

INTERCOLLEGIATE FOOTBALL RESEARCHERS ASSOCIATION™

## The College Football Historian™

*Expanding the knowledge and information on college football's  
unique past—today!*

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➤ I would like to thank the members who submitted information to ESPN writer, Alyssa Roenigk, for her story on the origin of the *Quarterback Sneak*. Our membership has supplied her with lots of vital and useful information..Great job one and all..-Tex Noel, Executive Director, IFRA

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**SPORTING LIFE** Vol. 67, No. 16  
June 17, 1916

### **American Indians First Foot Ball Player**

*By Parke H. Davis*

In the history of foot ball in America, what starting point could be found more pleasing to the great fraternity of foot ball enthusiasts in this country than a game played by the original Americans prior to the coming of the Europeans?

The Indian was extraordinary in his love for the arts of the athlete.

Although from the point of view of sports, his name today is chiefly associated with the noble game of lacrosse, which he invented and which is commemorated by one of our cities named in its honor, and in memory of the famous stretch of sand near that city where the Indian played his greatest lacrosse games, the first American also played foot ball in a well-specialized game, of which he also was the inventor.

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Our authorities for these facts are three old English writers who have sent down to us across the chasm of

300 years their interesting chronicles. These three fathers of the literature of sports in this country were Henry Spellman, author in 1609 of the "Relation of Virginia;" William Wood, author of "New England's Prospect" in 1634, and William Strachey, author of "The History of Travaille into Virginia," of the same period.

### **GOALS A MILE APART**

Like lacrosse, the Indian played his game of foot ball upon the Hat sands. The ball was made of leather, sewn with a thong and filled with moss. The goals were a mile or more apart. The players ordinarily were braves of the same tribe, but upon special occasions the game would be waged between selected players of different tribes, one tribe being arrayed against another. In these tribal contests the players came to the sands arrayed in war bonnets, war paint, and full savage regalia. As the time drew near for the game to begin, bows, quivers, shields and bonnets were discarded, and the Indian, lithe and athletic, stood forth eager and alert. Before commencing play the rival players shook hands and rubbed noses informal token of the friendliness of the fierce encounter.

And were our comrades of this primeval game without technique? Harken unto the words of William Wood: They 'mount' the bull into the air with their naked feet.

Sometimes it is swayed by the multitude." Say, you sons of college

gridirons, is not this a concise description of a kick-off or a punt? And can that swaying by a multitude be aught else than a scrimmage, however crude?

Our genial reporters of three centuries ago tell us that sometimes several days were required to obtain a goal, in which event the contending teams would mark the sport where the ball lay at sundown and resume the game at that point the following day. And there was fair sportsmanship in their game, comparing the attacks of the Indians to the tactics of Englishmen, mid clearly referring to tripping and hacking, says: "They never strike up one another's heels, as we do, not acopting that praiseworthy to purchase a goal by such an advantage." They played for stakes, did these Indians, so high that William Wood is afraid to tell the size. On this subject he says: "It would exceed the belief of many I to relate the worth of one goal, wherefore it shall be nameless."

### **THE MIEMACS SCALPED OPPONENTS**

A picture in pronounced contrast to these friendly games is drawn by S. Hagar in the "American Anthropologists" for 1895. This writer has discovered antiquities of *The College Football Historian-3-*

the game among the Miemac Indians of Canada. These Miemacs,

according to Hagar, "collared each other around the neck and when hard pressed drew their scalping knives and scalped."

No wonder such players, unlike their, brethren in New England and Virginia, had to have the services of an umpire, and the latter, out of an abundance of caution, started play by throwing the ball between the two rival lines from a safe distance to one side. Such was the practice, according to Hagar.

Foot ball was likewise a common form of recreation among the English Colonists, who took with them to America a knowledge of several highly specialized games prevalent at the time in England.

Thus Henry Spellman tells us concerning foot ball in Virginia in the time of Governor Berkeley: "They use beside foot ball play which women and young boys much do play at. They make their gooles like ours only they never tight nor pull another done. The men play with a little ball letting it fall out of their hands and striketh with the top of his foote and he that can strike the ball farthest winnes that they play for."

### **RED MAN VS. PALEFACE**

Is it not refreshing to learn that relations in sport existed between the Colonists and the Indians and that their lives were not wholly composed of warfare, massacre, and reprisals? In proof again let us refer to William Wood and read from his

book: "It is most delightful to see them play, when men may view their swift footmanship, their curious tossing of the ball, their flouncing into the water, lubber-like wrestling, having no cunning at all in that kind, one English being able to beat ten Indians at foot ball."

As the country along the Atlantic seaboard became cleared, as the stretches became more and more populated, and as opportunities for half-holiday recreations began to appear now and then in the bard toil of the pioneer, foot ball came more and more to the fore as an outdoor game for companies of players. As in England, the ball was an inflated bladder, most frequently in its natural state, but occasionally protected by an extra leather covering, patiently sewed by some enthusiast.

Although no antiquary has assembled for us a description of the methods of play, it is reasonable to assume that with the continuous arrival of emigrants from England, the types of games in America at any time during the colonial days corresponded with the types of foot ball played in England at the same period.

With the arrival of the year of 1800, villages not only were abundant throughout New England, but each

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village had its "green." Here the young and old assembled in leisure hours to play at bowls, the young to wrestle, their elders to watch, and frequently all able-bodied fellows to kick a foot ball. Naturally in all such neighborly assemblages a simple game arose which consisted merely in kicking the ball across two opposite lines of "goolies."

A common rule of all such games was that the ball could not be

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## Book Report: **How You Played the Game**

*By Randy Snow*

*Part 2 of 2*

The 1922 World Series between the New York Yankees and the New York Giants was the first to be broadcast live on the radio. Who better to handle the play-by-play than Grantland Rice? It was the one and only time in his career that Rice ever called a game. It was broadcast on radio station WJZ which had a 300 mile range.

Rice was also in the press box at the opening of the newly constructed Yankee Stadium in 1923. It was known as "The House That Ruth Built," and Ruth did not disappoint his fans when he hit two home runs for the Yankees during the game.

carried or batted, but should be propelled only by the feet. The accidental kicking of the ball across the side boundaries necessarily required the adoption of rules for bringing the ball back upon the field of play, and these rules of course varied from village to village, according to the contour of the field, the presence of trees, fences, and other obstructions, and the ingenuity of the players.

The 1923 World Series was once again played in New York between the Yankees and the Giants and Rice was once again in the press box covering the series. But he skipped Game 4 in order to cover a college football game at Ebbets Field between Notre Dame and Army. However, Rice could not manage to get into the press box and had to settle for a sideline pass for the game. On one play, all four members of the Notre Dame backfield ran wide on an end run. They literally ran over Rice, knocking him to the ground. He described the incident by saying, "They're like a wild horse stampede." The following year, Rice's description of the Notre Dame

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backfield would become a part of sports history forever.

On October 18, 1924, Rice was in the press box for the Army-Notre Dame Game. He sat at his typewriter and typed the words that would forever catapult him and the team into legendary status;

"Outlined against a blue-gray October sky, the Four Horsemen rode again. In dramatic lore they are known as Famine, Pestilence, Destruction and Death. These are only aliases. Their real names are Stuhldreher, Miller, Crowley and Layden. They formed the crest of the South Bend cyclone before which another fighting Army football team was swept over the precipice at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon as 55,000 spectators peered down on the bewildering panorama spread on the green plain below."

Rice had actually used The Four Horsemen moniker in articles before, but it never stuck in the mind of the public until this time. He first used it in 1922 when talking about the upcoming World Series and used the phrase, The Four Horsemen of Autumn. He used it again just weeks before the Notre Dame game when he described the best four players on the American polo team as The Four Horsemen of Polo.

The very same day as the Notre Dame-Army game, Harold "Red" Grange scored four touchdowns in the opening minutes of a game

between the Fighting Illini and the visiting Michigan Wolverines. Though Rice was not there to witness the game first hand, he began referring to Grange as a Galloping Ghost of the Gridiron. Two games, two iconic nicknames that stand to this day, all thanks to one man, Grantland Rice.

When Walter Camp, the Father of American Football, died in March of 1924, Rice took over for him in selecting the annual college football All-American team. Camp originated the tradition in 1889 and had been doing it all on his own ever since. But when Rice took on the task, he organized a team of sports writers from around the country to help him out. Rice continued producing the annual list for the next 21 years, through 1946.

The newspaper that he had been writing for, the New York Tribune, merged with the New York Herald in 1924 to become the New York Herald Tribune. In early 1930, Rice left the Herald Tribune and went to work for the North American Newspaper Alliance. He was no longer tied to any one newspaper and was free to cover whatever he wanted, whenever he wanted in his Spotlight column. His words were

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now published in 95 newspapers around the country with a total of 10 million subscribers.

He also branched out into radio in March of 1930 and had his own half hour show on NBC sponsored by Coca-Cola. He was also producing a series of short Spotlight films that were shown in theaters. The film series won two Academy Awards during its 15 years of production.

Grantland Rice covered every spot imaginable in his day, baseball, football, golf, horseracing, the 1932 Olympics in Los Angeles and the 1936 Olympics in Berlin.

In 1948, he was featured on a new radio show called, "This is Your Life." Hosted by Ralph Edwards, the format of the show was to bring unsuspecting celebrity guests on and then reuniting them with people from their past. The show featured appearances by The Four Horsemen, Jim Thorpe and coach Amos Alonzo Stagg.

After the stock market crashed in the fall of 1929, which in turn led the country into the Great Depression, sports writing became more serious. It was a reflection of what was going on in the world at the time, economic hardship at home and the rise of fascist Germany in Europe. But Rice continued on the same as he always has, with an enthusiasm and

genuine love of all sports and the athletes who played. It was Rice who first convinced his editor to allow him to cover golf while he was working at the New York evening News when no other newspapers were paying any attention to it. He saw the potential in the up and coming sport not only for spectators but as a participatory game for everyone.

In 1949, Rice wrote a letter to the head of the U.S. Olympic Committee asking if there was anything that could be done to get Jim Thorpe's Olympic medals returned. They had been stripped from him after the 1912 games in Stockholm, Sweden after it was learned that he had once been paid while playing baseball. The response from the USOC was an emphatic no.

Rice had written and published several book in his time. One a collection of his newspaper poetry and another was on golf. He also collaborated with Georgia Tech head coach John Heisman and published a 63-page booklet called "Understanding Football." It sold for 50 cents.

Grantland Rice died on July 13, 1954 at the age of 74. One of his last articles that ever appeared in print was in the first issue of a new magazine that debuted in August of

1954 called *Sports Illustrated*. It was an article on golf.

This quiet southern gentleman with a gift for painting pictures with his words was the perfect person to cover the Golden Age of Sports. His Sportlight column was read by millions of people across the country including the President of the United States. During his lifetime he rubbed shoulders with some of the greatest icons in sports history, and in the process, he became an icon in his own right, outshining many of his contemporaries including Damon Runyon, Ring Lardner and Heywood Broun.

Since 1954, the Grantland Rice Trophy has been awarded to the college football national champion, as selected by the **Football Writers Association of America**.

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## ***IFRA Remembers***

### ***Halls of Fame***

**Gary Adams, Steve Cox, Brison Manor, Jr. and Jimmy Walker** have been chosen to the *University of Arkansas' Hall of Honor*... **Sean Wallace**, *Southern University Sports Hall of Fame*. . . . Former Oregon quarterback **Joey Harrington**, former Texas quarterback **Major Applewhite** and bowl founder **G.E. "Vinnie" Vinson** will be inducted

into the *Bridgepoint Education Holiday Bowl Hall of Fame* . . . Former football player **Morten Anderson** has been chosen to the *Michigan State University Athletics Hall of Fame*. . . Penn State will honor its **1986 national championship team** when the Nittany Lions host Iowa on Oct. 8. . . . Former Syracuse football players **Chris Gedney** and **John Cherundolo** have been chosen to the *Greater Syracuse Sports Hall of Fame*... **Buford Jordan**, into the *Louisiana Sports Hall of Fame*... *Florida/ Georgia Hall of Fame*, **Kevin Carter** and **Nat Moore** from Florida and **John Brantley** and **Bill Saye** from Georgia. . . . Offensive lineman **Orlando Pace**, defensive back **Mike Doss**, **Leo Raskowski** and **Bobby Watkins**, into *The Ohio State University Hall of Fame*... **Robert Garza**, Texas A&M-Kingsville and **Dwight White**, East Texas State, *Lone Star Conference Hall of Honor* ... **Coach Willie Jeffries** will enter the *Kansas Sports Hall of Fame*, along with former Kansas State football player **Mark Simoneau**, former Kansas athletics director **Bob Frederick** and former Pittsburg State (Kan.) football player **Ronnie West**.

## Obituaries

**Godfrey Myles**, Florida, at 42. . . . Former Princeton player **Jack Bales**, he was 100. . . . **Tom O'Malley**, who played for Cincinnati, at 85...**Henry Thevenin**, a current player at Stonehill College (a two-month battle with leukemia)... **Clarence Clemons**, who played football at Maryland Eastern Shore, he was 69...**Tommy Addison**, South Carolina, was 75... Former Notre Dame linebacker **Andre Jones**; he was 42...Former Tennessee Tech player **Lowell Smith**; at 71... Longtime Georgia Tech assistant coach **Jack Griffin**, he was 83... **Sean Matti**, a Purdue football player... **John Mackey**, who played at Syracuse 1960-62; he was 89.

## Awards

**Tim Curley** has been named the 2011 recipient of the John L. Toner Award. One of the top honors that a college athletics administrator can receive, the Toner Award is presented annually by the NFF to an athletics director who has demonstrated superior administrative abilities and shown outstanding dedication to college athletics and particularly college football.

**Ted Ruta**, a universally respected four-decade officiating veteran, is the 2011 Outstanding Football Official Award honoree.

**Dr. Archie Roberts**, a prominent heart surgeon who played football at Columbia in the 1960s, has been named the 2011 recipient of the

NFF's Distinguished American Award.

## Retired

John Shafer, athletic director at Southeast Missouri State University.

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**Bo Carter presents the Hall of Famer's date of birth and death for...**

## July

- 1 (1922) Don Whitmire, Giles County, Tenn.
- 1 (1953) Michael Haynes, Denison, Texas
- 1-(d – 1971) Jesse Harper, Sitka, Kan.
- 1-(d – 1984) Ziggy Czarobski, Aurora, Ill.
- 2 (1879) Bob Zupke, Berlin, Germany
- 2 (1891) Gus Dorais, Chippewa Falls, Wis.
- 2 (1900) Ernie Vick, Toledo, Ohio
- 2 (1937) John Cooper, Knoxville, Tenn.
- 2-(d - 1957) Leroy Mercer, Swarthmore, Pa.
- 2-(d – 1987) Ellery Huntington, Alexandria City, Va.
- 3 (1943) Steve DeLong, Norfolk, Va.
- 3 (1959) Frank Hawkins, Las Vegas, Nev.
- 3 (1976) Grant Wistrom, Webb City, Mo.
- 3-(d – 1963) Tony Blazine, Richland, Wash.
- 3-(d – 1975) Elmer Oliphant, New Canaan, Conn.
- 4 (1912) Edgar Manske, Nekoosa, Wis.
- 4 (1942) Floyd Little, New Haven, Conn.
- 4 (1962) Willie Totten, Leflore, Miss.
- 5 (1923) John McKay, Everettsville, W.Va.
- 5 (1951) Johnny Rodgers, Omaha, Neb.
- 5-(d – 1998) Sid Luckman, No. Miami Beach, Fla.
- 6 (1924) Darrell Royal, Hollis, Okla.
- 6 (1946) Fred Dryer, Hawthorne, Calif.
- 6-(d – 1950) Harold Weekes, New York City
- 7 (1918) Bob Blackman, DeSoto, Iowa
- 7(d – 1942) Bob Fisher, Newton, Mass.

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7-(d – 1976) Bill Swiacki, Sturbridge, Mass.  
7-(d – 1992) Clint Frank, Evanston, Ill.  
8 (1890) Pete Mauthe, Turkey City, Pa.  
8 (1935) John David Crow, Marion, La.  
8-(d – 1918) Gary Cochran, In Combat in France

**9 (1870) Ed Hall, Granville, Ill.**

**9 (1874) George Brooke, Brookville, Md.**

**9 (1892) Elmer Oliphant, Bloomfield, Ind.**

**9 (1912) Abe Mickal, Talia Lebanon**

**9 (1918) Nile Kinnick, Adel, Iowa**

**9 (1947) O.J. Simpson, San Francisco, Calif.**

**9-(d – 1974) Jim Bausch, Hot Springs, Ark.**

**9-(d – 1995) Reds Bagnall, Philadelphia, Pa.**

**9-(d – 2005) Al Sparlis, Porterville, Calif.**

10-(d-2010) Milt Morin, Northampton, Mass.  
11 (1876) Percy Haughton, Staten Island, N.Y.  
11 (1915) Cecil Isbell, Houston, Texas  
12 (1863) Hector Cowan, Hobart, N.Y.  
12 (1878) Bob Torrey, Henrico County, Va.  
12 (1920) Glenn Dobbs, McKinney, Texas  
12 (1939) Bill Cooper, Carrollton, Ohio  
12-(d – 1961) Steve Lach, Altoona, Pa.  
12-(d – 1985) Gene McEver, Davidson, N.C.  
12-(d -1975) Carl Snavely, St. Louis, Mo.  
13 (1903) Lloyd Yoder, Salem, Ohio  
13 (1912) Ed Sherman, Licking County, Ohio  
13 (1922) Alex Sarkisian, Constantinople, Turkey  
13-(d – 1992) Alex Wojociechowicz, Forked River, NJ  
14 (1911) Riley Smith, Greenwood, Miss.  
14 (1922) Robin Olds, Honolulu, Hawai'i  
14 (1928) Brad Rowland, Hamlin, Texas  
14-(d – 1982) Jackie Jensen, Charlottesville, Va.  
14-(d – 1999) Hugh Gallarneau, Northbrook, Ill.  
14-(d-- 2010) Gene Goodreault, Orinda, Calif.  
15 (1892) Ray Eichenlaub, Columbus, Ohio  
15 (1893) Orin Hollingbery, Hollister, Calif.  
15 (1935) Alex Karras, Gary, Ind.  
16 (1889) Percy Wendell, Roxbury, Mass.  
16 (1951) Jerry Sisemore, Olton, Texas  
16 (1968) Barry Sanders, Wichita, Kan.  
16-(d – 1980) Ernie Vick, Ann Arbor, Mich.  
16-(d – 1992) Buck Buchanan, Kansas City, Mo.

16-(d – 1994) Tay Brown, Los Angeles, Calif.  
17 (1927) Thurman "Fum" McGraw, Garden City, Kan.  
17-(d – 1978) Bill Fincher, Atlanta, Ga.  
17-(d – 1980) Ralph "Shug" Jordan, Auburn, Ala.  
18 (1905) George Wilson, Glenside, Pa.  
18-(d – 2005) Jim Parker, Columbia, Md.  
20 (1864) Pa Corbin, Hartford, Conn.  
20 (1920) Frank Merritt, New York, N.Y.  
20 (1920) Tommy Prothro, Dyersburg, Tenn.  
20-(d – 1994) George Munger, Villanova, Pa.  
21 (1912) Bill Wallace, El Campo, Texas  
21-(d – 1979) Eddie Price, New Orleans, La.  
21-(d – 1999) Kurt Burris, Billings, Mont.  
22 (1913) Jim Tatum, McColl, S.C.  
22 (1966) Tim Brown, Dallas, Texas  
22 (d--2010) Dennis Byrd, Charlotte, N.C.  
22-(d – 1975) Eddie Mahan, Natick, Mass.  
22-(d – 1977) Jack O'Hearn, Brookline, Mass.  
23 (1935) John Robinson, Chicago, Ill.  
23-(d – 1959) Jim Tatum, Chapel Hill, N.C.  
24 (1875) Bennie Owen, Chicago, Ill.  
24 (1876) Clarence "Bert" Herschberger, Peoria, Ill.  
24 (1894) Clarence Spears, DeWitt, Ark.  
24 (1962) Kevin Butler, Savannah, Ga.  
24-(d – 1978) Joel Hunt, Teague, Texas  
24-(d – 2002) Gaynell "Gus" Tinsley, Baton Rouge, La.  
25 (1900) Ed Tryon, Medford, Mass.  
25 (1936) Ron Burton, Springfield, Ohio  
25 (1954) Walter Payton, Columbia, Miss.  
26 (1869) Henry Williams, Hartford, Conn.  
26 (1896) Everett Strupper, Columbus, Ga.  
26 (1934) Tommy McDonald, Roy, N.M.  
26 (1939) Bob Lilly, Olney, Texas  
26-(d – 1966) Eddie Casey, Boston, Mass.  
26-(d – 1981) John Beckett, LaJolla, Calif.  
27 (1910) Fred Crawford, Waynesville, N.C.  
27 (1950) Reggie McKenzie, Detroit, Mich.  
27 (1959) Hugh Green, Natchez, Miss.  
27 (d - 1941) Howard Jones, Toluca Lake, Calif.  
27-(d – 1964) Willie Gallimore, Rensselaer, Ind.  
27-(d- 2010) Jack Tatum, Pittsburg, Calif.

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- 28 (1943) Larry Elkins, Brownwood, Texas
- 28-(d – 1930) John DeWitt, New York City
- 28-(d – 1979) Don Miller, Cleveland, Ohio
- 28-(d – 2010) Bob Fenimore. Stillwater, Okla.
- 29 (1879) Dan McGugin, Ringgold County, Iowa
- 29 (1902) Herbert Sturhahn, Far Rockaway, N.Y.
- 29-(d – 1986) Nello Falaschi, Oakland, Calif.
- 30 (1894) Carl Snavely, Omaha, Neb.
- 30 (1903) Vic Hanson, Sacramento, Calif.
- 30 (1924) George Savitsky, New York City
- 30 (1948) Jim Mandich, Cleveland, Ohio
- 30-(d – 1989) Wes Fesler, Laguna Hills, Calif.
- 30-(d -1993) Darrell Lester, Temple, Texas
- 31 (1918) Gene Goodreault, Haverhill, Mass.
- 31 (1919) Forrest Behm, Lincoln, Neb.
- 31 (1968) Andre Ware, Galveston, Texas
- 31-(d – 1986) Mal Aldrich, Southampton, N.Y.
- 31-(d – 2004) Ed Bock, St. Louis, Mo.

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**Sports Life 1916**

Foot Ball at Its High Point

*By Robert C. Folwell*  
*Coach University of Pennsylvania Foot Ball Team of 1916*

FOOT BALL NOTES

The Georgia Tech eleven trimmed a rival by the phenomenal score of 222 to 0, and there was a lot of talk about it in the University of Pennsylvania training house recently.

"We should play that Georgia Tech team; they would be quite an attraction at Franklin Field," said Senator Charles Wharton.

"No, Dr. Wharton." spoke up "By" Dickson, end coach. "We should play that team which got licked, and we might better that 222 score; at least you will recall that this is the day of safety first."

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American Golfer, 1924.

## Tricks That Won Games

*Hitherto Unpublished Episodes That Developed Keen Strategy*

By Ring Lardner

TO THE EDITOR:

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

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

The most notorious of these plays was the one in which the Indian that patched the kick-off tucked the ball under the back of his sweater and run for a touchdown while the opposing ladders looked in vain for the man with the ball. On another occasion the Indians all showed up on the field with life size footballs painted on the

front of their sweater and the other side had a tough P.M. trying to guess who they was entitled to tackle.

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

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The Harvard faculty has voted, 25 to 4, to forbid the students taking part in intercollegiate foot-ball matches.

1885 March Vol. V No. 6 p. 469-479.  
The *Outing Magazine*

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Used by permission of Joe Ehrmann

## **Former SU All-American Joe Ehrmann's helmet**

## **returned 40 years after it was lost in a brawl**

*By Donnie Webb/The Post-Standard*

### **Sports News: Syracuse & Central NY Sports News from The Post- Standard**

Two days prior to Thanksgiving, a UPS box arrived at the Maryland office of former Syracuse University defensive tackle Joe Ehrmann. The package, addressed to Ehrmann, arrived unsolicited, its contents unknown, its sender a mystery.

Former SU football player Joe Ehrmann recovered the helmet he lost in a brawl during a 1969 game at Wisconsin. The helmet has a decal commemorating the 100th anniversary of college football.

As Ehrmann opened the container, he was jolted by a blast of vintage orange. It was a football helmet.

A quick inspection revealed a logo on the side and the No. 76 on the back. It smashed him between the eyes like a fullback. Ehrmann was holding his own SU helmet, the one he lost 40 years ago during a brawl at the end of a game against Wisconsin.

This was the ultimate time capsule. Ehrmann was thrilled — and a bit horrified — to be holding his old helmet again.

"It was really frightening," he said.

The scary parts included the construction of the so-called protective device. In an era of heightened awareness about concussions and head injuries in football, Ehrmann looked inside his old helmet and wondered about the potential damage inflicted and its residual effect on so many of his fellow Orangemen.

There was also the shock of history, of being transported to an event that took place 40 years ago, to a moment that had faded.

Ehrmann lost his helmet during a brawl at the end of Syracuse's 43-7 victory over Wisconsin on Oct. 4, 1969. The game was played before a crowd of more than 45,000 at Camp Randall Stadium, the ancient home of the Badgers. John Godbolt scored twice and Al Newton rushed for 93 yards and a touchdown for the Orangemen of head coach Ben Schwartzwalder.

The final Syracuse touchdown came with 2 minutes, 21 seconds left in the game on a 63-yard run by Gregory Allen. The fight was sparked by Syracuse attempting a two-point conversion instead of the extra-point kick. Ehrmann said the reason for the attempt was a phone call to the Syracuse bench by Wisconsin athletics director Elroy "Crazy Legs" Hirsch.

Former Syracuse football player Joe Ehrmann wears the helmet that he lost in a brawl at Wisconsin in 1969.

According to Ehrmann, Hirsch was tired of losing footballs in the stands after the five extra-point kicks made by George Jakowenko. Ehrmann said Hirsch neglected to inform Wisconsin coaches of his request on the two-point conversion. When Frank Ruggiero passed to Robin Griffin for the two-point play, the match was lit.

Near the game's end, a freshman baseball player at Wisconsin named Fred Spytek wandered onto the track that circled the football field. He was with two of his roommates, both freshman football players. A fence separated the track from the team benches.

The Orangemen were successful on the two-point conversion, and the fight erupted. Ehrmann was thrown into the fence next to the students.

Spytek said his Wisconsin roommates, who had been "shooting the breeze," jumped into the melee. Football players and students were "wailing on Joe."

In the frenzy, Spytek yanked Ehrmann's helmet off and raised it like a trophy. Fans cheered. With helmet in hand, he ran out of the stadium and back to his dorm room.

As the rush of the event subsided, the moment evolved into some dread. Spytek decided it was probably best to take the helmet and store it out of sight, so he hid it at his family home.

"It was a huge brawl," Ehrmann said. "I was in the middle of it. You

certainly don't want to lose your helmet in a fight on the field. That's the last thing you want to lose. There were four or five people on me. I caught a couple of shots. I don't remember a whole lot more."

Spytek, who finished second in the Big Ten Conference in home runs behind Minnesota's Dave Winfield in 1973, said he knew he didn't want to keep the helmet on campus.

"It was removed fairly quickly. At that point, I was more embarrassed than proud of what I did. I was 18 or 19. I was an idiot. I held onto it... until things cooled down 40 years later," he said tongue-in-cheek. "The statute of limitations had probably expired."

Spytek, 59, said he forgot about the helmet, which had been stored in his workshop along with old trophies. When the family recently moved from their 30-year home in Sussex to Pewaukee in Wisconsin, Spytek came across the helmet and decided it was time to make peace with his past.

He knew the helmet belonged to Ehrmann, whom he had followed. Ehrmann, a first-round pick of the Baltimore Colts in 1970, went on to play 13 professional seasons. He is a motivational speaker, a corporate trainer, an ordained minister and a writer. He is the subject of a book, "Season of Life," which sold more than 1 million copies.

Spytek decided it was time to return the helmet along with a letter of apology. He boxed it up and sent it by UPS.

Ehrmann, 61, said he's pleased to have his Syracuse helmet back. He took it to the equipment manager of the NFL's Baltimore Ravens to reattach the face mask, which was included with the helmet in the box. Free safety Ed Reed of the Ravens inspected the Syracuse helmet and told Ehrmann it was "concussion central." Ehrmann said the helmet, with its petrified padding, is one step removed from a leather helmet.

The helmet with the 100-year anniversary of college football decal on the side commands a prized spot in the Ehrmann family home next to helmets from the Colts and Lions. Ehrmann said his sons — one of whom is a freshman linebacker at Wake Forest and another who plays lacrosse at Georgetown — think their father played football in the dark ages.

Ehrmann wrote a note of thanks to Spytek and sent him a copy of his book. He called its Thanksgiving return serendipitous because he'd just completed a three-hour conversation with Roy Simmons Jr., the former Syracuse lacrosse legend.

Ehrmann said Simmons was the most influential coach in his life. No sooner did he complete his chat with Simmons than he received a bolt from his Syracuse past, one that had a happy ending to a crazy day more than 40 years ago.

"I never had a Syracuse helmet," Ehrmann said. "It was really nice to have. It meant a great deal to me. It was a wonderful surprise. I look at it and think, my goodness, look at that thing."

\* \* \*

Montana Standard, Nov. 9, 1929

## **FROSTY PETERS MAY AID ILLINIOS AGAINST ARMY**

*Billings Boy, Star Drop  
Kicker, Almost Recovered and  
Can Be of Use to Offset Cagle.*

**By BERT DEMBY**  
United Press Staff Correspondent

CHAMPAIGN-URBANA, Ill., Nov. 8.—(UP)—They expect some 70,000 fans to see the Army football team why Illinois tomorrow and that explained why these Twin Cities with combined population of less than 30,000 literally were overrun with enthusiastic visiting gridiron fans tonight.

Enthused by the prospect of seeing Chris Cagle, that great Army back whom they've read so much about, those middle western (sic) fans expect to see a real football game and they entirely disregarded the fact that both principals in the fray have been defeated.

## **Expect No Lineup Changes**

Little Albie Booth and his Yale earn put a black mark on the Army record and a fellow named Russell Bergherm, who plays on the Northwestern team, was good enough to plunge through the Illinois line for a touchdown which sent Coach Bob Zuppke's men into defeat.

Unlike the eve of most football games, when coaches announce the discovery of a new super-star who "will play tomorrow," the prospects tonight were that both teams will go into the game relying on the same players who have carried their burdens all year.

## **Frosty Peters May Return**

The only important change in the lineup (and it is a possibility, not a certainty), was the contemplated return of Frosty Peters to the game. Frosty got hurt in the Iowa game and for two weeks has been on the bench. He now has recovered to the extent that he can get into the game if needed and since he is one of the best drop-kickers in the middle west, (sic) he probably will be needed.

But the feature of the game for the people out here will be Chris Cagle. They've heard so much comparison between the red-haired Army back and Red Grange that there is a distinct desire to "see what this fellow is like."

## Cagle on Grange's Grid

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It will be interesting to see what Cagle can do on the same gridiron where Grange became known as the "Gallop Ghost." Another player on the Army team, whose ability is well known out here, is Murrell, the former Minnesota star, who cracks into a line just like all Minnesotans.

It is likely that Coach Zuppke will start Mills, Walker, Timm, and Humbert in the backfield and the Army probably will depend upon Bowman, O'Keefe, Cagle and Murrell to do its ball carrying.

### How They'll Start

The game will be broadcast over a network of the National broadcasting company, (sic) kickoff is at, 2 p. m.

**Editor's Notes:** Illinois won the game, 17-7; and finished the season with a 6-1-1 mark, while the Cadets ended its season 6-4-1.

➤ **Final Rankings:** *Dickinson:* Illinois 5<sup>th</sup>; Army wasn't ranked.

*Dunkel:* Illinois 2<sup>nd</sup>; Army and Northwestern tied for 9<sup>th</sup>.

➤ Peters as a freshman in 1924, playing for Montana Freshmen, converted 17 drop kick field goals in a game against Billings, Montana.

\* \* \*

## Comparison of the 1<sup>st</sup> 5 years of Official Statistics

*Average based on 1 team*

### STAT

1st Downs

Rush/Pass Plays

Comparison	of Official	College	Football	Stats, 1937-41
1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
9.36	9.86	9.38	10.09	10.52
n/a	54.8	54.6	56.8	57.2

**Net Rush/Pass Yds**  
*The College Football*  
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**No. of Rushes**

**Rushing Yards**

**Avg/Rush PL**

**No. Fwd Pass Att**

**No. Fwd Pass Comp**

**Pct. Fwd Pass Comp**

**Pct. Fwd Pass Intercepted**

**Yds. (Game) Fwd Passing**

**Yds./ Attempt Pass**

**Yds./Completed Pass**

**No. Times Punted**

**Tot. Yds/Punt**

**Avg/Punt**

**Pct. Of Punts Blocked**

**No. Penalties**

**Tot. Yards of Penalties**

**No. Fumbles Lost**

**Tot. Points Scored**

**No. TD**

	198.4	211.1	202.3	218.6	221.8
	n/a	40.8	40.8	41.9	42.2
	133.8	140.1	135.9	140.5	141.2
	n/a	3.43	3.33	3.35	3.65
	13.0	14.0	13.8	14.8	15.0
	4.94	5.18	5.17	5.26	5.38
	0.363	0.371	0.374	0.386	0.392
	0.127	0.122	0.121	0.121	0.121
	64.5	70.1	66.4	78.0	80.6
	4.98	5.1	5.17	5.26	5.38
	13.0	13.7	12.9	13.6	13.7
	9.22	9.31	9.36	9.04	8.84
	334.9	345.9	343.1	330.9	319.2
	36.34	37.16	36.66	36.59	36.12
	n/a	0.016	0.019	0.021	0.023
	n/a	3.72	3.93	4.32	4.54
	n/a	29.9	31.7	34.9	37.3
	n/a	1.16	1.29	1.17	1.24
	10.1	11.79	11.36	13.32	13.74
	n/a	1.75	1.66	1.97	2.03

**No. Conversions**

**Pct. Conversions Made**

**No. FG Scored**

**No. Safeties Scored**

n/a	1.07	1.04	1.20	1.30
n/a	0.608	0.625	0.607	0.639
n/a	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.06
n/a	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.05

**Source:** *The Official 1942 Football Guide* (A.S. Barnes & Company)

\* \* \*

## Greatest Football Players of the first half of the 20th Century

*Selected by the Associated Press in 1950*

*The top football players selected by 1950 voters were:*

Jim Thorpe (Carlisle), Red Grange (Illinois), Bronko Nagurski (Minnesota), Ernie Nevers (Stanford), Sammy Baugh (TCU), Don Hutson (Alabama), George Gipp (Notre Dame), Charlie Trippi, (Georgia), Sid Luckman (Columbia), Steve Van Buren (LSU), Willie Heston (Michigan), and Chick Harley (Ohio State).

\* \* \*

### Notes on the 1935 Rose Bowl Game

The *Oakland Tribune* Dec. 21, 1935

#### Game Spurned By Notre Dame

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Dec. 2.—  
(UP)—A few hours before  
Southern Methodist University

accepted a bid to meet Stanford in the annual Rose Bowl football game, Notre Dame University officials last night issued a statement eliminating the Irish from consideration.

The statement read: "In view of the widespread discussion relative to post-season games, the faculty board in control of athletics of the University of Notre Dame it

feels if necessary to call attention to the fact that since 1925 all such invitations have been declined."

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The Oakland Tribune December  
28, 1934

**Grid Coaches Like Alabama**

(Editor's note: on who would win the 1935 Rose Bowl)

(Cont. From First Sport Page) \*

Hugo Bezdeck, Penn State:  
Alabama's the choice.

Harry Stuhldreher, Villanova:  
I like Alabama, a better rounded team.

**HAMILTON THINKS IT EVEN**

Hunk Anderson, North Carolina State: Alabama has a great club and should win.

Harvey Harman, Pennsylvania:  
It's a toss-up, unless Alabama proves to have a marked edge in condition.

Lieutenant Thomas Hamilton, Navy: No choice between two strong teams.

Eddie Casey, former Harvard Coach: Alabama for me, especially if Grayson is not in shape.

Q. What was the outstanding sports surprise of the year?

A. Columbia's Rose Bowl victory, a lot of us still don't believe it.

**Pro-Amateur Football**

Q. What is the outstanding match in any sport that could be staged next year?

A. The National college football champions against the pro champs. It would settle a lot of arguments.

Q. Can you suggest any change in rules of any sport which would improve the game?

A. Permit forward passing from any point behind line of scrimmage; eliminate that rule which calls down any player whose knee touches the ground.

*\*Unfortunately, the first page of the feature is unavailable.*

\* \* \*

This issue of **The College Football Historian** is going-out to 356 subscribers—and into 5 countries!

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The American Golfer, 1923

## **Harvest Crop of Gridiron Stars**

*Passing Out the Laurel Chaplet to  
Some of the Season's **Bright  
Luminaries***

*By W. D. Richardson*

WHENEVER football folk gather to reminisce the name of Sammy White of Princeton is almost certain to come up in the course of conversation. For White's feats, although performed more than a decade ago, are still as fresh in memory as if they had happened during the past season. They constitute a landmark in football lore.

White, it will be recalled, picked up a fumbled ball during the opening period of the Princeton-Yale game at New Haven in 1911 and ran sixty-five yards through the mud for the touchdown that gave the men of Nassau their first victory over the Bulldog since 1903.

The Tiger end was a favored son of Fortune.

Two weeks previous he had single-handedly beaten Harvard. The final score was Princeton 8, Harvard 6. The eight points belong solely to White for he had recovered a fumble and travelled ninety-five yards for a touchdown and later on forced Gardner, one of the Crimson backs, over the goal-line for a safety.

Football is essentially a team game yet it is an indisputable fact that the exploits of the few selected by Fortune give it the hold it has on the American public. Each season adds its quota to the long list of names already inscribed on the tablet of fame.

Sometimes these outstanding deeds are due to the quick-thinking of the performers; in a great many instances to the non-showing aid given by unsung mates. But in almost every case it is Fortune that does the selecting of players—it is the magic touch of her wand that makes heroes.

In the case of White it so happened that he had schooled himself for just such an opportunity as that which came to him in both the Harvard and Yale games. He had learned the physics of a loose ball, bouncing drunkenly on the turf. To scoop up a bouncing ball is one of the most difficult arts in the game; so difficult that most coaches emphasize "falling on the ball" rather than attempting to pick it up.

And the majority of players would have considered their day's work well done by merely recovering the

ball. Not so Sammy White! As he saw the pigskin skipping along crookedly his sole thought doubtless was: "Here's my chance to give Princeton a victory over Yale!" For seven long years the Tigers had

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awaited that opportunity. So he "scooped" the ball into his arms and raced away to Fame—undying Fame!

White had entered the game one member of the Princeton team—one out of eleven cogs in a machine. He emerged a Tiger hero, a national figure, because he happened to be singled out by Fortune and, being so smiled upon, possessed the wits to realize it and the physical attributes to make the most of it.

Not often does it happen that one player is given two such rare opportunities as those that came to White in 1911. Neither is it often that players would have possessed the keenness and ability combined in Sammy White's make-up.

The end of each season finds only a few sharing the glory but, almost without exception, it is only because of the inconspicuous and unshowing work of one or more of his mates that a player is deified. A halfback plunges through the line, dodges the secondary defense and runs for a touchdown.

His praises are sung and re-sung. To him goes the glory. Close inspection of what actually

happened, however, shows that several had a hand in the deed's making. A lineman, listening alertly for the signal, hurling his body at a foe, had blocked off the opposing forward and given the back his chance. Only a coach or an appreciative spectator discerns the lineman's part in making the play possible.

On another occasion a back streaks around the ends, gets clear and speeds across an opponent's goal-line. His praises go booming skyward.

Let's see what actually happened. One of his side's ends blocked off the opposing team's the running back and then sped up to get into the interference. All the other linemen had certain tasks to perform and carried them out to the letter.

A whole sequence of things to be done before the play "went" as it did. One man gets the credit; ten others deserve no little share.

To be a football hero, however, one must be seen. And it's generally the backs and the ends who win the plaudits of football throngs because it is only their work that is apparent—that shows!

That is why the appended list of men who have distinguished themselves during the past season shows the backs predominating over the men playing other positions.

Occasionally, however, a guard, tackle or centre gets into the spotlight—usually because of some outstanding defensive play.

In the Michigan-Iowa game this year it was Blott, the Maize and Blue centre, who shone. Kipke Coach

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Yost's great halfback stood on his own 45-yard line to try a drop-kick. Two Iowa forwards rushed through and one of them, leaping high into the air, brushed the ball with his finger-tips as it sailed off Kipke's toe.

It was deflected off to the left and, more important, it was a free ball since it had been touched by one of the opposing side. It rolled back of the Iowa goal-line and Fry, the Hawkeye quarterback, unaware of the danger, took his time in getting up to it. Suddenly along came Blott who had heard the cry "free ball." Hurtling his bulky frame through the air like a giant flying squirrel, he pounced on the ball for a Michigan touchdown.

Later on Kipke kicked a field goal for the additional three points that gave the Wolverines their victory and kept them in the Big Ten race.

Down in the Princeton horseshoe a few weeks ago, a tall, angular youth was selected by Fortune for hero-worship.

It was Karl Pfaffmann, a substitute halfback who, so the story goes, had to beg the Crimson coaches three

years ago to be allowed to remain on the varsity squad. Pfaffmann was in the game only a few seconds but while the watches ticked those seconds away he earned a high place in Harvard's Hall of Fame by booting a field goal for the three points that really won the game.

Comparable with White's feats are those performed by Harold Grange, star halfback on the University of Illinois eleven this year. Three times this favored son brought victory to his team by heroic deeds performed in games so closely-contested that a flip of the coin represented the difference between victory and defeat.

Against Iowa, it was his receiving of three long passes from Hall that gave the Illini six of their nine points, Britton's kick from placement adding the others. The final score was Illinois 9, Iowa 6. Two weeks later against Chicago he intercepted a maroon pass and ran sixty yards. He also added forty-two yards and thirty yards to his total and finally drove through centre for the only score of the game. A week later it was his long run that defeated Wisconsin.

The deeds of these three players furnish the dramatic elements of 1923's football season.

But there have been many other performances of note.

Pfann of Cornell, Koppisch of Columbia, Smythe of Army, Wilson of Penn State, Stevens and

Neidlinger of Yale, Tryon of Colgate and Miller and Layden of Notre Dame are players whose feats of prowess will go thundering down the ages.

Pfann will doubtless take rank as the outstanding back in the East during 1923. Throughout the *The College Football Historian- 22-*

season this human-bullet was a marked man but despite this he carried the burden of the "Big Red" team's offensive. He was a triple-threat man for in addition to being a brilliant open field runner and line-plugger, he was an adept at passing and receiving forward passes and a punter of more than average ability. His forte was slashing off tackle and no rival coach was successful in building up a defense to check his catapultic thrusts.

Space does not permit chronicling all the notable feats of the year, nor even a major portion of them, but following are a few general observations:

The deeds of these three players furnish the dramatic elements of 1923's football season.

Space does not permit chronicling all the notable feats of the year, nor even a major portion of them, but following are a few general observations:

*Best teams in the country*—Yale, Cornell, Syracuse, Notre Dame, Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota,

Georgia Tech, Vanderbilt, California, University of Texas.

*Best brickfield units*—Syracuse with McBride, Simmons, Zimmermann and Bowman; Yale with Richeson, Neale, Pond, Mallory, Stevens, Neidlinger; Notre Dame with Stuhldreher, Crowley, Miller and Layden.

*Best punters of the season*—Wood of Army, Van Gerbig of Princeton, Taft of Wisconsin, Kipke of Michigan.

*Year's greatest surprises*—Nebraska's defeat of Notre Dame and Colgate's victory over Syracuse.

Following is a list of the players throughout the country who have distinguished themselves by their deeds on the gridiron this fall:

*Backs*—Pfann, Cassidy and Ramsey of Cornell; Koppisch of Columbia; Wilson of Penn State; Mallory, Neale, Stevens, Richeson and Neidlinger of Yale; Smythe and Wood of Army; Barchet and Shapley of Navy; Tryon of Colgate; Dooley and Kelley of Dartmouth; Bowman, Zimmerman, McBride and Simmons of Syracuse; Gustafson of Pittsburgh; Cheek and Jenkins of Harvard; West of Washington and Jefferson; Hamer of Pennsylvania; Nardacci, Simons and Eckberg of West Virginia; Workman of Ohio State; Kipke, Uteritz and Miller of Michigan; Darling of Boston College; Terrill of Rutgers; Taft of Wisconsin; J. Thomas of Chicago; Grange, Britton and Hall of Illinois;

Martineau of Minnesota; Noble, R. Dewitz and H. Dewitz and Lewellyn of Nebraska; Stuhldreher, Miller, Layden and Crowley of Notre Dame; Dottera of Swarthmore; Marks of Indiana; DeStephano of Northwestern; Black of Kansas; Dunn of Marquette; Prout of Purdue; Parkins of Iowa; Eckhardt of Texas; Groves of Maryland;

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Covington of Centre; Reece of Vanderbilt; Wyckoff of Georgia Tech; Tesreau of Washington, Blewitt, King and Nichols of California; Nevers of Stanford.

*Ends*—McRae and Jappe of Syracuse; Frank and Artelt of Penn State; Luman of Yale; Fisher of Williams; Smith of Princeton; Buckley of Cornell; Hagenbuckle of Dartmouth; Berry of Lafayette; Wilson of Ohio State; Bomar and Wakefield of Vanderbilt; Martin and Curran of Michigan.

*Centers*—Garbisich of Army; Lovejoy of Yale; Crook of Washington and Jefferson; Eckstein of Brown; Blott of Michigan; Richards of Swarthmore.

*Guards*—Bedenk of Penn State; Farwick of Army; Hubbard of Harvard; Carney of Navy; Snively of Princeton; Aschenback of Dartmouth; Dunker of Harvard; Welsh of Colgate; Rohrke of Chicago; Muirhead of Michigan.

*Tackles*—Milstead of Yale; Sundstrom of Cornell; Below of

Wisconsin; Wiederquist of Washington and Jefferson; Prevost of Penn State; Diebel of Lafayette; Waldorf of Syracuse; Goodman of Army; Eastman of Harvard; Oberlander of Dartmouth; Petcoff of Ohio State; Oberst of Notre Dame; Leonard of Colgate.

\* \* \*

*Sporting Life, 1917*

*A story in the same issue states...*

## **FOOT BALL NOT HARMFUL**

In order to ascertain the after affects of college athletics upon students, Dr. James Naismith, head of the department of physical education at the University of Kansas, has announced statistics compiled after extended correspondence with former athletes.

In securing his figures Dr. Naismith sent his inquiries to foot ball players on teams prior to 1907, believing these men should by this time be able to detect any after affects of the game.

The questions were sent to foot ball men as that game, he considered, is the most violent of college sports.

To the question, "What injuries did you suffer while playing foot ball?"

Forty of the eighty-five replies stated they had received none. The other forty-five answered that sprained ankles, broken noses and sprained knees were their common afflictions.

All but six stated they had completely recovered from their injuries. None was reported seriously incapacitated from their

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position in the work. The value placed on the personal benefits received from the game varied greatly, although increased physical development headed the list. Among the other benefits derived were self-control, rapid judgment, wide acquaintanceship, determination and courage.

\* \* \*

<b>BULLDOG BITE—Streaking Sewanee</b>
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Georgia's defeat at Sewanee in 1910 was certainly no surprise. The Purple Tigers were amidst a remarkable 55-game unbeaten streak at home, compiling a 51-0-4 record from 1894-1913. On October 10, 1914, Georgia ended Sewanee's historical streak "on the [Cumberland]

Mountain." A touchdown by Tom Thrash and a conversion by John Henderson were the

difference in a shocking 7-6 Red and Black victory.

Courtesy of IFRA member Patrick Garbin from his book, *About Them Dawgs!*

\* \* \*

THE STAGE *Sporting Life*, 1887

## **DISPUTING COLLEGIANS**

*The Yale-Harvard Foot Ball Game to be Protested—Several Statements*

From Cambridge, Mass., comes the news that the Harvard University foot ball eleven will probably enter a formal protest against the referee in the Harvard-Yale game at the next meet of the Intercollegiate Foot Ball Association. Walter Camp, the father of foot ball at Yale, is reported to have said that time was called the before end of the first three-quarters, and that the ball was not properly in play when Corbin made his touch-down. Other Yale graduates, it is reported, have expressed themselves as very much dissatisfied at the way in which the game was won, and censure referee Hancock for not having withdrawn alleged bets on Yale before the game began.

There are fifty men at Harvard who are willing to make oath that only sixty-three minutes of actual time had elapsed when the referee declared the first three-quarters

over. Captain Sears and ex-captain Holden prefer not to say anything about the matter at present, and have written the following letter:

"CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 28. Numerous articles having appeared in the New York and Boston papers within the last few days questioning the Harvard-Yale foot ball game on Thanksgiving Day and also criticizing the decision and rulings

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of the referee, we, in behalf of the members of the Harvard University Foot Ball Association, wish to state officially that none of these reports came from the team, and if the game is to be protested at all it will be protested legally and at the proper time and place.

\* \* \*

*Sporting Life, 1885*

## **FOOT BAL**

### **THE COLLEGIATE ASSOCIATION**

#### **A Number of Changes in the Rules—A Provisional Schedule of Games.**

The Intercollegiate Foot Ball Association held a meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, N. Y., Oct. 10.

J. H. SEARS, Captain,

A. F. HOLDEN, Ex-Captain

### **WHAT REFEREE HANCOCK WILL DO**

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 30. Mr. James Hancock, of the Princeton foot ball team, who acted as referee in the game played on Thanksgiving Day by Yale and Harvard, makes the following statement:

"I wish to deny utterly and emphatically every and all charges brought against me of having money in the Yale-Harvard game of last Thursday. To this I will make affidavit before a notary public at any time."

Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Pennsylvania and Wesleyan colleges were represented.

The Harvard delegates had come down to inform the convention that the faculty there required the students to abstain from the game for one year at least. On the adoption of the amended rules they withdrew.

The first point settled was that of referees. As the rule requiring two judges has been done away with this year, Baker, the old Princeton player, will act as referee in the

game between Princeton and the University of Pennsylvania, and Walter C. Camp, Yale's famous football authority, has been invited to act in the rest of the games.

On account of the uncertainty of the date of the Yale-Princeton game, as the Princeton trustees will not meet until Nov. 10 to decide whether they will allow their students to participate in the

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annual contest on the Polo Grounds, the schedule is in an uncertain state. It was provisionally arranged as follows:

- ❖ Nov. 7, University of Pennsylvania vs. Wesleyan in New York
- ❖ Nov. 14, Yale vs. loser of the game of Nov. 7 in Philadelphia or New Haven
- ❖ Nov. 14, Princeton vs. winner of Nov. 7 in Philadelphia or Princeton
- ❖ Nov. 21, Yale vs. Princeton in New Haven, or Yale vs. winner of Nov. 7 in Philadelphia or New Haven
- ❖ Nov. 21, Princeton vs. loser of Nov. 7 in Philadelphia or Princeton

- ❖ Nov. 26, Yale vs. winner of Nov. 7 in New York, or Yale vs. Princeton