

**INTERCOLLEGIATE FOOTBALL RESEARCHERS ASSOCIATION™**

**The College Football Historian™**

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

**ISSN: 2326-3628 [May 2016... Vol. 9, No. 4] circa: Feb. 2008**

**Tex Noël, Editor (ifra.tcfh@gmail.com)**

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

**Disclaimer:** IFRA is not associated with the NCAA, NAIA, NJCAA or their colleges and universities or conferences.

**All content is protected by copyright© by the original author.**

**FACEBOOK:** <https://www.facebook.com/theifra>

- **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)

\*\*\*\*\*

J. Parmly Paret, was a writer for the sports publication, The OutingMagazine.

THE football season of 1899 is on the threshold, and the lovers of the "pigskinbattles" are awaiting impatiently the first of the big games between the leading elevens.

Already the long weeks of training are well under way, and the scores of candidates for positions on the leading teams are being "tried out" by experienced coaches. "Straight football" will be the general rule, since one after another of the coaches who have tried intricate trick plays has ultimately given them all up as a snare and a delusion, only to return to the good old tactics of pushing through the centre, massing on the tackles and running around the ends, with the occasional punt to keep the ball out of danger from goal and give the backs time to breathe.

While it is always hazardous to predict anything in football, the material in the big colleges from which the coaches are expected to turn out their 'varsity tennis, must give some clue as to the probable strength of the "big four."

Such statistics are frequently very deceptive, however, as even the younger followers of football will remember, for Yale turned out a chamlutely<sup>(sic)</sup> green material, that won over Princeton's championship team only two years ago from veterans.

*The College  
Football Historian-2 -*

From abstract statistics Princeton begins the season under the most favorable circumstances of all of the four leaders. Only two or three of her valuable men of last season are missing, and there were such strong substitutes for these positions, too, that nearly the whole championship team of 1898 seems to be back in the field again, intact.

But this is the time of danger for the "Tigers." If they again permit themselves to be lulled into a feeling of security through over-confidence, another Waterloolike that at New Haven, two autumns ago, will almost inevitably result, old football players may know more football than bit-or-two to prepare themselves properly for the younger men, but they frequently lack the ambiguous games, and it must not be forgotten that the oldest veteran needs as much hard physical training for a hard match as does the youngest "sub."

A word to the wise *should* be sufficient, and it is to be hoped that Princeton's football advisers will not fall into the same trap that caught them in 1897.

At Harvard the new athletic life and the success it has brought with it, have developed a wonderful amount of enthusiasm, and no matter how many of the winners of last season's champion team are unavailable this fall, the Crimson is sure to turn out a strong team.

The old lethargy, born of so many disheartening defeats has disappeared, and the coaches and candidates are working ambitiously, with the hope of victory in their hearts that should spur them on to success.

Captain Dibblee was in himself a large part of the life and snap of his team last season. He is expected back at Cambridge this fall for a post-graduate course, and he will be with the team again, as coach if not as half-back.

Yale has perhaps the least encouraging outlook of all, since she has lost so many of her ex-Haven they have had more success with "green experienced players by graduation; but at new material," fresh from the preparatory schoolelevens, than with veterans.

*The College*

*Football Historian-3 -*

Yale's football reputation has long attracted to its team the very best of the freshman material. and one can- frequently see better football played by the "scrubs" at New Haven than by the 'varsity eleven at some of the other universities. Her football squad always numbers many valuable substitutes, though her team may have fewer stars.

Other elevens have been fatally weakened by the loss of a single man during the middle of an important struggle, but that is seldom so with Yale, for she always has many competent substitutes ready to take the place of the crippled player. While many of the 'varsity team of 1898 graduated from New Haven last spring, her substitutes of last year are by no means untried men, and though probably new to fame will soon fill up the gaps.

The University of Pennsylvania enjoys the benefit of more post-graduate and professional schools to draw upon for material than any of the other big colleges, and her team never lacks for good material in football. Despite the aversion of both Yale and Princeton to meeting the "Quakers" on the gridiron, the Philadelphia. students have steadily kept up their absorbing interest in football, and each season "Old Penn" turns out a 'varsity team that is never beaten until the last minute of playing time is over.

The "Quakers" always use the most approved of modern methods of attackand defence<sup>(sic)</sup>. To Coach Woodruff is undoubtedly due several of the most useful of recent football formations, and his rivals at the other universities watch with great anxiety for any innovations in this line that he may spring on them each fall.

This year's team at Philadelphia is yet an unknown quantity, and it will be fullyanother month, after some of the early games have been played, before any estimate can be made of its strength.

*The College  
Football Historian-4-*

Cornell, West Point, Brown, and the Carlisle Indians, are all hard at work preparing their men for the struggles of the season; and Columbia, once the proud possessor of a football team among the strongest in the country, will re-enter the arena once more this year with bright prospects. While few rational critics expect the Columbia eleven to reach higher than the lowest of the second-grade elevens this season, the blue-and-white candidates are working under one of the most competent coaches that ever wore a Yale uniform, and he will surely turn out as good an eleven as the material of the college and its green condition will permit, given a reasonable amount of success this season, in order to stir up enough enthusiasm for coming classes, Columbia, within a few ears, should once more take place among the leaders of the second grade, if not among the teams of the crack quartet.

❖ Actual final polls from the 1899 season.

<b>J. Parmly Paret/Outing Magazine</b>		<b>Charles Patterson</b>	
1	Princeton	1	Princeton
2	Harvard	2T	Harvard
3	Yale	2T	Yale
4	Pennsylvania	4	Pennsylvania
5	Carlisle	5	Layette
<b>New York <u>Evening Telegram</u></b>		<b>Walter Camp</b>	
1	Harvard	NC	Princeton
2	Princeton		
3	Yale		
4	Indiana		
5	Pennsylvania		
6	Cornell		
7	Columbia		

Source: *database Stars of an Earlier Autumn/Pre-1937 (1869-1936) StatHistory: Final Polls*

\* \* \* \*

Source: *Baseball Magazine*, 1916

## **GRIDIRON HISTORY (THE FORWARD PASS)**

THE forward pass was written into the football rules only after a stubborn fight by baseball players who were taking up the gridiron game.

These ball players were accustomed to throwing things, such as balls, bats and fits. In fact, one manager even intimated they threw a game. Inasmuch as football then did not permit the ball to be thrown (except in passing to runner or quarter-back) the ball playing element insisted upon a change in the rules.

The rules committee, however, stood pat; they pointed out that ball players ought to enjoy the game as it stood, since lots of fumbling and kicking occurred in most football games. Johnny Evers pointed out the fact then that whereas in football, when one player kicked, another ran the BALL back; in baseball when a player (he himself, for example) did the kicking, the UMPIRE ran the PLAYER back.

The question was argued pro and con (mostly con) for a long time.

Finally, Edward Walsh, a Chicago player, decided it. He pointed out that as it was impossible to throw a spitball with the pigskin, you might as well allow forward throwing or passing.

\* \* \* \*

*This was for the 1935 season.....Alan J. Gould, AP Sports Editor name his National Champions for 1935—Minnesota, SMU and Princeton.*

**List Is Certain To Be Cut Further In Games This Week.  
New York "U" Appears Due To Be Dropped;Southern Methodist and Texas Christian  
Match Perfect Records.**

By HERBERT W. BARKER  
Associated Press Sports Writer

*The College  
Football Historian-6-*

NEW YORK, Nov. 25— (AP)—A double dose of competition this week will settle most of the remaining sectional arguments stirred up by a frenzied football campaign, but the biggest dispute of all never will be settled to everyone's satisfaction.

The list of national championship contenders—just about as mythical as the championship itself—consists today of Minnesota, Princeton, Southern Methodist, Texas Christian and New York University, if it must be limited to teams neither beaten or tied.

Minnesota, unbeaten in 24 games over three seasons, has wound up competition for the year and thus rests its championship case on its 1935 record of eight successive triumphs.

Princeton, apparently, is certain to wind up with perfect record, and so too, it seems, will either Texas Christian or Southern Methodist, deciding on which wins their crucial duel this week.

N. Y. U. undefeated scarcely a chance to get past Fordham, but if die Violets win, they will have some part in any arguments for national honors.

\* \* \* \*

***FROM WITHIN THE MEMBERSHIP...***

*This will be a regular feature when the information becomes available as IFRA will recognize a subscriber when they are honored or other worthy accomplishment.*

TCFH subscriber who works for the NCAA Statistics Department...JD Hamilton, *Bob Kenworthy Community Service Award by CoSIDA (SIDs)*...CONGRATULATIONS JD.

[The following is an excerpt of the story; as only the football information is presented.]

Source: The Outing Magazine, 1910/as is

**WHERE FOOTBALL AND POLO CAME FROM**

*By Arthur B. Reeve*

FOOTBALL is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, of our sports. We have recently passed through an attempt to abolish the game. It is only another of countless such attempts. Football is ingrained in human nature. It may be reformed; it can't be abolished.

*The Game Under the Ban*

*The College  
Football Historian-7 -*

Football in early English times did not appeal greatly to the aristocracy, as did cricket, but rather to the middle or lower classes, though James I had to forbid his heir to play it, saying that the game was "more for maiming than making able the users thereof."

Under the Puritans football, in common with all other sports, was decadent. The prohibition was finally raised in the eighteenth century and "football day" came in again. It is related that both sexes took part, that shutters had to be put up, that houses were closed to prevent damage, and that fatal accidents occurred frequently. No wonder it fell into disrepute again and gradually died out about 1830.

For thirty years the flame smoldered in the English public schools. "Tom Brown's School Days" tells of the game at Rugby with carrying the ball and tackling—the Roman *harpastum* again.

At Harrow the purely kicking game was played, while at Eton a hybrid game survived. Not until 1860 was there a general revival of interest, and three years later in England the Foot-ball Association was formed, whence came the name Association or "soccer" football. In 1871 the Rugby Football Union appeared.

In America the first mention of foot-ball is in New England where large numbers used to oppose each other and struggle for an inflated bladder. This was a purely kicking game, crude and mostly played by schoolboys, with no rules; all disputes were settled on the field.

Yale has the first authentic record among colleges, in an annual Freshman-Sophomore game which was an institution in 1840.

Challenges and acceptances were posted on the old chapel door. It was a rough game, unscientific, played with a bladder inclosed (sic) in a leather case. In 1859 it was prohibited by the faculty, but that made little difference. It was replaced by rushes without any ball. As a sport football languished.

The awakening in America came in 1870. Two years later Yale and Columbia played the first college game.

There were twenty men on a side and the game was a good deal like association football. The players wore long trousers and jerseys.

*The College  
Football Historian-8-*

The few rules were simple and forbade anyone picking up and carrying or throwing the ball. Goals were made under not over the crossbar. There were no off-side or on-side regulations.

Fouls were penalized by throwing the ball straight up in the air from the place where the foul was committed and it was unfair to touch it until it fell and bounded. When a man was disabled and retired a player from the other side retired also. There were no substitutes.

In 1873 Yale, Princeton, Columbia, and Rutgers held the first convention and adopted a set of rules, the foundation of intercollegiate football. In the games

Yale defeated all of them. The next year Harvard played a Canadian team under the Rugby rules and in 1875 had a conference with Yale at which they compromised between the rules of 1873 and the Rugby rules.

The first Yale-Harvard game was played in 1876 and Harvard won by four goals and two touchdowns, Yale being blanked. This game led to the adoption of modified Rugby Union rules and thence with further evolution came the American college game.

The number of players was reduced from fifteen to eleven and then began the specialization of the work of each player. In Rugby the man who is downed with the ball places it on the ground in the new line-up. We discovered that some men were better than others at "snapping" the ball and thus grew the custom of having one man the center do it all the time.

In Rugby the ball is snapped at anytime and goes to any player. We conceived the idea of a preconcerted<sup>(sic)</sup> play, snapping the ball back after signals to a special man, the quarter back, who passes it to the runner—the whole play being performed with precision and not haphazard as at Rugby. The men at the ends were then differentiated, and next came the guards and tackles, and the present arrangement of the backs.

Thus our game became strategic, worked out carefully as a game of chess. New plays came each year, carefully rehearsed beforehand and often in secret. Many faults have had to be eliminated, many improvements made. At one period it was discovered that a weaker team could obtain possession of the ball and by doing nothing but protect it at least prevent defeat, if not win the game.



So we invented the five-yard rule to put an end to the “block system” and have since increased it to ten. Then it was found that a number of men could start before the ball was snapped, gain a great momentum, receive the ball, and smash even heavier opponents—the flying wedge. So mass plays had to be legislated against and since 1895 the history has been mostly of efforts to "open" the play.

\* \* \* \*

*Bo Carter presents the  
birthdays and date of  
passing for players  
and coaches that have  
been enshrined in the  
NFF Hall of Fame...for  
the month of May.*

1 (1900) Stan Barnes, Baraboo, Wis.	3-(d – 1971) Scrappy Moore, Chattanooga, Tenn.	7-(1953) Pat McNally, Villa Park, Calif.
1 (1905) Chris Cagle, DeRidder, La.	3-(d – 1976) Ernie Nevers, San Rafael, Calif.	7-(d – 1960) John Kilpatrick, New York City
1 (1907) Erby Pinckert, Medford, Wis.	3-(d – 1990) George Wilson, Bryn Mawr, Pa.	7-(d – 1994) Chuck Taylor, Stanford, Calif.
1 (1910) Cliff Battles, Akron, Ohio	3-(d – 2007) Alex Agase, Tarpon Springs, Fla.	<b>8 (1930) Doug Atkins, Humboldt, Tenn.</b>
1 (1925) Chuck Bednarik, Bethlehem, Pa.	4 (1903) Elmer Layden, Davenport, Iowa	<b>8 (1959) Ronnie Lott, Albuquerque, N.M.</b>
1 (1930) Ollie Matson, Trinity, Texas	4 (1910) Barry Wood, Milton, Mass.	<b>8-(d – 1997) Bob Devaney, Lincoln, Neb.</b>
1 (1937) Roger Brown, Surry County, Va.	4 (1928) Don Coleman, Ponca City, Okla.	<b>8-(d – 2006) John Kimbrough, Haskell, Texas</b>
1 (1950) Carlos Alvarez, Havana, Cuba	4-(d – 1991) Don Whitmire, Annandale, Va.	9 (1958) Brad Budde, Detroit, Mich.
1-(d – 1982) Ed Tryon, St. Petersburg, Fla.	5 (1921) Eddie Talboom, Delphos, Ohio	9-(d – 2002) Dan Devine, Tempe, Ariz.
2 (1887) Joe Utay, St. Louis, Mo.	5 (1927) Al DeRogatis, Newark, N.J.	10 (1917) Charlie O'Rourke, Montreal, Quebec, Canada
2 (1955) Richard Ritchie, Mineral Wells, Texas	5 (1941) Terry Baker, Pine River, Minn.	10-(d – 1911) Gordon Brown, Glen Head, N.Y.
2-(d – 1983) Norm Van Brocklin, Social Circle, Ga.	5 (1947) Bob Babich, Youngstown, Ohio	10-(d – 1982) Alex Weyand, North Bellmore, N.Y.
2-(d – 2000) Harry Newman, Las Vegas, Nev.	5-(d – 1989) Earl “Red” Blaik, Colorado Springs, Colo.	10-(d – 1995) Gil Steinke, Austin, Texas
3 (1919) Gil Steinke, Brenham, Texas	5-(d – 2005) Skip Minisi, Paoli, Pa.	10-(d – 2013) Ronnie Caveness, Little Rock, Ark.
3 (1927) Bobby Davis, Columbus, Ga.	6 (1909) Johnny Vaught, Olney, Texas	11 (1874) Langdon Lea, Germantown, Pa.
3 (1941) Dave Robinson, Mt. Holly, N.J.	6 (1922) Pat Harder, Milwaukee, Wis.	11 (1983) Matt Leinart, Santa Ana, Calif.
	6 (1957) Tom Cousineau, Fairview Park, Ohio	(Heisman winner)
	7-(1881) Paul Bunker, Alpena, Mich.	11-(d – 1986) Fritz Pollard, Silver Spring, Md.
	7-(1896) Belford West, Hamilton, N.Y.	12 (1872) Art Wheeler, Philadelphia, Pa.
	7-(1905) Henry “Red” Sanders, Asheville, N.C.	12 (1888) John Wilce, Rochester, N.Y.
	7-(1930) Vito “Babe” Parilli, Rochester, Pa.	

*The College  
Football Historian-10-*

- 12 (1934) Harold Davis, Youngstown, Ohio  
12 (1948) Joe Cichy, Fargo, N.D.  
12 (1949) Don McCauley, Worcester, Mass.  
12-(d - 1982) Wear Schoonover, Arlington, Va.  
13-(d – 1985) Morley Jennings, Lubbock, Texas  
14 (1907) Howard Harpster, SalemOre.  
14 (1924) John Ferraro, Cudahy, Calif.  
14-(d – 1995) Tommy Prothro, Memphis, Tenn.  
15 (1958) Ron Simmons, Perry, Ga.  
15 (1966) Thurman Thomas, Houston, Texas  
15 (1969) Emmitt Smith, Pensacola. Fla.  
15 (1970) Desmond Howard, Cleveland, Ohio  
15 (1970) Rod Smith, Texarkana, Ark.  
15-(d – 1970) Clark Shaughnessy, Santa Monica, Calif.  
15-(d – 1991) Ed Weir, Lincoln, Neb.  
15-(d – 1999) Bobby Wilson, Brenham, Texas  
16-(d – 2006) Dan Ross, Haverhill, N.H.  
17 (1912) Ace Parker, Portsmouth, Va.  
17-(d – 1962) Harold Muller, Berkeley, Calif.  
17-(d – 1963) John Wilce, Westerville, Ohio  
17-(d – 1993) Bill Wallace, Houston, Texas  
18 (1916) Paul Hoernemann, Lima, Ohio  
18 (1924) Charlie “Choo Choo” Justice, Asheville, N.C.  
18-(d – 1963) Ernie Davis, Cleveland, Ohio  
18-(d – 1977) Nathan Dougherty, Knoxville, Tenn.  
19 (1893) Tuss McLaughry, Chicago, Ill.  
19 (1949) Archie Manning, Cleveland, Miss.  
19 (1967) John Friesz, Missoula, Mont.
- 20 (1867) Andy Wyant, Chicago, Ill.  
20 (1920) Al Sparlis, Los Angeles, Calif.  
20 (1924) Herman Wedemeyer, Honolulu, Hawai’i  
20 (1960) Tim Krumrie, Menomonie, Wis.  
21 (1923) Ara Parseghian, Akron, Ohio  
21 (1935) John Majors, Lynchburg, Tenn.  
21 (1940) James Saxton, College Station, Texas  
21 (1943) Johnny Roland, Corpus Christi, Texas  
21 (1943) Glenn Ressler, Dornsife, Pa.  
21 (1958) Jim Ritcher, Berea, Ohio  
21 (1977), Ricky Williams, San Diego, Calif.  
21-(d – 1924) Charley Barrett, Tucson, Ariz.  
21-(d – 2010) Stan Jones, Broomfield, Colo.  
21-(d – 2011) Joe Steffy, Newburgh, N.Y.  
22 (1907) Paul Schwegler, Raymond, Wash.  
22 (1960) Dave Rimington, Omaha, Neb.  
22 (1977) Dre Bly, Chesapeake, Va.  
22-(d – 2002) Paul Giel, Minneapolis, Minn.  
23 (1888) Ted Coy, Andover, Mass.  
23-(d - 1938) George Sanford, New York, N.Y.  
24 (1894) Harry Baujan, Beardstown, Ill.  
24 (1945) Clinton Jones, Cleveland, Ohio  
24 (1947) Mike Reid, Altoona, Pa.  
24-(d – 1995) Danny Fortmann, Los Angeles, Calif.  
24-(d – 2002) Creighton Miller, Shaker Heights, Ohio  
25 (1911) Joe Skladany, Larksville, Pa.  
25 (1927) Calvin Roberts, Hector, Minn.  
25-(d – 1969) Jack McDowall, Winter Park, Fla.  
26 (1887) Ed Hart, Exeter, N.H.  
26 (1895) Ira Rodgers, Bethany, W.Va.  
26 (1902) Bernie Shively, Oliver, Ill.
- 26 (1939) Herb Deromedi, Royal Oak, Mich.  
26-(d – 1956) Earl Abell, Pardeeville, Wis.  
26-(d – 1965) Homer Norton, College Station, Texas  
26-(d – 1986) Johnny Kitzmiller, Dallas, Ore.  
26-(d – 1994) Pug Lund, Minneapolis, Minn.  
27 (1889) George Little, Leominster, Pa.  
27 (1904) Les Lautenschlaeger, New Orleans, La.  
27 (1960) Randy Trautman, Caldwell, Idaho  
27 (1974) Danny Wuerffel, Ft. Walton Beach, Fla.  
27-(d – 1932) Bill Morley, Pasadena, Calif.  
27-(d – 1980) Bill Sprackling, Los Angeles, Calif.  
28 (1888) Jim Thorpe, Prague, Okla.  
28 (1948) Bruce Taylor, Perth Amboy, N.J.  
28-(d - 1931) Knowlton Ames, Chicago, Ill.  
28-(d – 1964) Barton “Botchey” Koch, Temple, Texas  
28-(d – 1979) Lou Little, Delray Beach, Fla.  
28-(d – 1982) Harry Van Surdam, Hoosick Falls, N.Y.  
28-(d – 2014) James Saxton, Austin, Texas  
29 (1903) Bob Hope, NFF Gold Medal recipient, London, England  
29 (1892) Earl Abell, Portage, Wis.  
29 (1949) Rex Kern, Lancaster, Ohio  
29-(d - 2003) Mickey Kobrosky, Longmeadow, Mass.  
30 (1891) Bob Peck, Lock Haven, Pa.  
30 (1915) Larry Kelly, Conneaut, Ohio  
30 (1941) Charlie Richard, Grain Valley, Mo.  
30 (1943) Gale Sayers, Wichita, Kan.  
30 (1946) Dick Farley, Danvers, Mass.  
30 (1949) Lydell Mitchell, Salem, N.J.  
31 (1912) Harold Burry, New Castle, Pa.  
31 (1953) Richard Wood, Elizabeth, N.J.

31 (1967) Kevin Dent, Vicksburg, Miss.

\* \* \* \*

**From the *IFRA Archives*...**The Winningest coaches after the first 5 years of NCAA II and III, 1973-77; and NCAA 1AA, 1978-82.****

<b>(NCAA II) Coach</b>	<b># Seasons</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>W%</b>
Jim Socher, California-Davis	8	63	17	2	0.780
John Merritt, Tennessee State	24	173	53	8	0.756
Bill Noxon, Western State (Colo.)	7	49	16	1	0.750
Tony Knapp, Nevada-Las Vegas	14	114	38	2	0.747
Maxie Lambright, Louisiana Tech	8	66	23	0	0.742
Harold Raymond, Delaware	12	96	33	2	0.740
Willard Bailey, Virginia Union	7	51	18	2	0.732
Jim Wacker, North Dakota State	7	56	21	1	0.724
Jim Harkema, Grand Valley State	5	34	13	1	0.719
Don Anile, C.W. Post	5	34	13	1	0.719

<b>(NCAA III) Coach</b>	<b># Seasons</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>W%</b>
Dave Maurer, Wittenberg	9	77	13	2	0.848
Chuck Klausung, Carnegie-Mellon	8	60	13	1	0.818
Ron Schipper, Central (Ia.)	17	122	32	2	0.788
Bill Manlove, Widener	9	67	20	0	0.770
Mickey Heinecken, Middlebury	5	30	10	0	0.750
John Gagliardi, St. John's (Minn.)	29	184	60	7	0.747
Art Keller, Carthage	26	160	60	6	0.721
Bill Reichow, Monmouth (Ill.)	12	73	28	2	0.718
Jim Ostendarp, Amherst	19	107	42	3	0.714
Gene Carpenter, Millersville State	9	58	23	1	0.713

<b>(NCAA 1AA) Coach</b>	<b># Seasons</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>W%</b>
Willie Jefferies, South Carolina State	6	50	13	4	0.776
Rudy Hubbard, Florida A&M	5	43	12	2	0.772
Eddie Robinson, Grambling	36	273	89	12	0.746
Bob Curtis, Bucknell	8	50	22	0	0.694
Jimmy Fleix, Western Kentucky	15	100	48	6	0.669
Roy Kidd, Eastern Kentucky	14	92	46	6	0.660
Marino Casem	16	94	54	8	0.628
Bill Bowes, New Hampshire	7	44	26	1	0.627

*The College  
Football Historian-12 -*

Pete Riehlman, Weber State	8	49	33	0	0.598
Don Wade, Tennessee Tech	11	67	50	1	0.572

Source: NCAA Press Kits

\* \* \* \*

## **Curtsey of the NFFHF...**

### OBITUARIES

Former Michigan State offensive lineman and defensive end **Raymond Spencer** passed away March 27. He was 60... Former Mississippi halfback and assistant coach **Billy Mustin** passed away April 11. He was 87... Former Princeton tailback **John Hess** passed away April 11. He was 66... Portland State football player **Kyle Smith** died April 13. He was 22... Former Nebraska and Wayne State (Mich.) football commentator **Mark Ahmann** passed away April 14. He was 83... Former Abilene Christian quarterback and head football coach **Ted Sitton** passed away April 15. He was 84... Former Saint John's (Minn.) assistant coach **Dean Taylor** passed away. He was 70... Former Northern Colorado football player **Frank Wainright** passed away. He was 48... Former Alabama football player **Fred Catalfo Jr.** passed away last week. He was 99...

Former Georgia football player **Jack Robert** passed away April 21. He was 86... Former Colgate football player and Springfield (Mass.) head football coach **Ted Dunn** passed away April 22. He was 96... Former Baylor quarterback **Tom Muecke** passed away April 23. He was 52... Former Georgia football player **Zippy Moroc** passed away April 24. He was 86... Former Texas Southern offensive lineman **Winston Hill** passed away April 26. He was 74... Longtime sports writer and 1985 FWAA Bert McGrane Award recipient **Blackie Sherrod** passed away April 28. He was 96... Troy football player **Nathan Harris** died in an accident on April 30. He was 19... Former Nebraska defensive back **Joe Blahak**, a member of the Cornhuskers' national championship teams in 1970-71, has died. He was 65... Former Northwestern football captain **Donald Heapp** passed away last month. He was 103.

### HALLS of FAME

- College Football Hall of Famer **Jeff Davis** (Clemson) earned a spot among the four legends who will be inducted into the South Carolina Football Hall of Fame.
- **Tony Boselli** (Southern California) will be inducted into the Cotton Bowl Hall of Fame during enshrinement ceremonies on April 22 at AT&T Stadium in Arlington, Texas. The other inductees include former Texas head coach **Fred Akers**, former SMU tailback **Eric Dickerson**, former Notre Dame linebacker **Bob Golic**, former Arkansas quarterback **Fred Marshall** and former Cotton Bowl chairman Dan Petty.

- College Football Hall of Famer **Curt Warner** (Penn State) will be inducted into the State of West Virginia Sports Hall of Fame during the 70th annual Victory Awards Dinner on May 15 at the Charleston Civic Center.
- Hillsdale College's Athletic Hall of Fame **Jared Veldheer, Archie Robinson and Andy Kincannon.**

### HONORED

- College Football Hall of Fame coach and 2004 NFF John L. Toner Award recipient **Vince Dooley** was selected as the professional recipient of the Wooden Cup, which is given to a collegiate and a professional or Olympic athlete who have made the greatest positive influence in the lives of others.
- 2011 NFF Outstanding Contribution to Amateur Football Award recipient **Verne Lundquist**, CBS Sports' lead play-by-play announcer for college football, will be honored with the Lifetime Achievement Award for Sports at the 37th annual Sports Emmy Awards ceremony at Jazz at Lincoln Center in New York City on May 10.

\* \* \* \*

### **Colleges with the Most First Round Draft Choices**

*By Tex Noel, IFRA Executive Director*

Every year since 1936 college football players have been drafted into the NFL; a total of 1827 players have been selected in the first round.

The number of players selected in first round has changed over time; as 9 players were initially selected in that historic draft.

Over time, the number of rounds and selections of future professionals has changed; since 2002 the draft, 32 has been the maximum number of players selected in the opening round—477 players heard their names being called in that time period.

Jay Berwanger, the first *Heisman Trophy Winner* holds the distinction of being chosen as the first player ever drafted into professional football; but the Chicago back did not sign a professional contract.

Alabama's Riley Smith, selected by the Redskins in the second spot, holds the distinction of being the first player to be drafted and play professional football.

*The College  
Football Historian-14-*

Of the Top 60 FBS teams with the most players drafted in the first round; 11 have a losing all-time record. \*

Over the entire stathistory of the draft, 177 colleges have had at least one player selected—with 54 having just a single player taken.

The first two **College Football Playoff National Champions**, Ohio State and Alabama, historically known for fielding superior teams each fall and the final **BCS** No.1 team, Florida State, have combined for 168 first round picks.

The Top 25 teams with the most picks—25 or more players being drafted—reads like a *Who's-Who* of outstanding college football teams.

All-Time Wins	Rank by No. 1st Round Picks	College	No. First Round Picks	Avg. Pick Selected	First Choice	Recent Choice	No. of NFL Drafted by this school
616	1	USC	79	12.08	1940	2015	31
650	2	Ohio State	74	15.03	1938	2016	26
618	3	Notre Dame	66	10.86	1936	2016	28
565	4	Miami (FL)	62	15.60	1952	2016	29
671	5	Alabama	51	11.94	1936	2016	27
559	6	Florida	50	15.78	1945	2016	25
628	7	Texas	44	11.18	1942	2015	24
613	8	Tennessee	44	15.82	1940	2014	25
680	9	Oklahoma	43	11.24	1950	2013	23
610	10	Michigan	43	14.41	1941	2014	24
533	11	Florida State	43	15.21	1969	2016	24
583	12	LSU	38	12.39	1944	2014	19
625	13	Penn State	36	11.47	1956	2010	21
507	14	Michigan State	36	12.31	1936	2016	20
508	15	Texas A&M	34	12.71	1941	2016	20
623	16	Nebraska	33	11.21	1937	2011	20
537	17	UCLA	32	13.53	1946	2014	17
605	18	Georgia	31	12.10	1943	2015	17
559	19	Auburn	29	12.38	1958	2014	18
449	20	Wisconsin	28	14.29	1937	2015	20
427*	21	California	27	13.30	1952	2016	21

*The  
College  
Football  
Historian-  
15-*

549	22	Clemson	27	15.63	1940	2016	17
448	23	Pittsburgh	25	12.88	1961	2014	20
469	24	Colorado	24	15.63	1938	2011	17
532	25	Arizona State	24	17.33	1967	2015	17

\*California is the lone school in this listing that has an all-time losing record.

**Source:** Wins from the Jeff Bovee's CollegeFootballTrivia.com site [http://www.cfbtrivia.com/cfbt\_teamrecords.php?allopt=on]. Used by permission.

\* \* \* \*

## **November 9, 1912 –West Point NY: Scalped**

The Carlisle Indian School in Pennsylvania was founded in 1879 as a place to "civilize" Native Americans so they could find their place in American society.

- In 1899, the school hired Glenn "Pop" Warner to coach football and other sports.
- In 1907, when he returned to Carlisle after three years coaching his alma mater, Cornell, Pop discovered a student named Jim Thorpe.
- Warner first used him in track, and the story of Jim single-handedly winning meets are the stuff of legend.

- In 1912, Thorpe won gold medals in the decathlon and pentathlon at the Stockholm Olympics. (He was later forced to return the medals when it was learned that he had played semipro baseball.)

That fall, Thorpe returned to the gridiron for the Indians. (Was their nickname politically incorrect since the players were, in fact, Indians?)

- Allowed to play football reluctantly by Warner, who feared injury to his track star, Jim earned All-American honors in 1911 when he scored all his team's points (four FGs and a TD) in an 18-15 upset of mighty Harvard.
- Carlisle finished that season 11-1.
- The 1912 team defeated Penn, Harvard, Pittsburgh, and Syracuse. But no victory attracted as much attention as the one at West Point.

Warner had developed the single wing offense that would dominate football until the 1940s.



*The College  
Football Historian-16-*

- The formation allowed Thorpe to run, pass, handoff, or punt.
- For Army, Pop unveiled the next evolution of his offense: the double wing.
- According to a newspaper account: "The shifting, puzzling, dazzling attack of the Carlisle Indians had the Cadets bordering on a panic."
- The New York Times wrote that Thorpe "simply ran wild, while the Cadets tried in vain to stop his progress. It was like trying to clutch a shadow... Thorpe tore off runs of 10 yards or more so often that they became common."
- On one play, he ran 92 yards only to have the TD nullified by a penalty. He then ran 97 yards to paydirt.
- Newspapers reported the final result in headlines such as "Indians Scalp Army 27-6" and "Jim Thorpe on Rampage."

One of the Army players who tried to "clutch a shadow" was Dwight Eisenhower. Many years later, Ike recalled:

Except for [Thorpe], Carlisle would have been an easy team to beat. On the football field, there was no one like him in the world.

Many people agreed, as evidenced by the fact that an Associated Press poll in 1950 voted Thorpe the greatest athlete of the first half of the century. (Babe Ruth finished second.)

**Source:**<http://goldenrankings.com>

\* \* \* \*

Published in 1974; *Who's Who in Football* wrote this about Parke H. Davis. [Page 81-82]

**Davis, Parke Hill** Coach. B. 7/16/1871, Jamestown, N.Y. D.6/5/1934. Famous football historian. Wrote newspaper articles, discussed game on the radio. King of football statisticians. Played for Princeton as regular tackle, 1891-92.

Also boxed in college, sparring with John L. Sullivan. After graduation went to U. of Wisconsin to introduce football. In 1894, appointed coach at Amherst. Was football, track and baseball coach at Lafayette, 1895-97.

Then decided to continue studies abroad and received a M.A. at U of Leipzig. Studied law and was admitted to the bar. Fond of saying he'd studied football with two Presidents: Woodrow Wilson (at Princeton), Calvin Coolidge (at Amherst).

Later entered politics, serving as district attorney of Northampton Co., Pa.



Appointed to the Rules Committee in 1909, serving until 1915. Led call for quarters (rather than halves), uniform numbers and end zones, cessation of interlocking interference.

Had “great debate” with Amos Alonzo Stagg when he credits George Woodruff with inventing flying interference in *Collegiate Football Guide*. Stagg credited his former teammate, Pudge Heffelfinger. Davis also listed “push” plays as originating in 1893; Stagg claimed he’d used them as early as 1890.

Author football articles for various encyclopedias and wrote a history of football.

Compiled annual *Collegiate Football Guide* until his death in 1934. Lawrence Perry of the New York Times wrote of him: “Dreams and memories are fine things to have. We shall not again see Parke Davis’ like—but at least we knew him once and we will never forget him.”

\* \* \* \*

**Source:** "Football Days" by Bill Edwards. Printed in 1916 by Moffat, Yard and Company of New York.

### **HEROES OF THE PAST—GEORGE WOODRUFF'S STORY**

Enthusiastic George Woodruff tells of his football experiences in the following words:

"I went to Yale a green farmer boy who had never heard of the college game of football until I arrived at New Haven to take my examinations in the fall of '85. Incidentally I made the team permanently the second day I was on the field, having scored against the varsity from the middle of the field in three successive runs; whereas the varsity was not able to score against the scrub. I was used perhaps more times than any other man in running with the ball up to a very severe injury to my knee in the fall of '87, just a week and a day before the Princeton game, from which time, until I left college (although I played in all of the championship games) I was not able to run with the ball, actually being on the field only two days after my injury in '87 until the end of the '88 season, outside of the days on which I played the games. I tried not to play in the fall of '88 because of the condition of my knee and because I was Captain of the Crew, but Pa Corbin insisted that I must play in the championship games or he would not row: and of course I acceded to his wishes thereby secretly gratifying my own.

"And now about the men with whom I played: Kid Wallace played end the entire four years. Wallace was a great amusement and comfort to his fellow-players on account of his general desire to put on the appearance of a 'tough' of the worst description; whereas he was at heart a very fine and gallant gentleman.

*The College  
Football Historian-18-*

"Pudge Heffelfinger played the other guard from me in my last year and when he first appeared on the Yale field he was a ridiculous example of a raw-boned Westerner, being 6 feet 4 inches tall and weighing only about 178 pounds. During the season, however, the exercise and good food at the training table caused Heffelfinger to gain 25 pounds of solid bone, sinew and muscle. The green days of his first year in 1888 were remembered against him in an affectionate way by the use of Yale for several years of 'Pa' Corbin's oft reiterated expression brought forth by Pudge's greenness, which would cause 'Pa' to exclaim: 'Darn you, Heffelfinger!' with great emphasis on the 'Darn.'

"Billy Graves played on the team during most of these years, he being the most graceful football runner I have ever seen, unless it were Stevenson of Pennsylvania.

"Lee McClung was a harder worker in his running than most of the men named above, but tremendously effective. He is accredited with being the first man who intentionally started as though to make an end run and then turned diagonally back through the line, in order to open up the field through which he then ran with incredible speed and determination. This was one of the first premeditated plays of a trick nature which ultimately led to my invention of the delayed pass which works upon the same principle only with incalculably greater ease and effect.

"The game with Princeton in the Fall of 1885 clings to my memory beyond any other game I ever played in, because it was the first real championship game of my career, and I had not as yet fully developed into an actual player. The loss of this game to Princeton in the last six minutes of playing because of the Lamar run—Yale had Princeton 5 to 0—has been a nightmare to most of the Yale players ever since. I attribute the fact that Yale only had five points to two hard-luck facts.

"Through my own intensity at the beginning of the game I over-ran Harry Beecher on my first signal, causing the signal giver to think that I was rattled so that, although I afterward ran with the ball some 25 or 30 times with consistent gains of from 2 to 5 yards under the almost impossible conditions known as the 'punt rush,' the signal for my regular play was not given again in spite of the fact that my ground gaining had been one of the steadiest features of the Yale play throughout the year, and because Watkinson was allowed to try five times in succession for goals from the field, close up, only one of which he made; whereas Billy Bull could probably have made at least three out of the five; but of course Bull's ability was not so well-known then. The direct cause of the Lamar run was due to the fact that all the fast runners and good tacklers of the Yale line were down the field under a kick, so close to Toler, the other halfback from Lamar, that when Toler muffed the ball so egregiously that it bounded over our heads some 15 yards, Lamar who had not come across the field to back Toler up, had been able to get the ball on the bound and on the dead run, thus having in front of him all the Princeton team except Toler; whereas the Yale team was depleted by the fact that Wallace, Corwin, Gill (who had come on as a substitute) myself and even Harry Beecher from quarterback, had run down the field to within a few yards of Toler before he muffed the ball. We all turned and watched Lamar run, being so petrified that not one of us took a

*The College  
Football Historian-19 -*

step, and, although the scene is photographed on my memory, I cannot see one of all the Yale players making a tackle at Lamar. Hodge, the Princeton quarterback, kicked the goal, thus making the score 6 to 5 and winning the game. The outburst from the Princeton contingent at the end of the game was one of the most heartfelt and spontaneous I have ever heard or seen. I understand that practically all of Lamar's uniform was torn into pieces and handed out to the various Princeton girls and their escorts who had come to New Haven to see the game.

"The Yale-Princeton game in the fall of 1886 was a remarkable as well as a disagreeable one. We played at Princeton when the field at that time combined the elements of stickiness and slipperiness to an unbelievable extent. It rained heavily throughout the game and the proverbial 'hog on ice' could not have slipped and slathered around worse than all the players on both sides. There was a long controversy about who should act as referee (in those days we had only one official) and after a delay of about an hour from the time the game should have begun, Harris, a Princeton man, was allowed to do the officiating. Bob Corwin, who was end-rush, only second to Wallace in his ability, was captain of the team.

"Yale made one touchdown which seemed to be perfectly fair but which was disallowed; and later, in the second half, Watkinson for Yale kicked the ball so that it rolled across the goal line, whereupon a crowd, which was standing around the ropes (in those days there was practically no grandstand) crowded onto the field where Savage, the Princeton fullback had fallen on the ball. The general report is that Kid Wallace held Savage while Corwin pulled the slippery ball away from him, and that when Harris, the referee, was able to dig his way through the crowd he found Corwin on the ball, and in view of the great fuss that had been made about his previous decision, was not able to credit Savage's statement that he (Savage) had said 'down' long before the Yale ends had been able to pull the ball away from him. The result was that the touchdown was allowed. Thereupon the crowd all came onto the field and we were not able to clear it for some 10 or 15 minutes, so that there was not time enough to finish the full 45 minutes of the second-half of the game before dark. This led to some bitter discussion between Yale and Princeton as to whether the game had been played. This discussion was settled by the intercollegiate committee in declaring that Yale had won the game, 4 to 0, but that no championship should be awarded. It is interesting to note, however, that all the gold footballs worn by the Yale players of this game are marked 'Champions, 1886.'

"A word about the Princeton men who were playing during my four years at college.

"Irvine was a fine steady player and his success at Mercersburg is in keeping with the promise shown in his football days.

"Hector Cowan played against me three years at guard and he fully deserved the great reputation he had at that time in every particular of the game, including running with the ball.

"George was one of the very best center rushes I have ever seen and probably would have made a great player elsewhere along the line if he had been relieved from the obscuring effect of playing center at the time a center had no particular opportunity to show his ability.

*The College*

*Football Historian-20-*

"Snake Ames for some reason was never able to do anything against the Yale team during the time I was playing, but his work in some later games that I saw and in which I officiated, convinced me that he was worthy of his nickname, because there are only a few men who are able to wind their way through an entire field of opponents with as much celerity and effect as Ames would display time after time.

"In the fall of '86 Yale beat Harvard 29 to 4, with great ease, and if it had not been for injuries to Yale players, could probably have made it 50 or 60 to 0. Most of the Yale players came out of the game with very disgraceful marks of the roughness of the Harvard men. I had a badly broken nose from an intentional blow. George Carter had a cut requiring eight stitches above his eye. The tackle next to me had a face which was pounded black and blue all over. To the credit of the Harvard men I will say that they came to the box at the theater that night occupied by the Yale team and apologized for what they had done, stating that they had been coached to play in that way and that they would never again allow anybody to coach who would try to have the Harvard players use intentionally unfair roughness.

"When I entered Pennsylvania I found a more or less happy-go-lucky brilliant man, Arthur Knipe, who was not considered fully worthy of being on even the Pennsylvania teams of those days, namely: teams that were being beaten 60 or 70 to 0 by Yale, Harvard and Princeton. I succeeded in arousing the interest of Knipe, and although in my mind he never, during his active membership of the Pennsylvania team, came up to 75 per cent. of his true playing value, he was, even so, undoubtedly the peer of any man that ever played football. Knipe was brilliant but careless, and was at once the joy and despair of any coach who took an interest in his men. He captained the 1894 Pennsylvania team with which I sprung the 'guards back' and 'short end defense.'

"Jack Minds I remember seeing, in 1893, standing around on the field as a member of the second or third scrub teams. I suppose he would not have been invited to preliminary training except for his own courage and pertinacity which caused him to demand to be taken. With no thought that he could possibly make the team I gradually found myself using him in 1894, until he was a fixture at tackle, although he dodged the scales throughout the entire fall in order that I might not know that he only weighed 162 pounds.

\* \* \* \*

**From the IFRA Archives....14 Teams that scored at least 270 points—in at least 6 games—and held the opposition scoreless.**

Year	COLLEGE	W	PTS
------	---------	---	-----

1888	Yale	13	698
1901	Michigan	11	550
1891	Yale	13	488
1913	Duquesne MN	11	449

*The*

*College*

*Football*

*Historian-*

*21-*

1892	Yale	13	435
1914	Carleton MN	6	380
1904	St. Louis	11	349
1915	Carleton	6	323
1903	Notre Dame	8*	292
1910	Pittsburgh	9	286
1911	Western Union	8	282
1919	Texas A&M	10	275
1938	Belmont Abbey	9	273
1917	Texas A & M	8	270

*\*All teams compiled a perfect slate; the Irish played Northwestern to a 0-0 tie.*

\* \* \* \*

### **Southwest Conference Football Champions, 1915-1994**

- **Texas** (25 titles, 19 outright): 1920, 1928, 1930, 1942, 1943, 1945, 1950, 1952, 1953\*, 1959\*, 1961\*, 1962, 1963, 1968\*, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1975\*, 1977, 1983, 1990, 1994\*, 1995
- **Texas A&M** (17, 15): 1917, 1919, 1921, 1925, 1927, 1939, 1940\*, 1941, 1956, 1967, 1975\*, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1991, 1992, 1993
- **Arkansas** (14, 7): 1933, 1936, 1946\*, 1954, 1959\*, 1960, 1961\*, 1964, 1965, 1968\*, 1975\*, 1979\*, 1988, 1989
- **SMU** (11, 9): 1923, 1926, 1931, 1935, 1940\*, 1947, 1948, 1966, 1981, 1982, 1984\*
- **TCU** (9, 7): 1929, 1932, 1938, 1944, 1951, 1955, 1958, 1959\*, 1994\*
- **Rice** (7, 4): 1934, 1937, 1946\*, 1949, 1953\*, 1957, 1994\*
- **Baylor** (6, 4): 1915\*, 1922, 1924, 1974, 1980, 1994\*
- **Houston** (4, 1): 1976\*, 1978, 1979\*, 1984\*
- **Texas Tech** (2, 0): 1976\*, 1994\*
- **Oklahoma** (1, 0): 1915\*

\*Championship tied

#### **Notes:**

- Baylor forfeited its claim to a share of the 1915 title due to use of an ineligible player.

- Arkansas forfeited its claim to the 1933 title due to use of an ineligible player. No champion was named.
- No champions were named in 1916 and 1918. Baylor and Texas both finished the 1916 season tied for the best record.