

INTERCOLLEGIATE FOOTBALL RESEARCHERS ASSOCIATION™

The College Football Historian™

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

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MERRY CHRISTMAS TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF TCFH FROM Tex & Melody

SOIURCE: Sporting Life, 1915 (published 1885-1917)

THE COLLEGE FOOT BALL SEASON

THE FOOT BALL SEASON of 1915 will go into history as a period marked by tremendous development of the game in all its possibilities, keen competition, remarkable upsets to form, unusual interest, maintenance of the high quality of play in all parts of the country, recognition of many new opportunities in the technical points of both offense and defense, no increase in the usual list of deaths and injuries, and the return to the sport of several important colleges, which had cast it aside ten years ago. All of these conditions combined to place the sport once more on a high plane and establish it beyond any position it ever had before the revolution and upheaval in the game a decade ago.

In all quarters there was an increased interest in the sport which was displayed in larger attendances, greater enthusiasm and an increase of newspaper publicity.

The competition between natural rivals was never greater. Championships were so strenuously fought for that in many cases it is impossible yet to determine to whom the honors should go. In the East, Cornell and Pittsburgh are about on an even plane, both passing through the season unbeaten. In the Western Conference, Illinois and Minnesota hold similar positions, with Nebraska topping the Missouri Valley Conference. University of Washington is the Pacific Coast champion, unbeaten for the eighth straight season; while in the South, Virginia and Vanderbilt, two powerful teams, dispute the title.

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The season was marked by many unusual upsets to form. In the East, Princeton started brilliantly and fell to Harvard and Yale. Harvard lost to Cornell, its first defeat in four years, while Yale, after a season marked by frequent defeats, turned on Princeton and defeated the Tigers. Michigan Aggies defeated Michigan University, in turn was beaten by Oregon Aggies, which latter lost to Oregon State.

University of Washington defeated University of California, 78 to 0, and then, playing the same team a week later, was only able to win, 33 to 7. Throughout the country many other unusual upsets could be chronicled.

The foot ball play, itself, showed a remarkable advance. A few years ago, when the ten-yard rule was introduced, it was freely predicted that ground could never be gained by rushing, and that the sport would develop entirely into a kicking game. This year the result has proved the contrary. Never in the history of football has there been such a succession of remarkably high scores. In all quarters teams have learned methods of offense many based on the old-style foot ball, without the aid of forward passing that has made ground gaining comparatively easy. In fact, there have been several elevens that have scored more points this season than any elevens would have ever thought of in the old days, when high scores were consistently made.

The hundred-mark in points has been frequently passed this season. Harvard seems to have developed an offense unlike anything yet attempted, and, based principally on the hidden ball and delayed passing, that has wonderful possibilities for the future. The season was also marked by some unusual records. The world's record for drop-kicking for field goals was broken when Mark Payne, of Dakota Wesleyan, sent the ball skimming over the bar on a drop-kick from the 63-yard mark one yard better than the kick of record made by Pat O'Dea a score of years ago.

Shiverick, the Cornell halfback, made a record long-distance punt in the game against Harvard, when one carried a distance of 86 yards in the air. The death list this season was 16 no greater than in some other seasons. If anything, the list of injured was smaller than usual, despite the hard nature of the playing. As usual, the majority of the injuries and all of the deaths were confined to school and club players and minor colleges, the well-trained athletes of the larger institutions not suffering.

So, on all counts, the players and proponents of football have good reason to be thoroughly satisfied with the 1915 season.

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Source: Curtsey *Sports Illustrated* Vault...December 24, 1956

Men Of The Quarter Century

The first Silver Anniversary All-America award winners are outstanding survivors of a challenging, testing era

By Jack Tibby

To honor the 25 football lettermen of 25 years ago "who have most distinguished themselves in their chosen fields of life"—that was the task of selection presented to the colleges and the judges; and the men named below (see box) are the winners of SPORTS ILLUSTRATED'S first Silver Anniversary All-America awards.

They are outstanding survivors, along with many another American whether athlete or not, of one of the most testing quarter centuries in U.S. history.

Their generation came out of college in mid-Depression, watched the rise of the Hitlers and Tojos, fought a great world war on the fronts of land, sea, air and home, emerged from the war in a world threatened again by imperial Communism, to help create an era of unheard-of plenty, responsibilities and new challenges.

Just a week before the 1931 football season began, Japanese troops seized half a dozen strategic points in Manchuria including the vital rail center of Mukden. A day later, the lordly Bank of England, pressed cruelly by the Depression drain on British balances, abandoned the gold standard. ("A pillar of civilization has fallen," mourned the worried French, facing a similar decision.) Britons divided their attention between the falling pound sterling and a bitter government interrogation in London of Mahatma Gandhi, soon to be arrested again for his uncompromising call for Indian independence, while his less-known follower, Jawaharlal Nehru, was sentenced to two years at hard labor. The United States Steel Corp., instantly followed by other steel companies and by the copper, aluminum, textile and rubber industries, slashed wages 10%; it was the first general wage cutback in a decade. In Berlin a black-haired fanatic named Adolf Hitler made an arrogant visit of self-introduction to the president of the German Republic, ancient Paul von Hindenburg, and then returned to Nazi headquarters to wait for the conspired collapse of the republic.

The football season got off with a happy and proper disregard of all such omens. Tennessee, Tulane, Michigan State, Cornell, Texas and Alabama were some of the giants who won their openers easily, though opening day brought one of the splendid upsets of the season when little

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St. Mary's beat mighty Southern California and All-America Gaius Shaver 13-7 before 75,000 in Los Angeles. It was to be Southern California's only defeat all year. At half time, Conrad Nagel, the actor, read a tribute to Knute Rockne, killed that summer in the explosion of a plane over Kansas, while the thousands stood in silence and taps was blown.

It was a season of memorable games. Harvard's quarterback Barry Wood had one of his best days when the Harvards played Army in Michie Stadium. Wood set up the first Harvard score with a long pass, scored the extra point himself, rushing, after a bad pass from center; later Wood passed for the tying touchdown and then drop kicked the winning extra point for a 14-13 upset.

Yale's Albie Booth, a frail bundle of fire all season, led the Elis through a 5-1-2 season, including a 3-0 victory over Barry Wood and Harvard, with Booth kicking the decisive field goal. The season's rugged play left Booth physically exhausted and bedded down in a Connecticut sanitarium while his classmates deserted New Haven for parties and dances at the holidays. He missed the Princeton game, which Yale won 51-14 with cries of "score one more for Albie." Booth, who recovered in time to hit a grand-slam home run and beat Harvard again in baseball, never lost his dedication to football. Today, a business executive in New Haven, Booth finds time for a sideline career as one of the leading referees in the East. But in 1931 his aches and bruises from a year-long course of football, basketball and baseball, all of which he played in the same all-out spirit, led to grave suggestions that a college boy's athletics should be limited to one team-sport a year. Fortunately, nothing ever came of the idea.

The world of college was a protected world, and the parties went on at the Christmas holidays with not too much worry about June and jobs. Some of the songs that year were Goodnight Sweetheart, Love is Sweeping the Country, Sweet and Lovely, Dancing in the Dark. On Broadway, Fred Astaire was playing in *The Bandwagon*, Katharine Cornell in *The Barretts of Wimpole Street*. Ethel Merman, Rudy Vallee and Ray Bolger were the hits of George White's *Scandals*. On the moving picture screen, which had lately found its voice, Al Jolson's *Singing Fool* grossed \$5 million. Walt Disney won an Oscar (the Academy statue got its nickname that year) for Mickey Mouse—although one of the cows in a Disney film had its udder removed by the finicky Hays Office.

Spring came, and graduation. Of the many commencement speeches that year none exceeded in practical advice the warning to the graduating class at Colgate: "Don't snatch your diploma. Be calm. Take your diploma in your right hand. Tip your cap with your left hand. Don't wave it, just tip it." The graduates could not have had better counsel; the world was not particularly waiting for their charging ranks, diplomas waved aloft. In the want-ad section of *The New York Times* of June 21, 1932 just 13 jobs were offered to men of all ages; somebody wanted a bookkeeper, somebody else a cabinetmaker, somebody else a drug clerk, etc. (on the corresponding day last June the Times ran 31 columns of "Help Wanted")

ads, and undergraduates drove off in their MGs to consider the professional, cultural and golf-course opportunities of the various high-priced jobs being offered to them).

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The 25 men who have won election to SPORTS ILLUSTRATED'S Silver Anniversary All-America made their debuts in these days. Businessmen, doctors, diplomats, clergymen, professional military men they are now. It may be that no one can ever establish, who did not live through it, what college football meant to them as they faced what is commonly and all too banally called the challenge of life. Nowadays the colleges are faced with many questions—not just how to grow and meet their faculty salaries and keep up with the frontiers of science and teaching—but with never-ending questions of values, including whom to admit, what to teach, what to stress.

Let one of the Silver All-Americans, Bill (Air Mail) Morton of Dartmouth, rise and be sworn. Says Bill Morton, an All-America then and an All-America now:

"The most important lessons to be learned on the football field cannot be learned in the classroom. I have no time for hard losers. You see them sometimes at your golf club. They fuss and fume and rip up divots and act like little boys. Whenever I see a man like that, I say to myself, 'He never played contact sports.' Mere knowledge isn't enough. Plenty of soreheads have knowledge without having balance and a sense of proportion. A football field is a pretty good place to achieve the understanding of intelligent competition so important later on."

BARRY WOOD

(unanimous)
Vice-president, Johns
Hopkins
Harvard

ROGER W. BLANCHARD

Dean, Episcopal Cathedral,
Jacksonville
Boston U.

**CHARLES C.
TILLINGHAST JR.**

Corporation lawyer, New
York
Brown

CLEM E. BININGER

Pastor, Second Presbyterian
Church, Kansas City
Centre

**A. U. (BUCK) PRIESTER
JR.**

Georgia textiles executive
Clemson

JAMES HALEY

Physician and surgeon,
Longmont, Colo.
Colorado

WILLIAM H. MORTON

Municipal securities dealer,
New York
Dartmouth

JAMES W. HECKMAN

Telephone company
executive, Boise, Idaho
Denver

JOSIAH C. HALL

Supt. of Public Instruction,
Dade County, Fla.
Florida

JAMES W. BAMPTON

Aerosol products
manufacturer, Philadelphia
Hobart

RAY ELIOT

Head football coach,
University of Illinois
Illinois

G. DOUGLAS REED

Spice company executive,
Baltimore
Lehigh

EDWARD W. SUAREZ

Vice-commander, Central Air
Defense Force
U.S. Military Academy

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BIGGIE MUNN

Director of Athletics,
Michigan State
Minnesota

LOUIS J. KIRN

Captain, USN
U.S. Naval Academy

ERNEST L. MASSAD

Housing development and oil
leases, Oklahoma
Oklahoma

RALPH DOUGHERTY

Physician and surgeon,
McKeesport, Pa.
Pittsburgh

WILLIS M. TATE

President, Southern
Methodist University
Southern Methodist

WILSON H. ELKINS

President, University of
Maryland
Texas

J. EARL RUDDER

Land Commissioner of Texas
Texas A&M

ELDON C. UPTON JR.

Insurance executive, New
Orleans
Tulane

EDWARD M. WINANT

Orthopedic surgeon, New
York
Vermont

JOHN E. DOYLE

Country doctor, Ridgway, Ill.
West Virginia

JOHN W. TUTHILL

Senior economic officer,
Paris Embassy
William & Mary

**DOUGLAS MacARTHUR
II**

Counselor, U.S. Department
of State
Yale

The First Championship, won by Yale, 1876

For the first time in history, there existed such a thing as a college football champion.

The winning of this honor belong to Yale with victories over Harvard, Princeton and Columbia. Yale on a 35-yard a FG by Thompson. Harvard scored 2 touchdowns, but neither goal was kicked, and they were valueless. In the Princeton game, Walter Camp made a long run and, as he was tackled he passed the ball to Thompson, who scored.

The dispute over the legality of the play was decided by the referee toss a coin.

Yale won. Thompson also kicked a field goal from the 35-yard line in this game. In the Yale-Columbia game the field was covered with ice, and the thermometer registered seven degrees above zero.

Yale WLT: 3-0-0 GOALS: Yale (5)...Opponents (0)

Nov. 18 Harvard, 1-0

Nov. 30 Princeton, 2-0

Dec. 9 Columbia, 2-0

Pages: 11-12: from book *American Football*© 1926 Alexander Wayand

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Source: *Salt Lake Tribune, 1931*

Art of Kicking Declines; Nears Point of Vanishing

Passing Shoves Toe Feats Into Discard; List of Boots Diminishes

NEW YORK (AP)—Every year the name of "football" as applied to the present intercollegiate game become more of a misnomer as the ancient and honorable art of drop and placement kicking fades from the gridiron picture.

The decline in importance of the field goal really traces from the introduction of that forward pass and it was given a further kick downward by the change in

the rules which moved the goal posts ten yards back of the goal line. This year it has reached a new low, statistics of major games played to date in 1931, compiled by Parke Davis, the football sage of Easton, Pa., revealed.

The finest drop kicker in college ranks according to the record is Ralph Hewitt, brilliant field general of the Columbia Lions. His 53-yard drop kick in the Cornell game last year, which gave the Lions a hard fought 10 to 7 victory, ranks twenty first in the long list of goals from the field compiled since the start of the game in the United States.

Hewitt's 33-yard goal from the field against Wesleyan on October 10 is second on this year's list only to the 34-yard boot made by Ollie Olson of Northwestern against Ohio State on Saturday.

An interesting point of the list compiled by Davis is that five of the thirteen kicks he has recorded won the games, three of them for the only score. Of such were the goals kicked by Blanton of Texas, against Oklahoma, by Otis Jefferies of Sewanee against the University of Virginia, by Benjamin Boswell of Texas Christian against Louisiana State, and by William Worthing of Creighton against Wyoming. Bill Skillman's placement goal.

Field goals and the line where they were kicked

34 yards, Ollie Olson, Northwestern against Ohio State

33 yards: Ralph Hewitt, Columbia against Wesleyan

30 yards: Stewart Wilson, Washington and Jefferson, against Carnegie Tech

25 yards: Bernard Smith, Rochester, against Wesleyan

20 yards: Otis Jefferies, Sewanee, against Virginia

20 yards: Rocky Parsaca, Detroit, against West Virginia

Placement Kicks

30 yards: Bert Hinkle, Bucknell, against Albright

30 yards: Joseph Lynch, Baltimore, Mt. St. Mary against Gettysburg

30 yards: Dick Dickinson against Pennsylvania State

30 yards: Greenstein, Southern Connecticut against Rensselaer

26 yards: Dickerson, Western State, against Colorado college (sic)

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25 yards: Stenzil, Colorado, against Missouri

20 yards: Bischoff, Utah, against
Brigham Young

17 yards: Ox Blanton, Texas against
Oklahoma

20 yards: Balicenti, Bates, against
Rhode Island

* * * *

20 yards: Benjamin Boswell, Texas
Christian, against Louisiana State

18 yards: William Worthing, Creighton,
against Wyoming

FOOTBALL©1896

BY WALTER CAMP AND LORIN F. DELAND

HOW TO WATCH A GAME

Rules, ruling, and scoring

With the gradual development of the Rugby game from a school pastime to the present stage of the sport, many rules have been adopted from year to year, calculated to remedy, as far as possible, all visible defects. In 1892 the code of Union laws became so confused and complicated, owing to these frequent amendments, that an entirely new set of rules was drawn up. According to this code the ball is required to be 11 to 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, 30 to 31 inches in length circumference, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 26 inches in width circumference, and 13 to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces in weight.

All games must be played with a referee and two touch judges, —the former to enforce the rules, the latter to render decisions regarding out of bounds. Matches are decided by a majority of points, the following being the mode of scoring: try, 2 points; penalty goal, given by referee owing to unfair play of opponents, 3 points; goal from a try (in which case the try does not count), 5 points; any other goal, 4 points. In regard to eligibility of players, the following rule has been enacted: " It is illegal for any member of any club in England in membership with this Union (a) to take part in any match or contest where gate money is taken, unless it is agreed that not less than fifteen players on each side take part in a match; (b) to play between May 1 and August 31, both dates inclusive, in any football contest, either for charity or otherwise, where gate money is taken."

Methods of scoring points

There are four ways in which points may be scored: to carry the ball across the opponents' goal line, and touch it down on the ground is known as a touch-down, and scores four points for the side accomplishing the feat. Any touch-down gives the right to have what is commonly known as

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a "try-at-goal," which is effected by bringing the ball back into the field, on a line with the point where it was touched down, and making an effort to kick it from any point on this line, over the bar between the goal posts. If this kick is successfully accomplished, the touch-down is said to have been converted into a goal, and two more points are added to the score.

A goal may also be obtained by a kick direct from the field, provided this kick is not a punt. The usual method of making this attempt is by what is known as a drop-kick, which consists of dropping the ball to the ground and kicking it the instant that it rebounds. If the ball from such a kick passes over the bar between the goal posts, it is called a goal from the field, or a goal from a field kick, and counts five points to the side making it.

The only other method of scoring is a negative method, by which the side having the ball loses two points, and makes what is technically known as a "safety." This is accomplished when a player, having received the ball from a player of his own side, touches it down *behind his own goal line*.

This counts two points against the side making it, and is only resorted to as a means of relieving the pressure of a fierce attack, and possibly preventing the opponent from making the larger score of four points by a touch-down. The result of a safety is that-the side which has made it is given possession of the ball, and allowed to kick it from any point up' to their own twenty-five-yard line. On this twenty-five yard line the opponents line up, and the kick must be made at some point which will lift the ball over the heads of the opponents. The ball is, accordingly, kicked from about the fifteen-yard line, and if this kick is successful, the immediate threatening of the goal by the opponents is brought to an end.

Tie games and time of game

A long struggle has been carried on all through the history of American football in regard to provisions against tie games. For a time, the several captains tried to make a satisfactory agreement before each match, the one of the stronger team being naturally the most urgent. The legislation on this point has been in two principal directions: (1) the time of game, and (2) the methods of scoring.

At the outset, matches lasted generally an hour and a half, this time being divided into three intervals. This arrangement gave one team the advantage of the wind or any peculiarity of the field during two thirds of the whole game, and hence was declared unfair. Next, the time was divided into two halves of forty-five minutes each, and two halves of fifteen minutes each were added in case of a tie. These extra

halves were finally found unnecessary, as the very exact method of scoring in vogue during the last few years has greatly lessened the probability of tie games. At a much more recent period the time of game was still further reduced to two thirty-five minute halves, which regulation remains to the present day.

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Scoring

The mode of scoring has been even more perplexing, and has undergone severe changes. Primarily, as in England, only goals were scored, but later, in case of a tie by goals, "tries" or touch-downs were made to count. Next, the wording of the rule was changed to read: "A match shall be decided by a majority of goals only," and only a year later the decision was made by touch-downs, a goal counting as four touch-downs.

Furthermore, in case of a tie, a goal kicked from a touch-down was given precedence over a field-kick goal. The scoring of safeties became necessary in order to partially check the block game, and caused a gain quite an advantage. It was finally decided that the charge did not put the ball in play.

Drop-kicks; A kick-out; A touch-down; Ty-at-goal; and Try by a punt-out

Drop-Kick. So the game proceeds in a succession does not put the ball on the ground until the kicker is all ready to kick it, and has secured his aim, because the defenders of the goal are obliged to keep behind their goal line until the ball touches the ground; then they can charge at once.

Kick-Out. If he miss (sic) the goal, the game proceeds as before, save that, if the ball goes over the goal line, the opponents may bring it out, and from some point inside the twenty-five-yard line kick out, that is, kick it as far away from their goal as possible, keeping it, however, within the bounds of the field. There is one exception to this, and that is, if the side threatening the goal try a drop-kick on a "first down" inside the twenty-five-yard line, the defenders can only kick out from behind the ten-yard line. This rule was made in order to put a premium upon drop-kicks, which are always popular and usually rare. But the temptations of the running game are still too strong, and drop-kicks are not more used than formerly.

A Touch-Down. If the players do not try the drop-kick, as above described, but persist in running with the ball, and at last are able to carry it across the goal line, they have scored a touch-down which counts them four points, and also gives them the privilege of an undisturbed try-at-goal, and this try, if successful, adds two more points to their score.

Try-at-Goal. Having secured the touch-down, the try-at-goal is made in one of two ways. The simpler is that in which a man of the side that has made the touch-down brings

the ball out in his arms, making a mark on the goal line as he crosses it, and, after bringing the ball out, in a straight line, to such distance as he thinks proper, holds it for another of his side to take a place-kick at goal. The holder does not put the ball on the ground until the kicker is all

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ready to kick it, and has secured his aim, because the defenders of the goal are obliged to keep behind their goal line until the ball touches the ground; then they can charge at once.

Try by a Punt-Out. The second and more complicated method of trying for goal from a touch-down is by means of what is called a punt-out. This in reality is only a way of getting the ball more nearly in front of the goal posts for a kick, and is, therefore, seldom used, except when a touchdown is made quite well over toward the side line. When this is the case, a player of the side which has made the touch-down brings the ball in a straight line up to the goal line, and there makes a mark with his heel, but he does not cross the line. Instead, he retires back from the line a step and a little distance away from the goal. His own men form not less than five yards out from the goal line, and it is to some one of them that he punts the ball for a fair catch.

The player who is to thus catch the ball stands as nearly over in front of the goal as he can go and yet render the kick and catch reasonably safe. The defenders of the goal may line up on either side of the punter's mark at a distance of not less than five feet from that mark, but behind their goal line, and they cannot interfere with the punter until he actually kicks the ball. The man who catches the ball makes a mark with his heel while in the act of catching it, and that mark serves in determining the position of both sides exactly as any fair-catch mark. The rest of the kick at goal is the same as in an ordinary try.

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*Bo Carter presents members of the **College Football Hall of Fame**...who were born or passed away in the month of December.*

1 (1892) Charlie Bachman,
Chicago
1 (1931) Steve Eisenhauer,
Sheffield, Pa.
1 (1938) Mike McGee,
Washington, D.C.
1 (1971) Rob Waldrop,
Atlanta, Ga.
1-(d – 1986) Bobby Layne,
Lubbock, Texas

2 (1901) George Owen,
Hamilton, Ontario, Canada
2 (1953) Randy Rhino,
Atlanta, Ga.
2 (1974) Pat Fitzgerald,
Orland Park, Ill.
2-(d – 1997) Endicott
Peabody, Hollis, N.H.
3 (1885) Francis Schmidt,
Downs, Kan.

3 (1887) Bob Fisher,
Boston, Mass.
3 (1894) Bert Baston, St.
Louis Park, Minn.
3 (1923) Tom Fears, Los
Angeles, Calif.
3 (1957) Keith Dorney,
Allentown, Pa.
3-(d – 1970) Clarence
Swanson, Lincoln, Neb.

3-(d - 1982) Dutch Meyer,
Fort Worth, Texas
3-(d - 1998) Ed Widseth,
St. Paul, Minn.
3-(d - 2014) Dr. Jim
Swink, Fort Worth, Texas
4 (1901) Adam Walsh,
Churchville, Iowa

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4 (1908) Tommy Yarr,
Dabob, Wash.
4 (1931) Roy Kidd,
Corbin, Ky.
4 (1942) Frank Emanuel,
Clio, S.C.
4-(d - 1975) Jack
Mollenkopf, West
Lafayette, Ind.

Hall of Famers born on
December 5 include:

(1892) Jim Phelan,
Sacramento, Calif.

(1927) Frosty Westering,
Council Bluffs, Iowa

(1936) Tom Brown, Albert
Lea, Minn.

(1936) John Wooten,
Carlsbad, N.M.

(1947) Jim Plunkett,
San Jose, Calif.

5 (1952) Jim Tressel,
Mentor, Ohio

(1955) Art Still, Camden,
N.J.

(1957) Art Monk, White
Plains, N.Y.

5 (1963) Larry Station,
Omaha, Neb.
6 (1893) Lou Little,
Leominster, Mass.
6 (1898) Benny Lee
Boynton, Waco, Texas
6 (1918) Nick Drahos,
Ford City, Pa.
6 (1921) Otto Graham,
Waukegan, Ill.
6-(d - 1979) Mal Stevens,
Bronx, N.Y.
6-(d - 2010) Don Meredith,
Santa Fe, N.M.
7 (1888) Hamilton Fish,
Garrison, N.Y.
7-(d - 1980) Paul
Schwegler, Newport
Beach, Calif.
7-(d - 1998) Vic Markov,
Seattle, Wash.
7-(d - 2001) Charles
McClendon, Baton Rouge,
La.
7-(d - 2006) Jackie Parker,
Edmonton, Canada
7-(d - 2014) Charlie
Flowers, Atlanta, Ga.
8 (1914) Bobby Grayson,
Portland, Ore.
8 (1941) Bob Brown,
Cleveland, Ohio
8 (1958) George Rogers,
Duluth, Ga.
9 (1892) Forrest Geyer,
Southaven, Kan.
9 (1898) Duke Slater,
Normal, Ill.
9 (1942) Dick Butkus,
Chicago, Ill.
9 (1947) Steve Owens,
Gore, Okla.

9 (1955) Jim Haslett,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
9-(d - 1956) Calvin Jones,
Hope, British Columbia,
Canada
9-(d - 2000) Tyrone
McGriff, Melbourne, Fla.
9-(d - 2007) Harold Davis,
Bloomfield Heights, Mich.
10 (1883) Jesse Harper,
Paw Paw, Ill.
10 (1916) Parker Hall,
Tunica, Miss.
10 (1933) Larry Morris,
Decatur, Ga.
10-(d - 1933) Bill Roper,
Philadelphia, Pa.
10-(d - 1944) Joe Routt, In
Combat in Belgium
10-(d - 1967) Bernie
Shively, Lexington, Ky.
10-(d - 1978) Ed Healey,
South Bend, Ind.
10-(d - 2007) - George
Morris, Highlands, N.C.
10-(d - 2009) Gene
Carpenter, Lancaster, Pa.
11 (1910) George Sauer,
Stratton, Neb.
11 (1924) Doc Blanchard,
McCull, S.C.
11 (d - 1960) Mike
Donahue, Baton Rouge,
La.
12 (1881) Zora Clevenger,
Muncie, Ind.
12 (1900) Lloyd Jordan,
Punxsutawney, Pa.

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12 (1904) John Smith,
Hartford, Conn.

12 (1914) Bob Herwig,
Pomona, Calif.
12 (1930) Steve Meilinger,
Bethlehem, Pa.
12 (1962) Brad Calip,
Hobart, Okla.
12 (1967) John Randle,
Hearne, Texas
12-(d – 1936) Bert
Herschberger, Chicago, Ill.
12-(d – 1965) Frank
Schwab, Spangler, Pa.
13 (1911) Buzz Borries,
Louisville, Ky.
13 (1955) Brad Crawford,
Logansport, Ind.
13-(d – 1963) John
McGovern, LeSeur, Minn
13-(d – 1971) Eddie Kaw,
Walnut Creek, Calif.
13-(d – 1979) Edgar
Garbisch, Cambridge, Md.
13-(d – 1983) Jim Daniell,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
13-(d - 1983) John Merritt,
Nashville, Tenn.
13-(d – 1994) Charlie
Richard, Baldwin City,
Kan.
14 (1922) Charlie Trippi,
Pittston, Pa.
14 (1939) Ernie Davis,
New Salem, Pa.
14-(d – 1914) Lee
McClung, London,
England
14-(d -1920) George Gipp,
South Bend, Ind.
14-(d – 1941) Art
Hillenbrand, Waubay, S.D.
14-(d – 1974) Bob Herwig,
Sacramento, Calif.
14-(d – 1983) Johnny
Bright, Edmonton, Alberta,
Canada

14-(d – 1985) Charlie
Bachman, Port Charlotte,
Fla.
14-(d – 2004) Alex
Sarkisian, East Chicago,
Ind.
15-(d – 1973) Emil “Red”
Sitko, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
15-(d – 1981) Aubrey
Devine, San Diego, Calif.
15-(d – 2012) Bob Odell,
Philadelphia, Pa.
16 (1913) Gust Zarnas,
Ikaris, Greece
16 (1914) Steve Reid,
Chicago, Ill.
16 (1916) Jess Dow, Tona,
Texas
16 (1962) Jerry Gray,
Lubbock, Texas
16 (1963) Tim Green,
Liverpool, N.Y.
17-(d – 1954) Fred Miller,
Milwaukee, Wis.
17-(d – 1959) Bob Butler,
Canton, Ohio
17-(d – 1969) Harvey
Harman, Highland Park,
N.J.
17-(d- 1973) Wally Butts,
Athens, Ga.
17-(d – 1996) George
Pfann, Ithaca, N.Y.
17-(d – 2003) Otto
Graham, Sarasota, Fla.
17-(d – 2008) Sam Baugh,
Rotan, Texas
17-(d – 2011) Harley
Sewell, Arlington, Texas
18 (1956) Jerry Robinson,
San Francisco, Calif.
19 (1909) Frank Hoffman,
Seattle, Wash.
19 (1926) Bobby Layne,
Santa Anna, Texas

19 (1961) Reggie White,
Chattanooga, Tenn.
19 (1964) Randall
McDaniel, Phoenix, Ariz.
19-(d – 1971) Bart
Macomber, Woodburn,
Ore.
19-(d – 2012) Larry
Morris, Atlanta, Ga.
20 (1867) Pudge
Heffelfinger, Minneapolis,
Minn.
20 (1953) Chet Moeller,
Fairmont, Ohio
20-(d – 1917) Art Wheeler,
Philadelphia, Pa.

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21 (1916) Vic Bottari,
Vallejo, Calif.
21 (1926) Joe Paterno,
Brooklyn, N.Y.
21 (1935) Henley Garney,
Elgin, N.D.
21 (1940) Tom Beck,
Chicago, Ill.
21 (1941) Hal Bedsole,
Chicago, Ill.
21 (1950) Mike Bellotti,
Sacramento, Calif.
21 (1960) George Floyd,
Tampa, Fla.
21-(d – 1918) Hobey
Baker, Tours, France
22 (1949) Ray Guy,
Swainsboro, Ga.
22-(d – 1957) Bob Zuppke,
Champaign, Ill.
22-(d – 2006) Sam
Chapman, Kentfield, Calif.
23 (1871) Frank Hinkey,
Tonawanda, N.Y.

23 (1892) Gus Welch,
Spooner, Wis.
23 (1924) Dan Devine,
Augusta, Wis.
23 (1935) Paul Hornung,
Louisville, Ky.
23 (1948) Jack Ham,
Johnstown, Pa.
23 (d -1931) Knowlton
Ames, Chicago, Ill.
23-(d – 1942) Chris Cagle,
New York City
23-(d – 1948) Gil Dobie,
Boston, Mass.
23-(d – 1954) Hunter
Scarlett, New York City
24 (1871) Charlie Gelber,
Hawley, Pa.
24 (1919) Bill Dudley,
Bluefield, Va.
24 (1924) Frank Broyles,
Decatur, Ga.
24-(d – 1897) Marshall
Newell, Springfield, Mass.
24-(d – 1941) Tommy
Yarr, Chicago, Ill.
24-(d – 1970) Zora
Clevenger, Bloomington,
Ind.
25 (1941) Dave Parks,
Muenster, Texas
25 (1943) Howard Twilley,
Houston, Texas
25 (1946) Larry Csonka,
Stow, Ohio
25-(d – 1965) Joe Kendall,
Owensboro, Ky.
25-(d – 1979) Harold
Ballin, Clearwater, Fla.
25-(d – 1988) Eddie
Cameron, Durham, N.C.
25-(d – 1996) Bill
Osmanski, Chicago, Ill.
25-(d – 1996) Clayton
Tonnemaker, St. Paul,
Minn.

26 (1905) Tom Hamilton,
Hoopeston, Ill.
26-(d – 1916) Stan
Pennock, Newark, N.J.
26 (1924) Glenn Davis,
Burbank, Calif.
26 (1927) Bill Yeoman,
Elnora, Ind.
26 (1960) Scott Reppert,
Appleton, Wis.
26-(d – 1971) Tad
Wieman, Portland, Ore.
26-(d – 1995) Al
DeRogatis, Spring Lake,
N.J.
26-(d – 2000) Gust Zarnas,
Bethlehem, Pa.
26-(d – 2004) Reggie
White, Cornelius, N.C.
27-(d – 1963) George
Wilson, San Francisco,
Calif.
27-(d – 1971) Joe Guyon,
Louisville, Ky.
27-(d – 2007) Bill Willis,
Columbus, Ohio
28 (1894) Ed Healey,
Indian Orchard, Mass.
28 (1915) Vic Markov,
Chicago, Ill.
28 (1920) Alvin Wistert,
Chicago, Ill.
28 (1935) Clendon
Thomas, Oklahoma City,
Okla.
28-(d – 1953) Doug
Bomeisler, Greenwich,
Conn.
28-(d – 1956) Ed Hart,
Toronto, Ontario, Canada
28-(d – 1971) Joe Aillet,
Ruston, La.
28-(d – 1984) Ricky Bell,
Los Angeles, Calif.
29 (1909) William
Grinnell, Boston, Mass.

29 (1911) Tay Brown,
Compton, Calif.
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29 (1915) Bill Osmanski,
Providence, R.I.
29 (1924) Warren Amling,
Pana, Ill.
29-(d – 1915) Tom
Shevlin, Minneapolis,
Minn.
30 (1896) Homer Norton,
Birmingham, Ala.
30 (1941) Mel Renfro,
Houston, Texas
30 (1946) Barry Alvarez,
Langeloth, Pa.
30 (1966) Dr. Joe Micchia,
Sharon, Pa.
30-(d – 1925) Frank
Hinkey, Southern Pines,
N.C.
30-(d – 1967) Lloyd
Yoder, San Francisco,
Calif.
30-(d – 1976) Harry
Baujan, Dayton, Ohio
30-(d – 2004) Bob
Ferguson, Columbus, Ohio
31 (1875) Charles
Rinehart, Uniontown, N.J.
31 (1918) Ray Graves,
Knoxville, Tenn.
31 (1928) Hugh
McElhenny, Los Angeles,
Calif.
31 (1932) Don James,
Massillon, Ohio
31-(d – 1963) John Minds,
Philadelphia, Pa.
31-(d – 1967) Bishop
Frank Juhan, Sewanee,
Tenn.

31-(d – 1992) Bill Spears, Harriman, Tenn.

* * * *

Black College Football Hall of Fame has announced that five former players and a contributor, will be enshrined as its Class of 2016.

This class, the seventh annual inductees, was chosen from by the BCFHOF Selection Committee.

The inductees include: Ken Burrough (Texas Southern), Jethro Pugh (Elizabeth City State), Otis Taylor (Prairie View A&M), Emmitt Thomas (Bishop College) and Aeneas Williams (Southern) are being inducted as former players; while Lloyd "Judge" Wells as a contributor.

* * * *

Source: Atlanta *Constitution* Nov. 2, 1915

**OLD FOOTBALL STARS
In House and Senate—President
Wilson Was Also Known as "Coach."**

"Football enthusiasts." says Parke Davis, may confidently rely upon the fact that no unfair football legislation will pass congress as present constituted in the United States senate sits Blair Lee, an old Princeton forward.

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In the house is P A. Porter, one of the early football fathers and players at Yale. With him is Clarence Miller, the founder of football at the University of Minnesota, and also James W. Good, who founded football at Coe college.

In the seat of the first assistant attorney general sits S. L. Thompson, once an end rush at Princeton and on the interstate commerce commission is James S. Harlan, a famous forward at Princeton thirty years ago.

"Speaking of Princeton and politics, how about the president? Woodrow Wilson, in 1878, was a member of the board of coaches at Princeton. In those days they called it a board of directors, as the word coach had not then been imported from England, where it originally designated a private tutor at the universities.

"Not only was Woodrow Wilson a member of that old board, but served as its secretary and participated in the field coaching which turned out a team that defeated both Harvard and Yale.

In 1889 President Wilson assisted as a Yale coach at Wesleyan and in 1890 very actively assisted in the field work, at Princeton. His Wesleyan team was the first Wesleyan eleven to score on Yale and until 1911 also the last."

* * * *

Source: 1931 Game Program: Central Michigan at Michigan

Funny Football Stories

By John W. Heisman

The Peacemaker

And that reminds me of the day, in 1929, when Chicago and Iowa were at each other's throats and both teams were being repeatedly penalized for rough play.

In the second half Coach Stagg sent in for Chicago a rather small sub center. Hurrying on, the sub forgot to remove heavy horn spectacles that he wore, and in these he was a picture of meekness personified.

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Apologizing to the referee he sent them off by the trainer, then gingerly took his place over the ball.

Two opposing guards glared down at him, and at each other. Then one turned to the little Maroon sub and derisively snarled: "What did you come in for to make peace?"

* * * *

Source: Sporting Life, 1915

SPORTING LIFE PUBLISHING CO.

Philadelphia, Pa.

The 1915 Foot Ball GuidePROBABLY no one portion of the "Spalding Official Foot Ball Guide," which has just been published, edited as usual by Walter Camp, illustrates the hold the great Autumn game has on the college world than the schedule of dates for the coming season. Nearly 2500 individual games are listed, practically every college event of note being shown, while the highschool schedules demonstrate the systematic manner in which those institutions handle their events, instead of the hit-or-miss method of a few years ago.

The list of contents is practically encyclopedic. Besides the revised official rules the subjects comprise Mr. Camp's All- America selection and a great number of other "all" selections by various authorities, ranging in choice from national to sectional and even local in character. The state of the game in various sections of the country is discussed by competent persons in their respective localities.

Individual college reports are presented, while the records of last year's games, dual series records, the official lists of officers, captains', managers' and coaches' names for the coming season, and Parke Davis' compilations of foot ball records, which have become such a prominent annual feature of the Guide, together with the splendid pictorial presentation of leading teams, make the book a remarkable compendium of foot ball information, which requires a vast amount of labor to collect and compile.

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Consecutive Divisional National Championship Games Won

By Tex Noel, Executive Director IFRA

Teams Bowl Subdivision--NCAA CSD, II and III and the NAIA—are in full playoff action as the last month of the year is just five days old.

Should North Dakota State win the CSD championship this season, it will become the first team to raise a Championship Trophy five consecutive campaigns.

Currently, the Bison are tied with Augustana IL (NCAA III); Carroll MT (NAIA) as the only schools to win 4 straight National Championship Games in a respective divisional game besides NDSU.

Augustana appeared in 5 consecutive Amos Alonzo Stagg Bowls, from in 1982-1987; winning the last 4.

The team lost-out its bid for a fifth consecutive crown in 1987; falling in the quarter-finals to Dayton, 38-36. The Flyers would eventually advance to the title-tilt, before bowing-out to Wagner NY, 19-3.

It would be a “new century” before college football would see a team to win four straight National Championship Games again.

Carroll won consecutive NAIA titles between 2002-2005. As with Augustana before, Carroll lost its bid for history-making fifth straight title; falling in the quarter-finals, 49-20 to St. Francis IN. The latter would fall in the NAIA National Championship Game, following the 2006 season.

Teams in NCAA II and the NAIA have not seen a team win back-to-back titles since 2005-06 and 2008-09, respectively.

Should reigning champions in CSD, North Dakota State and in NCAA III, Wisconsin-Whitewater hoist their respective division’s championship game trophy again in 2015, this will continue the accomplishments of 21 teams that have won at least 2 back-to-back titles.

Teams with multiple back-to-back crowns include a pair of former NAIA schools and a team that played in the former format, NCAA 1AA.

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Westminster PA was the former association’s Division II Champion in 1976-77 and again in 1988-89; while Carson-Newman TN, won a pair of two consecutive titles, with the first set coming following the 1983-84 seasons and then to close-out the decade of the 1980s, 1988-89.

Georgia Southern, when the division was known as NCAA 1-AA, won consecutive championships in 1985-86; 1988-89 and 1999-2000.

Six teams have recorded three-straight titles; including North Alabama from 1993-95 in NCAA II—as this is the closest a team from this division to having a member winning four consecutive championships.

Four other small colleges were named No. 1 in at least three straight seasons; as named by the Pittsburgh *Courier* Newspaper, a leading publication on HBCU schools and also a single team representing College Division (1958-72).

These champions include: Central State (OH), 1986-90, HBCU (5); Tuskegee, 1924-27, HBCU (3); Southern, 1948-50, HBCU (3) and San Diego State, 1966-68, College Division (3).

Teams with at least Three Straight Divisional National Championships

| | | | | | |
|----------|----------|------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| 4 | NCAA III | 1983 | Augustana (IL) | Union (NY) | 21-17 |
| | | 1984 | Augustana (IL) | Central (IA) | 21-12 |
| | | 1985 | Augustana (IL) | Ithaca | 20-7 |
| | | 1986 | Augustana (IL) | Salisbury State | 31-3 |
| | NAIA | 2002 | Carroll | Georgetown (KY) | 28-7 |
| | | 2003 | Carroll | Northwestern Oklahoma State | 41-28 |
| | | 2004 | Carroll | Saint Francis (IN) | 15-13 |
| | | 2005 | Carroll | Saint Francis (IN) | 27-10 |
| | NCAA CSD | 2011 | North Dakota State | Sam Houston State | 17-6 |
| | | 2012 | North Dakota State | Sam Houston State | 39-13 |

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| | | | | | |
|----------|-----------|------|----------------------|----------------------|-------|
| | | 2013 | North Dakota State | Towson | 35–7 |
| | | 2014 | North Dakota State | Illinois State | 29–27 |
| 3 | NAIA-I | 1974 | Texas A&I | Henderson State | 34–23 |
| | | 1975 | Texas A&I | Salem | 37–0 |
| | | 1976 | Texas A&I | Central Arkansas | 26–0 |
| | NCAA II | 1993 | North Alabama | Indiana (PA) | 41–34 |
| | | 1994 | North Alabama | Texas A&M–Kingsville | 16–10 |
| | | 1995 | North Alabama | Pittsburg State | 27–7 |
| | NCAA III | 1996 | Mount Union | Rowan | 56–24 |
| | | 1997 | Mount Union | Lycoming | 61–12 |
| | | 1998 | Mount Union | Rowan | 44–24 |
| | NCAA III | 2000 | Mount Union | St. John's (MN) | 10–7 |
| | | 2001 | Mount Union | Bridgewater | 30–27 |
| | | 2002 | Mount Union | Trinity (TX) | 48–7 |
| | NCAA 1-AA | 2005 | Appalachian State | Northern Iowa | 21–16 |
| | | 2006 | Appalachian State | Massachusetts | 28–17 |
| | | 2007 | Appalachian State | Delaware | 49–21 |
| | NCAA III | 2009 | Wisconsin–Whitewater | Mount Union | 38–28 |

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| | | | |
|------|----------------------|-------------|-------|
| 2010 | Wisconsin-Whitewater | Mount Union | 31-21 |
| 2011 | Wisconsin-Whitewater | Mount Union | 13-10 |

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

- **Football Geography.com...** Andrew McKillop, Andrew_mckillop@footballgeography.com
- **<http://www.gridirongreats.net/> Gridiron Greats/football memorabilia....** Bob Swick, bobswick@snet.net
- **TheUnder Dawg.com—CSD football...** Reggie Thomas, reggie@theunderdawg.com
- **D1SportsNet.com...** William Lansdale, info@d1sportsnet.com
- **Leatherheads of the Gridiron <http://www.leatherheadsofthegridiron.com/>...** Joe Williams, leatherheadsofthegridiron@gmail.com
- **One Point Safety: <http://onepointsafety.com/> ...** Travis Normand, travisnormand@gmail.com
- **Blog on College Football <http://www.tuxedo-press.com/>...** Tom Benjey, Tom@tuxedo-press.com
- **www.theworldoffootball.com...** Randy Snow, randysnow22@yahoo.com
- **CollegeFootballPreseason.com...** Justin Burnette
- **Pro Football Researchers Association...** Ken Crippen, Ken_Crippen@profootballresearchers.org
- **Black College Sports www.ehbcsports.com...** Edd Hayes, edd.j.hayes@gmail.com