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THE COLLEGE FOOTBALL HISTORIAN™

Reliving college football's unique and interesting history—today!!

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- The 2014 college football season will be here before we know it. This year's the major college teams will have a post-season playoff format to determine their #1 team. It will be interesting to see what four teams (2 from the same conference?) make the historic first playoff format.
Best wishes to everyone...may your teams do well and have the type of season you are hoping for.

Carroll to Kiffin to Sarkisian. Is history on Sarkisian's side?

By: John Baranowski

[Sports Historian and contributor to newspapers, sports publications and sports websites.]

There is an axiom in sports that it is better to be the coach who follows the coach that followed a coaching legend rather than the coach that followed the coaching legend. I would venture to guess that Lane Kiffin and Bill O'Brien would concur with that notion.

There was no doubt that whoever followed Joe Paterno as Penn State head coach at Penn State would certainly have big shoes to fill. O'Brien went 15-9 in two seasons and bolted for the NFL. Kiffin at USC had a 28-15 record following Pete Carroll's record of 97-19. Kiffin's .651 winning percentage wasn't enough to keep him from being fired not after losing nearly as many games in less than four years than Carroll did in nine. Beginning this season, USC's head coach Steve Sarkisian and James Franklin at Penn State will have the opportunity to test that coaching axiom. But how true is it really?

Looking at examples that support the axiom, in 1931, Hunk Anderson had the unenviable task of following Knute Rockne as head coach at Notre Dame. Anderson's

16-9-2 record with a winning percentage of .630 at many schools would be welcome but not following Rockne's coaching record of 105-12-5. In three seasons, Anderson lost nearly as many games as Rockne did in 13. Rockne's winning percentage of .881 just happens to rank first among Division I coaches all-time. Good luck following that. Elmer Layden, the coach who took over after Anderson, had a 47-13-3 record. This was more to Irish fans' liking.

At the University of Florida during the '90s, the Fun 'N Gun offense was in full force as Steve Spurrier won 122 games in 12 seasons and racked up a winning percentage of .817. His successor, Ron Zook, lasted only three seasons going 23-14 and that set the stage for Urban Meyer. Meyer in six seasons as Florida's head coach won 65 games and two national championships and had a winning percentage of .813.

The situation at the University of Alabama was slightly different. One can say that the shadow cast by Bear Bryant affected the next two men that succeeded him or at the very least set a near impossible standard to follow. In 25 seasons, Bryant won 232 games with a winning percentage of .824. Ray Perkins could relate to Anderson at Notre Dame as Perkins lasted only four seasons as his teams compiled a 32-15-1 record for a .677 winning percentage. That is not nearly good enough at Alabama, particularly after following the Bear.

Bill Curry followed Perkins and even with a 26-10 record and a .722 winning percentage, Curry lasted only three seasons. Gene Stallings followed Curry and despite having a slightly lesser winning percentage than Curry, .713 to .722, Stallings lasted seven seasons, no doubt aided by winning a national championship in 1992.

At Michigan, it was an interesting situation as well. Following Lloyd Carr proved to be more difficult than following Bo Schembechler. Schembechler paced the sidelines in Ann Arbor for 21 years and amassed a 194-48-5 record for a winning percentage of .796.

Following Schembechler was not going to be easy. Gary Moeller did so for five seasons, winning three conference titles, and had a winning percentage of .758. Moeller resigned in May of 1995 and the head coaching job now belonged to Carr. Carr won five conference titles in 13 seasons and a national championship in 1997, Michigan's first since 1948. Carr's head coaching record was 122-40 for a .753 winning percentage.

Rich Rodriguez, "a non-Michigan man" succeeded Carr. Rodriguez brought a radically different offensive mindset to Ann Arbor and some might say a non-defensive mindset as well. After three seasons and a 15-22 record, Rodriguez was replaced.

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There are numerous examples where a coaching legend's successor did well but the following coach did not.

Perhaps a long-time successful coach creates such a well-oiled machine that it helps facilitate success for his immediate successor but by the time the next head coach comes along, significant fall-off begins.

John McKay at USC compiled a 127-40-8 record for a winning percentage of .749. One would think trying to match McKay's winning percentage would have been very difficult. However, John Robinson nearly did just that succeeding McKay. Robinson's record was 104-35-4 for a winning percentage of .741.

The fall-off at USC came following Robinson under Ted Tollner. Tollner, in four seasons from 1983 to 1986, went 26-20-1 for a winning percentage of .564. That is not going to cut it at USC.

Another example was at the University of Texas where Darrell Royal became a coaching legend winning 167 games losing 47 with five ties for a winning percentage of .774 over 20 seasons. His successor, Fred Akers, was 86-31-2 for a .731 winning rate over the next 10 seasons.

The fall off in Austin came following Akers. David McWilliams managed only a 31-26 record over the next five seasons for a .544 winning percentage.

Meanwhile in Norman, Oklahoma, Chuck Fairbanks won 77% of his games compiling a 52-15-1 record. His successor, Barry Switzer, took that to an even higher level winning nearly 84% of his games with a record of 157-29-4. Switzer's successor, Gary Gibbs, managed only 44 wins over the next six seasons going 44-23-2 from 1989-1994.

At Notre Dame, Ara Parseghian's .836 winning percentage from 1964-1974 was followed by Dan Devine who produced a .764 winning percentage. Following Devine, who was under a hot seat following Parseghian until he won a national championship in 1977, proved too much for Gerry Faust. Faust's 30-26-1 record just was not good enough for Notre Dame.

Then enters Lou Holtz, the last head coach to lead the Fighting Irish national championship in 1988, and his coaching record at Notre Dame was 100-30-2.

Succeeding Holtz was Bob Davie and then Ty Willingham, and each had an identical .583 winning percentage in their short tenures as Notre Dame's head coach.

Tom Osborne roamed the sidelines as Nebraska's head coach for 25 years compiling a 255-49-3 record and a winning percentage of .836. Following the legendary Osborne would not be easy.

Keep in mind that Osborne followed Bob Devaney who won national titles in 1970 and 1971 and had a 101-20-2 record in 11 seasons and a winning percentage of .829.

Osborne was succeeded by Frank Solich in 1998 and in six seasons Solich won 58 games losing only 19 for a .753 winning percentage and was fired by then Nebraska Athletic Director Steve Pederson. Pederson hired Bill Callahan and over the next four years, Nebraska went 27-22-0, which definitely did not sit well with Husker fans.

So perhaps more importantly than simply being the coach who follows the coach that replaced a coaching legend, it is more important to be the right coach for the job. Trojan and Nittany Lion fans hope and believe they do.

* * *

“Who is John Carroll?” Syracuse Finds Out in 1950

By Timothy L. Hudak

[Sports Heritage Specialty Publications]

Part 2 of 4

Shula continued chew up yardage with blasts over the middle that advanced the ball to the Syracuse 22-yard line in the early moments of the second quarter. On the next play Taseff took the handoff from Rudy Schaeffer and started around the right side. However, instead of continuing around that side, Taseff pulled up and fired a pass to end Joe Minor who was all alone in the end zone. Minor made the catch for the touchdown and Schaeffer's placement tied the score less than two minutes into the second quarter.

That scoring play, drawn up just for this game, was the first pass attempt of Taseff's collegiate career.

The rest of the first half belonged to Syracuse as Ben Schwartzwalder's team played like the big time eastern team they were. Syracuse was forced to punt on its next possession and Avatus Stone's kick sent the Blue Streaks back to their 22-yard line. Three plays later the Syracuse defense had pushed Carroll

back even farther, to its 14-yard line, from where Taseff was forced to punt on fourth and 22. Syracuse end Andy Browchuk broke through the Carroll blockers and blocked Taseff's kick. The bouncing ball eluded several players before bounding out of the end zone for a safety that returned the lead to Syracuse, 9-7.

After an exchange of possessions Syracuse took over on downs at the JCU 40-yard line. Three running plays gave the Orange a first down at the Carroll 28-yard line. On second and ten Stone dropped back to pass and found Don Willis open at the six. Willis made the catch and powered his way into the end zone, the extra point giving Syracuse a 16-7 lead that they took into halftime.

John Carroll was penalized 15 yards for delay of game when the team was late coming out for the second half, Herb Eisele taking a little extra time in getting his team set for the final two quarters. Although the third quarter was dominated by the Orange, which limited John Carroll to only six offensive plays, Syracuse was unable to penetrate the Blue Streaks defense for points and the quarter was scoreless.

As the fourth quarter got underway with Carroll still trailing 16-7 Syracuse was on the march and had advanced down to the Blue Streaks 28-yard line. On the first play of the fourth quarter halfback John Colceri fumbled and Bill Nowaskey of Carroll recovered the loose pigskin at his own 29. Carroll, aided by a couple of Syracuse penalties, advanced to the Orange 37-yard line, but a penalty against the Blue Streaks pushed them back to their own 48. Carl Taseff immediately wiped out the penalty yardage with a 20-yard gainer off a pitchout that moved the ball down to the Syracuse 32. After getting stopped on the next play, Taseff made eight yards around the outside to the 24 and Shula picked up nine more up the middle. Shula was shaken up on that play, so Taseff carried the ball on each of the next two snaps. On the first play Taseff made a first down at the 13. Carl then took a pitchout around his left end and followed a wall of blockers into the end zone for a John Carroll touchdown.

Schaeffer's placement cut the Syracuse lead to 16-14 with 9:30 left in the game.

The two teams continued to play give away for much of the rest of the game. Following the ensuing kickoff and return, Syracuse went on offense at its 28-

yard line. Two plays later the Orange again fumbled the ball on a handoff exchange, with the loose pigskin getting recovered by Carroll's Don Overspike at the Syracuse 32. Carl Taseff made 14 yards on a couple of carries and Shula added eight more to advance the ball to the Orange 10-yard line. The next handoff went to Taseff, but this time Carl could not hang onto the ball and his fumble was recovered by Syracuse's Don Willis at his own five-yard line.

With just five minutes left in the contest it looked as if Carroll's comeback bid had been fumbled away. Syracuse pushed the ball out to its 35-yard line, but once again the Orange was hit by fumblyitis as fullback Bob Young coughed up the ball and it was alertly recovered by the Blue Streaks' John Zanetti at the Syracuse 41-yard line.

Runs by Taseff and Shula netted just two yards, leaving the Blue Streaks facing a third and eight. Tony Ferrante was now in at quarterback for the Streaks, and on third down he fired the ball over the middle for Taseff. Carl made a great lunging grab and hauled in the ball to give Carroll a first down at the Orange 21-yard line. Shula then hit the middle of the line on each of the next two plays, his efforts totaling 11 yards to give the Blue Streaks a first and goal at the Syracuse 10.

Keeping to the ground game and alternating between Taseff and Shula, the ball next went to Carl who made five yards over left tackle. Shula then burst up the middle for four yards down to the Syracuse one-yard line. Taseff closed out the drive with a one-yard blast into the end zone. Rudy Schaeffer then tossed a pass to halfback Bill Mower for the conversion point that gave Carroll a 21-16 lead with just one minute left on the game clock.

Many of the JCU faithful were already celebrating what they felt was now a sure victory, but that celebration would prove to be just a bit premature as this game was far from over.

Good kickoff coverage by the Blue Streaks had Syracuse going back on offense at its 20-yard line. With barely a minute to play Syracuse had no choice but to go to the air. On first down a big John Carroll rush dropped quarterback Avatus Stone for a 10-yard loss. Stone then completed four pressure passes to end Joe Szombathy and halfback Don Willis that quickly advanced the ball down to the Carroll 30-yard line. Stone's next pass was dropped.

With just seconds to play Stone again dropped back to pass, but he was flushed out of the pocket. This time he had no choice but to run with the ball. He eluded would be tacklers and made it all the way down to the John Carroll four-yard line before he was finally knocked out of bounds.

Time had expired during the play. The ecstatic Blue Streaks fans were storming the field and some of the stadium lights were even being turned off.

But wait, the game was not over. John Carroll had been flagged for holding on that last play. The gridiron was cleared of fans and the lights put back on. With no time on the clock the penalty was stepped off from the original line of scrimmage, the ball being placed at the JCU 16. As reporter Lawrence J. Skiddy of the Syracuse Herald-American put it, "It wasn't as good as the four-yard line. But you couldn't decline the penalty. That would have meant the game was over."

With one more shot at pulling the game out, Avatus Stone took the snap from center and rolled to his left. He eluded one Carroll defender and circled back to his right. Stone had sent five receivers down field. He spotted fullback Bob Young along the right side and in the end zone and threw the pass his way.

The ball fell short of its intended target. There were no flags this time. The game was over. John Carroll, a school barely known outside of Ohio, had survived the last minute heroics to pull out a stunning 21-16 victory.

There were many heroes in this game, but perhaps the award for sheer guts would have gone to Syracuse's Avatus Stone. Stone, like the other two Syracuse quarterbacks, was not in the best of health that day. In fact, he had spent the whole day, almost up to game time, in bed. He then came out and incredibly played almost three-quarters of the game on both offense and defense.

Don Shula was the offensive star with a game high 124 yards in 23 carries. Carl Taseff was right behind with 115 yards in 25 attempts.

After the game the Plain Dealer's Chuck Heaton wrote that "a fighting John Carroll football team muscled its way on to the national grid scene last night."

However, that was not to be. The victory would prove to be a one-hit wonder for John Carroll. Never again would the team play what could be considered a Division I football power, nor any other Division I team. Its schedule would remain totally populated by what are today considered Division III schools, with Carroll presently a very successful member of the Ohio Athletic Conference.

Herb Eisele would go on to coach the Blue Streaks until 1958 and remain as the A.D. until 1970. He has been inducted into several Halls of Fame, including that of the prestigious National Association of College Directors of Athletics.

On the other hand, Syracuse's fortunes under the guidance of Ben Schwartzwalder would follow a distinctly more positive path over the long term. Over the short haul the loss to John Carroll would send the Orange into a tailspin that saw them drop their two remaining games of the 1950 season.

Coach Schwartzwalder's team would, however, gradually play a better brand of ball over the coming years, culminating with the Orange going 11-0 and winning the national collegiate football championship in 1959. Schwartzwalder would coach the Orange for 25 seasons, until 1973, and get inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame in 1982.

In part as a result of this game, Don Shula was drafted by his hometown Cleveland Browns. After playing a few years for the Browns, Shula would move on to the coaching ranks, becoming the head coach of the Baltimore Colts at age 33. After six years with the Colts he would coach the Miami Dolphins for another 25 seasons, in the process becoming the winningest coach in NFL history and being inducted into the Pro Football Hall of Fame in 1997.

Carl Taseff joined Shula on the Browns, but after playing one season with Cleveland Taseff played nine years with the Colts. He would join his former roommate Don Shula in 1970 as the defensive backs coach of the Dolphins, a position he held for 23 years. Carl Taseff is still considered to be the greatest player in the 90 years of John Carroll University football.

* * *

Source: 1920 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL FOOT BALL GUIDE

The Growth of Foot Ball

By Walter Camp

Only a few years ago the Harvard Stadium and the Yale Bowl were the only very large structures designed of special character for the seating of the crowd attending a foot ball game. These were followed by the Palmer Stadium and by other structures of a similar character at other universities. Within the last year, however, there have been put in process of construction stadiums of enormous seating capacity at many other college athletic fields, and by the time the season of 1921 opens most of these big structures will be completed. Nothing can attest more strongly the permanent popularity of this sport.

At the time when the Harvard Stadium, the first of its character in the country, was erected, Professor Hollis, who was then chairman of the Harvard Athletic Committee, came to the writer before accepting the responsibility of putting up such a structure, and queried quite strongly whether it was advisable to put an amount of money, which was then considered quite large, into seating arrangements for a game like foot ball.

But he and the Committee finally determined to go ahead and the Harvard Stadium was the result. As originally constructed, it was designed to seat only between twenty and twenty-five thousand people. Today, with its additional end stands, forty or fifty thousand can be accommodated, and at the Yale Bowl some eighty thousand. But these new stadiums that are being built in other places, in some cases contemplate a seating capacity of one hundred thousand. No greater evidence could be given as to the increasing popularity of the game.

As to its extension throughout the country, this phase of its development has been astonishing, for schools, colleges, universities—all recognize that foot ball is practically the central power plant of their athletic system.

From this in most of the larger institutions come the financial sinews of war by means of which all the other sports are kept in operation. In the larger universities the receipts from the foot ball games are the ones which go to make up the deficits in a

majority of the other branches, also paying the upkeep of stands and fields.

Base ball is next to foot ball in this respect, but that for the most part does well to break even without making contributions toward other sports or the general upkeep. In other words, and it is something which certainly has the full consideration of all university authorities, if it were not for foot ball the college athletic exchequer would be bankrupt and the graduates and undergraduates be obliged to finance all the other sports except base ball, if they were to be maintained.

Turning to the other phase of it, which has developed so rapidly in the last decade—that of intercollegiate relations: Ten years ago intersectional games were the exception. Annually there would be one or two of these contests, but so far as general relations between different sections being close, they were almost negligible. For the last few years these intersectional games have grown in number and importance to such an extent that foot ball in the country is now like one big school.

Men on the Coast, in the Middle West, on the Eastern Seaboard, in the South, and in the Northwest—all talk one language in foot ball, and the style of play is gradually becoming more and more homogeneous. One section develops for a short time a particular phase of the play, and by these intersectional games this is spread until the whole country is trying-it out. This tends towards a large increase of interest, because it makes intelligible the various methods which can hardly be conveyed on paper, but which are quite patent when observed in an actual game.

Harvard, one of our oldest universities, sent its team clear across the continent to the Pacific Coast for a game. Brown, Pennsylvania and Dartmouth have all made the transcontinental trip. Ohio State last year went out as champions of the Middle West Conference and took on California for the big game in Pasadena, and California proved the conquerors in a most decisive battle. Incidentally, California sent its track team East and cleaned up the Intercollegiates, (sic) and its crew finished a fine second in the intercollegiate regatta on the Hudson at Poughkeepsie. A great many foot ball enthusiasts turned out at the intercollegiate track games at the Harvard Stadium to see "Brick" Muller and Sprott, the heroes of California's gridiron struggles.

Every man in the United States navy and in the United States army, wherever stationed, listens for the news of the Annapolis-West Point game at the end of the foot ball season, as one of the things that outside actual war he is most interested in. As to the probabilities and possibilities of the game this season, we can be sure, under the former, that there will be a still further increase in interest, and, under the latter, that there may be in this game, which offers such an opportunity for the development of tactics, some new phases of play, or some remarkable progress along lines already experimented with, as to stimulate coaches and players to increased effort.

The forward pass has become a most remarkable phase of the play and has so threatened the defense that many are inclined to think that it will have to be put under restrictions. So far, however, no team relying on the forward pass alone, without a very strong background of good running play, has been able to win a decisive victory. The forward pass has been the added touch, but has not proven sufficient in itself to settle the issue of contests. It may grow. There may be some method of using it so as to pit it almost by itself against a running play, or a combination of running play and forward pass; but this is yet to be demonstrated. Teams which so far have relied upon a forward pass and have not developed the other phases of play sufficiently, have not been able to win by this means alone.

Altogether, the prospects for the 1921 season are almost limitless, and the possibilities and further development of the game, great.

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IFRA Remembers

➤ **Obituaries**

-Former Auburn TE Phillip Lutzenkirchen, a member of the school's 2010 National Championship team was 23 years old.

-Former University of Houston RB, Robert Newhouse. His best season while playing for the

Cougars was his senior year, as he rushed for 1757 yards. He was 64.

-Kentucky's two sport legend, Wallace "Wah Wah" Jones. He played for Coaches Paul "Bear" Bryant and Adolph Rupp.

-Alfred "Al" Marbaise; Panzer College; he was 82.

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-Richard "PICK" E. Pickens; Tennessee; he was 67. He earned all-SEC honors in 1968; the same year he led the league in rushing (133-736, 5.5.)

-Dr. Robert C. Brooks, Valparaiso; he was 78.

-Frank G. Kronoff, Holy Cross; he was 87 He played in the 1947 Orange Bowl against Miami (FL).

➤ **Hall of Fame**

-University of Southern California Hall of Fame (11th Class): Pete Carroll Dave Levy, football (coaches); Jack Del Rio, Jimmy Jones and Tim Rossovich (players)

-Chip Salvestrini and former coach Bill Bobzin will be inducted into the Yankton College Hall of Fame.

➤ **From within the membership**

-After 13 years as SID at Washington & Jefferson, **Scott McGuinness** has been promoted to Interim Co-Director of Athletics at the school. Sean King has been hired as the college's new sports information director.

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Source: <http://goldenrankings.com/footballfirsts4.htm#collegeall-stargame>

College All-Star Game

In the summer of 1933, Arch Ward, Sports Editor of the Chicago Tribune, staged the first major league baseball All-Star Game at Comiskey Park in the Windy City. Emboldened by the success of that venture, he began the annual College All-Star Game the following year.

On August 31, 1934, a team of college graduates faced the NFL Champion Chicago Bears at Soldier Field.

79,432, the largest crowd to witness a sporting event in the nation so far that year, watched the All-Stars battle the Bears to a scoreless tie.

George Kirksey wrote this in his United Press story on the game: "the all-Americans piled up a total of yardage and first downs that convinced most of those who saw the game that the school boys can at least hold their own with

their mercenary brothers." The Stars made 6 first downs to 3 for the pro champs.

The Bears threatened in Q2 when several passes put them on the collegians' 9. But E Bill Hewitt fumbled a lateral, and E Ed Krause of Notre Dame recovered to end the threat.

E Wayland Becker blocked a punt by Bob Jones of Indiana in Q4, putting the Bears in business at the 19. But Joe Laws, "brilliant" QB from Iowa, intercepted a pass in the EZ and ran it out to the 11. Later in the period, George Halas's pros staged a mild threat. After an INT gave them the ball on their own 45, they moved to the All-Stars' 25 thanks mostly to a 25-yd aerial from Red Grange to Johnny Sisk.

The All-Stars' best scoring chance came in Q3 when E Bill Smith of Washington just missed a 40-yd FG. Smith later missed another try of 42 yd.

The All-Star game at Soldier Field quickly became the traditional season opener for football fans.

It was held every year through 1976. The final tally showed 31 wins for the pro champs to 9 for the collegians, with 2 ties.

The game was cancelled in 1977. Pro teams had become increasingly concerned that their high draft choices would be injured in the game. And the defending champs weren't especially motivated to begin their next campaign with a no-win game against collegians.

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1893 Violets Football team. (Photo credit: NYU Archives)

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The Archivist's Angel: The Story of NYU Football From the First Kickoff to Getting Sacked

By Julianna Monjeau (CAS '09)

As college campuses around the country celebrate the season of football, homecoming, and tailgating, we should be reminded that NYU was once home to one of the earliest established college football teams in

America. The NYU Violets, originally known as the "Violet Eleven," played their first intercollegiate football game in 1873 against Stevens Institute of Technology. Unfortunately, the Violets were bested by Stevens six goals to one. The Violets were the fifth college football team established in the United States and were predated only by Princeton (1869), Rutgers (1869), Columbia (1870), and Yale University (1872). The football program got off to a slow start with only one or two opponents each season until 1889. The first game played on Ohio Field in the University Heights campus in the Bronx took place on October 10, 1896. By this time, growing student interest in football increased the schedule to nine games a season.



1899 Violets Football team. (Photo credit: NYU Archives)

Henry Mitchell MacCracken, NYU's sixth Chancellor, deserves credit for spearheading the movement for uniform regulations and safety measures in college football. At the turn of the century, football players were not required to wear helmets and often ran unsafe plays such as the "hurdle play," in which a player carrying the football would be hurdled over the defensive line. On November 25, 1905, William R. Moore, a 19-year-old right half back on the Union College team, collapsed on the field after being tackled. He died later that evening in Fordham Hospital from a cerebral brain hemorrhage. Moore was one of 20 football players in both the college and high school level who died from football related injuries in October and November of 1905. Shortly after hearing of Moore's death, Chancellor MacCracken sent a wire to the influential president of Harvard, Charles Eliot, requesting a meeting of university and college presidents to discuss the reformation or elimination of college football. Despite Eliot's refusal to attend, MacCracken called a

conference on December 9, 1905 with 19 other colleges against whom NYU competed in football. Rather than eliminate college football, a move was made to establish a ruling body to regulate and promote safety within the sport. The conference reconvened a month later as the Intercollegiate Athletic Association of the United States with 65 colleges represented. This association was later renamed the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA).



The Violets playing the Georgia Bulldogs on November 9, 1929. (Photo credit: NYU Archives)

The 1920s marked the "Golden Age" of NYU football, led by John Francis "Chick" Meehan who served as head coach from 1925 to 1931. Under Meehan's leadership, the Violets gained 49 victories, four ties, and only 15 losses. Meehan's coaching and his lineup of all-star players, including Pro Football Hall of Famer Elmer "Ken" Strong, gained the Violets national notoriety as the team to beat. The Violets lost some steam in the 1930s, but continued to recruit powerful players, including running back Ed Smith who later became immortalized as the model used by sculptor Frank Eliscu to create the Heisman Trophy. The NYU football program ground to a halt in 1942 when the football season was suspended due to the economic pressure and loss of personnel caused by the United States' entry into World War II. When the program started up again in 1944, it was an uphill battle to regain the power and prestige the program once had. Unfortunately, the Violets would never reclaim the success they had during their golden years under coach Meehan. The football program was discontinued indefinitely in 1953 by Chancellor Henry T. Heald, citing the disproportionate amount of money required to sustain a football program, which was already running a \$100,000 deficit that year. NYU football had a brief resurgence in 1964 with the founding of the New York University Football Club Team, which was started and run by students and funded by the university. After funds were discontinued in 1967 due to lack of interest, the Club Violets was disbanded.

The final record of the Violets stands at 199 wins, 226 losses, and 30 ties.

Most Points per Number of Games Played: Stars-Era, 1882-1936

By: *Tex Noel, Executive Director IFRA*

Source: **Richard Topp, College Football Database**

Year	COLLEGE	G (W-L-T)	PF	PA	<G#>	Year	COLLEGE	G (W-L-T)	PF
1885	Albion	1 (1-0)	79	0	1	1891	Brockport Normal	1 (0-1)	0
1914	Cheney Normal North Dakota	2 (2-0)	128	7	2	1918	City College of NY	2 (0-2)	0
1907	Agricultural	3 (3-0)	164	10	3	1916	Cumberland	3 (0-3)	0
1894	Centre	4 (3-1)	201	11	4	1912	Springfield Normal (Mo.)	4 (0-4)	6
1918	Navy	5 (4-1)	283	20	5	1921	Blackburn	5 (0-5)	19
1914	Carleton	6 (6-0)	380	0	6	1922	Lenoir	6 (1-5)	26
1918	Georgia Tech	7 (6-1)	466	32	7	1923	Kansas City Univ.	7 (0-7)	0
1922	King	8 (6-2)	498	48	8	1912	Friends	8 (1-7)	19
1885	Princeton	9 (9-0)	645	25	9	1920	Daniel Baker	9 (0-9)	0
1886	Yale	10 (9-1)	687	4	10	1923	Kalamazoo	10 (0-10)	30
1887	Harvard	11 (10-1)	660	23	11	1888	Amherst	11 (2-8-1)	103
1888	Princeton	12 (11-1)	609	16	12	1886	Arkansas A&M	12 (0-12)	102
1888	Yale	13 (13-0)	694	0	13	1889	Wesleyan	13 (5-7-1)	153
1886	Harvard	14 (12-2)	764	41	14	1885	Pennsylvania	14 (9-5)	375
1903	Minnesota	15 (14-0-1)	656	12	15	1897	Wesleyan	15 (8-7)	179
1889	Yale	16 (15-1)	645	31	16	1888	Pennsylvania	16 (9-7)	278
1886	Pennsylvania	17 (9-7-1)	344	286	17	1886	Pennsylvania	17 (9-7-1)	344
1899	Chicago	18 (16-0-2)	505	28	18	1896	Chicago	(15-2-1)	368
1894	Chicago	22 (14-7-1)	404	134	22	1894	Chicago	22 (14-7-1)	404

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Return of the CFRA Poll

By: Brad Mathews

Hey everybody...

As you probably realize, we are just a few weeks away from the start of the college football season.

Thus, it is time to get the **College Football Researchers Association Poll (CFRA)** started once again. Like the past few seasons, I want to try to publish a preseason poll before the season starts, so I am going to ask for everyone to send me their preseason top 25 any time prior to Sunday August 23rd at 6:00 PM. 6:00 will once again be deadline for weekly submissions as all polls will need to be emailed to me (bmatthews85@gmail.com) by 6:00 EST on the Sunday following each Saturday of games.

We are again looking to expand the poll this season, so if you know of anyone else who would be interested in joining the CFRA, please tell them to e-mail me with a brief description of their college football interests and experiences and I will sign them up. Thanks and I look forward to your participation.

Consecutive Winning Seasons— in 2014

By Tex Noel

<i>No. of Seasons</i>	<i>Schools =50 [Min. 3 Games; Win % over .500]</i>	<i>Division (s)</i>	<i>Seasons</i>
58	Linfield	NAIA/NAIA I/NAIA II/NCAA III	1956-1913c
47	Princeton	Major College	1876-1922
42	Central IA	Small College/NCAA III	1961-2002
42	Harvard	Major College	1881-1923
40	Nebraska	Major College/1A	1962-2001
40	Ithaca NY	College Division/NCAA III	1971-2010
39	Yale	Major College	1876-1914
39	Notre Dame	Major College	1893-1932

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38	Alabama	Major College	1911-1950+
38	Baldwin-Wallace	Small College/College Division/NCAA III	1967-2004
37	California-Davis	NCAA II	1970-2006
37	Florida State	Major College/1A/BSD	1977-2013c
36	Pacific Lutheran	NAIA/NAIA II/NCAA III	1969-2004
35	Mount Union	NCAA III	1979-2013c
33	Florida	NCAA 1A/BSD	1980-2012
32	Carson-Newman	NAIA I/NCAA II	1979-2010
31	Penn	Major College	1883-1913
31	Eastern Kentucky	NCAA 1AA/CSD	1978-2008
31	Hardin-Simmons	NCAA III/NAIA	1992-2012
30	Washington & Jefferson	NCAA III	1984-2013c
29	Lycoming	NCAA III	1975-2003
29	Dayton	NCAA III//1AA	1977-2005
29	Dickinson State	NAIA	1978-2006
28	Virginia	Major College	1888-1915*
28	Oklahoma	Major College/1A	1966-1993
28	Wisconsin-La Crosse	NAIA II/NCAA II/NCAA III	1970-1997
28	Augustana IL	NCAA III	1979-2006
27	Michigan	Major College	1892-1918
27	Pittsburgh	Major College	1913-1939
27	Carnegie Mellon PA	NCAA III	1975-2001
26	Penn State	Major College	1939-1964
26	Alabama	Major College/1A	1958-1983
26	Grambling	Small College/NAIA/1A/II/1AA	1961-1986
26	North Dakota State	NCAA II/1AA	1976-2001
26	Montana	NCAA 1AA	1986-2011
25	Dartmouth	Major College	1901-1925
25	St. John's MN	NCAA III	1987-2011
24	Texas	Major College	1893-1916*
23	Widener PA	NCAA III	1979-2002
23	Michigan	NCAA 1A	1985-2007
22	Clarion	College Division/NCAA II	1964-1985
22	Tennessee State	Small College/NAIA/1A/II/1AA	1965-1986
21	Vanderbilt	Major College	1915-1935
21	Northern Illinois	Small College	1929-1949
21	USC	Major College/1A	1962-1982
21	Ohio State	Major College/1A	1967-1987
21	Penn State	Major College/1A	1967-1987
20	Washington & Jefferson	Small College	1890-1910
20	Army	Major College	1919-1938
20	Marshall	NCAA 1AA/1A	1984-2003

*-began 1st season playing college football

c-Current

^-No Team 1885

+ -No Team: 1918-WW I; 1943-WW II

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Bo Carter presents the College Football Hall of Famers born or passed away in August.

August

1 (1929) Joe Palumbo, Beaver, Pa.

1-(d-2013) Dick Kazmaier, Boston, Mass.

2 (1901) Charley Caldwell, Bristol, Va.

2 (1905) Billy Nicks, Griffin, Ga.

2 (1933) Matt Hazeltine, Ross, Calif.

2 (1937) Billy Cannon, Philadelphia, Miss.

2-(d – 1992) Jim Weatherall, Oklahoma City, Okla.

3 (1898) Gordon Locke, Denison, Iowa

3 (1932) Jackie Parker, Knoxville Tenn.

3 (1934) Don Holleder, Rochester, N.Y.

3 (1938) Maxie Baughan, Forkland, Ala.

3-(d – 1972) Vince Pazzetti, Bethlehem, Pa.

3-(d – 1977) Ralph Baker, Portland, Ore.

3-(d – 2011) Bubba Smith, Los Angeles, Calif.

4 (1908) Frank Carideo, Mt. Vernon, N.Y.

4-(d – 1981) Jack Green, Nashville, Tenn.

4-(d - 2010) Gary Johnson, Shreveport, La.

5 (1940) Roman Gabriel, Wilmington, N.C.

5 (1946) Gary Beban, San Francisco, Calif.

5 (1952) Freddie Scott, Grady, Ark.

5-(d – 1978) Dutch Clark, Canon City, Colo.

5-(d – 1986) Les Lautenschlaeger, New Orleans, La.

6 (1902) Harry Wilson, Mingo Junction, Ohio

6 (1906) Ken Strong, West Haven, Conn.

6 (1907) Jerry Dalrymple, Arkadelphia, Ark.

6 (1920) Steve Lach, Altoona, Pa.

7 (1928) Ron Schipper, Zeeland, Mich.

7 (1945) Alan Page, Canton, Ohio

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7-(d – 1962) Vince Stevenson,
Philadelphia, Pa.

8-(d – 1987) Myles Lane, New York City

8-(d – 1988) Alan Ameche, Houston,
Texas

9 (1899) Ed McGinley, Chester, Pa.

9 (1955) Doug Williams, Zachary, La.

9 (1967) Deion Sanders, Ft. Myers, Fla.

9-(d – 1970) John McEwan, New York,
N.Y.

9-(d – 1972) Joe Skladany, Pittsburgh,
Pa.

9-(d – 1990) – Max Starcevich,
Silverdale, Wash.

9-(d – 1999) Riley Smith, Mobile, Ala.

10 (1961) Billy Ray Smith, Fayetteville,
Ark.

10 (1970) Gino Torretta, Pinole, Calif.

12 (1915) Alex Wojciechowicz, South
River, N.J.

12 (1930) Jack Scarbath, Baltimore,
Md.

14-(d – 1958) Henry “Red” Sanders, Los
Angeles, Calif.

14-(d – 1966) Duke Slater, Chicago, Ill.

14-(d – 1985) Murray Shelton,
Columbia, Md.

14-(d – 1999) John Pingel, Palm Beach,
Fla.

14-(d – 2002) Kyle Rote, Baltimore, Md.

15 (1929) Doug Porter, Memphis, Tenn.

15 (1950) Sam Cunningham, Santa
Barbara, Calif.

15-(d – 1981) Lynn “Pappy” Waldorf,
Berkeley, Calif.

16 (1862) Amos Alonzo Stagg, West
Orange, N.J.

16 (1913) Bobby Wilson, Nacogdoches,
Texas

16 (1921) Dick Wildung, Scotland, S.D.

16 (1924) Art Weiner, Newark, N.J.

16 (1930) Frank Gifford, Santa Monica,
Calif.

16 (1935) Bill Glass, Texarkana, Texas

16 (1946) Ron Yary, Chicago, Ill.

16-(d – 1943) Albert Benbrook, Dallas,
Texas

16-(d – 1947) Clint Wycoff, Buffalo, N.Y.

16-(d – 1951) Jimmy Leech, Hamden,
Conn.

16-(d – 2011) Pete Pihos, Winston-
Salem, N.C.

17 (1884) Lone Star Dietz, Rice Lake,
Wis.

17 (1905) Raymond “Rags” Matthews,
Ft. Worth, Texas

18 (1890) Everett Bacon, Westbrook,
Conn.

18 (1943) Cosmo Iacavazzi, Scranton,
Pa.

18-(d - 1977) John Cain, Memphis,
Tenn.

18-(d – 1994) John Weller, Princeton,
N.J.

18-(d - 2010) Steve DeLong, Knoxville,
Tenn.

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18 (1951) Greg Pruitt, Houston, Texas

19 (1946) Bob Johnson, Gary, Ind.

19-(d - 1979) Walter Gilbert, Auburn, Ala.

19-(d - 1982) Fritz Crisler, Ann Arbor, Mich.

19-(d - 1985) Bobby Reynolds (Neb.), Lincoln, Neb.

20 (1908) Beattie Feathers, Bristol, Va.

20 (1917) Ed Molinski, Scranton, Pa.

20 (1927) John Rauch, Philadelphia, Pa.

20-(d - 1946) Fielding Yost, Ann Arbor, Mich.

20-(d - 1998) Fred Sington, Birmingham, Ala.

20-(d - 2010) Johnny Bailey, Houston, Tex.

21 (1928) Bud McFadin, Rankin, Texas

21 (1945) Willie Lanier, Clover, Va.

21 (1954) Archie Griffin, Columbus, Ohio

21 (1959) Jim McMahon, Jersey City, N.J.

22 (1878) Henry Seibels, Montgomery, Ala.

22 (1880) Bill Roper, Philadelphia, Pa.

22 (1899) Don Lourie, Decatur, Ala.

22 (1909) Mel Hein, Redding, Calif.

22 (1940) Bill McCartney, Riverview, Mich.

23 (1874) Bill Hickok, Harrisburg, Pa.

23 (1885) Howard Jones, Excello, Ohio

24 (1887) Albert Benbrook, Chicago, Ill.

24 (1893) Paul Des Jardien, Coffeyville, Kan.

24 (1940) Jim Holder, Wichita Falls, Texas

24-(d - 1967) Mike McKeever, Montebello, Calif.

24-(d - 1973) Gaylord Stinchcomb, Findlay, Ohio

24-(d - 1978) Ernie Rentner, Glencoe, Ill.

24-(d - 1989) Dan Hill, Durham, N.C.

25 (1900) Chuck Carney, Chicago, Ill.

25 (1953) Doug English, Dallas, Texas

25 (1965) Cornelius Bennett, Birmingham, Ala.

26 (1876) Gary Cochran, Driftwood, Pa.

26 (1912) Aaron Rosenberg, Brooklyn, N.Y.

26 (1918) Harry Smith, Russellville, Mo.

26 (1928) Jerry Claiborne, Hopkinsville, Ky.

26 (1933) George Welsh, Coaldale, Pa.

26 (1952) Donnie Shell, Whitmire, S.C.

27 (1908) Frank Leahy, O'Neill, Neb.

27-(d - 1958) Bobby Marshall, Minneapolis, Minn.

28 (1945) Jim Lynch, Lima, Ohio

28-(d – 1967) Bruce Smith (Minn.),
Alexandria, Minn.

29 (1896) George McLaren, Pittsburgh,
Pa.

29 (1924) Clyde Scott, Dixie, La.

29 (1939) Bob Ferguson, Columbus,
Ohio

29 (1950) Tommy Casanova, New
Orleans, La.

29-(d – 1933) Frank Cavanaugh,
Marshfield, Mass.

29-(d – 2001) Eric Tipton, Newport
News, Va.

30 (1915) George Cafego, Whipple,
W.Va.

30 (1940) Lance Alworth, Houston,
Texas

30 (1955) Marvin Powell, Ft. Bragg,
N.C.

30-(d – 1976) Merle Gulick, Ajijic,
Mexico

30-(d – 1977) Erby Pinckert, Los
Angeles, Calif.

30-(d – 2013) Leo Lewis, Columbia, Mo.

31 (1906) Bill Spears, Jasper, Tenn.

31 (1918) Kenny Washington, Los
Angeles, Calif.

31 (1952) Gary Johnson, Shreveport,
La.

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Teams still waiting for their Second National Championship

by decade of only title:	1930s	TCU	1938
		Texas A&M	1939
1950s		Maryland	1953
		UCLA	1954
		Iowa	1958
		Syracuse	1959
		1960s	Mississippi
1980s		Arkansas	1964
		Georgia	1980
		Clemson	1981
1990s		BYU	1984
		Colorado	1990
		Georgia Tech	1990
		Washington	1991

* * *

IFRA's...fyi

- If anyone is interested in teams ranked, by decades, in the final **Coaches Polls, 1950-2013** (UP, UPI, USA Today, ESPN)...along with various compilations; on a spreadsheet format...such has been created that will focus on teams ranked in these polls. (This may be the first time such has been created on the coaches polls—as there are a number on the AP Polls (including ones created by TCFH subscribers, Keith Meador and George Macor.)
- Also, a blog on scoring stathistories will be available soon. *Lighting-up the Scoreboard...* it will have various compilations (500+ Points; 100 combined or single-team scoring...and LOTS more). In addition, stories on scoring will be included. (A link will be available soon.)

MOST COMBINED POINTS Two Teams, Game

POINTS	SEASON	Small College Composite, Top 10...673 Games...1937-2013	Division
184	2011	Faulkner 95, Union (Ky.) 89	NAIA
161	2008	Abilene Christian 93, West Texas A & M 68	NCAA II
149	2007	Chadron State 76, Abilene Christian 73	NCAA II
147	2009	West Liberty 84, Edinboro 63	NCAA II
147	2013	West Texas A & M 90, McMurry 57	NCAA II
142	2007	Hartwick 72, Utica 70	NCAA III
141	2007	Weber State 73, Portland State 68	1AA-CSD
141	1994	Southwestern (Kans.) 79, Sterling 62	NAIA
139	2010	Union (Ky.) 84, Bethel (Tenn.) 55	NCAA III
138	2008	Brockport State 70, Hartwick 68	NCAA III

If you are interested in either of these, contact Tex Noel, ifra.tcfh@gmail.com .

✓ To have an announcement placed on **IFRA's...fyi**, please send it to the editor by the last Wednesday—this is also the deadline for receiving copy to be included in the next month's issue of TCFH.