

INTERCOLLEGIATE FOOTBALL RESEARCHERS ASSOCIATION™

The College Football Historian™

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

ISSN: 2326-3628 [March 2017... Vol. 10, No. 1] circa: Feb. 2008

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Website: <http://www.secsportsfan.com/college-football-association.html>

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The Big Four (Part 1 of 2)

By John Antonik

[Originally posted on June 17, 2016 on WVUsports.com]

Believe it or not, there was actually a time when Pitt, Penn State, West Virginia and Syracuse all got along.

At least briefly.

It happened in the spring of 1962 when the four major Eastern schools reached an agreement to outlaw the practice of redshirting in all sports, an agreement that was five years in the making.

There were some exceptions, of course, including significant injuries, military service or religious commitments, but redshirting an athlete simply for athletic developmental purposes was strictly forbidden by the four institutions who were growing wary of an overemphasis on intercollegiate sports, namely, college football.

It was a time of unprecedented collegiality among the four schools, and, specifically, among the school's four athletic directors at the time - Frank Carver (Pitt), Ernie McCoy (Penn State), Red Brown (West Virginia) and Lew Andreas (Syracuse).

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The sanguine Carver was particularly instrumental in cultivating harmonious relations between Pitt's three main athletic rivals. His willingness to cooperate with the Mountaineers, Nittany Lions and Orangemen in the early 1960s eventually drew Pitt supporters into two conflicting camps - those who viewed Carver as an Anwar Sadat and those who viewed him as a Neville Chamberlain.

"Carver was series and rivalry minded," the late Eddie Barrett, West Virginia's noted sports information director, once recalled. "He abhorred the over-ambitious Pitt program."

By the early 1960s, Pitt's football program was a mere shadow of what it once was in the 1930s when Jock Sutherland's Panthers were one of college football's most dominant programs. By the late 1930s, however, Sutherland's football locomotive was about to run off the tracks. Pitt chose to de-emphasize its grid program when some Panther players threatened to go on strike because of the school's failure to follow through on some of Sutherland's promises to them, and eventually, after Sutherland's abrupt resignation, Pitt's grid fortunes took a deep nose dive.

As the school's publicity director, Carver was a first-hand witness to Pitt's trying times in the late 1930s and he never forgot West Virginia's willingness to cooperate with the Panthers when other schools wouldn't.

"I remember the late 1930s, when every school was taking potshots at us," Carver once recalled in 1965. "But West Virginia never said a word. They stuck by us and I will never forget that."

In the mid-1960s, with Carver now running Pitt's athletic department, Panther football was once again in crisis mode. After a nine-win season in 1963, Pitt sank to just three wins in 1964, and then to single-win seasons in 1966, 1967 and 1968.

Pitt was annually facing one of the toughest grid slates in the country with intersectional games against the likes of Oregon, USC, UCLA, Cal, Notre Dame, Illinois, Wisconsin and Oklahoma. Compounding matters, Pitt presidents Edward Litchfield and Wesley Posvar had a somewhat different outlook on intercollegiate athletics.

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“Carver was a realist,” Barrett recalled. “Pitt was being run by Litchfield and Posvar and they were trying to make Pitt like an Ivy League school requiring things like two years of foreign language when, hell, English was a foreign language to many of their players.”

In the meantime, the redshirting agreement of 1962 between the four schools had developed into an informal relationship a few years later that became known as the “Big Four.” Soon, other issues such as scholarship limitations, roster sizes, scheduling and officiating were being regulated through the Big Four agreement.

According to Leland Byrd, former West Virginia University director of athletics, the Big Four was always viewed favorably by WVU and Syracuse.

“Syracuse and ourselves, we really felt it helped us because it limited the number of scholarships Pitt and Penn State could give out,” he said. “It really helped with our recruiting - at least we thought so - because Pitt and Penn State could only take so many (prospects) and that left the other players available for us to recruit in Pennsylvania at that particular time.”

As for Penn State, the Nittany Lions viewed the Big Four with indifference because they were dominating Eastern recruiting at the time and were able to plug any remaining holes in their roster with walk-ons.

“It didn’t affect Penn State either way because they had so many walk-ons and they didn’t need the (extra) scholarships at that point,” Byrd said. “Penn State was in between - they weren’t for or against it.”

* * * * *

Notre Dame’s Early Football History

Newsletter subscriber Cap Gagnon writes the following on Notre Dame History 1887-1917; this is part 1 of 2 of his latest findings.

Most of you know that I have been researching early (1887-1917) Notre Dame football. I have sent out a lot of emails about various aspects of the lives of the 370 players who appeared in at least one of the 200 games of this period. In

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this post, I am naming the TOP Notre Dame Players, by position, for the first 30 years of Notre Dame Football.

To determine who were the TOP players of ND's earliest years, I convened a four-person expert panel, of George Trevor; Bob Singler; Michael Steele; and myself. OK, to be more accurate, Trevor died in 1951 and I have no idea what happened to Singler, after 1970 or so, but both of them wrote contemporaneous accounts about early ND football stars and picked their All-Time teams. I have never met Professor Steele, but I have enjoyed reading *The Fighting Irish Football Encyclopedia* (Steele, Michael R., Champaign, IL, Sagamore Publishing, Second Edition-1996), and he and I have exchanged some communications on my research. Expert college football researcher Tex Noel, the Executive Director of the Intercollegiate Football Researchers Association may have his own reply, after he forwards this to his members.

Trevor was a sportswriter, born in Cooperstown, New York, the town founded by the father of James Fennimore Cooper, where Abner Doubleday attended high school. A Yale grad, Trevor covered college football for a number of New York City newspapers, where he served as President of the New York Writer's Association. He selected annual All American Teams.

The February, 1927 issue of the "Notre Dame Alumnus" contained Trevor's list of four teams of what he called "Notre Dame's Immortals".

THE ALL-TIME NOTRE DAME ELEVENS (I am highlighting in bold ONLY those who played during my research period, 1887-1917):

FIRST TEAM

Walsh	Center
Edwards	Guard
H. Anderson	Guard
Dimick	Tackle
Shaw	Tackle
Rockne	End
Farley	End
Dorais	Quarter
Gipp	Back (played only one unremarkable year-1917, so I can't consider him)

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H. Miller Back
Salmon Back

SECOND TEAM

Feeney
Dolan
Mayer
Lieb
Philbrook
Kiley
Matthews
Stuhldreher
Wynne
Castner
Layden

THIRD & FOURTH TEAM

Boeringer	Center	Trafton
Bachman	Guard	Keefe
M. Smith	Guard	Fitzgerald
D. Jones	Tackle	Lathrop
Bach	Tackle	Cotton
C. Crowley	End	E. Anderson
Gushurst	End	Kirk
Hamilton	Quarter	Phelan
J. Crowley	Back	D. Miller
Mohardt	Back	Stankard(<i>Mohardt played only interhall,</i>
<i>during this period)</i>		
Eichenlaub	Back	Vaughan

Trevor added some commentary: "When sycamores whisper under a pale Indiana moon they tell the epic story of George Gipp, Notre Dame's immortal halfback. This roll call of Hoosier stars contains many a legendary name, but all of them pale before the luminous radiance that was Gipp. Blazing fiercely like a meteor not long destined to dazzle earthly eyes, George Gipp flamed across Notre Dame's football horizon for a fleeting span, yet in those golden moments he wove the brilliant thread of his personality into the warp and woof of Hoosier gridiron history. . . Along with Gipp in Notre Dame's all time back

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field we find those two memorable 'Brick tops'—'Red' Miller and 'Red' Salmon. It was Harry Miller's unforgettable slashes off tackle that conquered Michigan in 1909 after the Wolverines had beaten Pennsylvania and Minnesota. 'Red' Miller was a contemporary of Ted Coy's. Some critics rated him the equal of Yale's human locomotive. Next to Gipp, 'Red' Miller stands out as Notre Dame's most effective ball carrier. Not as fast or as powerful as Gipp, Harry Miller was even more elusive. Lou Salmon is enshrined in Notre Dame's Pantheon as the first South Bender to catch Walter Camp's eye. Salmon was a pile driving line smasher of the knock down and drag 'em out era. Every Notre Damer has heard of Salmon. He is one of those legendary figures whose fame grows with the passing years. Salmon's reputation is richly deserved. Not even Layden or Eichenlaub could hit a line as lustily as the Red Prince of plungers. At Toledo in 1902, Salmon alone came near beating Michigan's matchless point-a-minute team. Seventy yard punts were not uncommon with Salmon. On defense he was a team in himself. In 1903 he held Northwestern for downs twice in the shadow of his goal posts. Elmer Layden, the real brains of the Four Horsemen, earns the fullback berth on team B. Layden had a chess mind. His running action was as smooth as oiled silk. Elmer hit a line with his nose scraping the turf. He could run the 220 in close to record time and trim sprinters in the 'century', yet it is as a line plunger and defensive genius that he is known to fame. Intercepting enemy passes was Layden's specialty. Heaves into his territory were boomerangs sure enough, since Elmer reveled in converting them into touchdowns. For consistency in punting, Layden has never had a superior. Ray Eichenlaub was the biggest of Notre Dame's fullbacks. When he hit a line, something had to give. He was fast, too. Stan Cofall once challenged him to a 100 yard dash. 'Eich' won standing up, but it was a Pyrrhic victory, since he pulled a tendon and crippled himself for his senior year. Paul Castner, a remarkable punter and drop kicker, was also a shifty carrier and watchdog on defense. Castner was perhaps the surest shot at goal who ever dropkicked for Notre Dame. Before one Army game, Castner booted fifteen successive goals from the 30 yard line. Some critics would rate Johnny Mohardt ahead of Chester Wynne, but a careful comparison of their performances leads inevitably to a preference for Wynne. 'Sleepy Jim' Crowley, of the Horsemen, was a whiz at cutting in and 'scissoring'. Crowley was a beautiful exponent of rhythm. His running mate, Don Miller, shone on the wide slants and sweeps. Pete Vaughan later played on Princeton's 1912 eleven. Nobody will do at center but Adam Walsh. An inspiring leader, Walsh had the spiritual as well as the mechanical attributes which the ideal center must possess. His feeding of the ball to the Four Horsemen remains a classic of the snapperback's art. As strong as a bull on the charge, Walsh was as active as an alley cat on defense.

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Grit? Walsh once played through a grueling Army game with two broken fingers! He was perhaps the most beloved of Notre Dame leaders a fearless, honorable sportsman.

Walsh's flawless passing was done from an intricate shift which would have handcuffed the average center. Feeney, a bearcat on offense, was pivot on Rockne's team. 'Bud' Boeringer's splendid play is fresh in mind. Trafton might have developed into Notre Dame's greatest center had he played longer at South Bend. 'Cap' Edwards, leader of the 1909 team, which tanned Michigan, was perhaps the steadiest of Notre Dame's guards on defense. He stood like Thomas at Chickamauga. Hartley Anderson, known as 'Hunk', was a swashbuckling, domineering guard who gained a mental as well as physical ascendancy over his rivals. Right on 'Hunk's' heels comes 'Horse' Mayer, a present day product. Rockne rates Mayer as Notre Dame's greatest guard on the strength of his 1926 showing, but Mayer was late in developing. He was mediocre in his first season. It was Mayer who stopped Harry Wilson cold this year, sifting through Army's line to smother almost every Cadet play in its inception. The collapse of Notre Dame's defense against Carnegie was due largely to Mayer's absence. 'Rosy' Dolan, offensive guard on the 1909 team, was a wonder at diagnosing plays and heading interference. He played fullback on defense. Morrie Smith, who weighed only 145 pounds, exemplified the power of mind over matter. Smith was as tough as whalebone Charley Bachman, tall and superbly proportioned, used brains as well as brawn. Harley Brown, a splendid guard, is nosed out by those two crashing interferers, Emmett Keefe and Freeman Fitzgerald. Ralph Dimick—fast for his 200 pounds, with gorilla-like reflexes. On the old tackle around play Dimick used to take some stopping. On defense this stalwart tackle was worth the whole side of the line.

Ralph played on the teams of 1908-09-10. Notre Dame never had a finer tackle. Almost as good was 'Buck' Shaw, a Greek god come back to life. 'Buck' resented being called the campus Adonis and took it out on his foes. A destroyer, this man Shaw, wrecking plays ruthlessly. He used his tremendous bulk intelligently. Despite his size, Shaw was fast enough to make the track team. It doesn't seem right to keep as able a tackle as Tom Lieb off the first team. Tom boasted as fine a pair of hands as ever delighted a coacher's eye. Big as hams they were with prehensile fingers that tore through anything in human mold. George Philbrook, Zipper Lathrop, Deke Jones, Joe Bach and 'Fod' Cotton were tackles to the manner born. They ripped through to the runner. Had Joe Boland not broken his leg this season he might have ousted

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Cotton. At the ends we find Farley and Rockne. Farley is the prefect in charge of the 'off-campus' students at Notre Dame. Father John Farley played 1897-1900 and was probably the outstanding player in that period. His defensive play was marvelous, he could cover kicks splendidly, and on the old end-around-play his ground gaining left the opponents gasping. On October 25, 1909, he alone held the Indiana team scoreless until he was carried from the field unconscious in the last few minutes of play. Knute Rockne gets the assignment at the other end, and what an end he was. When he hit them, they stayed down. He was fast as a deer, could catch passes, and the old inside kick was a dish he could eat. We shall never forget how poorly Merrilat, a great end, was made to appear in 1913, when 'Rock' had his big day on the plains. Other outstanding ends were Roger Kiley, the demon pass receiver; Charley Crowley, Columbia's present coach; Fred Gushurst, Lee Matthews. Eddie Anderson, another pass receiving wizard and Bernie Kirk. The latter afterward starred at Michigan. Charles Dorais wins the quarterback assignment from Harry Stuhldreher by a gnat's whisker. Dorais was the perfect field general. He could punt, drop kick, run the ends and forward pass. He was a good interfeerer, blocker, and a true tackier. What a treat to watch him catch punts, and run 'em back, often for touchdowns. Football will never forget his perfect passing the day he made the Army look foolish by tossing 'em to Rockne. Stuhldreher, a 'stop-go' runner with a fine change of pace, was only a shade less effective. Tremendously strong in the legs, Stuhldreher was hard to upset. Those who are not aware that Layden really was the brains of the Four Horsemen, rate Stuhldreher higher as a strategist than is perhaps his due. Don Hamilton, a defensive wizard, and Jim Phelan, a thinking machine, gets the call over the spectacular, but erratic Brandy.—The New York *Sun*.

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Forgotten Area College Football History, Part 2: A Nebraska Coach With East Tennessee Ties *(Part 2 of 2.)*

By John Shearer [Jcshearer2@comcast.net]

In January 1937, he accepted a job at Texas as coach and athletic director. As Bobby Hawthorne wrote in his book, "Longhorn Football: An Illustrated History," Coach Bible was not looking to leave Nebraska, where he was well liked and had enjoyed success. But the Texas opportunity seemed important.

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Evidently, the eyes of Texas fans had literally been upon him since they had seen his success at Texas A&M.

After getting through the snags of the hire, in which the Texas president H.Y. Benedict was given a raise after some people pointed out that Coach Bible would be making more than the school president, he went to work in Austin.

He instituted what was called the Bible Plan, which included getting back in the good graces of the high school coaches, recruiting mostly the state of Texas where more loyal players would likely be, dividing the state into recruiting districts in which alumni helped recruit, and offering financial assistance within the rules. He also pioneered concepts of helping the players get jobs to pay for tuition.

According to former Texas SID Mr. Little, he would keep students on scholarship, even if they were injured and unable to continue playing.

After perhaps the two most challenging years of his career when he had to rebuild the program in Austin upon his arrival before the 1937 season, he would go on to lose only 17 games over the remaining eight seasons. His overall record at Texas was 63-31-3 before his retirement after the 1946 season. Included in that were three Southwest Conference championships.

He was known for having good scouting information on opponents and training his scouts well in the days before game film or tape was readily available. He also was considered a good tactician whose game plans were conservative and not fancy.

Off the field or in the locker room, he showed a little more compelling side, though. Mr. Hawthorne in his book on Texas football described Coach Bible as outgoing and likable, and as being a motivator.

Mr. Little worked with him some a number of years after the coach retired as athletic director in 1956 and said everyone appreciated him at Texas and elsewhere.

“He was one of the most respected men in all of college football,” he said. “He stood for all the right things in college football. And he was very likable. His players all referred to him as Mr. Bible.”

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He added that Coach Bible had an obvious desire to win, but that his fair manner definitely stood out the most. It was a manner that was likely influenced by his Carson-Newman upbringing.

As an example, Mr. Little told a story of the 1941 season, when a number of headshots of Texas players graced the cover of the then-popular Life magazine after his team was No. 1.

The Longhorns ended up with an upset loss late in the year to TCU, but still had an opportunity to play in the Rose Bowl if he canceled his team's last game of the season on Dec. 6 against Oregon. However, he refused to for integrity's sake, and missed out on the Rose Bowl.

But Mr. Little said that because the attack on Pearl Harbor took place the next day, he is not even sure Texas would have gone, as a number of players left for the service soon afterward. And the Rose Bowl that season was switched to Duke University for national security reasons.

Among the players playing for Coach Bible near the end of his tenure at Texas were future NFL great Bobby Layne and future Dallas Cowboys coach Tom Landry, whose college career was just getting started after World War II service.

Mr. Landry came to speak at Carson-Newman in the 1990s, Mr. Barger said, and talked about being recruited to Texas by Coach Bible.

Coach Bible also continued to influence Carson-Newman long after he had left. Mr. Barger pointed out that early 1970s' Eagle coach Dal Shealy said he wanted to come to Carson-Newman as a player in the late 1950s because he had read Coach Bible's 1947 book, "Championship Football: A Guide for Player, Coach and Fan."

After retiring as coach after 1946, Coach Bible stayed on at Texas as athletic director and had a role in the selection of Darrell Royal as the successful football coach of the Longhorns before the 1957 season.

Coach Bible also continued to live in the Austin area with his family. After his first wife, Rowena, with whom he raised two children, died in 1942, he remarried Agnes Stacy, but it ended in divorce in 1950. After marrying his third wife, Dorothy Gilstrap, in 1952, they ran a summer camp for girls for a number of years.

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Coach Bible died on Jan. 19, 1980, at the age of 88 and was buried at Austin Memorial Park Cemetery in Texas.

This expert in x's and o's ended up far from his home in Tennessee where he had learned his abc's and how to mind his p's and q's.

But the numerous decades have not erased his memory, particularly in the East Tennessee community of Jefferson City. Here, Carson-Newman still proudly claims him along with other noted coaches like former LSU football coach and SEC commissioner Bernie Moore and the recently retired Eagle mentor Ken Sparks.

“When you think of some of the coaches that have come out of Carson-Newman, it's pretty impressive,” Mr. Barger said, putting Coach Bible near the top.

Worth Noting: Ken Sparks, retired as head coach of the Carson-Newman Eagles, was recently honored by the school by having a street named in his honor. Formerly known as College Street was renamed Ken Sparks Way/

Sparks, who is in his fourth year battling prostate cancer, compiled a 388-99-2 mark over a career that began at the school—his Alma mater—in 1980.

* * * * *

Bo Carter's Listing of **College Football Hall of Famers** who were born or passed away in the month of March

1 (1883) Tom Shevlin,
Muskegon, Mich.

1-(d – 1979) Hube Wagner,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

2-(d – 1970) Paul Christman,
Lake Forest, Ill.

1 (1884) Vince Stevenson,
Livingston, Ky.

2 (1934) Howard “Hopalong”
Cassady, Columbus, Ohio

2-(d – 1971) Dixie Howell,
Hollywood, Calif.

1 (1961) Mike Rozier, Camden,
N.J.

2 (1935) Gene Stallings, Paris,
Texas

3 (1890) Art Howe, South
Orange, N.J.

1-(d – 1959) Albie Booth, New
York City

2 (1946) Wayne Meylan, Bay
City, Mich.

3 (1917) Carl Hinkle,
Hendersonville, Tenn.

1-(d - 1969) Andy Kerr, Tucson,
Ariz.

2 (1954) John Sciarra, Los
Angeles, Calif.

3 (1952) Randy Gradishar,
Warren, Ohio

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3 (1962) Herschel Walker, Wrightsville, Ga.

3-(d – 1966) Calvin Roberts, St. Louis Park, Minn.

4 (1888) Knute Rockne, Voss, Norway

Career Record: 105-12-5, .881—Win% is highest of all major college coaches.

4 (1964) Shane Conlan, Frewsburg, N.Y.

Made 8 tackles in the Fiesta Bowl—and 2 picks—leading Penn State to its second National Championship.

4 (1971) Jeff Wittman, Rochester, N.Y.

Ran for 3410 yards in his career at Ithaca, scoring 44 times...had 18 games over 100 yards.

4-(d – 1962) Pat O'Dea, San Francisco, Calif.

Converted on 14 Goals from the Field (early name for FGs) in 1899—his career high; while totaling 32. Has 4 of the 10 Stars-era drop-kicks longest.

4-(d – 1986) George Owen, Milton, Mass.

Scored all Harvard's points in a 10-3 win over Yale in 1921.

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

In 1933, a senior at West Point, he captained a 9-1 team that scored 227 points—allowed 26.

4-(d - 2009) George McAfee, Durham, N.C.

During his career at Duke, the team won 24 of 29 games—17 wins were by shutout.

5 (1875) Frank O'Neill, Syracuse, N.Y.

5 (1918) Paul Christman, St. Louis, Mo.

5 (1921) Dave Schreiner, Lancaster, Wis.

5 (1922) Bob Odell, Coming, Iowa

5 (1970) Michael Payton, Harrisburg, Pa.

5-(d - 1974) Fred Crawford, Tallahassee, Fla.

5-(d – 1990) Stan Barnes, Palm Springs, Calif.

5-(d – 2016) Albert Wistert, Grant's Pass, Ore.

6 (1892) Clark Shaughnessy, St. Cloud, Minn.

6 (1927) Jim Owens, Oklahoma City, Okla.

6 (1942) Jerry Rhome, Dallas, Texas

6 (1943) Ronnie Caveness, Houston, Texas

6 (1950) Johnny Musso, Birmingham, Ala.

7 (1943) Rick Redman, Portland, Ore.

7 (1950) Thom Gatewood, Baltimore, Md.

7 (1952) Lynn Swann, Alcoa, Tenn.

7 (1955) Tommy Kramer, San Antonio, Texas

7-(d – 1956) Paul Des Jardien, Monrovia, Calif.

7-(d – 1977) Bernie Bieman, Laguna Hills, Calif.

7-(d – 1983) Rip Engle, Bellefonte, Pa.

8 (1873) Charley Brewer, Honolulu, Hawai'i

8 (1893) Harry Young, Charleston, W.Va.

8 (1917) Dan Hill, Asheville, N.C.

8 (1931) Earle Bruce, Pittsburgh, Pa.

8 (1938) Pete Dawkins, Royal Oak, Mich.

8 (1962) William Fuller, Norfolk, Va.

8 (1965) Kenny Gamble, Holyoke, Mass.

9 (1877) Art Hillebrand, Freeport, Ill.

9 (1927) Jackie Jensen, San Francisco, Calif.

9 (1944) John Huard, Waterville, Maine

9 (1965) Brian Bosworth, Oklahoma City, Okla.

9-(d – 1937) Walter Steffen, Chicago, Ill.

9-(d – 1971) Barry Wood, Tamaica Plain, Mass.

9-(d – 2005) Glenn Davis, La Quinta, Calif.

10 (1927) Bill Fischer, Chicago, Ill.

10 (1949) Chip Kell, Atlanta, Ga.

10 (1960) Bill Stromberg, Baltimore, Md.

10 (1965) Rod Woodson, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

10-(d – 1919) John Dalton, Brooklyn, N.Y.

10-(d – 1954) Frank Thomas, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

10-(d – 1945) Ed "Robbie" Robinson, Boston, Mass.

11 (1893) Ellery Huntington, Nashville, Tenn.

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- 11 (1894) Bernie Bierman, Springfield, Minn.
- 11 (1941) Rex Mirich, Florence, Ariz.
- 11-(d – 1979) Beattie Feathers, Winston-Salem, N.C.
- 11-(d 1995) Herb McCracken, Ocean Ridge, Fla.
- 12 (1880) Bobby Marshall, Milwaukee, Wis.
- 12-(d – 1968) Bill Hollenbeck, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
- 12-(d – 1983) Ki Aldrich, Coffeyville, Kan.
- 12-(d – 1987) Woody Hayes, Upper Arlington, Ohio
- 13 (1918) George McAfee, Ironton, Ohio
- 13 (1938) Joe Bellino, Winchester, Mass.
- 13 (1969) Chris Zorich, Chicago, Ill.
- 13 (1977) Joe Hamilton, Alvin, S.C.
- 13-(d – 1932) Percy Wendell, Boston, Mass.
- 14 (1903) Ed Weir, Superior, Neb.
- 14 (1936) Dr. Jim Swink, Sacul, Texas
- 14 (1943) Charlie Green, Dayton, Ohio
- 14 (1978) Ron Dayne, Berlin Township, N.J.
- 14 (d – 1925) Walter Camp, New York City
- 15 (1898) Clarence Swanson, Wakefield, Neb.
- 15 (1926) Norm Van Brocklin, Eagle Butte, S.D.
- 15 (1937) Randy Duncan, Osage, Iowa
- 15 (1956) Ozzie Newsome, Muscle Shoals, Ala.
- 15-(d – 1990) Tom Hamon, Los Angeles, Calif.
- 15-(d – 2006) Dick Wildung, Minneapolis, Minn.
- 16 (1872) Phillip King, Washington, D.C.
- 16 (1920) Buster Ramsey, Townsend, Tenn.
- 16-(d – 1943) Paul Bunker, POW Camp in Japan
- 16-(d – 2006) Bill Hartman, Athens, Ga.
- 17 (1871) John Outland, Hesper, Kan.
- 17 (1876) Bill Morley, Cimarron, N.M.
- 17 (1905) Joe Donchess, Youngstown, Ohio
- 17 (1912) Joe Styhahar, Kaylor, Pa.
- 17 (1914) Sam Baugh, Temple, Texas
- 17 (1915) Bill Hartman, Thomaston, Ga.
- 17 (1916) Bob Suffridge, Fountain City, Tenn.
- 17 (1931) Ray Beck, Bowden, Ga.
- 17 (1967) Johnny Bailey, Houston, Texas
- 17-(d – 1965) Amos Alonzo Stagg, Stockton, Calif.
- 17-(d – 1992) Frank Carideo, Ocean Springs, Miss.
- 18 (1905) Benny Friedman, Cleveland, Ohio
- 18 (1906) Frank Wickhorst, Aurora, Ill.
- 18 (1910) Wear Schoonover, Pocahontas, Ark.
- 18 (1928) James Williams, Waco, Texas
- 18 (1932) Dave Maurer, Duquesne, Pa.
- 18 (1938) Joe Kapp, Santa Fe, N.M.
- 18 (1961) Curt Warner, Pineville, W. Va.
- 18-(d – 1984) John Smith, West Hartford, Conn.
- 18-(d – 2000) Bob Blackman, Hilton Head, S.C.
- 18-(d – 1975) Biggie Munn, Lansing, Mich.
- 19 (1913) Nello Falaschi, Dos Palos, Calif.
- 19 (1914) Jay Berwanger, Dubuque, Iowa
- 19 (1931) George Morris, Vicksburg, Miss.
- 19-(d – 1977) Buck Shaw, Menlo Park, Calif.
- 20 (1906) Ben Stevenson, Smith Mills, Mo.
- 20 (1909) Marchmont "Marchy" Schwartz, New Orleans, La.
- 20-(d – 1910) James Hogan, New Haven, Conn.
- 21 (1884) Jim McCormick, Boston, Mass.
- 21 (1889) Jock Sutherland, Coupar Angus, Scotland
- 21 (1951) John Hicks, Cleveland, Ohio
- 21 (1967) Clarkston Hines, Chapel Hill, N.C.
- 21-(d – 1971) Gomer Jones, New York City

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21-(d – 1995) Frank Merritt, Clearwater, Fla.
 21-(d – 2015) Chuck Bednarik, Coopersburg, Pa.
 22 (1879) Art Poe, Baltimore, Md.
 22 (1931) Billy Vessels, Cleveland, Okla.
 22 (1954) Ross Browner, Warren, Ohio
 22 (1960) Jimbo Covert, Conway, Pa.
 22 (1969) Russell Maryland, Chicago, Ill.
 22-(d – 1993) Jack Riley, Kenilworth, Ill.
 23 (1886) Nathan Dougherty, Hales Mill, Va.
 23 (1927) Wayne Hardin, Smackover, Ark.
 23-(d – 1934) George Woodruff, Harrisburg, Pa.
 23-(d – 1977) Joe Stydahar, Beckley, W. Va.
 23-(d – 1980) Frank Sundstrom, Summit, N.J.
 24 (1976) Peyton Manning, New Orleans, La.

24-(d - 1930) Walter Eckersall, Chicago, Ill.
 24-(d – 1947) Dr. John Outland, Laguna Beach, Calif.
 24-(d - 2003)-Jess Dow, Orange, Conn.
 25 (1909) Frank Howard, Barlow Bend, Ala.
 25-(d – 1983) Edwin “Goat” Hale, Jackson, Miss.
 25-(d – 2013) Hank Lauricella, New Orleans, La.
 26 (1870) Lee McClung, Knoxville, Tenn.
 26 (1899) Buck Flowers, Sumter, S.C.
 26 (1899) Harry Kipke, Lansing, Mich.
 26 (1906) Rip Engle, Elk Lick, Pa.
 26 (1960) Marcus Allen, San Diego, Calif.
 26 (1966) Wesley Walls, Batesville, Miss.
 27 (1898) Herb Stein, Warren, Ohio
 27 (1921) Malcolm Kutner, Dallas, Texas
 27 (1922) Alex Agase, Chicago, Ill.
 27 (1963) Randall Cunningham, Santa Barbara, Calif.
 27-(d – 2006) Ron Schipper, Holland, Mich.

28-(d – 1962) Bob Neyland, New Orleans, La.
 28 (1899) Buck Shaw, Mitchellville, Iowa
 28-(d – 1953) Jim Thorpe, Lomita, Calif.
 28-(d – 1955) Art Howe, Plymouth, N.H.
 29 (1902) Don Miller, Defiance, Ohio
 29 (1906) Jim Bausch, Marion Junction, S.D.
 29 (1955) Earl Campbell, Tyler, Texas
 29-(d – 1986) Bill Murray, Durham, N.C.
 30 (1914) Bob Reynolds (Stanford), Morris, Okla.
 30 (1935) Willie Gallimore, St. Augustine, Fla.
 31 (1938) Bob Anderson (Army), Elizabeth, N.J.
 31 (1950) Ed Marinaro, New York City
 31-(d – 1931) Knute Rockne, Bazaar, Kan.
 31-(d – 1952) Bo McMillin, Bloomington, Ind.
 31-(d – 2003) George Connor, Chicago, Ill.
 31-(d – 2013) – Dick Duden, Severna Park, Md.

* * * * *

Scored 500+ and allowed 0

1881 Yale 13-0 698...1901 Michigan 11-0 550

Allowed 500+ and scored 0

1923 Kansas City 0-8 574...1941 Arkansas A&M 0-12 513...
 1920 Daniel Baker 0-9 506

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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@footballgeography.com)

Bob Swick,
[http://www.gridirongreats.net/](http://www.gridirongreats.net/Gridiron_Greats/football_memorabilia)
Gridiron Greats/football
memorabilia (bobswick@snet.net)

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

Dave Congrove, <http://www.collegefootballpoll.com>

**Reggie
Thomas**,<http://www.theunderdavg.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, [Lost Century.com](http://LostCentury.com)
(greg@LostCentury.com)

Keith Meador, [College Poll
Archive.com](http://CollegePollArchive.com)(keith@collegepollarchive.com)

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

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CLEVER TRICK BY WILLIAMS

Dr. Williams* numbered his players for the first time, but in such a fashion that it was almost impossible to identify the Gophers. The conference rule didn't say the boys should be numbered from "one" up, so Dr. Williams pulled a bit of strategy by having four numerals on the back of each player.

They were all curly figures, like "threes" and "eights" and "fives." No one possibly could read them from the stands. It looked like each boy had an auto license tag hanging on him. Here's a sample of a few of them. 3335, 3535, 3533, 5533, 3883, 3838, 3388, 8383, 8388

NOT IN THE SPIRIT OF RULE

In contrast, the Purple numbers stood out like harbor lights. The learned doctor always has daimed numbering players gave rival schools a fine chance to study individuals. There might have been four or five scouts there today. The doctor doesn't seem to realize that a scout probably knows the rival players by other ways than numbers of their backs. Dr. Williams may have lived up to the letter of the rule, but he's a long way from the spirit.

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*(Henry, Minnesota's coach from 1900-21, where he compiled a 136-33-11 record and a Big 10 standard of 50-25-5. His coaching career began in 1891, "On the Banks of the Hudson" [Army], leading the Cadets to a 5-1-1 slate.)

Written by James Cruisberry (from the Chicago Tribune, Oct. 9.) Under the heading: **Northwestern-Minnesota. PURPLE BEATEN BY STRONG TEAM OF GOPHERS, 28-0.** (Page 11 Alumni News. <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=ien.35556027642578;view=1up;seq=17>)

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IFRA Member, Mike McGuire, Remembers College Football History Through Trivia

Football Trivia Author Introduces Three New Books

Mike McGuire sports trivia author has introduced three new college football trivia books to add to his previous books on Ohio State football and the Heisman Trophy. "**THE GAME**" the Greatest Rivalry in Sports, University of Michigan Wolverines and The Ohio State University Buckeyes. For Ohio State Buckeye and Michigan Wolverine fans, football is not just fall sport: it is a passion, a 365-day-a-year passion. From 1935 to the present day, it has always been the last game of the regular season, with usually a lot on the line for championships, bowl games and national rankings.

All 300 questions and answers touch on "**THE GAME.**" They cover the players, the coaches, the stadiums, the key plays, the bowl games, the bands, the fans, the Heisman Trophy winners and a whole lot more "nickel trivia facts." Mike's trivia questions are meant to be fun, tricky, thought-provoking and confusing – to bring back good ole' memories while testing ones knowledge of this the greatest college football rivalry game. Laugh, cry argue – but most of all, have fun with the trivia.

The new feature of a complete Numerology Guide is a first for another way to look at "**THE GAME.**" I took a little bit of author's privilege to include some century numbers by adding them in front of some of the numbers to indicate the year of "**THE GAME**" or the year that the question refers to. I think you will enjoy the additional trivia information.

Michigan Wolverines 500 Football Trivia Q & A is again more trivia, but this book is written about RESPECT not about Michigan TRADITION. Mike states, "yes tradition is important to

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Michigan, but a lot of college football programs have traditions.” “What Michigan has is the “Respect” of all the other college football programs and especially their current opponents.” Mike continues, “traditions” are valuable, fun, great to tell stories about, and enhance the overall experience of college football, but I think “RESPECT” is more important!”

Again, a complete Numerology Guide is included for fun!

Notre Dame Fighting Irish 500 Football Trivia Q & A is the third new book and one that reaches the number one purpose Mike writes football trivia books. They are more of a history lesson so one can learn about the teams, coaches, the schools, the players and the great games and traditions. The trivia, questions and answers are meant to be informative, interesting (“I didn’t know that!”), thought provoking and perhaps a little bit tricky and confusing while always being fun to test one’s knowledge about any one subject.

Notre Dame with eleven National Championships, seven Heisman trophy winners and a long list of All-Americans, famous coaches, famous wins and upsets Mike had a lot of material to work with. Enjoy the trivia, always learning and the new feature of the Notre Dame Numerology.

Books are \$14.95 each and available from Amazon, Barnes & Noble or the Author Mike McGuire.

ISBN: **THE GAME** 978-0-9772661-1-1

Michigan Wolverines 978-0-9772661-8-0

Notre Dame 978-0-9772661-9-7

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Email: mmcguire@mcguireusa.com

P.S. Next football books in line: Alabama, Southern Cal and Ohio Born Football Coaches

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From the IFRA Archives

Comparing 1952-1957 International News Service and United Press polls

Teams ranked by the wire services above are often listed as the choices of UPI, but this is not the case.

The two wire services released separate polls for six years before the merger; with poll known as the UPI Coaches Poll was released in 1958.

The 1952 polls, listed below, clearly shows that the two polls were not the same.

Counting the AP Poll, the three wire services only agreed on the nation's top team, only three times: 1953-Maryland and back-to-back Sooner title-teams of 1955-56.

In fact, the only other time these news agencies agreed on Nos. 1-2 teams came in 1953 and 1956: Maryland-Notre Dame and Oklahoma-Tennessee, respectively.

<u>1952</u>	<u>INS</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>UP</u>
1	Georgia Tech	1	Michigan State
2	Michigan State	2	Georgia Tech
3	Oklahoma	3	Notre Dame
4	Notre Dame	4	Oklahoma
5	USC	(tie)	USC
6	Alabama	6	UCLA
7	Mississippi	7	Mississippi
8	Tennessee	8	Tennessee

9	UCLA	9	Alabama
10	Maryland	10	Wisconsin

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1953

1	Maryland
2	Notre Dame
3	Michigan State
4	UCLA
5	Oklahoma
6	Illinois
7	Georgia Tech
8	Army
9	Rice
10	Texas

1953

1	Maryland
2	Notre Dame Michigan
3	State
4	UCLA
5	Oklahoma
6	Rice
7	Illinois
8	Texas Georgia
9	Tech
10	Iowa

1954

1	Ohio State
2	UCLA
3	Oklahoma
4	Notre Dame
5	Navy
6	Mississippi
7	Army
8	Wisconsin
9	Miami FL
10	West Virginia

1954

1	UCLA
2	Ohio State
3	Oklahoma
4	Notre Dame
5	Navy
6	Mississippi
7	Army
8	Arkansas
9	Miami (Fla)
10	Wisconsin

1955

1	Oklahoma
2	Maryland
3	Michigan State

1955

1	Oklahoma Michigan
2	State
3	Maryland

4	UCLA	4	UCLA
5	Ohio State	5	Ohio State

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6	TCU	6	Texas Christian Georgia
7	Georgia Tech	7	Tech
8	Auburn	8	Auburn
9	Notre Dame	9	Mississippi
10	Mississippi	10	Notre Dame

1956

1	Oklahoma	1	Oklahoma
2	Tennessee	2	Tennessee
3	Georgia Tech	3	Iowa Georgia
4	Iowa	4	Tech
5	Texas A&M	5	Texas A&M
6	Miami FL	6	Miami (Fla)
7	Michigan	7	Michigan
8	Michigan State	8	Syracuse
9	Syracuse	9	Minnesota Michigan
10	Minnesota	10	State

1956

1957

1	Ohio State	1	Ohio State
2	Auburn	2	Auburn Michigan
3	Michigan State	3	State
4	Oklahoma	4	Oklahoma
5	Iowa	5	Iowa
6	Mississippi	6	Navy
7	Navy	7	Rice
8	Rice	8	Mississippi

1957

9	Texas A&M	9	Notre Dame
10	Notre Dame	10	Texas A&M

Worth Noting: *Oklahoma won the initial UPI Championship.*