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The College Football Historian™

Presenting and preserving 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)

Happy New Year to the readers of TCFH; may it be a special and eventful year to everyone.

Source: The Washington Reporter

“Hurry up” Yost May Quit Michigan Eleven

McGugin, Vanderbilt's Coach, May Succeed the West Virginian At Arbor

Chicago, Nov. 14—In a letter to friends here, Dan McGugin, coach for the Vanderbilt football team, and a former Wolverine star, intimates that he will succeed “Hurry-Up” Yost as coach for the Ann Arbor squad. Yost, it is understood, has determined to quit Michigan University and engage in business. He and McGugin have always been close friends, and the latter implied about all the football knowledge Yost can impart. In his letter McGugin says in part: “I have been given to understand there will be a place for me at Ann Arbor when Yost decides to give up his coaching. I do not believe that Fidler? will be at Ann Arbor long, as he is as much a success as a business man as he is on the gridiron to get out of football and engage in in business.”

If McGugin succeeds Yost it will mean that the alumni coaching system will be adopted at Ann Arbor. McGugin has been very successful (1904-06, 23-2-0) at Vanderbilt University, building up a formidable machine. His name has been frequently mentioned in connection with the position of head coach at Michigan. Yost's teams in the last two years (1905 and 1906, 16-2-1) have not been as successful as these former years.

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This may be attributed largely to the confusion over the Conference rules and the disposition of Michigan to sulk unless it had its own way about the game. Practice has not been entered into with the former vim and spirit which characterized the famous machines of other years. Unless Michigan wins the contest with Pennsylvania, or at least makes a good showing, the change in coaches may come somewhat sooner than present plans provided for.

CAREER-WISE, though the 1907 season: Yost, whose career began in 1897, was 96-9-4. McGugin was 28-3-1, beginning in 1904.

An interesting side note was that the two successful mentors were related: as they married sisters; making the early coaching legends, brothers-in-laws. Through 1907 the two men coached against one another three times—with Yost claiming the victories. (In the 9 games between the two; Yost won 8 and the other contest ended in a tied.

In a related story, listed under “Football Notes” from the same paper...

The tame wolf presented by a western alumnus to Coach Yost of Michigan arrived yesterday after weeks of delay and was immediately made football mascot. He watched varsity practice, but contrary to all expectations, he left the field with a broad grin lighting-up his benign countenance.

Yesterday’s practice practically completed Michigan’s defensive arrangement, and the remainder of the time will be devoted to perfecting the attack. The last scrimmage will be held to-day and to-morrow the team will sent through formation practice. Coach Yost continues to keep football bugs guessing as to the final lineup.

The University of Pennsylvania football players, with Trainor Murphy, Coach Torrey and the latter’s five assistants, arrived in Detroit yesterday, and left at once for Lakeside, near Mt. Clemens, where they will stay until Saturday afternoon.

The Pennsylvania lineup will not be given out until Friday, four positions, quarterback, left guard and end and one tackle being still uncertain. Long walks in the country, in addition to the signal practice will be relied upon to keep the men in condition.

Worth Noting: The 1907 contest saw the Quakers register the only points that allowed by the Wolverines that season; as the latter won the first 5 games of the season, out-scoring the opposition, 107-0; for an average margin of victory of 21.4.

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Used by permission of the paper. (The paper has located a number stories on Davis and has graciously granted IFRA permission to run them in future issues of TCFH.)

Jamestown Evening Journal: January 27, 1916

PARKE H. DAVIS

Noted Football Statistician And Former Jamestown Boy Receives Place In Roll Of Honor

Parke H. Davis, famous player and coach and member of the present Football Rules committee who began his football career as a member of a Jamestown eleven, last month received a place in the Football Roll of Honor being conducted by the Outing Magazine.

Aside from a very good picture of Mr. Davis the magazine contained the following article: "Do you want to know who made the long run in the Yale-Princeton game in 1897 and the exact length of the run? Ask Parke Davis. Do you desire the names of the men who made the touchdowns in the game between Beloit and Lawrence in 1898? Ask Parke Davis. Are you curious about any other small fact in the history of American football, or college sport generally? Parke Davis is the man for you. He is the historian of the gridiron game. His memory, supplemented by his files, have let no smallest fact escape.

"Parke Davis' football began in Jamestown, N.Y. and continued at Princeton in the early nineties. He was left end in 1890 under the captaincy of Edgar Allen Pee and for the next two years was left and right tackle respectively. But that was just the beginning. His real football career began after graduation.

"For a year he was director of athletics at the University of Wisconsin, beating Michigan in football and assisting in the formation of the Western Intercollegiate Athletic association, his team taking second place in the first games. In '94 he was coach at Amherst and from '95 to '98 was director of athletics at Lafayette, putting that college very firmly on the football and baseball map. In 1896 Lafayette, under his coaching, tied his own alma mater on the gridiron and beat Pennsylvania. The next spring his baseball team won against Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Pennsylvania.

"For the past six years he has been a member of the Football Rules committee. It was at his suggestion that interlocked interference was abolished in 1910 and he was one of the authors of the rule establishing the forward pass zone. For the past twenty years he has been a power in Princeton coaching councils.

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“But it is as a historian that he is best known. His statistical contributions are features of the Guide and his book Football, the American Intercollegiate Game, is standard.

Incidentally he is a practicing lawyer at Easton, Pa., from 1901 to 1904 was district attorney, secretary of the State Democratic committee from 1901 to 1903, and Democratic candidate date for judge in 1907.”

* * * *

1917 Rose Bowl: Oregon (6-0-1) defeated Pennsylvania (7-2-1), 14-0

2017 Rose Bowl: USC (10-3) over Penn State (11-3), 52-49*

**In the highest combined score in the game's history.*

* * * *

GOPHERS DOWN PITT, 13-6, IN GOLDEN 1934 ERA

BY CHARLES JOHNSON, Executive Sports Editor
Minneapolis **Star-Journal and Tribune**

Exciting games and thrilling moments in football come so often to a sports writer that usually he finds it difficult to make a choice of one over the other.

That's not our lot. Anyone who followed Minnesota football during the golden era of the 1930's never will forget the one game that transformed the Gophers from just a team to the national championship picture for almost ten years.

It was the Pittsburgh-Minnesota breath-taker in 1934 at Pittsburgh that always will remain in our football memories as the high spot of our reporting career.

Jock Sutherland was at the peak of his success at Pittsburgh that year. Indications pointed to a national championship team. Sutherland had such stars as Munjas, Nicksick (would later be changed to Nixon per Pitt's Sports Info office), Larue and Weinstock in the backfield. Hoel, Rooker, Ormistic, Hartwig and others were big names in the line.

Bernie Bierman was in his third year as the head coach at Minnesota. His team had been unbeaten in 1933, although tied so often, that its record wasn't too imposing.

Even those close to the Minnesota picture in 1934 didn't expect that out of that year's squad would come one of the great college gridiron machines of all times.

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Both teams were well prepared. The battle of brains of two of the top strategists of college football-Sutherland and Bierman-was well figured out in advance. As things turned out, the maneuvering from the bench was the most interesting we have ever witnessed in college football.

In the first half, Bierman used the most unusual strategy of his long and successful coaching career. His orders were to kick on first down on the slightest provocation. He allowed his Gophers to show practically nothing but straight football. It was safety first to the nth degree.

The Gophers tackled savagely. They blocked viciously. All for a purpose-to wear down the Panther and apply the killing punch in the second half.

Late in the second quarter, Pittsburgh scored on a sensational play. Fullback Weinstock, from his own 36-yard line, found a hole at Minnesota's right tackle. He was away for ten yards. As he was about to be tackled, he tossed a lateral to Halfback Nicksick, who raced 54 yards through a broken field for a touchdown. The half ended shortly afterward with a 7 to 0 score.

Between halves, the thousands of Minnesotans who were in the capacity crowd expressed amazement and confusion over the tactics of their favorites. They couldn't understand why the powerhouse Gophers, with all of the class they had in such big brutes as Stan Kostka, Sheldon Beise, Pug Lund, Julie Alfonse in the backfield running behind Butch Larson, Bob Tenner, Ed Widseth, Bill Bevan, Phil Bengston and others in the line didn't make the most of their physical advantage.

The crowd as well as the large collection of nationally-known scribes got the answer in the second half. The Bierman first half strategy paid off.

There was no scoring in the third period. However, the Gophers physical advantage began to show on the tiring Panthers. Late in the quarter, Ed Widseth hit little Bobby La Rue so hard as he caught a punt that the Pitt Fancy Dan fumbled. The Gophers had the ball. Five plays later, Alfonse took a reverse from Pug Lund and raced over for a touchdown just as the fourth quarter got under way.

Bill Bevan kicked goal, but it still was an even-Stephen proposition at 7 to 7.

A few minutes later, the Gophers gained possession of the ball on their own 46. In came Kostka to relieve Beise at fullback. Stan's first effort was good for 18 yards, but the Panthers weren't through by any means. They held the rampaging Gophers on their 22-yard line for three downs. It was fourth and three to go from that spot. That could hardly be considered serious.

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Then came a play that Jock Sutherland never will stop arguing about. It scored a touchdown—the winning touchdown. It came on a trick maneuver that Bierman had given his Gophers just a few hours before the squad departed for Pittsburgh on Thursday.

Here's what happened (Minnesota—not Sutherland-version): Kostka got the ball from center. He faked a buck into the line and then handed the ball backward to Quarterback Seidel. The latter flipped another lateral to Lund. The end went over. The goal was missed, but it made no difference. The Gophers won, 13 to 7.

Sutherland contended that Kostka handed the ball forward to Seidel and that Lund's touchdown pass was the second in the series, therefore illegal.

Jock lost the argument. The Gophers won and went on to the national championship and many more titles, through 1941, when the war broke out.

It's the game of games in our book. So it is with every Minnesotan who played in it or saw it. To Sutherland, it was his biggest disappointment. To spectators generally, it was a titanic struggle between two great elevens.

(Thanks to my wife Melody for typing this story.)

* * * *

Please note:

The following story was copied from a publication; however, its name was not included with it.

- **HOWARD JONES**

In 1921, Iowa's most notable win of the season was a 10-7 triumph over Notre Dame. It was Howard Jones' first meeting with Notre Dame coach Knute Rockne. The win snapped a 20-game winning streak for Rockne and Notre Dame, which would be the longest winning streak of Rockne's career.

- **WALTER CAMP (on AA teams)**

There is a debate as to who actually had the idea for an All-America team. The first All-America team appeared in the short-lived publication *The Week's Sport*, and although the article contained no byline, several historians credit Caspar Whitney, the editor of *The Week's Sport*, with the idea.

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While most people believe there was collaboration between the two, there are those who believe that Whitney used Camp's name to legitimize the picks and little else was of Camp's doing.

Camp himself confused the issue. In an article in *Collier's* dated January 14, 1899, he lists all the teams from 1889-1898. Two weeks later in the same magazine, Camp wrote, "In giving the list of All-America teams for a number of years in a recent issue, it was my intention to state that the selections were those of Mr. Caspar Whitney in *Harper's Weekly*". But writing in *The Independent* on October 27, 1904, Camp wrote about the popularity of the All-America team. "The selection of 'All-America' teams seems to have become a mania, and the only excuse that I can put forth for further contribution is that of habit, for in 1889, I first introduced the idea and selected the first eleven."

Whitney, two years after Camp's death, said in an article in *Collier's* in 1927: "I don't know whose idea it was. My memory is very treacherous and I simply cannot remember. Maybe the idea was mine, maybe it was Camp's. At any rate we worked closely together and we had a lot of fun doing it. Certainly it never occurred to either one of us, in those early days, that it would ever make anyone famous some day. If you're going to write something, give Camp the credit -- I don't want any credit."

A receipt of payment, signed by Whitney, for Camp's work on the first All-America team, was found within Camp's papers at the Yale University Library. A collaboration of some type is evident.

The All-America team in 1890 was published for the last time in *The Week's Sport*; again, there was no byline on the story. From 1891 to 1899, the teams were presented in *Harper's Weekly*. Whitney had joined *Harper's Weekly* as sporting editor and had begun writing a weekly column entitled "Amateur Sport." The All-America teams began appearing in this column. It is reasonably certain that Camp collaborated with Whitney on all the teams except in 1897; in that year, Whitney went on an extended trip and Camp's name was bylined on the story.

It was also the first time that second- and third-teams of All-Americas were produced. In 1899, Camp published an All-America team for *Collier's*. It was the exact team as Whitney's in *Harper's Weekly*, lending credence that Camp continued to collaborate with Whitney for one last time. From 1900-1924, with the exception of 1917, Camp's All-America teams would appear solely in *Collier's Weekly*. He was now picking the teams himself.

- **FIELDING "HURRY-UP" YOST**

He reportedly has the most defensive shutouts of any coach in collegiate history and is thus responsible for the UM tradition of solid swarming defenses that have made the Wolverines famous and the winningest team in college football history.

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From 1901-05 Yost's football teams were undefeated in 56 straight games, still the second longest such streak in college football history. During those five seasons, Michigan outscored its opponents 2,821 to 42, causing these teams to be referred to as "Point-a-Minute" squads.

- **JOHN HEISMAN**

At Georgia Tech his teams played 33 games without a defeat, and his squad was victorious in the record setting 222–0 victory over Cumberland in 1916.

He put together a spectacular 16 seasons there, including three undefeated seasons and a 32-game undefeated streak. He was coaching the Georgia Tech Engineers when they defeated the Cumberland University Bulldogs 222-0 in a game played in Atlanta in 1916, in the most one-sided college football game ever played, during which the Engineers scored with every possession of the ball. Heisman's running up the score against a totally outmanned opponent was supposedly motivated by revenge against Cumberland's baseball team running up the score against Tech 22-0 the previous year.

* * * *

Prior to the Alabama-Washington College Football Playoff semi-final contest on New Year's Eve, various media outlets recall the game when the two schools met in the 1926 Rose Bowl.

Allen Barra, IFRA member/TCFH subscriber and author wrote in his book, **The Last Coach...**

On the 1926 Alabama-Washington Rose Bowl Game

From Chapter One of **The Last Coach**:

On January 1, 1926, [Graham] McNamee called the play-by-play for the rose Bowl match between the Crimson Tide from the University of Alabama and the Huskies from the University of Washington. Although Bryant never said where he listened to the game, it was probably at his uncle's hotel in Fordyce, a rural town in south-central Arkansas, as his own family was much too poor to afford a luxury like a radio. The Rose Bowl at that time wasn't merely the biggest football game of the year, it was the only postseason bowl game, and the Tide's trip to Pasadena captured the imagination not just of Alabama but of the entire South in an ae where many could still personally recall the end of the Civil War. "Our team," said Alabama president Dr. George Hutcheson "Mike" Denny, "will strive to represent worthily our great commonwealth and our great section. Win or lose ... this trip means more widespread and sustained publicity for Alabama than any recent in the state."

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McNamee and the Crimson Tide won Paul over, as Alabama came back from a 12-0 halftime deficit to win a thrilling 20-19 victory, after which the Los Angeles Evening Herald announced,

“Tuscaloosa, Alabama, which Western fans didn’t know was on the map, is the abiding place of the Pacific Coast Football Championship today.”

“I never imagined anything could be that exciting,” Bryant would recall many years later. “I still didn’t have much of an idea what football was, but after listening to that game, I had it in my mind that what I wanted to do with my life was to go to Alabama and play in the Rose Bowl like John Mack brown.” Brown, the first great idol of Alabama football, was the kind of football player that Pudge Heffelfinger had in mind when he wrote in his 1954 classic *This Was Football*, “Southern ball carriers run with reckless abandon, wild fanaticism that’s rarely found in backs from other part of the nation.” Tall, good looking, and topped with dark, wavy hair, Johnny Mack parlayed two spectacular touchdowns in the Rose Bowl into a Hollywood career. He was so much in demand in the late 1920s and early 1930s that he even took some coveted roles (such as Billy the Kid in King Vidor’s 1931 production) from a former Southern Cal lineman named Marion Morrison. Morrison, renamed John Wayne, would one be everyone’s favorite choice to play Paul Bryant on the big screen.

So young Paul heard a football game before he ever saw one – in fact, before he had ever seen a football – or at least that’s what the legend says.

* * * *

Bo Carter presents members of the College Football Hall of Fame who were born and passed away in the first month of the year.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 (1901) Century Milstead, Rock Island, Ill. | 1-(d – 1967) Pete Mauthe, Youngstown, Ohio | 3-(d – 1954) Gus Dorais, Birmingham, Mich. |
| 1 (1901) Frank Sundstrom, Middleton, N.Y. | 1-(d – 1968) Andy Oberlander, Mt. Vernon, N.Y. | 3-(d – 1969) Buzz Borries, West Orange, Fla. |
| 1 (1925) Jack Cloud, Britton, Okla. | 1-(1 – 1991) Edgar Miller, Annapolis, Md. | 3-(d - 2003) Sid Gillman, Carlsbad, Calif. |
| 1 (1927) Doak Walker, Dallas, Texas | 2 (1890) Vince Pazzetti, Wellesley, Mass. | 4 (1898) Jess Neely, Smyrna, Tenn. |
| 1 (1936) Don Nehlen, Canton, Ohio | 2 (1912) Tony Blazine, Canton, Ill. | 4 (1898) Jack Harding, Avoca, Pa. |
| 1 (1940) Mike McKeever, Cheyenne, Wyo. | 2 (1930) Bob Williams, Cumberland, Md. | 4 (1925) Johnny Lujack, Connellsville, Pa. |
| 1 (1962) Pierce Holt, Marlin, Texas | 2 (1959) Darrin Nelson, Sacramento, Calif. | 4 (1929) Darrell Mudra, Omaha, Neb. |
| 1 (1967) Derrick Thomas, Miami, Fla. | 2-(d – 1977) Dale Van Sickle, Newport Beach, Calif. | 4-(d – 1943) Bill Edwards, New York, N.Y. |
| 1-(d – 1949) William Lewis, Boston, Mass. | 2-(d – 1999) Raymond “Rags” Matthews, Ft. Worth, Texas | 4-(d – 1973) Albert Exendine, Tulsa, Okla. |

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4-(d – 2000) Tom Fears, Palm Desert, Calif.
4-(d – 2013) Pete Elliott, Canton, Ohio
5 (1891) Hube Wagner, Monaca, Pa.
5 (1892) John Beckett, EightMile, Ore.
5 (1910) Ed Widseth, Gonvick, Minn.
5 (1919) Al Blozis, Garfield, N.J.
5 (1921) Paul Governali, New York City
5 (1924) Arnold Tucker, Miami, Fla.
5 (1938) E.J. Holub, Schulenburg, Texas
5 (1926) Buddy Young, Chicago, Ill.
5 (1965) Tracy Ham, Gainesville, Fla.
5-(d – 1975) Claude “Monk” Simons, New Orleans, La.
6 (1910) Doyt Perry, Croton, Ohio
6 (1913) John Weller, Atlanta, Ga.
6 (1937) Lou Holtz, Follansbee, W.Va.
6 (1947) Frank Loria, Clarksburg, W.Va.
6 (1964) Charles Haley, Lynchburg, Va.
6-(d – 1990) Gerald Mann, Dallas, Texas
6-(d – 2003) Vic Bottari, Walnut Creek, Calif.

7 (1884) Albert Exendine, Bartlesville, Okla.

2-Time AA; coached 6 teams 1909-35, finished with a 92-68-13 record.

7 (1930) Eddie Le Baron, San Rafael, Calif.

As QB at Pacific, led the team to a 3-year record of 27-2-2...Completed 197 passes—45 TDs.

7-(d – 1938) Philip King, Washington, D.C.

Scored 11 TDs vs Harvard, 1890—totaled 145 points for the

season...as coach at Wisconsin in 1901, team finished with a 9-0 record; outscoring its opponents 317-5.

7-(d – 1979) Andy Gustafson, Coral Gables, Fla.

Scored first TD ever in Pitt Stadium...coaches U of Miami to first Bowl appearance—Orange in 1946.

7-(d – 1990) Bronko Nagurski, International Falls, Minn.

Ran for 729 years in 1929...Recovered a fumble vs Wisconsin; ran 6 consecutive times, scored Minnesota's go-ahead TD; later picked off pass to seal the win—all while wearing a corset to protect a cracked vertebra.

8 (1909) Ben Ticknor, Canton, Mass.

8 (1922) Steve Suhey, Janesville, N.Y.

8 (1927) George Taliaferro, Gates, Tenn.

8 (1959) Mark Hermann, Cincinnati, Ohio

8-(d - 1977) Steve Suhey, State College, Pa.

8-(d – 1996) Paul Cleary, South Laguna, Calif.

8-(d – 1998) Bill Corbus, San Francisco, Calif.

9 (1916) BrudHolland, Auburn, N.Y.

9 (1956) Ken MacAfee, Portland, Ore.

9 (1956) Gary Spani, Satanta, Kan.

9-(d – 1945) Roland Young, Tokyo, Japan

10 (1892) Alex Weyand, Jersey City, N.J.

10 (1909) Harvey Jablonsky, Clayton, Mo.

10 (1921) John Tavener, Newark, Ohio

10-(d – 1973) Glen Edwards, Kirkland, Wash.

10-(d – 1979) Herbert Sturhahn, Princeton, N.J.

10-(d - 2006) Dave Brown, Lubbock, Texas

10-(d – 2007) Ray Beck, Rome, Ga.

11 (1895) Paddy Driscoll, Evanston, Ill.

11-(d – 1941) Bob Torrey, Philadelphia, Pa.

12 (1895) Bo McMillin, Prairie Hill, Texas

12 (1899) Fritz Crisler, Earlville, Ill.

12 (1943) Tucker Frederickson, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

12-(d – 1965) John Tigert, Gainesville, Fla.

12-(d – 1974) Orin Hollingbery, Yakima, Wash.

12-(d – 1980) Lawrence “Biff” Jones, Washington, D.C.

12-(d – 1992) Mort Kaer, Mount Shasta, Calif.

13 (1907) Gerald Mann, Sulphur Springs, Texas

13 (1947) Bill Stanfill, Cairo, Ga.

13 (1958) Tyrone McGriff, Vero Beach, Fla.

13-(d – 1985) Brud Holland, New York City

13-(d – 1985) Adam Walsh, Westwood, Calif.

13-(d – 1987) Matt Hazeltine, San Francisco, Calif.

13-(d – 2002) Bob MacLeod, Santa Monica, Calif.

14 (1908) Vernon Smith, Macon, Ga.

15 (1892) Hobey Baker, Bala-Cynwyd, Pa.

15 (1898) Dutch Meyer, Ellinger, Texas

15 (1953) Randy White, Wilmington, Del.

15 (1957) Marty Lyons, Takoma Park, Md.

15 (1959) Ken Easley, Chesapeake, Va.

15-(d – 1986) Jim Crowley, Scranton, Pa.

15-(d – 1990) Don Lourie, Wilmette, Ill.

16 (1882) Henry Phillips, Philadelphia, Pa.

16 (1894) Guy Chamberlin, Blue Springs, Neb.

16 (1914) Monk Simons, New Orleans, La.

16 (1953) Dave Brown, Akron, Ohio

16 (1977) Mark Simoneau, Phillipsburg, Kan.

16-(d – 1936) Charlie Gelbert, Philadelphia, Pa.

17 (1933) J.C. Caroline, Warrenton, Ga.

17 (1937) Buddy Dial, Ponca City, Okla.

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17-(d – 1974) Bill Shakespeare, Cincinnati, Ohio
18 (1897) Eddie Kaw, Houston, Texas
18 (1950) Pat Sullivan, Birmingham, Ala.

20 (1960) Ronnie Mallett, Pine Bluff, Ark.
20-(d – 1951) Stan Keck, Pittsburgh, Pa.
21 (1879) Gil Dobie, Hastings, Minn.
21 (1901) Lynn Bomar, Gallatin, Tenn.
21 (1925) George Connor, Chicago, Ill.
21 (1952) Billy “White Shoes” Johnson, Boothwyn, Pa.
21-(d – 1969) – Bowden Wyatt, Kingston, Tenn.
21 (d – 1989) Morley Drury, Santa Monica, Calif.
22 (1958) Charles White, Los Angeles, Calif.
22 (1964) Joe Dudek, Boston, Mass.
22 (d – 1914) Neil Snow, Detroit, Mich.
23 (1890) Morley Jennings, Holland, Mich.
23 (1935) Jerry Tubbs, Throckmorton, Texas
23 (1952) - Shelby Jordan, E. St. Louis, Ill.
23-(d – 1963) Benny Lee Boynton, Dallas, Texas
23-(d – 1976) Paul Robeson, Philadelphia, Pa.
23-(d – 1983) George Kerr, So. Weymouth, Mass.
23-(d - 2011) Ed Dyas, Mobile, Ala.
24 (1881) Bill Warner, Springville, N.Y.
24 (1920) Chuck Taylor, Portland, Ore.
24 (1936) Don Bosseler, Weathersfield, N.Y.
25-(d – 1988) Glenn Killinger, Stanton, Del.
25-(d – 1999) Herman Wedemeyer, Honolulu, Hawai'i
25-(d – 2007) Ken Kavanaugh, Sarasota, Fla.

18-(d – 1926) – Andy Smith, Philadelphia, Pa.
18-(d – 1991) Hamilton Fish, Cold Spring, N.Y.
19 (1892) Eddie Mahan, Natick, Mass.
19 (1932) Joe Schmidt, Pittsburgh, Pa.
19-(d – 1936) Dan McGugin, Nashville, Tenn.

26 (1899) Marty Below, Oshkosh, Wis.
26 (1905) Allyn McKeen, Fulton, Ky.
26 (1906) Fred Miller, Milwaukee, Wis.
26 (1926) John Merritt, Falmouth, Ky.
26 (1948) Mike Kelly, Troy, Ohio
26 (1950) Jack Youngblood, Jacksonville, Fla.
26 (1960) Jeff Davis, Greensboro, N.C.
26-(d – 1965) Harry Stuhldreher, Pittsburgh, Pa.
26-(d - 1983) Paul Bryant, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
26-(d – 1996) Frank Howard, Clemson, S.C.
27 (1894) Fritz Pollard, Chicago, Ill.
27 (1907) Peter Pund, Augusta, Ga.
27 (1920) Frankie Albert, Chicago
27-(d – 2002) Edgar Manske, Los Angeles, Calif.
27-(d – 2008) Mike Holovak, Ruskin, Fla.
27-(d – 2011) Vaughn Mancha, Tallahassee, Fla.
28 (1937) Charlie Krueger, Caldwell, Texas
28-(d – 1991) Red Grange, Lake Wales, Fla.
28-(d – 1999) Everett Daniell, Pittsburgh, Pa.
28-(d – 2004) Elroy Hirsch, Madison, Wis.
28-(d – 2013) Doug Kenna, No. Palm Beach, Fla.
29 (1896) Edwin “Goat” Hale, Jackson, Miss.
29 (1927) Arnold Galiffa, Donora, Pa.
29 (1945) Jim Donnan, Laurens, S.C.
29-(d – 1970) Gus Welch, Bedford, Va.

19-(d - 1942) Jimmy Johnson (Carlisle, Northeastern), San Juan, Puerto Rico
19-(d – 1980) D.X. Bible, Austin, Texas
19-(d - 2011) George “Sonny” Franck, Rock Island, Ill.
19-(d – 2015) Lou Michaels, Swoyersville, Pa.
20 (1929) Frank Kush, Windber, Pa.

30 (1925) Bump Elliott, Detroit, Mich.
30 (1923) Frank “Muddy” Waters, Chico, Ga.
30-(d – 1977) Joe Donchess, Hinsdale, Ill.
31 (1909) Bert Metzger, Chicago, Ill.
31 (1913) Don Hutson, Pine Bluff, Ark.
31 (1913) Wayne Millner, Roxbury, Mass.
31 (1938) Chris Burford, Oakland, Calif.
31 (1953) Roosevelt Leaks, Brenham, Texas
31-(d – 1945) Al Blozis, Vosges Mountains, France
31-(d – 1992) Mel Hein, San Clemente, Calif.

****WORTH NOTING****

The Hall of Fame Class of 2017 will be announced Monday Jan. 9, live on ESPN (9:30 a.m. EDT).

Of the 5.19 million individuals who have played college football since Princeton first battled Rutgers on Nov. 6, 1869, only 1,188 champions of the gridiron (977 players and 211 coaches) have been immortalized in the Hall deemed worthy of the honor.—from a NFF Release.

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- ✓ **Please Note:**Included with the January issue of **TCFH** will be a listing of those who were involved with college football and have passed over the previous year. It was created by the **NFF**; which has given IFRA permission to share it with the membership.

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From the IFRA Archives...

Over the past year, a number issues of TCFH presented a flash-back to the 1916, in the form of a statistical highlights of the game played a century ago.

This is the final look-back of the 1916 College Football Season.

Eleven college football's all-time winningest coaches, with at least 140 career victories, were among the game's elite during the 1916 season.

The chart below shows each mentor's career victories; his record at the school he was coaching this season with career W-L and record for the 1916 season.

Amos Alonzo Stagg is the lone coach that is listed below, to have compiled a losing great during that season.

Active Coaches in 1916 (Min. 140 Career Wins) and Record in 1916

All-Time

| Wins | Coach, School, seasons (record) | 1916 W-L-T |
|-------------|---|-------------------|
| 319 | Pop Warner, Pittsburgh, 1915-23 (60-12-4) | 8-0-0 |
| 314 | Amos Alonzo Stagg, Chicago, 1892-1932 (244-111-27) | 3-4-0 |
| 198 | Dana X. Bible, LSU 1916, (1-0-2) | 1-0-2 |
| 197 | Dan McGugin, Vanderbilt, 1904-17, 19-34 (197-55-19) | 7-1-1 |
| 196 | Fielding Yost, Michigan, 1901-23, 25-26 (165-29-10) | 7-2-0 |
| 194 | Howard Jones, Iowa, 1916-23 (42-17-1) | 4-3-0 |
| 186 | John Heisman, Georgia Tech, 1904-19 (102-29-7) | 8-0-1 |
| 180 | Gil Dobie, Washington, 1908-16 (58-0-3) | 6-0-1 |
| 155 | Bennie Owen, Oklahoma, 1905-16 (78-23-4) | 6-5-0 |
| 145 | Frank Cavanaugh, Dartmouth, 1911-16 (42-9-3) | 5-2-2 |
| 141 | Henry Williams, Minnesota, 1900-16 (114-19-7) | 6-1-0 |

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Team Scoring Leaders in 1916

Offensive Scoring Leaders, Min. 7 games; Scored Min. 300 points

| | | | |
|----------------|-------|-----|-----|
| Henry Kendall | 10-0 | 566 | 40 |
| Georgetown | 9-1 | 473 | 32 |
| Oklahoma | 6-5 | 472 | 115 |
| Georgia Tech | 8-0-1 | 421 | 20 |
| St. Viator | 6-2 | 372 | 50 |
| Minnesota | 6-1 | 348 | 28 |
| Penn State | 8-2 | 348 | 62 |
| Rice | 6-1-2 | 343 | 62 |
| Vanderbilt | 7-1-1 | 328 | 25 |
| Baylor | 9-1 | 315 | 27 |
| Morningside | 5-1-1 | 305 | 14 |
| James Millikin | 8-0-1 | 302 | 27 |
| Mount Union | 8-2 | 300 | 51 |

• Defensive Scoring Leaders, Min. 6 games; allowed 20 or less points

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|-----|----|
| York | 7-0-1 | 147 | 0 |
| Carleton | 6-0 | 226 | 6 |
| Ripon | 6-1 | 215 | 12 |
| Miami (Ohio) | 7-0-1 | 239 | 12 |
| Morningside | 5-1-1 | 305 | 14 |
| Princeton | 6-2 | 135 | 16 |
| Washington | 6-0-1 | 189 | 16 |
| Grinnell | 6-1 | 179 | 17 |
| Tennessee | 8-0-1 | 170 | 19 |
| Northern Illinois Normal | 6-1-1 | 105 | 19 |
| Georgia Tech | 8-0-1 | 421 | 20 |
| Fordham | 6-1-1 | 216 | 20 |
| River Falls Normal | 8-1-1 | 190 | 20 |

**Special thank you goes to fellow IFRA members Richard Topp and Loren Maxwell for making the data available.*

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Rose Bowl in 1916

Often during a college football game, a college first takes place.

The 1916 Rose Bowl Game, matched-up Washington State College pitted against and Brown.

NOTEWORTHY EVENTS FROM THE 1916 GAME.

- In the rain and mud, three WSC Cougar players Carl Dietz, Ralph Boone and Benton “Biff” Bangs were called upon to carry the ball a combined 82 times (for 287 yards): 33-105; 24-96 and 25-86 respectively. As a team, WSC ran for 313 yards!!
- Coaching for WSC was William “Lone Star” Dietz, who won 96 games in his college coaching career—17 triumphs came while on the sidelines for the Cougars.
- Brown’s right guard Wallace Wade would later return to the game as a head coach at Alabama and Duke; his record was 2-2-1.
- Fritz Pollard was Brown’s leading rusher, picking-up 47 yards on 13 carries.
- Pollard’s coach was Edward N. Robinson, who was in his third stint as head coach of Brown at the time of the game was played.
- His career began at Nebraska in 1896 (6-3-1) and would spend the 1902 season at Maine, going 6-2-0. He would spend three separate stints in Providence; (1898-1901; 1904-07 and 1910-25.)
- The 1915 season was his 17th and final one to patrol a college sideline which saw him finish with a standard of 101-58-8. A 3-0 shutout win over perennial East Coast and National power, Yale, gave the coach his 100th career victory. (Win 101 came in the season finale, a 39-3 crushing of Carlisle.)

A College Football First

The two teams became the first teams to throw a forward pass in a bowl game.
Brown 1-3-1; WSC 0-2-2.

When Brown’s Purdy connected with Andrews for a 12-yard completion, it was an instant first—a completed pass in a college bowl game.

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| |
|---|
| NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES :James Madison vs Youngstown State, CSD, today. Clemson vs Alabama, BSD, Monday. |
|---|

Source: American Golfer, by Ring Lardner. 1924

Tricks That Won Games

Hitherto Unpublished Episodes That Developed Keen Strategy

By Ring Lardner

TO THE EDITOR:

In these days when quick thinking spells victory in sports as well as other walks of life and athletes of all kinds is trying to figure out ways of defeating their opponents by strategy, this little article on "Tricks That Have Win Games" ought, to be read, with a furor of lethargy.

Even the youngest followers of football has no doubt heard of the various tricks sprang by the old Carlisle Indians under the wily regime of Coach Glenn Warner.

The most notorious of these plays was the one in which the Indian that patched the kick-off tucked the ball under the back of his sweater and run for a touchdown while the opposing ladders looked in vain for the man with the ball. On another occasion the Indians all showed up on the field with life size footballs painted on the front of their sweater and the other side had a tough P.M. trying to guess who they was entitled to tackle.

But the cutest trick ever pulled by a Indian team took place in 1901 in the annual battle between the Hoola Indians and the Harvard faculty eleven. In this game the Indians was all fitted out with glaring automobile headlights and whenever a Harvard boy would come at one of the Indians in a attempt to charge or tackle or block, the Indian would turn on his headlights and the other man would half to turn away baffled. This trick was specially [sic] effective vs. a faculty team as most members of a faculty generally always has trouble with their eyes, in some way.

* * * *

Were you aware that Chris Cagle played football for Southwestern Louisiana Institute, before starring at Army? Here are some of his statistics from the Louisiana school.

1924 Rushing: 61-752, 12.3...**Passing:** 859 Yards, completed 53.9 percent...**FGs:** 20 of 25.

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

Andrew McKillop, Football Geography.com (Andrew_mckillop@footballgeography.com)

Bob Swick, [http://www.gridirongreats.net/GridironGreats/football memorabilia](http://www.gridirongreats.net/GridironGreats/footballmemorabilia)

(bobswick@snet.net)

Joe Williams, Leatherheads of the Gridiron; <http://www.leatherheadsofthegridiron.com>

(leatherheadsofthegridiron@gmail.com)

Reggie Thomas, <http://www.theunderdawg.com/index.html>

Tom Benjey, <http://www.tombenjey.com/>

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

Edd Hayes, Black College Sports History & Legends www.ehbcsports.com

Justin Burnette, CollegeFootballPreseason.com

Ken Crippen, Pro Football Researchers Association (Ken_Crippen@profootballresearchers.org)

Greg Gubi, LostCentury.com (greg@LostCentury.com)

Keith Meador, CollegePollArchive.com (keith@collegepollarchive.com)

Keith Meador, SoonerStats.com (keith@collegepollarchive.com)

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Source: 1914 Spalding Foot Ball Guide/1913 season

All-Eastern Defensive Eleven, by Herbert Reed in New York World—Ends O'Hearn (Cornell) and O'Brien (Harvard); tackles, Brooks (Colgate) and Weyand (U. S. Military Academy); guards, Ketcham (Yale) and Brooks (U.S. Naval Academy); center, Marting (Yale); quarter-back, Miller (Penn State), halfbacks Law (Princeton) and Brickley (Harvard); full-back, Mahan (Harvard).

All-Eastern Offensive Eleven, by Herbert Reed in New York World—Ends Merillat (U. S. Military Academy) and Hardwick (Harvard); tackles Brooks (Colgate) and Talbot (Yale); guards Brown (U.S. Naval Academy); Pennock (Harvard); center; Garlow (Carlisle); Pritchard, quarter-back (U.S. Military Academy); halfbacks Brickley (Harvard) and Guyon (Carlisle), full-back, Mahan (Harvard).

To my knowledge, this is the first time a defensive eleven was chosen—early college football was played by single-substitution. –Editor

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Some Representative Teams and Their Work in 1913

HARVARD—YALE.

The Harvard-Yale game was played at Cambridge before one of the greatest crowds of the season, in ideal weather, and proved a spectacle worth of the conditions. The drop kicking of Brickley and the punting of Mahan, especially the placing of kicks by the latter were strong assets in Harvard's favor, and proved always the factor of the advantage. Brickley's drop kicking was the best seen on any field and yet thanks to a drop kick of Guernsey of Yale and a safety by Harvard the score at the end of the second period stood 6 to 5 in Harvard's favor. Yale started the third period with a rush and carried the ball well into Harvard's territory, but the effort availed, nothing and Brickley, before the game was finished, had kicked three more field goals so that the final result was a decided victory for Harvard by a score of 15 to 5.

HARVARD—PRINCETON.

The Harvard-Princeton game was played in a sea of mud and slime on the Princeton field. So poor was the weather and so wet the ball that it was almost impossible to handle it with certainty.

The game was extremely slow. Princeton starting out with an attack, which Harvard found difficulty in stopping. In the long run, however Brickley's power not only as a runner, but as a drop kicker told and of the one chance which he had he managed to kick the ball over Princeton's goal for the only score of the game, which ended Harvard 3, Princeton 0.

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This story was previously published by the **College Football Historical Society**; Ray Schmidt, Editor. It is used by permission of Mr. Schmidt.

YALE'S BEECHER: A FORGOTTEN MR TOUCHDOWN

By Bob Barton

Harry Beecher's grandfather was once the most famous man in America. Now, 120 years after graduating from Yale, Harry has a chance to reap some long-deferred fame of his own - as one of the early record-setters in American football.

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Harry's granddad, of course, was the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher (1813-1887) - pastor of a Brooklyn (N.Y.) megachurch, anti-slavery activist, popular lecturer, kid brother of the noted author Harriet Beecher Stowe. An 1834 Amherst graduate, he was the subject of a biography, **The Most Famous Man in America**, by Amherst alumna Debby Applegate that won a 2007 *Pulitzer Prize*.

Harry - full name also Henry Ward Beecher - enjoyed a measure of celebrity while a Yale undergraduate. Sometimes quarterback, sometimes halfback, sometimes kicker, and in 1887 captain of an unbeaten, untied team, he was perhaps the first football player pictured on a trading card. With time, however, other gifted backs erased him from the national consciousness. When Harry died in 1948, his obituary was not to be found in *The New York Times*.

Now, however, Harry Beecher's name is front and center again, thanks to a current Yale senior, Mike McLeod. A running back, McLeod scores touchdowns, lots of them. So did Beecher. McLeod enters this season with a career total of 49. Beecher had 66. By mid-November McLeod, given good health and good blocking, may be bidding to supplant Beecher as Yale's top touchdown maker ever.

To be sure, McLeod vs. Beecher is an apples-and-tangerines comparison - and not merely because McLeod is playing his fourth season to Beecher's three. Football in the 1880s was modified rugby, played on a 110-yard field with an oval ball. Players wore no helmets and minimal body armor. Forward passing was forbidden. A team's 11 starters typically played the whole game unless a man was ejected or disabled. A touchdown was made literally, by touching the ball to the ground.

Though the game was spreading across America - in 1887 Cornell, Penn State, Notre Dame, Indiana and Purdue had teams for the first time -- quality football was mostly in the Boston-to-Philadelphia corridor. In his varsity career, Beecher played in only one defeat and one tie, both against Princeton.

Media coverage in the 1880s was uneven. Metropolitan newspapers chronicled Yale's games with Harvard and Princeton but skipped some games against smaller fry. Reporters got little help: no press boxes, no numbers on players' uniforms. Further, the typewriter and the Linotype machine were recent inventions. Some accounts in the Yale Daily News, the most complete source on Yale games of that era, may have been set into type directly from the reporter's handwritten notes.

A touchdown in Beecher's day was worth 4 points, a goal kicked after a touchdown 2 points, a field goal 5 and a safety 2. Thus when Yale played Stevens Tech on Oct. 20, 1886, eight touchdowns, five conversions, two field goals and a safety added up to a 54-0 Yale victory.

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Beecher collected 14 touchdowns in 1885, 33 in 1886 and 19 in 1887 (he spent 1884 on the freshman squad). Combined, they brought 264 points. For half of his captaincy season, he was also Yale's goal-after-touchdown kicker, converting 33 (in 45 tries, it appears) for 66 more points. He missed the Rutgers game and Billy Bull took over as Yale's kicker, making 12 out of 12.

Beecher's 330 career points, together with his 66 career touchdowns and his 33 TDs in one season, would have put him in college football's record book if one had existed. He'd have earned another line there with his single-game record of 11 touchdowns in a 136-0 rout of Wesleyan on Oct. 30, 1886. Yale totaled 23 touchdowns that day.

Some of Beecher's records were short-lived. Princeton's Knowlton "Snake" Ames, a prolific kicker whose career overlapped Beecher's, amassed 730 points in four seasons (1886-89).

Harvard's Everett Lake had 39 touchdowns in one season (1891). Even Beecher's school scoring record fell. Thomas L. "Bum" McClung scored 438 verifiable points for Yale - his actual total was probably 510 or more -- in four years (1888-91).

Even so, Beecher's 66 career touchdowns remain a major-college record for a back playing only three seasons. His 11 touchdowns in a game have been matched but never topped at an NCAA-member school.

Conceivably Beecher faded from the public eye because he never made All-America. He couldn't. Sportswriter Caspar Whitney didn't publish the first All-America team until 1889.

In any case, fame came seldom to Beecher once he left Yale. His most visible job was as sports editor, from 1898 to 1907, of William Randolph Hearst's *New York American*. Beecher also sold insurance and stocks in New York; was corporate secretary of a Fairview, N.J., cotton-bleaching company; and worked for a Fifth Avenue furrier and for Scovill Manufacturing in Waterbury, Conn. At 60 he left the Northeast to take up farming in California. He died at 81 near Chicago, where a daughter lived.

Indeed, he may have been best known in 1888, when he was on a trading card in the Goodwin Champions series. The cards were distributed in packs of Old Judge and Gypsy Queen cigarettes.

His name evidently was more familiar than his picture. A police brief in an 1888 issue of *The New York Times* told of a crook using Beecher's name to order clothes from New York merchants without paying. *The Times* described the malefactor as tall, curly-haired and flat-nosed, looking nothing like Beecher.

Even in the 1880s, identity theft was a problem.

*The College
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The Foot Ball Code (published in **Spalding's Official Foot Ball Guide**)

You may meet players and even coaches who will tell you that it is all right to hold or otherwise violate the rules if you do not get caught. This is the code that obtains amongsneak thieves and pickpockets. The crime in their code is getting caught.

The foot ball code is different. The foot "ball player who intentionally violates a rule is guilty of unfair play and unsportsmanlike tactics, and whether or not he escapes beingpenalized, he brings discredit to the good name of the game, which it is his duty as a player to uphold.

E. K. Hall, Chairman.
Dr. J. A. Babbitt.
C. W. Savage.
H. L. Williams.
Clyde Williams.
W. A. Lambeth.
G. H. Francke.

Dr. Carl Williams.
Paul J. Dashiell.
Parke H. Davis.
A. A. Stagg.
Fred Moore.
A. H. Sharpe.

Walter Camp, Rules Committee.

* * * *

(copied)--George Washington Woodruff (February 22, 1864 - March 24, 1934) was an American football coach as well as a teacher, lawyer and politician.

He was graduate of Yale University in 1889, where he was a member of Skull and Bones, and the University of Pennsylvania where he earned his LL.B. law degree in 1895. His teammates at Yale included Amos Alonzo Stagg, Pudge Heffelfinger, and Pa Corbin. At Penn he coached Truxton Hare, Carl Williams, and Charles Gelbert. In his ten years of coaching at Pennsylvania, Woodruff compiled a 124-15-2 record while scoring 1777 points and only giving up 88. He also coached one year each at the University of Illinois and Carlisle Indian School.

After coaching Woodruff practiced law and was active in politics. His political career included being Acting Secretary of the Interior under President Theodore Roosevelt and Pennsylvania state attorney-general.