rib weighing more than 100 tons. The dome covers total surface area of 4 1/2 acres. The Coliseum is both a functional as well as an aesthetically appealing facility. Pictures of the exterior of the Coliseum are often found in offices and family rooms of Mountaineer supporters. There are 100 offices (of various sizes), 13 classrooms, a conference room, a reading room, athletic ticket office, sports information offices, three laboratories, and the Jerry West Mountaineer Lounge contained within the structure's 10.5 million cubic feet. Additionally, there are sufficient locker rooms for athletics, physical education, and recreation/intramurals.

Natatorium

In 1974, the Natatorium, a junior Olympic-size swimming pool with diving well and large spectator area, was opened on the Evansdale campus immediately adjacent to the northwest aspect of the Coliseum. While monies were not sufficient to construct an Olympic-size pool (as had been planned), this facility was a welcome relief from the steel-lined, antiquated Mountaineer pool on the downtown campus. Sara Roberts '79, reflecting upon the 'Lair pool, stated, "The new pool (the Nat) was a welcome relief from the enclosed ol' barge at the Mountainair." The Nat (as it is frequently referenced) became the new home for the varsity swimming teams, the Dolphin Club, and instructional as well as recreational swimming programs. While the facility was much-needed for varsity swimming, the E. Moore Hall pool remained a far superior pool for instructional purposes due, principally, to the shallow depth and warm temperature of the water.

Around the University/Morgantown

By the end of President Harlow's tenure, the University comprised two campuses (downtown and Evansdale) with 89 buildings on 800 acres, connected by a personal rapid transit system (PRT). It also incorporated Potomac State College, the Charleston Division of the Medical Center (later to be named Robert C. Byrd Health Sciences Center), five off-campus graduate centers, Jackson's Mill, and experimental farms throughout the state. New construction during this period included, in addition to the Coliseum and Natatorium, the College of Law (1974) on the site.
where the clubhouse of the Morgantown Country Club once sat. The Computer Center was purchased in 1970 and Knapp Hall on Beechurst Avenue, previously a private dormitory, was purchased in 1974.

On October 30, 1971, the Mountaineer statue (which most people believe bears a marked facial resemblance to Jerry West) was dedicated by President Harlow and Governor Arch Moore. The statue is 8 1/2 feet in height, sits on a base of granite, and is located in front of the Mountainlair. It provides a visual testament to those forefathers who traveled throughout the Mountain State of West Virginia and causes one to reflect on the state’s motto “Montani Semper Liberi,” i.e., “Mountaineers are always free.” A small replica of the statue is located in the Jerry West Mountaineer Lounge in the Coliseum. (The mountaineer mascot had previously been depicted as a barefoot “hillbilly” with ragged clothing and a jug. Paul Stevenson of WVU’s graphics department created the present mountaineer logo based on the noble-looking statue, to replace the hillbilly image.)

At the beginning of this period, student enrollment had reached 7,500+. Classes were held Monday through Saturday at noon. Most students were enrolled for 16 hours; many had part-time jobs; and most graduated in four years. Freshman students (except those living in the Morgantown area) were required to live in the dormitories. Upper-class students served as freshman guides during Orientation week and many, particularly the “fraternity guys” on North High Street, assisted the female students with moving into their rooms in Woman’s or Terrace Hall dormitories. While most students were eager to move into the dorms at the beginning of the year, virtually all students looked forward to getting out of the dorm and into private housing or a fraternity/sorority house at the end of the first year. The dorms were allegedly too loud, too crowded, and served food prepared unlike mother’s. Interestingly, as “lousy” as the food was, most first-year students gained weight by the end of the year. As the year ended, the women looked forward to next year, when they could depart their residence wearing shorts without having to cover themselves with a long trench coat. The men looked forward to having the evening meal without having to wear a coat and tie (unless they lived in a fraternity house where formal dress was required for the evening meal). Olana “Tick” Hedrick-Sheaffer (BS ’71, MS ’73) reflected upon her freshman year by stating, “As an incoming Freshman in 1967, I was shy, naive, and very conservative. At that time, all freshmen were required to wear beanies. It was cause for ‘Major’ reprimand from an upperclassman if we were not wearing it. Of course, I obeyed all rules and always wore mine. It definitely made us stand out but yet we frosh felt a sense of being special at such a great institution of higher learning.”

100th Anniversary

In 1967 the University celebrated its 100th anniversary year. Appropriate events commemorating this significant event were held on campus throughout the year. On February 7 the West Virginia Senate (Howard Carson, President) with concurrence from the House of Delegates (H. Laban White, Speaker) recognized this anniversary and commended the University for its 100-year contribution to higher education in the state. It urged the people of West Virginia to give special attention to this observance. On February 14 the celebration on campus began with a buffet dinner with appropriate birthday cake and continued until February 7, 1968, with the beginning of the 101st year.

Social Activities

Social activities, other than dances, around the University focused largely on fraternity and sorority private parties on weekends [unlike the “open” concept of parties held at fraternity houses in the late 1990s]. The “Hells A Poppin” and toga
parties (where grape and grain served from a bath tub was a favorite beverage) were popular parties among the frats. Since the percentage of students affiliated with the Greek system on campus was barely 20% of the student body, there was generally a tight bond among the fraternities and sororities. Thus, the Greek political candidates usually defeated the Independent Party candidates in student elections. This was principally due to independents being disinterested and not inclined to vote. In spite of the interfraternal bond, there was considerable competition between and among these groups in intramurals, grade point averages, and the Mother's Day Sing. Occasionally, there were water battles between fraternity houses located within close proximity of each other. On a rare occasion a fraternity's prized possession e.g., Mother's Day trophy, would be stolen by another fraternity. In time, the possession would be returned. None of the fraternity and sorority rituals was more sacred, however, than a "pinning" serenade by a fraternity to a particular coed in a sorority. Prior to this event the fraternity would march en masse from the fraternity house to the sorority house to support their brother who was making a commitment for a lifelong relationship. As the fraternity sweetheart was being serenaded, the exchange of the pin occurred at the front door of the house while the sorority sisters surrounded their honored sister. The fraternity pin was pinned on the sweetheart's clothing and a dozen roses was presented to her. Following a loving embrace, the fraternity marched away singing their marching song.

For students who were not associated with fraternal organizations, the Whip (located on Cheat Lake), the Red Cellar (underneath Tony's on Beechurst Avenue), Marv's Fish Bowl (on Richwood Avenue in woodburn), Gene's (in Greenmont), and the Colonial Inn (in P5 Marion, PA) were popular places to convene. The only rituals at these establishments were chug-a-lug contests with large carafes of "suds." One would drink while the others would sing, "So drink chug a lug, drink chug a lug," until the carafe was empty.

There were also students whose social activities revolved around a religious orientation. Newman Hall for the Catholic, Wesley's gymnasmium for the Methodist, and Hillel House for the Jewish students were just a few of the church-related outlets available. Additionally, there were numerous religious-related organizations affiliated with the Office of Student Affairs, e.g., YMCA, Newman Club, etc.

Discrimination/Integration

Martin Luther King, Jr., delivered his famous “I Have A Dream” speech on October 28, 1963. The University slowly responded to this speech by making efforts to increase its undergraduate enrollment of Negro students. By the mid-1960s the Negro student body population was very small, i.e., estimated to be 100 in 1967. Many of these students were athletes, and most were men. Roger Alford and Dick Leftridge were the first football players in 1962, and Ron "Fritz" Williams and Eddie Harvard were the first basketball players in 1965. While the University did not condone discriminatory practices against students based on race, color, religion, or country of origin, there were overt (the Confederate flag flying) and covert acts (white students shunning black students) evidenced across the University campus. Further, there were few places for Negro students to get a haircut; a small permanent Negro population in the Morgantown area; few Negro faculty; and far too few Negro girls for the men to date. White students (especially women) who crossed the color barrier to date were ostracized by their peers. In the Morgantown community such a person would be referred to as "that's the one." By 1970, progress had been made in eliminating prejudice towards minorities. Special days were established to honor black leaders Malcolm X and Martin Luther King. Additionally, there were black studies courses, black cheerleaders and band members, and a few black professors.
Women were likewise subject to discrimination. Those who lived in dormitories or in any University-supervised housing (including sororities) were bound to a curfew which restricted activities outside their residence hall late at night; men had no time restrictions. The University band was all-male until 1972. Women were an oddity in certain academic areas, including engineering, law, medicine, and dentistry. Prior to 1973 there were no opportunities for women to engage in varsity sports (although Marilee Hohmann was a member of the rifle team in 1962 and Bette Husher and Valerie Lewis were members of the swim team in the mid-1960s). Furthermore, it was not until 1974 that a woman, Lea Anderson, was elected student body president. The passage of Title IX in 1972 began to eliminate heretofore discriminating practices against women, and the University as well as the nation began to provide greater opportunities for them. [In 1990, Natalie Tennant, a journalism major from Fairview (WV), was selected as Mountaineer, the only woman who has worn the buckskins.]

**Vietnam**

By 1965 military action in Southeast Asia escalated with bombing ordered by President Lyndon B. Johnson, who became president following the assassination of John F. Kennedy on November 22, 1963. Historically, students at the University were supportive of the nation's involvement in military action. This activity in Vietnam was an exception. While student protests on the campus did not rival those at the University of California at Berkeley or Kent State University (OH), many students in this traditionally conservative student body adopted long hair, beards, overalls, and faded ragged and outlandish clothing; the women burned their bras. Even the previous generation of Ivy League-like fraternity men became rebellious. They, too, abhorred authority from the house mothers (where applicable) as well as the alumni (who held the deed to the fraternity chapter house). This clearly was a time of student protest and defiance.

The height of student unrest on the University campus occurred immediately after four students were killed by National Guardsmen on the campus at Kent State University in early May 1970. On May 7-8, University students and a few faculty members protested President Harlow's failure to take a public stance denouncing the nation's involvement in Southeast Asia. On May 8, Governor Arch Moore authorized the state police to join with the local police to disperse those persons protesting in the Grumbein Island area. Fortunately, a truce was agreed to between the officers and the protestors, and possible injury or property damage was averted. While student unrest continued for two years, the attitudes of students shifted from protesting Vietnam to protesting the food service in the dormitories, with accompanying food fights. Furthermore, students set fires in the middle of University Avenue in Sunnyvale in response to a football upset victory or "streaked" across the campus buck-naked rather than protest against the nation's ideology.

**Housing**

Morgantown and the University, both relatively small at the beginning of this period, soon changed. With student enrollment doubling, housing for students as well as faculty and staff was at a premium. Additional dormitories were constructed (Dadisman Hall), added onto (Towers), and purchased (Knapp Hall) by the University; the private sector also built dormitories (Summit Hall and Pierpont House). Private housing for students as well as faculty and staff was a greater problem. There were very few houses for sale and rent in the Morgantown area. Students living off-campus often occupied substandard housing. Faculty frequently had to go beyond the bounds of Morgantown for housing, e.g., Pt. Marion (PA), Preston County, and Fairmont. This would soon change, however, as housing developments and rental
properties were constructed throughout the Morgantown area, particularly in the Cheat Lake area and in the southern part of the county along the Grafton and Fairmont roads.

School of Physical and Health Education, Recreation, and Dance

The Faculty Senate of the University, at the urging of Dean Ray O. Duncan, approved changing the name of the School in 1960, from Physical Education and Athletics (its name since 1937) to Physical and Health Education, Recreation, and Safety. This umbrella-like name (effective in 1961-62) more adequately represented the academic units in the School. Furthermore, the change was in keeping with national trends in higher education that separated physical education and athletics. Subsequently, the School reorganized into degree-granting programs (both undergraduate and graduate) into the Departments of Physical Education (Men and Women), Health Education, Recreation, and Safety.

Undergraduate degree programs in physical education were designed to prepare elementary and secondary teachers and were chaired by Wincie Ann Carruth and John Semon. Preparation for recreational leadership positions was chaired by John G. Scherlacher. Safety education as well as pre-physical therapy and corrective therapy were chaired by Charles P. Yost. The driver education teacher education program was coordinated by Sam Maurice. The graduate program at the master's and doctoral levels prepared professionals with specific knowledge given to the specifics of this profession, and was coordinated by Frederick J. Holter.

By the late 1960s a new dean, Charles Peter Yost, had been selected and the academic orientation in the School began to change. Programs in health and recreation and parks immediately moved to other colleges within the University. The traditional concept of physical education was questioned initially by Tom Sheehan and his thesis of "educational sport." He was the first faculty member to conceptualize sport as the focus of physical education and to recognize that a physical education curriculum in higher education could be developed to do more than prepare teachers. Several years later (1974) a curriculum in physical education was developed that permitted students to select a field of study in athletic training, sport management, sport broadcasting, sport reporting, exercise physiology, and sport social-psychology [to later be renamed sport behavior]. The driver and highway safety emphasis in safety education prior to 1969 was deemphasized, particularly at the graduate level, as the new department chair, Everett Marcum, developed a safety management program for business and industry. Furthermore, the undergraduate and graduate curricula in all areas, particularly teacher education in physical education, were revamped to include contemporary courses, e.g., motor learning, exercise physiology, biomechanics, sport psychology, and sport sociology. Prior to this reorganization, the vast majority of courses in the curriculum, particularly in physical education, had been exactly the same (often with the same course numbers) for decades, some since the beginning in 1928.

During the summer school sessions throughout this period, degree programs as well as workshops for coaches were held. Since the University was the only institution in the state offering a master's degree in health and physical education, since there were no off-campus programs throughout the state and the tri-state area, since these programs were highly acclaimed, and since the tuition and fees were relatively inexpensive, the majority of the graduate students (mostly school teachers) assembled each summer on campus to complete the degree. The Eunice Shriver Workshop in 1964 for teachers working with physically challenged students in the schools is an example of a workshop that attracted graduate students from throughout the state and nation. By 1974 the School offered numerous summer workshops in elementary physical education (conducted by Patricia K. Fehl), athletic training (con-
ducted by Albert "Whitey" Gwynne, Craig Lewellyn, and, later, John Spiker) and gymnastics (conducted by Nanette Schnaible and, later, Linda Burdette).

Faculty in the School were frequently providing workshops throughout the state, e.g., two-day multi-county workshop in 1973 at Lewis County High School in Weston (WV) involving Andrew Ostrow, Schnaible, Mary Jane Pearse, Naomi Kocean (a graduate teaching assistant) and me. In 1975 a similar workshop was held in southern West Virginia in Fayette, Mercer, and McDowell counties involving Burdette, Bruce Wilmuth, and me. When we left Big Creek and headed up the mountains in the direction of Welch, we knew we had an experience unlike any before. Faculty, including Kittie Blakemore, William Bonsall, Daniel Ziatz, Burdette, Fehl, and I were involved each year with the elementary classroom teachers at the Camp Caesar Elementary Physical Education Workshop (Cowen, WV).

The faculty was also extremely active with professional organizations at the national level. Most noteworthy of these were Duncan, Carruth, Yost, Holter, Marcum, Scherlacher, Tork, Della-Giustina, and Fehl. These same individuals along with other faculty were actively engaged in the leadership of the district/state professional organizations. Midwest District presidents included Yost, Fehl, and me; WVAAHPER presidents included Ray O. Duncan, Wincie Ann Carruth, Charles P. Yost, Everett Marcum, William L. Alsop, and me. [In later years Dana D. Brooks and Karen K. Douglas were district presidents; Carl P. Bahneman, Karen K. Douglas, and Bruce Wilmuth served as president of the state organization.]

Faculty

The faculty in 1961-62 in the School of Physical and Health Education, Recreation and Safety and their principal teaching assignments were as follows: Administration - with Teaching Assignments: Ray O. Duncan, Dean (Organization and Administration of HPERS); Patrick A. Tork, Assistant Dean (Games); Wincie Ann Carruth, Chair, Department of PE for Women (History & Principles of PE); John Semon, Chair, Department of PE for Men (Golf and Health Education); Charles P. Yost, Chair, Department of Safety (Safety Education and Adaptive Physical Education); Frederick J. Holter, Chair, Department of Health Education and Graduate Coordinator (Health Education and Research Methodology); John G. Scherlacher, Chair, Department of Recreation (Philosophy); Robert N. (Red) Brown, Director of Athletics; Charity White Beto, Supervisor, Intramural Sports for Women (Kinesiology); and S. Samuel Maurice, Director, Intramural Activities and Soccer Coach (Driver Education).
Coaches with Teaching Assignments: Quentin Barnette (Basketball); Kittie J. Blakemore (Team Sports); Mary Jane Pease (Individual Sports); William A. Bonsall (History of PE and Gymnastics); Eugene Corum (Football); Russell Crane (Football); Charles "Chic" Donaldson (Football); Phillip Donley (Athletic Trainer); Frank Fedorovitch (Football); Albert "Whitey" Gwynne (Athletic Training); Steve Harrick (Wrestling and Baseball); William Hesen (Anatomy and Athletic Team Physician); Bea Hurst (Dance and First Aid); Blanche Hutchinson (Dance); Joseph Hutchison (Recreation); George King (Head Basketball); Robert Lochemer (Basketball); James Markle (Swimming); Lewis Ringer (Swimming); Ira E. Rogers (Golf); Stanley Romanoski (Cross Country/Track); Edward Shockey (Football); James Walthall (Football); Raymond Watson (Football); and Mary K. "Kacy" Wiedebusch (Dance).

Reflections on select faculty during this period by graduates as well as by faculty colleagues follows:

The picture of the faculty (1961) in a recent School newsletter was one of the most beautiful pictures in the world. I had classes under most of those professors. They knew their subject well, but even more impressively they taught us, by word and example, how to live.10

Glen Bowman '62
Richmond, VA

Dean Duncan was a great dean. He was completely devoted to physical education as an important phase of the total education program. He was a people person who cared about students.11

George Nedeff, BS '63, MS '67
Parkersburg, WV

Dr. Yost was my advisor – what a great gentleman – a class act who took me by the hand and helped me get acclimated. He genuinely cared about students and the school. Through his direction I completed an undergraduate degree, and he then arranged for me to become involved in a rehabilitation counseling professional preparation program.12

Charles H. Bishop '63
Glencoe, IL

By my senior year, Mr. Semon had been made Assistant Dean. I was advised by him that I would have to have an additional course prior to completing student teaching. Fortunately, Mr. Semon made the necessary arrangements for me to take a night class while student teaching. Without his assistance, I would not have been able to graduate in May, as scheduled for this I was grateful.11

Robert Gordon '77
Easley, SC

Mr. Tork was a bow-tie-wearing, personable, outgoing, and kind member of the faculty and, later, Assistant Dean. He never forgot his Marion County roots and, particularly, his teaching experience in the elementary schools.13

George Nedeff, BS '63, MS '67
Parkersburg, WV
The Friday morning doctoral seminar, led by Dutch Holter, is definitely the one course best remembered by us. The seminar featured meetings with visiting leaders of the field as well as presentations related to student dissertations. Vigorous discussions followed these presentations.15

John Douglas, EdD '71 
Uriei Simri, EdD '63
Storrs, CT Herzliya, Israel

William A. “Bill” Bonsall – what a great gymnastic teacher. It took such a teacher to teach me (and other football players) gymnastics tricks. Can you imagine a defensive lineman skinning the cat?16

Robert DeLorenzo '63
Fairmont, WV

Mary K. “Kacy” Wiedebusch, who affectionately called everybody Honey, is an excellent modern dance teacher and has provided quality leadership for Orchesis from the mid-1950s. She is prim and proper and never had a hair out of place.17

Kittie J. Blakemore, MS '62
Manassas, VA

Kacy Wiedebusch taught me modern dance. The detailed notes I took from her classes were used by me to later teach modern dance in high school and college.18

Winona Vannoy, BS '64, MS '64
Kent, OH

Dr. Wincie Ann Carruth was a bright, intelligent, and imaginative person. It was she who stood up for the women.19

Kittie Blakemore, MS '62
Manassas, VA

Dr. Carruth was a much admired Southern Belle. She was a thinker and challenged all her students to do their very best. She always had time for her students and was a true professional.20

Byron Gibson, MS '60
Hampton, VA

Dr. Carruth, my advisor, was strict and demanding. Female majors would often dread having to take her class. I found her to be pleasant and firm. I respected her very much.21

Patricia Murphy Romanoski, BS '70, MS '76
Findlay, OH

Kittie Blakemore was my favorite and best teacher. She made us work harder for a one credit course than for most three credit courses.22

Winona Vannoy '64
Kent, OH

Mrs. Mary Jane Pease and Miss Kittie Blakemore were two of the most caring faculty members. You could always approach them with our concerns, and you always learned a great deal in their classes.23

Col. Ret. Mary Ann Baughman '65
McDade, TX
Sam Maurice, a faculty member in safety and driver education, was an excellent teacher and advisor, soccer coach, and intramural director. He had a tremendous rapport with the students as well as the faculty.24
George Nedeff '63
Parkersburg, WV

Martha Thorn and I joined the faculty at the same time and immediately became close friends. She was an excellent teacher. Equally important was her personality and her relationship with students.25
Kittie J. Blakemore, MS '62
Manassas, VA

It was an exciting time in the seventies at WVU for physical education students. It is difficult to relate a decade of memories in so short a space, but in closing, I need to mention a very special person, A.C. “Whitey” Gwynne. With his outgoing personality and special skills in athletic training, this Olympian helped many students increase their knowledge about sport and injury. He grandfathered a sports medicine program that remains very strong at WVU today.26
John P. Snyder '75
Saxton, PA

By 1968 there had been numerous changes to the faculty resulting from the death of the dean, the retirement of two senior teacher-coaches, and the resignations of the faculty in Health Education and Recreation. The most startling occurrence was the unexpected death of Dean Duncan on July 24, 1967, following a heart attack. He was immediately replaced by an acting dean, Thomas Sheehan. The following year Frederick J. “Dutch” Holter served in this capacity. By 1969, a new dean, Charles P. “Pete” Yost (BS ’43, MS ’46) was appointed. In 1962 Ira E. Rogers retired following 42 years of continuous service to the University, and in 1967 Steve Harkrider retired after 22 years. In 1969 Holter relocated the Health Education program in the College of Human Resources and Education, and John Scherlacher moved the Recreation program to the Division of Forestry in the College of Agriculture and Forestry.

During the period between 1965-1968, the new faculty employed included Thomas J. Sheehan (Sports Sociology/Measurement and Evaluation, 1965), James Riffle (Driver Education, 1965), the Gilsons (Mary Kay - Swimming, 1965 and Kevin H. - Swimming, 1966), Richard Mull (Intramurals, 1967), George Nedeff (Wrestling, 1967), Irving Dale Ramsburg (Baseball, 1967), and Bruce W. Wilmoth (Folk Dance, 1967). There also were new football and basketball coaches including in football James Carlen, Richard Bell, Robert “Bobby” Bowden, Howard Buckley, Dale Evans, Jack Flegg, and William Hicks and in basketball Raymond “Bucky” Waters, Garland “Sonny” Moran and Gordon “Chuck” Winsor. In 1969 Robert Kurecz (Exercise Physiology), William L. Alsop (Teaching Methods and Sport Sociology), Everett Marcum (Chair, Safety Studies) and John C. McGrath (Soccer) joined the faculty.

Following are reflections on faculty during this period:
Kay Gilson was an excellent teacher, especially in synchronized swimming, with a terrific personality. She spent long hours before the Dolphin shows teaching us our routines. I will always remember the fun we had with her and the camaraderie she fostered.27
Patricia Murphy Romanoski, BS ’70, MS ’76
Findlay, OH
Bruce Wilmoth joined the faculty in the Department of Physical Education for women (where dance was located). He blended in beautifully with the women. He is an excellent dance educator and, along with his wife, Janet, an excellent dancer. Moreover, he is a fun person.28
Kittie J. Blakemore, MS ’62
Manassas, VA

I remember Dr. Sheehan’s push to make “educational sport” the focus of physical education. At this time this concept was pretty controversial, as he was, especially with some of his colleagues.29
Frederick Surgeont, EdD ’78
Frostburg, MD

The faculty underwent notable changes between 1972 and 1974 resulting from the resignations of Patrick Tork and Wincie Ann Carruth, the planned reorganization of physical education from separate departments for men and women into an integrated program in professional and general physical education, additional new faculty positions, and the creation of a woman’s athletic program. In 1972 it was an honor to have been selected to replace John Semon and, ultimately, to chair the Department of Professional Physical Education. The return to my hometown and alma mater occurred, quite coincidentally, with the return of Leland E. Byrd as the Director of Athletics. We had previously been together on the coaching/instructional staff at Glenville State College in the early 1960s. The following year (1973) Patricia K. Fehl was lured away from the University of Cincinnati to chair the Department of General Physical Education.

In 1973 numerous faculty were employed, some for very short periods of time. These faculty with their areas of academic expertise follow: Andrew C. Ostrow (Sport Psychology), Daniel H. Ziatz (Teacher Education), Nannette Schnable (women’s gymnastics coach), and Martha Thorn (women’s tennis coach) were employed. During the next three years Robert L. Wiegand (Motor Learning), Daniel E. DellaGiustina (Safety), Pete Shaffron (Safety), Andrew Sorine (Safety), Gerald Oakley (Safety), Linda Burdette (Gymnastics), Barbara Ewens (Swimming/Elementary Physical Education), Linda T. King (Swimming and Track & Cross Country), Craig Lewellyn (Athletic Training), Kathy Manger (Swimming), Kathy Gallivan (Dance), Linda Skrutski (Dance), Veronica Hammersmith (Volleyball and Softball), Glenn
Johnson (Athletic Training), Willard “Bud” Tice (Athletic Training), John Spiker (Athletic Training), Janice Stocker (Women’s Athletics), David Taylor (Intramurals), Samuel Kegerreis (Athletic Training), and Fred Leichti (Wrestling).

Following are reflections on faculty by graduates during this period:

Dr. Fehl and the graduate teaching assistants were great. I remember well Anne Wiest and Dianne Nolan. The parties at their apartment (which included the faculty) were incredible. What a great way for graduate students to get to know the faculty.¹⁰

Mike Garman, MS ’74
Brownstown, PA

John Spiker was a great teacher with high expectations both academically and in punctuality. Once I was late for class. He stopped his lecture and requested that I get a movie projector for the class. This wild goose chase (in that the projector was not used) taught me to never be late for a Spiker taught class.¹¹

Lisa Morton Franson ’80
Pembroke Pines, FL

Dr. Dan Ziatz - what a treat. He made me do pushups for missing his class. He was an exciting teacher with energy that was contagious.¹²

Robert Gordon ’77
Easley, SC

Dean Duncan’s Legacy

Dean Ray O. Duncan came to the University in 1952 to succeed Dean G. Ott Romney. This University of Illinois graduate (Ph.D and LL.D) brought immediate national recognition to the School. During his tenure as dean, he continued this national prominence by serving two terms as president of the American Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation; by writing for professional journals, e.g., “Quo Vadis” in Quest, and for book publishing companies, e.g., Administration of Health, Physical Education, Recreation, and Athletics; and by providing professional leadership to numerous national (and state) organizations.

Dean Duncan was [and remains today] the most prominent member of this School’s faculty. This man was not only tall in professional stature, but he was a tall man. He was an excellent teacher (in spite of his distinguished way of pronouncing physical education, i.e., “physication”). He was respected and admired by the School’s faculty and staff as well as the athletic department (where he served for years as the chair of the Athletic Council). He and another Duncan (Richard Duncan, College of Creative Arts) were among the most prominent deans at the University. One was known as “Dribblin” Duncan; the other “Fidllin” Duncan.

In 1967, while playing tennis, he died of a massive heart attack. It is unfortunate that the School was unable to recognize him for the monumental contribution he made. This recognition was, however, extended posthumously by naming a room in the Coliseum in his honor, i.e., Ray O. Duncan Library, and by inducting him in 1988 into the School’s Hall of Fame in the initial class. At this induction ceremony, his daughter, Pam Duncan Jarvis (’63), accepted the plaque on behalf of her father.
Athletic Training

In the early 1970s plans for an Athletic Training education program were initiated by Albert C. "Whitey" Gwynne and me. It was not until John C. Spiker was hired to replace Gwynne in 1974 (following his near fatal heart attack) that the plan was fully developed. With programmatic leadership provided by Spiker (the curriculum director), Samuel Kegerreis, and Willard "Bud" Tice, a curriculum designed for National Athletic Training Association approval was initiated in 1976. At the end of the following year, students had completed the requirements, and they began assuming positions in high school and college athletic programs, at sport medicine clinics, and in industrial medicine. Later, other students, e.g., Jean Shulte Irion '79, as well as members of the faculty, e.g., Glenn Johnson and Jack Brautigam, entered medical or physical therapy schools.

The program, with enrollment limited to the 12 "best" applicants was an immediate success and soon gained state and national notoriety. I will always remember having to tell a high level official in state government it would not be possible to permit even his influence on the admission process (when he called me on behalf of an applicant to the program). Fortunately, the student recommended was admitted without need for outside intervention.

Dance

Orchesis had been an integral part of Physical Education since the early 1920s. By the 1960s Mary K. "Kacy" Wiedebusch, a member of the faculty since 1955, was the artistic director. She provided the impetus for this group to receive national recognition. Featured dancers were numerous including Linda Burdette, Jo Maddox, Elizabeth Updike, Mary Cole Horton Dietz, Rebecca Hess, Wendy Kujat, Bill Martin and Wiedebusch's daughter (Carol). Horton Dietz ('76) stated, "A highlight of my college years was my association with Orchesis, modern dance honorary, whose unsurpassed director, Mary Kathynie Wiedebusch, still remains as a dear friend and inspiration to me and to her students of the 80s."

In 1968 the first male faculty member in dance (Bruce Wilmoth) was employed. His forte was folk and international dance. He later developed a dance group to perform throughout the local area. Notable dancers included Kathy Van Dyke, Kris Kirk, Shelly Hasson and Lynette Sylvester along with Wilmoth and his wife, Janet Wilmoth. The Wilmoths (both dancers as undergraduates with the renowned Brigham Young University dance group) brought that institution's tradition to the University. In 1975 another dance art form (jazz) was introduced to the campus by Kathleen Gallivan. While only here for three years, she developed a strong dance performing group and became a strong advocate for jazz dance. Matrimony necessitated that Gallivan resign. She was replaced by Linda Skrutski. Susan Sherman, a part-time faculty member, taught ballet to University students as well as youngsters throughout the Morgantown area.

Dance concerts were held for years in the dance studio (formerly the roof) at Elizabeth Moore Hall. Spectators sat in rows of folding chairs and/or on the floor. Those who sat in the back rows had difficulty seeing the dancers; those on the floor were uncomfortable. By 1976, however, the dance faculty were able to offer combined modern/jazz concerts on the main stage of the Creative Arts Center. Thus, seating of the audience was no longer a problem, and greater numbers of spectators could attend.
Safety

In the early 1960s, under the leadership of Charles P. Yost, S. Samuel Maurice and, later, James Riffle, a driver education program was offered that enabled its graduates to teach in secondary schools. Seniors and graduate students (along with Maurice or Riffle) traveled to high schools throughout the state to promote the program and to demonstrate brake reaction time to students. I will always remember the impression Donna Ashenfelter LaVelle and James Urse (seniors in the program) left on the students at Hinton and Logan high schools after they performed driving tests at various speeds on a street in front of the schools as a part of school-wide student assemblies. They clearly proved that it is impossible to “stop on a dime.”

By 1969 the emphasis in safety switched from safety education to safety management with the principal focus geared toward graduate education. The impetus for the change was provided by Everett Marcum. By the mid-1970s Marcum had assembled a faculty including Gerald Oakley, Pete Shaftron, Andrew Sorine, and Daniel Della-Giustina. Graduates of this program would immediately assume safety management positions in business and industry. Notable graduates included Pete Wood, Walter Smittle, Robert Schmidt, Signe Lindell, Anthony Veltri, and Doris Morgan. During this period, the safety program was also included as a part of the School’s undergraduate comprehensive degree preparing teachers in physical education, health education, and driver education. This program, despite having a large number of students enrolled, was short-lived, due principally to the increasing numbers of hours required in each of these specialized disciplines as well as the difficulty for the graduate to be employed in the schools without a second field of study in a more traditional “minor,” e.g., Biology.

Intramural Sport Transition

The departure of Gregory Myers (’63), Director, Intramural Sports, in spring 1967, resulted in Richard Mull and Norman Parsons (both ’66 Recreation graduates) being appointed co-directors of the intramural sports program. During the next year they began discussing innovative ideas, e.g., a more comprehensive program, and sensitive issues related to the program, i.e., relocating intramurals outside of the School of Physical Education. At the end of the first year, Parsons departed for military service and Mull was named the director beginning fall 1968. Prior to the departure of Parsons, it had been concluded that the University was significantly behind other colleges and universities of comparable size in their sport and fitness opportunities for students. To support this position, surveys were conducted at universities of like size. The results objectively demonstrated differences regarding facilities, budget, and personnel in campus intramural sports programs. 44

With the support of Dean Yost, Mull initiated dialogue with the Division of Student Educational Services. Individuals such as Deans Joe Gluck and Betty Boyd and Assistant Dean Gordon Thorn (all from Student Educational Services) became involved in an effort to upgrade this important area of student life. Mull was invited to be a part of that staff and attended their monthly meetings during the 1968/69 academic year. Budgets were developed; job descriptions were written; staffing was analyzed; facilities were reviewed; and other planning was done to determine a way to upgrade the intramural sports program. Since the School had an academic mission and was not in a position to provide the fiscal needs of a student service for the campus, the intramural sports program was transferred to Student Education Services in fall 1969. The previous budget of approximately $28,000 was increased to over $80,000. New programming staff were employed; office space was created; and the hourly wage for student employees (officials, supervisors, etc.) was upgraded significantly. 45
Dean Yost had the unselfish leadership to recognize the importance of intramural sports on campus and to acknowledge that the School's function was academic, not the service function of intramural sports for the benefit of the campus-wide community. Furthermore, he realized that he was not able to divert additional monies in his state-appropriated budget for this program. During the next three years, intramural program delivery escalated and, most of all, participation numbers increased significantly. This clearly demonstrated that the relocation of intramurals was in the best interest of students, faculty and staff at the University. David Taylor (Recreation '68) unselfishly gave time and energy as a graduate student and, later, as Assistant Director for Programming, to provide much of the early research and administrative effort necessary for this transition. [Interestingly, Taylor’s title in 1998, as the University was preparing to initiate construction of a Recreation Center, was Director, Student Recreation Center.]

One of the greatest concerns in the process was the coordination of facilities. This was resolved by the program administrators, i.e., Physical Education, Athletics, and Intramurals, who developed a block scheduling system that enabled each unit to effectively share common facilities. It is interesting to note that most Division I colleges and universities have separate facilities for each of these units. At the University, these units share “like” facilities. There has never been a facility-related problem that was not resolvable. This simply is incredible and clearly epitomizes the respect each of these units has for each other.

**Support Staff**

There were numerous outstanding support staff members during this period. Helen Kimble Waters served in five decades (1941-50, 59-81) as the administrative secretary/office manager in the Dean's Office for Deans Thompson, Romney, Duncan, Yost, and me. She was knowledgeable of all aspects of the School’s operations, particularly the budget. She also was the supervisor of the classified office personnel. During my first two years as dean, it was my good fortune to have her as a member of the administrative team. Without her financial knowledge, my administration during the first year would have been hopelessly lost. Dean Yost often indicated that he, too, was grateful for her financial expertise. Helen Bowie, Wincie A. Carruth’s secretary, was very efficient and very protective of her boss. When Carruth retired in 1973, Miss Bowie remained on the staff to work for Patricia Fehl in the Department of General Physical Education. Other secretaries with lengthy periods of service included Doris Dorinzi (Physical Education) and Helen Hindman (Recreation). These women were professional, productive, and committed. As an example, Doris Dorinzi, in later years, continued to work long after she had been diagnosed as being terminally ill with cancer. No member of the School’s faculty or staff was ever so dedicated!

**Play Day**

Competition in sport activities for women was limited to Play Days held on college campuses. Institutions involved included the West Virginia colleges as well as the University of Pittsburgh and other Pennsylvania colleges. Competitive activities were held at Mountaineer Field and in the (now) Coliseum area. Mary Ann Baughman ('65) stated, “I remember Ms. Kittie Blakemore and Mrs. Martha Thorn as being leaders for the play days. On one occasion we traveled to the University of Pittsburgh for a field hockey game. We always had a great time, a lot of camaraderie. We all wanted to participate in varsity sports. Unfortunately, there were many tremendous athletes who were never given the chance to participate.”

The lack of varsity athletics for women is not attributable to the lack of skilled athletes or their lack of interest in competition. Instead, the Director of Athletics
was not interested in having a varsity program nor was Wincie A. Carruth (like Grace Griffin before her). As the principal advocate for women in physical activities, Carruth initially felt "it would be more healthy for girls to participate in Play Days where there was no competitive pressure." Later, as she approached retirement, she rescinded her position and was involved in the initial efforts to establish the intercollegiate athletic program for women.

**Athletics Leaves the School**

In 1967 athletics and physical education severed their organizational ties. Thus, a "programmatic marriage" that had existed since the very beginning of both programs came to an end. This "parting" was happening at the same time (if not sooner) at colleges and universities throughout the nation. While most of the coaches (particularly in football and basketball) and faculty reorganized the need to do so, there were many in both units who held to the virtue of the "union of the two." Those who opposed this transition felt this would not have happened if Dean Duncan had not died, since he was a strong believer in the integration of physical education and athletics. The increased emphasis placed on winning; the increased number of games played and events held; the need for increased numbers of recruitment trips; and last, the greater emphasis placed on coaching at the expense of teaching were compelling reasons for the severance of these related, but somewhat mutually exclusive, programs. While there was an "organizational split," the vast majority of the teacher-coaches on the staff remained with responsibilities to both physical education and athletics. The practice of hiring teacher-coaches was discontinued in 1981. [By 1998, the only dual appointees between these two long-standing units were Linda Burdette (Assistant Professor and gymnastics coach), John McGrath (Assistant Professor and athletic facilities coordinator), and three of the seven athletic trainers.]

**Old Pros**

The Old Pros was the School’s intramural team in all sports. Early leadership for this highly competitive group was provided by Jim Clay, Bob Beahm, Jack "Spike" Shannon, and Sam Halstead. They were succeeded by William "Chip" Zimmer, and, later, by Dana Brooks. These "old pros" won numerous all-campus championships, e.g., volleyball, tennis, racquetball, and softball. Notable athletes on this team among the faculty included Bill Alsop, Bob Kurucz, Dan Ziatz, John McGrath, Dave Taylor, Andy Ostrow, Kevin Gilson, Dale Ramsburg, and Bob Wiegand. The graduate students were Bill Goggin, Jim Bialek, Tom "Fuzzy" Martin, Bob "Biggie" Boyd, Terry Deremer, Gay Israel, Jack Hines, Joe Okahlu, and Kurt Main. Later Warren Baker, Dana Brooks, Brad Barrack, Ronnie Carlett, Jamie Veltri, Mark Marchesky, Reno Ramella, and Dave Carson were involved. 

By the end of this period the Old Pros expanded into co-rec sports and became equally successful. Some of the female participants included Sally Dorwart, Mary Hennen, Marta Knerium, Andy Mann, Laurie Temple, Carol Mousseau, Judy Sisson, Debbie Clay, Sara Roberts, Cynthia "Sam" Booth, Nada Beneke, Kathy Eichensehr, and Debby Ostrowski.

This team participated in all sports offered in the intramural program and represented the School extremely well. They were the dominating team in intramural competition for two decades. It is unfortunate that this rich tradition ended in the mid-1980s as the "Old Pros" disbanded.
Controversies Within the School

During this 20-year period numerous controversies involved the faculty and administration. These situations often resulted, unfortunately, in the feelings of the affected faculty being hurt and negative personal relationships within the School. While most of these controversies were ultimately resolved to the satisfaction of those affected, certain were not. [Some remain today a source of frustration, e.g., the research expectancy of faculty.]

Selecting a Dean

In 1967, following Dean Duncan’s death, Thomas Sheehan was appointed by Provost Jay Barton (a personal friend of Sheehan) to serve as the acting dean. At the same time a search committee was formed to screen candidates for the permanent position. Two of the final candidates were internal, i.e., Frederick J. Holter and Charles P. Yost; neither enjoyed a close personal relationship; and both had loyal supporters among the faculty. In spring 1969, Yost was appointed the School’s fifth dean. In the aftermath of this selection, Holter and the Health Education faculty became disenfranchised, and they relocated their program in another college. It is unfortunate that the death of the School’s leader resulted in such political chaos. When I assumed a position at the University in 1972, most, if not all, of the internal strife related to this situation had dissipated, although the personal relationship between Yost and Holter never improved.

Health and Recreation Leave the School

Health Education initially sought an academic home in the prestigious School of Medicine. When this effort failed, the program relocated in the College of Human Resources and Education. Recreation (under the leadership of John Scherlacher) moved to the Division of Forestry in the College of Agriculture and Forestry in search of federal grant monies that were associated with the forestry program. These two academic programs originated in the School in the late 1940s and had produced outstanding graduates with a strong commitment to a unified HPN agenda. Yet, the two program chairs and their faculty felt the needs of their program could be better met in other academic areas. Many faculty in the School never forgave Holter and Scherlacher for their programmatic decision, and all doubted the wisdom of their decision to leave. [It is interesting to note that Health Education later returned to the School for a period of time and numerous inquiries have been made by faculty in Recreation and Parks suggesting that at some point in time this program might, conceivably, return to the School.]

Selecting a Department Chair

In winter 1971, the School initiated a search for a department chair for the newly created Department of Professional Physical Education to be implemented in 1974. This department would replace the separate departments of Physical Education for Men and Women. During the search the women on the faculty pledged their united support for a female to fill this position (to replace Wincie Carruth, who would retire on July 1, 1973). In March 1972, to the chagrin of the women, I was selected. In meeting with Patrick Tork after having accepted the position, he told me how proud he was of me and thankful the University had selected an alumnus and a man for this administrative position. Shortly after assuming the position it became obvious to me that the women on the faculty were upset with the selection. One female colleague (Charity White) later told me it had nothing to do with me, the person. Instead, it was another example of the women’s perception of male dominance in the School. The morale among the women improved one year later, however, when Patricia K. Fehl was named chair of the Department of General Physical Education.
Research Expectancy for Faculty

In the early 1970s, the University, under the leadership of Provost Jay Barton, began to place a strong emphasis on research and scholarship. The School employed new faculty who professed a strong commitment to research and who possessed doctoral degrees, including Thomas Sheehan, Robert Kurucz, Andrew Ostrow, Daniel Ziatz, Robert Wiegand, Daniel Della-Giustina, and me. Historically, there had been and remained few faculty with doctoral degrees. Many of the senior faculty perceived those who possessed the terminal degree to be the “chosen faculty.” Since the majority of the faculty were not research or scholarly oriented, ill feelings were created among some faculty when pressure was brought on them to engage in research and scholarly activities. Failure to comply could significantly impact decisions related to salary increase, promotion in rank, and tenure. Fortunately, many members of the faculty sensed the seriousness of the University’s position and, therefore, initiated and completed a doctoral program, e.g., William Alsop, Richard Metcalf, Dale Ramsburg, Pete SHAffron, Andy Sorine, Linda King, Rachel Yeater, Veronica Hammersmith and Kevin Gilson. Unfortunately, many of the faculty resisted the mandate to “publish or perish” and, thus, they were not promoted; others resigned rather than face the possibility of not being tenured and/or promoted.

Athletics for Men

At the beginning of the 1960-1977 period, two new head coaches were named. Gene Corum, a Huntington native, a former University football standout, a head football coach at Pt. Marion (PA) High School, and a long-time assistant coach under Art Lewis, was named head football coach. George King, a basketball small college All-American at Morris Harvey College (WV), a former head coach at that institution, a stellar professional basketball player with the NBA Syracuse Nationals, and the University’s assistant coach for two years under Fred Schaus, became the head basketball coach. Schaus had resigned to become the head coach of the Los Angeles Lakers and to coach Jerry West, the greatest basketball player to ever play for the University and the first-round draft choice by the Lakers in the 1960 NBA draft.

Football

While the basketball team had attained national prominence, the football team had not had a winning season from 1955 until 1962, when they finished with an 8-2 record. The opening game of 1963 (the state’s centennial year) was against Navy. Led by Roger Staubaugh, the Midshipmen defeated the Mountaineers 51-7. This set the stage for a dismal 4-6 season. The following year, however, led by Roger Alford, Dick Leftridge, Dick Rader, Bob Dunlevy, and Allan McCune [along with current members of the athletic staff Ed Pastloung, Director of Athletics, and Donald Young, assistant football coach], the team finished the season 8-2, won the Southern Conference championship, and was invited to the Liberty Bowl at the Convention Center in Atlantic City. Unfortunately, the Utah Utes prevailed in a lopsided victory. By the end of the lackluster 6-4 season in 1965, Corum resigned and became a full-time faculty member in the School of Health and Physical Education, Recreation and Safety.

Under first-year head coach Jim Carlen, the team, led by Garrett Ford and John Mallory, won only three games. In 1967 the team went 5-4-1 and won the Southern Conference championship. A memorable game in this season was the defeat of Pitt (15-0) when Ken Juskovich kicked five field goals. This was the last conference championship, since the University withdrew from this conference prior to the 1968 season. The 1969 team, led by quarterback Mike Sherwood and All-Americans Jim Braxton and Dale Farley and future All-American Carl Crennel, finished with a 10-
1 record, including a win over South Carolina in the Peach Bowl. This was Carlen’s last year. Assistant Coach Bobby Bowden moved up to the head coaching position, and his teams, led by All-American Danny Buggs, Alan Gluchoski, Greg Dorn, Bernard Galiffa, Arthur Owens, David Van Halanger, Kerry Marbury, Pete Wood, and [current defensive coordinator on the football coaching staff, Steve Dunlap] posted credible victories. In 1975 the last-second victory over Pitt (when Bill McKenzie booted a field goal) and a 13-10 victory over North Carolina State in the Peach Bowl (as Danny Kendra connected with a touchdown pass to Scott MacDonald to win the game) were memorable. Bowden’s stint was short-lived, and he moved on to Florida State University. He was replaced in 1976 by Frank Cignetti, an assistant coach under Bowden.

Basketball

Rookie head coach George King assumed the head coaching position in 1960. Fortunately, there was a potential All-American in the sophomore class (Rod Thorn) and a high scoring returning guard (Jim McCormick) that would ease the pain of a “West-less” team. In 1960-61 they were 23-4 (including the Sugar Bowl championship over Memphis State). The following year they were 24-6; Thorn was selected a consensus All-American; and they won the Southern Conference title. The 1962-63 team [with current Mountaineer basketball coach, Gale Catlett] finished 23-8 and the 1963-64 team (including Physical Education majors Jules “Buddy” Quentinmont, Bob Camp, and Bill Maphis) went 18-10. In each of these years they won the conference title, and Thorn ended his career having scored 1,785 points (No. 5 all-time) and named All-American twice. Following a losing season in 1965-66, King resigned.

Raymond “Bucky” Waters replaced King and inherited another All-American, Ron Williams. Waters’s team went 19-9 for three straight years and 13-14 in his last season. The 1966-67 team won the conference tournament before losing to Princeton in the opening round of the NCAA. Following his resignation in 1969, another Morris Harvey graduate, Garland “Sonny” Moran, became the 17th head coach. By his second season the team, led by All-American Will Robinson, became very competitive, and they finished with a winning season. The team opened the 1970-71 season in the newly completed Coliseum, and the following year Moran was well established with a veteran team. Unfortunately, an automobile accident resulted in Larry Harris, who set the all-time single-game rebound record-setter (23) in the Coliseum on January 23, 1971, being killed and Sam Oglesby severely injured. Thus, the 1971-72 season ended in disarray. The next two seasons resulted in identical 10-15 records, and Moran resigned.

Joedy Gardner (’57), a guard and co-captain on the Schaus teams of the mid-1950s, replaced Moran as head coach and brought a “Fred Schaus style of play and discipline” to the team. Led by Bobby Huggins [now head basketball coach at the University of Cincinnati], Warren Baker, Maurice Robinson, and Tony Robertson, the team became increasingly competitive. Unfortunately, Gardner’s teams were unable to win consistently, and he was relieved of his coaching responsibilities in 1978.

Baseball

With the departure of senior Ronnie Retton to the New York Yankees in 1959 and sophomore sensation Paul Popovich to the Chicago Cubs in 1960, the baseball team, coached by Steve Harrick, had to look to new stellar performers. Fortunately, basketball star Rod Thorn (who was thought by many to be better in baseball than basketball) joined the likes of Tom Shaffer, Jim Procopio, Craig Mankin, Tom Stepp, Ed Tekavec, Charles Boggs, Dale Ramsburg, and All-American Billy Marovic [the
first All-American in baseball] to form the nucleus of a team that won four consecutive Southern Conference championships. The 1966 team finished 26-7. In 1967 Harrick resigned after 300 wins [and ten years later he was inducted into the American Association of College Baseball Coaches Hall of Fame]. Ron La Neve, a starting shortstop for three years in the 1950s, described Coach Harrick as a “deeply religious man who was loyal to his players, and, above all, was your friend. He was a man withundaunted energy. I loved him so much that Nichy and I named our first son Steve, after my coach.” Harrick was replaced by former player Irving Dale Ramsburg (’66). This young coach was destined to direct the team to new heights.

Other Men’s Sports

In 1962, 1967, and 1968 the Stan Romanoski-coached distance runners advanced to the NCAA Championships. His 1964 team won the Southern Conference title. The track/cross country teams were led by All-Americans Mike Mosser, Jack Carter, Carl Hatfield and, later, Don Sauer and Alex Kasich. The wrestling team continued to be a Southern Conference powerhouse as they were led by George Nedeff, an outstanding heavyweight from Parkersburg, and John Luckini, an outstanding 167-pounder from Morgantown. In 1967 Harrick (also the baseball coach) was replaced by Neduff (’63). Harrick’s 29 years as wrestling coach produced a record of 155-99-4 with five Southern Conference titles. Neduff remained the head wrestling coach until 1976 when he was replaced by Fred Lechti. Gymnastics, coached by William Bonsall, remained competitive and were led by Jerry Spencer (perhaps the greatest University male gymnast ever) and Gene Diaz. The 1963 gymnastic squad finished fifth in the nation, and the 1965 and 1967 teams won the Southern Intercollegiate Gymnastics League title. The rifle team won its first national championship in 1964. All-Americans during this period were Lewis Rowan, Jack Writer, Dean Bahman, and Andy Holoubek. Soccer was initiated in 1961 with Jim Markel, a member of the Physical Education faculty, as coach. Other soccer coaches in the 1960s included Sam Maurice, Greg Myers, and John Stewart. In 1969, the team, coached by John McGrath, was led by All Americans Joe Olshakhu, Manny Matos, and Jack Cordsa. The golf team, coached by Ira Rogers until his death on February 22, 1963 and subsequently by Charles Hockenberry, was a strong competitor in the Southern Conference. They were led by excellent players, including Bob King, John Lynch, Jim Hess, Gary Loring, Sid Bennett, Brookie Watkins and John Elwood. Tennis, coached by Ruel Foster, Rafael del Valle and, later, Stanley Farr, was led by “Buzzy” Ragland, Boyd Warner and Darr Meadows. Swimming was coached by Lew Ringer, Jim Markel, Ray Riordan, and Jack Lowder prior to Kevin Gilson becoming coach in 1967. Russ Irvine and the Cragos (Ron and Larry) were the outstanding swimmers.

Women’s Athletic Program

In November 1974, an ad hoc committee, consisting of Dean Yost (chair), Athletic Director Byrd, Kittie Blakemore, Patricia Fehl, Suzanne Reid, Nancy McCormick, David Taylor, and Maria Torre (student), developed a long-range plan for women’s athletics. While the program was initiated in 1973 with basketball (coached by Kittie Blakemore, MS ’62), gymnastics (coached by Nanette Schnable), and tennis (coached by Martha Thorn, MS ’63) as the first varsity sports for women in the modern era, issues related to facilities, staffing, finances, and scholarships had not been adequately investigated. Thus, a plan for future realizations for women in athletics had to later be developed.
Basketball

Competition during the early years was against regional teams from Pennsylvania and West Virginia, e.g., West Liberty. Coach Blakemore’s teams were led by Carol Mousseau, Mary Hennen, Jean Mewshaw, Sara Roberts, Linda Findo, Becky Franklin, and Cindy “San” Booth. Hennen’s 35 points in a game set the record for points scored in a game. By 1978 the basketball team became too competitive for the smaller colleges. Thus, along with Marshall, they discontinued play in the West Virginia Intercollegiate Athletic Conference.

Tennis

Under the leadership of Coach Martha Thorn, competition began in fall 1973 in the college conference. Led by Linda Bennett, Jeanne Varley, Marianne Rice, Barbara Cusick, and Gail Oberholtzer, the tennis teams soon out-classed the small college opposition.

Gymnastics

Coached by a former Southern Illinois University star gymnast (Nanette Schnable), the team began its season in 1973. Her first team went 5-2 and was led by Teresa Lucas (who would later be selected as Miss West Virginia). At the end of the first year, Schnable resigned and was replaced by Linda Burdette (‘70). With Lucas, Joan Monahan, Lavon Smith, Dana Davis, and the Torre sisters (Rosemary and Maria), the program’s image in the region began to develop.

Swimming

In 1974 Donna Henderson (’74), a Graduate Assistant, coached the first women’s swimming team. The following year she was replaced by Barbara Ewens. During the next two years, the team’s record was 13-5. When Ewens resigned to devote 100% of her effort to teaching elementary physical education, she was replaced in 1977 by Linda T. King (who was also appointed track and cross country coach). The following year King was replaced by Kathy Manger. At the end of that season Manger resigned, and the team was assigned to the men’s swimming coach, Kevin Gilson.

Volleyball

The volleyball varsity team initiated play under the tutelage of Judy Thomas (‘74), a Graduate Assistant. After one season she was replaced by Veronica Hammersmith. Led by Sally Dorwart, Debbie Tharpe, Judy Oaks, and Shelly Ostrowski, her teams soon outclassed the West Virginia college conference competition. Thus, they began competing against the likes of Ohio State and Duke.

Other Sports


Athletic Directors – Brown and Byrd

Robert N. “Red” Brown continued as one of the nation’s most respected college athletic directors. His most notable accomplishments were to upgrade the football and basketball programs, to modernize old Mountaineer Field with astroturf in 1969, to construct a new baseball field (to allow for the Coliseum to be built) and a quarter-mile all-weather track, and (along with Dean Yost) to obtain funding for the construction of the Coliseum. In 1972 he resigned and was succeeded by Leland E. Byrd, a Matoaka (WV) native, a 1947 graduate, former All-American basketballer, high school (Hinton,WV) and college (Glennon State) coach, and director of
athletics (Miami Dade Junior College, South Campus). Byrd's seven-year tenure resulted in numerous noteworthy accomplishments. A varsity athletic program for women was initiated in 1973. The passage of federal legislation, i.e., Title IX, which mandated gender equality, provided leverage for Byrd to further develop the women's program. In 1974 the Natatorium was dedicated. Other significant contributions included developing the Mountaineer Athletic Club (MAC) and obtaining funds for a new football stadium. By rejuvenating MAC, large sums of money were raised for the scholarship fund, i.e., from $200,000 in 1972 to $1,500,000 in 1979. His efforts at lobbying the legislative officials in Charleston (along with the assistance of the Elks Club) resulted in monies being allocated for the construction of "new" Mountaineer Field. [In 1979 he resigned to become Executive Director, Eastern Eight Basketball Conference. When Mountaineer Field was dedicated in 1980, Byrd was not invited to attend the dedication — a travesty of justice!]

**Synopsis: 1961 - 1977**

The presidency of the University was finally stabilized with the inauguration of President Harlow. Numerous changes occurred during his tenure, including the renovation of academic facilities, construction of athletic facilities, development of a computerized transportation system, relocation of the intramural sport/recreation program, and the initiation of a varsity athletic program for women. With the untimely death of Dean Duncan, a new dean (Yost) reorganized the School and championed the notion of a new concept for physical education with new academic majors. With the retirement of Director Brown, the new athletic director (Byrd) provided a vision for the development of an athletic program for women as well as a plan for future athletic facility expansion.

With a revised organization in the School, new curricula, and the retirement of several faculty, new administrators and faculty were employed. These relatively young and ambitious professionals would eventually chart a "new" course for the School.

As the women's athletic program continued to develop, additional coaches were employed, most jointly with Physical Education. Initially, these were part-time (Graduate Assistants) or split appointments with the School. Soon it was determined that all women's sports needed coaches who could devote a greater portion of time to their athletic teams in a manner similar to the coaches for the men's athletic teams.

The University withstood the turmoil of Vietnam as well as the adverse relationship with the Board of Regents. The School, likewise, survived and grew despite the adversity following the death of its senior administrator. Both the University and the School, however, looked forward to attaining greater national prominence with, hopefully, fewer problems to overcome.
Following the retirement of President Harlow, the University again selected a president from the Midwest, i.e., Gene A. Budig, President, Illinois State University. On July 1, 1977, he became the 17th president and the youngest (38) since Daniel Purinton in 1901. Budig’s first undertaking was to enhance the University’s image throughout the state by recreating the “Committee of 55”—a group consisting of one or more alumni from each of the state’s 55 counties. This PR plan, used successfully 30 years prior by President Stewart, enabled him to promote the University’s achievements throughout the state and also permitted each county to have a communication link to the Office of the President.

Budig was a president who was sensitive to occurrences around the University. He was prone to make impromptu calls to deans and department chairs at their offices or at home to inquire about a problem or to seek counsel to a problem. His four-year tenure was highlighted by athletic-related events including the opening of Mountaineer Field, the termination of two head coaches (Joedy Gardner and Frank Cignetti), the resignation of an athletic director (Leland Byrd), the appointment of a new athletic director (Richard Martin), the resignation of Martin after only two years in the position, and the appointment of two academic deans (Gorden Gee in Law, and me).

In March 1981, Budig resigned to become Chancellor of the University of Kansas, and Harry B. Heflin was named the 18th president. Many of Heflin’s statewide supporters agreed that the University “finally got it right.” While his appointment was only a stopgap measure, his performance was exemplary. In November E. Gordon Gee, Dean, College of Law, was named the 19th president. Immediately following his appointment, a select group of deans met for a luncheon in my office in the Coliseum to assist the new president in the formation of his cabinet. It was recommended that two current University administrators be appointed to major administrative posts, i.e., William E. Collins (Dean, College of Arts and Sciences) to become the Vice President for Academic Affairs and Herman Mertins (Chair, Department of Public Administration) to become Vice President for Administration and Finance. He accepted these recommendations, and they were appointed.

During his presidency, Gee made gallant efforts to reduce the disparity in salaries for faculty and staff between the University and other institutions in the Southern Region Education Board. He presided over the elimination of the Graduate School. Like his predecessors, he fought the never-ending battle with the state legislators to fund the University in a manner appropriate to a Doctoral I institution. His most controversial actions included forcing the resignation of Lysander Dudley from the presidency of the WVU Foundation, Inc., and strengthening the academic credentials of incoming students. The removal of Dudley received little criticism, except for a select group of his loyal followers. The decision to raise the academic entrance requirements, however, resulted in a significant reduction of students. Thus, there was a negative impact on the allocation of operational funds from the state to the University and on the Morgantown economy, particularly to property owners renting to students. The aftermath resulted in considerable pressure brought upon the president. Thus, this small-in-stature, bow-tie-wearing, extremely intelligent and humorous man welcomed the opportunity to move on to another presidency. In 1985 he resigned to become president of the University of Colorado.

Diane Reinhardt, Dean, College of Human Resources and Education, was appointed acting president for one year, the first woman to occupy the presidential position. This lame duck presidency ended in 1986 when Neil S. Bucklew, a Morgantown native and a former student at the University (1958-60), returned home to become the 20th president. Other than Heflin, who served for six months as president, Bucklew was the first West Virginian to be at the helm of the University since Paul Miller in the early 1960s. The Morgantown Dominion-Post was quick
to point out that the new president and I were boyhood friends, while growing up in Morgantown's First Ward. No one would have thought in the early 1950s that two boys from blue-collar working families would assume major administrative positions at the University.

Bucklew's presidency lasted nine years. His accomplishments included the creation of the Scholars Program (to provide scholarships to the state's outstanding graduates in each of its high schools) and a strong platform for social justice with Diane Brown as the first Director of Social Justice. A statewide commitment to public service for the University was established. Among faculty who had been for decades besieged with the importance of research and scholarly productivity as well as effective teaching, the opportunity to be recognized and rewarded for professional service was welcomed. The Heebink Award given to University faculty with distinguished public service became more popular.

In 1991 the controversy for medical education in West Virginia again plagued the University and its president (as it had done on numerous previous occasions). Thus, Bucklew, along with the Vice President for Health Studies and Dean, School of Medicine (Robert D'Alessandri), defied Governor Gaston Caperton, the Marshall University administration, and politicians in the southwestern section of the state who sought to relocate the basic science portion of medical education from Morgantown to Marshall University in Huntington. They conducted a statewide effort among the medical doctors, prominent supporters of the University, and politicians to retain basic sciences at the Morgantown campus. Their lobbying efforts were successful, and the basic science program was retained.

**Around the University/Morgantown**

Morgantown began a physical growth period with expanded roads, housing, and business. As a result of the construction of the new Mountaineer Field on the Evansdale Campus (at the former site of the Morgantown Country Club), it was necessary to build a highway from the football stadium to the Mileground. Thus, with support from Governor Jay Rockefeller and finances provided by the state, a four-lane highway (Rt. 705, which had been proposed for five years) was completed before the stadium opened. An east-west highway (US 48) was constructed to provide transportation to Cumberland, Maryland (passing through Bruceton Mills, WV). This road would later be included as part of the nation's interstate highway system and be known as I-68. At the same time I-79 in the state was completed from the Pennsylvania state line to Charleston, reducing the previous five-hour journey from Morgantown to Charleston by half. By the end of this period, Morgantown was encircled on three sides by interstate highways which permitted through traffic to bypass the downtown Morgantown area.

In 1979 the Personal Rapid Transit project was completed. With five stations on the system, students were able to travel from the downtown station (Walnut Street) to the medical school on the Evansdale Campus. This prototype transportation system had numerous complications during the early years. In time, the system would operate at a high proficiency level; the buses used to shuttle students between the two campuses were virtually eliminated; and the need to travel by car to the downtown campus was reduced.

Residential areas began to develop in the outlying areas, some just outside the city limits. These included Poplar Woods, Bakers Ridge, North Hills, and Imperial Woods. In the latter part of this period, construction began along the backside of Cheat Lake (behind what was once known as Sunset Beach). This development, Greystone, was built around the Lakeview Resort and Conference Center's Mountainview golf course, the second Lakeview course.
While industry (both coal and glass) suffered in Monongalia County, unemployment ranked as one of the lowest in the state. In large part this was due to the increasing employment opportunities at the University as well as to the home construction industry. The biggest business growth occurred in the development of shopping malls. First, Mountaineer Mall, located outside the southern city boundary lines just below Dorsey Knob, opened in 1974. In the latter part of this period, a second (and larger) mall, the Morgantown Mall, was built at the Westover exit of I-79.

Students who became accustomed to shopping for clothing bargains at Gabriels at the intersection of Walnut Street and University Avenue (well within walking distance of the campus) had to find a means of transportation to this store when it was relocated near the Ramada Inn on the Grafton Road. [In 1997 Gabriels moved to the Mountaineer Mall]. Students as well as faculty were (and remain) frequent and welcome shoppers at this discount clothing store.

Excellence in the classroom continued due in part to the increasing entry level national test scores of incoming freshman students. Skeptics credited the increased academic performance to grade inflation, rather than increased intellectual capabilities. Credence for this assertion was noted somewhat in the School, where underclass enrollment during the summer dropped drastically. This could be partly attributed to Charity White's (AKA Beto) retirement and the now-suspected inflated grades in Kinesiology. Students rarely failed this course, unlike students from previous generations who struggled with this five-hour course taught by Professor White (at times partnering with William Hesen, who taught the anatomy portion).

While there were advancements made by the students in the classroom, there remained many social activities in which the students engaged. Unfortunately, some were illegal, particularly the use of drugs. Marijuana, LSD, and heroin seemed to be readily available. Occasionally, a federally orchestrated drug bust would be conducted in the Morgantown area, focusing on high-density student residential areas. All too frequently those individuals arrested in the “bust” were students. The others were often undesirables who found Morgantown and the University campus an ideal location to solicit and/or sell illegal chemical substances.

Fortunately, not all students engaged in illegal social activity. Instead, they found ample leisure time opportunities at the renovated and enlarged new Mountainair, at fraternity and sorority parties, at the dormitories, at theatrical and musical performances at the Creative Arts Center, and at concerts held in the Coliseum (including RAM, Chicago, Alabama, Kenny Rogers, Tina Turner, and others). Sunnyside (and its many bars) remained popular for social activity at night, but new bar ownership was discouraged by the city, and students were attracted to downtown bars. [Today, most of the one-time bars in Sunnyside have closed, and many of the buildings are unoccupied.] For those with automotive transportation, Crockett's (in Star City) and the Wooden Nickel (on Collins Ferry Road) were popular spots. For those without an automobile or who simply preferred milk products, Chico's Dairy Bar [which would close its doors in the 1990s] offered the “Mighty Mountaineer,” a favorite of its patrons for decades.

University Facilities

During this period, the three buildings in Woodburn Circle and the Chemistry Building had their interiors renovated and their exteriors preserved. Mountaineer Field was opened in 1980 on the Evansdale Campus; the old football field was removed in 1987; and the following year the Coliseum area facilities continued to develop with the construction of the Shell Building. Erickson Alumni Center was dedicated in 1986, Ruby Memorial Hospital in 1988, and the College of Mineral and Energy Resources Building in 1991, all on the Evansdale Campus.
Mountaineer Field
On September 6, 1980, more than 50,000 Mountaineer fans gathered at the new Mountaineer Field to witness John Denver, Governor Jay Rockefeller’s guest, sing “Country Roads,” to see “the Pride of West Virginia” (the University’s marching band) run out of the two field-level entries at the south end of the stadium, and to watch the Mountaineers defeat the University of Cincinnati. Permanent lights were added in 1985, and the stadium’s seating capacity was increased to 63,000 in 1986 by enclosing the north end and by adding additional seating at the south end.
The Facilities Building located at the south end of the field contains offices for the football coaching staff and the Mountaineer Athletic Club, a large convocation area, dressing rooms, and athletic training/equipment rooms. [This facility was renamed Milan Puskar Center in 1992.]

Shell Building
In fall 1981, the Shell Building, with accompanying rifle range and wrestling gymnasium, opened. A dedication ceremony was held the following February with Governor Rockefeller the featured speaker. I was shocked when, at the end of the ceremony, the governor asked for a basketball and then proceeded to “shoot hoops” on one of the basketball courts.

This facility, located on the north side of the Coliseum, contains a six-lane, one-eighth-mile track; three full-length basketball courts; and badminton and volleyball courts. Nets draped from the ceiling separate the area for the different sport activities. The rifle range, a vital necessity for the nationally renowned varsity rifle team, was constructed to abut the east side of the Natatorium. It features state-of-the-art exhaust, sound, and lighting systems. The wrestling gymnasium, located underneath the rifle range, consists of one large area with mats covering the entire floor as well as the walls.

Contributions of Dean Yost
During the eight years that Charles Peter Yost served as dean, he made numerous contributions to the School. He pulled together a disjointed faculty following the death of Dean Duncan and the departure of health education and recreation, and molded this unit into a viable entity. He had the fortitude to uphold the academic needs of the School when the Coliseum was planned so that this facility could meet the needs of the School, intramurals, as well as athletics (particularly basketball). The Natatorium was funded and constructed during his administration. He recognized the need to reorganize the School and, thus, eliminate the separate programs in Physical Education for men and women. He was willing to release intramurals to Student Educational Services to let that much-needed program grow. In many ways, he was a visionary. He believed physical education could be more than the preparation of teachers. Thus, new areas of study began under his administration, e.g., athletic training and sport management. He was a servant to his professional organizations, particularly as related to safety. His commitment to service, as evidenced by the offices he held at national, district, and state levels, served as a
beacon for his faculty. It was Dean Yost who made it possible for many of the faculty to advance to the same high levels of service that he had before us. It is unfortunate that his health did not permit him to seek the presidency of the American Alliance for Health, Physical Education, Recreation, and Dance. Without question, he would have been elected. Last, and foremost, his love of people and his caring for them was felt by all of us who had the privilege of studying under him, working for and with him, and knowing him as a friend. The School will always be indebted to this man for the contributions he made to advancing the profession, his alma mater, this School, and mankind.

School in Transition

Due to medical problems, Yost relinquished his position in July 1977. Immediately, John Semon was appointed as acting dean. At the end of the year both Yost and Semon retired, and Eugene Corum was appointed the acting dean.

Dean Yost, i.e., Pete (as he was known by his colleagues and friends), was an excellent teacher and administrator. Students enrolled in pre-physical therapy remember him as an excellent academic advisor. The faculty in the School acknowledged his administrative contribution by permitting him to serve as dean for eight years.

Mr. Semon (as he was known by his students), retired after 35 years of teaching and administrative service. Students remember him as the University’s intramural director, the chair of the Department of Physical Education for Men, an “interesting” teacher, and the School’s Assistant Dean. Most men, however, remember him as their undergraduate advisor. He was the “one person” who gave many men in grave academic difficulty a second chance. Robert La Lance, Vice President for Student Affairs at Middle Tennessee University, stated, “Mr. Semon saved my academic life for problems created by me. He was willing to take chance and give me another try. He truly was a compassionate man, and for that I am grateful.”

Corum, a former head football coach and one who rightfully was nicknamed “Gentleman Gene,” was by 1978 a senior member of the School’s faculty. He was, therefore, the logical choice to serve as the acting dean following Semon’s retirement. For one year he did an excellent job of holding the School together until a permanent dean was selected.

The year 1979 was a pivotal year in the history of the School. It marked the fiftieth year in the School’s history (since the Division originated in 1928). This event was celebrated with a Golden Anniversary salute featuring a historical display of 50 years in the School, a guest speaker (Celeste Ulrich, AAHPERD president), and a reception and open house at the Coliseum. William Bonsall coordinated this event and was responsible for the in-depth historical visual portrayal that was created by him and his graduate students involved in studying the history of physical education and, specifically, the School of Physical Education.

The most notable event of the year 1979 was the selection of a new dean. Mickey Furfari, the Morgantown sports scribe, broke the news in his March 26 column by stating, “Scuttlebutt says the new Physical Education Dean will be J. William Douglas. It is fitting to note that this Morgantown native is being promoted at a time when the School is celebrating its
50-year anniversary." Later that day Provost Barton announced the appointment at a meeting of the School's faculty.

Following the introduction by Barton and with appropriate thanks extended to Barton and the School's faculty, I spoke to the faculty and said, "I am honored and flattered to have been chosen the School's dean. The thought of now being placed beside the names of Schott, Thompson, Romney, Duncan, and Yost is gratifying and almost overwhelming." My brief remarks ended with the poem titled, A New Start, an excerpt of which follows.

I will start a new tomorrow with a higher, fairer creed;
I will cease to stand complaining on my ruthless neighbor's greed.
I will cease to sit repining while my duty's call is clear;
I will waste no time in whining, and my heart shall know no fear.
I will try to see the beauty spread before me, rain or shine;
I will cease to preach your duty, and be more concerned with mine.

(Author Unknown)

Thus, the School's fifth dean began a tenure that would last 13 years. The juxtaposition of the celebration of a 50-year history for the School with the incoming new dean, a new assistant dean (Corum), a new chair for the Department of Professional Physical Education (Carl P. Bahneman), and a different administrative philosophy heralded an exciting future. The exact direction for this "new beginning" needed to be charted by the faculty. Thus, I immediately appointed a faculty planning task force to develop a five-year master plan. Daniel Della-Giustina and Andrew Ostrow chaired this faculty committee. In February 1981, they submitted a comprehensive analysis of every facet of the School with a plan for future realizations. To the extent possible, this document served as a guide in making administrative and programmatic decisions for the next decade.

The highlight of any academic year is commencement. The year 1979 was no exception as two married women with children and a military veteran on the varsity basketball team were named the honor graduating students. Kathy (DuBois) Van Dyke had a 3.94 GPA (on a four-point scale); Ann Fremouw, 3.84; and Jess Hutson, 3.55. [These three individuals would later be associated in post-secondary education at the University of Wisconsin - Lacrosse (DuBois), Morgantown Career College (Fremouw), and Thiel (PA) College (Hutson).]

Controversies with the School

Controversy, while never welcomed by management, existed during this period. In most instances, the result was a more efficient organization. As was the case in previous periods, there were faculty who did not agree with the School's ultimate decision.

Separation of Teacher - Coach

Historically, many of the School's faculty had coaching responsibilities. This practice was necessary and desirable for both the School and the Department of Athletics. Due to budgetary constraints on the School and a philosophical as well as programmatic belief on my part (as well as on the part of the School's Executive Committee) that the two units should be separated, it was determined that, where possible, the School would discontinue the practice of dual appointments, i.e., faculty/athletic coaches. Contractual agreements with those coaches who were previously tenured in the School would, however, continue to be honored.

While many faculty did not like this decision, in the interest of financial stability, they accepted it. To do otherwise could have resulted in one or more faculty members having to be terminated. When it was first proposed to split the two units, many of the faculty became upset. They felt that this joint appointment practice
should continue "as it had always been." Yet, when the athletic teams became more competitive (as they did in the late 1970s) with accompanying lengthy schedules and scholarships in all sports for men and women and when the School could no longer financially afford to continue the joint appointments between these two units, even those who were opposed recognized that this practice had to cease. Linda T. King, Assistant Professor/Track Coach, resigned in 1981 and was replaced by Martin "Marty" Pushkin ('62). He was appointed the coach of both the track teams for men and women without teaching responsibilities. The money the School previously had invested in this position was then used to support higher-priority needs. In the future any coach employed (except for one) was done without instructional responsibilities in the School. The lone exception was Nathaniel Carr, an assistant wrestling coach and lecturer.

**Elimination of Required Physical Education**

Toward the end of my tenure as dean, it became increasingly apparent that the Department of General Physical Education could not continue to provide quality instruction to the vast number of freshman students who were required to complete two credits in Physical Education and others who were enrolling for additional credit. The instructors, in certain leisure sport areas, often were (as they often had been in the past) novice performers in an activity in which they were teaching and were unable to provide the necessary quality instruction. Thus, the problem was reviewed by a faculty committee and a recommendation was made to me that the requirement be eliminated. I supported this decision. For some of the faculty my decision was tantamount to heresy. While those faculty members were assured that the decision was in keeping with the national trend and that voluntary enrollment would bring the enrollment numbers up to 60-70% of the previous student enrollment, certain faculty never believed me and never forgave me for my decision. Other faculty championed the move and were pleased (as I was) when the enrollment later reached the 70% level.

**Budget**

Budget problems began in spring 1980. The Fiscal Year 80-81 budget had a moderate 8% increase but with only 6.8% state-appropriated funding. Needless to say, the School had a budgetary shortfall. Thus, it was necessary to eliminate secretaries and other support staff, reduce faculty travel allocations, closely monitor long distance telephone calls and, generally, expect faculty to do more with less in order that the budgetary deficit could be made up.

Faculty and staff (generally) did not believe the situation was "that bad." Some felt the University was simply picking on the School. Nonetheless, it was necessary to say "no" to far too many requests for financial support. The most difficult decision, however, was having to terminate an equipment attendant at Elizabeth Moore Hall. This person came to the Dean’s Office to appeal the decision and to advise that she was the sole support of her family (which included an invalid husband). She passionately asked, "How can you terminate me with my $8,000 income when the University’s president is having receptions upstairs in the lounge that likely cost more than I make?" I cried while listening and found it extremely difficult to say to her, "I understand your plight and wish that there was a better solution to the problem, but there is not."

Unfortunately, this budgetary situation was repeated virtually every year for the next decade. The School had to "make do with less." Thus, in 1985, when the School was facing a significant budgetary cut, it was necessary to reduce funding to the dance programs. This decision was interpreted by the dance faculty as well as its patrons that the School’s administration was opposed to dance. Actually, dance was
determined by the School's faculty planning committee as well as its executive committee to be the School's lowest-priority program. Thus, the dance budget was reduced so as to provide funding necessary to support other higher-priority programs. This resulted in the elimination of dance faculty positions previously held by David Wanstreet and Margaret Devaney. The decision was made easier due to the resignations of Wanstreet and Devaney and was done without any apparent personal bias on the part of the administration or the faculty. The choice was to reduce funds to the dance program or to eliminate one or more of the baccalaureate degree programs. The degree programs took precedence. This was not a desirable way to manage and, needless to say, faculty and staff morale was adversely affected. [In 1996 Dean Dana Brooks faced a similar situation as he addressed Senate Bill 547, which required the School to revert back to the University approximately $150,000 from its state-appropriated budget over a five-year period.]

Site Selection - Mountaineer Field

The decision to add on and repair (old) Mountaineer Field (at a cost of $10 million) to increase the seating capacity to 45,000 or to construct a new, modern 52,000-seat stadium (at a cost of $22 million) was controversial. The University proposed that the Legislature appropriate monies for repairs and alterations to the old stadium or appropriate the amount necessary to construct a new facility. At the same time the Elks Club in Morgantown (and elsewhere throughout the state) lobbied the Legislature for a new stadium. In April 1977 Governor Rockefeller signed a bonding bill authorizing monies for a new stadium. Thus, a committee was formed to visit football stadiums to aid in the design of a new stadium, e.g., Buffalo Bills and Iowa State University. The new stadium was ultimately modeled primarily after the facility at Iowa State.

Six local sites were considered for the site of the stadium, although only four on University-owned property received particular attention: the Agronomy Farm on the Mileground, the Animal Husbandry Farm on the Stewartstown Road, the Coliseum area (Brewer Hill in Star City), and the Golf Course (Morgantown Country Club). Each had advantages and disadvantages. The golf course site prevailed, and ground was broken in May 1979.

Today, there remain "diehards" who are still dismayed that the state provided such a large sum of money for a facility that is seldom used, except for football. Some felt the college atmosphere surrounding the game was lost when it was no longer possible to walk across the campus to go to the game. The downtown business community deplored the lack of pre-game sales from out-of-town spectators. Others argued that the stadium should have been built on a site contiguous to the Coliseum and, thus, have all of the athletic facilities at one location. Conversely, there are those who take great pride in this 62,000-seat, state-of-the-art facility. Parking is no longer the problem it was at the downtown location of Mountaineer Field. Finally, tailgating has made the pre-game and post-game (when victorious) celebrating an "enjoyable time for all."

Visiting Committee

The Visiting Committee was created in 1981 as an advisory group to assist the School (both internally and externally). The original group of alumni and staff (from the School) met for the first time in a classroom in the Coliseum before a basketball game on January 9, 1982. Attending were alumni (Patty Anderson, Larry Ciccarelli, Tony Minard, Sam Pinion, James Riffle, John Semon, Tony Torchio, Libby Leesburg Weiss [Manus], and C.P. Yost) and faculty (William Alsop, Frank Cignetti, Gene Corum, and me). Within three years the group had expanded to include friends of the School, e.g., Bea Orr, and meetings were held twice per year, in the fall on
campus and in the spring at Oglebay Park (Wheeling, WV). This committee immediately became a valuable resource for the School. Initially, the committee was chaired by Joseph Manchin ('50), a physical therapist in Clarksburg. The following year Anthony Ware ('49), a retired teacher and athletic director at Lewis County High School (Weston, WV), and a previous (to Lewis County) faculty member from Kent State University (OH), assumed the chair and served with dedication and devotion for several years. Since the inception of the School's visiting committee, there have been many who have made a commitment to serve in this valuable leadership role. (See Appendix B)

![Visiting Committee, ca. 1985](image)

**Fund Raising**

In 1976 it seemed apparent that if the quality of the School were to continue, it would be necessary to initiate a charitable giving plan whereby graduates and friends would provide financial support for the School. This was discussed with Dean Yost and rejected. It was his belief that our graduates would not contribute financially to the School. He felt most, if they were to contribute, would do so only to athletics. Last, he felt our efforts would run counter to those of athletics.

Three years later, upon accepting the deanship, fund raising, of necessity, became one of my foremost objectives. Thus, a plan was immediately developed whereby faculty would call graduates as part of a telethon; letters would be sent from a graduate to all of the graduates requesting they contribute; and, later, personal visits would be made with as many graduates as possible. The faculty were generally reluctant to become involved. Some, however, agreed to assist, and it was moderately successful. Sam Huff ('56) wrote the first letter to our graduates requesting they consider making a donation to the School. His efforts resulted in a positive response from many.

The most successful venture, however, was [and remains] the personal visits made to our graduates and friends. The first success story resulted from a visit with Robert (Bob) Kamm, Sr. (Summersville, WV), father of Doug Kamn ('83). I was nervous beyond belief upon entering his Peerless Eagle Coal company office in downtown Summersville. After one hour of lively discussion about the University, its football team, his son, and the School, he finally said, "Dr. Douglas, how much money do you want?" His response startled me, but a monetary answer was given. The following Monday the School received the initial donation from the Kamm family. This was a "landmark" gift, the largest in the School's history (at that point).
He subsequently made significant annual contributions to the School prior to his untimely death. The School will always be indebted to Bob Kamm (an engineering graduate of Ohio State University) for his support to his youngest son's alma mater.

Several years later a trip was conducted throughout Florida to visit many of the School's 200 graduates residing there. The final stop in this week-long trip was a visit with Norman ('62) and Lois Conley Harris ('62), both originally from Spencer (WV). During my 24-hour stay in their Winter Park home, considerable time was devoted to talking about the School and University and reminiscing about "the good ol' days" when we were undergraduate students. After several visits with them (both in Winter Park and Morgantown) and frequent discussions about the School and its need for financial assistance from its graduates to enable its program to continue to grow, the Harrises agreed to make a major gift in the form of personal property to the WVU Foundation, Inc. This was later sold with the proceeds going to the School and this gift became the largest single gift ever received by the School. In recognition of this gift, a room on the Coliseum's first floor was dedicated on February 29, 1992, as the Norman Harris Room.

Dallas Branch, a member of the faculty in the Sport Management program, accepted an invitation in 1987 to assist me in the fund-raising efforts. His assistance proved to be extremely beneficial. On many occasions, we traveled together to visit graduates of the School. One such occasion found us as house guests of Sid Bennett ('63) in Fairfax Station (VA). This visit led to numerous future visits both at his residence and in Morgantown and, ultimately, resulted in his making a significant gift to the School.

In the late 1980s, a visit was made in Shepherdstown (WV) with Sara Cree (BS '30, MS '37), the School's oldest living graduate, and the former Chair, Department of Health and Physical Education at Shepherd College. After several visits in her home and lunches at the Bavarian Inn, we became very close friends. In time she advised the University (through her attorney) that a significant planned gift would be forthcoming in recognition of the love she has for her alma mater and its School of Physical Education. This gift will be provided through the settlement of her estate.

The most treasured fund-raising stories involve the personal visits, telephone calls, and letters to the hundreds of our graduates and friends that have ultimately resulted in charitable gifts to the School. These gifts, regardless of the amount, have enabled the School to maintain its tradition of excellence in spite of the budgetary constraints. The students and faculty are grateful for the generous outflow of financial support that has been received.

The most humorous fund-raising story occurred on May 7, 1988, at Oglebay Park (Wheeling, WV) during the spring meeting of the School's Visiting Committee. Following a delightful dinner (hosted by visiting committee member and General Manager of Oglebay Park, Randy Worls), Bea Orr, a member of the visiting committee and (at the time) president of the Marshall University Alumni Association, presented the School with a check for $1,000. The gift was acknowledged in the presence of the entire visiting committee and their significant others. In attendance was Gale Catlett ('63) with his wife Anise (BS '63, MS '66), a member of the visiting committee. Having witnessed Bea Orr's presentation, Gale immediately wrote a check for $1,001, brought it to the front of the room, presented it to me, and said, "I never want to be outdone by Marshall." Needless to say, the audience roared with laughter and the Catletts were appropriately thanked.
The School is deeply indebted to those graduates who have opened their homes to me (as well as Dallas Branch and, later, Dana Brooks) for lodging and/or for hosting dinners and receptions. The list is numerous, but each merits mention. These began (in the early 1980s) with a reception during the Christmas season in Beckley (WV) in the home of Larry Ciccarelli ('51). There have been subsequent dinner receptions at the home of Donna Henderson '72 (Ft. Lauderdale, FL), Catheryn Schmidle Martin '49 (Daytona Beach, FL), Al '50 and Dolores Jamison Ware '51 (Nokomis, FL), and Noel Whipkey '59 (Jensen Beach, FL). There has been overnight lodging at the residences of Margaret "Peggy" Miller Bahnson '66 (New Cumberland, WV); Sid Bennett '63 (Fairfax Station, VA); Alan Bernstein '61 (Phoenix, AZ); Robert DeProspero '59 (Clifton, VA); Bill and Georgene "Bunny" Dunlap, both ’61 graduates (Sarasota, FL); Jack Front, '56 (both in Palm Harbor, FL and Alexandria, VA); John Gay EdD '74 (Stuart, FL); Norman Harris '62 (Winter Park, FL); Stoner BS '51, MS '52 and Regetta Jones Parsons '54 (Princeton, WV); Clara Simon, '54 (Chapel Hill, NC); Terri Trowbridge Whaley '82 (Jacksonville, FL); and Randy Worls, MS '65 (Wheeling, WV). Dinner has been hosted by Earl Anderson '40 (Vienna, VA); Ferris Antoon '60 (W. Long Branch, N.J.); Barbara Murphy Bolton, BS '50, MS '52 (Sarasota, FL); William "Bill" Bonsall, MS '50 (Morgantown, WV); Nancy Ballengee Brown '42 (Ormond Beach, FL); Louise Christensen '62 (S. Charleston, WV); Criss Corollino '62 (Troy, MI); Ann Roberts Day '61 (Vero Beach, FL and Beckley, WV); John and Mary Cole Horton Dietz, both ’76 graduates (Lewisburg, WV); Charles "Chuck" Howley '57 (Dallas, TX); Tania Kniska '53 (Parkersburg, WV); Mike '48 and Susan Rumbaugh Krak '59 (W. Palm Beach, FL); Tom Lilly ’61 (Beckley, WV); Catheryn "Kit" Schmidle Martin '51 (Ormond Beach, FL); Beatrice Orr (Logan, WV); Jim and Pat Roberts, parents of Sara Roberts '79 (Elizabeth, WV); Pete Secret '69 (Bradenton, FL); Jim Heise ’56 (Orlando, FL); Sam Huff '56 (Middletown, VA); Charles "Chuck" Simpson '59 (Charleston, WV), and John Snyder BS '74, DDS '80 (Saxon, PA); Nan Beanland Sprague, (Lexington, KY); and Jack Vesano (AKA Vespaizano) '59, (Cornelius, NC).

A very special thanks is extended to Randy Worls (MS '65), for hosting the School's visiting committee at each of the spring meetings at Oglebay Park. The pre-dinner receptions were particularly nice. He provided everything we requested for our meetings except for good weather at a particular April 1 meeting (in the late 1980s) when we had 18 inches of snow on the first day of the meeting. The committee members who were able to get there had a wonderful time in this unexpected winter wonderland.

Finally, the School is indebted to those graduates and friends who have taken time to meet with us in their homes, place of work, or in restaurants to listen to us proudly tell the School of Physical Education's story and to seek their financial support. To those of you whom we have not met in person, we are pleased that you read the School's newsletter as well as specific fund-raising materials mailed directly to you. Do not be surprised, however, that one of these days (a la television's Candid Camera), when you least expect it, we will call you requesting an opportunity to meet.

Health Education Returns to the School

In 1969 the Health Education program moved out of the School to the College of Human Resources and Education. For years I had felt the School would benefit significantly by having this program contained, again, in the School. Thus, contact was made with William Monahan (Dean, College of Human Resources and Education); Billy Carlton, Ken Simon, and Karen Douglas, all faculty in Health Education; and Daniel Della-Giustina (Safety Studies) to discuss the transfer of this program. Ultimately, the Health Education faculty decided it would be beneficial for them to relocate. Thus in 1986 both the Bachelor's and Master's degrees in Health
Education were transferred to the School. This program had the potential to immediately interface with the School's ongoing programs, particularly in Physical Education Teacher Education, Exercise Physiology, and Safety. It was located in the newly created Department of Safety and Health Studies (chaired by Della Giustina).

The Health Education program, its faculty, and its location within the School were, seemingly, forever changing. Following the resignations of Carlton and Simon, Joe Miller and John Cavendish were employed. Due to the teacher preparation aspect of Health Education as well as a strained relationship with Safety, the Health Education program united with Physical Education and Athletic Training (chaired by Carl Bahneman) in 1990. As a result of further reorganization, the Health Education faculty joined, again, with Safety and the faculty in Exercise Physiology to form a separate division within the School (chaired by Kenard McPherson).

The Health Education faculty made a significant contribution to teaching, research, and service. The course offerings in the programs were heavily subscribed with students, and the largest grant in the School's history was in this program. Yet, the faculty were unable (and, perhaps, justifiably so) to find their niche in the School. [Thus, at a later date, this program relocated in the School of Medicine. It is to be noted that this was the programmatic location desired by Fred Holter in 1968 when Health Education was attempting to locate an academic domicile.]

Safety Studies Leaves the School

For years certain members of the Department of Safety Studies were disenchanted with the School, principally due to a perceived inequitable faculty salary schedule between our School and other academic units across the University. They believed that their salaries would be adjusted upward if they could relocate elsewhere. Thus, they attempted to transfer to the College of Business and Economics, to no avail. In 1991, three members of that faculty who represented the management component of the safety function, i.e., Daniel Della-Giustina, Andrew Sorine, and Gary Winn, along with an exercise physiologist (Robert Kunetz), transferred to the College of Mineral and Energy Resources. At the same time two members of the safety faculty, i.e., Kenard McPherson and Pete Shaffron, chose to remain with the School. These two faculty members, who had a highway and traffic safety orientation, were without a department home. Thus, the School, of necessity, amalgamated these faculty into a unit consisting of Health, Physical Education, and Athletic Training. Later, the faculty in Health and Safety joined with Exercise Physiology to form a new division within the School. Two years later Health Education and Exercise Physiology became dissatisfied with various aspects of this new organizational alignment. After a review of these programs by the Office of the Provost, these programs were relocated in the School of Medicine in 1993. The faculty in the School were ambivalent about this situation. While they did not want the School to be fractionated, they certainly did not want disgruntled faculty dissidents among their ranks.

Faculty

The faculty beginning in 1979 with a new dean were relatively new and young. Except for Charity White Beto, Mary K. "Kacy" Wiedebusch, George Nedeff, Kittie Blakemore, Martha Thorn and William Bonsall, none were employed prior to 1967. [From the entire faculty in 1979 there are only 12 who remain on the faculty 20 years later, i.e., William Alsop, Carl Bahneman, Dana D. Brooks, Linda Burdette, Linda Carson, J. William Douglas, Edward Etzel, Andy Ostrow, John Spiker, Robert Weigand, Bruce Wilmoth, and Daniel Ziatz. Nine others remain at the University in other units, i.e., Daniel Della-Giustina, Kevin Gilson, Vernonia Hammersmith, Pete Shaffron, Andy Sorine, David Taylor, Martha Thorn, Mary K. "Kacy" Wiedebusch, and Rachel Yeater.] Regrettably, three of the 1979 faculty are de-
ceased, i.e., Everett Marcum, Dale Ramsburg, and Charity White Beto.

Since 1979 there have been numerous changes to the faculty due to newly created positions, faculty resignations, and programmatic relocations. Yet, the faculty remain committed to providing a quality education for the students. Thomas Habeggar ('86), when reflecting upon the faculty during the 1983-86 period, stated, "I remember a life of rigorous learning and thought, and having my mind bent in such a way as to critically analyze the world through my eyes, and not (the eyes of) those who raised me as a child. The faculty were the true blessing. They were a genuine group of persons who valued the student and engaged us in discussion and applied thought to prepare us for the future." Hebeggar, when reflecting on specific faculty, further stated, "Dr. Bill Alsop, to use a 90's description, was 'the man.' I was blessed to have been able to study under his direction...Dr. Dana Brooks had a tremendous passion for sport sociology. He integrated various aspects of cultural/life differences to be integrated into the classroom. Dr. Dan Ziatz's passion for young children and their learning sports appropriately and safely instilled in me a sense of responsibility in coaching children." Fred Sargent (Ed.D '78) stated, "Dr. Andy Ostrow's unique teaching approach in and knowledge of sport psychology prompted my interest in this field."

**Faculty Honors**

Because of the faculty's commitment to teaching, research and scholarship, and professional service, many were honored. Notorious of these were the awards presented to John Spiker, Daniel Della-Giustina, and Linda Carson. Other faculty also were recognized for their contributions to professional organizations.

**John C. Spiker**

Spiker ('69), Coordinator of the Athletic Training and Curriculum Director from 1975 to 1984, was selected in 1981 as the Collegiate Athletic Trainer of The Year by the National Athletic Trainers Association. This award recognizes outstanding achievement in athletic training at the collegiate level. Clearly "Spike" (as he is known to his colleagues) is one of the most outstanding athletic trainers in the country. [The NATA is evaluated of the School's undergraduate athletic training education program, and, in 1998, recognized it as one of the most outstanding programs in the country. In large measure this is due to Spiker's leadership during nine years that he coordinated the program and his continued influence on the program.]

**Daniel E. Della-Giustina**

Della-Giustina, Chair, Department of Safety Studies, was elected a Fellow of the American Academy of Safety Education and was honored during the 1989 convention of the National Safety Congress. To be considered for this award, the candidate must hold an advanced degree in Safety and must have made a substantial academic commitment to the field of Safety. Major emphasis is placed upon leadership experience in safety organizations and agencies. In addition, a high priority is placed upon chairing committees and/or holding office in national professional organizations. Della-Giustina joined the faculty in 1975 and assumed the adminis-
tructive responsibilities of the Safety Management program unit from Everett Marcum in 1981. His exemplary leadership on the University campus, in business and industry, as well as in his professional organizations, was noteworthy.

**Linda Carson**

In 1989 Carson, Assistant Professor of Physical Education and a member of the faculty in the Physical Education Teacher Education program for ten years, was named one of the University's outstanding teachers. This Slippery Rock ('69) and University graduate (Ed.D. '78) as well as former faculty member at Davis and Elkins College (WV) and Purdue University developed the Future Fit and Aqua Tots programs for preschool children. Through publications in professional journals and conference participation, Carson's programs have gained national attention. This was the first time a member of the School's faculty had received this outstanding teaching award. [No faculty member in subsequent years has been so honored, although Karen Douglas received the award after Health Education left the School.]

**Other Awardees**

In 1986 Patricia Fehl was the recipient of AAHPERD's Honor Award in recognition of her service to this national professional organization. Subsequently, this award was also presented to Daniel E. Della-Giustina and J.William Douglas. The Midwest District AAHPERD Honor Award was received by Fehl, Dana D. Brooks, J. W. Douglas, and Karen K. Douglas. This organization also recognized Andrew C. Ostrow and Andrew H. Hawkins for its Scholar Award. At the state professional level the following faculty have received WVAHPERD's highest honor: Fehl, J. W. Douglas, Brooks, William L. Alsop, Carl P. Bahneman, K.K. Douglas, and Bruce Wilmouth.

**Grants and Contracts**

Many of the faculty recognized the need for research and scholarship, for data-based publications, for public service, and for increasing the discipline's body of knowledge. Thus they appropriately began writing grants to funding agencies. Many of these proposals were funded.

Andrew Hawkins and Robert Wiegand co-directed a project funded for $64,000 annually for three years by the U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education. Entitled The Training and Generalization Project, this nationally recognized effort was designed to prepare all undergraduate physical education teaching majors with the basic skills necessary to teach handicapped children and youth in mainstreamed and non-mainstreamed public school settings.

The Department of Safety was awarded a grant in 1981 from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration to educate police officers in motorcycle operation and safety. This $186,000 grant was under the direction of Daniel Della-Giustina.

Andrew Ostrow, along with Kerard McPherson, Pete Shaffron and Rachel Yeater, received a grant of $30,000 from the AAA Foundation for Traffic Safety to study physical fitness in relation to the performance of older drivers. McPherson also received a $26,000 contract from the U.S. Department of Transportation to evaluate a program which encouraged parents to intervene when teenagers were drinking and driving. This contract was one of four awarded.

Mary K. (Kacy) Wiedebusch received a grant from the Arts and Humanities Council to support the 1986 dance residency. The grant was the tenth grant she had received to support dance choreography on the University campus and in the local schools.

In 1987 the School was awarded a National Youth Sport Program (NYSP) grant from the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA). The grant provided
partial funding for a sports education program for economically disadvantaged youth between the ages of 10-16. This first West Virginia program was initiated on the University campus using the Coliseum facilities. The campers came from throughout Monongalia County and were bused to and from camp. Dana Brooks was appointed the Project Director and Bruce Wilmoth the Program Activities Director at the onset, and they have remained in these positions for the past 13 years. Interestingly, the program staff, consisting of teachers predominantly from the Monongalia County schools, has likewise remained virtually intact. This staff is responsible for the 390 youth of Monongalia County who annually enroll. The program requires, in addition to sport education, daily exposure to drug, nutritional, and career education. In 1998 the University's NYSP program received the NYSP Meritorious Service Award in recognition of its outstanding contribution.  

In 1991 John Cavendish, a member of the faculty in Health Education, received a $2 million federal grant from the Center for Substance and Alcohol Prevention to develop a drug, alcohol, and tobacco prevention program for Monongalia County. This grant was the largest in the School's history.

**Faculty Retirements**

Four members of the School's faculty, i.e., William A. Bonsall, Earl Eugene Corum, Everett Marcum, and Patricia K. Fehl retired during this period following distinguished careers at the University. In 1950 William A. Bonsall joined the School's faculty following an illustrious gymnastics career at Penn State. Two years later he was appointed the gymnastics coach and throughout a 28-year career his team's record was 131-177-1. Bonsall headed the Department of Intramurals from 1954 to 1960. He will be remembered during his early years at the University when he would perform a gymnastic clown routine on various apparatus at halftime of home basketball games as well as with the touring semi-pro basketball players from the University who played in basketball tournaments throughout the state. His teaching included not only gymnastics but the History of Physical Education, a course that graduate students in Physical Education were required to complete. He is also remembered for his efforts in directing his graduate students in a detailed study, 50 years of Physical Education at the University, a project completed in 1979. Last, if possible to ask the three academic deans for whom he served (Duncan, Yost, and Douglas) which faculty member they would go to when something needed to be done, it is strongly felt that they would say Bill Bonsall was that person.

In 1950 Gene Corum joined Art Lewis's coaching staff. Ten years later he was named the head football coach and remained in that position until 1965. He then became a member of the School's faculty. In 1978 he served as the School's acting dean and three years later served the Department of Athletics as its acting director. While coaching at the University, he became known as "Gentleman Gene." No better nickname was ever accorded an individual. This loyal and dedicated individual will be remembered as one who gave of himself in the interest of his alma mater. For these efforts he was named to the Hall of Fame in both the School of Physical Education and Athletics. After completing 35 years of coaching, teaching, and administrative experience at the University, Gene Corum ('48) retired on June 3, 1985.
Everett Marcum, Chair, Department of Safety Studies and renowned safety management educator, retired in 1986 after 17 years of service to the School of Physical Education. A prolific writer, he published more than 40 articles and authored tests and chapters in texts. He served his professional field associations and held state, regional, and national offices in the American Alliance for Health, Physical Education, Recreation, and Dance, the National Safety Management Society, and the National Safety Council. He is remembered as the one person who was most responsible for the transformation of the safety program to a nationally recognized graduate program preparing graduates to perform the safety function in business and industry.

In June 1989 Patricia K. Fehl, a valued faculty member, concluded her tenure at the University after having served 15 years as the Chair of the Department of General Physical Education. She provided outstanding leadership for the service program, a program of activities provided for the benefit of all University students. She also designed and developed a program of activities for children, youth, and adults including such activities as Learn to Swim, Gymnastics, Power Aerobics, Master’s Swim, Self-Defense, and Football and Basketball Officiating. Revenue from this highly successful program became the life-blood of the School’s budget (at a time when state-appropriated budgetary cuts occurred regularly). Last, she was recognized for the exemplary professional service to the WVAHPERD, the Midwest District of the AAHPERD, to the American Association for Leisure and Recreation, and the West Virginia Recreation and Parks Association. She received numerous awards and recognitions from these organizations, but none more prestigious than the AAHPERD Honor Award. Fehl was a dedicated and loyal member of the School’s administrative team. This DePauw and Indiana University graduate and native of Cincinnati remained loyal to her educational institutions and her home town. Yet, she also was proud to be a Mountaineer and West Virginian. We were pleased that she was “one of us” from 1973-89.

**Hall of Fame/Outstanding Alumnus**

One hundred and fifty alumni and friends of the School gathered for a reception on October 21, 1988, to honor the first class of graduates and former faculty to be inducted into the School’s Hall of Fame and to recognize the Outstanding Alumnus. Harry “Moe” Rubenstein (’81), visiting committee chair, recognized those inductees who had made a significant contribution to the School, their profession, and society in general. This initial group of inductees represented the very best of the School’s graduates and faculty during the past 97 years. They included former deans/director (Carl P. Schott, Ray O. Duncan, and Charles P. Yost), former unit administrators (Grace Griffin, Winicie Ann Carruth, Frederick J. Hofer, John Semon, and Patrick A. Tork), former coaches/athletes/athletic trainer (Frederick A. Schaus, Steve Harrick, Robert “Sam” Huff, Jerry West and Albert “Whitey” Gwynne), a health educator (Darwin Dennison), and a noted war correspondent (George Esper). [All inductees of the School’s Hall of Fame since 1988 are identified in Appendix A].

The first recipient of the Outstanding Alumnus award was Charles Peter Yost, a 1943 graduate, former member of the faculty, and, most recently, dean of the

*Hall of Fame Inductees, 1988 (names on page 133)*
School. Yost, a member of the School's faculty for 31 years, was remembered for his contribution to pre-physical therapy students, for his teaching ability, for his role as chair of Safety Education, and for the nine years he served as dean. He was a major contributor to his state, district, and national professional organizations. When these organizations had problems that seemed insurmountable, they prevailed upon him. On campus his contributions to lobbying for the funding necessary to construct the Coliseum, for developing plans for the Natatorium and Shell Building, and for providing the leadership and encouragement for the development of alternative career options in physical education were most noteworthy.

In subsequent years the recipients of the Outstanding Alumnus award included, Earl Anderson ('40), Leland Byrd ('47), Gene Corum ('48), Gale Catlett ('63), Robert DeProspero ('59), George Esper ('53), Jack Front ('56), Robert “Sam” Huff ('56), Kiki Konstantinos ('52), Edward Pastilong ('65), Fred Schaus ('48), and Harriet Bauld Williams ('60).

Dean J. William Douglas Resigns

On September 26, 1991, at a faculty meeting called by Vice President/Provost William Vehe, a surprise announcement was made regarding my plans to resign as dean effective July 1, 1992. At that time only Dean Duncan had served longer as dean, and he died while in the position. I closed my brief remarks by reiterating what President Lincoln once stated. “You can please some of the people all the time and all of the people some of the time, but you cannot please all the people all of the time.” Needless to say, during the preceding 12 1/2 years, some of my decisions were pleasing to the faculty and staff while others resulted in their being antagonized.

On April 16, 1992, I addressed the faculty for the last time. A few of the major accomplishments of my tenure were highlighted, including the further development of the degree-granting programs, the formation of a visiting committee, the creation of a newsletter, the return of health education, the implementation of a successful fund-raising effort (including an annual campaign and a capital campaign), and $3 million in grants and contracts. Certain disappointments were also referenced, including the lack of sufficient state-appropriated operational monies, the inability to conduct a nationwide search for the divisional chair positions in the newly created (1991) divisional structure within the School, the pending threat of the elimination of the School as a separate and autonomous unit and, last, the philosophical differences between me (and my administrative team) with certain of the School's faculty. In closing, selected excerpts from a poem by Robert Browning were offered.

It's wiser being good than bad;
It's safer being meek than fierce.
My own hope is that a sun will
Pierce the thickest cloud earth ever stretched.
That after last, returns the first;
That what began best can't end worse
Nor what God blessed once, proved acurs'd.

In reflecting on Browning's work, it is not known whether God had anything to do with any success I may have had as the School's dean (although there was likely, at times, divine intervention). It was, however, believed that what began in 1979 was good and ended in 1992 was better.
Athletics

In 1979 President Budig hired the Big Eight Conference Assistant Commissioner, Richard Martin, as the University’s eleventh Director of Athletics. Many felt it strange that Martin was interviewed by Budig in Pittsburgh and accepted the position without having seen the campus or Morgantown. Further, he had not met the coaches or the athletic staff. As absurd as this appeared, the height of folly came during Martin’s two years as the athletic director. By 1981 the athletic coffers were severely in arrears and Morgantown’s Dominion Post was leading an attack to oust Martin. This was due in large measure to the his inability to manage the program’s fiscal resources. The succession of losing football seasons further exacerbated the situation. Fortunately, following Martin’s resignation and the tenure of an interim athletic director, i.e., Gene Corum, the University in 1982 was able to attract former WVU graduate and coach Fred Schaus away from Purdue University to serve as athletic director. At Purdue he had been the basketball coach and, later, an assistant athletic director under George King. The astute financial management policy immediately established by Schaus along with the success of the football and basketball teams enabled the program to begin to prosper.

Football

In 1980 Don Nehlen (a graduate of Bowling Green State University and, before coming to the University, an assistant coach at the University of Michigan) inherited a team including two future All-Americans (Daryl Talley and Mark Raugh). On September 6, 1980, before a sell-out crowd of 50,000+, the “Nehlen Years” began with the first game to be played in new Mountaineer Field. Following the first break-even year (6-6), the 1981 team, with senior Oliver Luck [a future NFL quarterback] behind center, ended the regular season with an invitation to the Peach Bowl. This was the first bowl invitation since 1975, when N. Carolina State was defeated in the Peach Bowl. Pitted against heavily favored Florida, the Mountaineers soundly defeated the Gators and finished the season ranked 17th (AP) and 18th (UPI).

The following season, led by Jeff Hostetler (a transfer from Penn State University) and Talley [both future NFL standouts], the underdog Mountaineers stunned the Oklahoma Sooners 41-27 in the opening game. This win would become one of the greatest victories in Mountaineer football history. The team arrived home that night to be greeted by thousands of Mountaineer loyalists as well as the Mountaineer band at the entrance to the Facilities Building at Mountaineer Field. The season ended with a 9-2 record and a No.9 national ranking. During post-season play at the Gator Bowl (in the worst possible rainy weather conditions), the Florida State Seminoles (coached by former University coach Bobby Bowden) overwhelmed the Mountaineers.

In 1983 the team was led by the running of Ron Wolfley [a future All-NFL special teams player], the kicking of All-American Paul Woodside, the pass receiving of future All-American Rob Bennett, the line play of Bill Legg [current assistant football coach], and the defense of Steve Newberry [a 1998 inductee into the University’s Athletic Hall of Fame]. The Mountaineers finished 8-3 and defeated Kentucky in the Hall of Fame Bowl. The following two years, led by Wolfley, Bennett, All-American offensive lineman Brian Jozwik [a future NFL player], All-American linebacker Fred Smalls, and kickoff/punt returner All-American Willie Drewery [a future NFL Player], the team went 8-4 (with a win over Texas Christian University in the 1984 Bluebonnet Bowl) and, in 1985, 7-3-1.

The 1986 and 1987 teams “built character” as they struggled through 4-7 and 6-6 seasons (including a loss to Oklahoma State in the 1987 Sun Bowl). By 1988, future All-American Major Harris had become an impressive quarterback. With 25
seniors including defensive stalwart All-American Bo Orlando [a future NFL defensive back], Academic All-American offensive guard John Stroia, All-American offensive lineman Rick Phillips, and a bevy of underclassmen including Mike Fox [a future NFL offensive lineman], future All-American linebacker Chris Haering, and Renaldo Turnbull [future NFL linebacker], this team was destined for national stardom. At the end of the season, with an 11-0 record, the Lambert Trophy (symbolic of Eastern football supremacy) won, and a No.3 national ranking, the “eers” were invited to play Notre Dame in the Fiesta Bowl. To the victors would go the mythical national championship. In spite of the disappointing loss to the Fighting Irish, the 1988 season is remembered as perhaps the most exciting ever. Morgantown fans will never forget the wins against Boston College (59-19) and Penn State (51-30) on successive October weekends and the scoreboard visual “PERFECT” at the end of the final game, the 31-9 pasting of Syracuse. It was only fitting that Nehlen would receive the Coach of the Year award and the team a No.5 national ranking.

The following year (1989), with Heisman candidate Harris, All-American Reggie Rembert [a future NFL receiver], Haering, and Fox, the team finished 8-2-1 and played Clemson in the Gator Bowl. The disappointing loss to the Tigers was exceeded a short time later when Major Harris elected to “come out” early for the NFL draft and, thus, leave the University. This set a negative perspective for the Mountaineers for the next two years.

**Basketball**

In the spring of 1978, Director of Athletics Leland Byrd, in a ceremony held in the Coliseum’s Mountaineer Lounge, introduced Wendall Gale Catlett (’63), the new basketball coach, to the news media and friends. This Hedgesville (WV) native and former basketball player on the George King-coached teams in the early 1960s was eagerly welcomed. Mountaineer fans were in hopes that the success he had previously enjoyed as coach at the University of Cincinnati would transcend to the University’s downtrodden program.

It took Catlett and his staff several years to get the program righted. By the end of the 1980-81 season, the team, led by Gregg Jones and Russell Todd, finished 20-9 and was invited to participate in the National Invitation Tournament.

The 1982-83 team won the Atlantic 10 Tournament but lost to James Madison in the opening round of the NCAA’s. In 1983, led by Jones, Todd, Dale Blaney, and Lester Rowe [current assistant coach on Catlett’s staff] and playing before the largest crowd ever assembled in the Coliseum, the Mountaineers defeated the Jerry Tarkanian-coached UNLV Rebels 87-78. Fan support was incredible. The sound of “Let’s go, Mountaineers” was deafening.

The 1988-89 basketball team finished the season with a 22-7 record and ranked 17th nationally. After defeating the Tennessee Volunteers 84-68 in the first round of the NCAA Tournament, the ‘eers would next play Duke. Coach Mike Krzyzewski’s Blue Devils nearly met their match as a “psyched up” Mountaineer team came to play, especially on defense. Unfortunately, in the final minute, Duke pulled away for a 70-63 victory.

Three years later (1992) the Mountaineers played the number one team in the Atlantic Coast Conference, i.e., the John Chaney-coached Temple Owls. The Mountaineer starting lineup consisted of forwards Ricky Robinson and P.G. Greene, Center Matt Roadcap, and guards Chris Leonard and Marsalis Basey. The Mountaineers came back from an 11-point halftime deficit to win 67-62. This game set the stage for the fans to heckle the highly emotional Temple Coach. Throughout this season “super sub” Tim “Catfish” McNeely (’92), the School’s “Outstanding Physical Education Major,” provided the necessary psychological uplift for the team’s success.
Women's Basketball

The Lady Mountaineers entered into competition outside the West Virginia Intercollegiate Athletic Conference in 1978-79. While the next two years were unimpressive (34-53), the team, led by J.D. Drummond, Cathy Parson, and Olivia Bradley, soon enjoyed winning seasons. Each of these players established records. Parson was the first player to score 2000 points, became the all-time leading scorer, honorable mention All-American, and the only three-time MVP in history. [Parson would later have her uniform retired in recognition of her contribution to basketball at the University.] Drummond had a single-season scoring average of 693 and career scoring average of 18.7. Bradley was the all-time leading rebounder.

In 1982-83 the 'eers began play in the Atlantic 10 Conference and finished the season with a 17-12 record. The following year Bill Fiske became the co-head coach (with Kittie Blakemore) and, together, they led their team to a second-place finish. The mid 1980s teams, lead by Georgeann Wells (at 6'10", the University's first "big" woman), Lisa Ribbe [who would later become an assistant coach at the University], and Alexis Basil, the highly recruited basketballer from Elkins [who would become the head women's basketball coach in 1997], had their second 20-win season (20-10) in 1984-85. Wells is remembered as the first woman (nationwide) to dunk in an official game as well as for being second (all-time) in shotblocks and rebounds. Ribbe finished as the all-time assist leader, and Basil was in the top ten in points, rebounds, steals, and assists. Basil was, arguably, the best all-around player to date.

In mid-year 1985-86, Fiske's health problem forced his resignation, and Scott Harrelson replaced him as the co-head coach. The team finished 24-8 and won their first Atlantic 10 title. In post-season NCAA play, they defeated Western Kentucky and then fell victim to Virginia.

By 1991-92 the Lady Mountaineers were destined to have the best-ever season. Led by All-American Rosemary Kosiorek, Donna Abbott, Jocelyn Branham, and Lori Wilson, the team finished 16-0 in the conference (in spite of an upset defeat in the Conference Tournament), and they were invited to the NCAA Tournament. In what would, arguably, be the best game ever played before the largest Coliseum crowd to witness a woman's game, the team posted a 73-72 comeback victory over heavily favored Clemson. Unfortunately, in the next game, Virginia proved to be too much to handle, and the season ended with a 103-83 loss.

Kosiorek ended her collegiate career after she had become the "darling on the hardwood." She finished as the second all-time leading scorer (2,061 points) and the leader in assists. Her ability to handle the fast break was reminiscent of the Rod Hundley days. For her efforts she was voted the Atlantic 10 player of the year and a member of the 1992 Kodak All-American team—the University's first All-American in women's basketball. [In recognition of Kosiorek's contributions to basketball, her jersey was retired at a later date alongside that of Cathy Parson.]

Gymnastics

With the men's gymnastic program having been dropped, the gymnastic spotlight on campus rested with the women's program. By 1980 the team posted its first 20-win season, and Lisa Neuteze finished as the only four-time MVP. In 1981-82 the team was, arguably, the best ever as they finished 19-5. Led by All-American and All-Atlantic 10 Shari Retton [older sister of the now renowned Mary Lou Retton and daughter of former University baseball/basketball player Ron Retton], the team won the Eastern regionals of the AIAW and finished third in the nationals.

In 1984 the team had 27 victories, a record that remains intact. Retton, Jan Funderburk, and Cathie Price had outstanding seasons. By 1988-89 the team, led by Atlantic 10 Conference Champions Yvette Clark and Andrea DeFelica, finished 19-11 but fell victim to Penn State at the conference tournament. During the next
three years, the team had 20-win seasons. The 1991-92 team won their first Atlantic 10 championship and established themselves as a national contender as they left the Atlantic 10 Conference and prepared to enter the Eastern Athletic League competition.

Other Sports

With the athletic budget in dire financial straits, the Department of Intercollegiate Athletics made a decision to drop two sports for men and one for women. Thus, the John Semon-coached golf team, the William Bonsall-coached gymnastics team, and the Veronica Hammersmith-coached softball teams were eliminated. Losing the golf and gymnastics teams (after having been a part of the program for 30+ years) was not welcomed by the athletes or by their coaches, even though Semon had come out of retirement to coach and Bonsall was contemplating retirement. Active players, alumni in these sports, and the coaches protested to no avail to the athletic administration. Despite protests, the team was eliminated and Hammersmith was assigned other responsibilities (in addition to coaching the volleyball team).

Outstanding athletes in the non-revenue-producing sports were All-American wrestlers Mark Cagle (1979), Jim Ackerly and Michael Carr (1988), and Dominick Black and Scott Collins (1991). Collins was the first national champion. In 1981 Ashby Mabrouk and John Capon were All-Americans in soccer. All-American swimmers were Kim Kaufman (1984-86), Kreg Lewis (1986), and Renee Riccio (1992). The rifle team won its first NCAA Championship in 1983. During the 1980s, the team had nine All-Americans including four-time awardees Bill Dodd and Christian Heller (both 1985-88). Track All-Americans included Connie Ellerbee (1989-92) and James Jett [a future NFL footballer with the Oakland Raiders] in 1990-92.

Contributions of Fred Schaus

The athletic program was in a state of financial disarray in 1981 when Fred Schaus (one of the University's best basketball players and, arguably, the premier basketball coach) assumed the athletic director's position. This financial problem was due to the lack of revenue generated from the football and men's basketball program and poor fiscal management practices of the previous athletic director.

Schaus, known to be a shrewd businessman (due to the knowledge he gained while serving as the General Manager of the Los Angeles Lakers) implemented a "bare bones" budget. He immediately took drastic steps to reduce expenditures. Since the previous director was prone to say "yes" to monetary requests, many of the affected members of the athletic staff became disenchanted with Schaus when he refused to fund their requests.

Schaus had the reputation of being frugal. He would debate a budgetary item to the last dollar. Since the School had numerous dual-appointees on its payroll, it was necessary to work closely on budgetary matters with the Department of Athletics. In spite of his being judicious (sometimes, perhaps, overly so) with the expenditures of monies, he was fair.

In addition to his superb management of the program on campus, Schaus was actively engaged with the NCAA and was a member of numerous committees. While the University's post-season participation (especially in football and men's basketball) was based on won-loss records, most suspected that the Schaus influence had some bearing, particularly in post-season basketball play.

When Fred Schaus retired in 1989, he turned over to his successor (Edward Pastilong) an athletic program in much better shape than when he assumed the position.
Synopsis: 1977 - 1992

By 1992 the University "had arrived" as a Doctoral I institution in spite of the numerous changes in the Office of the President, i.e., five presidents in fifteen years. Morgantown, the once-quaint little town that once was hard to get to (by any means from anywhere) was now a much larger community with interstate highways surrounding it and improved air service. The University facilities, especially for physical education and athletics, with the addition of Mountaineer Field and the Shell Building, were comparable (or better) than any other like-size institution.

Following the departure of Dean Yost, the School again hired a new dean from within the ranks. It was my good fortune to inherit a faculty that was willing to extend themselves in teaching, research, service, and, particularly in obtaining extramural funds from federal grants. In doing so many of these individuals were recognized for their efforts. The support staff was extremely supportive and tremendously hard working. Finally, the students (both undergraduate and graduate) improved academically due, in large measure, to higher entrance requirements.

A dedicated effort was initiated to take the School closer to its graduates. A semi-annual newsletter, The School of Physical Education Today, was published for the first time in 1978. Two years later a Visiting Committee (consisting of alumni and friends) was established and began meeting twice each year. Last, in 1988 the Hall of Fame/Outstanding Alumnus Award ceremony was held for the first time. Those selected in the first class of inductees, as well as thereafter, represent the best of the School's graduates.

Athletics prospered as a new director was selected and the awesome task of establishing fiscal solvency was undertaken. Fortunately, successful football and basketball teams coupled with sound fiscal management enabled the department to overcome its financial problems. The highlights of this period included football playing for the national championship in 1988, the men's basketball's win in the 1986 NCAA post-season tournament, the initiation of a varsity athletic program for women in 1973, and the women's basketball team's opening victory in the 1992 NCAA tournament.

By the end of this era, another University president as well as the School's dean had resigned and replacements were selected. Both challenged their immediate constituents to incorporate the best of the past into the challenges of the present as the University prepares for a new millennium.
President Bucklew resigned in spring 1995. He was replaced in July by David C. Hardesty, Jr., a native of Shinnston (WV) and a 1966 University graduate, as the 21st President. This Rhodes Scholar (the University's 16th) and graduate of Oxford University was committed to developing a student-oriented learning community. His first initiative was Operation Jump Start, a residence hall program designed to assist incoming students in making the transition to the campus by giving them more personal attention. In 1998 faculty began living in individual family units on the residence hall grounds. Dallas Branch, Sport Management, and his wife serve as Resident Faculty Leaders and are living in a residential unit contiguous to “Towers” dormitory (at Evansdale Residential Complex, ERC). Their residence serves as a place for students to go when they need counsel from surrogate parents. Branch is one of the many University faculty who have been involved in this program from its inception. Another initiative, the Career Success Academy, began in 1987 as a means to match students to alumni in professions related to a student’s area of academic focus. This progressive career planning program begins in the freshman year and continues to graduation. It is the goal of this program to have graduates hiring graduates.

Hardesty’s wife Susan Brown Hardesty, a Morgantown native and a 1966 graduate of the University, initiated the Mountaineer Parents Club. This group, with clubs located throughout the nation (where there are parents of current University students), enables parents to have closer contact with the University.

### Around the University/Morgantown

The greater Morgantown area, with a population of 47,000 and a University student body of 22,500 (on the Morgantown campus), has changed dramatically during the past quarter century. The University city is surrounded by two interstate highways (I-79 N/S and I-68 E/W), both of which have contributed significantly to bring the University closer to all parts of the state. A transportation study for the greater Morgantown area will include recommendations for the construction of the West Run bypass to the Star City Bridge. Transportation by air has been enhanced with a renovated Walter L. (Bill) Hart Airport. While the population has increased and ground and air transportation into town has been significantly improved, Morgantown remains a quaint university town with a friendly citizenry. It does, however, have certain infrastructure problems including the narrow streets that remain terribly overcrowded, e.g., University Avenue and Beechurst Avenue during rush-hour traffic, and a serious parking problem on both campuses, particularly in areas where student housing units are located and in the downtown business district. The Personal Rapid Transit (PRT) system has, however, enabled students to travel between downtown Morgantown, the main campus, the Evansdale campus, and the Robert C. Byrd Health Sciences Center with relative ease. Thus, there are not as many student and faculty/staff-driven cars traveling the narrow streets to the downtown campus attempting to find parking near campus classrooms.

### Housing

The University has nine residence halls lodging 3,400 students as well as four apartment complexes. Students, as always, are lodged in privately owned residence halls, apartments, mobile home parks, and sorority and fraternity houses. The off-campus housing units previously subjected to criticism by the statewide news media have been substantially improved. Unfortunately, there remain lodging accommodations, particularly in Sunnyside, that are in dire need of repairs.
Social Activities

Social activities on the campus were initiated each year with the infamous Grant Avenue block party on the evening of the first night of classes. Thousands of students from the University (as well as other colleges and universities) gathered for a night of partying. When it got out of hand (as it did in 1995 when two students were shot — by a nonstudent out-of-town visitor), University and city officials mutually decreed that this party was to cease, and those who refused to cooperate would be cited. As a replacement, the University, beginning in 1997, sanctified and sponsored a gala that was staged on the Lair Plaza featuring popular bands, food, and (even) beer. This event slowly garnered the support of the students, and the Grant Avenue Party was, by 1998, history.

Fraternities and sororities remain popular among the students in spite of the “trash[ing] of two frat houses” and the closing of another for health violations in the past five years (1995-99). The proposed University ban on alcohol consumption on fraternity properties, i.e., dry houses, is a cause of concern for supporters on both sides of this controversial issue. On the first day of classes for the first semester, 1998-99, it was announced that “frats will be dry by 2000. Houses will phase out booze under an agreement.” It remains to be determined what impact this will have on the number of students joining fraternities and what effect it will have on reducing alcohol consumption by students.

Football weekends, with accompanying pre-game partying in “the pit,” an area outside Mountaineer Field at the northeast end, is a highlight for students and a major concern for the University administrative officials. The incidents surrounding the infamous Miami football game in 1996 (where their fans and team were abused verbally and physically both outside and inside the stadium) resulted in the University officials having to take drastic measures to prevent a recurrence of a similar nature. Based upon the performance of the student section at the 1998 Maryland football game (when golf balls and a whiskey bottle were thrown onto the field), it was again apparent that the behavior of certain students remained out of control.

In 1997, as a result of football weekends and other party occasions, Princeton Review Guide voted the University the number one party school in the nation in 1997. This was one award President Hardesty did not welcome. The following year the University dropped to 11th after University officials pledged with representatives from this guide to come back for another review. In fall 1998, ABC Television accepted the president’s request and used its show, Good Morning America, to promote the University’s attempt to control binge drinking and reduce the “party” atmosphere.

Academics

In spite of the party image of the University, the academic performance of enrolling high school graduates and the grade point average for students upon graduation increased. Graduates of state high schools are no longer guaranteed admission; admission requirements for out-of-state students are even more stringent. In certain academic programs, the opportunity for an out-of-state student to be admitted is extremely limited, e.g., physical therapy.

Mountainlair’s 50th

On April 20, 1998, a 50-foot birthday cake was placed in the Lair to kick off a week-long celebration of the Mountainlair’s 50th Anniversary. Those who remember the Navy quonset building at the bowl end of old Mountaineer Field underneath the Sunnyside Bridge marvel at the current Lair with its glass front, multiple levels, and multi-faceted activity areas including a major restaurant, food court with
numerous fast food outlets, Side Pocket Pub serving beer to those who are of legal age, movie theater, mammoth ballroom, meeting rooms, lounges, offices for the 'Lair staff as well as Financial Aid and Student Government, and a plaza extending along Maiden Lane and Prospect Street to North High Street above a two-level parking garage. The east side of the 'Lair, the plaza, and parking lot now occupy the space where the Athletic Field was previously located.

**Marching Band Sudler Award**

For almost 100 years the Mountaineer Marching Band (now frequently referred to as the “Pride of West Virginia”) has been entertaining football fans with their pre-game and half-time pageantry. In 1997, the band, under the direction of Don Wilcox and assisted by John Hendricks, received the Sudler Award, the most prestigious award given to college marching bands. This award, likened to college football's Heisman Award, is determined by a vote of every marching band director in the United States with Division I football teams. WVU became the first Big East marching band to be accorded this honor. It was fitting that this award was presented to the band during Wilcox's last year as the director. He was succeeded the following year by Hendricks.

**Brooks Appointed School's Dean**

In April 1992, Dana D. Brooks (MS ’76, EdD ’79) was appointed interim dean of the School. A national search for a dean was initiated immediately thereafter. The following spring Brooks was selected as the permanent dean to be effective July 1. He thus became only the sixth person to occupy this position.

Brooks, a Hagerstown (MD) native and graduate of Towson State University, joined the WVU ranks as a Graduate Assistant in 1974. The following year he became a full-time faculty member, and by 1988 had advanced in the faculty ranks to professor. In 1987-92 he held the post of assistant/associate dean. Brooks today has responsibility for the School's programs, personnel, and budget. He administers instructional and research programs and resources and facilitates and approves grants and contracts. During his six-year tenure as dean, he has developed an extensive computer laboratory, centralized student records, and soon will embark on a capital fund-raising campaign with a goal of $2 million. Unfortunately, he also has had to overcome significant budgetary shortfalls. Currently (1999), he is attempting to find a way to revert $150,000 over a five-year period back to the University's coffers from the School's dwindling budgetary appropriations.

**School Fights for Autonomy**

For years rumors circulated throughout the Coliseum that the School was going to be eliminated with the programs oriented toward teacher education going to the College of Human Resources and Education and others going to colleges such as Business & Economics and Creative Arts. When Health Education, Exercise Physiology, and Dance initiated efforts to relocate elsewhere within the University and when the University opted to not immediately fill the dean's position with a permanent dean, rumors related to reorganization flourished.

In August 1992, the rumors became a likely reality. Provost WilliamVehse met with Dean Brooks to discuss the University's intent to streamline its administrative and academic operations. All schools and colleges were charged with this "like" expectancy, not just the School of Physical Education. Thus, Brooks appointed Task Force 2000 to examine the alternatives, i.e., remain autonomous, relocate the School in its entirety to another school or college, or reassign the School's separate programs to other academic units.
The task force, chaired by Brooks, consisted of faculty within the School (William Alsop, Kened McPherson, and John Spiker) as well as elsewhere in the University (Earnest Goeres, College of Human Performance and Education), members of the School’s visiting committee (Randy Worls, Bea Orr, and William Bonsall), the staff (Sharon Sisler), and the Director of Athletics (Edward Pastilong). After carefully scrutinizing each alternative, it was recommended on October 1, 1992, to President Neil Bucklew that the School be retained as a separate and autonomous unit. It was further recommended that Dance move to the Creative Arts Center and Exercise Physiology and Health and Safety Education move to the School of Medicine. Last, it recommended the elimination of the two division chairs and the reduction of the associate dean’s position to assistant dean. Ultimately, the Provost accepted the task force’s recommendation, and Brooks was named dean of the School, a separate and autonomous academic unit, effective July 1, 1993. While the autonomy was preserved, the ever-present fear of being integrated into another college or school within the University remains.

Faculty Honors

Throughout the years faculty in the School have been recognized for contributions to the University as well as their professional organizations. Two of these merit special recognition for awards received during this period.

Karen K. Douglas, Assistant Professor of Health Education, was the first recipient of the University’s Heebink Award in 1993 for distinguished state service for faculty with eight or fewer years of employment at the University. This coveted award recognizes distinguished public service to the citizens of West Virginia. Douglas’s statewide efforts to promote health have taken her from school classrooms to parks and fire halls; from 4-H and church groups to extension homemakers, and from county extension agents to legislators at the state capital. Douglas joined the faculty in Health Education in 1985 and transferred to the School’s faculty in 1986.

Dana D. Brooks, described by colleagues as a “drum major for justice, peace, and righteousness” was named the 1997 recipient of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Achievement Award presented by the University’s Center for Black Culture and Research. At the January 20, 1997, presentation Lei Bammel, who nominated Brooks for this award, stated, “Dana has been a consistent proponent of Dr. King’s role model of dignity and discipline...For 20 years he has been a strong, proactive advocate for the civil rights of student-athletes, faculty, staff, and colleagues in his profession.”

Academic Programs/Faculty

In 1994, following the exodus of health education, exercise physiology, and dance to other academic units, the School was left with fewer academic programs and considerably fewer faculty. Yet programs remaining were determined to continue to extend their state and national prominence, and they did.

Athletic Coaching Education (ACE)

The ACE program replaced the previous Interdisciplinary Emphasis “major” program. It provides students with an opportunity to study athletic coaching and the role that athletics plays in society and to develop the skills and knowledge necessary to be successful coaches. In addition to the baccalaureate program, a Master’s degree is offered.

This program is coordinated by Daniel H. Ziatz, a senior member of the faculty and the initiator of the popular three-credit-hour class offered primarily for athletes, i.e., The Total Athlete. Other faculty teaching in this program are Carl P. Bahneman, Linda Burdette, and John McGrath.
Athletic Training

The Athletic Training program (since 1976 an area of study) became a “major” effective in 1998 and is accredited by the Commission on Accreditation of Allied Health Education Programs of the National Athletic Trainer’s Association. A Master’s program is also available.

The undergraduate program is coordinated by Vincent G. Stilger; the graduate program by John Kline. The athletic training services coordinator is John C. Spiker, the original architect of the Athletic Training educational curriculum. Other faculty include Elizabeth “Betsy” Pedone Schmidt, Randall G. Meador, David Kerns, Andrew Llaguno, Ellen Weinberg, and Jeremy Alt. Additional athletic trainers during this period included Denise Massey, Brent Arnold, and Charles “Buzz” Swanik.

Physical Education Teacher Education (PETE)

The PETE program is coordinated by senior faculty member Robert Wiegand. The School’s longest-standing academic program offers BS, MS, and EdD degrees. In 1997-98 the curriculum was revised to include Health Education as a second teaching field (somewhat reminiscent of the comprehensive major in Health, Physical Education, and Safety offered 20 years prior).

Faculty include Andrew H. Hawkins, Lynn D. Housner (the School’s Associate Dean), Linda M. Carson, Laura J. Treanor, Sandra K. Vanin, Sandra Peppel, and Bruce Wilmoth, the School’s most senior faculty member.

Sport Management

The Sport Management program, developed initially in the late 1970s, is coordinated by William L. Alsop. Employment opportunities for graduates of the BS and MS curricula include management, marketing, facilities, promotions, ticketing, and fund-raising positions in the sport industry.

Faculty associated with the program are Dallas D. Branch (the overseer of the graduate internship program and the principal architect of the graduate program), Floyd Jones, and J. William Douglas. Craig Walker, Michael Parsons, Brad Cox, John Twining, and Daniel Oliver are part-time faculty.

Sport Psychology

The Sport Psychology program is coordinated by the principal designer of this program in the late 1970s, Andrew C. Ostrow. The program offers BS, MS, and EdD degrees. Graduates of the program aspire to positions related to sport counseling or exercise psychology.
Faculty include Edward F. Etzel (the former rifle coach and 1984 Olympic gold medal winner in rifle), Frank Perna, and Dana D. Brooks. Dale Ramsburg had been associated with this program from its inception until his death.

Programs Leave School

In 1986 Health Education returned to the School. It was extremely productive with outstanding teaching, increasing student enrollments in the undergraduate and graduate programs, a faculty that was engaged in professional and statewide service, and the largest volume of grant money in the School's history (as evidenced by John Cavendish's $2 million drug and alcohol prevention grant as well as other grants received by Kenard McPherson, Gary Winn and Karen Douglas). Unfortunately for the School, Health Education was transferred to the Department of Community Medicine in the School of Medicine at the end of the 1993-94 academic year. They have, however, retained their faculty offices in the Coliseum and teach most of their classes there. In 1996 the Community Health Promotion program (the program's new name after being associated with the School of Medicine) and the Physical Education teacher education program finalized a plan to collaborate on a teacher preparation combination. If this had been done ten years ago (as the Health Education faculty had proposed), there is the distinct possibility that Health Education would have remained in the School. Unfortunately, at that time, the teacher education faculty in Physical Education had no interest in such a collaborative effort.

Exercise Physiology, a long-standing graduate program and an undergraduate degree program created in the School in 1976 under the direction of Rachael Yeater, had a faculty that was disappointed with the person selected as their divisional chair when the School was reorganized in 1991. Furthermore, they felt additional financial support for their program could be found elsewhere at the University. Thus, discussion ensued with the School of Medicine in search of a new academic domicile. While associated with the School, the program flourished at all levels. Students, with a new career option available to them and in the midst of society's concern for fitness (as part of wellness programs), began enrolling in this program in large numbers. In 1994 the program relocated in the Department of Physiology in the School of Medicine. They, like Health Education, retained their offices as well as the human performance laboratory in the Coliseum. It is anticipated that this program will completely vacate the Coliseum by the end of the 1999 school year. At that time the School will implement a fitness/wellness program for the University and Morgantown communities in the vacated space. It will also use Elizabeth Moore Hall and Stansbury Hall as extensions of this program.

Dance, specifically Orchesis, had been associated with Physical Education since 1923. Yet, since the 1970s with Professor Kathy Gallivan and the mid-1980s with Professors David Wanstreat and Margaret Devaney, the dance faculty had been actively engaged in musicals at the Creative Arts Center (CAC). Later, Mary K. Wiedeblusch became intimately involved with the CAC with Orchesis's spring dance concert as well as with their musical productions. For years there had been rumors that the dance program (other than folk dance) would be relocated at the CAC. In 1993-94 the rumors became reality, and the dance faculty determined that their program would be better served at the CAC. Thus, the faculty chose to sever a 71-year history in Physical Education to join the faculty in the Department of Theatre. The School did, however, retain its folk and international dance program (offered by Bruce Wilmot). Interestingly, in 1998 the dance program's funding at the CAC is being seriously reviewed by the University and there is a distinct possibility that existing positions in dance will be terminated.
Lifetime Activities Program (LAP)

LAP (initiated in 1974 under a different name by Patricia K. Fehr) continues to be a program that meets the fitness and sport developmental needs of people across the life cycle in the University and Morgantown communities. Activities include aqua splash (9 months-2 years); learn to swim and gymnastics (for children); and aerobics, jujitsu, and golf and tennis (for adults). This highly successful “for profit” program provides much of the monetary means to support the School at a time when it is having to cope with an insufficient operational budget. Currently, there are 405 children and 656 adults participating in this program.

School’s Staff Recognized

The School has always been fortunate to have a loyal and hard-working staff to provide support for the faculty. Three of these merit special recognition. Sharon C. Sisler joined the staff in 1982 (after 12 years of prior service in Human Resources) as the Office Manager and Administrative Secretary. Soon thereafter she was elevated to Assistant to the Dean. She, like Helen Waters (who previously served in a similar position) is the foremost authority on the School’s budget. Additionally, she is responsible for supervising the classified staff and, at times, overseeing the facilities. Her contributions were especially appreciated not only by me but by our faculty with complex budgets associated with their federal grants. In 1992, in recognition of her outstanding contributions to the School, she was selected as the third quarter recipient of the University’s Employee of the Year Award. Today, she remains a valued member of Dean Brooks’s administrative team.

Another outstanding employee was Steve Ivan, with 35 years of service. He is remembered for his service to the Department of Athletics during the early years of his employment. From 1975 until his retirement in 1992, he worked for the School. I first met Ivan when he was working for Athletics and Fred Bierer’s building and grounds crew in the late 1950s. At that time my summer job (as a varsity athlete without a scholarship) was to work on the grounds with the crew of men at Mountaineer Field. Ivan was a hard and conscientious worker on that crew. Subsequently, during the years with the School, he was responsible for maintaining the filtration systems at both the Natatorium and Elizabeth Moore Hall pools. The School has never had a more dedicated member on its staff.

Doris Dorinzi, Administrative Secretary, retired July 31, 1993, with over 31 years of service to the School. On May 30, 1994, she passed away following a lengthy bout with cancer. She is remembered for secretarial assistance provided to the women at Elizabeth Moore Hall (prior to the women moving to the Coliseum), to the Department of Professional Physical Education and, specifically, Carl Bahneman (1979-93) and me (1972-79). Her assistance in handling sensitive problems with both students and faculty over the years left a lasting impression with those whose lives she had touched. In recognition of her love for the School and to honor her, a scholarship was established in her name by her husband, Raymond. Other staff in the School with long, continuous, and dedicated service are Carol Straight, Linda Hetrick, and Joanne Pollitt.

In Memory

Numerous members of the faculty throughout the history of the School are deceased. Of this number, three of the most prominent faculty emeriti passed away during the last four years. The fourth was a member of the faculty/coaching staff at the time of his death. Their prominence merits a testimonial “in memory.”

Wincie Ann Carruth, 88, died September 21, 1995, following a lengthy illness. After graduating from McComb High School in Mississippi, she received her Bachelor’s degree from George Peabody College, Master’s from Louisiana State
University (where she danced as a member of the performing dance group), and the doctorate from New York University. In 1957 she replaced Grace Griffin as Chairperson, Department of Physical Education for Women, a position she held until her retirement in 1973. The women on the faculty who worked under her leadership, the students (both men and women) who studied under her, and her many Morgantown friends will always remember this remarkable lady.

On December 23, 1993, John Semon died suddenly of a heart attack while visiting his daughter (Jill Fergus) in Columbus, Ohio. Prior to his death, he had been in excellent health. Semon received a Bachelor’s degree from the School in 1938 and a Master’s degree from Columbia University in 1945. Upon completing his undergraduate degree, he began teaching in the Monongalia County Schools. In 1943 he was named Instructor and Director of Intramurals in the School. He directed the intramural program from 1943 to 1956, and was always proud that more than half of the male students participated during this period. In 1956 Semon assumed the Chair of the Department of Physical Education for Men, a position he held until 1972. At that time, he was appointed the School’s Assistant Dean (replacing Patrick Tork) and remained in that position until 1977. The following year, his last year of employment, he also served the School as its Acting Dean. After retiring he served the University in a part-time capacity as the coach of the golf team. He “coached” the team; he did not simply have his team go to the course, play a round, and turn their scorecards in to the coach, as many golf coaches are prone to do.

“Mr.” Semon is remembered as a dedicated teacher and, more important, a respected colleague. The first time I addressed him as John (after joining the School’s faculty) was very strange, as he had always been Mr. Semon. I remember sharing a room with him at numerous conventions and always having to bring the beverage of his choice. Some might jokingly say that at his death he possessed “the first nickel he made.” He is also remembered for his love of his buddy (his wife Alice), his daughter (Jill), and his best friend (Jack Roberts). Last, I will never forget the many times he would come to the Dean’s Office to provide counsel to me. He would always depart saying, “Don’t let the **** get you down.”

With Semon’s death, the School lost a loyal graduate and an outstanding member of its faculty (1943-78). Those of us who knew him as students at the University lost our advisor, teacher, confidant, and friend for life. Some of us lost the one person who was responsible for our graduating from college – the person who gave us a second chance. To commemorate his life and to remember him forever, the School established a John Semon Memorial Fund at the WVU Foundation and is currently attempting to reach its goal of raising $100,000 so that this fund might be endowed.

On June 8, 1999, Beatrice Hurst, a member of the School’s faculty for 38 years (1928-66), died in Salt Lake City, Utah. She taught numerous classes including adaptive physical education, folk and international dances, and first aid. I remember calling figures for a square dance in her folk dance class. “Around that couple take a little peek. Back to the center and swing your sweet. Around that couple swing once more. Back to the center and swing all four.” I also remember the disdain the male class members had when she made us dance together when there were too few women in attendance. In addition to teaching at the University, she was actively engaged in civic activities within the Morgantown community, particularly the American National Red Cross.

In this School’s lengthy history, there have been three faculty/coaches who died while still employed, i.e., Agnes McCall (1934), Lee Patton (1951), and Ray O. Duncan (1967). Regrettably, the fourth faculty member to succumb while employed was Irving Dale Ramsburg (BS ’66, MS ’67, EdD ’85), the most victorious baseball coach in University history. On November 3, 1994, “Slick” (as he was known to his friends), Coach (as referred to by his players), and Doctor (when addressed by his
students) died at age 53 following a lengthy bout with cancer. The prior season he coached his team to a 40-21 University record for season victories, a fourth conference title, and a berth in the NCAA tournament. His 26-year career record was 540-387. Ramsburg was honored in September 1994 as the Eastern Region Coach of the Year by the American Baseball Coaches Association. He was named Atlantic 10 Coach of the Year in 1988 and 1990. Former athletic director Fred Schaus called Ramsburg a “great, great human being.” He said, “I have never heard a negative comment at any time about Dale. Anymore, we don’t have enough Dale Ramsburgs in education and athletics. His loss will sure be felt in the athletic department and the School of Physical Education.” A memorial service attended by more than 500 persons was held in the Coliseum on November 6, 1994. The service consisted of his many closest friends as well as his family providing a testament to his life. As Ramsburg would have wanted, the service was light and spirited. Most of the stories that were told about him were humorous and resulted in laughter among those in attendance. This service was therapeutic for his wife (Carol), his two children (Dale and Amy), and his friends who loved him dearly. The School was honored to have had Dale Ramsburg as a student and, later, as a member of its faculty.

New Assistant Dean

Lynn Housner assumed the School’s Assistant Dean position in August 1994. He came from New Mexico State University where he was a professor in the Department of Physical Education, Recreation and Dance. His areas of specialization include motor learning and development, teacher education, instructional psychology, and educational research. Housner’s educational background includes a BS from the University of Virginia and MA and PhD from the University of Pittsburgh in 1979 and 1981, respectively. In recognition of his contributions to the School, he was promoted to Associate Dean in 1999.

University’s Academy of Distinguished Alumni

Seven graduates of the School have been inducted into the University’s Academy of Distinguished Alumni, the highest honor the University bestows upon its graduates. In 1990 Robert L. (Sam) Huff (’56) was inducted in the Academy’s third class of inductees. This All-American and All-NFL football player and, later, Vice President of Marriott Inns, Inc., was the first of the School’s graduates to be inducted.

In 1992, Four Star General (Ret.) Earl E. Anderson (’40), Assistant Commandant of the United States Marine Corps and (now) successful attorney and Jerry West (’60), the most celebrated basketball player to wear a Mountaineer uniform and the (now) Executive Vice President of the Los Angeles Lakers, were honored. The following year George J. Esper (’53), Chief of the Associated Press’s Bureau in Saigon and the winner of the its Top Performance Award in 1975, was inducted. One year later Frederick A. Schaus (BA ’49, MS ’50), an outstanding basketball player (at the University and professionally), coach extraordinaire (at the University, Los Angeles Lakers and Purdue University), and the University’s highly successful athletic director was selected. The last of the School’s graduates to be honored was Robert L. DeProspero (’59), who was inducted in 1995. This U.S. Secret Service agent gained national attention as the head of the Presidential Protective Division (during President Ronald Reagan’s term) and, later, as Director of Training for the Secret
Service. In 1999 Alfred F. Ware (BS '50), formerly President and CEO of Amherst International and now Chairman of its Board, was selected to be the seventh graduate of the School to be inducted into the Academy at its February 2000 meeting.

The School is extremely proud of its graduates who have been selected for induction into WVU's Academy of Distinguished Alumni. In time, given the national and international acclaim earned by many of our graduates, more of them will likely be selected for this great honor.

Visiting Committee

The 1997 committee assembled by Dean Brooks is, as in the past, extremely competent and dedicated. The committee, chaired by David Kelley ('71) a bank president in Fairmont (WV), is subdivided into functions where the expertise of the committee members is most valuable. These functions include Hall of Fame selection, curriculum, fund-raising, and student recruitment. For the spring 1998 meeting, the committee met in Washington, D.C., where they were hosted by Robert DeProspero ('59). After dispensing with business as related to the School, the Committee was extended an invitation to in-depth tours of the White House, the Office of the Secret Service, and the Secret Service's training station.

Roberts/Semon Rooms

In the Coliseum numerous rooms have been named in honor of former faculty (Ray O. Duncan Library/Reading Room) and graduates (Norman Harris '62 and Elizabeth Leesburg Manus, '68). The most recent rooms to be named were in honor of two graduates who were best friends and former teachers and administrators, i.e., Jack Roberts and John Semon.

On September 25, 1993, the Coliseum's conference room was renamed the Jack Roberts Room. This was made possible by a generous contribution from his wife (Margaret) and sister (Ethel Roberts Williams). Numerous lifelong friends of this Morgantown native as well as former students/athletes at Morgantown High School (where he had coached for 40+ years) joined the Roberts family for the dedication ceremony. The John Semon Room on the Coliseum's second floor resulted from contributions from his daughter and other graduates and friends of the School. A room dedication was held September 5, 1997, to honor this man who served the School for 35 years as a faculty member and administrator. In attendance, in addition to his family, were many of his former colleagues and students. Each was grateful for his guidance and support.

Hall of Fame's 10-Year Anniversary

Dean Brooks, in the fall of 1997, invited all former Hall of Fame/Outstanding Alumni seelees to the campus for the School's annual ceremony and to participate in a 10th anniversary celebration. University Provost Gerald Lang presented a bronze medallion, specifically designed for the School, to each recipient. At future annual Hall of Fame ceremonies, the awardees in attendance will be requested to wear the medallions around their necks so as to be readily recognized as members of this celebrated group.

In attendance at the Hall of Fame's Tenth Anniversary were the following individuals who had previously been inducted: Willie Akers ('60) Sandy Alford (representing her husband, Roger Alford '66), Horace Belmear (MS '51), William Bonsall (MS '50), Joseph Jackson (representing his uncle, Homer C. Brooks '40), Leland Byrd (BS '48, MS '51, EdD '66), Nick Cavallaro ('54) Larry Cicorelli ('51), Gene Corum (BS '48 MS '51) Lynn Brand Dowdy (representing her uncle, Albie Colebank '38), Robert DeProspero ('59), Phil Donley ('56), Patricia K. Fehl, Carl Flannagan
(BS '40, MS '53), Jack Front ('57), Byron Gibson (MS '61), Jean Holter (representing her father, Frederick Holter), Sam Huff ('56), George King (MS '57) Roy Lester ('48), Rich Mull (BS '67, MS '68), Ron Peyton ('65), Carol Ramsburg (representing her husband, Dale Ramsburg BS '66, MS '67, EdD '85), Margaret Roberts (representing her husband, Jack Roberts '37), Fred Schaus (BS '49, MS '53), Bill Fergus (representing his father-in-law, John Semon (BS'38, MS '46), John Spiker ('69), Wanda Springer (representing her husband, Jack Springer '41), Mary K. Wiedebusch '51, and Winona Vannoy '64. At no time in Physical Education's 106-year history has there ever been such a celebrated group of graduates and former faculty together.

![Hall of Fame's 10-Year Anniversary, 1997](names on page 133)

**Athletics**

By 1992, there was increased interest in women's gymnastics and wrestling, and large crowds became the norm for home events. Additionally, with the installation of lights at Hawley Field, large crowds began to attend baseball games. Football continued to set attendance records. All programs, regardless of spectator appeal, flourished during this period; some were nationally ranked.

**Football**

Led by All-American senior center Mike Compton [a future NFL lineman with the Detroit Lions], the team vied for the national championship in 1993. With a record of 11-0 and the Big East Championship, they played the University of Florida in the Sugar Bowl. Unfortunately, like the University's Sugar Bowl team 40 years prior, the Mountaineers lost to a Southeast Conference team and, reminiscent of the 1988 team’s loss to the Fighting Irish in the Fiesta Bowl, the mythical national championship was lost.

Victories for the Coach Nehlen-led teams during his 19 years have been many. Most noteworthy are those over Oklahoma, Boston College, Miami, Syracuse, and, finally, Penn State. Unfortunately, these victories are tempered by last-second losses to Pitt, Purdue, and Notre Dame, all during the 1997 season, and to Miami in 1998.

The 1997 team opened the season in a highly publicized season opener with Marshall and won 42-31. The season ended, however, with disappointing defeats including a loss to Georgia Tech in the Carquest Bowl. In 1998 the team, led by running back "Famous Amos" Zeroue, quarterback Mark Bulger, an outstanding receiving corps, and an experienced offensive line buoyed by center Eric deGroh, opened the season against a much-heralded opponent, number-one-ranked Ohio State University. Unfortunately, the results of these two season openers differed as
the Buckeyes prevailed 34-17. While this season found the Mountaineers also losing to Miami and Virginia Tech, the lop-sided, late-season victory over nationally-ranked Syracuse was sufficient to enable the team to receive an invitation to play and lose to Missouri in the Insight.Com post-season bowl.

**Basketball**

From 1992 to 1996 the Mountaineers suffered through mediocre seasons with a 59-52 record. Entry into the Eastern Athletic Conference necessitated that the Mountaineers improve their performance or be a cellar-dwelling team. The team now began competing against many outstanding basketball teams including St John’s, Syracuse, Connecticut, and Georgetown. By 1996 the Mountaineers began to gain respect in the Conference by soundly defeating Syracuse 90-78.

Two years later All Big East forward Damien Owens, Brent Solheim, Jarrod West, Adrian Pledger, and Greg Jones (all seniors) led the Mountaineer fortunes. Early in the season they defeated Georgia in Atlanta’s Georgia Dome 86-81. Two weeks later, before 10,091 screaming loyal fans in the Coliseum, the team finally defeated Coach John Thompson and the Georgetown Hoyas 81-70. The season ended with the Mountaineers being selected for the NCAA tournament. Following an opening round victory, the team met the Cincinnati Bearcats coached by Bobby Huggins, captain of the 1977 Mountaineer team. Jarrod West sank a three-point goal at the buzzer for a 72-71 victory. Tony Caridi, the Mountaineer broadcaster, screamed as the game ended, “and the ball game’s over and WVU is going to the Sweet 16.” [His voice was reminiscent of that of a previous “Voice of the Mountaineers,” Jack Fleming, as the Mountaineers defeated Villanova in the Palestra in 1957 as another West hit the winning shot at the buzzer]. Following this narrow victory, the Mountaineers met Utah. While they gave an excellent team effort, the Utes prevailed. This team, however, brought respect back to the basketball program, and the often-criticized coach (Catlett) was applauded for a coaching job well done.

**Women’s Basketball**

To replace Scott Harrelson as basketball coach, the University in 1996 selected Susan Walvius, a young head coach from Virginia Commonwealth University. Immediately, the program began to turn around due to Walvius’ coaching style and the success of Talisha Hargis, a junior guard from Huntington. Unfortunately, after just one year, the University of South Carolina enticed Walvius into becoming their head coach. Thus, the program was turned over to Alexis Basil (‘87), a former stellar basketball player for Kittie Blakemore, 32-year-old first-time head coach, Elkins native, and previous assistant coach under Walvius. Heading the list of returning players were Hargis (one of the top players in the Big East), Rebecca Burbridge, and Christie Lambert, all graduates of West Virginia high schools (Huntington, University, and Lincoln).

**Baseball**

The Ramsburg-coached baseball teams developed into one of the premier teams in the Big East. The 1993 team finished the season with a record of 40-21 (a University record for the most wins in a season), a fourth Conference title, and a berth in the NCAA tournament. In 1995, following the death of Coach Ramsburg, the baseball reins were assumed by Greg VanZant, an assistant under Ramsburg. His teams continued to be among the best in the Big East. For three consecutive years, they had 30+ win seasons. In 1998, led by All-American left fielder Joe McNamee, a Bridgeport native and Sport Management major, the team’s record was 37-17-1, a University record for wins in a single season.
Adding to the attraction of the 1998 team was the addition of lights to Hawley Field. On April 15, before 1000 fans, the first night baseball game was played on the campus. Now, like the days of yesteryear when baseball was played at the Athletic Field in the center of the campus with large crowds in attendance, the baseball team again established a large fan base. Hawley Field (with bleacher seating for 1500, a press box, huge electrical scoreboard, and the School’s Sport Management majors providing the color for the games) is one of the nicest baseball facilities in the East. Attending a baseball game at Hawley Field is akin to attending a minor league baseball game. The games are interesting; the seats are excellent; and the concession stand serves hot dogs and soft drinks.

Gymnastics
Coach Linda Burdette’s team has become one of the strongest in the nation, as indicated by the 1996 team. The featured gymnast, All-American Kristen Quackenbush (voted by the National Association of Collegiate Gymnastics - Women as the Outstanding College Gymnast in the United States) led the team to the Eastern Association Gymnastic League championship. The following year, Umme Salin (the EAGL gymnast of the year and winner of the all-around, bars, and beam competitions), led the team to the third straight EAGL title and a fourth place finish at the NCAA Southeast Regional. With the new gymnastic gymnasium (opened in the summer of 1998), it is expected that this team will continue to attract the nation’s best gymnasts and the program’s success will continue.

Rifle
The rifle team, coached by Marsha Beasley, continues to be the most outstanding team in the nation. The team, in 1998, captured its fourth straight NCAA championship and the 13th NCAA title. All five shooters competing at the 1998 NCAAs captured All-American honors.

Wrestling
The wrestling team coached by Craig Turnbull has become one of the best teams in the nation. In 1994 Dean Morrison became the second wrestler to win an NCAA national championship. The 1997-98 team finished the season ranked eighth in the country with three wrestlers winning All-American honors (including Mike Mason, the second two-time wrestling All-American) and Turnbull being selected the Eastern Wrestling League’s coach of the year. At the NCAAs, the team finished seventh.

The wrestling team has missed its internationally renowned assistant coach, Nate Carr, who resigned his position at the end of the 1998 season to begin a new career as a minister. Carr’s expertise in wrestling strategy and his ability to recruit had been extremely valuable to the program since 1985.

New Sports
In 1997-98 Coach Nicole Izzo introduced women’s soccer to the athletic program, the 20th varsity sport. This team played its home games on the newly opened varsity field at the soccer complex. In 2001-02 women’s crew will become the 21st varsity team and will use the Monongahela River to stage this activity.

Two-Sport All-American
Since 1916, when Ira Rogers became the University’s first All-American athlete, there have been many athletes who have been selected for this honor (for performance in athletics as well as academics). There also have been numerous athletes who have participated in as many as four different sports, e.g., Chuck Howley in football, gymnastics, swimming, and track in 1955-56, and one, Charity Wachera,
All-American in two related sports, i.e., track and cross country (1997-98). None, however, until 1997-98 had been selected as an All-American in two distinctly different sports. Kristin Quackenbush (a Utica, NY, native and senior major in the Physical Education teacher education program) won six All-American Awards in gymnastics. When her eligibility for gymnastics ended, she became involved in pole vaulting, a relatively new event to women's track. She had never previously attempted to vault (using a pole) over a bar, although she had been vaulting over a horse (gymnastics) since a youngster. In the winter of 1998 she won the indoor Big East pole vault event, and in the following outdoor season she again won the event. In June, at the NCAA national event, she earned All-American with her pole vault performance. Thus she became the only athlete to be selected All-American in two sports based solely on athletic performance. "Quack," as she is known by her friends, is now preparing for the Olympic Games in 2000.

Women's Administrator

In 1997 Terri (Weimer) Howes (BS '85, MS '88), a Morgantown native and previously Women's Administrator for Athletics at the University of Wyoming, returned to her alma mater to assume the same position in the Department of Intercollegiate Athletics. In doing so, she replaced Kittie Blakemore, who had previously held this position. Howes is one of the many graduates of the School's Sports Management Master's program that have attained a high level management position with a sport organization.

Athletic Facilities

The construction of long-needed facilities was prevalent at both the Coliseum and Mountaineer Field areas, including a soccer complex, gymnastic gymnasium, and an indoor football practice field. Previously, soccer had to share practice and playing time with the football team. Gymnasts practiced on the balcony of Stansbury Hall, where space was limited. Football, when an indoor facility was necessary, had to resort to the Shell Building. With the completion of the new facilities, the Mountaineer athletic program has (arguably) the finest facilities in the nation.

Soccer Complex

Since the inception of varsity soccer in the early 1960s, the teams have not had a facility dedicated to soccer. Instead, they used the multi-purpose Coliseum fields as well as Mountaineer Field. In fall 1997, a soccer complex was completed on the north side of the varsity track (on fields adjacent to the former location of the West Virginia State Police barracks). These lighted fields, although currently without permanent bleachers, provide an appropriate area for both the men's and women's varsity soccer teams to practice as well as to play their games.

Gymnastics Gymnasium

No longer are gymnasts cramped on the south balcony of Stansbury Hall with the running area for vaulting on the narrow balcony on the west side (that was once used for seating at basketball games played in the Field House). Followers of gymnastics marveled that Coach Burdette could attract nationally rated gymnasts to compete for the Mountaineers in such an antiquated facility. In July 1998 a 12,000-square-foot, $1.5 million prototype gymnasium (with state-of-the-art equipment)
was attached to the west side of the Natatorium. Now, there is ample space and equipment for this nationally ranked program to practice. The Stansbury gymnastics area is now home for the School’s wellness program.

**Indoor Football Facility**

Since the inception of football at the University, practice has often been canceled due to inclement weather. Furthermore, since the first post-season bowl game in 1922 (against Gonzaga) and every bowl game since, the football teams in preparation for a bowl appearance had to find indoor facilities when the weather was unfit to practice out-of-doors. Thus, the Ark, Field House, Coliseum, and, most recently, the Shell Building (with a rented carpet placed unevenly on the floor) served as the indoor practice site.

In August 1998 a $6.3 million, 75,000-square-foot indoor practice facility, located adjacent to the north end of Mountaineer Field across from Milan Puskar Center, was opened. The structure has a 90-yard astroturf field with a 70-foot-high ceiling. Thus, when there is inclement weather and when the football team is invited to a post-season bowl game, the team will be able to hold full-scale football practice in this facility. It also includes four batting cages (to be used for winter baseball practice).

The University’s athletic program has become academically one of the top programs in the Eastern Athletic Conference. Numerous athletes have been named to Academic All-American teams, hundreds have earned academic all-conference; and an even larger number have earned a place on the Athletic Director’s Academic Honor Roll with a 3.0 grade point average. On the athletic fields, most of the athletic teams have each year had winning seasons; the rifle team won the national championship in 13 of the past 15 years. Individually, there have been numerous All-Americans led by a woman selected as All-American in track and cross country and another All-American in two completely different sports.

**Contributions of Edward Pastilong**

In 1975 Edward Pastilong (BS ’65, M.S ’68), a Moundsville (WV) native and former quarterback on the University’s football teams in the mid 1960s, returned to his alma mater as a member of Leland Byrd’s athletic administrative staff. For 14 years he worked in the fund-raising, scheduling, and facility management areas. All of this was done to prepare himself (someday) for a position of athletic director (hopefully at the University). Following Fred Schaus’s resignation, a national search was conducted for a replacement. From this pool of eminently qualified applicants, Pastilong emerged as the successful candidate. Admittedly, Schaus’s shoes (both literally and figuratively) were big ones to fill.

Pastilong’s most notable achievement during the past decade has been “engineering” the University into the Big East Athletic Conference. “Nay-sayers” suggested that “if Schaus could not do this, Pastilong certainly would not be able to.” After considerable meetings and much persuasion, the University was admitted as a full member of this prestigious conference. While this effort was most visible and resulted in considerable notoriety for Pastilong, he would be the first to say that the achievements of which he is proudest are the Athletic Director’s Honor Roll (recognizing athletes for academic accomplishments), the new gymnastics gymnasium and the indoor football practice field, lights for Hawley Field, and, last, the soccer complex. Pastilong, with his quiet, humble, and pleasing personality, has proven the wisdom of President Bucklew’s choice when he was selected as the thirteenth Director of Intercollegiate Athletics.

Edward Pastilong

With the appointment of a 1966 graduate, Rhodes Scholar, and prominent attorney as President of the University, numerous student initiatives, some in the same tradition as Oxford University, were immediately established. Two years later the University became one of the best in providing a graduate education at minimal cost.

Social activities remained a high priority for the students. Parties at Grant Avenue and at “The Pit” resulted in the University being named (by a popular magazine) the number-one party school in the nation. While many students took great delight in this national ranking, the president preferred the Sudler Award given to the “Pride of West Virginia.”

The School, under the leadership of a new dean and a new assistant dean, continued to improve its academic posture, and the faculty continued to be recognized for their professional contributions. Unfortunately, with three prominent programs having relocated and with the ever-present threat of losing its autonomy, the School’s challenge is to perform to the best of its ability.

The School’s alumni continued to be recognized for their life achievements, as six were inducted into the University’s Academy of Distinguished Alumni. Similarly, the School recognized additional graduates by inducting them into its Hall of Fame. The capstone event was held in 1998, when all prior inductees were invited to the School’s 10-year anniversary.

The athletic teams continued their quest for national prominence under the direction of the University’s twelfth athletic director. Football again played for the national title in 1993; men’s basketball made it to the “Sweet Sixteen” in 1998; and the baseball team made it to the NCAAs in 1998. Three individual sports teams garnered national attention. Gymnastics, wrestling, and rifle won national championships with numerous All-American athletes. One of these athletes was named an All-American in two distinctly different sports, a first for the University.
Since the beginning of this great land-grant university, it has been the flagship institution in the state and currently is in the “Top 100” like-universities in the nation. During West Virginia University’s 137-year history, the leadership of 21 presidents has enabled it to overcome the influences of politics and sectionalism on the government of the institution; the impact of two world wars, the Korean, Vietnam, and Persian Gulf conflicts on the nation as well as the University; the scourge of the Great Depression; the burgeoning growth of an institution in enrollment and facilities; and the social concerns related to student use and abuse of bootleg whiskey, panty raids, discrimination, “party” campus, and, yes, streaking in the nude across the middle of the campus. At the same time the University developed into a comprehensive, Doctoral I institution with twelve colleges and schools. Its students, from its first graduate (Marmaduke H. Dent) to the 1999 class of inductees into the Academy of Distinguished Alumni, have brought honor to the University. The faculty (1700 in 1999) have been recognized for their research, teaching, and service. In 1999 James Harms, an English professor, was named the Carnegie Advancement of Teaching's Professor of the Year for West Virginia.

Physical Training began under the leadership of medical doctor James W. Hartigan. It was not until 1928, however, that the program’s name changed. Carl P. Schott and faculty, including Grace Griffin, Lloyd Jones, Harry Samuel, and the three Beas (Hellenbrandt, Hurst, and Thomas), developed an undergraduate physical education teacher education curriculum with the first students completing the Bachelor’s degree in 1932; the first Master’s degree was awarded in 1937.

The organizational name changed to the School of Physical Education and Athletics in 1937. During the subsequent 23 years, the School’s program expanded to include degree programs in Recreation, Health Education, and Safety Education. Correspondingly, the School changed its name in 1961 to include these academic units. Six years later the School’s name was changed to School of Physical Education, its current name.

The School’s first and second deans (Alden Thompson and G. Ott Romney) had short tenures with the School and, thus, limited impact. In 1952 Ray O. Duncan assumed the deanship and began (with the assistance of a relatively new faculty except for Grace Griffin, Bea Hurst, Patrick Tork, and John Semon) to develop nationally recognized faculty and academic programs. Following Duncan’s unexpected death in 1967, he was succeeded by Charles P. Yost, whose deanship unfortunately ended prematurely due to illness. Yost advanced the School throughout the state and nation, particularly in the area of professional service, where he was totally dedicated. In 1979 J. William Douglas was selected as the School’s fifth dean. With the assistance of an excellent administrative team (including Gene Corum and, later, Dana Brooks, Assistant/Associate Dean; Sharon Sisler, Assistant to the Dean; Patricia K. Fehl, and, later, Bruce Wilmoth, General Physical Education; Carl P. Bahneman, Professional Physical Education; Everett Marcum and, later, Daniel DellaGiustina, Safety Studies; William Alsop, Sport Studies; and Kenard McPherson, Health and Safety Studies), a talented group of faculty members, and extremely valuable assistance provided by the Visiting Committee, the School continued to build on that which had begun under the leadership of Deans Duncan and Yost. After thirteen years the School’s administration and organization changed as Dana D. Brooks assumed the deanship. This intelligent and extremely hard-working individual, with the assistance of the program coordinators (in each of the programmatic areas), challenged the faculty to further advance their teaching, research and scholarship, and professional service. This challenge was accepted and, today, the School of Physical Education is held in high esteem by professional colleagues throughout the state and nation.
The real test of the quality of the School rests with its graduates. During the past century these 6000 individuals have had distinguished careers as teachers, coaches, professional athletes, athletic trainers, physical therapists, exercise physiologists, medical doctors, athletic administrators, dancers, municipal recreation directors, and industrial health and safety specialists. Others have gained fame and fortune in construction, textiles, security for presidents of this nation, and countless other careers. As the nation and world prepare for the new millennium, the School's graduates will play a key role in developing and maintaining a high quality of life for all.

Athletics began in 1891 with a one-game football season in which the team lost to Washington and Jefferson 72-0. During the next 15 years the athletic program (including football, basketball, baseball, track, gymnastics, and rifle) was developed. It was not until 1916, when Ira E. Rogers brought national recognition to the football program by virtue of his on-the-field success, that the program began to attract national attention. At the same time a new athletic director, Harry Stansbury, provided the leadership necessary to establish a comprehensive athletic program with prototype facilities, e.g., Field House and old Mountaineer Field. Stansbury's successor, Roy M. "Legs" Hawley, engineered the athletic program into the Southern Conference. At the same time the athletic teams were gaining additional national respect with a national basketball championship, two Sun Bowl football victories, and a disappointing loss in the 1954 Sugar Bowl. Five years later, the basketball team, led by Coach Fred Schaus, competed for the national championship. During the next 35+ years, there would be four athletic directors, Robert N. "Red" Brown, Leland E. Byrd, Richard Martin, and Frederick A. Schaus, nationally recognized coaches, conference and national championships, All-American athletes, and numerous athletic facilities constructed. In 1989 the University's twelfth athletic director, Edward Pastilong, immediately embarked on a campaign to align the athletic program with The Big East Athletic Conference. Once this was achieved, the athletic teams soon became competitive in this prestigious conference, e.g., winning the Lambert Trophy, symbol of Eastern football supremacy, in 1993. Throughout the history of athletics, the programs in some instances have been the conference's and the nation's best; in all instances they have striven to be the best.

The history of the School of Physical Education from 1891-1999 is now just that, i.e., history. The School now prepares to enter a new millennium with the hope that the next 100+ years will be as rewarding as have been the past 108 years.
Chapter 1


3. Monticola, West Virginia University, 1886.

4. West Virginia University Catalog, 1897-98, Morgantown: West Virginia University, p. 27.

5. Ibid., p. 189.

6. Ibid., p. 182.


11. West Virginia University Catalog, 1900-01, Morgantown: West Virginia University, p. 25.

Chapter 2


3. West Virginia University Catalog, 1910-11, Morgantown: West Virginia University, p. 27.


5. West Virginia University Catalog, 1913-14, Morgantown: West Virginia University, p. 27.


7. Monticola, West Virginia University, 1916.

Chapter 3


2. Moonshine, 1921, ca., p. 5.


5. Daily Athenaeum, October 14, 1927, p. 4.


7. Steve Harrick, Interview with William A. Bonsall, Summer 1979.


9. Ibid.

CHAPTER 4


7. Comuntzis, loc. cit.


17. Drake, loc. cit.


22. Drake, loc. cit.


CHAPTER 5


2. Ibid., p. 222.


5. Regetta Jones Parsons, Personal communication, ca. 1985.


17. Simon, loc. cit.

CHAPTER 6

22. Vannoy, loc. cit.
23. Mary Ann Baughman, Personal communication, July 17, 1997.
27. Romanoski, loc. cit.
29. Frederick Surgent, Personal communication, July 19, 1997.
32. Gordon, loc. cit.
35. Ibid.
37. Blakemore, loc. cit.

Chapter 7
4. Ibid.
5. Frederick Surgent, Personal communication, July 19, 1997.

Chapter 8
Hall of Fame Inductees

The following individuals have been inducted into the School's Hall of Fame. Included with their name is the year in which they were inducted and their principal professional accomplishment.

Willie D. Akers, '91 - High school coach
Roger K. Alford, '96 - Physical therapist/dentist
Earl E. Anderson, '89 - U.S. Marines
Margaret Miller Bahnsen, '98 - U.S. Army
Quentin Barnett, '96 - College coach
Horace E. Belmar, Jr., '93 - High school coach
Kittie J. Blakemore, '94 - College athletics
William A. Bonsall, '91 - College gymnastics
Homer C. Brooks, '97 - High school coach
Leland E. Byrd, '89 - College athletic administrator
Winnie Ann Carruth, '88 - College physical education
W. Gale Catlett, '92 - College basketball
Nicholas Cavallaro, '93 - High school coach
Lawrence B. Ciccarelli, '91 - Business/mining
Forrest G. Clark, '89 - Physical education/athletics
Albert D. Colebank, '97 - High school athletics
E. Eugene Corum, '91 - College football/physical education
Sara H. Cree, '90 - College physical education
Darwin Dennison, '88 - Health education
Robert L. DeProspero, '92 - U.S. Secret Service
Phillip B. Donley, '91 - Physical therapist
Joseph Duff, '98 - College baseball
Ray O. Duncan, '88 - College administration
Donald W. Eicher, Sr., '92 - High school coach
George Esper, '88 - War correspondent
Patricia K. Fehl, '90 - College physical education
Carl Flanagan, '93 - High school administration
Jack Front, '94 - Physical therapist
Byron E. Gibson, '89 - Recreation, U.S. Army
Grace M. Griffin, '88 - College physical education
Albert C. Gwynne, '88 - Athletic training
Stephen Harrick, '88 - College baseball/wrestling
Norman L. Harris, '93 - Business/construction
Kenneth Herock, '95 - NFL/football
Frederick J. Holter, '88 - Health education
Charles L. Howley, '89 - NFL/football
Robert L. Huff, '88 - NFL/football
Beatrice Hurst, '91 - College physical education
George S. King, Jr., '97 - College coaching/administration
K. Kiki Konstantinos, '90 - School administration
Ronald E. LaNeve, '96 - Hospital administration
E. Roy Lester, '95 - High school/college coaching
Demie Mainieri, '90 - College physical education/baseball
Joseph G. Marconi, '95 - NFL/football
C. Everett Marcum, '89 - College safety studies
Herman L. Moses, '98 - College/student affairs
Richard F. Mull, '94 - College intramural/recreation
Gregory Myers, '90 - College soccer
Edward M. Pastilong, '96 - College athletic administration  
Ronald G. Peyton, '97 - Physical therapist  
Irvin Dale Ramsburg, Sr., '96 - College baseball  
Jack Roberts, '89 - High school coaching/administration  
Harry Samuel, '90 - College intramurals  
Frederick A. Schaus, '88 - College coaching/administration  
Carl P. Schott, '88 - College administration  
Floyd Schwatzwalder, '90 - College football  
John Semon, '88 - College physical education  
John C. Spiker, '93 - Physical therapist  
Jack H. Springer, '91 - Municipal recreation  
David E. Tork, '89 - Track and field  
Patrick A. Tork, '88 - College physical education  
J. Winona Vannoy, '89 - College physical education  
Booker T. Walton, Jr., '96 - Insurance  
Alfred Ware, '50 - Fiber Optics  
Jerry A. West, '88 - NBA/basketball  
Mary Kathryne Caussin Wiedebusch, '94 - College dance  
Harriet Bauld Williams, '89 - College physical education  
G. Randolph Worel, '92 - Park administration  
Charles P. Yost, '88 - College administration

APPENDIX B

Visiting Committee Members

The following individuals have served on the Visiting Committee since it was organized in 1981.

James Albert **
Patricia Anderson, '69
William L. Alsop, '73
Ferris J. Antoon, '69 #
Margaret (Miller) Bahnsen, '66 #
Carolyn Barnes, '66
Ruth Virginia (Casto) Baughman, '35
Horace Belmar, '51 #
Bennette, Sidney '63
James Bialek, '77#
William Bonsall, '50 #
James Braxton, '71 *
Gary Bunn, '77
Anise (Vandervort) Catlett, '63, '66
Louise Christensen, '62 #
Larry Ciccarelli, '51
Frank Cignetti **
Peggy (Brady) Cline, '56
Criss Corollino, '62
Gene Corum, '48
Roger Dalton, '78
James Danter, '52
Ann (Roberts) Day, '61
Darwin Dennison, '69
Robert DeProspero, '59 *
Wendell Dick, '62
Mary Cole (Horton) Dietz, '74
Kevin Elko, '86, '89 *
Patricia Fehr **
Samuel Folio **
Jack Front, '56 *
John Gay, '74
Byron Gibson, '60 *
Paul Grace, '73 *
Beverly (Dippel) Haden, '60
Norman Harris, '62
Donna Ward Henderson, '72, '75
David Henry, '55 *
Howard Holland, '55
Robert (Sam) Huff, '56
Teresa (Lucas) Kamm **
John Kernic, '55
David Kelley, '71 *
Tania (Nicolai) Kniska, '53
Jay Krohe, '81
Ron LaNeve, '56
Tom Lilly, '61
Elizabeth Majestic, '87 *
Maribeth (Quigley) Mallory, '68 *
Joseph Manchin, Jr., '50 *
Libby (Leesburg) Manus, '69
Samuel Maurice, '58
Timothy McNeely, '92
Tony Minard, '63 *
Harry (Moo) Moore, '54
Rich Mull, '67, '68 *
Gerald Oakley, '74
John G. Oliverio, '61
Bea Orr **
Stoner Parsons, '50, '51
William Perry, '66, '67
Sam Finion, '40
Leonard (Skip) Pirilla, '66
Preston Radar
Caroline (Horner) Ramsey, '73
Jim Riffle, '58
Jack Roberts, '37
James H. Roberts ***
Harry (Mo) Rubenstein, '81
Leon Ryan, '78
Fred Schaus, '49, '53 *
John Semon, '38 *
Dorothy (Dutton) Short, '49, '50
Ann (Machesney) Simon, '68, '82
Charles Simpson, '60
John Snyder, '74
John Spiker, '69
Stephen Takacs, '50  
Tony Torchio, '48  
Dave Tork, '56  
Arthur Valotto, '50, '52  
Craig Walker, '81  
Booker Walton, '71 #  
AI Ware, 48  
Delores (Jamison) Ware, '51 #  
Anthony Ware, '49  
Dale Williams, '56  
Pete Wood, '63 #  
G. Randolph Worls, '65  
Fred Wyant **  
Charles Peter Yost *  
Barbara (Douglas) Zimmer, '74, '76  
Sue Zeigler, '78  

# Current member  
** Not a graduate  
* Deceased

APPENDIX C

Faculty - School of Physical Education, 1891-1998

The following is a chronological listing of faculty who have served the School of Physical Education since 1891.

James W. Hartigan, 1891-98  
Benjamin G. Printz, 1898-02  
Anthony W. Chez, 1902-12  
Louise F. Chez, 1902-12, 1916-17  
William P. Edmonds, 1912-13  
Edwin R. Sweetland, 1913-14  
Mary Bertha Oliver, 1912-21  
George E. Pyle, 1914-16  
Harry Stansbury, 1916-38  
Frances H. Stadsvold, 1920-33  
Ira E. Rogers, 1920-63  
Sophie W. Brunhoff, 1921-24  
R.B. Dayton, 1920-23  
Grace M. Griffin, 1923-57  
Steven Harrick, 1924-32, 1947-67  
Arthur Newell Smith, 1924-57  
Helen T. Ernst, 1926-27  
Beatrice Hellenbrandt, 1928-33  
Carl P. Schott, 1928-38  
Lloyd M. Jones, 1928-38  
Beatrice Thomas McCue, 1928-45  
Harry Samuel, 1928-46  
Beatrice Hurst, 1928-66  
Edward Vacheresse, 1930-36, 38-40  
Charles C. Tallman, 1930-38  
Nadine Buck, 1931-32
Marshall Glenn, 1931-40
Albert C. Gwynne, 1932-40, 50-75
Ruth Riley, 1932-38
George J. Ratcliffe, 1933-34
Edward Cubbon, 1933-34
Agnes McCall, 1933-34
Mike Palm, 1934-35
Frank Anthony, 1934-36
Samuel John Morris, 1936-54
Virginia Duncan Lucke, 1936-40
Roy M. Hawley, 1938-54
Lycurgus P. Hill, 1938-40
Alice B. Van Landingham, 1938-40
Alden W. Thompson, 1938-46
Margaret Erlanger, 1938-49
Frank Kutz, 1940-43
Margaret G. Fox, 1940-44
Richard A. Raese, 1939-42
William F. Kern, 1940-43, 46-47
Randolph W. Webster, 1941-47
Harold J. Weekly, 1942-43
Russell Stoner, 1942-44
Rudy Barick, 1942-43
Virginia A. Miller, 1943-45
Harry Lothes, 1943-44
Patrick A. Tork, 1943-72
John Semon, 1943-78
John Brickles, 1944-45
Frances Bason, 1945-46
Ann H. Matthews, 1945-46
Lee Patton, 1945-51
June Metz Thorn, 1945-46
Robert N. Brown, 1946-47, 54-72
Irvin E. Howell, 1946-50
G. Ott Romney, 1946-51
Charity White Beto, 1946-80
John G. Scherlacher, 1947-69
Charles P. Yost, 1947-78
Dudley DeGroot, 1948-50
Leonard Barnum, 1948-50
Frederick J. Holter, 1948-69
Miriam Jerabeck, 1949-51
Avis Bergland, 1949-51
Howard Jeffrey, 1949-57
William A. Bonsall, 1950-80
Dorothy Dutton Short, 1950-53
Harold W. Lahar, 1950-53
Arthur L. Lewis, 1950-60
William Quentin Barnett, 1950-68
John Edward Shockey, 1950-68
Robert N. Brown, 1950-72
Earl Eugene Corum, 1950-85
Ray O. Duncan, 1952-67
Virginia M. Price, 1952-53
Joan Nessleroad, 1952-54
Mary Habernon, 1952-55
Russell Crane, 1953-66
Robert N. Brown, 1954-72
Harold Sawyers, 1954-55
Dorothy Wendt, 1954-55
James Ronald Gainsford, 1954-58
Frederick A. Schaus, 1954-60, 81-89
Nancy Rapp, 1955-56
Mary K. Wiedebeusch, 1955-94 ● ●
Blanche Hutchinson, 1956-62
Robert Snyder, 1957-58
Carolyn Williams, 1957-60
Charles Donaldson, 1957-66
Joseph M. Hutchison, 1957-69
Wincie Ann Carruth, 1957-73
Stanley E. Romanoski, 1957-80
Frank Federovitch, 1958-61
Lewis Ringer, 1958-61
George King, 1958-65
Samuel Maurice, 1958-65
Ray H. Watson, 1960-64
James Walthall, 1960-64
Phillip Donley, 1960-65
Richard Ware, 1960-66
Kittie Blakemore, 1960-94
James Markel, 1961-63
Mary Jane Pearse, 1961-79
Robert Lochemueller, 1961-65
Martha Thorn, 1962-64, 1973-94 ● ●
Jack Lowder, 1964-66
Robert Patton, 1964-66
Ralph Chancey, 1964-66
Galen Hall, 1964-66
Gregory Myers, 1965-67
Garland E. Moran, 1965-68 ●
Raymond Waters, 1965-68 ●
James L. Riffle, 1965-69
Mary Kay Gilson, 1965-70
Thomas J. Sheehan, 1965-72
Carolyn Quarles, 1966-67
Robert C. Bowden, 1966-68 ●
James A. Carlen, 1966-68 ●
Haward Buckley, 1966-68 ●
James Charmarro, 1966-68 ●
Jack Flegg, 1966-68 ●
William Joel Hicks, 1966-68 ●
Richard E. Inman, 1966-68 ●
George A. Krajack, 1966-68 ●
Marshall L. Taylor, 1966-68 ●
Howard D. Tippett, 1966-68 ●
Charles F. Welty, 1966-68 ●
Kevin Gilson, 1966-94
Phillip Calicutt, 1967-68•
Dale Evans, 1967-68•
Norman Parsons, 1967-68
George Neded, 1967-97
Paul Bennett, 1968-69
Richard Mull, 1968-72
Irving Dale Ramsburg, 1967-94
Bruce Wilmoth, 1968-present
C. Everett Marcum, 1969-86
Robert Kurucz, 1969-94••
William L. Alsop, 1969-present
John McGrath, 1970-present
Nancy Morgan, 1970-71
Anna Marie Pizer, 1971-73
Leland E. Byrd, 1972-79
David Taylor, 1972-83••
Craig Lewellyn, 1972-75
Gerald Oakley, 1972-74
Pete Shaffron, 1972-94
J. William Douglas, 1972-present
Marilyn Bowers, 1973-79
Nanette Schnable, 1973-74
Patricia K. Fehl, 1973-89
Richard Metcalf 1972-74
Andrew Ostrow, 73-present
Daniel Ziatz, 1973-present
Andrew Sorine, 1974-94••
Linda Burdette, 1974-present
Robert Wiegand, 1974-present
John C. Spiker, 1975-present
Willard Tice, 1975-77
Barbara Ewens, 1975-78
Kathleen Gallivan, 1975-78
Samuel Kegerreis, 1975-80
Daniel Della-Giustina, 1975-91••
Veronica Hammersmith, 1975-82••
Fred Lechti, 1976-79
Janice Stocker, 1976-79
Rachel Yeater, 1976-94••
Douglas Timmons, 1977-79
Linda T. King, 1977-83
Kenneth Heldreth, 1978-79
Linda Skrutsch, 1978-79
Kathy Manger, 1978-80
Anthony Veltri, 1978-85
Glenn Johnson, 1979-80
James Kahn, 1979-80
Signe Lindell, 1979-80
Joseph Cali, 1979-81
Richard Martin, 1979-81
David Wanstreet, 1979-85
Margaret Devaney, 1979-85
Carl P. Bahmnan, 1979-present
Dana D. Brooks, 1979-present
Linda Carson, 1979-present
Mary Lagnonegro, 1979-82
Jamie Kindl, 1980-82
Jack Brautigam, 1980-84
James Weber, 1980-85
Gregory Ott, 1980-91
Edward Etzel, 1980-present
Andrew Hawkins, 1980-present
Frank Cignetti, 1981-82
Patricia Nicol, 1983-84
Robert T. Boyd, 1983-84
William Ford, 1983-85
William Finamore, 1980-85
David Thompson, 1983-85
Pamella Duthie, 1984-86
Cynthia Booth, 1984-87
James Rudd, 1984-85
Kristen Brandt-McDaniel, 1984-90
Brenda Benjamin, 1985-86
Susan Strand, 1985-86
Kenard McPherson, 1985-94 • •
Randall Meador, 1985-present
D. Kay Cunningham, 1986-87
Ray Cool, 1985-88
Kim Kemp, 1985-86
Mark Friend, 1986-87
K.T. Huckabee, 1986-87
Mike Matheny, 1986-87
Joseph Miller, 1986-87
William Martin, 1987-88
John Leard, 1986-93
Billy Carlton, 1986-90 • •
Kenneth Simon, 1986-90 • •
Sherry Springer, 1986-91
Daniel Bonner, 1986-94 • •
Karen K. Douglas, 1986-94 • •
Gregg Brown, 1987-88
Perry Edinger, 1987-90
John Cavendish, 1987-94
Dallas Branch, 1988-present
Regina Hopewell, 1988-90
Lori Nelson-Patton, 1988-92
Gary Danielson, 1990-91
Darryl Gotwalt, 1989-91
Robert Anderson, 1990-93 • •
Pam Morton, 1989-90
Marcia Bowers, 1990-93
Guyton Hornsby, 1990-95 • •
Gary Winn, 1990-91 • •
Mary Oliver, 1990-94
Nate Carr, 1989-98
Dennis Floyd Jones, 1990-present
Elizabeth Pedone-Schmidt, 1990-present
Vicki Douglas, 1990-93
Daniel Ruiz, 1991-94
LuAnn Beeckman, 1991-93
William Reger, 1991-94 ●●
Randy Bryner, 1991-94 ●●
Denise L. Massie, 1991-96
Sandra Varin, 1991-present
Marsha Beasley, 1991-present
Brent Arnold, 1994-95
Lynn Housner, 1994-present
Vincent Stilger, 1994-present
Laura Treanor, 1994-present
Sandra Peppel, 1995-present
Frank Perna, 1995-present
Charles Swanik, 1998-present
Ellen Weinberg, 1998-present

- Football and basketball coaches severed their ties with Physical Education in 1968.
- ●● Transferred to another unit within the University.
- ●●● Sam Morris was initially employed on the University's faculty in 1912.

APPENDIX D

University, Physical Education, and Athletic Administrators

Presidents
1867-75 Alexander Martin
1877-81 John Rhoy Thompson
1882-83 William L. Wilson
1885-93 Eli M. Turner
1895-97 James L. Goodknight
1897-1901 Jerome Hall Raymond
1901-11 Daniel Boardman Purinton
1911-14 Thomas Edward Hodges
1916-28 Frank B. Trotter
1928-34 John Roscoe Turner
1935-38 Chauncey Samuel Boucher
1939-45 Charles Elmer Lawall
1946-58 Irvin Stewart
1959-61 Elvis Jacob Stahr
1962-66 Paul Ausborn Miller
1967-77 James Harlow
1977-81 Gene Arthur Budig
1981-6 mos. Harry B. Heflin
1981-85 E. Gordon Gee
1986-95 Neil S. Bucklew
1995-present David C. Hardesty, Jr.

Acting Deans
1943-45 Randolph W. Webster
1945-46 Grace Griffin
1967-68 Thomas Sheehan
1977-78 John Semon
1978-79 Eugene Corum
1992-93 Dana D. Brooks

Athletic Directors
J. W. Hartigan
Benjamin G. Printz
Anthony W. Chez
Edwin R. Sweetland
George E. Pyle
Harry Stansbury
Roy M. Hawley
Robert N. Brown
Leland E. Byrd
Richard Martin
Fred Schaus
Edward Pastilong

Deans
1934-46 Alden Thompson
1946-51 G. Ott Romney
1952-67 Ray O. Duncan
1969-77 Charles P. Yost
1979-92 J. William Douglas
1993-present Dana D. Brooks
The University and Physical Education Through the Years

1862 President Abraham Lincoln signed Morrill Act, which offered land grant of 30,000 federally owned acres for each of its congressmen to every state that agreed to establish a college providing programs in agriculture and engineering.

1867 West Virginia Legislature established West Virginia Agricultural College. Alexander Martin was the first president.

1868 The institution's name changed to West Virginia University. The first baseball team (Woodburn Baseball Club) was organized.

1870 The first building (University Hall) was completed. In 1889 this building was renamed Martin Hall in honor of the first president. Marmaduke H. Dent was the first graduate.

1872 Harriet E. Lyon was the first female graduate.

1873 Woodburn Female Seminary burned down on the site of present-day Woodburn Hall. The Armory was built where Mountainlair bookstore now stands.

1876 New Hall (the center section of current Woodburn Hall) was completed. In 1893 the building was renamed its present name.

1877 John R. Thompson appointed president.

1885 Eli Marsh-Turner assumed the presidency.

1891 James William Hartigan, M.D. was appointed the first Director of Physical Training and Director of Athletics. Physical training was required for male students; an elective for women. The first football game was played against Washington and Jefferson.

1893 Science Hall [now Chitwood Hall] was completed.

1895 James L. Goodnight became the fifth president.

1896 The Monticola was published for the first time; the Athenaeum one year later.

1897 Jerome H. Raymond, age 28, became the youngest president. He was the first non-ministerial type. Department of Physical Training was created.

1898 Benjamin G. Printz was appointed Director of Physical Training and Director of Athletics.

1901 Daniel B. Purinton became president.

1902 A grandstand was constructed on the Athletic Field for football games. The north wing of Woodburn Hall, the Library [now Stewart Hall], Mechanical Hall [across from the present Chemical Research Laboratory] and the Armory [across from present Dadisman Hall] were completed.

1904 Anthony Chez became the first full-time coach, the Director of Athletics, and Director of Physical Training. His wife (Louise) became the first female faculty member and Assistant Director of Physical Training. Basketball began with Chez as coach.

1905 President's House [now Purinton House] was completed.

1909 Basketball was terminated due to deplorable facilities.

1910 Gymnastics, anthropometry, practical hygiene were offered for men; tennis, gymnastics, basketball, field hockey, anatomy, and first aid for women.

1911 Thomas E. Hodges was appointed president.

1912 William P. Edmonds was Director of Physical Training, Director of Athletics, and football coach. Samuel J. "Doc Sam" Morris joined the faculty in Anatomy. Phi Beta Kappa was established.
1913 Edwin Sweetland replaced Edmonds.
1914 George E. Pyle was named Director of Physical Training, Director of Athletics, and basketball and tennis coach.
1915 The Ark [north of today’s Stansbury Hall], an improvised frame structure, was built and basketball, again, was a varsity sport. Athletic teams became known as the Mountaineers.
1916 Frank B. Trotter was named president. Harry Stansbury was named Director of Athletics. Ira E. Rogers was selected All-American in football.
1918 Oglebay Hall and Woman’s Hall [now Stalnaker Hall] were completed. University was placed under the control of the West Virginia Board of Education.
1920 Ira Rogers was named the baseball coach and Francis Stadsvold the basketball coach.
1922 Grace Griffin was appointed Director of Physical Training for Women. Women’s Athletic Association was formed. The football team defeated Gonzaga in the East-West Bowl.
1923 Steve Harrick became the wrestling coach. The Law building [later named Colson Hall] was completed.
1924 First football game was played at Mountaineer Field against West Virginia Wesleyan. Art Smith was named track coach and athletic trainer.
1925 Superintendent of Schools Ford attempted to have the athletic program incorporated into the state college conference. University Demonstration High School [now University High School] began. Chemistry Building was completed.
1927 University was placed under the control of its own Board of Governors. College of Education was created.
1928 John Roscoe Turner became the president. Division of Physical Education was created with Carl Schott as director. Lloyd Jones, Harry Samuel, Beatrice Hurst, Beatrice Thomas, and Beatrice Hellebrandt were the initial faculty. Elizabeth Moore Hall was opened. Orchesis began with Hellebrandt as the artistic director.
1929 Field House [now Stansbury Hall] was opened.
1930 Baccalaureate degree in Physical Education was approved. Graduate School was established.
1931 Library [now Stewart Hall] was completed.
1932 First Physical Education graduation class.
1933 University Demonstration High School atop Price Street was opened.
1935 Chauncey Boucher became the eleventh president.
1936 Dr. Samuel Morris began teaching in Physical Education.
1937 School of Physical Education was created with Alden Thompson as dean. Master of Science in Physical Education was approved and Sara Cree was first graduate. The football team won the Sun Bowl.
1938 The Alma Mater was sung for the first time at the Homecoming Game. The boxing team, led by Sam Littlepage, shared the national championship, the University’s first national championship. Roy “Legs” Hawley replaced Harry Stansbury as Athletic Director.
1939 Charles E. Lawall was named president.
1941 Grace Griffin was President, Midwest District AAHPERD.
1942 Charles P. Yost was elected student body president, but, due to the war, had to resign. Basketball team won the National Invitation tournament.
1943 John Semon and Patrick Tork joined the faculty.
1946 Irvin Stewart became president. G. Ott Romney replaced Alden Thompson as dean of the School. Veterans returned from the war including football coach Bill Kern.
1947 Mountaineer Weekend was inaugurated. Frederick J. Holter, John G. Scherlacher, and Charles P. Yost were employed in the School.
1948 The Mountainealair opened at the Falling Run Loop. The University acquired 260 acres of Evandsdale property. Football team won the Sun Bowl.
1950 Armstrong Hall was completed. A balcony was opened in the Field House to serve gymnastics. Art Lewis was named the football coach. Basketball coach Lee Patton died from an automobile accident while traveling to Penn State. He was replaced by Robert N. “Red” Brown.
1951 Swimming pool at the Mountainealair opened. Mountaineer athletics joined the Southern Conference.
1952 Ray O. Duncan became the School’s third academic dean. College of Business and Economics created. Hodges Hall was completed.
1954 The Music Building [later named Eiesland Hall] was opened. Robert N. Brown succeeded “Legs” Hawley as athletic director. Fred Schaus was hired as the basketball coach. Football team lost to Georgia Tech in the Sugar Bowl. “Doc Sam” Morris retired. The baseball team began play at Hawley Field. Construction of the Basic Science Building at the Medical School began.
1955 Foster succeeded Red Brown as tennis coach.
1956 Mechanical Hall was gutted by a fire. Ray O. Duncan was elected President of AAPHER.
1957 Basic Sciences Building at the Medical Center and Arnold Hall were completed. Art Smith retired and was replaced by Stan Romanoski. Winie Carruth succeeded Grace Griffin.
1959 Elvis J. Stahr named president. Basketball team lost in the NCAA final game. Borean Hall North was completed.
1960 The enclosure of E. Moore Hall roof was completed. University Hospital opened. Gene Corum replaced Art Lewis as football coach. George King replaced Fred Schaus as basketball coach.
1961 Engineering and Agriculture buildings were completed on the Evandsdale Campus. School changed its name to School of Health, Physical Education, Recreation, and Safety. Rifle team won its first NCAA title.
1962 Paul A. Miller returned to his alma mater to become president. Roger Alford and Richard Leftridge became the first Negro athletes.
1963 The University celebrated its Centennial anniversary. Center for Extension and Continuing Education was established. College Park apartments completed.
1964 Creative Arts Center was created. Football team lost to Utah in Liberty Bowl.
1965 Forestry Building [later named Percival Hall] opened. At the end of football season, Gene Corum resigned and joined the School’s faculty. College of Human Resources and Education was created.
1966 School changed its name to School of Physical Education.
“New” Mountainlair was completed. Dean Ray O. Duncan died. Physical Education and Athletics severed their organizational ties. Steve Harrick resigned as baseball coach (and was replaced by Dale Ramsburg) and wrestling coach (and was replaced by George Nedeff).

1968 Frederick J. Holter served as the School’s Acting Dean.

1969 Allen Hall was opened. Charles P. Yost was named the School’s fifth dean. Health Education and Recreation exited the School. Yost served as President, Midwest District AAHPER.


1971 Mountaineer statue was dedicated at its site in front of the Mountainlair.


1973 Separate Physical Education departments for men and women were eliminated. Departments of Professional Physical Education and General Physical Education were initiated. Wincie Ann Carruth retired. Patricia K. Fehl was named Chair, Department of General Physical Education; Douglas, Chair, Professional Physical Education. Athletic program for women began with basketball, gymnastics, and tennis varsity teams.

1974 Natatorium opened at its location adjacent to the Coliseum. College of Law (on the site of the previous Morgantown Country Club) was dedicated. Non-teaching curricula in the School were introduced in sport management, sport broadcasting, and exercise physiology. Albert C. “Whitey” Gwynne retired.

1976 Athletic training education program was initiated with John C. Spiker as the curriculum director. Janice Stocker was appointed the first assistant athletic director for women’s sports.

1977 Gene A. Budig became the 17th president, youngest president since Daniel Purinton in 1901. John Semon served the School as acting dean.

1978 John Semon and Charles P. Yost retired. Gene Corum served as Acting Dean of the School. “School of Physical Education Today” was published for the first time. Gale Carlett became the basketball coach succeeding Joedy Gardner.

1979 J. William Douglas appointed the School’s fifth dean. Leland Byrd resigned as athletic director. School celebrated its 50-year history since the Division of Physical Education was created. The principal speaker during this historical event was Celeste Ulrich, AAHPERD president. Patricia Fehl served as Midwest District-AAHPERD president. Personal Rapid Transit System was completed.

1980 Daniel Della-Giustina replaced Everett Marcum as chair of Safety Studies. The School’s first Visiting Committee meeting was held. Don Nehlen was appointed the new football coach. Mountaineer Field opened with a game against Cincinnati. Charity White and William Bonsall retired.

1981 Harry B. Heflin was named the 18th president. In November he was replaced by E. Gordon Gee. Shell Building was dedicated with Governor Jay Rockefeller as the featured speaker. John Spiker was named the NATA “Collegiate Athletic Trainer of the Year.” Department of Sport and Exercise Studies was created with William Alsop as chair.
1982 Fred Schaus became the 11th athletic director. Cardiac Rehabilitation Unit was created in the School with Rachel Yeater as director.

1983 J. William Douglas served as President of Midwest District of AAPHERD.

1985 Gene Corum retired.

1986 Neil Bucklew returned home to become the 20th president. Health Education returned to the School.

1987 Dana D. Brooks was named Associate Dean of the School.

1988 The School's first Hall of Fame/Outstanding Alumnus award ceremony was held. Charles P. Yost was named the recipient of the Outstanding Alumnus Award. Major Harris led the football team through an undefeated season and to the mythical national championship game against Notre Dame.

1989 Linda Carson was named one of the University's outstanding teachers. Edward Pastiliong replaced Fred Schaus as the twelfth athletic director. Patricia Fehl retired.

1990 Sam Huff was the first graduate of the School to be inducted into the University's Academy of Distinguished Alumni.

1991 Safety management faculty left the School. Scott Collins became wrestling's first NCAA champion. School reorganized into Division of Health, Physical Education, and Athletic Training and Division of Health Promotion.

1992 J. William Douglas resigned and was replaced by the previous Associate Dean, Dana D. Brooks. Earl Anderson and Jerry West inducted into Academy of Distinguished Alumni.

1993 The football team finished the season undefeated and played Florida in the Sugar Bowl. Brooks was named the School's sixth dean. Karen Douglas received the University's Heebink Award for distinguished state service. George Esper inducted into Academy of Distinguished Alumni.


1995 David C. Hardesty became the 21st president. Robert DeProspero was inducted into the Academy of Distinguished Alumni.

1996 All-American Kristen Quackenbush was voted the Outstanding College Gymnast.

1997 University-sponsored "opening school year gala" replaced the infamous Grant Avenue party. Mountaineer Marching Band received the Sudler Award. The School celebrated the tenth anniversary of its Hall of Fame. Dana D. Brooks received Martin Luther King Achievement Award. NYSP celebrated its tenth anniversary. The football team played Marshall for the first time in the season opener.

1998 Mountainlair celebrated its 50th birthday. Athletic Training became an approved "major." Mountaineer basketball team (men) made it into the NCAA's "Sweet 16." The gymnastic gymnasium and soccer complex (both in the Coliseum area) and the indoor football practice field were opened. Lights were added to Hawley Field.

1999 Because of asbestos concerns at the Coliseum, the School of Physical Education was relocated to Grand Central Station. The athletic teams had to play all games and meets elsewhere.
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**APPENDIX F**

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**PAG 65**

**Orchestra (ca. 1963)**

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**PAGE 87**

**Faculty (1979)**

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<td>David Warthstreet</td>
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<td>Bruce Wilmot</td>
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<td>Veronica Hamnersmith</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bob Wiegand</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**PAGE 88**

**Faculty (1979)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st Row</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pat Fehr</td>
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**APPENDIX F**

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pat Fehr</td>
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<td>John Semon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fred Holter</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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Snyder, John C., July 25, 1997.
Surgent, Frederick C., July 19, 1997.
INDEX

A
Abbott, Donna 94
Academy of Distinguished Alumni viii
Ackerly, Jim 95
Adolfson, Earl "Whitey" 133
Akers, Willie 48, 90, 106, 133
Albert, Jamie 83, 120, 133
Alessi, Kenny 47
Alford, Roger K. 39, 56, 70, 106, 119, 130
Alford, Sandy 106, 133
Alma Mater 21, 129
Alsop, William A. vii, 62, 63, 68, 70, 82, 86, 87, 88, 101, 113, 120, 125, 131, 133
Alt, Jeremy 101
Allen, George "Eck" 29, 32
Allevito, Tony 133
Allman, Tom 46
Amos, Kathryn 31
Antoon, Ferris J. 85, 120
Anastasio, Ralph 46
Anderson, Earl E. ii, 9, 41, 85, 91, 105, 132
Anderson, Patricia S. 82
Anderson, Robert 126
Anthony, Frank 28, 122
Arcure, Mike 45, 133
Ark 9, 11, 16, 32, 111, 129
Armory 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 14, 41
Armstrong, Robert 39
Arnold, Boyd H. "Slim" 21
Arnold, Brent 101, 127
Arnold, Edna 21, 38
Arnold, Malcolm R. 30
Ashenfelter, Donna Lavelle 66
Athletic Coaching Education 100
Athletic Field v, 7, 9, 10, 14, 16, 40, 41
Athletic Training iii, 65, 86, 87, 101, 131, 132

B
Bailey, Russ 15
Bahman, Carl P. vii, 59, 80, 86, 100, 103, 113, 125, 133
Bahnsen, Margaret "Peggy" ii, 85, 119, 120
Bahram, Dean 72
Baker, Patty Simpson 29
Baker, Warren 68, 71
Baliker, Jim 49
Baliker, John 49
Baric, Rudy 33, 34, 123, 133
Barna, Herbert "Babe" 10, 34, 49
Barnes, Carolyn 120
Barnette, Quentin 32, 43, 59, 60, 133
Barnum, Leonard 123
Barrack, Brad 68
Barton, Jay vii, 70, 80
Bartrug, Eddie 31
Baseball 10-11, 15, 34, 49, 71-72, 108-109
Basey, Marsalis 93
Basketball (Men) 11, 15, 32-33, 47-49, 71, 108, 112, 128, 130
Basketball (Women) 12, 14, 73, 94, 108
Basil, Alexis 94, 108
Bason, Frances 28, 123
Baughman, Mary Ann 61, 67
Baughman, Ruth Virginia Casto 29, 120
Beach, Eddie 47
Beahm, Bob 68
Beasley, Marsha 109, 127
Becker, Eddie 47
Bee, Clair 33
Beeckman, LuAnn 126
Bell, Boris (AKA Belpuliti) viii, 42, 49
Bell, Richard 62
Belmar, Horace E. ii, viii, 39, 106, 119, 120
Beneke, Nada 68, 73
Benjamin, Leo 32, 46
Benjamin, Brenda 126
Benke, Bob 46
Bennett, Glenn 133
Bennett, Linda 73
Bennett, Rob 92
Bennett, Paul 124
Bennett, Sidney 72, 84, 85, 120
Berginess, Willie 47
Bergland, Avis 123
Bernstein, Alan 85
Beto, Charity Wheeler (AKA White) ii, 30, 42, 43, 44, 59, 63, 69, 77, 86, 123, 133
Bialek, Jim 68, 120
Birmingham, Joe 49
Bischoff, Paul 46
Bishop, Charlie 60
Black, Dominick 95
Blakemore, Kittie ii, 45, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 67, 72, 73, 94, 108, 110, 124, 133
Blaney, Dale 93
Bluebonnet Bowl 92
Boggs, Charles 71
Bolton, Barbara Murphy 85
Bolyard, Larry 45, 133
Bolyard, Marvin “Buckey” 45, 48, 49, 133
Bond, Donovan H. 36
Bonfili, Victor “Inky Do” 46
Bonner, Daniel 126
Bonsall, William A. viii, 41, 43, 44, 49, 59, 60, 61, 63, 72, 79, 85, 89, 90, 91, 95, 100, 106, 119, 120, 123, 133
Booth, Cynthia “Sam” 68, 73, 126
Bosley, Bruce 46
Boucher, Chauncey 19, 21, 127, 129
Bowden, Bobby 62, 92, 124, 131
Bowers, Marcia 126
Bowers, Marilyn 125, 133
Bowie, Helen 67
Bowman, Glenn 46, 60
Boxing 34
Boyd, Betty 4, 38, 66
Boyd, Bob “Biggie” 68
Boyd, Sam 87, 133
Boyles, Charles 32, 46
Brackett, Caroline S. 30
Bradley, Olivia 94
Branch, Dallas 84, 85, 97, 101, 126
Brandt-McDaniel, Kristen 126
Branham, Jocelyn 94
Brautigam, Jack 65, 125
Braxton, James 70, 120
Brewer, Gene 49
Brickels, Johnny 34, 123
Brock, Sara Elizabeth 41
Brooks, Homer 33, 106
Brown, Charley 33
Brown, Diane 76
Brown, Greg 126
Brown, Nancy Ballengee 31, 85
Brown, Robert N. “Red” iv, vii, 43, 47, 50, 53, 59, 73, 114, 123, 127, 130, 131, 133
Brunhoff, Sophie W. 14, 122
Bryner, Randy 126
Buchannon, John 49
Buck, Nadine 27, 122
Bucklew, Neil S. vii, 76, 97, 100, 111, 127, 132
Buckley, Howard 62, 124
Budig, Gene A. vii, 75, 92, 131
Buggs, Danny 71
Bulger, Mark 107
Bumgardener, Rex 46
Bunn, Gary 46, 120
Burbridge, Rebecca 108
Burdette, Linda 59, 63, 65, 68, 73, 86, 100, 109, 110, 125, 133
Bush, Christine H. 45, 133
Bush, Harry 45, 133
Butts, Nella 65, 133
Byrd, Leland E. vii, viii, 33, 47, 63, 72, 73-74, 75, 91, 93, 106, 111, 114, 119, 125, 127, 131, 133

C

Cagle, Mark 95
Calicutt, Phillip 124
Camp, Bob 71
Camp, Walter 11
Caperton, Gaston iv, 76
Capon, John 95
Caridi, Tony 108
Carlen, Jim 62, 70-71, 124, 131
Carlton, Billy 85-86, 126
Carr, Michael 95
Carr, Nathaniel “Nate” 80, 109, 126
Carroll, Fred 29
Carroll, Robert 29, 34, 47
Carson, Dave 68
Carson, Linda 86-88, 101, 132, 133
Carrer, Jack 72
Catlett, Anise Vandervort 65, 84, 91, 120, 133
Catlett, W. Gale 71, 84, 90-91, 93, 108, 119, 131, 133
Catlett, Rommie 68
Cavallaro, Nicholas 106, 119
Cavendish, John 86, 89, 102, 126
Chaney, John 93
Chaplin, Esther Zearley 29-30
Charmarro, James 124
Chauncey, Roger 46
Chemistry Building (AKA Clark Hall) 9-10, 13
Chepko, Steve “Gobby” 33, 41
Chez, Anthony W. v, vii, 8, 9, 11, 32, 122, 127-128
Chez, Louise 8, 12, 122, 128
Chitwood, Oliver P. 19
Chitwood Hall (AKA Science Building) 3, 7
Christensen, Louise 85, 120
Chuma, Paul 49
Ciccocelli, Larry 46, 82, 85, 106, 119, 133
Cignetti, Frank 71, 75, 82
Clark, Andy 46
Clark, Forest G. 119
Clark, Harry “Flash” 32
Clark, Yvett 94
Clay, Debbie 68
Clousson, Bob 48
Cline, Peggy Brady 120
Clites, Linda viii
Colangelo, Virginia Giltner 26, 29
Cole, Margaret Buchanan 20
Colebank, Albert D. “Albie” 33, 106
Colebank, Jasper 11
Coliseum 34, 40-41, 51-52, 54, 64, 71, 73, 78, 82, 84, 102, 105-106, 108, 111, 131, 132
College of Education 14, 53
Collins, Scott 95, 132
Collins, William E. 75
Colson, Clyde L. 36, 51
Comer, Susie 73
Commencement Hall (AKA Reynolds Hall) v, 9, 11
Compton, Mike ii, 107
Comuntzis, Gus viii, 9
Connelly, Bob 49
Constantine, Tony 10
Cool, Ray 126
Coombs, Fred viii, 26, 29
Cordosa, Jack 72
Cordray, Edward B. 30
Corollino, Criss 83, 85, 91, 122, 133
Corum, Eugene vii, 32, 43, 46, 60, 63, 70, 79, 80, 82, 89, 91-92, 106, 113, 119, 120, 123, 127, 130, 132, 133
Coulter, Jimmy 47
Covert, Margaret E. (Peg) 29
Cox, Brad 101
Cox, Clarence “Bud” 46
Cox, Roberta “Bobby” 73
Crago, Larry 72
Crago, Ron 72
Crane, Dorothy 14
Crane, Russ 43, 59, 60, 123, 133
Cree, Sara ii, iv, vii, 26, 30, 31, 84, 119, 129
Crennel, Carl 70
Cubbion, Edward H. 27, 30
Cunningham, D. Kay 126
Cusick, Barbara 73

D

Dadisman, Andrew J. 19
D'Alessandri, Robert 36, 76
Dalton, Roger 83, 120, 133
Dance 65, 99, 100, 102, 132
Danielson, Gary 126
Danter, James 46, 120
Davies, Tom 32
Davis, Connie 65, 133
Davis, Dana 73
Davis, George 47
Day, Ann Roberts 83, 85, 120
Dayton, R.B. 15
Deahl, Jasper N. 14
DeAntonis, Bob 49
DeFelica, Andrea 94
deGroh, Eric 107
DeGroot, Dudley 43, 46
Della-Giustina, Daniel E. vii, viii, 63, 66, 70, 80, 85-87, 113, 125, 131, 133
del Valle, Rafael 72
DeLorenzo, Bob 61
Dennison, Darwin ii, 90, 119-120, 133
Dent, Marmaduke H. iv, 2, 113, 128
DeProspero, Robert L. ii, 85, 91, 105-106, 133
DeVaney, Margaret 81, 102, 125, 133
Devonshire, Jim 46
Diaz, Gene 72
Dick, Wendell 120, 133
Dickerson, Ashby 34
Dietz, John 85
Dietz, Mary Cole Horton 65, 85, 120
Dodg, Bill 95
Dole, William E. 30
Dolly, Richard 32
Dolphins 31, 54
Donaldson, Charles “Chick” 46, 59-60, 133
Donley, Phillip B. 59-60, 106, 124, 133
Dorinzi, Doris 67, 103
Dorn, Greg 71
Dorwart, Sally 68, 73
Douglas, Emily vii
Douglas, Karen K. viii, 59, 85, 88, 100, 102, 126, 132
Douglas, Kathryn (Zuberer) viii
Douglas, John 61
Douglas, Vicki 126
Douglas, William L. viii
Dowdy, Lynn Brand 106
Drake, Jane Hesse viii, 20, 26-27, 29, 30
Drewery, Willie 92
Drummond, J. J. 94
Dudley, Lysander 75
Duff, Joseph 119
Duncan, Ray O. ii, iv, vii, 41, 43, 50, 59-60, 62, 64, 67-69, 80, 89, 104, 106, 113, 
119, 123, 130-131, 133
Duncan, Virginia 27, 28
Dunlap, Bill 49, 85
Dunlap, Georgene “Bunny” Fear 85
Dunlap, Steve 71
Dunlevy, Bob 70
Duthie, Pamella 126

E
East-West Bowl 15, 46, 129
Edinger, Perry 126
Edmonds, William P. 8, 10, 127, 128
Eicher, Donald W. 41, 119
Eichenschr, Kathy 68
Eiesland, John 19, 40
Elko, Kevin 121
Ellerbee, Connie 95
Ellis, Glennis 32, 33
Elizabeth Moore Hall v, 1, 13, 22-24, 27, 31, 35, 41, 53, 65, 81, 102-103, 129-130
Elwood, John 72
Emery, Frederick Lincoln 4
Erb, Barbara D. 91
Erlanger, Margaret 28, 30, 42, 123, 133
Esper, George 90, 91, 105, 119, 132, 133
Etzel, Edward F. 86, 102, 126
Evans, Dale 46, 62
Ewens, Barbara 63, 73, 125, 133
Exercise Physiology iii, 86, 99, 100, 102, 132

F
Farley, Dale 70
Feather, Bob 26, 43
Feck, Jack 49
Federovitch, Frank 60, 124
Fehl, Patricia K. vii, 58, 63-64, 67, 69, 72, 88-90, 103, 106, 113, 119, 120, 125, 131, 133
Fergus, Bill 107
Fergus, Jill Semon 104
Fiesta Bowl 93
Finamore, William 125, 133
Findo, Linda 73
Findo Sue Ann 63, 133
Fisher, Cliff 33
Fiske, Bill 94
Fizer, Homer 29, 41
Flannagan, Carl 106, 119, 133
Flegg, Jack 62
Fleming, Jack 22, 108
Folio, Samuel 121
Folk Dance 65
Ford, Garrett 70
Ford, George M. 5, 16, 129
Ford, O. Rex 20
Ford, William 126
Forelli, William 46
Football 4-5, 10-11, 15, 31-33, 46, 70-71, 107-108, 112
Foster, Ruel E. 72
Fowler, Erin E. viii
Fowler, Sheley (King) viii
Fox, John 49
Fox, Margaret 123
Fox, Mike 93
Franklin, Becky 73
Franson, Lisa Morton 64
Franz, Frank vii
Frasure, Carl 20
Freese, George “Bud” 49
Fremouw, Ann 80
Friend, Mark 126
Front, Jack 85, 91, 107, 119, 121
Fultz, Albert “Buzz” 45, 133
Funderburk, Jan 94
Furfari, Mickey 79

G

Gainsford, Ronald 44, 49, 124
Galiffa, Bernard 71
Gallivan, Kathy 65, 102, 125
Gandee, Carlton 45, 133
Gans, Marie Leona 30
Gardner, Joedy 48, 71, 75
Garman, Mike 64
Garrett, Dieter 49
Gator Bowl 93
Gay, John 83, 85, 121, 133
Gee, E. Gordon vii, 75, 127, 131
Gerard, Nicki viii
Gibson, Byron E. 61, 91, 107, 119, 121, 133
Gilson, Kevin 62, 68, 70, 86, 124, 133
Gilson, Mary Kay 62, 124
Glenn, Marshall “Little Sleepy” 28, 31-32, 122
Gluchoski, Alan 71
Gluck, Joseph 38, 66
Gocke, Jack 33
Goeres, Ernest 100
Goggin, Bill 68, 133
Goldsmith, Harry 37
Golf 49, 72
Goodknight, James Lincoln 3, 5, 128
Gordon, Robert 60, 64
Gotwalt, Darryl 126
Grace, Paul 121
Graham, Fred 15
Greaser, Tom 133
Green, Clyde 47
Greene, P. G. 93
Griffith, Bob 49
Grumbein, John 19
Guenther, Bob 46
Guidi, Lou 49
Guthrie, George 21
Gwilliam, James T. 30
H

Habeggar, Thomas 87
Haberborn, Mary 123
Haden, Beverly Dipple 121
Haering, Chris 93
Hall, Herman 49
Hall of Fame (School) 90
Hall of Fame Bowl 92
Halstead, Sam 68, 133
Hamilton, Scotty 31, 33, 133
Hammersmith, Veronica 32, 63, 70, 73, 86, 125, 133
Hardey, David C., Jr. vii, 97, 127, 132
Hardey, Susan B. 97
Harding, C. B. 5
Hangis, Talisha 108
Harlow, James G. 19, 51-55, 127, 130
Harrelson, Scott 94, 108
Harrick, Steve 15-16, 32, 59-60, 71-72, 90, 119, 122, 129, 131, 133
Harris, Charles 46
Harris, Craig 84, 133
Harris, Kim 84, 133
Harris, Larry 71
Harris, Lois Conley 84, 133
Harris, Major 92-93, 132
Harris, Norman L. ii, 84-85, 119, 121, 133
Hartigan, James William vii, 3, 5, 7, 113, 127-128
Hartman, Carl 45, 133
Harvard, Eddie 56
Hasson, Shelly 65
Hasting, Goldeye K. 29
Hatfield, Carl 72
Hawkins, Andrew 88, 101, 126, 133
Hawley Field 34, 40, 153, 109
Hawley, Roy M. “Legs” vii, 15, 31, 36, 41, 47, 127, 130
Health Education 69, 85-86, 89, 99-102, 132
Hedrick, Olan 32
Hedrick-Sheaffer, Olana “Tick” 55
Heftin, Harry B. 51, 127, 131
Heise, Jim 49
Hellebrandt, Beatrice v, 25, 30, 113, 129
Heller, Christian 95
Henderson, Donna 73, 85, 121
Hendricks, John 99
Hennen, Mary 68, 73
Henry, David 121
Henry, Ruth E. 30
Herock, Kenneth 119
Hess, Jim 72
Hess, Rebecca 65
Hetrick, Linda viii
Hicks, Roger “Shorty” 33, 133
Hicks, William 62
Higgins, Glenn 49
Hill, Lawson 21
Hill, Lycurgus P. 123
Hill, Pierre 15
Hindman, Helen 67
Hines, Jack 68
Hinkle, Eleanor 29
Hite, Clay B. 11, 15
Hockenberry, Charley 33-34, 43, 72
Hodges, Thomas E. 7, 39, 127-128
Hodges Hall 7
Hohmann, Marilee 57
Holdinsky, Roger 49
Holland, Howard 3, 9, 121
Holmes, Ralph “Red” 47
Holoubek, Andy 72
Holt, John 47
Holt, Mike 47
Holter, Frederick J. ii, v, vii, 39, 43, 59, 61-62, 69, 86, 90, 107, 119, 123, 130, 133
Holter, Jean 107, 133
Hopewell, Regina 126
Hornsby, Guyton 126
Hostetler, Jeff 92
Housner, Lynn D. 101, 127, 132-133
Houze, Kay 65, 133
Howell, Irwin E. 42, 123
Howes, Terri Weimer 110
Howley, Charles “Chuck” 46, 85, 119
Huckabee, K. T. 126
Huff, Robert “Sam” ii, 46, 83, 85, 90-91, 107, 119, 121, 132
Huggins, Bobby 71
Hundley, Rodney 31, 47-49
Hurst, Beatrice ii, v, 25, 42, 43, 59, 60, 104, 113, 119, 122, 129, 133
Hutchinson, Blanche 59-60, 124, 133
Hutchison, Joseph 44, 59, 60, 124, 133
Hutson, Jess 80

I

Inman, Richard 124
Insight Com Bowl 108
Irion, Jean Shulte 65
Irvine, Russ 72
Isner, Mac 47
Intramurals 66-67
Israel, Gay 68, 133
Ivan, Steve 103
Izzo, Nicole 109

J

Jackson, Joseph 106, 133
Jackson, William “Buckwheat” 21
Jacobs, David 20
Jarrett, Bill 46
Jarvis, Pam Duncan 64, 90, 91, 133
Jeffrey, Howard 44
Jerabek, Miriam 123
Jett, James 95
Johnson, Glenn 64-65, 125
Johnston, Joe 32
Jones, Bob 49
Jones, Floyd L. 101, 126, 133
Jones, Greg (1981) 93
Jones, Gregg (1997) 108
Jones, Lloyd M. v, vii, 25-26, 113, 122, 129
Jozwiak, Brian 92
Juskowich, Ken 70

K

Kahn, James 125
Kallmar, Lou 33, 133
Kamm, Doug 83
Kamm, Robert (Bob), Sr. 83-84
Kamm, Teresa Lucas 73, 83, 121
Kasich, Alex 72
Kaufman, Kim 95
Keane, Tom 46
Keggerreis, Samuel 63-65, 125, 133
Kelley, David 106
Kemp, Kim 126
Kendra, Dan 71
Kern, William (Bill) 28, 32-33, 36, 42-43, 46, 123, 130, 133
Kernic, John 43, 46, 83, 121
Kerns, David 101
Kerr, Don 49
Kesling, Dick 33, 133
Keys, Kevin 117
Kindl, Jamie 125
King, Bob 72
King, Florence 31
King, George S. 59-60, 70-71, 84, 92-93, 107, 119, 124, 130, 133
King, Jack viii
King, Linda T. 63, 70, 73, 81, 125, 133
King, Martin Luther 28
Kirk, Kris 65
Kishbaugh, Clayce 47
Kline, John 101
Knerium, Marta 68
Knuiska, Tania Nicolai 85, 121
Kocean, Naomi 59
Konstantinos, K. Kiki 46, 91, 119
Kopinski, Joe 46
Kosiorek, Rosemary 94
Krajack, George 124
Krack, Mike 49, 85
Krak, Susan Rumbaugh 85
Kraks, George 10
Krohe, Jay 121
Krutko, Larry “Stubby” 46
Krzyzewski, Mike 93
Kuhn, Bernie 49
Kujat, Wendy 65
Kulakowski, Ed 32, 46
Kurucz Robert 62, 68, 70, 86, 125, 133
Lagnonegro, Mary 125
Lahar, Harold 43
LaLance, Robert 79
Lambert, Christie 108
LaNeve, Ronald 49, 72, 119, 121
Lang, Gerald vii
Lathery, Gene 46
Laverte, Tom 47
Lawall, Charles E. 19, 127, 129
Law Building (AKA Colson Hall) 13
Lawman, Ron 45, 133
Leard, John 126
Leatherwood, Mike 11
Lechti, Fred 63-64, 125, 133
Leftridge, Dick 39, 56, 70, 130
Legg, Bill 92
Leonard, Chris 93
Lester, E. Roy 41, 107, 119, 133
Lewellen, Craig 59, 63, 125
Lewellyn, Howard 46
Lewis, Arthur “Pappy” 43, 70, 89, 123, 130
Lewis, Isaac 30
Lewis, Kreg 95
Lewis, Valerie 57
Liberty Bowl 70
Lifetime Activities Program 103
Lilly, Tom 85, 121
Lindell, Signe 66, 133
Littlepage, Sam 34
Llaguno, Andrew 101
Lochemmeuller, Bob 59, 124, 133
Longfellow, Dick 46
Lopasky, Bill 46
Loring, Gary 72
Lothies, Harry 34
Lough, Dana “Horse” 15
Lowder, Jack 72
Luchok, John viii
Luck, Oliver 92
Lucke, Virginia Duncan 27, 28, 123
Luckey, Patricia 63, 133
Luckini, John 72
Lynch, John 72
Lyon, Harriet E. 3, 128

M

Mabrouk, Ashby 95
MacDonald, Scott 71
Maddox, Luella Jo 65
Mahan, Walter “Red” 15, 27
Main, Ralph 46
Mainieri, Demie 119
Majestic, Elizabeth 121
Mallory, John 70
Mallory, Maribeth 121
Manchin, Joseph 83, 121
Mandich, Sam ii, 33
Manger, Kathy 63, 73, 125
Mangus, Betty Jo 65, 133
Mankin, Craig 71
Manus, Elizabeth “Libby” Leesburg 82, 121
Maphis, Bill 71
Marbury, Kerry 71
Marcou, Joseph G. 46, 119
Marcum, C. Everett ii, vii, 59, 62, 66, 86, 88, 90, 119, 125, 133
Main, Kurt 68
Markle, James 59-60, 72, 124, 133
Marn, Andy 68
Marovic, Billy 71
Marques, August A. 30
Marra, John 46
Marshall, Alice Elizabeth 29
Martin, Alexander 1, 127-128
Martin, Allan “Ike” 32
Martin, Catheryn Schmide 85
Martin, Charles 45, 133
Martin, Gilbert 49
Martin Hall 2-3, 128
Martin, Homer 27
Martin, Richard vii, 75, 92, 114, 127
Martin, Tom “Fuzzy” 68, 133
Martin, Bill 65, 126, 133
Mascioli, Joan 65, 133
Mashke, Mary Ann 73
Mason, Mike 109
Massey, Denise 101, 126
Matchesky, Mark 68
Matos, Manny 72
Matheny, Mike 126
Matthews, Ann 28, 30, 123
Maurice, Samuel 44, 58-59, 62, 66, 72, 121, 124
McCall, Agnes 27, 30, 104, 122
McCartney, Jim 33
McCormic, Jim 71
McCormic, Nancy 71
McCory, Harry 5
McCune, Allan 70
McCune, Ben 46
McEwen, Nan 65, 133
McGrath, John C. 62, 68, 72, 100, 125, 133
McHenry, Ross 15, 27
McIntyre, Mont 15
McKenzie, Bill 71
McKown, Charles 15, 49
McNamee, Joe 108
McNeely, Timothy 93, 121
McPherson, Kenard vii, 86, 88, 100, 102, 126
Meador, Randall G. 101, 126, 133
Meadows, Dart 72
Mechanical Hall 7
Meredith, Bruce 49
Meredith, Russ 15
Mertins, Herman 75
Messinger, Phil 46
Metcalf, Richard 70, 125
Metzger, Sol 11
Mewshaw, Jean 73
Meyers, Billy 4-5
Miller, Joe 86
Miller, J.T. 49
Miller, Paul 48, 127
Miller, Paul A. 51, 127
Miller, Paula 51, 127
Miller, Virginia 28, 30, 123
Minard, Tony 82, 121
Moan, Kelly 22
Monahan, Joan 73
Monahan, William 85
Montone, Neil 33, 133
Moore, Arch 57
Moore, Elizabeth 1, 23
Moore, Harry "Moo" 47, 121
Moran, Garland "Sonny" 62
Morgan, Doris 66
Morrill Act 1
Morosco, Tony 49
Morris, Samuel 19
Morris, Samuel J. "Doc Sam" ii, 19, 27-29, 42-43, 123, 129-130, 133
Morrison, Mariuna 45, 133
Morton, Jack 46
Morton, Pam 126
Moses, Herman L. 119
Moss, Bobby 46
Mosser, Mike 72
Mountaineer Weekend 37
Mountaineer Field (Old) vi, 13, 16-17, 34, 40, 82, 129
Mountaineer Field (New) v, 51, 82, 92, 95, 97, 111, 114
Mountainair (Old) v, 16, 39-40, 73, 130
Mountainair (New) 51, 55, 73, 76, 78, 92, 97, 132
Mousseau, Carol 68, 73
Mull, Richard F. 62, 66, 91, 107, 119, 121, 124, 133
Mullenex, Harner P. 15
Munk, Rudolph 11
Murphy, John 46
Myers, Billy 4-5
Myers, Gregory 66, 72, 119, 124

N

Nardacci, Nick 32
Natatorium v, 40, 51, 53-54, 78, 131
National Youth Sport Program (NYP) 88-89
Neale, Earle "Greasy" 17, 28, 32
Nehera, Fred 32
Nedeff, George 60, 62, 124, 131, 133
Nehlen, Don 92, 107
Nelson-Patton, Lori 126
Nesius, Ernest J. 36
Nesleroad, Joan 123
Neutze, Lisa 94
Newberry, Steve 92
Nicol, Patrick 126
Nicholson, Dick 46
NIT (National Invitation Tournament) 31, 34-35, 47, 130
Nolan, Dianne 64
Norman, Carl 46

O

Oakley, Gerald 63, 66, 121, 125
Oaks, Judy 73
Oberholtzer, Gail 73
Oglesby, Sam 71
O’Haver, Donald “Lefty” 49
Okhakhu, Joseph 68, 72
Old Pros 68
Oliver, Bertha 8, 14, 122
Oliver, Daniel 101
Oliver, Mary 126
Oliverio, Jo Ann 65, 133
Oliverio, John G. 121
Orchis 30, 65, 102, 129
Orlando, Bo 93
Orr, Bea 82, 84-85, 100, 121
Ostrow, Andy 63, 70, 80, 86-88, 101, 125, 133
Ostrowski, Debby 68
Ostrowski, Shelly 73
Ott, Gregory 126
Otto, Sara Ballengee 29
Owens, Arthur 71
Owens, Damien 108

P

Palm, Mike 122
Parsons, Cathy 94
Parsons, Michael 101
Parsons, Norman 66
Parsons, Pat 65, 133
Parsons, Reggeta Jones 37-38, 85
Parsons, Stoner 46, 85, 121
Pastilong, Edward M. vii, 52, 70, 91, 95, 100, 111, 114, 127, 132
Patrone, Lee 48
Patton, Lee 42, 47, 104, 123, 130
Peach Bowl 71, 92
Pearcy, Mae MacDonald 29
Pearse, Mary Jane ii, 61, 124, 133
Peelish, Vic 32, 46
Penrod, Kenneth E. 36
Peppel, Sandra 101, 127, 133
Percival, Clement 20
Perine, Eunice 30
Perna, Frank 102, 127
Perry, Bob 49
Perry, William 83, 121, 133
Peterson, Ray 46, 49
Petite, George 49
Peyton, Ronald G. 107, 120, 133
Phares, John “Squint” 33
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phillips, Rick</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Education Teacher Education (PETE)</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinion, Samuel M.</td>
<td>29, 32, 82, 121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pirilla, Leonard “Skip”</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pizer, Anna Marie</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pledger, Adrian</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Play Day 31</td>
<td>67-68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poe, Shelly</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polan, Mike</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polen, Richard</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Popovich, Paul</td>
<td>49, 71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Popp, Adolph</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posch, Joe</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pozega, John</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Price, Andrew</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Price, Virginia</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printz, Benjamin G.</td>
<td>8, 11, 122, 127-128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procopio, Jim</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purello, Al</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purinton, Daniel B.</td>
<td>7, 9, 127-128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purinton House (AKA President's Home)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pushkin, Marty</td>
<td>49, 81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyle, George E.</td>
<td>8-9, 12, 15, 127, 129</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quackenbush, Kristen</td>
<td>109-110, 132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarles, Carolyn</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quertinmont, Jules “Buddy”</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rabbits, Victor “Jack”</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radar, Preston</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rader, Dick</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raese, Don</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raese, Richard A. “Dyke”</td>
<td>28, 33, 123, 133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ragland, “Buzzy”</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raines, “Red”</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramella, Reno</td>
<td>68, 133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramsburg, Carol</td>
<td>107, 133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramsburg, Irving Dale</td>
<td>62, 70-72, 86, 104-105, 107, 120, 125, 131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramsey, Caroline Horner</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramsey, Robert</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapp, Nancy</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raugh, Mark</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raymond, Jerome H.</td>
<td>7, 9, 127-128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreation</td>
<td>44, 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reed, Perley Isaac</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reeder, Benjamin</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reese, A. M.</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reger, William</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reid, Suzanne</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reinhardt, Diane</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retton, Mary Lou</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retton, Ronnie</td>
<td>48-49, 71, 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retton, Shari</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reynolds, Carroll F.</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reynolds Hall 3-4, 22
Reynolds, Powell B. 2, 22
Ribble, Lisa Stular 94
Riccio, Renee 95
Rice, Marianne 73
Richmond, Peggy 65, 133
Rickey, George 133
Rider, Dave 46
Rifle 11, 49, 72, 95, 109, 112
Riffle, James 62, 82, 121, 124, 133
Riley, Ruth 37, 30, 122
Ringer, Lewis 44, 60, 72, 124
Riordan, Ray 72
Rippe, Bob 45, 133
Ritchie, Jim 48
Roadcap, Matt 93
Roberts, Jack 104, 106-107, 120-121
Roberts, James H. 83, 85, 121, 133
Roberts, Margaret 106-107, 133
Roberts, Pat 85
Roberts, Sara 54, 68, 73, 85
Robertson, Tony 71
Robinson, Maurice 71
Robinson, Will 71
Rockefeller, Jay 76, 78, 131
Rockis, John 32
Rogers, Ira Errett v, 15, 17-18, 26, 28, 31-32, 34, 42-43, 59, 60, 72, 109, 114, 122, 129
Rohrbaugh, Nathus 15
Rollins, Walter 33, 133
Romanoski, Patricia Murphy 61-62
Romanoski, Stanley 44, 49, 59, 63, 72, 124, 130, 133
Rombola, Bonnie 65, 133
Romney, G. Ott ii, vii, 42-44, 67, 80, 113, 123, 130
Rowe, Lester 93
Rowan, Lewis 72
Rubenstein, Harry “Mo” 83, 90, 121, 133
Rudd, James 126
Rupp, Adolph 48
Ryan, Joe 49
Ryan, Richard 43
Ryan, Leon 121
Ryan, Mary King 29
Ryan, Okey 49

S

Safety Education/Management 66, 85-87, 90-91, 100
Samuel, Harry v, vii, 25-28, 30, 113, 120, 122, 129
Samuel, Mabel K. 27
Sauer, Don 72
Sawyers, Harold 123
Schaus, Barbara Scherr 47
Schaus, Frederick A ii, vii, 44, 47, 70-71, 91-92, 95, 104, 107, 114, 120-121, 127, 130, 132-133
Scherlacher, John G. ii, 43-44, 58-59, 62, 123, 133
Schmidt, Elizabeth “Betsy” Pedone 101, 126, 133
Schmidt, Robert 66
Schnaible, Nanette 59, 72, 125
Schott, Carl P. ii, v, vii, 14, 25-26, 35, 80, 113, 122
Schrader, Charles 32, 46
Schwartwalder, Floyd "Ben" ii, 32, 120
Schwartwalder, Wayne 32
Schweiker, William 65, 133
Simpson, Ruth 29
Scogg, Herbert 44, 49
Scott, James 29
Seabright, Charley 32-34
Secret, Pete 85
Semon, John ii, vii, 28, 42, 43, 58-60, 63, 76, 82, 90, 95, 106-107, 113, 120-121, 123, 127, 130, 133
Shaffer, Rod 49
Shaffer, Tom 71
Shaffron, Pete 63, 66, 70, 86, 88, 125, 133
Shambarger, Harold, "Hal" 36
Shannon, Jack "Spike" 68
Sharrar, Lloyd 47
Sheaffer, Olana L. "Tick" Hedrick 55
Sheehan, Thomas vii, 62-63, 69-70, 124, 127, 131
Shell Building v, 40, 77-79, 95, 110-111, 131
Sherman, Susan 65
Sherwood, Charles "Chick" 49
Sherwood, Mike 70
Shinn, Ann 65, 133
Shockey, Edward 43, 59, 123
Shockey, Jack 47
Shores, Henry "Hoppy" 49
Short, Dorothy Dutton 14, 121, 123
Simon, Ann Machesney 83, 121
Simon, Clara 23, 85
Simon, Ken 85, 126
Simons, Jack 15
Simpson, Charles "Chuck" 46, 85, 121
Simri, Uriel 61
Sisler, Sharon C. vii, 100, 103, 113
Sisson, Judy 68
Skrutski, Linda 63, 65, 125
Sleeth, Clark 36
Smalls, Fred 92
Smith, Arthur Newell v, 16, 26-28, 34, 43-44, 49, 122, 129, 133
Smith, Bobby Joe 48
Smith, Lavon 73
Smittle, Walter 66
Snowden, Charlie "Red" 22
Snyder, John P. 62, 83, 85, 121, 133
Snyder, Robert 46
Soccer (Men) 72, 95, 110
Soccer (Women) 109-110
Softball 73
Solheim, Brent 108
Solly, Bill 49
Sorine, Andrew 66, 70, 86, 125, 133
Sorter, Wilbur J. 29
Sotile, Jim 47
Spadafore, Frank 47
Spears, Clarence "Doc" 15
Spelock, Chester 46
Spencer, Jerry 72
Spencer, Reggie 49
Spiker, John C. 59, 64-65, 86-87, 100-101, 107, 120-121, 125, 131, 133
Sport Behavior / Psychology iii, 101
Sport Management iii, 101
Sprague, Nan Beanland 85
Springer, Sherry 126
Springer, Jack H. 107, 120
Springer, Wanda 107
Stadsvold, Francis H. 27, 34, 122
Stahr, Elvis J. 36, 38, 41, 48, 51, 127, 130
Stalnaker, Elizabeth M. 19
Stansbury, Harry iv, v, vii, 10, 16-18, 25, 28, 32, 34, 114, 127
Starkey, Ralph 46
Starr, Paul 46
Stepp, Tom 71
Stevens, Fred 46
Stevenson, Paul 55
Stewart Hall (AKA Library) 7, 51
Stewart, Irvin vii, 13, 36, 39, 50, 127
Stewart, John 72
Stilger, Vincent G. 101, 127, 133
Stocker, Janice 63-64, 125, 131, 133
Stone, Jack 46
Stoner, Russell 123
Stoops, Lowry 25, 27
Stroia, John 93
Srydahar, Joe 32
Stuvec, Fred 46
Sugar Bowl 46, 107, 114
Sun Bowl 31, 35, 46, 114, 129
Surgent, Frederick 63, 87
Swanick, Charles “Buzz” 101
Sweeney, Harry 46
Sweetland, Edwin R. 8-10, 122, 127, 129
Swimming (M) 49, 72
Swimming (W) 73, 95
Swisher, Arthur S. 30, 32
Sylvester, Lynette 65, 133

T

Takacs, Stephen 121
Talley, Daryl 92
Tallman, Charles “Trusty” 15, 32, 122
Tarkanian, Jerry 93
Taylor, David 63-64, 67-68, 72, 86, 125, 133
Taylor, Fred 133
Tekavec, Ed 71
Temple, Laurie 68
Tennis (M) 11, 72
Tennis (W) 73
Tennant, Natalie 57
Tharpe, Debbie 73
Thomas, Beatrice (McCue) 25-26, 28, 113, 122, 129, 133
Thomas, Judy Sison 73
Thompson, Alden W. ii, 27-28, 35, 42, 67, 80, 113, 123, 129, 133
Thompson, John Rey iv, vii, 2, 127-128
Thorn, Gordon 66
Thorn, June Metz 42
Thorn, Martha 62, 67, 72-73, 86, 123, 133
Thorn, Rod 71
Tice, Willard "Bud" 65, 125
Timmons, Douglas 125
Todd, Russell 93
Tolley, Elmer "Pete" 46
Torchio, Tony 82, 121
Tork, David E. 49, 83, 120-121, 133
Tork, Patrick A. vii, 28, 42, 59, 60, 69, 90, 104, 113, 120, 123, 130-131, 133
Torre, Maria 72-73
Torre, Rosemary 73
Track (M) 11, 16-17, 34, 72, 95
Track (W) 73, 95
Tredway, Dick 46, 133
Treasuror, Laura J. 101, 127, 133
Trenchard, Thomas (Doggy) 5
Trimarki, Mickey 46
Trotter, Frank B. 13-14, 16, 18, 25, 127
Turnbull, Craig 109
Turnbull, Renaldo 93
Turner, Eli Marsh 2, 4, 127-128
Turner, John Roscoe v, 19, 24-25, 31, 127
Twining, John 101

U

Underdonk, Bill 46
Updike, Elizabeth 65
Urse, Jim 45, 133

V

Vacheresse, Ed 28, 34, 122
Valottu, Arthur 121
Vandervort, Anise 65, 133
Van Dyke, Kathy (DuBois) 65, 80
Van Halanger, David 71
Vanin, Sandra K. 101, 127
Van Landingham, Alice 28, 123, 133
Vannoy, J. Winona viii, 61, 107, 120, 133
VanZant, Greg 108
Varley, Jeanne 73
Vehse, William vii, 99
Veltri, Anthony 66, 125
Veltri, Jamie 68
Vesano, Jack (AKA Vespaziano) 85
Vincent, Don 48
Vince, Judy viii
Visiting Committee 82-83, 106, 120-122
Volle, Robert vii
Volleyball 73

W

Wachera, Charity 109
Waggoner, Ventl F. 30
Walker, Craig 101
Walsh, Ray 46
Walthall, Jimmy 33-34, 46, 59, 124, 133
Walker, Craig 101, 121
Walton, Booker T. ii, 121
Walvius, Susan 108
Wanstreet, David 81, 102, 125
Ware, Alfred ii, 49, 85, 106, 120, 122
Ware, Anthony 83, 122
Ware, Delores (Jamison) 85, 122
Ware, Richard 59, 133
Warner, Boyd 72
Warren, Jim 48
Waters, Helen Kimball vii, 103, 133
Waters, Raymond “Bucky” 62, 71
Watkins, Brookie 72
Watson, Ray 59, 124, 133
Weber, James 125
Webster, Randolph vii, 28, 42, 127
Weinberg, Ellen 101, 127
Wells, Georgeann 94
Welty, Charles 124
Wendt, Dorothy 123
West, Jarrod 108
West, Jerry ii, 43, 48-49, 55, 70, 105, 120, 132
Westfall, Tom 49
Whaley, Terri (Trowbridge) 85
Whipkey, Noel 46, 85
White, H. Laban 55
White, Pete 47
Whitting, Paul 47
Wiedebusch, Carol 65
Wiedebusch, Mary Kathryne “Kacy” (Causin) ii, 43, 59, 61, 65, 86, 88, 102, 107, 120, 124, 133
Wiegand, Robert 63, 70, 86, 88, 101, 125, 133
Wiest, Anne 64
Wilcox, Don 99
Wiley, Betty Lemley viii
Williams, Carolyn 44, 24
Williams, Dale 22, 34
Williams, Danny 46
Williams, Ethel (Roberts) 106
Williams, Harriet (Bauld) 91, 120
Williams, Helen E. 30
Williams, Ron “Fritz” 56, 71
Wilmoth, Bruce W. 62-63, 86, 89, 101-102, 113, 125, 133
Wilmoth, Janet 63, 65
Wilson, Dave 34, 47
Wilson, Lori 94
Wilson, William Lyne 2, 127
Wilt, May 20
Winn, Gary 86, 126
Winsor, Gordon “Chuck” 62
Wirth, Joe 46
Wolflay, Ron 92
Wood, Pete 71, 122
Woodburn Hall 1-3, 7, 23, 128
Woodside, Paul 92
Woofter, Mildred 20
Woman's Athletic Association (AKA Women's Recreation Association) 30-31
Workman, Mark 47
Worls, Randolph 83-85, 100, 120, 122, 133
Wrestling 15, 34, 49, 72, 95, 109, 112
Writer, Jack 72
Wyant, Fred 122

Y
Yeater, Rachel 70, 86, 88, 125, 132
Yoke, Frank 16
Yost, Charles Peter ii, iv, vi, vii, viii, 21, 43-44, 53, 58-60, 62, 67, 69, 73, 82,
89-91, 95, 113, 120, 122-123, 127, 130, 132-133
Yost, Fielding "Hurry Up" 5
Young, Donald 70
Young, Gretel G. 30

Z
Zaco, Amos 107
Ziarz, Daniel 59, 64, 68, 70, 86-87, 100, 125, 133
Ziegler, Sue 122
Zimmer, Barbara Douglas 122
Zimmer, William "Chip" 68, 133
Zimaich, Pete 46
Zubel, Ambrose 46
Zuberer, John Douglas 8
Zuberer, Kathryn (Douglas) viii
Zuberer, Ray E., III viii
J. William (Bill) Douglas, Professor, School of Physical Education, is a native of Morgantown and a graduate of Morgantown High School (1956). He received a BSPE (1961) and MSSE (1962) at West Virginia University and the PhD at Ohio State University (1969).

In 1962 he joined the faculty and coaching staff at Glenville State College (WV). While in pursuit of the doctoral degree, he taught at Ohio State University. Following graduation, he was appointed Professor of Physical Education and Director of Athletics at Kentucky Wesleyan College. In 1972 he returned to his alma mater to chair the Department of Physical Education for Men. The following year he was appointed Chairperson, Department of Professional Physical Education. In 1979 he was selected as the fifth dean in the School's history and served until 1992. Currently he serves as a faculty member in the Sports Management program.

Douglas has served as president of his state and district (Midwest) professional organizations and as a member of the board of directors at the state, district, and national levels. He also has been a member of the Board of Directors of the University's Alumni Association. In recognition of his professional service contributions he has received AAHPERD's Honor Award, NASPE's Distinguished Achievement Award, Midwest District's Honor Award and Meritorious Service Award, and the state's Ray O. Duncan and Meritorious Service awards. Related to the University, he has received Phi Delta Kappa's Leadership Award, has twice received Phi Sigma Kappa's Outstanding Alumnus Award, and received the Phi Sigma Kappa Stuart Herman Award for outstanding service, the only West Virginian to have received this award.

Douglas has been the contributing author to numerous books, has written 30+ journal articles, and has given 100+ presentations at state, district, national and international professional meetings. For the past ten years he has lectured in high schools throughout the state as a part of the WVU Days in the Eastern Panhandle (or other areas in the state).