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MERRY CHRISTMASfrom *Tex and Melody!*

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Sports Broadcasting Hall of Fame: Verne Lundquist, the Affable King of Big Calls

By Jason Dachman, Chief Editor, SVG Digital

"Yes, sir!" "There's the pass to Laettner. Puts it up. Yes!" "In your life, have you seen anything like that?" "By George, the dream is alive." "An answered prayer!"

Few, if any, broadcasters have found themselves calling as many iconic sports moments as Verne Lundquist. His minimalist, sincere phrasing has punctuated some of the most memorable moments in the history of sports television. However, although luck and timing have lent a helping hand, Lundquist took these moments and made them his own.

"Coach K [Duke men's basketball coach Mike Krzyzewski] once said, 'It's been my experience that you can be presented with an opportunity, but then it's up to you to capture it.' And I suppose that's what I've been able to do — and more often than most folks have had an opportunity to do," says Lundquist. "In those moments, I've just tried to say exactly what I thought everyone else at home watching was saying to themselves. If I have a philosophy, then that's it. I've tried to be a conduit for people's emotions as they are home watching the game."

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During his 54 years in broadcasting, Lundquist has manned the announce booth at ABC Sports, CBS Sports, and Turner Sports, in addition to serving as the radio voice of the Dallas Cowboys for more than a decade. He has called more than 20 sports but is best-known today as the lead play-by-play voice of the *SEC on CBS*, a role that has made him one of the most recognizable personalities in the business.

“I truly believe that the mantle of the voice of college football was passed from Chris Schenkel to Keith Jackson and then to Verne,” says CBS Sports Chairman Sean McManus. “He has upheld the highest of standards as he assumed this role. Verne has set the standard for college-football broadcasting.”

A Pastor’s Son With a Passion for Broadcasting

The son of a Lutheran minister, Lundquist was born in 1940 in Duluth, MN, and grew up in Everett, WA, and Austin, TX, attending Austin High School and serving as PA announcer for basketball games. While at Texas Lutheran College (now Texas Lutheran University), he worked at the local radio station, KWED, his first professional broadcasting gig. After graduating, he looked to follow in his father’s footsteps and entered Augustana Seminary College in Rock Island, IL, supporting himself working as a nighttime disc jockey at nearby WOC-AM.

“I knew I enjoyed radio a great deal,” recounts Lundquist, “and, more importantly, I knew that I enjoyed being a performer on radio a lot more than the seminary. That made the decision for me.”

In 1963, he joined KTBC-TV/Radio Austin as weekend TV sports anchor and afternoon-drive radio host and was soon named full-time sports anchor. After a short stint as nightly news anchor at WOAI-TV San Antonio in 1966, he became lead sports anchor and sports director at WFAA-TV Dallas, serving for 16 years.

The Voice of America’s Team

In addition to his role at WFAA, Lundquist spent four years as pre/postgame and halftime host for the Dallas Cowboys on KLIF-AM, including for the famed Ice Bowl NFL Championship Game in 1967. In 1970, he entered the Cowboys booth as color commentator alongside play-by-play man Bill Mercer and was elevated to lead play-by-play voice in 1972, a role he would remain in throughout the team’s glory years until 1984.

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“At that time, I had an offer to go to Los Angeles and serve as sports director at the CBS O&O, KNXT, but [Cowboys President/GM] Tex [Schramm] offered me the job [as lead play-by-play] only if I stayed in Dallas. I wanted to be a national-TV-network play-by-play guy, and he said, ‘If I give you the radio job, the networks will find you because we’re gonna be pretty darn good in the next decade.’ So I turned down the job in L.A., and I stayed in Dallas. Obviously, it obviously worked out quite well for both of us.”

He became a beloved sports figure in Dallas, winning seven consecutive Texas Sportscaster of the Year Awards (1977-83). He was inducted into the Texas Radio Hall of Fame in 2003 and Texas Sports Hall of Fame in 2005.

Survival of the Fittest at ABC

The massive exposure offered by calling games for “America’s Team” — which was broadcast on 120 stations in 19 states at that time — indeed led to his first broadcast-network opportunity with ABC Sports, calling a handful of college football games in 1974. The following year, he called his first national game — No. 2 Texas A&M vs. No. 5 Texas — and became a fixture on ABC Sports, serving on *Wide World of Sports* and calling everything from golf to bowling to boxing and even the North American Soccer League. However, ABC Sports’ Murderers’ Row of play-by-play announcers made it difficult for Lundquist to prosper in the rankings.

“It was survival of the fittest at ABC,” he acknowledges. “The talent pool was pretty amazing. At one point, when I was the No. 4 play-by-play guy, Keith Jackson was No. 1, Chris Schenkel was No. 2, and Al Michaels was No. 3. It was tough to move up: the elevator kept stopping on the fourth floor for me. It was frustrating.”

A Fresh Start at CBS

By 1982, both Lundquist and ABC Sports were ready to move on. After his contract was not renewed, CBS Sports offered him a small package of six football games and two basketball games.

“I was 42, and this was my last real opportunity to be a top network play-by-play guy,” Lundquist recalls. “It worked out beyond my wildest imagination.”

Before the football season was out, that six-game package became 10. Then Sports Broadcasting Hall of Famer and CBS Golf Executive Producer Frank Chirkinian came calling with an offer to announce five golf tournaments, which grew to 17 by year’s end.

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“Everything just blossomed,” says Lundquist. “I got a fresh start with people that didn’t know me and thus had no preconceived notions of what my limitations were. It was an amazing opportunity.”

He would go on to become a fixture of the *NFL on CBS* over the next decade, working extensively with Terry Bradshaw and Dan Fouts and occasionally with John Madden and others, before CBS lost the NFC package following the 1993 season.

“Verne is a willing assist man. If there was a hall of fame for point guards in the booth, Verne would be Bob Cousy, John Stockton, or Magic Johnson,” says *SEC on CBS* Coordinating Producer Craig Silver. “Every analyst that ever worked with him would say that. He’s the greatest assist man in history. He’s confident enough in his own ability and personality: he can throw the perfect pass, and the other guy can score and get more of the glory.”

In addition, he became one of the most recognizable presences on CBS’s golf coverage, calling his first Masters in 1983 (and every one since except 1997-98), the first of 20 PGA Championships, and innumerable PGA TOUR events. His arrival at CBS also marked the beginning of a 32-year run as play-by-play announcer for CBS Sports’ NCAA Division I Men’s Basketball Championship coverage.

“There’s no question he captures the moment perfectly, but it’s not premeditated,” says his longtime March Madness announcing partner Bill Raftery. “He just reacts in the sense of the moment to succinctly put words together that have impact and draw that particular moment to a great conclusion. I think that’s what legendary play-by-play guys do. And there is no finer guy.”

Lundquist also made a name for himself at the rink, serving as lead play-by-play announcer for figure skating at the 1992, 1994, and 1998 Olympic Winter Games. He also called *NBA on CBS*, as well as more than 20 sports, including track and field, swimming and diving, boxing, volleyball, gymnastics, soccer, weightlifting, free-style skiing, archery, horse racing/jumping.

“The mark of a great broadcaster is, when that moment finds you, to be ready for it. And Verne has always delivered in spades when that moment finds him,” says Silver. “I think what makes Verne unique is that he reacts like a fan and he brings such great personal emotion to it. I just think he captures the emotion that every fan watching feels – whether you’re on the winning side or the losing side. It’s a unique quality.”

A Brief Departure to Turner

After CBS lost the NFL in 1993, Lundquist headed to Turner Sports (though he continued to call figure-skating events for CBS). At Turner from 1995 to '97, he handled play-by-play for the *NBA on TNT* with Chuck Daley and the *NFL on TNT* on Sunday nights with Pat Haden. He returned to CBS in 1998. Says Lundquist, "I was ready to go home."

"Verne is one of the very best announcers in the history of this industry," says McManus, who brought Lundquist back to the Tiffany network in '98 after taking over CBS Sports. "Whether it be college football, the Masters, the NCAA Tournament, or figure skating, he has called them all with class, dignity, humility, and an amazing talent for saying the exact right thing at just the right moment."

Cementing His Legacy: *SEC on CBS*

The stars aligned for Lundquist in 2000, when he was moved from the NFL to become lead play-by-play announcer for the *SEC on CBS* just as the SEC's dominance began and the Bowl Championship Series made college football a truly nationalized sport.

"Verne was instrumental in helping to make the *SEC on CBS* the highest-rated college-football package in America," says McManus. "When we moved Verne from the NFL to the SEC, it was not a welcomed move by Verne, but he made the *SEC on CBS* his own. And now, 17 years later, he will tell you himself that it has been one of the highlights of his career."

His folksy way, affable personality, and knack for downhome storytelling have made him a fan favorite in college football, prompting the loving moniker "Uncle Verne."

"Verne. Just saying his name out loud makes you smile," says *SEC on CBS* lead reporter Allie LaForce. "Not only is he an incredible journalist and broadcaster, but he is one of the most loveable and kind human beings on the planet. Verne makes everyone around him better. I've been so fortunate to work with him on both college basketball and college football since I began at CBS. His impact on my career is immeasurable."

Lundquist — who lives in Steamboat Springs, CO, with Nancy, his wife of 34 years — will call it a career following this college-football season, eliciting one emotional tribute after another at each stadium on this year's *SEC on CBS* slate.

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“Sports broadcasting will never see another Verne Lundquist,” says Gary Danielson, who has served as his boothmate since 2006. “During his hall-of-fame career, he succeeded spectacularly by simply being himself, something the viewer instinctively recognized and enjoyed. He covers his assignments like he lives his life: with honor, joy, loyalty, and, most of all, compassion. I’ve been blessed to sit at his side for 11 wonderful seasons. As Verne steps down from college football this season, I am often asked if anyone can replace him, and I simply say, ‘No, sir!’”

A member of the National Sportscasters and Sportswriters Association Hall of Fame, winner of the 2016 Sports Emmy Award for Lifetime Achievement, and now a Sports Broadcast Hall of Famer, Lundquist has provided the narrative for some of the most unforgettable moments in sports history. From Jack Nicklaus’s birdie putt on 17 at Augusta National in 1986 to Tiger Woods’ epic hole 16 chip shot 19 years later on the same course. From Christian Laettner’s miracle jumper to propel Duke into the Final Four in 1992 to 11-seeded George Mason’s unprecedented upset of UConn to do the same thing 14 years after. And who could forget his refined restraint in letting the moment speak for itself after the game-ending Kick Six in the 2013 Iron Bowl? In more than five decades in the booth, Lundquist’s genial tone and minimalist style have guided a nation of sports fans through some of its greatest moments.

“I love doing this, and I’m blessed to be able to do it reasonably well,” he says. “I’ve been lucky to work with some of the best people and partners in the business over the years. And I’ll cherish every minute of it.”

* * * *

Source: **Sporting Life, 1915**

Motion Picture 101

Motion pictures of the foot ball games played last season was the first course prescribed for candidates for the 1915 foot ball eleven at Indiana University, when Coach C. C. Childs had his spring training season. The men had the use of a local motion picture theater, and Coach Childs discussed the different methods of attack and defense as they were thrown upon the screen.

Worth Noting:The following is Curtsey of *American Football Monthly Magazine* [John Gallup, Editor, American Football Monthly]

➤ **1892 – Wednesday Night Lights**

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Just 13 years after Edison invented the light bulb, a game between Mansfield and Wyoming Seminary was played “under the lights” in Mansfield, PA on Wednesday, September 28. General Electric Company provided bulbs that were strung on the grandstand and a pole in the middle of the field. The game was called late in the first half due to poor visibility. Final score, 0-0.

➤ **1903 – Take One**

On Saturday, November 14, Yale hosted Princeton in front of 50,000 spectators. A single motion picture camera from Thomas Edison’s production company captured the action. In this, the first football game ever filmed, over two minutes of the scrum-like action was captured. You can watch video of the film at the Library of Congress website, www.loc.gov.

➤ **1923 – Game Film for Everyone**

Eastman Kodak Company introduces 16 millimeter film, which becomes the standard coaching tool for game analysis and scouting for the next 60-plus years.

* * * *

Source: **THE BASEBALL MAGAZINE COMPANY (BOSTON, MASS.) [1908]**

Inventions in Football

By J. W. Heisman, Coach of Georgia School of Technology

NO single individual ever perfected, alone and unaided, any science or any art, and no one man in the history of the game of football is to be credited with all its discoveries and improvements. Until recent years it was, however, quite customary in the East to regard all new plays and formations as having originated there. This was almost as great an error as to assume that they were all hit upon by one man. True, Yale was the author of the "Tackle Over" formation, and Princeton of the "Revolving Wedge," and Harvard of the "Fixing Wedge," and Pennsylvania of the "Guards Back," and flying interference, but Stagg at Chicago, Williams at Minnesota, Yost at Michigan and hosts of other Western and Southern coaches were the original inventors of a great many improvements, some of major and some of minor importance, that the East seldom had a chance to learn about ; because, firstly, Eastern experts had few opportunities to observe football outside their own sections, and, secondly, they took no interest in

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Western and Southern football even if they had the opportunity to observe. I have been asked to detail what my specific share has been in the work of advancing and developing the present great college game being assumed, I imagine, that after five years of active Varsity playing and sixteen consecutive years of coaching at five different institutions in four different states. I must have been something of an originator or I could not have hoped for such success as to warrant my being willing, or even allowed, to continue in the profession for so long. Certain it is, at any rate, that to continue holding good positions as a football coach one must win, and to win one must have originality, ability to invent, and to adapt one's team and game to new rules and changing conditions as readily and as rapidly as they appear.

THE DOUBLE PASS

The Oberlin College team of 1892 was the first I ever coached, and though we won every game played, including one with Michigan, I cannot claim credit for anything for that year except a double pass from tackle to half-back. If anywhere else this form of play had ever been sprung before then, I had neither seen nor heard of it. Previous to that time the only double pass used had been from half-back to half-back.

THE DIRECT SNAP-UP IN 1893

While I, in common with all coaches of long experience, have invented and experimented with scores of plays that could be recalled I have no space to treat, or even mention any, except those that have not merely stood the test of time, but which have also been adopted by practically all teams. In 1893 while coaching Buchtel College I hit upon the idea of having the center rush snap or toss the ball directly up to the quarter, instead of rolling it back on the ground on its lacing or snapping it end over end, as was the method employed throughout the East—even in 1894 yet. My method of putting the ball in play has been universally adopted as incontrovertibly the best. At this time, too, the idea of the center rush making a fake snap and holding the ball under him, tight up in his crotch, first occurred to me. The quarter would fake to receive it from the center and fake to pass it to the backs, who would fake out to the open field, while in reality the guard would take the ball out of the center's hands by reaching down behind and under him, then hand it slyly to the end-rush who would shoot down the boundary line after the opponents had all been drawn away from it to the open field by following after the fake interference. This play was freely copied, and was the direct forerunner of Pennsylvania's famous Delayed Pass near the boundary line in 1896, which play has been the forefather of all the present forms of delayed passes.

THE HIDDEN BALL

The hidden-ball trick which the Carlisle Indians played successfully on Harvard about 1898 or 1899 first originated with me, I believe; though I take no great pride in the matter as I used the play but one year, coming to the conclusion that it was a play open to question from the standpoint of pure and clean sportsmanship. I played it, however, in 1895 with my Alabama Polytechnic Institute team, and remember that we scored a touchdown with it against Vanderbilt University. I could trace its appearance at Carlisle but it would be uninteresting and is unnecessary.

THE FULL BACKING UP ON DEFENSE

Until so late as 1894 no one had ever heard of a man playing any different position on defense from what he played on offense: if he was a halfback on offense that's what he played on defense, and that ended it. But in that year, while coaching at Oberlin College again, I became impressed with the senselessness of my left half-back, a very fast but very light man, battering himself to pieces helping to repel the heavy onslaughts while my full-back—a big, strong, husky fellow stood away back practically doing nothing for nearly all the time that opponents had the ball. So, I put the little fellow at full-back's place and rested him up whenever we lost the ball, and had my big full-back come up close and help back up the line. The plan worked like a charm and spread like Mohammedanism [sic] in the eighth century—only that as it was the quarter-back who was usually the lightest man on a team; it was and is usually he who trades places with the full-back on defense.

THE ON-SIDE KICK

I have often been credited with being the original discoverer of the on-side kick and the forward pass. I do not think there is any dispute as to my having been the first to suggest the forward pass as a means of opening up the game, but I distinctly am not the man who first thought of an on-side kick. That honor belongs to George Woodruff, who brought out the play about 1893. As he played it then, and as many teams played it for years afterwards, the kick was made by the quarter-back, standing in his usual position, and the regular backs—all on-side—were the ones deputed to recover it. What I did--and that not till several years later --was to invent a new way of performing the play, and my way is probably the father of the many new and complex ways in which the play is performed today. My method consisted of the quarter passing the ball to a half-back as usual, who with the full ran across to the opposite side and transferred the ball to the other half-back as he passed him; then kept on going. This latter halfback, standing still in his tracks, kicked the ball in the opposite direction from the

way the full and first half were going, and the end and quarter recovered it— they having run back of the kicker then out to the side while the pass was being made. This was in effect a " delayed kick," and was a vast improvement over the old quarter-back kick in that it pulled opponents after the fake interference and away from the spot where the ball was eventually to land. The play opened up a much wider vista as to the strategic possibilities of the on-side kick, which have since been developed to the full.

THE FORWARD PASS

It was in 1901, 1902 and 1903 that the cry for a more open style of play began to become prolonged and insistent. All sorts of suggestions to open up the game appeared in print, some good, some bad. In 1903 after the season I wrote Mr. Walter Camp of the Rules Committee and suggested, that if the committee really wished to open up the game no easier or more certain way of doing it could be devised than by allowing forward passing. This opinion I also confided at the time to several of my friends and other football experts. Nothing came of it that year and the "howl" grew louder. In December, 1904, I wrote Mr. Camp again and to the same effect. In December, 1905, I wrote him again and to the same effect—and then came the forward pass. It came with limitations and governing conditions, of course, whereas my suggestion was general only. I meant it merely as a hint, and the hint Mr. Camp was broad enough to grasp, and when he brought forth the " proposition " it was evident to me he had been giving my general suggestion much careful detailed consideration.

*Source: ©2016 the Las Cruces Sun-News (Las Cruces, N.M.)
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LAS CRUCES — There probably won't be a birthday cake, or any other kind of cake, and not much of a fuss will be made Friday.

But the day is a milestone for New Mexico, Las Cruces, and Aggie and college football. On Oct. 14, 1922, what is believed to be the first college football game to be broadcast live west of the Mississippi happened in Las Cruces.

"You would be safe in saying that," said Glen Cerny, director of broadcasting at New Mexico State University.

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Friday will be 94 years, to the day, the New Mexico College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts football team played Menaul Indian School in a game at Miller Field on the NMSU campus. Miller Field is now where Skeen Hall is.

Ralph Willis Goddard called the play-by-play of that game. For NMSU football fans, it must have been quite a game, the Aggies won that day, 56-0.

Only a year earlier, on Oct. 8, 1921 the first live college football game was broadcast on the radio, Pittsburgh defeated West Virginia 21-13. Ten years before that, on Nov. 25, 1911, the Kansas at Missouri football game, more than 1,000 people gathered in downtown Lawrence, Kansas, as a Western Union telegraph relayed play-by-play descriptions, according to historical accounts.

Two weeks after the first radio broadcast of NMSU football, On Oct. 28, 1922, the Princeton vs. Chicago game became the first college football game to be broadcast across the U.S.

NMSU's prominence in the birth of college football broadcasts caught NMSU officials by surprise. "I was unaware of that," said Cerny, of the date of the first Aggie football broadcast. "In today's age of production trucks, relay signals, the internet and all of that, it is a little hard to imagine that New Mexico State was right there among the pioneers."

Jack Nixon, now in his 37th season calling play-by-play of NMSU football and basketball games, also didn't immediately recognize the significance of Oct. 14 in NMSU football, or broadcast, history. "I remember seeing a picture of someone doing a game," said Nixon, an old black-and-white photo of Goddard calling a game that NMSU archives said was at Miller Field. "I just thought it was one of the early Aggie-Lobo games."

But even in his years of broadcasting NMSU athletic events, Nixon agreed much has changed. He was impressed with Goddard's efforts, his attention to details, to accomplish those early broadcasts.

"Now, everything is digital," Nixon said. "Today, you plug into a hot spot, you plug into a headphone jack, and you're pretty much ready to go. I can remember have to plug in a phone, then plug in a mixer. The audio of today's broadcasts is much better."

The production of Goddard's first football game was distinctly more challenging compared to games broadcast today. That first broadcast originated from a small wooden shack behind the college's engineering building. Two 60-foot antennas were used, one on the ground, and the other on top of the engineering building, according to the history of KRUX radio, NMSU's student station. It also used a 500-Watt Marconi transmitter that was loaned to the college by the U.S. Navy.

Dwight Harp, a 1970 broadcast journalism graduate of NMSU, said Goddard's efforts to work through the details of getting that first game on the radio made him a role model for NMSU students who followed.

"Aggie ingenuity," said Harp, of Goddard's accomplishments. "That's how he got it done."

Fast forward to the present, as this year's Aggies team travels to Moscow, Idaho, where they will play the University of Idaho in a Sun Belt Conference game at 3 p.m. Saturday. Just as it was 94 years ago, the game will be broadcast on the radio. KXPZ-FM, more commonly known as Zia Country, will air the game.

Nixon, a member of the NMSU/U.S. Bank Athletics Hall of Fame, will call the play-by-play action, and former Aggie player Preston Williams will provide commentary and analysis.

But technology has changed a lot in 94 years. In addition to the radio broadcast, The NMSU-Idaho football will be televised by El Paso/Las Cruces CW, high-definition channel 7.2, and can also be found on Comcast channel 14, DirecTV channel 8, DISH channel 17, and U-Verse channel 19. The game will be also be webcast at watchespn.com.

The first television pictures were displayed Sept. 7, 1927, and development of the internet began more than 50 years ago, according to History.com.

NMSU Athletics Director Mario Moccia said the university would likely acknowledge the 94th anniversary of Aggie football on the radio during Saturday's broadcast.

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Bo Carter's Monthly Listing of College Football Players born or passed away in the month of December

1 (1892) Charlie Bachman,
Chicago
1 (1931) Steve Eisenhauer,
Sheffield, Pa.
1 (1938) Mike McGee,
Washington, D.C.
1 (1971) Rob Waldrop,
Atlanta, Ga.
1-(d - 1986) Bobby Layne,
Lubbock, Texas
2 (1901) George Owen,
Hamilton, Ontario, Canada
2 (1953) Randy Rhino,
Atlanta, Ga.
2 (1974) Pat Fitzgerald,
Orland Park, Ill.
2-(d - 1997) Endicott
Peabody, Hollis, N.H.

**3 (1885) Francis Schmidt,
Downs, Kan.**

** HC at 5 schools, 1919-42;
compiled a 156-58-11 mark.*

**3 (1887) Bob Fisher,
Boston, Mass.**

**Consensus AA, guard,
played for Harvard; also
coached at the school, 1919-
25...record: 43-14-5.*

**3 (1894) Bert Baston, St.
Louis Park, Minn.**

**Played for Minnesota; AA
End, 1915-16.*

**3 (1923) Tom Fears, Los
Angeles, Calif.**

**AA End at UCLA.*

**3 (1957) Keith Dorney,
Allentown, Pa.**

**Consensus AA, 1979; played
for Penn State.*

**3-(d - 1970) Clarence
Swanson, Lincoln, Neb.**

**Senior season, 1921; vs
Colorado State, caught 3
scoring strikes...Nebraska
won 70-7.*

**3-(d - 1982) Dutch Meyer,
Fort Worth, Texas**

**Played E and later coached
at TCU, 1934-52 (109-79-13
record.)*

**3-(d - 1998) Ed Widseth, St.
Paul, Minn.**

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**Played for Minnesota, 1934-36...team had a record of 23-1.*

**3-(d - 2014) Dr. Jim Swink,
Fort Worth, Texas**

**AA Junior/Senior
seasons...as a junior: ran for
1283 yards (2nd in country);
first in total points, 125.*

4 (1901) Adam Walsh,
Churchville, Iowa
4 (1908) Tommy Yarr, Dabob,
Wash.
4 (1931) Roy Kidd, Corbin,
Ky.
4 (1942) Frank Emanuel,
Clio, S.C.
4-(d - 1975) Jack Mollenkopf,
West Lafayette, Ind.
5 (1892) Jim Phelan,
Sacramento, Calif.
5 (1927) Frosty Westering,
Council Bluffs, Iowa
5 (1936) Tom Brown, Albert
Lea, Minn.
5 (1936) John Wooten,
Carlsbad, N.M.
5 (1947) Jim Plunkett, San
Jose, Calif.
5 (1952) Jim Tressel, Mentor,
Ohio
5 (1955) Art Still, Camden,
N.J.
5 (1957) Art Monk, White
Plains, N.Y.
5 (1963) Larry Station,
Omaha, Neb.
6 (1893) Lou Little,
Leominster, Mass.
6 (1898) Benny Lee Boynton,
Waco, Texas
6 (1918) Nick Drahos, Ford
City, Pa.
6 (1921) Otto Graham,
Waukegan, Ill.
6-(d - 1979) Mal Stevens,
Bronx, N.Y.
6-(d - 2010) Don Meredith,
Santa Fe, N.M.
7 (1888) Hamilton Fish,
Garrison, N.Y.

7-(d - 1980) Paul Schwegler,
Newport Beach, Calif.
7-(d - 1998) Vic Markov,
Seattle, Wash.
7-(d - 2001) Charles
McClendon, Baton Rouge, La.
7-(d - 2006) Jackie Parker,
Edmonton, Canada
7-(d - 2014) Charlie Flowers,
Atlanta, Ga.
8 (1914) Bobby Grayson,
Portland, Ore.
8 (1941) Bob Brown,
Cleveland, Ohio
8 (1958) George Rogers,
Duluth, Ga.
9 (1892) Forrest Geyer,
Southaven, Kan.
9 (1898) Duke Slater,
Normal, Ill.
9 (1942) Dick Butkus,
Chicago, Ill.
9 (1947) Steve Owens, Gore,
Okla.
9 (1955) Jim Haslett,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
9-(d - 1956) Calvin Jones,
Hope, British Columbia,
Canada
9-(d - 2000) Tyrone McGriff,
Melbourne, Fla.
9-(d - 2007) Harold Davis,
Bloomfield Heights, Mich.
10 (1883) Jesse Harper, Paw
Paw, Ill.
10 (1916) Parker Hall,
Tunica, Miss.
10 (1933) Larry Morris,
Decatur, Ga.
10-(d - 1933) Bill Roper,
Philadelphia, Pa.
10-(d - 1944) Joe Routt, In
Combat in Belgium
10-(d - 1967) Bernie Shively,
Lexington, Ky.
10-(d - 1978) Ed Healey,
South Bend, Ind.
10-(d - 2007) - George
Morris, Highlands, N.C.
10-(d - 2009) Gene
Carpenter, Lancaster, Pa.
11 (1910) George Sauer,
Stratton, Neb.
11 (1924) Doc Blanchard,
McColl, S.C.
11 (d - 1960) Mike Donahue,
Baton Rouge, La.
12 (1881) Zora Clevenger,
Muncie, Ind.
12 (1900) Lloyd Jordan,
Punxsutawney, Pa.

12 (1904) John Smith,
Hartford, Conn.
12 (1914) Bob Herwig,
Pomona, Calif.
12 (1930) Steve Meilinger,
Bethlehem, Pa.
12 (1962) Brad Calip, Hobart,
Okla.
12 (1967) John Randle,
Hearne, Texas
12-(d - 1936) Bert
Herschberger, Chicago, Ill.
12-(d - 1965) Frank Schwab,
Spangler, Pa.
13 (1911) Buzz Borries,
Louisville, Ky.
13 (1955) Brad Crawford,
Logansport, Ind.
13-(d - 1963) John
McGovern, LeSeur, Minn
13-(d - 1971) Eddie Kaw,
Walnut Creek, Calif.
13-(d - 1979) Edgar
Garbisch, Cambridge, Md.
13-(d - 1983) Jim Daniell,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
13-(d - 1983) John Merritt,
Nashville, Tenn.
13-(d - 1994) Charlie
Richard, Baldwin City, Kan.
14 (1922) Charlie Trippi,
Pittston, Pa.
14 (1939) Ernie Davis, New
Salem, Pa.
14-(d - 1914) Lee McClung,
London, England
14-(d - 1920) George Gipp,
South Bend, Ind.
14-(d - 1941) Art
Hillenbrand, Waubay, S.D.
14-(d - 1974) Bob Herwig,
Sacramento, Calif.
14-(d - 1983) Johnny Bright,
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada
14-(d - 1985) Charlie
Bachman, Port Charlotte,
Fla.
14-(d - 2004) Alex Sarkisian,
East Chicago, Ind.
15-(d - 1973) Emil "Red"
Sitko, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
15-(d - 1981) Aubrey Devine,
San Diego, Calif.
15-(d - 2012) Bob Odell,
Philadelphia, Pa.
16 (1913) Gust Zarnas,
Ikaris, Greece
16 (1914) Steve Reid,
Chicago, Ill.
16 (1916) Jess Dow, Tona,
Texas

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- 16 (1962) Jerry Gray, Lubbock, Texas
16 (1963) Tim Green, Liverpool, N.Y.
17-(d – 1954) Fred Miller, Milwaukee, Wis.
17-(d – 1959) Bob Butler, Canton, Ohio
17-(d – 1969) Harvey Harman, Highland Park, N.J.
17-(d- 1973) Wally Butts, Athens, Ga.
17-(d – 1996) George Pfann, Ithaca, N.Y.
17-(d – 2003) Otto Graham, Sarasota, Fla.
17-(d – 2008) Sam Baugh, Rotan, Texas
17-(d – 2011) Harley Sewell, Arlington, Texas
18 (1956) Jerry Robinson, San Francisco, Calif.
19 (1909) Frank Hoffman, Seattle, Wash.
19 (1926) Bobby Layne, Santa Ana, Texas
19 (1961) Reggie White, Chattanooga, Tenn.
19 (1964) Randall McDaniel, Phoenix, Ariz.
19-(d – 1971) Bart Macomber, Woodburn, Ore.
19-(d – 2012) Larry Morris, Atlanta, Ga.
20 (1867) Pudge Heffelfinger, Minneapolis, Minn.
20 (1953) Chet Moeller, Fairmont, Ohio
20-(d – 1917) Art Wheeler, Philadelphia, Pa.
21 (1916) Vic Bottari, Vallejo, Calif.
21 (1926) Joe Paterno, Brooklyn, N.Y.
21 (1935) Henley Garney, Elgin, N.D.
21 (1940) Tom Beck, Chicago, Ill.
21 (1941) Hal Bedsole, Chicago, Ill.
21 (1950) Mike Bellotti, Sacramento, Calif.
21 (1960) George Floyd, Tampa, Fla.
21-(d – 1918) Hobey Baker, Tours, France
22 (1949) Ray Guy, Swainsboro, Ga.
22-(d – 1957) Bob Zuppke, Champaign, Ill.
22-(d – 2006) Sam Chapman, Kentfield, Calif.
23 (1871) Frank Hinkey, Tonawanda, N.Y.
23 (1892) Gus Welch, Spooner, Wis.
23 (1924) Dan Devine, Augusta, Wis.
23 (1935) Paul Hornung, Louisville, Ky.
23 (1948) Jack Ham, Johnstown, Pa.
23 (d -1931) Knowlton Ames, Chicago, Ill.
23-(d – 1942) Chris Cagle, New York City
23-(d – 1948) Gil Dobie, Boston, Mass.
23-(d – 1954) Hunter Scarlett, New York City
24 (1871) Charlie Gelber, Hawley, Pa.
24 (1919) Bill Dudley, Bluefield, Va.
24 (1924) Frank Broyles, Decatur, Ga.
24-(d – 1897) Marshall Newell, Springfield, Mass.
24-(d – 1941) Tommy Yarr, Chicago, Ill.
24-(d – 1970) Zora Clevenger, Bloomington, Ind.
25 (1941) Dave Parks, Muenster, Texas
25 (1943) Howard Twilley, Houston, Texas
25 (1946) Larry Csonka, Stow, Ohio
25-(d – 1965) Joe Kendall, Owensboro, Ky.
25-(d – 1979) Harold Ballin, Clearwater, Fla.
25-(d – 1988) Eddie Cameron, Durham, N.C.
25-(d – 1996) Bill Osmanski, Chicago, Ill.
25-(d – 1996) Clayton Tonnemaker, St. Paul, Minn.
26 (1905) Tom Hamilton, Hoopeston, Ill.
26-(d – 1916) Stan Pennock, Newark, N.J.
26 (1924) Glenn Davis, Burbank, Calif.
26 (1927) Bill Yeoman, Elnora, Ind.
26 (1960) Scott Reppert, Appleton, Wis.
26-(d – 1971) Tad Wieman, Portland, Ore.
26-(d – 1995) Al DeRogatis, Spring Lake, N.J.
26-(d – 2000) Gust Zarnas, Bethlehem, Pa.
26-(d – 2004) Reggie White, Cornelius, N.C.
27-(d – 1963) George Wilson, San Francisco, Calif.
27-(d – 1971) Joe Guyon, Louisville, Ky.
27-(d – 2007) Bill Willis, Columbus, Ohio
28 (1894) Ed Healey, Indian Orchard, Mass.
28 (1915) Vic Markov, Chicago, Ill.
28 (1920) Alvin Wistert, Chicago, Ill.
28 (1935) Clendon Thomas, Oklahoma City, Okla.
28-(d – 1953) Doug Bomeisler, Greenwich, Conn.
28-(d – 1956) Ed Hart, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
28-(d – 1971) Joe Aillet, Ruston, La.
28-(d – 1984) Ricky Bell, Los Angeles, Calif.
29 (1909) William Grinnell, Boston, Mass.
29 (1911) Tay Brown, Compton, Calif.
29 (1915) Bill Osmanski, Providence, R.I.
29 (1924) Warren Amling, Pana, Ill.
29-(d – 1915) Tom Shevlin, Minneapolis, Minn.
30 (1896) Homer Norton, Birmingham, Ala.
30 (1941) Mel Renfro, Houston, Texas
30 (1946) Barry Alvarez, Langeloth, Pa.
30 (1966) Dr. Joe Micchia, Sharon, Pa.
30-(d – 1925) Frank Hinkey, Southern Pines, N.C.
30-(d – 1967) Lloyd Yoder, San Francisco, Calif.
30-(d – 1976) Harry Baujan, Dayton, Ohio

* * * *

Source: 1907 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL FOOT BALL GUIDE, pages 136-138

Rule 3. The length of the game has been shortened by ten minutes, making the two halves each thirty minutes in length.

NOTE—The game may be of shorten duration by agreement between the captains of the contesting teams.

Scoring. The game shall be decided by the final score at the end of the two halves.

The following shall be the value of plays in scoring:

Touchdown, 5 points. Goal from touchdown, 1 point. Goal from the field, 4 points. Safety by opponents, 2 points.

RULE 4. Methods of Kicking the Ball.

- (a) A Place-kick is made by kicking the Place-kick, ball after it has been placed on the ground.
- (b) A Kick-off is a place-kick from center of the field of play. A kick-off cannot score a goal. (Rule 7.)
- (c) A Punt is made by dropping the ball from the hands and kicking it before it touches the ground.
- (d) A Punt-out is a punt made by a player of the side which has made a touchdown to another of his own side for a fair catch. (Rule 21, c.)
- (e) A Drop-kick is made by dropping the Drop-kick, ball from the hands and kicking it the instant it rises from the ground.
- (f) A Kick-out is a drop-kick, place-kick or punt made by a player of the side which has made a safety or a touchback.
- (g) A Free-kick is a term used to designate any kick when the opponents are restrained by rule from advancing beyond a certain point before the ball is put in play.

NOTE— Under a Free-kick are included Kick-off, Kick-out, Punt-out, Kick from a Fair Catch, and Place-kick for Goal after a touchdown (Rule 21). Any player of the side that is entitled to a Free-kick may put the ball in play.

* * * *

Source: *Sporting Life*, 1893

The Value of a Punter

If a quarterback has the patience to wait to strike with his running attack late in the game, his plan of campaign will very often succeed if he has a long distance punter behind him. Harvard and Princeton both played to this system last year and succeeded where their punting was better than that of the opponent.

Against Cornell, Harvard failed chiefly because Shiverick, of the Ithaca team, outkicked Mahan, and the same was true in the Harvard victory over Princeton when Mahan got the better of Eddie Driggs. Against Harvard, Shiverick's punts each netted a few yards more than Mahan's and thus by a rather slow process the Ithacans moved into Harvard territory. Harvard against Princeton gained slowly by its kicking and thus had the greater number of chances to strike within a short distance of the goal.

* * * * *

40+ Years old playing College Football

Tom Thompson, 61-years old, (PK), Division III Austin College, 2009
Alan Moore, 61-years old (PK), NAIA Faulkner in 2011
Mike Flynt, 59-years-old, (LB), Sul Ross State University, 2007
Joe Thomas Sr., 55 years old, (RB), South Carolina State, 2016
Tim "Pops" Frisby, 40-years old, (WR), South Carolina, 2005

Others?

* * * * *

Source: *The Sporting Life* 1916

A Famous Star of the Past *Willie Heston, of Michigan, Compiled Record as & Halfback That Has Never Been Equaled—His Remarkable Point Total*

By Frank G. Menke

*The College
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Time cannot dim the glory that is Willie Heston's; the onrushing years cannot efface the memories of the greatest halfback that America has ever produced.

A decade and more has passed since the great Wolverine halfback hung up his uniform for the last time. Yet his deeds are as fresh in the minds of football lovers as they were in the era when he was tearing lines to ribbons with his powerful, bull-like rushes. And the tales of Heston's triumphs will thunder down through the vales of history to echo and re-echo for the next generation—and the next—and the next.

Heston was the irresistible force—the human juggernaut. He hurled his compact, marvelous body into, the most powerful human walls that ever were produced and split them a sunder. Every team that played Michigan during the regime of Heston had orders to "Get Heston!" And none succeeded. Four men, six men, eight men, oftentimes threw themselves into the pathway of the charging Wolverine. And he crashed into—and through—those defenses as a bowling ball zips through the tenpins

HOW ECKERSALL, STOPPED HESTON

Only one man—Walter Eckersall, of Chicago—ever was able to stop Heston temporarily. He accomplished it with a trick, but Heston quickly thwarted it. "Ecky," like the other Michigan foes, first tried to halt the Heston rushes by tackling him as he came at him. And, of course, he failed.

"Don't try that any more." was Coach Alonzo Stagg's orders to Eckersall. "Hereafter tackle Heston from behind. Let him get past you, if necessary. Then, because you are faster you can catch up to him. And throw yourself at the back of his legs."

Heston was "dumped" by Eckersall several times by that method. Fielding Yost and Heston quickly got together and mapped out a plan whereby the fleetest of the Michigan players was to do nothing else but "box" Eckersall every time a Michigan play was made. And from then on, when Eckersall tried to tackle Heston from behind he found himself blocked.

Heston, during his four years as a Michigander, scored 93 touchdowns for a total of 465 points. It is a record that has withstood the onslaught of all gridiron stars since then—an achievement that may rank foremost for all time.

HESTON'S "RUSH" RECORD

If all of Heston's gains were added together and divided by 110 yards—the touchdown distance in his day—they would show that Heston gained enough ground alone to score 300 touchdowns—and more. An instance of his ground gaining power is shown in the recital of his work against Chicago in 1903. The entire Wolverine squad gained 260 yards by rushing—and of this Heston alone gained 237 yards!

The Wolverine star never placed his own interest above those of his team. He ever was willing to sacrifice individual glory for that of his mates—and his team. Often during his amazing career, when he had earned the right to carry over the ball for a touchdown, he surrendered it to one of his mates.

HIS UNSELFISHNESS

The best illustration of this came in the famous 6-6 game that Minnesota and Michigan played. It was one of the few games Michigan failed to win during the four years Heston battled under the Wolverine standard. Michigan got the ball on its own 45-yard line. In twelve crashes into the tremendous Minnesota line the ball was carried over for a touchdown.

And Heston alone carried the ball on 11 of those charges. To score on Minnesota in that game—to batter through that supposedly impregnable line—was the greatest ambition of Heston's life. Foot ball experts declared that Heston couldn't do it.

With his 11 charges he carried that ball 57 yards and rested it then upon Minnesota's three-yard line. One more rush—and the ball would be over.

One more chance to carry it and Heston's ambition would be realized. Just another crash into that line and Heston could have accomplished what many had called impossible. And Heston—did he ask to carry the ball? Did he insist upon finishing the charge he had started and earned on with much demoniacal.

No, Heston submerged his own desires. He remembered that Joe Maddock, one of his mates, too, had yearned for the joy and the glory of scoring on Minnesota.

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And so he jumped over to the quarterback as the teams lined up for the last Wolverine charge, and whispered:

"Give the ball to Joe this time."

And the quarterback, although surprised, followed Heston's orders. Maddock took the ball, lunged for the line, and with Heston back of him and pushing with all his superb strength, went over for a touchdown, while the Michigan stands volleyed and thundered their plaudits for the man who had scored for Michigan—Joe Maddock.

Such a man was Willie Heston.

Syracuse University has unveiled statues of the team greats Jim Brown, Ernie Davis and Floyd Little on Saturday.

The statues are at the university's new Plaza 44, named for the three players, who wore No. 44.

* * * * *

IFRA congratulates The College Football Hall Class of 2016; upon their induction in the Hall of Fame this month.

To quote the famous entertainer and actor, Bob Hope: *Thanks for the memories.*

Marlin Briscoe (Nebraska Omaha; 1964-67), Derrick Brooks (Florida State; 1991-94), Tom Cousineau (Ohio State; 1975-78), Randall Cunningham (UNLV; 1982-84), Troy Davis (Iowa State; 1994-96), William Fuller (North Carolina; 1981-83), Bert Jones (LSU; 1970-72), Tim Krumrie (Wisconsin; 1979-82), Pat McInally (Harvard; 1972-74), Herb Orvis (Colorado; 1969-71), Bill Royce (Ashland [Ohio]; 1990-93), Mike Utley (Washington State; 1985-88), Scott Woerner (Georgia; 1977-80), Rod Woodson (Purdue; 1983-86) and coaches Bill Bowes (New Hampshire; 1972-98) and Frank Girardi (Lycoming [Pa.]; 1972-2007).

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From the IFRA Archives...

College Football Teams that Continued Consecutive Winning Seasons in 2016

61*	Linfield	NAIA/NAIA I/NAIA II/NCAA III
40	Florida State	Major College/1A/BSD
38	Mount Union	NCAA III
33	Washington & Jefferson	NCAA III
24	Wartburg	NCAA III
24	Virginia Tech	NCAA 1A/BSD

*All-Time leader.

- **Request:** IFRA has compiled a list of teams with at least 20 seasons of a winning percentage over .500 (Min. of 3 games per season). Should the membership know-of any teams that would meet these qualifications and not on the list below, please pass it along. [Team can be from any era or season or classification.]

Alabama	1911-1950	Harvard	1881-1923	Penn State	1967-1987
Alabama	1958-1983	Holy Cross	1919-1939	Pittsburgh	1913-1939
Army	1919-1938	Ithaca NY	1971-2010	Princeton	1876-1922
Augustana IL	1979-2006	Linfield	1956-2016	Sewanee	1890-1917
Baldwin-Wallace	1967-2004	Lycoming	1975-2003	St. John's MN	1987-2011
California-Davis	1970-2006	Marshall	1984-2003	Tennessee State	1965-1986
Carnegie Mellon	1975-2001	Michigan	1892-1918	Texas	1893-1916
Carson-Newman	1979-2010	Michigan	1985-2007	USC	1962-1982
Central IA	1961-2002	Montana	1986-2011	Vanderbilt	1915-1935
Clarion	1964-1985	Mount Union	1979-2016	Virginia	1888-1915
Dartmouth	1901-1925	Nebraska	1962-2001	Virginia Tech	1993-2016

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Dayton	1977- 2005	North Dakota State	1976- 2001	Wartburg	1993-2016
Detroit Mercy	1927- 1950	Northern Illinois	1929- 1949	Washington & Jefferson	1984-2016
Dickinson State	1978- 2006	Notre Dame	1893- 1932	Washington & Jefferson	1890-1909
Eastern Kentucky	1978- 2008	Ohio State	1967- 1987	Widener PA	1979-2002
Florida	1980- 2012	Oklahoma	1966- 1993	Wisconsin- La Crosse	1970-1997
Florida State	1977- 2016	Pacific Lutheran	1969- 2004	Wittenberg	1955-1988
Grambling Hardin- Simmons	1961- 1986 1992- 2012	Penn Penn State	1883- 1913 1939- 1964	Yale	1876-1914

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More College Football News and Information can be found by visiting IFRA's partner websites

Andrew McKillop, Football
Geography.com
(Andrew_mckillop@footballgeogra-
phy.com)

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[http://www.gridirongreats.net/G
rid iron Greats/football
memorabilia](http://www.gridirongreats.net/GridironGreats/footballmemorabilia) (bobswick@snet.net)

Joe Williams, Leatherheads of
the Gridiron;
[http://www.leatherheadsofthegri
diron.com](http://www.leatherheadsofthegridiron.com)(leatherheadsofthegridi-
ron@gmail.com)

**Reggie
Thomas**,[http://www.theunderda
wg.com/index.html](http://www.theunderdawg.com/index.html)

**Tom
Benjey**,[http://www.tombenjey.co
m/](http://www.tombenjey.com/)

Travis Normand,
<http://www.onepointsafety.com/>

Edd Hayes, Black College
Sports History & Legends
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