The University of Iowa, in Iowa City, Iowa is issuing this Request for Qualifications (RFQ) from artists and artist teams to submit their qualifications for the commission of artwork for permanent installation at the new Kinnick Stadium that is currently in construction and slated to be completed in the Fall of 2019. This is in fulfillment of Iowa Code (Iowa Code 304A, sections 8-14).

ART BUDGET
The budget for the resulting commission will be approximately $425,000. This includes all associated costs of design, fabrication, shipment, installation/integration and display.

ELIGIBILITY
This RFQ is open to all professional artists or artist teams.

PROJECT GOALS
The goal for this work is to create an approximate 14’ x 6.5’ representational bronze relief to recognize Duke Slater, one of the greatest football players in our history.

Fred “Duke” Slater, a native of Clinton, Iowa, was a seven-time letterman at the University of Iowa, competing in football and track from 1918-21. He was a three-time first team All-Big Ten selection for football while also being recognized as an all-American in track and field. In 1951, he became the first African-American player inducted into the inaugural College Football Hall of Fame.

After his career at Iowa, he went on to become the first African-American lineman in NFL history and was the only African-American NFL player in the 1927 season.

In 1928, Slater earned his law degree from the University of Iowa and later became the African-American member of the Chicago Superior Court, then the highest court in the city.

For this piece, the image we have selected is one of the most iconic photographs in the history of Iowa football. It depicts a helmetless Duke Slater blocking the entire left side of the Notre Dame line in a game the Hawkeyes defeated the Fighting Irish 10-7 and snapped a 20-game Notre Dame winning streak. The photo also features fullback Gordon Locke carrying the ball, Aubrey Devine watching from the backfield and Lester Belding standing to the left. Locke and Devine are members of the College Football Hall of Fame and Belding was the first University of Iowa football player to be recognized as an all-American.
The location of this work will complement the north end of the stadium where a 14-foot bronze statue of Nile Kinnick is located in front of the stadium and a 9-by-16-foot bronze relief depicting Kinnick's 1939 game-winning touchdown run against Notre Dame is located on the wall inside the stadium. Kinnick Stadium, was named after Nile Kinnick in 1972. Kinnick, the 1939 Heisman Trophy winner and the only Heisman winner in university history, was known for his citizenship and academic and athletic leadership.

PROJECTED TIMELINE (Approximate)

<table>
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<tr>
<td>Qualifications Submission Deadline</td>
<td>August 10, 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selection of Finalists</td>
<td>September 7, 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design(s) and Details Due</td>
<td>November 2, 2018</td>
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<tr>
<td>Selection/Notification of Finalist</td>
<td>November 16, 2018</td>
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<td>Construction Completion/Installation of Art Work</td>
<td>June 28, 2019</td>
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SITE SPECIFICATIONS

See attachments for artwork location and building design and constraints, as well as referenced photo and existing area art.

ARTIST SELECTION PROCESS

The artist(s) selection will be based on:

- Success translating/expressing the concept/goals through their work.
- Relevance of the artist’s work to the educational mission of the University of Iowa
- The durability of previous artwork relative to the environment, including theft and vandalism
- Ability of the artist to meet deadlines demonstrated by references from previous projects
- Demonstrated working relationship with a professional foundry, specifically:
  - Identifying the foundry at which the work will be cast
  - Experience working with this foundry
  - Projects completed by this foundry
- Expression of vision, expressed in the cover letter
- Experience and accomplishments: Eligible artists must have attained a level of expertise and recognition in their medium, as demonstrated by:
  - Works included in private, public, corporate or museum collections;
  - Receipt of awards, grants or fellowships;
  - Completion of public commissions on a similar scale
  - Participation in exhibitions at major museums or galleries.

FINALISTS

Up to four artists (or teams of artists) will be selected to prepare conceptual designs for this project. A stipend of $2,000 will be provided to finalists upon submission of complete proposals. The art selection committee, comprised of university faculty and staff and members of the public, will select the winning proposal, but reserves the right not to select any proposal.
APPLICATION CHECKLIST
To be considered for this project, please submit one copy each of the following items:

- Professional resume
- Brief letter of interest (not to exceed one page), describing your interest in the project and general vision or plan for relating the artwork to the educational mission of the University of Iowa. Explain any relevant details to your involvement, such as your process, medium and method by which you create your work.
- Ten (10) digital samples that accurately represent your work, not to exceed 10MB, along with annotated image list.
- Names and contact information for three professional references

SUBMISSION INSTRUCTIONS
Please submit all application materials electronically to artinstatebuildings@uiowa.edu.

QUESTIONS
For specific questions about this project, contact Shawn Albaugh Kleppe at artinstatebuildings@uiowa.edu.
Duke Slater

Frederick Wayman "Duke" Slater (December 9, 1898 – August 14, 1966) was an American football player and one of the great black players of the 1920s. Slater played for the University of Iowa in college and played professionally for ten years. He is enshrined in the College Football Hall of Fame.

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College career
Professional career
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Biography

Background

Slater was born in Illinois in 1898, the son of George Slater, a Methodist minister. Slater had four sisters and a brother, and their mother died when Slater was 11 years old; Fred's father remarried two years later. As a boy, Slater somehow picked up the name of the family dog, Duke, as a personal nickname. When Slater was 13 years old, the family moved after his father became pastor of the Methodist church in Clinton, Iowa.

Slater's father forbade him to go out for football at Clinton High School because he didn't want Slater injured in the rough sport. Slater did so anyway, but his father discovered it when he saw his wife sewing up the rips in the ragged uniform that had been issued to Slater. Brokenhearted, Slater went on a hunger strike for several days. Finally, his father acquiesced on the condition that Slater must be careful to avoid injury. As a result, Slater was always careful to never complain or let anyone see his injuries.[1]

Every player needed to provide their own shoes and helmet. Since Slater's father could not afford both, Slater decided he needed shoes more. He played every game at Clinton High without a helmet. Meanwhile, Slater's feet were so big, his shoes had to be special ordered from Chicago.[1] Slater played well for Clinton High, leading them to the Iowa State Championship game in 1914. The title game against West Des Moines High School ended in a 13–13 tie. West Des Moines was led by Aubrey Devine, Slater's teammate at Iowa.

College career

When Slater arrived at Iowa in 1918, eligibility rules had been suspended due to World War I. Therefore, Slater was able to play and letter at Iowa as a freshman. He was selected to the all-Iowa team as a freshman by the Des Moines Register. As a sophomore in 1919, Slater was an unanimous first team All-Big Ten selection and a second team All-American.

Slater was again an unanimous first team All-Big Ten selection in 1920. In his senior year in 1921, Slater led Iowa to a perfect 7–0 record and its first Big Ten title in 21 years. Slater helped Iowa defeat Notre Dame, 10–7, to snap a 20-game winning streak for coach Knute Rockne's Irish. One of the greatest photographs in the history of Iowa football is from that game, depicting a helmetless Slater clearing a hole for teammate Gordon Locke by blocking three Notre Dame defenders.

Sportswriter Walter Eckersall said, "Slater is so powerful that one man cannot handle him and opposing elevens have found it necessary to send two men against him every time a play was sent off his side of the line."[2] Fritz Crisler said, "Duke Slater was the best tackle I ever played against. I tried to block him throughout my college career but never once did I impede his progress to the ball carrier."[3] Slater's Iowa teams had a combined record of 23–6–1. Slater was not only named first team All-Big Ten for the third consecutive year in 1921; he was also a first-team All-American, making him the first black All-American at Iowa.[4]

Slater also earned three varsity letters for the Iowa track team, throwing the shot and discus.

Professional career

After graduating from Iowa, Slater played ten years of professional football. He played two games with the Milwaukee Badgers in 1922 and had a four-year career with the Rock Island Independents. Slater played 43 games for Rock Island from 1922 to 1926, seeing action for all 60 minutes of every game played by the team in these years.[5]
The American Football League, of which Rock Island was a part, folded in 1926 and the Independents were reduced to semi-professional status in the aftermath. Slater then signed a contract with the Chicago Cardinals of the National Football League, becoming one of five black players in the league.

Not only was Slater the first African-American lineman in NFL history, he was also one of the most outstanding linemen of his era. A movement began at that time among the ownership of the league to follow the racist example of professional baseball, however, and in 1927 every African-American player was out of the league, with the sole exception of Duke Slater. The color ban faced by Slater and other black players was not ironclad, however, and four other African-American players managed to draw salaries in the NFL during short careers interspersed from 1928 through 1933. Slater was once again the only black player in the league in 1929.

In 1928, he encouraged the Cardinals to sign Harold Bradley Sr., who became the second black lineman in NFL history. Slater and Bradley played alongside each other during the first two games of the 1928 season.

On November 28, 1929, Slater participated in an NFL record as a lineman in front of Ernie Nevers in a game in which he scored six rushing touchdowns in a 40-6 victory over the Chicago Bears. Slater played all 60 minutes of the contest, alternating between the offensive and defensive lines as well as participating on special teams.

By the time of his retirement in 1931, Slater had achieved All-Pro status a total of six times. During his NFL career Slater never missed a game because of injury, starting in a total of 96 of the 99 games he played between the AFL and NFL.

Coaching career

In 1934, the NFL again tightened its color ban prohibiting the participation of black players. Although by this time retired as a player, Slater was instrumental in the movement to assemble all-star teams of African-American players. Slater served as head coach of the Chicago Negro All-Stars in 1933, losing both of the known contests played by the team by a combined score of 37-0.

Slater returned to coaching black semi-professional teams later in the decade, heading the Chicago Brown Bombers in 1937, the Chicago Comets in 1939, and the Chicago Panthers in 1940, amassing a career semi-pro coaching record of 10-9-1 for games with known results. Slater was also assistant coach for a 1938 exhibition of the Chicago Negro All-Stars against the Chicago Bears, a game won by the Bears by a score of 51-0.

Years after football

He returned to Iowa in the off-seasons and earned his law degree in 1928. Slater practiced law while playing his final few years of professional football. After termination of his football career, he moved to Chicago and became an assistant district attorney. In 1948, Slater became the second African-American elected as a judge in Chicago when he won election to the city's Municipal Court. In 1960, Slater became the first black member of the Chicago Superior Court, then the highest court in the city. He moved to the Circuit Court of Cook County in 1964, following that institution's formation.

Duke Slater continued to play a prominent role with the Hawkeye football team after retirement. He attended numerous Iowa games, often accompanied by Ozzie Simmons, Slater, the hero of Iowa's 1921 upset of Notre Dame, watched with tears in his eyes from the sidelines as Nile Kinnick crashed across the goal line for Iowa's only score in a 7–6 upset of Notre Dame in 1939. He was also on the field and in the locker room to congratulate Alex Karras and the rest of the Iowa team after they defeated Ohio State to clinch the Big Ten title in 1956.

Slater died at age 67 of stomach cancer; he had no children.

Honors

Slater was one of just five football players inducted into the Iowa Sports Hall of Fame in the Hall's inaugural year in 1951, joining Nile Kinnick, Aubrey Devine, Jay Berwanger, and Elmer Layden.

Duke Slater is one of two Iowa players who was elected to the College Football Hall of Fame in its inaugural year of 1951 (Nile Kinnick was the other). In the 1960s, before Iowa Stadium had been renamed after Nile Kinnick, some suggested that Iowa should name the stadium after Slater. Instead, the University of Iowa named a residence hall after Duke. Slater Hall in Iowa City bears Duke’s name; it is the only residence hall at Iowa named after a former athlete.

Slater was a finalist for election to the Professional Football Hall of Fame in 1970 and 1971, but he failed to gain sufficient votes for election and his candidacy, fell by the wayside as the generation who remembered him as a player grew old and died. In 2004, he was named to the Professional Football Researchers Association Hall of Very Good in the association's second HOG class and his candidacy for induction into the Professional Football Hall of Fame is one of four candidacies that the PRFA officially supports.

In 1989, Iowa fans selected an all-time University of Iowa football team during the 100th anniversary celebration of Iowa football, and Slater was selected as an offensive tackle. Slater is also a member of the National Intercollegiate All-American Football Players Honor Roll of The Pigskin Club of Washington, D.C.

Footnotes

3. 75 Years With The Fighting Hawkeyes, by Bert McCrane & Dick Lamb, Page 73 (ASIN: B0007E01F8)
5. Rozendaal, “Remembering Duke Slater”, pg. 5.
External links

- Duke Slater (http://www.footballfoundation.org/Programs/CollegeFootballHallofFame/SearchDetail.aspx?id=20076) at the College Football Hall of Fame
- Duke Slater (https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/37072740) at Find a Grave


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Aubrey Devine

Aubrey Alvin "Aub" Devine (November 21, 1897 – December 15, 1981) was an American football and basketball player, coach, and lawyer. He was the quarterback for the University of Iowa Hawkeyes football team from 1919 to 1921. He was selected as a first-team All-Big Ten Conference player all three years at Iowa and was the consensus All-American quarterback in 1921. Devine served as the head basketball coach at the University of Denver for two seasons, from 1923 to 1925. He later worked as an assistant football coach under Howard Jones at the University of Southern California (USC). Devine was inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame as a player in 1973.

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Early years

Devine was born in 1897 in Des Moines, Iowa. His father, William Samuel Devine, was an Iowa native, and his mother, Elizabeth Victoria Foreman, was a Missouri native. At the time of the 1900 United States Census, Devine's father was employed as a teamster living in Des Moines, and Aubrey was the youngest among the nine children of William and Elizabeth. By 1910, Devine's family had moved to New Hope Township in Union County, Iowa, where his father was employed as a farmer. The family later returned to Des Moines where Devine's father again worked as a teamster.

Devine attended West High School in Des Moines, where he and older brother Glenn were tenors in the glee club. He and brother, Glenn, also played for the school's football, basketball and track teams. In track, Devine was a hurdler, weights man, and pole vaulter. The Devine brothers led the West High School football team to an undefeated championship season in 1916. Devine's education was interrupted in 1917 by "farm" service during World War I. He also served in the United States Marine Corps for a year during the war.

University of Iowa

Devine and his brother, Glenn, enrolled at Drake University in Des Moines in January 1919. They then transferred to the University of Iowa after one week at Drake.

1919 season

The Devine brothers became starters on the 1919 Iowa Hawkeyes football team with Aubrey at left halfback and Glenn at right halfback, becoming known for his "deceptive speed" and his ability to pass with precision while running. Brother Glenn was credited with helping pave the way for Aubrey with his blocking. Aubrey also played defensive back, punter, kicker, punt returner, and kick returner. He was considered a triple-threat man who AP sports editor Harry Grayson described as follows:

Aubrey A. Devine did everything superlatively. Iowa's first All-American ran, passed, punted for distance, was adept at quick-kicking, an accurate place-kicker, and his drop-kick snapped a Notre Dame winning streak in 1921.

Following an injury to Iowa's quarterback, Devine moved from halfback to quarterback in the third game of the 1919 season against the Minnesota Golden Gophers. Iowa had never defeated the Golden Gophers in a game played in Minnesota, but Devine led the Hawkeyes to a 9–6 victory at Northrop Field in Minneapolis. He ran for a touchdown in the first half and kicked the game-winning, 27-yard field goal with second remaining in the game. Iowa won four of its last five games in 1919, with Devine accounting for all of Iowa's points in victories over Northwestern and Iowa State. At the end of the 1919 season, Devine was selected as the first-team quarterback on several All-Big Ten Conference and All-Western teams.

1920 season

Aubrey Devine

Sport(s) Football, basketball, track and field

Biographical details

Born November 21, 1897 Des Moines, Iowa

Died December 15, 1981 (aged 84) San Diego, California

Playing career

Football 1919–1921 Iowa

Basketball 1919–1922 Iowa

Track and field 1919–1922 Iowa

Position(s) Quarterback

Coaching career (HC unless noted)

Football 1923–1924 Denver (backfield)

1925–1936 USC (assistant)

Basketball 1923–1925 Denver

College Basketball Hall of Fame

Awards

Football Consensus All-American (1921)

3x First-team All-Big Ten Conference (1919–1921)

All-Time Hawkeye Team

Iowa Sports Hall of Fame

College Football Hall of Fame

Inducted in 1973 (profile [http://www.footballfoundation.org/])

References

External links

Additional sources
Devine led the 1920 Iowa football team to a 5–2 record and led the Big Ten Conference in scoring. Devine was teamed up with Gordon Locke, a fullback who powered the ball into the line, while Devine used his speed to run the ball to the outside.[9] In the 1920 season opener, Devine scored Iowa's first touchdown and then threw a game-winning pass as Iowa defeated Indiana, 14–7. Devine and Locke each scored two touchdowns as Iowa defeated Minnesota, 28–7, for the third consecutive year. It was the first time that Minnesota had been defeated three years in a row by a single opponent.

In the last game of the 1920 season, Devine passed for a touchdown, rushed for a touchdown, and intercepted three passes in a victory over Iowa State. Devine led the Big Ten in scoring in 1920 and was again selected as the first-team quarterback on several All-Big Ten and All-Western football teams.[10]

1921 season

Devine was the team captain and starting quarterback of the undefeated 1921 Iowa football team. In the second game of the season, Iowa faced Notre Dame, coached by Knute Rockne. It was Iowa's first meeting with Notre Dame. Notre Dame's captain was Eddie Anderson, who later served as head football coach at Iowa for eight seasons between 1939 and 1949. The Irish had not lost a game since 1918, a span of 20 straight wins. Devine kicked the game-winning field goal as Iowa pulled a 10–7 upset.

On October 29, 1921, Devine accounted for all of Iowa's points in a 13–6 win over Purdue. He threw a touchdown pass to Lester Belding in the second quarter and then kicked the extra point. He then returned a punt 30 yards "through the entire Purdue team" for the second touchdown, but missed the extra point.[12] Clark Shaughnessy called Devine's punt return at Purdue "one of the 12 greatest individual plays in the history of football"[13] But Iowa's next game against Minnesota would be Devine's signature game.

Devine accounted for 464 total yards and six touchdowns as Iowa defeated Minnesota, 41–7. The 41 points were the most ever scored against Minnesota in a game and remained so the first 60 years of their program's history. Devine passed for two touchdowns, rushed for four touchdowns, and kicked five extra points. He rushed for 162 yards, passed for 122 yards, and had 200 return yards on kicks, punts, and interceptions. Minnesota coach Henry L. Williams called Devine "the greatest player who ever stepped on our field,"[14] and "the greatest back field player the country has ever known."[15]

The next week against Indiana, Devine rushed for 183 yards and four more touchdowns and passed for 102 yards before leaving the game in the third quarter. Devine scored 57 points in consecutive weeks.

In his final college football game, Devine led Iowa to a 14–0 win over Northwestern. Four minutes into the game, Devine threw a pass to his brother Glenn, who ran for a touchdown and a 35-yard gain. Devine also kicked both of Iowa's extra points.[16] The victory over Northwestern capped a 7–0 final record, and secured Iowa's first Big Ten title in 20 years.[8]

Devine led the conference in scoring for the second time and was named first team All-Big Ten for the third straight year. He was a consensus first team All-American in 1921, the second in school history, following Belding in 1919. Devine's 895 yards rushing in 1921 is still an Iowa season record for a quarterback, and he led Iowa in rushing, passing, and scoring each of his three years in uniform.[17]

Other sports and honors

In addition to playing football, Devine competed for Iowa in basketball and track. He earned nine varsity letters at Iowa, three each in football, basketball and track. He also won the Big Ten Medal for excellence in athletics and academics. He was inducted into the Iowa Sports Hall of Fame in the Hall's inaugural year in 1951, joining Nile Kinnick, Duke Slater, Jay Berwanger, and Elmer Layden.

In 1989, Iowa fans selected an all-time Iowa Hawkeyes football team during the 100th anniversary celebration of Iowa football. While Chuck Long was chosen as the all-time quarterback, Devine was named to the all-time offensive team as a halfback.[19] In 1999, Sports Illustrated selected Aubrey Devine as the 15th greatest sports figure in the history of the state of Iowa.[20]

Coaching and later years

After graduation, Devine coached basketball in 1924 and 1925 at the University of Denver.

Devine was an assistant coach from 1925 to 1936 for the University of Southern California Trojans football team under Howard Jones. He began as the backfield coach and in 1926 took over as the coach of USC's freshman football team.[21]

Devine left coaching for law school and became an attorney for the United States Department of Veterans Affairs. He retired in California and lived to be 84 years old.

References


5. 1917 yearbook ("Titlar Annual") for West High School, Des Moines, Iowa, p. 98.


17. 75 Years With The Fighting Hawkeyes, by Bert McCrane & Dick Lamb, Page 70 (ASIN: B0007E01F8)


Additional sources

- University of Iowa Football, by Chuck Bright (ISBN 0-87397-233-3)

External links

- Aubrey Devine (http://www.footballfoundation.org/Programs/CollegeFootballHallofFame/SearchDetail.aspx?id=20074) at the College Football Hall of Fame


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Gordon Locke

Gordon C. Locke (August 3, 1898 – November 9, 1969) was an American football player and coach. He played college football at the University of Iowa, where he was a two-time All-American. Locke served as the head football coach at Western Reserve University—now a part of Case Western Reserve University—from 1926 to 1930, compiling a record of 15–20–1. He was inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame as a player in 1960.

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Early life and playing career

Locke was born in Denison, Iowa. He enrolled at University of Iowa in 1919 and played for the Hawkeye football team from 1920 to 1922. Locke, a fullback and defensive back, was the power back for the Hawkeyes while quarterback Aubrey Devine, used speed to rush to the outside. In Locke’s sophomore season in 1920, Iowa started the year with a 2–2 record. Locke did not lose another game as Hawkeye.

Locke and Devine each scored two touchdowns as Iowa defeated Minnesota in 1920, 28–7. It was Iowa’s third straight win over the Gophers and the first time that Minnesota had been defeated three years in a row by a single opponent.

The following year in 1921, Iowa faced Notre Dame, coached by Knute Rockne, in the second game of the season. It was Iowa’s first meeting with Notre Dame. The Irish had not lost a game since 1918, a span of 20 straight wins. Locke helped move Iowa to Notre Dame’s two-yard line, where it was fourth down. Duke Slater missed a rare block, and Locke was met by Notre Dame lineman Heartley Anderson. Locke powered Anderson over the goal line for Iowa’s only touchdown of the game. Locke’s touchdown coupled with a Devine field goal gave Iowa the 10–7 upset.

Locke’s next game was his best of the 1921 season. He carried the ball 37 times and gained a school-record 202 yards rushing in a 14–2 victory over Illinois. Locke scored both Iowa touchdowns. However, he was soon hospitalized with stomach problems, which hampered his effectiveness the rest of the year. Still, Locke finished the 1921 season with over 700 rushing yards and finished second in the Big Ten Conference scoring race to teammate, Aubrey Devine. Iowa posted a perfect 7–0 record in 1921 and won its first Big Ten title in 21 years. Locke was a consensus first team All-Big Ten selection and a first team All-American in 1921.

1922 season

Aubrey Devine, his brother Glenn, Lester Belding, and Duke Slater all graduated after the 1921 season. Locke returned to the defending Big Ten champions and was named the team captain of the 1922 Hawkeyes squad.

Locke did not score a point in Iowa’s most impressive win of the year. Iowa traveled east to play Yale, who had never lost to a team from the “West”. The Hawkeyes defeated the Bulldogs, 6–0, on a touchdown run by Leland Parkin, who succeeded Devine at quarterback. Iowa’s victory made headlines from coast to coast. So significant and important was the win over Yale that the Sunday Chicago Tribune bannered the front page of its general news sections with “IOWA ELEVEN SMASHES YALE.”[4]

Weary from the long train ride back to Iowa City, Iowa survived a contest with Illinois, winning 8–7. Locke scored Iowa’s only touchdown in the game. The following week, he scored two touchdowns as Iowa handed Purdue a 56–0 loss, still the largest defeat in Purdue history. Locke then scored three touchdowns in the first half as Iowa defeated Minnesota for the fifth consecutive time, 28–14.

In Iowa’s first-ever meeting with Ohio State, Locke rushed for 126 yards and returned three kicks for 91 yards as Iowa defeated the Buckeyes in Columbus, 12–9. He also scored both of Iowa’s touchdowns. In Locke’s final collegiate game against Northwestern, he scored four touchdowns for the third time in his career, leading Iowa to a 37–3 victory. The win clinched another Big Ten title and another undefeated 7–0 record for the Hawkeyes. It is the only time in school history that the Hawkeyes have won consecutive conference titles.

Position(s) Football

Biographical details

Born August 3, 1898
Denison, Iowa

Died November 9, 1969
Aged 71
Washington, D.C.

Playing career

1920–1922 Iowa

Position(s) Fullback

Coaching career (HC unless noted)
1926–1930 Western Reserve

Administrative career (AD unless noted)
1929–1931 Western Reserve

Head coaching record

Overall 15–20–1

Accomplishments and honors

Awards
All-American, 1921
All-American, 1922

College Football Hall of Fame
Inducted in 1960 (profile [footbalfoundation.org/Programs/CollegeFootballHallofFame/SearchDetail.aspx?id=20075])

Notes

Head coaching record

External links

Further reading

References

External links

College Football Hall of Fame

Inducted in 1960 (profile [footbalfoundation.org/Programs/CollegeFootballHallofFame/SearchDetail.aspx?id=20075])
With Devine gone, Locke not only led Iowa in scoring with 96 points, but the 72 points scored by Locke in Big Ten play in 1922 was a conference record that stood for 21 years. Locke was not only a first team All-Big Ten selection, he was also a consensus first team All-American, the third at Iowa after his former teammates Belding and Devine.

Locke had over 400 carries in his career. Iowa had a 19–2 record in his three years with the Hawks and were on a 17-game winning streak when he graduated. The streak was snapped at 20 games in 1923, the longest winning streak in school history. Locke played for the only two undefeated and untied teams in Iowa history (1921 and 1922), and he was a first team All-American both seasons.

Locke was also an accomplished student, earning the Big Ten Medal for scholastic and athletic achievement his senior year. He also attended law school at the University of Iowa College of Law, graduating in the top three of his law school class.

Coaching career and legal practice

Locke served as an assistant football coach at Iowa briefly, then moved on to Cleveland, Ohio, where he was associated with a prominent law firm. He coached football at Western Reserve University in Cleveland from 1926 to 1930, compiling a 15–20–1 record, and he later served as general assistant law director for the city of Cleveland. Later, he worked in Washington, D.C. as general counsel for the Committee for Oil Pipe Lines.[2]

Death and honors

Locke died in Washington, D.C. at the age of 71. He was inducted into the Iowa Sports Hall of Fame in 1958 and the College Football Hall of Fame in 1960. In 1989, Iowa fans selected all-time Hawkeyes football team during the 100th anniversary celebration of Iowa football, and Locke was selected to the defensive backfield. In 1999, Sports Illustrated selected Gordon Locke as the 20th greatest sports figure in the history of the state of Iowa.[3]

Head coaching record

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<td><strong>15–20–1</strong></td>
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Notes

1. Locke coached only the first three games of the season. Jack C. Davis coached the next four, and Ray G. Dauber coached the season finale.[4]

References

1. 75 Years With The Fighting Hawkeyes, by Bert McCrane & Dick Lamb, Page 75 (ASIN: B0007E01F8)
2. Locke's Register Hall of Fame Bio [http://desmoinesregister.com/sports/extra/hall/locke.html]

Further reading


External links

- Gordon Locke [http://www.footballfoundation.org/Programs/CollegeFootballHallofFame/SearchDetail.aspx?id=20075] at the College Football Hall of Fame
- Gordon Locke [https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/54528072] at Find a Grave

This page was last edited on 27 March 2018, at 05:54.
Good afternoon, Shawn & Steve.

The attached drawing illustrates the dimensions of the alcove that the contractor will be able to provide for the relief sculpture.

It will be 14’-0” wide by 6’-5” tall by 1’-1” deep:

- 14’-0” is very close to the width of the skywalk above, while matching brick coursing dimensions.
- The 6’-5” height allows for a 16” curb under the sculpture to protect it from salt, etc. We envision this curb clad in a dark material – maybe granite like the base of the Nile Kinnick sculpture in the south plaza.
- Both of these dimensions could be reduced slightly by a border and/or perimeter lighting if desired (hence the elevation showing a 6’-1 3/8” tall sculpture)
- The alcove will be 13-inches deep, but note that portions of the sculpture itself can project up to 4” beyond the face of the wall as long as those elements are more than 27” above the sidewalk. So elements of the sculpture can be up to 17-inches in depth.

The contractor is just about ready to start framing the wall in this area, so we’ll get the required modifications for their construction issued right away. Let us know if you have any questions.

Thanks,
Bill

Bill Hoefer | AIA LEED AP
Architect

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