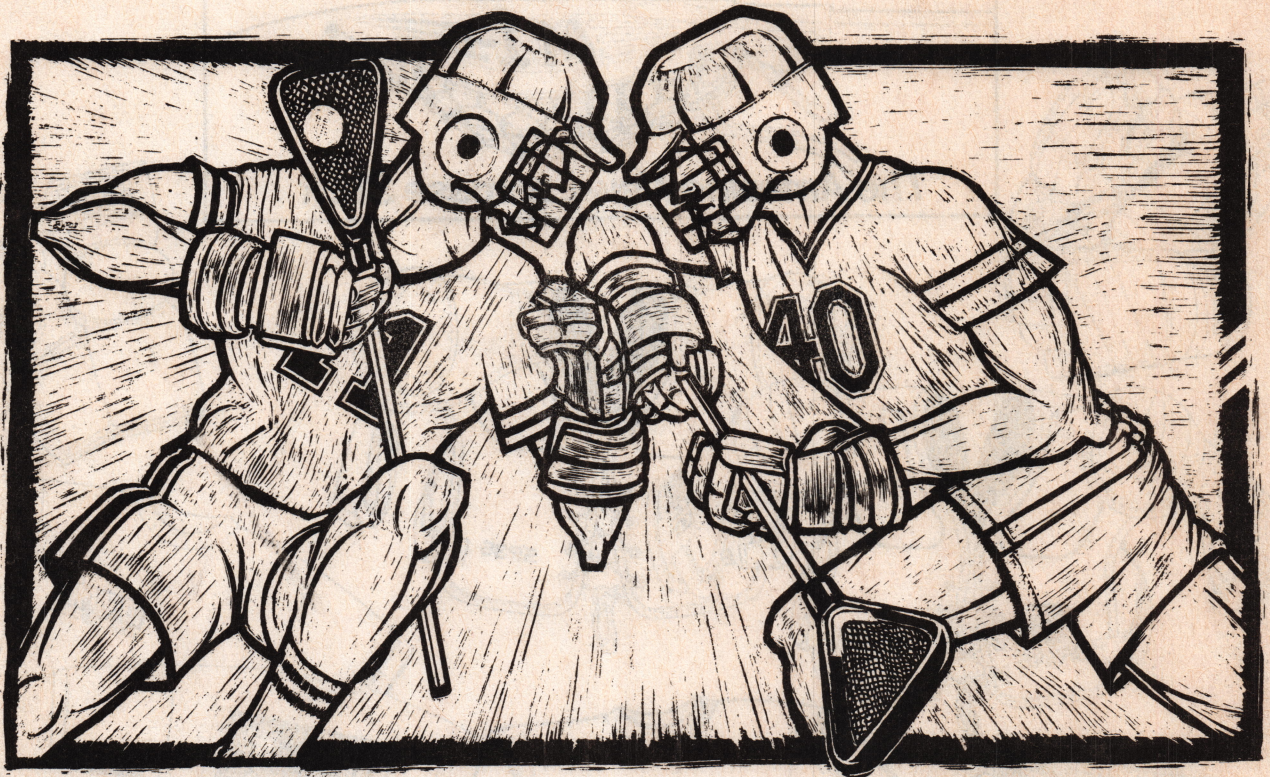


# THE 3<sup>RD</sup> ANNUAL TEXAS HIGH SCHOOL STATE CHAMPIONSHIP OF LACROSSE



Saturday, May 11<sup>th</sup>, 1991

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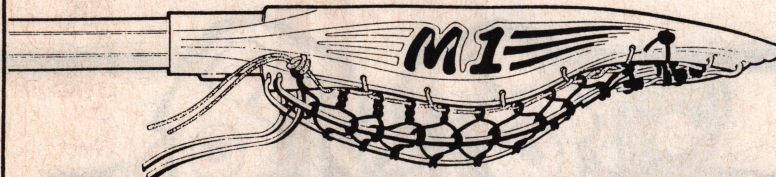
Texas High School All-Star Game: 12:00      State Championship Game: 3:00pm

Presented by the Central Texas Chapter of the National Lacrosse Foundation and sponsored by Friends of Texas Lacrosse. All proceeds will be used to further the growth of lacrosse throughout Texas.

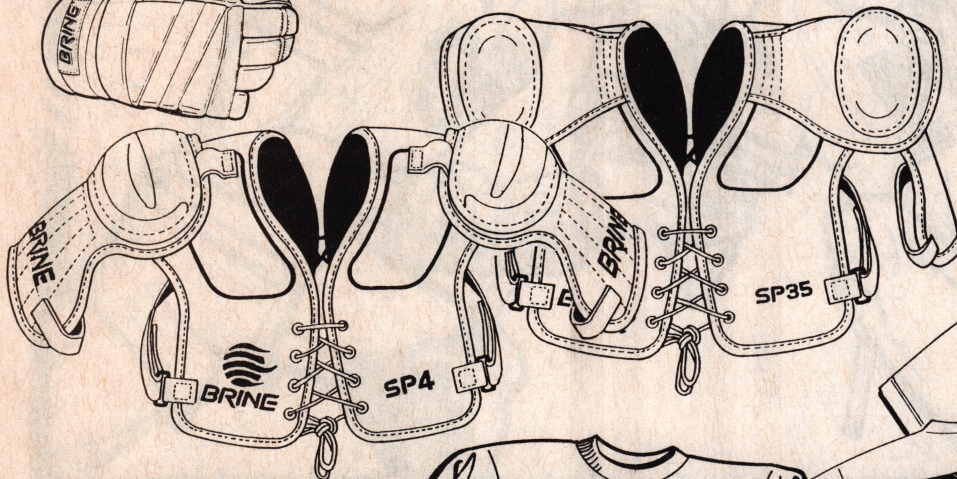
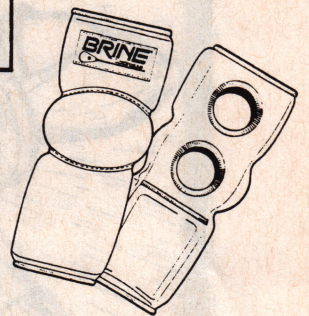
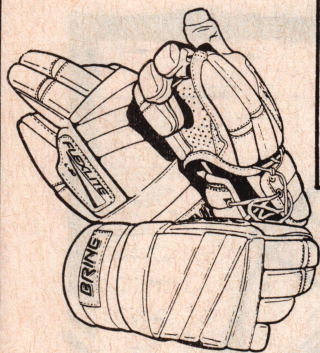


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# The Clash of '91

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Concessions	Lee Smith

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The 1991 Texas High School Lacrosse  
Association

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Houston	Jerry Dickey

The "Clash of '91": The 3rd Annual Texas High School Championship of Lacrosse, is presented by the Central Texas Chapter of the National Lacrosse Foundation. The tournament is sponsored by the Friends of Texas Lacrosse, Inc., in affiliation with the Texas High School Lacrosse Association. All proceeds from today's event will be used to further the promotion and growth of the sport throughout Texas.

## Acknowledgements

We wish to thank the following patrons for their generous cooperation in supporting this program: The Austin Independent School District; Lynch, Chappel & Alsup; LAX WORLD; Motorola; Photographics, Inc.; Todd Webb Press; and Brine Lacrosse.



# A Short History of the Colorful Game

## Ancient Rituals

There are many reasons why lacrosse is such an appealing game, but its unique history is chief among its most colorful assets. The sport is, in the words of Professor Cames, "The indigenous aboriginal national pastime".

It was first regarded as "The Game of the Creator" by the medicine men who served as its first referees. It was dubbed "Lacrosse" by the early French missionaries; called "Baggataway" by the English; and promoted as "The Fastest Sport on Two Feet" by Boston Brahmins.

Elements of tribal mythology and native folklore are woven into the roots of the sport. The fore-runner of modern lacrosse was played by tribes throughout North America. Begun as a religious festival honoring the pantheon of Indian gods, this public ceremony evolved into mass games and finally, a form of preparation for close combat. Yet another moniker evolved — "The Little Brother of War" — which became part of the training and conditioning required of braves to master hand-to-hand survival skills. These early "games" would take place using no boundaries. The entire countryside was their venue and goals were often set in villages miles apart. A contest might last days, and it was not unusual for participants to be maimed or killed.

By the time the first white man observed the game in the early 1600's, the lacrosse was already undergoing civilizing influences. Over the next two hundred years as tribes were settled in the Northeast and the frontier was pushed westward, sporting aspects replaced the tribal mayhem familiar to the contest. Limits were imposed on the number of participants and the size of the playing field. White settlers continued to be

intrigued by the Indian Game but were no match for the native enthusiasts.

About the time Texas had grown into a Republic, gentlemen from the Montreal Lacrosse Club were adapting a larger wooden stick "strung tightly with gut" that placed more emphasis on stickwork and passing. The modern version of the game had finally arrived. In 1867, on the same day the Dominion of Canada was created, lacrosse was named Canada's national sport. Also that year, a Montreal dentist named Dr. W. George Beers, drafted the first set of written rules.

Athletic Clubs were the first organizations to sponsor teams in the United States and by the 1870's most metropolitan cities on the North Atlantic seaboard boasted of one or more squads. "Club" lacrosse is still continued today as a post-graduate activity for former collegiate and scholastic players.

Intercollegiate lacrosse had its modest beginnings in 1877.

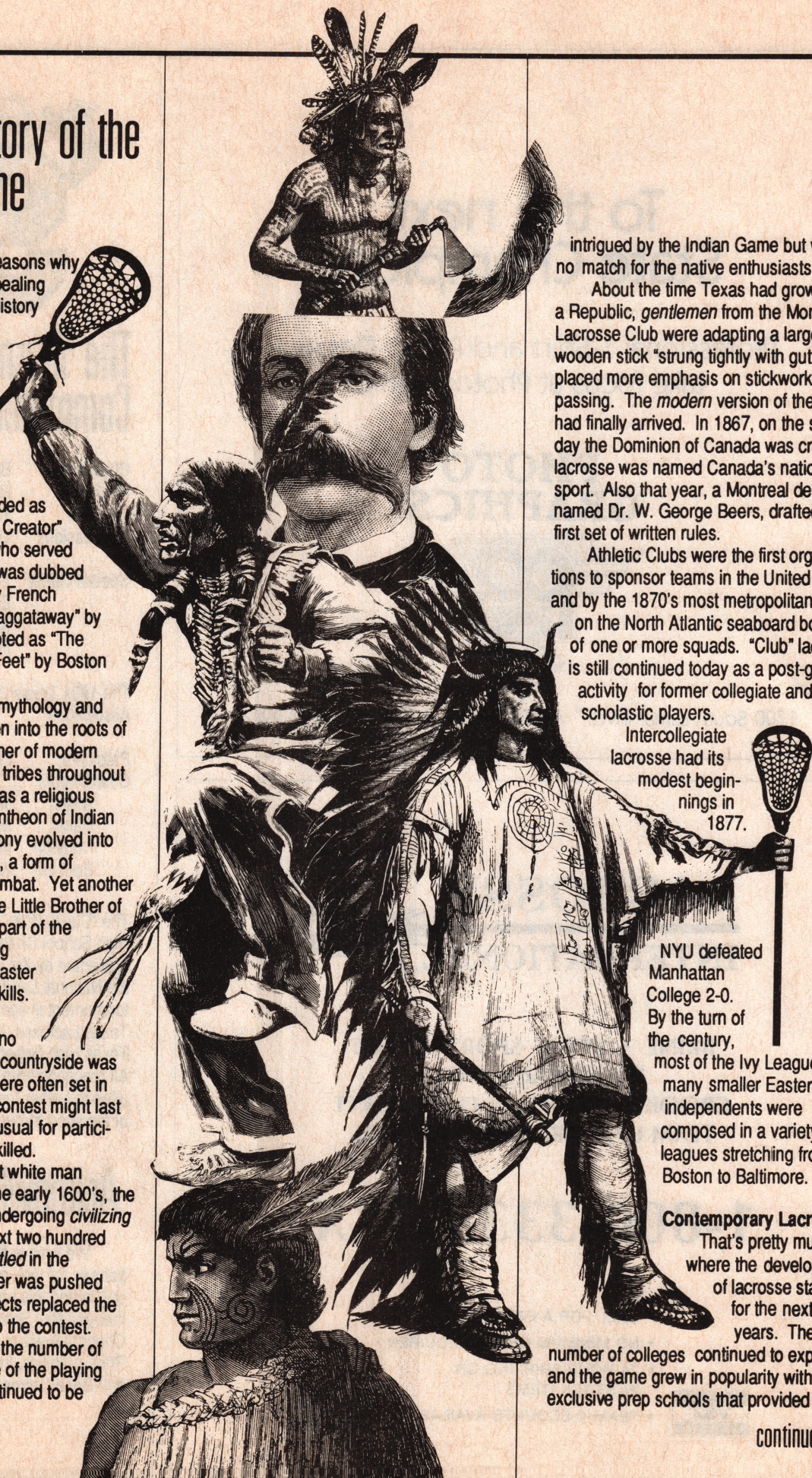
NYU defeated Manhattan College 2-0. By the turn of the century,

most of the Ivy League and many smaller Eastern independents were composed in a variety of leagues stretching from Boston to Baltimore.

## Contemporary Lacrosse

That's pretty much where the development of lacrosse stayed for the next sixty years. The number of colleges continued to expand and the game grew in popularity with the exclusive prep schools that provided entry

continued...





# Condensed Rules of Lacrosse

While the game of lacrosse most closely resembles basketball ("hoops" inventor, Dr. James Naismith was a former lacrosse player) many of the modern rules and concepts governing play are present in other sports. The following is a brief summary of the important rules of the sport. There are exceptions and modifications to each of the rulings stated here.

## The Game

High school lacrosse is divided into four twelve minute quarters. The playing field is 60 yards wide and 110 yards long. The 6-by-6-foot upright goals are inset 15 yards on either end of the field. The object of the game is to score more goals than your opponent. A goal is scored by throwing, batting or kicking the ball into the goal with the stick, sometimes referred to as a *crosse*. The ball may not be touched by the hand. One point is awarded for each goal.

Teams are composed of Midfielders, Attackmen, Defensemen and a Goalie. Each team must keep at least three men in the attacking half of the field, and four men in the defensive half of the field at all times. Violation of this rule is *offsides*.

Each quarter is started with a face-off to determine possession. The *face-off* is repeated after each goal. Play is continuous. When a team causes the ball to go out of bounds, a *turn-over* results and the ball is awarded to the opposing team. In the case of a *shot on goal*, the ball is awarded to the team whose player is closest to the ball at the point when the official determines that the ball is out of play. Play is initiated by the officials with all of the players on the field. There is no inbounding of the ball as in soccer.

## Ball Movement and Contact

Players advance the ball up the field and use specific strategies for attacking the goal. Dodging movements, picks, screens, cutters and feeds can be very similar to basketball offense, while man-to-man coverage, match-up zones and traps reflect defensive strategies.

Body contact is unlimited within 5 yards of a loose ball. Once a player gains possession, his teammates may not block for him. Players may attempt to dislodge the ball from an opponents' stick by striking or *checking* the stick with their crosse. Violations of the contact rules include striking an opponent — with the body or stick — from the rear, on the head, or below the knees.

## Goal Play

The circular area surrounding the upright goal is known as the *goal crease*. Specific *privileges of the crease* are allowed to the goalkeeper during play. While within the 18 foot circle, the goalie may not be checked or interfered with in any manner. No attacking player may enter the crease at any time. The ball can only be passed into the crease by the defensive team — it cannot be run into the crease. After making a save, gaining possession of the ball or receiving a pass, the goalkeeper has four seconds to vacate the crease. Only the designated goalkeeper has privilege of the crease.

## Penalties

Fouls are divided into two categories: *personal* and *technical* fouls. Personal fouls are the more serious violations and draw 1-3 minutes of penalty time.

Technical fouls are of a less severe nature.

Players in violation of the rules are removed from the field to the *penalty box* while their teammates play short-handed or *man-down*. This is very similar penalty enforcement to hockey.

When checking opponents with the stick, a reasonable attempt must be made to dislodge the ball. Merely striking the opponents body is a violation of the personal foul *slashing*. Other personal fouls include; *cross-checking*, *tripping*, *illegal body checking*, *unnecessary roughness*, and *unsportsmanlike conduct*.

Technical fouls carry a 30 second violation and penalty time is not served unless the offended player-or team-had possession of the ball. If the ball is loose, or if the offending team had possession of the ball, a turn-over results and the ball is merely awarded to the opposing team. Technical fouls are; *pushing*, *holding*, *interference*, *offsides*, *illegal screening*, *warding-off*, *stalling*, and *various forms of illegal procedure*.

A *slow-whistle* technique is used by the officials when a flag is dropped on the field. This allows for the offended team to complete a potential scoring play.

## On Allowing Contact

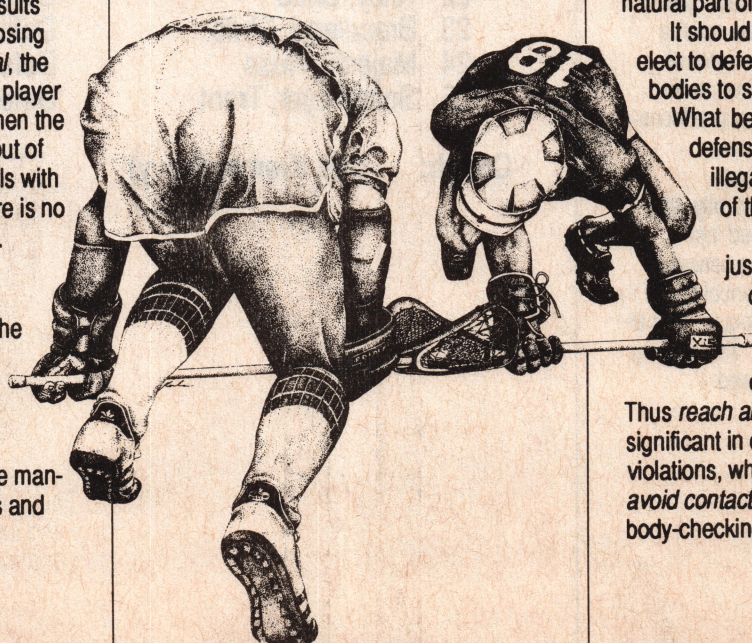
Lacrosse is a physical sport. Clean, aggressive contact within the rules is a natural part of the game.

It should be noted that players may elect to defend the ball by turning their bodies to shield or absorb contact.

What begins as a legal check by a defensive player cannot be made illegal by the protective reaction of the offensive player.

The entire play — and not just the immediate point of contact — must be considered when determining infractions of the rules.

Thus *reach* and *opportunity* are significant in determining stick-checking violations, while a player *turning to avoid contact* is critical when evaluating body-checking fouls.





## ... History

into the Ivy League and established Eastern colleges. While alumni of those schools stayed in the Northeast and promoted the game among their sons, lacrosse became the province of the *Eastern Shore* and acquired its image as an exclusive gentlemen's game.

Lacrosse reached the Olympics in Amsterdam in 1928 and again in Los Angeles in 1932. On both occasions, Johns Hopkins University represented the United States winning the gold medal in 1932. Lacrosse was again introduced as a limited participation sport in Montreal in 1976.

The 1960's saw two significant changes in the game.

On Long Island in upstate New York and in the Baltimore area, lacrosse found its way into more and more public high schools. As these scholastic players chose to matriculate throughout the country, they spread their devotion to lacrosse with them. Active *hotbeds* of a new phenomenon — collegiate "sports club" lacrosse — sprung up in Ohio, Colorado and California. The game finally began to grow nationwide.

Little had changed in the design of the bent oak lacrosse sticks since the Montreal Club's innovations in 1856. Mohawk and Iroquois Indians still crafted them by hand on their reservations . . . but mass-marketing was not the tribal way. In the late 1960's, the first sticks with plastic heads were introduced. They revolutionized lacrosse at a time when the sport's growth was accelerating. After several years of refinements, they proved to be more durable than their wooden predecessors. Their performance was more consistent and they required less maintenance. But more importantly, the lighter weighted heads delivered less impact on contact. This gave a considerable edge to the offensive potential of the game, allowing the protective equipment to be lightened and streamlined. The scoring and speed of the game increased dramatically.

# Northern All-Star Team

Texas High School Lacrosse Association

Red Jerseys with White Trim

No.	Player	Position	School
2	Hatfield, Tom	Goalie	Plano
3	Osborne,	Goalie	Round Rock
4	Wakefield, Steve	Attack	Austin
5	Hamilton, Mike	Attack	Plano
6	Aubin, Scott	Attack	Anderson
7	Pickard, Kepper	Attack	Westlake
8	Hellberg, Rich	Attack	Plano
9	Reeder, Trey	Attack	Jesuit
10	Russo, Chip	Midfield	Plano
11	Anguiano, Mars	Midfield	Austin
12	Tinervin, Tom	Midfield	Jesuit
13	Rickman, Rob	Midfield	Plano
14	Schlaefel, Ben	Midfield	Westlake
15	Perkins, Brian	Midfield	Berkner
16	Cole, Jim	Midfield	Plano
17	Buckman, Tim	Midfield	Westlake
18	Dominguez, Juan	Midfield	Austin
19	Aguilar, Pedro	Defense	Jesuit
20	Carlson, Rich	Defense	Austin
21	Kremer, Ed	Defense	Berkner
22	Riley, Chad	Defense	Round Rock
23	Braceland, Chris	Defense	Plano
24	Majeski, Ross	Defense	Anderson
25	Soltemeyer, Trent	Defense	Westlake

**Coach:** Dick Kremer (Navy)



# Southern All-Star Team

Texas High School Lacrosse Association

White Jerseys with Red Trim

No.	Player	Position	School
2	Perrin, Carter	Goalie	St. John's
3	Fiebig, Brad	Goalie	Lee
4	Peter, Phil	Attack	Bellaire
5	Timmons, R.J.	Attack	Lamar
6	Adams, Scott	Attack	Bellaire
7	Junell, Mark	Attack	Memorial
8	Paddock, Richard	Attack	Memorial
9	Wheelock, Steven	Attack	Kinkaid
10	Rosson, Todd	Midfield	Lamar
11	Behelher, Garrick	Midfield	Bellaire
12	Dellinger, Mike	Midfield	Lamar
13	Swanson, Eric	Midfield	St. John's
14	Thomas, Adam	Midfield	St. John's
15	Laurencio, David	Midfield	Cy Fair
16	Slocum, Andrew	Midfield	Memorial
17	Thomas, Drew	Midfield	Kinkaid
18	Kurtz, Will	Midfield	Kinkaid
19	Pak, Sung Won	Midfield	Cy Fair
20	Davis, Jerry	Defense	Lamar
21	Carlyle, Ethan	Defense	Lamar
22	Stein, Jeff	Defense	Bellaire
23	Kim, Alex	Defense	Memorial
24	Snell, Scott	Defense	Kinkaid
25	Pratt, Jody	Defense	Kinkaid

**Coaches:** Marty Whipple (Houston City West)  
Scooter Settle (St. John's)  
Ed Williams (St. John's)

**Your officials for today's game:**

Referee	Don Carnes from Austin
Umpire	Tom Carr from Austin
Field Judge	Rob Rance from Austin

## Lacrosse in Texas

In the 1970's as the *hotbeds* of lacrosse expanded, they gave impetus to developing high school programs within their spheres. As a catalyst for this growth model in the Southwest, Johns Hopkins and Navy held their final regular-season game at Houston's Astrodome in April of 1971.

Two former Eastern high school players — attending SMU and Texas A&M — made contact through that game. By the end of the summer, the Dallas Lacrosse Club challenged Texas A&M to a meeting on a section of the polo fields in College Station. Though the score of that first match has long been forgotten (Dallas won none-the-less) the teams met several times in the following year and by summer's end in 1972, the Dallas Club accepted an invitation to meet the newly formed Houston Lacrosse Club at the Kinkaid School.

The Texas Lacrosse Association was formed in 1974. Tulane, from New Orleans, applied for membership as did the San Antonio Club and the University of Texas. Baylor, LSU and Texas Tech following in 1975. By 1978 the Southwest Lacrosse Association, representing teams in Texas, Louisiana and Oklahoma, replaced the Texas Lacrosse Association. The new league initiated a two-tiered

continued...





## Northern Division 91

The Central Conference which included all of the Austin teams — Austin High, Westwood, Westlake, Anderson, and Round Rock — turned out to be one of the most exciting and competitive conferences in the league. The season was full of upsets and surprises, high power offenses and good solid team play. In only its third year of fielding teams, Austin produced five quality programs and immediately jumped into the upper echelon of the league.

Pre-season favorite, Austin High School, started the season in high gear raking up a four victories and no losses record before losing two close games to Westwood, the first one being an overtime victory in a driving rain storm to finish 7-3 overall, 5-3 conference. After early losses to both Westwood and Austin High, before losing again to Westwood, to end the season at 7-4 overall and 5-3 in conference. Anderson, who had a young team, showed a lot of promise for next year with two victories over Round Rock and a tough road win over Jesuit to end up 3-7 overall and 2-6 conference. First year team, Round Rock, came along a lot faster than expected, hanging tough in several games and showing the potential for a solid program ending up at 0-11. The big news is the powerhouse Westwood team who won the conference hands down with an 11-1 overall record. They took on all comers and remained on top, using a blend of good stick work and solid hard nose defense they are sure to be next year's pre-season favorite.

## Westwood "Warriors"

Texas High School Lacrosse Association

**Record: 12-1**

No.	Player	Position	Class
1	Smith, Ted	Crease Attack	Senior
2	Metschan, Kent	Center Midi	Senior
3	Blewett, Chris	Attach	Junior
4	Gonzales, Kevin	Midi	Junior
5	Do, Son	Goalie	Junior
6	Supak, Corbin	Attack	Senior
7	Diehl, Matt	Goalie	Junior
9	McAteer, Pat	Defense	Senior
10	Dartschi, Jeremy	Midi	Senior
11	Hall, Rob	Midi	Senior
12	Winters, Dan	Midi	Junior
13	Piccolin, Travis	Defense	Senior
14	Kiethlev, Josh	Midi	Senior
15	Parr, Cody	Defense	Senior
16	Mills, Jason	Midi	Senior
17	Steans, Jason	Attack	Senior
18	Wells, Frank	Midi	Senior
19	Close, Chuck	Defense	Senior
20	Armstrong, Jeff	Midi	Junior
21	Edwards, Frank	Midi	Senior
22	Shaw, Reed	Midi	Senior
23	Shin, Hyan	Defense	Senior
24	Walker, Matt	Midi	Junior
25	Cisneros, Johnny	Midi	Senior
26	Manouia, Paul	Midi	Sophomore
27	McKeehan, Kelly	Midi	Junior
28	Jeff Keetino	Attack	8th
29	Krabs, Ryan	Midi	Junior
30	Steumke, Jay	Defense	Senior
31	Reed, Aaron	Midi	8th
32	Cesaro, Peter	Midi	8th
33	Smith, Tim	Midi	Junior

**Coach:** Dave Lapin (Georgia Tech)  
Dave Cersonsky (University of Texas)



# Episcopal "Knights"

Texas High School Lacrosse Association

**Record: 12-1**

No.	Player	Position	Class
1	Wadestrom, Kris	Goal	Freshman
2	Stevenson, Marcus	Midfield	Junior
3	Lazzarra, Troy	Midfield	Freshman
4	Harper, Mitch	Midfield	Senior
5	Blakley, Collin	Midfield	Senior
6	Plavidal, Greg	Attack	Sophomore
7	Cross, Chad	Midfield	Junior
8	Paget, Thomas	Midfield	Sophomore
9	Reeves, Craig	Attack	Junior
10	Covington, Tommy	Attack	Junior
11	Wight, Bryan	Midfield	Senior
12	Keegan, Arlon	Defense	Junior
13	Amonet, Bob	Defense	Junior
15	Rives, Chris	Attack	Freshman
16	Arnold, James	Defense	Freshman
17	Royal, John	Defense	Junior
18	Evans, Nash	Defense	Sophomore
19	Bennett, Rick	Defense	Sophomore
20	Hassenback, John	Goal	Junior
21	Christopher, Clete	Attack	Freshman
22	Hricik, Adam	Midfield	Senior
23	Hricik, Luke	Midfield	Junior

**Coach:** Mike Shade (University of Oklahoma)  
Pete Lehle (Wittenberg)

**Your officials for today's game:**

Referee	Lee Smith from Austin
Umpire	Chip Flanagan from San Antonio
Field Judge	Joe Stewart from Dallas

## Southern Division 91

The 1991 Houston High School Lacrosse season was one of great contrast between two eventual conference champions, Episcopal and Memorial. Episcopal came out of the blocks hard and fast to finish with a 10-1 overall record and 4-0 in the Eastern Conference. Their only loss coming in non-conference action against Austin Westwood in Austin. Memorial, on the other hand, got off to a slow start and three losses in their first four games. The Mustangs turned the corner with a big emotional victory over defending state champ St. John's to go on to finish 7-3 overall and 4-0 in Western Conference play.

The Eastern Conference playoff picture remained in doubt until the final game of the season between Lamar and Episcopal. With Episcopal's 9-5 victory, St. John's, Lamar and Bellaire were all tied for second place with 2-2 records. St. John's advanced to the playoffs for the third consecutive year through a tie-breaker system of record versus common opponents from the Western Conference. The West playoff teams were matched against each other in the last game of the regular season to determine first and second place. Memorial defeated Kinkaid to claim the top spot.

The quarterfinals saw St. John's play their best game of the season and avenge their earlier loss by defeating Memorial 9-4. Episcopal exploded against Kinkaid and took a 16-6 victory to advance into the semi-final round against St. John's. In a tight game, the third close contest between these two opponents this season, Episcopal prevailed over St. John's 7-4 to put the Knights into the State Championship game for the second year in a row.



## ... Lacrosse in Texas

format for competition: the Senior Club or Post-Graduate Division and the Collegiate Division.

During the boom of the mid 1980's, the Southwest offered jobs and opportunity for many transplants with lacrosse experience. The Club Division of the SWLA reached thirteen teams — four in Houston alone — and the colleges nearly matched that number.

Yet it wasn't until 1987 that Randy Bryan of Houston helped orchestrate Texas' first high school team at St. John's. Houston's Kinkaid and Memorial fielded teams the following year. 1989 saw the establishment of Austin's Westlake squad as Houston's high school community mushroomed to seven teams.

Plano organized as the first competitive team in Dallas last season, while Austin expanded to four teams and Houston grew to eight.

During this past 1991 season, forty lacrosse programs fielded competitive teams in the Lone Star State alone. There were seven Texas Club squads and fifteen Colleges in the Southwest Lacrosse Association, while the Texas High School Lacrosse Association had ten in Houston, five in Austin, and three in Dallas.

The future is very bright. With signs of the Texas economy rebounding, the senior Club Division is anticipating a resurgence in its membership. The explosion of high school players on previously undeveloped college campuses has already produced four new collegiate teams in the past two years. But the spotlight will continue to shine on High School Lacrosse. While Houston has consolidated and strengthened its programs, neither Houston nor Austin have reached their potential. The surface of the Dallas/Fort Worth Metroplex has barely been scratched. The huge untapped San Antonio market holds great promise, and proportionally, Corpus Christi, Waco, Lubbock, and Bryan/College Station offer substantial growth in communities already exposed to the lacrosse phenomenon.

As long as coaches can be found to get sticks in the hands of eager young men and women, this game — like its ancient counterpart — knows no bounds.

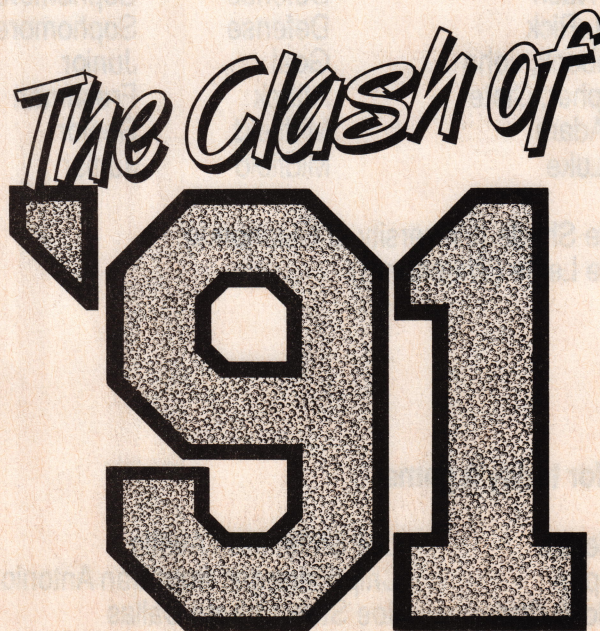


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# OFFICIAL SIGNALS



1. Timeout



2. Score



3. No Score



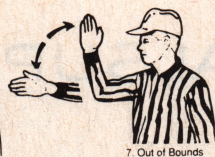
4. Face Off



5. Ball in Possession on Face Off



6. Release



7. Out of Bounds Direction of Play



8. Failure to advance the Ball



9. Loose Ball



10. Simultaneous Fouls



11. Nonreleasable Penalty



12. Counts



13. Stalling Warning



14. Reentry of the Crease



15. Play On



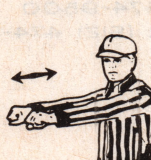
16. Personal Foul



17. Illegal Bodycheck



18. Slashing



19. Crosse Checking



20. Tripping



21. Unnecessary Roughness



22. Unsportsmanlike Conduct



23. Illegal Crosse



24. Illegal Gloves



25. Expulsion Foul



26. Technical Foul (Time Served)



27. Interference



28. Illegal Off Screening



29. Holding



30. Warding Off



31. Pushing



32. Withholding Ball From Play



33. Stalling



34. Offside



35. Crease Violations



36. Illegal Team Personnel Action



37. Illegal Procedure

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Knights

Whip  
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wood

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ments  
of a  
friend.



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*Armstrong, Peddie & Associates wish the best of luck to  
all of the participants and thank the families and schools  
for their support of Texas High School Lacrosse.*

*John F. Peddie, J. Mart Armstrong & Ed J. Williams IV*

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# Team Texas

for the 1991 Golden Gate Invitational Lacrosse Tournament  
would like to thank the following people for making it  
happen.

*The Northern California Junior Lacrosse Association  
The Players, Parents and Coaches of Each Participating Team  
The Coaches, Matt Harder and Ed Williams  
The Houston Lacrosse Foundation and Jim Perryman  
Melinda Perrin*

## ***And Scholarships Donated By:***

*Ellen Middleton Randall -  
Mother of Ex-Captain David Middleton (St. John's, 1990)*

*Chuck King - Alumnus of St. John's*

## **Team Roster**

<b><u>Team</u></b>	<b><u>Player</u></b>
Anderson	Scott Aubin, Ryan Howard
Bellaire	Scott Adams, Garrick Behelfer, Shaka Nichols, Phil Peter, Jasen Trautwein, Jeff Stein
Cy-Fair	Kei Anzai, Sungwon Pak
Epsicopal	Adam Hricik, Luke Hricik, Craig Reeves
Kinkaid	Kevin Sirmons, Scott Snell, Drew Thomas
Lamar	Charlie Dickey, R.J. Timmons, Ethan Carlisle
Lee	Sean Butros, Brad Fiebig
Memorial	Kirksy Hankamer
St. John's	Jason ODeIl, Carter Perrin, Eric Swanson
St. Thomas	Geoff Smith



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