

The Official
Newsletter
of the PFRA

Coffin Corner

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By Bob Braunwart and Bob Carroll

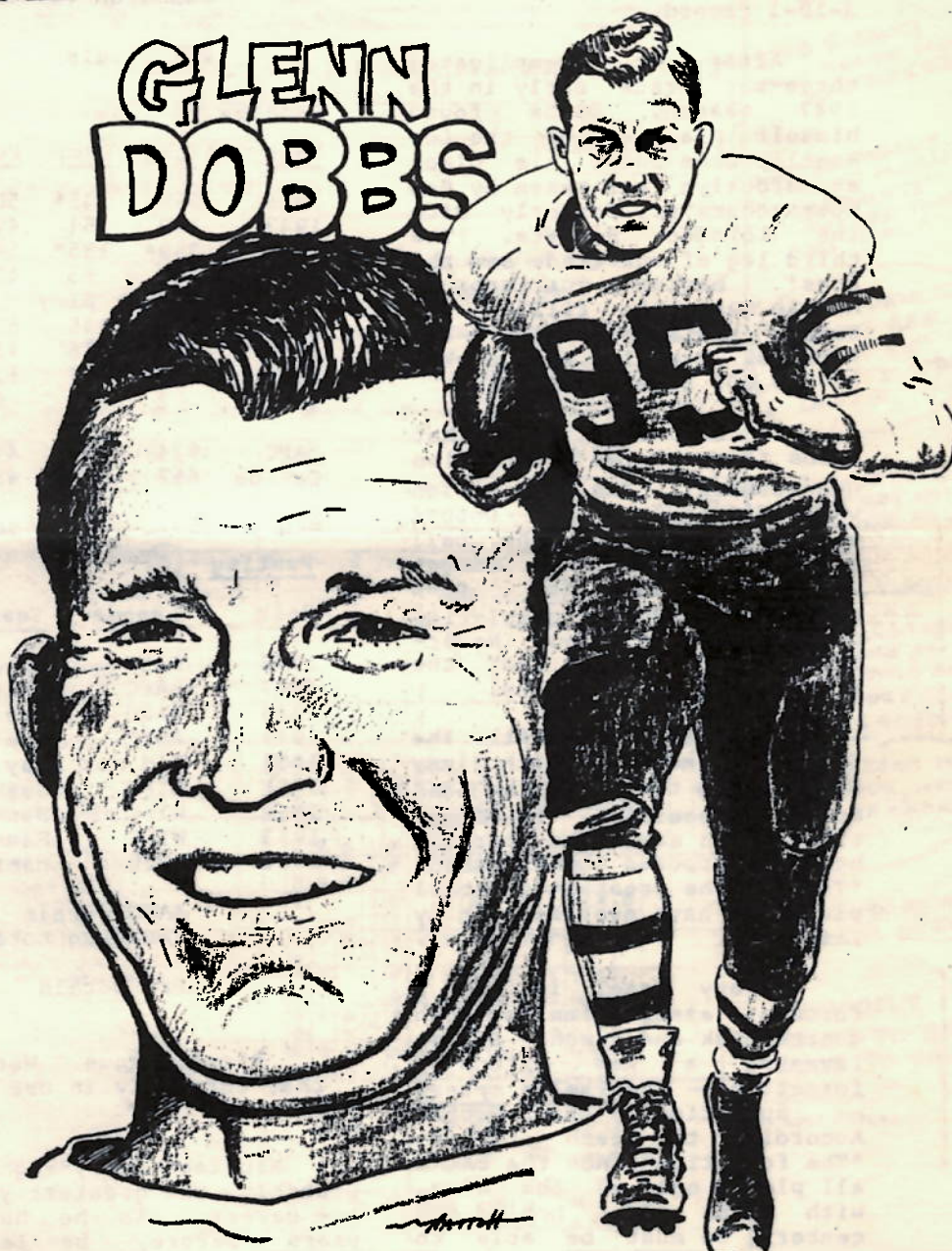
Although he played eight seasons of outstanding professional football and ranks among the greatest triple threats of all time, Glenn Dobbs will probably never be elected to the Hall of Fame.

Why? Because four of his seasons were played in the All-America Football Conference (1946-49), and the other four were played in Canada (1951-54). Although his passing and punting statistics are among the best, he does not have enough attempts on either side of the border to qualify for N.F.L. or C.F.L. career leadership.

Although a Texan by birth, Dobbs attended Frederick High School, Frederick, Okla., where he was a tailback and punter. He continued in football at the University of Tulsa, where in 1942 he led the Golden Hurricane to a 10-1 record and a victory in the Sun Bowl. Tulsa finished fourth in the A.P. rankings. Also in 1942 Dobbs was chosen on the A.P.'s All-America team, the first back from the Missouri Valley Conference so honored.

Finishing his college eligibility with a bang, Dobbs was drafted in the first round by the Chicago Cardinals in 1943. However he never signed an N.F.L. contract. At the age of 22 he joined the Air Force because he had been unable to obtain \$10,000 a year (\$1,000 a game) from the Cardinals.

Stationed initially at Randolph Field, Va., he



continued to play football there as tailback of a service team. He was chosen to the A.P.'s All-Service team his first year. He played with Air Force teams for the remainder of his hitch, first with Randolph Field and later with the Second Air Force

Superbombers. In 1944, as an Air Force lieutenant, he led the College All-Stars to a near upset of the champion Chicago Bears. Dobbs was chosen the game's M.V.P.

In 1946 he was drafted,

courted and signed by the Brooklyn Dodgers of the newly formed All-America Football Conference, and instantly he became a star in the new league. His first year he led the conference in punting and total offense (rushing plus passing yardage) and was co-leader (with Otto Graham) in passing. He was named Conference M.V.P. as well as being chosen to the All-Conference team. Nevertheless, the Dodgers finished the season with a miserable 3-10-1 record.

After a complicated three-way trade early in the 1947 season, Dobbs found himself playing for the Los Angeles Dons while his place at Brooklyn was taken by Bob Hoernschemeyer, formerly with the Chicago Rockets. The third leg of the trade saw the Dons' backup quarterback, Angelo Bertelli, filling the same position with the Rockets. Brooklyn also picked up \$60,000 from Los Angeles.

It was this year that Dobbs first played T-formation quarterback. The transition was difficult and Dobbs' ability to run with the ball was impaired by the T. He got in relatively few pass attempts, and his completion percentage was low. Nevertheless, he did lead the A.A.F.C. in punt returns.

In 1948, still with the Dons, he met up with Jimmy Phelan, who took over the head coaching position. The first time Phelan saw Dobbs perform he is supposed to have said, "That is the greatest football player I have ever seen in my life."

In any case, it was a fortunate association for both quarterback and coach. Phelan invented a new offensive formation -- the Phelan spread -- specifically for Dobbs. According to Coach Phelan, "The formation finds the backs all placed out on the wing, with Dobbs alone behind the center. He must be able to outrun rushers, he must be able to pass long and accurately while on the dead run, and in the event that no receiver is open, he must be a great running back. In all those requirements, Dobbs is without a peer."

Rushing

Year	League	Team	Atts.	Yards	Ave.	TDs
1946	AAFC	Brooklyn	95	208	2.19	4
1947	AAFC	Bklyn./L.A.	42	131	3.12	1
1948	AAFC	Los Angeles	91	539	5.92	4
1949	AAFC	Los Angeles	34	161	4.74	3
1950	Did not play					
1951	WIFU	Saskatchewan	38	94	2.47	6
1952	WIFU	Saskatchewan	35	70	2.00	0
1953	WIFU	Saskatchewan	15	77	5.13	0
1954	IRFU	Hamilton	0	0	--	0
AAFC totals			262	1039	3.97	12
Canadian totals			88	241	2.74	6
Pro totals			350	1280	3.66	18

Passing

Year	Atts.	Comp.	Pct.	Yards	Ave.	TDs	Int.	Rating
1946	269*	135*	50.2	1886*	7.01	13	15	65.99
1947	143	61	42.7	762	5.33	7	8	52.84
1948	369*	185*	50.1	2403	6.51	21	20	67.38
1949	153	65	42.5	825	5.39	4	9*	44.16
1950	Did not play							
1951	274	145	52.9	2313	8.44	28	12	97.17
1952	253	116	45.8	1977	7.81	14	12	71.53
1953	128	67	52.3	906	7.08	9	7	75.85
1954	2	0	0.0	0	--	0	0	2.08
AAFC	934	446	47.8	5876	6.29	45	52	60.95
Canada	657	328	49.9	5196	7.91	51	31	82.85
Pro	1591	774	48.6	11072	6.96	96	83	70.00

Punting

Year	League	Team	Punts	Yards	Ave.
1946	AAFC	Brooklyn	80*	3824*	47.8*
1947	AAFC	Bklyn./L.A.	44	N/A	43.4
1948	AAFC	Los Angeles	68*	3336*	49.1*
1949	AAFC	Los Angeles	39	1650	42.3
1950	Did not play				
1951	WIFU	Saskatchewan	90*	3974*	44.2*
1952	WIFU	Saskatchewan	0	0	--
1953	WIFU	Saskatchewan	50	2291	45.8
1954	IRFU	Hamilton	12	529	44.1
AAFC totals			231*	N/A	46.4*
Canadian totals			152	6794	44.7
Pro totals			383	N/A	45.7

*Lead league. Note: pass rating system is based on that currently in use in the N.F.L.

Nineteen forty-eight was probably the greatest year of his career. As he had two years before, he led the Conference in total offense, this time with 2942 yards. His 49.1-yard punting average is still the second best seasonal record in pro football (after Sammy Baugh's incredible 51.4 in 1940), and he set new single-season records for professional foot-

ball with 369 pass attempts and 185 completions. He also set conference single-game records with 55 attempts, 2 completions, and 405 yards.

The following year (1949), though, was another low point in Dobbs' roller coaster career. Due to several injuries he played little and unspectacularly. The pain and annoyance were

too much, and at the end of the season he quit pro ball and accepted a sportscasting job back in Tulsa. At the time of his retirement he was probably the highest paid player in football.

But leaving the sport was not as easy as Dobbs had expected. The football boom that followed the cessation of hostilities was not restricted to the United States. Canadian teams had disbanded in 1942, but in 1945 they were back, bigger and better than ever, and what was most important, they were no longer amateur.

Things were jumping especially in the West, where Les Lear of the Calgary Stampeders began to sign seasoned American professionals in 1948. That year the Stamps inked quarterback Keith Spaith, formerly of the Pacific Coast League Hawaiian Warriors, and wide receiver Woody Strode, formerly of the Los Angeles Bulldogs and Rams. Largely because of the new acquisitions, Calgary was undefeated for nearly two years and won the Grey Cup in 1948 -- only the second time a Western team had won the national title.

They say that turnabout is fair play, and that must be what the other Western teams were thinking in 1949 and 1950. Winnipeg signed former Washington and Green Bay quarterback "Indian Jack" Jacobs for \$6,000 in 1950, and Saskatchewan Roughriders lured Dobbs from retirement at the truly amazing salary of \$25,000 per year.

Dobbs, who had never even heard of the Roughriders -- or their hometown of Regina for that matter -- was back in pro football after a one-year absence and -- so everyone hoped -- with a mended knee. "My introduction to Canadian football [was] the team and a gang of those unbelievable fans actually out there painting the stadium," Dobbs recalls. When in Regina, do as the Regina's do... so Glenn found a brush and a can of green paint and helped paint the Taylor Field fence.

He wasn't all that

familiar with the new rules, either. In fact, no one had told him about the single point. "The first time I found out, I punted one into the end zone and the nice man put a 1 on the scoreboard and I looked up and thought, 'My, that's nice.'"

Glenn performed well for the Roughriders in 1951, and he could always be counted on in the clutch. He led the Western Interprovincial Football Union in punting and he was picked as the All-West team quarterback. He also won the Jeff Nicklin Memorial Trophy as most valuable player in the W.I.F.U., but Saskatchewan had already proven him the most valuable player in Canada when they offered him \$25,000 a year to come north.

'Riders made him player-coach in 1952, but he reinjured his knee in the opening game and saw relatively little action the rest of the season. Saskatchewan finished at 3-13 and out of the playoffs. He stayed around for the 1953 season too, and in 1954 he was with Hamilton but did not play.

Eventually he returned to the University of Tulsa as football coach and athletic director. In 1977 he became manager of the Tulsa Drillers, a Texas League baseball club, and most recently he has been associated with the American Football Association's Tulsa team, the Mustangs.

A great triple threat, Dobbs could punt and pass with the best of them and he was no slouch running the ball, either, when he was healthy. His best year as a rusher was 1948, when he gained 539 yards in 91 carries for a 5.9 average. Until 1979, when Edmonton's Hank Ilesic recorded his 300th career punt and thus became eligible for consideration, Dobbs held the best lifetime punting average in the history of pro football -- 45.72 yards per punt. Ilesic has averaged 46.70. He also completed 774 passes in 1591 attempts, gaining 11072 yards and 96 touchdowns. He added 18 more touchdowns carrying the ball.

WOMEN'S PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL

Women's professional football probably began in 1965 when an entrepreneur from Cleveland, Ohio set up several teams as an entertainment venture. Thus was formed the Women's Professional Football League (WPFL), which included teams in Cleveland, Akron, Toledo, Bowling Green, Dayton, Cincinnati, Buffalo and Pittsburgh.

However, many players were disgruntled over what they felt were exploitive practices and so in December 1974 representatives of several teams met in Los Angeles and formed the National Women's Football League (NWFL). Charter teams in the NWFL included the Los Angeles Dandelions, the Dallas Blue Bonnets, the Fort Worth Shamrocks, the California (Pasadena) Mustangs, the Toledo Troopers, the Columbus Pacesetters, and the Detroit Demons.

Since that time there have been various changes in league membership. New teams which joined since the founding of the league include the Oklahoma City Dolls, San Diego Lobos, Tulsa Babes, Lawton (Okla.) Tornadoes, Houston Herricanes, Middletown (Ohio) Mavericks and Cleveland Brewers. The Los Angeles team was sold in 1978 and the new owner formed several non-NWFL teams in California and Arizona into the American Professional Football League.

The NWFL uses NFL playing rules with only minor modifications. Quarters are 12 rather than 15 minutes; kick-offs are made from the 45-yard line; and both one- and two-point conversions are allowed, although a run or pass is good for only one point, a kick for two. Teams play the regular season in their own division only (Texas and Oklahoma in the Southern and Ohio in the Northern). At the end of the season there is an inter-divisional championship game.

NWFL superstar Linda Jefferson, who played seven years with the Toledo Troopers, is the pro football

career touchdown leader with 140. By comparison, George Reed holds the Canadian major-league record with 137 and Jim Brown is the NFL leader with 126. Jefferson has gained 8207 yards rushing in her career.

Paralee Adams, a former Columbus Pacesetter, became the first woman to coach professional football in 1978 when she joined the coaching staff of the Columbus team.

* * *

Update on an old story: In our June issue we ran a story called "The Taylorville Scandal" in which we suggested that the Green Bay Packers' resignation from the NFL in January 1922 (and easy re-entry in June of the same year) may have been a "put-up" job, done to placate critics of professional football.

The latest piece of evidence is the following item from the Milwaukee Journal of January 28, 1922:

PACKERS CHANGE NAME; FEAR LEAGUE ACTION

Green Bay -- Capt. Gurley Lambeau and Donald Murphy, Green Bay millionaire lumbermen, left Friday to attend the Professional Football league meeting which will be held in Canton, Ohio, Saturday.

Fearing that some action may be taken against the Packers for the alleged playing of college men in the professional games last fall, the Green Bay representatives will seek a new franchise under the name of the Green Bay Athletic club.

This new organization is prepared to take over the football situation here and put one of the greatest elevens in the country on the gridiron. Unlimited capital will be behind the Green Bay team and an effort will be made to make it an all-time football organization, like the Decatur Staleys.

Cub Buck, Lambeau, Jab Murray, Tubby Howard and Emmet Keefe of the 1921 squad are under contract and the management is negotiating with Weinig and Jimmy Konzelman, the two mainstays of the Rock Island Independents.

In other words, when J.E. Clair turned his franchise back to the league on that Saturday night, he no longer had a team. And, the NFL was "forcing" the resignation of a team that no longer existed!

One last piece of trivia: the "new" Green Bay team of 1922 took as its official nickname the Blues, although most cities around the league continued to call them the Packers.

WHAT'S THE SCORE?

By Norman Rowe, Collinsville, Ill. Reprinted by permission of The Old Farmer's Almanac and Yankee, Inc.

Canadian football standings, like those in hockey, are usually based on points, rather than percentages: Win = 2; Tie = 1; Loss = 0. In this league, each team plays

each other once. Part way through the season, the statistician lost some of the records. Assuming that the only scores were converted touchdowns, can you reconstruct the league standings and the scores of all the games played from the table below? And for you really serious researchers, how about trying to reconstruct the dates and sites of the games?

	GP	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pts
Algonquins	4				49	7	5
Esquimaux	2				14	42	0
Delawares	4				35		3
Canadiens	3		0			28	3
Bombardiers					35	14	



Our deepest apologies to P.F.R.A. member Richard GonSalveS, whose name was mizzpelled in the July izzue.

* * *

PFRA-file

DAVID SHAPIRO -- university professor, statistician, architect, radio broadcaster, stage actor -- is a student of pro football and a severe critic of current gridiron statistical practices. In 1978, after more than 40,000 separate calculations on the performance of running backs in pro football, he published the book The 135 Greatest Pro Running Backs: How They Stack Up Against Each Other, in which he pioneered the need for adjusting seasonal data to reflect the number of games played if comparisons made with the data are to have any meaning. The book led one metropolitan newspaper sportswriter to urge that David Shapiro be elected to the Pro Football Hall of Fame because of his authorship of this important contribution to the field of sports statistics.

Dr. Shapiro is a Charter Member of the P.F.R.A. and a regular contributor to The Coffin Corner.

* * *

The Corner has received a number of compliments on the Annual, and we're happy to receive word that so many are pleased. We can enjoy the kudos without blushing because the credit belongs to editor Bob Braunwart.

And our heartiest welcome to new members Bill Beezley (Raleigh, N.C.), Lido Staralli (San Francisco, Cal.), Dr. Lawrence Ziewacz (East Lansing, Mich.), and Robert Barnett (Huntington, W.Va.).

IRON MEN...

By Vic Frolund

When Fielding H. "Hurry-Up" Yost counted noses upon arriving at Pasadena, Cal., with his University of Michigan squad for the first Rose Bowl Game, he found he had a party of 18. Fourteen of the group were players. A few days later, when the "point-a-minute" Wolverines had defeated Stanford, 49-0, Yost did not use a single substitute. The three players who saw no action were so ashamed that before the return trip to Ann Arbor, they donned their clean white uniforms and rolled in the mud and dirt in the hope that no one at home would know that they did not play.

Although Yost's Michigan team was among the first famous "Iron Man" football machines, it was common practice prior to and long after that 1902 contest for players to play the entire game or until flesh, blood, and nerves could take no more. Stanford sent in four subs, all they had, then called off the battle before the allotted time had expired. Stanford end, Joe

Sefton, played with a broken collar bone and wore a harness made by a saddlemaker. He possibly was the first player to wear such a contraption. Tackle Bill Trager also emerged with a shattered collar bone and guard W.K. Roosevelt played 15 minutes with a broken leg and a pair of broken ribs. Stanford found Willie Heston, Neil Snow and Dan McGugin -- still famous names in football -- and their teammates too rough and tough.

Football games were endurance contests back in those days, with no quarter asked and none given. No one thought of calling the Wolverines "Iron Men" in 1902. That the 11 men who started the game should finish it was not unusual. It attracted no particular attention and caused very little comment. Most teams of the first two decades of the 1900s could be classified as "Iron Men Teams."

One classic example was Gil Dobie and his University of Washington teams. Dobie coached the Huskies from 1908 to 1916 and never lost a game, permitting opponents only 110 points in 59 games. In three seasons only 12 letters were given out each year. The most awarded at any time during Dobie's regime was 17.

In 1926, Brown University, so far as research discloses, was the first to which the appellation "Iron Men" was applied. This team, coached by D.O. "Tuss" McLaughry who played for Westminster College in New Wilmington and played some Sunday pro ball with the Youngstown Patricians in 1915-16, defeated Yale and Dartmouth on successive Saturdays without a substitution. Two weeks later the 11 starters played the first 57 minutes in a victory over Harvard. Brown had a record of nine wins without a loss that season, but was held to a 10-10 tie by Colgate in a final contest that saw 11 Brown starters all go 60 minutes again.

These were "Iron Men" teams, durable and successful. Many games were played in which the 22 men who started were still out on the field busting heads when the final gun sounded.

Football players were men of steel before and after the turn of the century in more ways than one. They played without looking toward the sidelines for help and they competed often. They may not have had the finesse of the modern athlete who has several coaches, who has the benefit of spring practice, who practices in the afternoon and has skull sessions at night, who wears light comfortable equipment, who enjoys rubdowns from a trainer and treatment from the team doctor when he needs it, and who is scientifically fed at a training table. But the stalwarts of three score years ago yield nothing in the way of doggedness, persistence, ability and

& IRON WORDS

By Joe Horrigan

From its birth in 1920 till the present, the National Football League has survived the challenges of many a substantial foe. In its sixty-year history, the league has endured the Great Depression, rival leagues, scandal, player strikes, and more. Perhaps the greatest challenge came in the years 1939-45 when the whole world was at war.

World War II caused severe manpower shortages throughout the country and the NFL was no exception. With players being called to duty by the military draft, most NFL teams found themselves with little more than "skeleton teams." Survival, rather than prosperity, became the order of business. Teams loaded up with draft-deferred (and in many cases far less than All-America calibre) players to insure completion of regular season schedules. In some cases, entire teams merged for a whole season.

Throughout their struggle, league executives maintained that the NFL had a role to play in the war effort. In 1942, when asked to define this role, Elmer Layden, Curly Lambeau, and Jim Conzelman each offered a different point of view.

Layden, who was serving only his second year as the NFL's first commissioner (the title of president was discontinued in 1941), gave a typically "official" statement predicting that the military draft would make no appreciable difference in the calibre of play in the upcoming season. He went on to say, "From Aristotle's time on down we have been told, and it has been demonstrated, that sports and entertainment are necessary for the relaxation of the people in the times of stress and worry. The Na-

willingness to take punishment throughout game after game. This was football, but it could also be called endurance, a word Webster's defines as: the power to suffer without succumbing.

How about this for endurance?

Andrew R.E. Wyant played in 98 college football games and never missed a minute of play. He was with Bucknell in 1888-89-90-91 as a tackle and guard and then switched to the University of Chicago for 1892-93-94 where he played center. There was no three-year or four-year rule in effect at that time, thus making it possible for Wyant to play seven years of college football. He was 6 feet 2 inches tall and weighed 175 pounds in his prime. In 1930 he was a doctor in Chicago.

tional League will strive to help meet this need with the men the government has not yet called for combat service, either because of dependents, disabilities, or luck of the draw in the army draft."

Green Bay Packer coach Curly Lambeau responded to the same question in a way that would have made Vince Lombardi proud. "For professional sports the easiest method would be to call the whole thing off," he began. "But what kind of example would that be for the youngster who looks to the stars for guidance and inspiration? Only one course is open to sports. That is -- carry on without regard to the sacrifice. This is no time for sports to look for a profit!"

Layden's vision of football as an entertaining relief and Lambeau's conception of sports as inspiration and guidance, reflected the more traditional attitudes concerning football and sports in general. However, when the same question of football's war effort role was asked of then Chicago Cardinal coach Jimmy Conzelman, a more pointed opinion was presented.

"Football coaches have always been apologists for their profession. For years we've been on the defensive against attacks from reformers who regard us as muscle-bound mentalities exploiting kids for an easy living. Football has been under fire because it involves body contact and it teaches violence. It was considered useless, even dangerous.

"But that's all over now. The bleeding hearts haven't the courtesy to apologize to us, but they're coming around and asking our help in the national emergency. Why?

"Why because the college commencement classes this month find the customary challenges of life a pale prelude to the demands of a world at war. Instead of job seekers, or home makers, the graduates suddenly have become defenders of a familiar way of life, of an ideology, a religion and of a nation. They have been taught to build. Now they must learn to destroy.

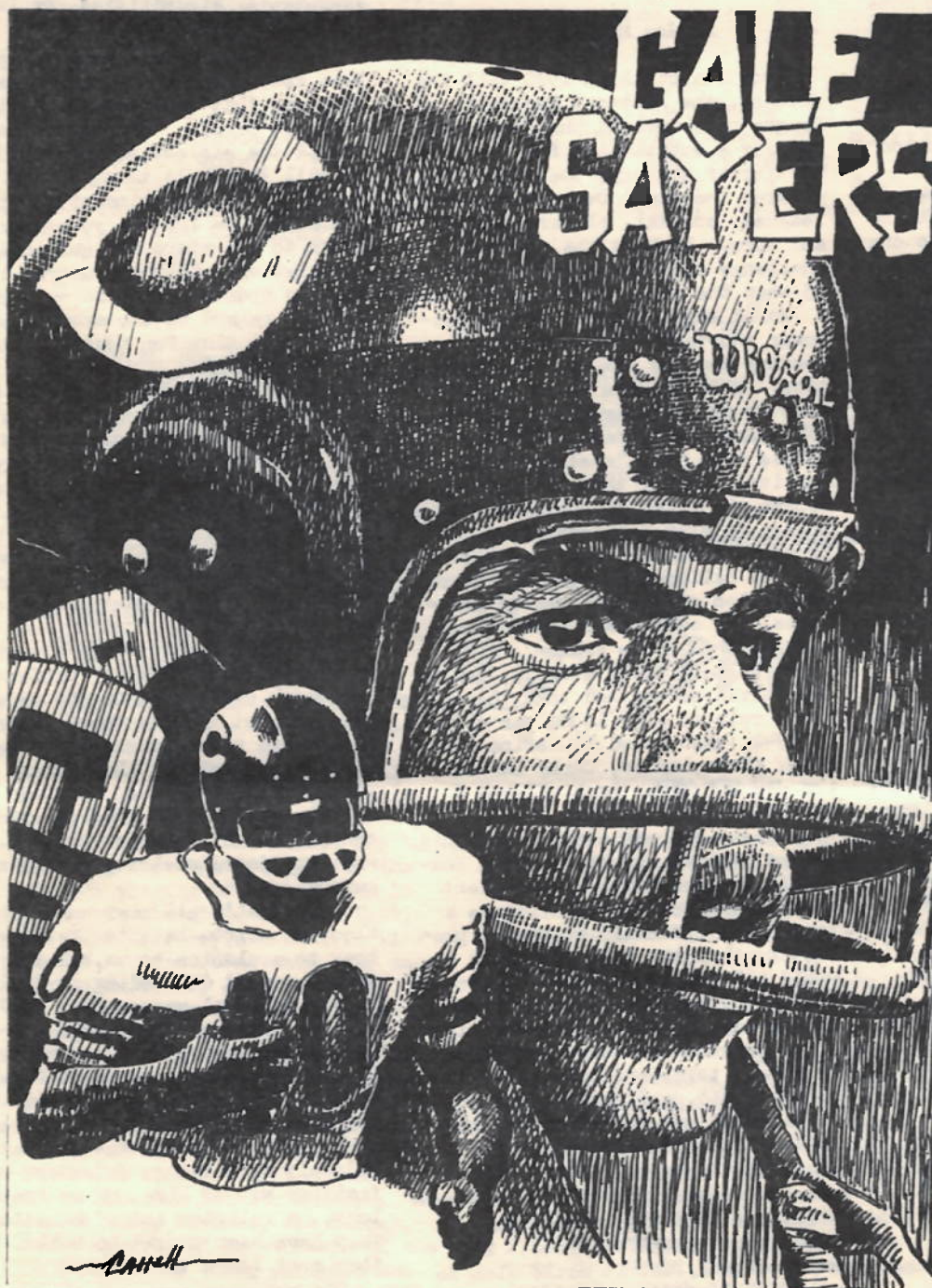
"It may seem reprehensible to inculcate a will to destroy in these amiable young men; but war is reprehensible -- and its basic motive is to destroy."

Concluding his considered judgment, Conzelman stated, "The transition will not be an easy one. Democracy makes us a pacific people. The young man must be toughened not only physically, but mentally. He must become accustomed to violence. Football is the No. 1 medium for attuning a man to body-contact and violent physical shock. It teaches that after all there isn't anything so terrifying about a punch in the puss."

ON THE 50 YARD LINE

6 BY

GALE SAYERS



STATISTICS OF THE GAME

	Bears	49ers
First Downs	21	19
Rushing yardage	183	58
Passing yardage	401	272
Passes	17-33	23-44
Interceptions by	2	0
Punts	3-33	6-49
Fumbles lost	0	0
Yards penalized	30	14

CHICAGO, Dec. 12 (AP) -- Gale Sayers scored six touchdowns today, raising his season total to 21 -- a National Football League record -- as the Chicago Bears routed the San Francisco 49ers, 61-20.

Sayers established a Bear scoring record for one game and also matched the single game N.F.L. mark for touchdowns set by Ernie Nevers in 1929 and matched by Dub Jones in 1951.

Sayers's season total bettered the league record of 20 by Lenny Moore of the Baltimore Colts and matched this year by Jimmy Brown of the Cleveland Browns.

The triumph, avenging an opening game 52-24 defeat at San Francisco, kept alive the Bears' chances of sharing the Western Conference title. They now have a 9-4 won-lost mark.

The remarkable rookie from Kansas scored in the first quarter, taking a screen pass from Rudy Bukich and running 80 yards.

In the second period, Sayers scored on runs of 21 and 7 yards.

Sayers cut through tackle and raced 50 yards in the third period. Later in this quarter, he dived over from the 1. His final touchdown, in the fourth quarter, came on a punt return of 85 yards.

Chicago Bears 13 14 13 21-61
San Francisco 49ers. 0 13 0 7-20

Chi-Sayers, 80, pass from Bukich (pass failed).

Chi-Ditka, 29, pass from Bukich (Leclerc, kick).

S.F.-Parks, 9, pass from Brodie (Davis kick).

Chi-Sayers, 21, (Leclerc kick)
S.F.-Grow, 15, pass from Brodie (kick failed).

Chi-Sayers, 7, (Leclerc kick)
Chi-Sayers, 50, (Leclerc kick)

Chi-Sayers, 1, (run failed)
S.F.-Kopay, 2, (Davis kick)

Chi-Jones, 8, pass from Bukich (Leclerc kick)

Chi-Sayers, 85, punt return (Leclerc kick)

Chi-Arnett, 2, run (Leclerc kick)
Attendance - 46,278.

The six touchdowns I saw Gale Sayers score is the greatest feat I have ever witnessed. Old Wrigley Field was cold and wet that Sunday afternoon in December of 1965, but Sayers was probably the best mudder in the history of the N.F.L. The 49ers chased him all over the field, but he had a great knack of knowing just when to cut back. It was as if he had eyes in the back of his head.

When he scored the fourth touchdown, we all started searching the record book to see when was the last time anyone had done that. After the sixth touchdown, the place just went up for grabs.

Believe it or not, he could have scored a seventh touchdown. Jon Arnett zipped over on a short plunge for the last TD, and I believe Sayers was on the field at the time.

Donald Mankin, P.F.R.A.

The Research Notebook

By Bob Carroll

OK One of the hardest things for any researcher is to organize the mountain of information he collects in such a way that he can find a fact without tearing through several hundred odd-sized slips of paper. I've found that 5" x 8" index cards (slightly reduced here) are handy for team information. They are easy to file, convenient to carry to the library, and excellent for comparisons.

Everyone has his own system. Mine has been adapted from those of David Neft, John Hogrogian, Joel Bussert and several others. I make all my notes in pen (using two kinds -- a felt tip and a fine point -- to differentiate between league and non-league games) and "erase" with correction fluid. This makes for easy xeroxing.

A word of caution. Be prepared to spend a lot of boring hours drawing line to prepare cards. I finally got tired of that and had some ready-mades printed.

1925 NEW YORK GIANTS				OWNER: Timothy MARA COACH: ROBERT FOLWELL		MGR. MARA	
DAY	DATE	OPPONENT	SC	OPP	AT	STADIUM	ATT. SCORING
SUN	0-4	NEW BRITAIN	26	0	A		10,000 TD-McBRIDE, THORPE, HAINES, JAPPE / XP-
SUN	0-11	PROVIDENCE STEAMROLLER	0	14	A	CYCLEDROME	8,000 / MM
SAT	0-17	FRANKFORD YELLOWJACKETS	3	5	A	FRANKFORD STAD.	15,000 FG-BRENNAN
SUN	0-18	FRANKFORD YELLOWJACKETS	0	14	H	POLO GROUNDS	27,000 / MM
SUN	0-25	BUFFALO BISONS - RAIN					
SUN	N-1	CLEVELAND BULLDOGS	19	0	H	POLO GROUNDS	18,000 TD-HAINES 2, WILLIAMS / XP-HENDRIAN
TUE	N-3	BUFFALO BISONS	7	0	H	POLO GROUNDS	20,000 TD-McBRIDE / XP-McBRIDE
SUN	N-8	COLUMBUS TIGERS	19	0	H	POLO GROUNDS	6,000 TD-HENDRIAN, ROONEY, ALEXANDER / XP-McBRIDE
WED	N-11	ROCHESTER JEFFERSONS	13	0	H	POLO GROUNDS	10,000 TD-BOMAR / XP-McBRIDE / FG-HENDRIAN 2
SUN	N-15	PROVIDENCE STEAMROLLER	13	12	H	POLO GROUNDS	20,000 TD-BOMAR, McBRIDE / XP-McBRIDE
SUN	N-22	KANSAS CITY COWBOYS	9	3	H	POLO GROUNDS	30,000 TD-HAINES / FG-HENDRIAN
THU	N-26	STAPLETONS	7	0	A	THOMPSON STAD.	10,000 TD-ROONEY / XP-McBRIDE
SUN	N-29	DAYTON TRIANGLES	23	0	H	POLO GROUNDS	18,000 TD-BOMAR, HENDRIAN, WHITE / XP-McBRIDE 2 FG-McBRIDE
SUN	D-6	CHICAGO BEARS	7	19	H	POLO GROUNDS	65,000 TD-WHITE / XP-McBRIDE
SUN	0-13	CHICAGO BEARS	9	0	A	WRIGHT FIELD	18,000 TD-WHITE R+1 / FG-McBRIDE 40
LEAGUE			8-4-0	.667	122	67	4TH NFL
ALL-GAMES			10-4-0	.714	155	67	

THE BLANKS
INDICATE MOR
INFO NEEDED

— THE WIGGY
LINE MEANS
"NO POINTS"
RATHER THAN
"NO INFO."

ATTENDANCE
FIGURES ARE
NOT TO BE
TRUSTED / PROB
LOWER.

STAPLETONS
WERE NOT IN
LEAGUE IN
1925

— FOR THOSE
WHO LIKE
DETAILS: NHTI
TD CAME ON A
ONE YARD RUN
MCBRIDE'S FG
WAS A 40. YARD

"4R" = YEAR IN LEAGUE, NOT NO. OF YEARS PRO.

PLENTY OF NO
ROOM ON BAG

OBVIOUSLY, IT
HELPS TO BE
ABLE TO PRINT
SMALL —
BEST WISHES !

[illegible]

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HELPS TO BE
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SMALL —
BEST WISHES !

ABOUT PFRA:

The Professional Football Researchers Association was founded as a non-profit organization on June 22, 1979, at Canton, Ohio. The purpose of the association is to foster the study of professional football as a significant social and athletic institution. It further hopes to establish an accurate historical account of professional football and to disseminate research information.

Membership in P.F.R.A. is open to anyone with a sincere interest in the history of professional football or related subjects. Members receive: twelve issues of The Coffin Corner, the official newsletter of the P.F.R.A.; the opportunity to submit material to be considered for publication in the newsletter; an end of year Directory of Membership; a specially prepared association publication to be offered at the end of the year at a membership discount; and a P.F.R.A. Membership Card.

To join, write to P.F.R.A./ 218 Wise St., N.E./ N. Canton, O./ 44720.

To help defray operational expenses of the association, reasonable dues of \$15 per year have been set.

The Coffin Corner
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