

INTERCOLLEGIATE FOOTBALL RESEARCHERS ASSOCIATION™

The College Football Historian™

*Presenting the sport's historical accomplishments...written by the author's unique perspective. **

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➤ **Deadline** for content to be included in an issue of **TCFH** is the last Wednesday of the month; however, if need-be, an extension will be given—providing stories or notices will be sent by the first Wednesday of the month to be included in that month's issue. (Questions, contact Tex, ifra.tcfh@gmail.com)

Below is listing of the rules for the games played between McGill and Harvard in 1874. (In future issues of TCFH, stories on this historic match-up will be published.)

Compiled by Earl Zukerman, Communications Officer (McGill Athletics & Recreation)

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Playing Rules of the McGill University Football Club

(reprinted from the McGill University Gazette, April 1874)
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Until a few years ago, the methods of playing football were varied and numerous, but the game has finally settled into two distinct styles - the Rugby rules and the Association rules.

The object of the Association code is to encourage "dribbling", and simplicity has also been carefully studied by the abolition of all clauses and technicalities calculated to prevent the easy comprehension of the rules; the Rugby laws are much more extensive and elaborate, and the main idea is to encourage speed of

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foot with a minimum of kicking, besides, there being an atmosphere of danger in the "hacking" and "mauls" so dear to every player more Rugbeinsi.

We today publish a copy of the College rules, revised and amended up to April, 1874, and these will make the chief features of our game apparent to everyone. They disagree very materially with the rules of the Canadian Association, and while we regret our exclusion from playing for the Champion Cup, yet we feel bound, both by honour and inclination, to stick to our own game, which seems always to have suited our men peculiarly well.

- i. Each goal shall consist of two upright posts, 16 feet high and 15 feet apart, with a cross-bar at a distance of 10 feet from the ground. The maximum length of the ground shall be 150 yards; the maximum breadth shall be 75 yards.
- ii. The number of players on each side shall be not more than 20, or less than 10. The definite number too be settled by the Captains before each match.
- iii. The winners of the toss shall have the option of kick off or choice of goals. The game shall be commenced by a place kick from the centre of the ground, and the opposite side shall not come within 10 yards of the ball.
- iv. The ball shall be kicked off (i.) at the commencement of the game, (ii.) after a goal has been obtained, or (iii.) at the end of each half hour.
- v. After a goal is won, ends shall be changed, and the losing side shall kickoff. In the event, however, of no goal having fallen to either side at the lapse of half an hour, ends shall then be changed.
- vi. The ball may be caught on the bounce and carried; the player so carrying the ball may be "tackled" or "shouldered", but not hacked, throttled, or pommelled. No player may be held unless in actual possession of the ball.
- vii. In the event of any player holding or running with the ball being tackled, and the ball fairly held, he may at once cry "have it down"; but he need not do so until his own side comes up.
- viii. A goal can only be obtained by kicking the ball from the field of play direct (i.e. without touching the dress or person of any player of either side) over the cross-bar of the opponent's goal, whether it touch such cross-bar, or the posts,

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or not: but if the ball goes directly over either of the goal posts it is called a poster, and is not a goal. A goal may be obtained by any kind of kick except a punt.

ix. A match shall last for three half hours -- it shall be decided by the majority of goals, or in the event of no goals being obtained by the majority of touchdowns; three touchdowns counting as one goal.

x. Every player is on side but is put off side if he enters a scrummage from his opponents' side, or being in a scrummage, gets in front of the ball, or when the ball has been kicked, touched, or is being run with by one of his own side behind him (i.e. between himself and his goal line). Every player when off side is out of the game, and shall not touch the ball in any case whatever, or in any way interrupt or obstruct any player, until he is again on side.

xi. A player being off side is put on side when the ball has been kicked by or has touched the dress or person of any player of the opposite side, or when one of his own side has run in front of him either with the ball or having kicked it when behind him.

xii. It is lawful for any player who has the ball to throw it back towards his own goal, or pass it back to any player of his own side who is at the time behind him, in accordance with the rules of on side.

xiii. If a ball goes into touch, the first player, on his side, who touches it down must bring it to the spot where it crossed the touch line; or if a player, when running with the ball, cross or put any part of either foot across the touch line, he must return with the ball to the spot where the line was so crossed, and then either (i.) bound the ball in the field of play, and then run with it, kick it, or throw it back to his own side, or (ii.) throw it out at right angles to the touch line.

xiv. The goal line is in goal, and the touch line is in touch.

xv. If the ball be sent beyond the side-bounds and put behind the goal line, it shall be touched down and thrown in from the corner in a diagonal direction by whoever touches it down.

xvi. It is not lawful to take the ball from off the ground for any purpose

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whatever, unless it be in touch.

xvii. No hacking or hacking over, or tripping up, shall be allowed under any circumstances. No one wearing projecting nails, iron plates, or gutta percha on any part of his boots or shoes, shall be allowed to play in a match.

xviii. In case of any distinct and wilful violation of these Rules of Play, a free kick shall be forfeited to the opposite side from the spot where the infringement took place, but in no case shall a goal be scored from such free kick.

xix. Continued transgressions of Rules by any player, the side to which he belongs shall lose him.

xx. All disputes to be settled by the Umpire, whose decision shall be final.

Definition of terms

1. A "drop kick" is made by letting the ball fall from the hands and kicking it the very instant it rises.

2. A "place kick" is made by kicking the ball after it has been placed in a nick made in the ground for the purpose of keeping it at rest.

3. A "punt" is made by letting the ball fall from the hands and kicking it before it touches the ground.

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FIRST SMALL COLLEGE FOOTBALL VICTORY OVER A MAJOR COLLEGE

Lafayette vs Pennsylvania Oct. 23, 1896 (actual date of the game was October 24, 1896)

Written by **Parke H. Davis** in his book, *Football: The American Intercollegiate Game* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. ©1911)

First Half: Pennsylvania wins the toss and takes the west goal. Rinehart kicks off to Wharton on the 5-yard line. Pennsylvania gains 20 yards in several plunges into the line, punt fumbles the ball and Lafayette secures it.

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Lafayette cannot make a first down and Bray punts out of bounds. Minds circles the end for 15. By short gains Pennsylvania with great difficulty finally works the ball to Lafayette's 5-yard. Minds is thrown for a loss of 5 yards. On the next play Pennsylvania fumbles and Worthington gets the ball. Pennsylvania is set back 10 yards on a penalty.

The Red and Blues holds for downs and gets the ball back. Minds goes through the line for 2 and Gilbert follows for 2 more. A penalty also advances Pennsylvania 10 yards. Lafayette holds for downs. Two plunges into center net Lafayette 5 yards. On the next play the ball is lost on a fumble. Pennsylvania by swift, hard rushing forces the ball to the 3-yard mark. On the next play Uffenheimer goes through for a touchdown.

The play is near the side line and the punt-out fails. Rinehart kicks off for Lafayette and Pennsylvania returns the ball. Lafayette punts and Pennsylvania fumbles, and Wiedenmeyer gets the ball. The ball oscillates back and forth between the 20-yard lines and time is called with the ball in Pennsylvania's possession on Lafayette's 20-yard line.

Second Half: Woodruff kicks off to Lafayette's 5-yard line. Overfield stops Zeiser on a centre plunge and Bray punts to Minds at midfield. Pennsylvania by short gains reaches Lafayette's 10-yard line, where the latter holds for downs and gets the ball. Bray punts 25 yards, and Pennsylvania fumbling, Speer falls on the ball.

For several minutes each team rushes for small gains and then is forced to punt. Pennsylvania tries a quarter-back kick, which Bray captures. Two plunges into the line net 12 yards. Lafayette fumbles and Boyles gets the ball. An exchange of kicks places the ball in Pennsylvania's possession on the 40-yard line. Minds falls back to punt, but Rowland breaks through and blocks the kick, catching the ball and retaining it.

Lafayette is near the left side line 30 yards from the goal. Bray falls back and Lafayette forms for a drop kick. The formation is a feint. He ball is passed to Barclay, who on a quick opening dashes along the left side line for 20 yards, being forced out of bounds at the 10-yard line.

The ball is brought in and Bray is sent against the centre without gain. On the next play, Barclay goes around right end for a touchdown. A moment later, he kicks the goal. Only six minutes are left to play. Pennsylvania kicks off and Lafayette in nine plays takes the ball 60 yards. Time is called with the ball in the latter's possession on the 15-yard line.

Editor's note:

Penn entered the game with a 34-game winning streak—sixth longest of all-time, based on such listing in NCAA Records Book (fourth highest in Stars-era_StatBase: *Consecutive wins* (Pre-1937 statistics). The Series began in 1882; with the Quakers holding a 35-10-4 advantage.

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Source: **THE NOTRE DAME ALUMNUS**...October, 1930

What Makes Notre Dame Football!

By Richard Connelley

Notre Dame football teams are without a doubt the greatest thrill producing combinations in the world of collegiate play. People will swarm by the thousands to a game just to see the Notre Dame team in action. They are to football what Jack Dempsey and Babe Ruth are to boxing and baseball. It is not because they are physically or mentally stronger, or that they are gifted with some supreme control over the game; they win because they never know the word "quit." Then of course they are coached by the peerless, Knute Rockne.

Notre Dame teams from year to year have played some exciting games; games that were won on just one play, games won on a series of plays, and games won on sheer power. All, however, contained their tense moments.

For Notre Dame's season of 1928 Loyola University of New Orleans was booked for the opening game on Cartier Field. While Loyola was not considered to be an especially strong opponent, neither were they taken too lightly. However, Notre Dame came on the field that afternoon with all sorts of confidence. It was their opening game and the players considered it more or less a workout.

The first quarter of the game was fairly even, with Loyola having a slight advantage. The second quarter was about half finished when Loyola awoke to the fact that they were more than holding their own with the much heralded Irish grid stars. After a series of line plunges and forward passes, Loyola succeeded in scoring a touchdown but failed to kick the extra point. The fans from the south went wild with joy. Hats flew in all directions, money was being bet on the outcome. The chances of Notre Dame's winning the game looked very bad indeed.

The second half had hardly begun when Jack Elder, the fastest halfback that Notre Dame ever had, streaked down the field for a touchdown. However, the extra point was missed. Notre Dame seemed to have found themselves and it looked as though the tide of battle was now turning in their favor.

Throughout the last period the two teams battled up and down the field, Loyola fighting for a tie game, Notre Dame trying in vain to shake a man loose for one more touchdown.

With but two minutes to play the ball was in the center of the field in possession of the Irish. Suddenly Jack Chevigny broke loose around Loyola's right end; slipping, dodging and fighting his way he was finally brought down on the ten yard line. Here was the position Rockne had been waiting for all afternoon. He

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believed he had found a weakness in the enemy's line and here was his chance to take advantage of it, and perhaps score a touchdown.

The first play against the Loyola line was good but for a scant two yards. Rockne called a quarterback from the bench with instructions to use a certain play. The play was good for three yards. Rockne immediately sent in another quarterback with instructions to use another play; the result, three more yards. There was about a minute of play left and Rockne quickly rushed out his last quarterback. On the play called Niemiec took the ball over for the touchdown that won the game.

The spectators did not realize what a great piece of strategy this was until long after the game was over. They did not realize that Rockne had been figuring all afternoon just what play to use and when to use it, no matter how many men he had to sacrifice. However, it was just another incident to prove the greatness of Notre Dame's coach.

When the people of the nation read of how Notre Dame football teams ring up victory after victory, their minds immediately react to the supernatural. They think the Irish play in a manner that is unlike any other football team. This is not so. When a Notre Dame back breaks away for a long run that means the winning of a game, all eyes are centered on him. Rarely is a thought given to the other players, who made possible the touchdown. The real secret of Notre Dame's success is, not a brilliant running back, or a great pass receiver, but efficient and hard blocking by the rest of the team.

As an example of this we have the Army game of 1926, in which Flanagan scored the only touchdown on a run of 65 yards. The play was not a trick one, but a plain off-tackle smash that had been used a number of times before in the same game. Why had it not worked before? Why? Because there was a slip somewhere. Some Notre Dame man had not carried out his assignment, and unless every player does his bit a play will not go against the average Notre Dame opponent.

On the play that Flanagan scored every Army man was on the ground. Up until that play the two teams had fought a fairly even battle. It was the second play of the second half, and Flanagan was called on to carry the ball. As it was snapped into his arms he started out as though to run around his right end, then with a sudden shift of his body he hurled himself through left tackle. Army men were bowled over left and right until only one remained standing, Harding the Army quarterback. Flanagan was streaking down the right side of the field, as Grantland Rice so ably described it, "One lone horseman galloped down the sidelines." It seemed as though Harding would be the only man left to stop Flanagan's mad dash, when out of a clear sky came Ike Voedisch, Notre Dame left end to sweep him off his feet. The rest was easy for the speedy halfback, and he stepped over the line for the only touchdown of the afternoon. It was another typical Notre Dame play completed in a true Rockne fashion.

Most of the big thrills received at football games come as a result of a flashy run by some backfield man, or else the catching of a long forward pass. Very few tense moments come from a good defensive play. That is considered more or less a matter of course in football. However, there was a play made in the

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Notre Dame-Minnesota game of 1927 that will remain stamped in the memory of football fans as long as the game is played.

The game that day was played under the worst possible conditions. It had rained and snowed throughout the previous night and the field was a sea of mud and water. As the Notre Dame team was by far the lighter one they were playing at a disadvantage in the heavy going. However, Notre Dame never went into a major game during the past fifteen years that they were not outweighed.

Minnesota had in their backfield that afternoon the bone crushing Joesting, the most feared back in the Big Ten. Prominent in Notre Dame's lineup were Flanagan, Niemiec and Jack Chevigny.

The game was hardly one quarter old when Johnny Niemiec skirted the Minnesota left end for a touchdown, and the extra point was added. From then until the last quarter it was a bruising, bitterly fought battle. Finally Minnesota got a break and recovered a fumble on Notre Dame's five yard line. It seemed as though nothing could stop them from scoring. Three times that human battering ram, Joesting, flung himself at that frantic but staunch Irish line, and three times he was stopped cold in his tracks. It was a tense moment and the stands were as still as death waiting for Minnesota to make their final gesture at Notre Dame's goal line.

The men took their positions and the Gopher quarterback reeled off a series of cold, hard numbers, that alone broke the dead stillness. Suddenly the ball was snapped into the hands of Almquist, a halfback, who with Joesting and two other men in front of him, began to skirt the Notre Dame left end. The Irish were taken unawares by the unexpected play and their end was soon forced to the inside. The stands arose panic stricken, Minnesota seemed on a clear path to a touchdown. However, there was one man on that blue clad team who thought differently and that was Jack Chevigny. As Almquist rounded the end with a clear field ahead of him, a mud splashed figure was seen to streak through the air as though shot from a cannon. Wham! and Almquist was smashed to earth one yard behind his own line of scrimmage. The crowd was stunned, so much in fact that they hesitated for a moment, then broke out in a panic of wild yelling and cheering.

There was a former Yale football player viewing the game that day, and, in an article that appeared a few weeks later in the *Chicago News*, he described Chevigny's tackle as the greatest defensive play he had ever witnessed.

These are just a few of the incidents of football as played by Notre Dame, but they go to show why their teams are really great.

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Curtsey of *Chalk Talk* publication of the National Football Foundation

College Football Hall of Famers **Dick Butkus**, **Red Grange**, **Buddy Young** and Coach **Bob Zuppke** are part of the University of Illinois' inaugural Athletics Hall of Fame Class. Other members of the class include former football players **Dike Eddleman**, **George Halas** and **George Huff**.

College Football Hall of Famer **Sandy Stephens** (Minnesota) is the subject of a new book coming soon titled, "A Walk with the Black Moses: Sandy Stephens' Inspiring Stories of Hope and Determination," written by his sister, **Barbara Stephens Foster**.

College Football Hall of Fame coach **Pat Dye** received a Lifetime Achievement Award from Auburn University for his outstanding achievements in his professional life, personal integrity and stature, and service to the university.

College Football Hall of Famer and 1987 NFF National Scholar-Athlete **Gordie Lockbaum** (Holy Cross) will be inducted into the Eastern College Athletic Conference Hall of Fame April 28

2011 NFF Outstanding Contribution to Amateur Football Award recipient and recently retired broadcaster **Brent Musburger** will be honored with a Sports Emmy lifetime achievement award during the annual sports Emmy Awards on May 9 in New York

Obituaries

Marty King, a record-setting All-Pac-10 punter on USC's 1978 national championship team, died Jan. 14. He was 60... Former Stephen F. Austin football player **Rusty Talbot** passed away Jan. 28. He was 83... Former Baylor football player **Larry Hickman** passed away Feb. 10. He was 81... Former Towson athletics director **Tom Meinhardt** passed away Feb. 17. He was 84... Former New Mexico football player **Chuck Esquivel** passed away Feb. 19. He was 57... Former Boston State head coach and Harvard assistant coach **Mac Singleton** passed away Feb. 20. He was 74... Former Boston College football player **John Richardson** died Feb. 22... Former Syracuse trailblazing quarterback **Bernie Custis** passed away Feb. 23. He was 88... Former North Carolina football player and IBM executive **Paul Rizzo** passed away Feb. 23. He was 89... Former Tennessee State football player **Sam Smith** passed away Feb. 23. He was 74... Former Mansfield (Pa.) football player and Christopher Newport (Va.) and Old Dominion assistant coach **Bill Dee** passed away Feb. 23. He was 63...

Melvin Barkum, the first black quarterback to start a game at Mississippi State, passed away Feb. 27. He was 63... **David McNabb**, a longtime sports writer at *The Dallas Morning News*, passed away Feb. 27. He was 60... Former Western Kentucky football player and assistant coach **Butch Gilbert** passed away Feb. 27. He was 87... Former Auburn athletic trainer **Kenny Howard** passed away Feb. 27. He was 90... **Huey Keeney Sr.**, who helped lead Rice to a 1947 Orange Bowl victory, passed away Feb. 28.

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He was 88... Former Syracuse defensive lineman **Mike Connors** has passed away. He was 58... Former Northern Iowa fullback **Ralph Capitani**, who became the school's first First Team All-American in 1954, has passed away. He was 84... **Bob Tucker**, a former Wooster (Ohio) head coach and assistant at Wichita State, Penn State, Iowa State, Ohio State and Youngstown State, passed away March 5. He was 73...

Former Central State (Ohio) football player **Darrell Smith** died Feb. 13. He was 55... Former Tulsa wide receiver **Michael Kedzior** died March 11. He was 44... Monmouth (Ill.) running back **Austin Ray** died in a motorcycle accident March 11. He was 20... Longtime Texas sports writer **Hollis Biddle** passed away March 13. He was 81... Former VMI two-way tackle **Malachi Mills** passed away last month. He was 90... Former Youngstown State football player **Tom Campana** passed away March 15. He was 93...

Former Penn State football player **Harry Settino** passed away March 3. He was 84... Former Tennessee football player **Mickey Marvin** passed away March 6. He was 61... Longtime Delaware equipment manager **Bill Cooper** passed away March 7. He was 80... Former Clemson football player **Dr. Frank Gillespie** passed away March 8. He was 94... Former Kentucky State football player **Ezzrett "Sugarfoot" Anderson** passed away March 8. He was 97... Former Central Michigan linebacker **Bill Banaszak** passed away March 10...

Just in from Carson-Newman...Ken Sparks, led Carson-Newman to 5 NAIA I National Championships in the 1980's, has passed away. He was 73. He led the team from 1980-2016.

Sparks' career record ranks among the all-time greats of the sport: 338-99-2, .770.

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1935 United Press Sports Writers' Poll

1	Minnesota	15	Auburn
2	SMU	16	Northwestern
3	Princeton	17	Alabama
4	TCU	18*	Army
5	Ohio State	18*	Iowa
6	Stanford	18*	UCLA
7	LSU	21*	Nebraska
8	Notre Dame	21*	Ohio

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9	California	23*	Marquette
10	Pittsburgh	23*	St. Mary's
11	Fordham	23*	Washington
12	North Carolina	26*	Dartmouth
13	Duke	26*	NYU
14	Holy Cross	26*	Temple

**Teams tied for this ranking*

Bo Carter's Monthly listing of College Football Hall of Famers born and passed away in the month of April

**1 (1889) John Dalton, Town
TBD, Neb. [Know the city in
Nebraska; email Tex.]**

Consensus AA, 1911.

**1 (1884) Hugo Bezdek, Prague,
Bohemia**

*Coached 5 teams: 127–58–
16...played FB for A.A.
Stagg at Chicago.*

**1 (1898) Joe Alexander, Silver
Creek, N.Y.**

Consensus AA, 1918-19.

**1 (1929) Bo Schembechler,
Barberton, Ohio**

*One of 82 coaches—all
levels—to have 200+ career
wins: 234-65-8 (194 wins at
Michigan).*

**1-(d – 1996) Bob Hamilton,
Palm Springs, Calif.**

*Played RB for Stanford; no stats
available.*

**1-(d – 2013) Jack Pardee,
Centennial, Colo.**

*Was part of the Junction Boys
of Bear Bryant at Texas A&M.*

**1-(d – 2015) Eddie LeBaron,
Stockton, Calif.**

*Led the nation—1949—Total
Offense, with 502.9 yards per
game. 59 career TDs.*

2 (1871) Marshall Newell,
Clifton, N.J.

2 (1880) Harold Weekes, Oyster
Bay, N.Y.

2 (1917) Hugh Gallameau,
Detroit, Mich.

2 (1930) Bill McColl, San Diego,
Calif.

2 (1965) Don McPherson,
Brooklyn, N.Y.

2-(d – 1976) Walter Gordon,
Berkeley, Calif.

3 (1903) Andy Gustafson,
Aurora, Ill.

3 (1926) Joe Steffy,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

3 (1934) Jim Parker, Macon, Ga.

3-(d – 1994) Tom Hamilton,
Chula Vista, Calif.

3-(d – 2006) Marshall Goldberg,
Chicago, Ill.

3-(d – 2007) Eddie Robinson,
Ruston, La.

4 (1891) Bob Butler, Glen Ridge,
N.J.

4 (1907) Bill Banker, Lake
Charles, La.

4 (1917) Chet Gladchuk,
Bridgeport, Conn.

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4 (1947) Ed White, San Diego, Calif.

4 (1951) John Hannah, Canton, Ga.

4 (1965) Jessie Tuggle, Spalding County, Ga.

4-(d – 1967) Guy Chamberlin, Lincoln, Neb.

4-(d - 1978) Jack Hubbard, Torrington, Conn.

4-(d – 1989) Harvey Jablonsky, San Antonio, Texas

5 (1871) Pop Warner, Springville, N.Y.

5 (1951) Brad Van Pelt, Owosso, Mich.

5-(d – 1982) Dick Colman, Middlebury, Vt.

5-(d – 1993) Skip McCain, Princess Anne, Md.

5-(d – 1996) Frank Hoffman, Potomac, Md.

6 (1901) Pooley Hubert, Meridian, Miss.

6 (1934) Aurealius Thomas, Muskogee, Okla.

6 (1944) John Huarte, Anaheim, Calif.

6 (1965) Sterling Sharpe, Chicago, Ill.

7 (1859) Walter Camp, New Britain, Conn.

7 (1900) Edgar Garbisch, Washington, Pa.

7 (1954) Tony Dorsett, Aliquippa, Pa.

7 (1961) Gabe Rivera, Crystal City, Texas

7-(d – 1986) Bert Metzger, Hinsdale, Ill.

8 (1924) Jim Martin, Cleveland, Ohio

8 (1955) Ricky Bell, Houston, Texas

8 (1967) Anthony Thompson, Terre Haute, Ind.

9 (1871) John Minds, Clearfield County, Pa.

9 (1898) Paul Robeson, Princeton, N.J.

9 (1921) Vince Banonis, Detroit, Mich.

9 (1947) Ron Pritchard, Chicago, Ill.

9 (1966) Tracy Rocker, Atlanta, Ga.

9-(d – 1980) Howard Harpster, Pittsburgh, Pa.

9-(d – 1983) Jess Neely, Weslaco, Texas

10 (1909) Clarke Hinkle, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

10 (1918) Jim Daniell, Pittsburgh, Pa.

10 (1938) Don Meredith, Mt. Vernon, Texas

10-(d – 2015) Ray Graves, Tampa, Fla.

11 (1903) Jake Gaither, Dayton, Tenn.

11 (1916) Sam Chapman, Tiburon, Calif.

11 (1916) Danny Fortmann, Pearl River, N.Y.

11 (1941) Joe Romig, Salt Lake City, Utah

11 (1962) Terry Hoage, Ames, Iowa

11-(d – 1948) Jock Sutherland, Pittsburgh, Pa.

11-(d – 1987) Bill Morton, Hanover, N.H.

11-(d -2008) Bob Pellegrini, Marmora, N.J.

12 (1870) Winchester Osgood, Port Bananas, Fla.

12 (1944) Mike Garrett, Los Angeles, Calif.

12-(d – 2013) Frosty Westering, Puyallup, Wash.

13 (1897) Jimmy Leech, Collierville, Va.

13 (1915) Bob Devaney, Saginaw, Mich.

14 (1876) Eddie Rogers, Libby, Minn.

14 (1901) Mal Stevens, Stockton, Kan.

14 (1926) Harry Gilmer, Birmingham, Ala.

14-(d – 2000) Charlie O'Rourke, Bridgewater, Mass.

15 (1938) Richie Lucas, Glassport, Pa.

15 (1947) Ted Kwalick, McKees Rocks, Pa.

15-(d - 2002) Byron White, Denver, Colo.

16 (1970) Steve Emtman, Spokane, Wash.

16 (1972) Jim Ballard, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio

16-(d -1981) Lee Tressel, Berea, Ohio

17 (1905) Herb Joesting, Little Falls, Minn.

17 (1941) Bill Redell, Red Bluff, Calif.

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- 17 (1972) Tony Boselli, Modesto, Calif.
- 18 (1913) Pug Lund, Rice Lake, Wis.
- 18 (1931) Harley Sewell, St. Jo, Texas
- 18 (1962) Wilber Marshall, Titusville, Fla.
- 18 (1970) Willie Roaf, Pine Bluff, Ark,
- 18 (1973) Derrick Brooks, Pensacola, Fla.
- 18-(d – 2005) Sam Mills, Charlotte, N.C.
- 19 (1883) Germany Schulz, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
- 19 (1892) Ernie Godfrey, Dover, Ohio
- 19 (1907) Jack Cannon, Columbus, Ohio
- 19 (1925) Chuck Klausung, Wilmerding, Ohio
- 19 (1936) Jack Pardee, Exira, Iowa
- 19 (1965) Keith Jackson, Little Rock, Ark.
- 19-(d – 2009) Felix “Doc” Blanchard, Bulverde, Texas
- 20 (1893) Murray Shelton, Dunkirk, N.Y.
- 20 (1915) Eric Tipton, Petersburg, Va.
- 20 (1926) Hub Bechtol, Amarillo, Texas
- 20 (1930) Harry Agganis, Lynn, Mass.
- 20 (1945) Steve Spurrier, Miami Beach, Fla.
- 21 (1935) Jim Young, Franklin Lakes, N.J.
- 21-(d – 1974) – Charles “Chic” Harley, Columbus, Ohio
- 21-(d – 2005) Cliff Montgomery, Mineola, N.Y.
- 22 (1902) Eddie Cameron, Manor, Pa.
- 22 (1907) Barton “Botchy” Koch, Temple, Texas
- 23-(d – 1950) Bill Alexander, Atlanta, Ga.
- 23 (1916) Bud Wilkinson, Minneapolis, Minn.
- 23-(d – 1985) Francis Wistert, Toledo, Ohio
- 24 (1915) Ed Franco, Jersey City, N.J.
- 24 (1921) Weldon Humble, Nixon, Texas
- 24 (1938) Carroll Dale, Wise, Va.
- 24-(d – 1978) Hunk Anderson, West Palm Beach, Fla.
- 25 (1953) Rod Shoate, Spiro, Okla.
- 25 (1954) Randy Cross, Brooklyn, N.Y.
- 25-(d – 1973) Bud Sprague, New York City
- 25-(d – 1985) Ernie Smith, Los Angeles, Calif.
- 26 (1927) John Ralston, Oakland, Calif.
- 26-(d – 1974) Eddie Anderson, Clearwater, Fla.
- 26-(d - 2011) Jim Mandich, Miami, Fla.
- 27 (1887) Bishop Frank Juhan, Macon, Ga.
- 27 (1941) Lee Roy Jordan, Excel, Ala.
- 27-(d – 1995) Bruce Bosley, San Francisco, Calif.
- 28 (1876) Frank Cavanaugh, Worcester, Mass.
- 28 (1947) Bill Enyart, Pawhuska, Okla.
- 28 (1955) Wilson Whitley, Brenham, Texas
- 28-(d – 1962) Arnett “Ace” Mumford, Baton Rouge, La.
- 28-(d – 1981) Cliff Battles, Clearwater, Fla.
- 28-(d – 1993) Ben Schwartzwalder, St. Petersburg, Fla.
- 29 (1914) Darrell Lester, Jacksboro, Texas
- 29 (1920) David Nelson, Detroit, Mich.
- 29-(d – 2005) Bob Ward, Annapolis, Md.
- 30 (1871) Fielding Yost, Fairview, W.Va.
- 30 (1887) Doc Fenton, Scranton, Pa.
- 30 (1895) Bernie Moore, Jonesboro, Tenn.
- 30 (1918) Augie Lio, East Boston, Mass.
- 30 (1935) Jon Arnett, Los Angeles, Calif.
- 30 (1941) Jerry Stovall, West Monroe, La.
- 30-(d – 1974) Claude Reeds, McClain, Okla.
- 30-(d - 2012) Billy Neighbors, Huntsville, Ala.
- * * * * *

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Short Stories

FIRST WAR EAGLE

A legendary Auburn faculty member (whose name is now known) brings his pet eagle from Civil War Days to the Tigers' first football game against Georgia. The eagle shakes free from his owner and flies around the football field. Auburn fans, knowing the professor and his bird, begin chanting, "War Eagle!" The elderly eagle dies shortly after the game ends in a 10-0 AU victory, and, thus, Auburn's 115-year athletics cry "War Eagle" originates. (1892)

TRY FOR POINT RULE

The 1922 season included the new "try for a point" rule. Teams were allowed to either kick an extra point after a touchdown or to place the ball anywhere beyond the 5-yard line and try to score, either by touchdown or by a kick, and receive one point if successful. Under the "try for a point" rule, any foul by the defense meant the point was awarded to the offense and any foul by the offense invalidated the try. [Mentioned in Wikipedia's wrap-up of Vanderbilt's 1922 season.]

FOOTBALL FEVER

(Parke H.) Davis' appearance in 1893 (as head coach at Wisconsin) was a boon to the Badgers, not only as a coach but as a much-needed tackle. Davis had discovered that he had only one available tackle so he enrolled as a graduate student.

(Provided by Steven Dast, University of Wisconsin Digital Collections)

The Football Thesaurus: 77 Years on the American Gridiron

The first college football game was played between Rutgers College (i.e., Rutgers University) and the College of New Jersey (Princeton University) on November 6, 1869. This "thesaurus" was published in 1946. It contains the record (by college or university) of every football game played by that school from their first football game played through the 1945 season. For example, for Notre Dame University, its first football game was played in 1887 against the University of Michigan—Notre Dame lost by a score of 8-0. Then for each year after that through 1945 the opponents and scores of all the football games played by Notre Dame are listed.

In addition, the thesaurus contains the name and location of each school, when it was founded, the school colors and nickname, a list of the schools head football coaches, and other pertinent information—such as the conference the school belonged to.

In total there are about 300 universities covered by this book. The 11" x 17" book of 248 pages was privately published.

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FOOTBALL DAYS

**MEMORIES OF THE GAME AND
OF THE MEN BEHIND THE BALL**

BY

WILLIAM H. EDWARDS

PRINCETON 1900

**WITH INTRODUCTION BY
WALTER CAMP
YALE 1880**

**MOFFAT, YARD AND COMPANY
NEW YORK
1916**

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MOFFAT, YARD AND COMPANY
NEW YORK**

CHAPTER V

MY LAST GAME

Every player knows the anxious anticipation and the nerve strain connected with the last game of the football season. In my last year there were many men on the team who were to say good-bye to their playing days. Every player who reads these lines will agree with me that it was his keenest ambition to make his last game his best game.

It was in the fall of 1899. There were many of us who had played on a victorious team the year before. Princeton had never beaten Yale two years in succession. This was our opportunity. Our slogan during the entire season had been, "On to New Haven." The dominating idea in the mind of everyone was to add another victory over Yale to the one of the year before.

The Cornell game with its defeat was forgotten. We had learned our lesson. We had made a tremendous advance in two weeks. I recall so well the days before the Yale game, when we were

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leaving for New York en route to New Haven. We met at the Varsity field house. I will never forget how strange the boys looked in their derby hats and overcoats. It was a striking contrast to the regular everyday football costumes and campus clothes.

ON TO NEW HAVEN
All Dressed Up and Ready to Go.

There were hundreds of undergraduates at the station to cheer us off. As the train pulled out the familiar strains of "Old Nassau" floated after us and we realized that the next time we would see that loyal crowd would be in the cheering section on the Princeton side at New Haven.

We went directly to the Murray Hill Hotel, where Princeton had held its headquarters for years. After luncheon Walter Christie, the trainer, took us up to Central Park. We walked about for a time and finally reached the Obelisk.

Biffy Lee, the head coach, suggested that we run through our signals. All of us doffed our overcoats and hats and, there on the expansive lawn, flanked by Cleopatra's Needle and the Metropolitan Art Museum, we ran through our signals.

We then resumed our walk and returned to the hotel for dinner. The evening was spent in the hotel parlors, where the team was entertained and had opportunity for relaxation from the mental strain that was necessarily a part of the situation. A general reception took place in the corridors, players of old days came around to see the team, to revive old memories, and cheer the men of the team on to victory.

Football writers from the daily papers mingled with the throng, and their accounts the following day reflected the optimistic spirit they encountered. The betting odds were quoted at three to one on Princeton. "Betting odds" is the way some people gauge the outcome of a football contest, but I have learned from experience, that big odds are not justified on either side in a championship game.

We were up bright and early in the morning and out for a walk before breakfast. Our team then took the ten o'clock train for New Haven. Only those who have been through the experience can appreciate the difficulty encountered in getting on board a train for New Haven on the day of a football game.

We were ushered through a side entrance, however, and were finally landed in the special cars provided for us.

On the journey there was a jolly good time. Good fellowship reigned supreme. That relieved the nervous tension. Arthur Poe and Bosesy Reiter were the leading spirits in the jollification. A happier crowd never entered New Haven than the Princeton team that day. The cars pulled in on a siding

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near the station and everybody realized that we were at last in the town where the coveted prize was. We were after the Yale ball. "On to New Haven" had been our watchword. We were there.

Following a light lunch in our dining car we soon got our football clothes, and, in a short time, the palatial Pullman car was transformed. It assumed the appearance of the dressing room at Princeton. Football togs hung everywhere. Nose-guards, head-gears, stockings, shin-guards, jerseys, and other gridiron equipment were everywhere. Here and there the trainer or his assistants were limbering up joints that needed attention.

Two big buses waited at the car platform. The team piled into them. We were off to the field. The trip was made through a welcome of friendly salutes from Princeton men encountered on the way. Personal friends of individual players called to them from the sidewalks. Others shouted words of confidence. Old Nassau was out in overwhelming force.

No team ever received more loyal support. It keyed the players up to the highest pitch of determination. Their spirits, naturally at a high mark, rose still higher under the warmth of the welcome. Repression was a thing of the past. Every player was jubilant and did not attempt to conceal the fact.

The enthusiasm mounted as we neared the scene of the coming battle. As we entered the field the air was rent by a mighty shout of welcome from the Princeton hosts. Our hearts palpitated in response to it. There was not a man of the team that did not feel himself repaid a thousand-fold for the season's hard knocks.

But this soon gave way to sober thought of the work ahead of us. We were there for business. Falling on the ball, sprinting and limbering up, and running through a few signals, we spent the few minutes before the Yale team came through the corner of the field. The scenes of enthusiasm that had marked our arrival were repeated, the Yale stand being the center this time of the maelstrom of cheers. I shall not attempt to describe our own feelings as we got the first glimpse of our opponents in the coming fray. Who can describe the sensations of the contestants in the first moment of a championship game?

But it was not long before the coin had been tossed, and the game was on. Not a man who has played in the line will ever forget how he tried to block his man or get down the field and tackle the man with the ball. I recall most vividly those three strapping Yale center men, Brown, Hale and Olcott, flanked by Stillman and Francis. There was Al Sharpe and McBride. Fincke was at quarter.

If there had been any one play during the season that we had had drilled into us, a play which we had hoped might win the game, it was the long end run. It was Lea's pet play.

I can recall the herculean work we had performed to perfect this play. It was time well spent. The reward came within seven minutes after the game began. The end running ability of that great player, Bosey Reiter showed. Every man was doing his part, and the play was made possible. Reiter scored a touchdown along the side of the field. I never saw a happier man than Bosey. But

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he was no happier than his ten team-mates. They were leaping in the air with joy. The Princeton stand arose in a solid body and sent an avalanche of cheers across the field.

What proved to be one of the most important features of the game was the well-delivered punt by Bert Wheeler, who kicked the ball out to Hutchinson. Hutch heeled it in front of the goal and Bert Wheeler boosted the ball straight over the cross bar and Princeton scored an additional point. At that moment we did not realize that this would be the decisive factor in the Princeton victory.

As the Princeton team went back to the middle of the field to take their places for the next kick-off, the Princeton side of the field was a perfect bedlam of enthusiasm. Old grads were hugging each other on the side lines, and every eye was strained for the next move in the game.

At the same time the Yale stand was cheering its side and urging the Blue players to rally. McBride, the Yale captain, was rousing his men with the Yale spirit, and they realized what was demanded of them. The effect became evident. It showed how Yale could rise to an occasion. We felt that the old bull-dog spirit of Yale was after us—as strong as ever.

How wonderfully well McBride, the Yale captain, kicked that day! What a power he was on defence! I saw him do some wonderful work. It was after one of his long punts, which, with the wind in his favor, went about seventy yards, that Princeton caught the ball on the ten-yard line.

Wheeler dropped back to kick. The Yale line men were on their toes ready to break through and block the kick. The Yale stand was cheering them on. Stillman was the first man through. It seemed as if he were off-side. Wheeler delayed his kick, expecting that an off-side penalty would be given. When he did kick, it was too late, the ball was blocked and McBride fell on it behind the goal line, scoring a touchdown for Yale, and making the score 6 to 5 in favor of Princeton.

Believe me, the Yale spirit was running high. The men were playing like demons. Here was a team that was considered a defeated team before the game. Here were eleven men who had risen to the occasion and who were slowly, but surely, getting the best of the argument.

Gloom hung heavy over the Princeton stand. Defeat seemed inevitable. Of eleven players who started in the game on the Princeton side, eight had been incapacitated by injuries of one kind or another. Doc Hillebrand, the ever-reliable, All-American tackle, had been compelled to leave the game with a broken collar-bone just before McBride made his touchdown.

I remember well the play in which he was injured and I have resurrected a photograph that was snapped of the game at the moment that he was lying on the ground, knocked out.

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From 1936-2016

Top 25 Colleges with the Most First Round Draft Choices

By Tex Noel, Executive Director, IFRA

The 82nd annual NFL Draft will take place at the end of the month; this poll below indicated the Top 25 colleges with the most players taken since the inaugural draft in 1936.

Rank	College	No. First Round Picks	Avg. Position in the First Round of Picks Selected	First Choice	Recent Choice	No. of NFL Teams Selected from this school
1	USC	79	12.08	1940	2015	31
2	Ohio State	74	15.03	1938	2016	26
3	Notre Dame	66	10.86	1936	2016	28
4	Miami [FL]	62	15.6	1952	2016	29
5	Alabama	51	11.94	1936	2016	27
6	Florida	50	15.78	1945	2016	25
7	Texas	44	11.18	1942	2015	24
8	Tennessee	44	15.82	1940	2014	25
9	Oklahoma	43	11.24	1950	2013	23
10	Michigan	43	14.41	1941	2014	24
11	Florida State	43	15.21	1969	2016	24
12	LSU	38	12.39	1944	2014	19
13	Penn State	36	11.47	1956	2010	21
14	Michigan State	36	12.31	1936	2016	20
15	Texas A&M	34	12.71	1941	2016	20
16	Nebraska	33	11.21	1937	2011	20
17	UCLA	32	13.53	1946	2014	17
18	Georgia	31	12.1	1943	2015	17
19	Auburn	29	12.38	1958	2014	18
20	Wisconsin	28	14.29	1937	2015	20
21	California	27	13.3	1952	2016	21
22	Clemson	27	15.63	1940	2016	17

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23	Pittsburgh	25	12.88	1961	2014	20
24	Colorado	24	15.63	1938	2011	17
25	Arizona State	24	17.33	1967	2015	17

^Ties for most picks, broken by average position selected

* * * * *

Source: Moberly Monitor-Index 1932

Sports Slants...Longest Runs for a Touchdown

Alan Gould, AP Sports Editor

Although his team was beaten, Captain Bob Gibb of Nebraska Wesleyan made football history by running a kick-off back 107 yards through the Oklahoma City University eleven.

“The record run from scrimmage, 115 yards, was made by Wyllys Terry of Yale against Wesleyan in 1884. The field in that day also measured 110 yards,” said Parke H. Davis.

- 1920—110, Benjamin Boynton, Williams vs. Hamilton; caught punt.
- 1921—98, Charles West, W. and J. vs. Syracuse; kick-off
- 1922 —100, Harvey F. Sweeney, Susquehanna vs. Colgate; kickoff
- 1923—97, John Hagerty, Georgetown vs. Georgia Tech; intercepted pass
- 1924—104, William Senn, Knox vs. Coe; intercepted pass
- 1925—102, A. L. Cronin, Loyola vs. St. Ambrose; intercepted pass
- 1926—99, Gerald R. Thompson Georgetown vs. Lebanon Valley, kick-off
- 1927—105, Gilbert Welch, Pittsburgh vs. West Virginia; kick-off
- 1928—105, Harold Stubbs, Denison vs. Ohio; kick-off
- 1929—105, Louis Weller, Haskell vs. Creighton; kick-off
- 1930—105, George Wilson, Idaho vs. Whitman; scrimmage
- 1931—109, Edmund Jack Burke, Mississippi vs Alabama; kick-off
- 1932—107, Bob Gibb of Nebraska Wesleyan vs Oklahoma City University; kick-off