

INTERCOLLEGIATE FOOTBALL RESEARCHERS ASSOCIATION™

THE COLLEGE FOOTBALL HISTORIAN™

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

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Happy New Year to all the subscribers of *The College Football Historian*.

All-Time All-American Team Selections—Players from Pre-1937*

Christy Walsh selected All-American Teams, with the assistance of what he called the *All-America Board*. Members this board was made-up of noted coaches: Elmer Layden, Howard Jones, Frank Thomas and Glenn “Pop” Warner.

“The policy of the *All-America Board* differs with other selectors on many points, of which the matter of multiple lineups is conspicuous; whereas most selectors name first, second, third teams, the Board confines its major recognition to the eleven players only, on the theory that there should be but one All-America team, and players who are names second or third choice may as well not be named at all.” *

The initial team was selected in 1924; then in 1949 this board created an *All-Time All-America Team* that covered players over the past 25 years.

Six outstanding players of the Pre-1937 made this mythical team.

They include:

- Ends—Don Hutson, Alabama and Bennie Oosterbaan, Michigan
- Tackle—Ed Widseth, Minnesota
- Backs—Jay Berwanger, Chicago; Harold “Red” Grange, Illinois and Ernie Nevers, Stanford

Another feature in Walsh’s book was John Heisman’s **Stone Age versus Steel Age in Football**; where the latter named a pair of all-time teams—one from early days, with the other more “modern”.

TWO ALL-EPOCH FOOTBALL ELEVENS

| Stone Age | Team | | Steele Age | |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | <i>College</i> | <i>Position</i> | | <i>College</i> |
| Schultz | Michigan | Center | Walsh | Notre Dame |
| Heffelfinger | Yale | Guard | Glass | Yale |
| Hare | Penn | Guard | Cannon | Notre Dame |
| Cowan | Princeton | Tackle | Henry | Wash & Jeff |
| Fish | Harvard | Tackle | Nagurski | Minnesota |
| Hinkey | Yale | End | Muller | California |
| Davis | Princeton | End | Hardwick | Harvard |
| Eckersall | Chicago | Quarter | Carideo | Notre Dame |
| Heston | Michigan | Half | Grange | Illinois |
| Thorpe | Carlisle | Half | Mahan | Harvard |
| Coy | Yale | Full | Nevers | Stanford |

**Page 11 Intercollegiate Football A Complete Pictorial and Statistical Review From 1869-1934.*

* * * *

Source: Moberly Monitor-Index 1932

Sports Slants

Alan Gould

AP Sports Editor

Although his team was beaten, Captain Bob Gibb of Nebraska Wesleyan made football history by running a kick-off back 107 yards through the Oklahoma City University eleven. There have been only two longer runs in the last 11 years.

The 105-yard gallop for a touchdown by Herbert McAndy, University of Florida fullback, in the game with Sewanee stirs the reminiscent mind of Parke H. Davis, national gridiron statistician.

When bigger and better football statistics are turned out they will be produced by Davis, who notes that the southern boy's run is one of the longest made from scrimmage in many years. McAndy dropped five yards behind his own goal line to punt but was obliged to change his mind. He dashed for the open and completed his sensational dash through the whole Sewanee team.

"We will have to go backward many years, in fact no less than 23 years," writes Davis, "to find a longer scoring run from scrimmage.

George S. McCea of Lafayette in a game with Swarthmore, October 10, 1909, preparing to punt from behind his goal line, similarly was forced to run and raced the full length of the field, then measuring 110 yards, for a touchdown.

That Was A Run.

"The record run from scrimmage, 115 yards, was made by Wyllys Terry of Yale against Wesleyan in 1884. The field in that day also measured 110 yards.

"Benny Boynton of Williams in 1920 caught a Hamilton punt ten yards behind his own goal line and ran 110 yards to score. G. C. Gray of Oberlin in 1908 received a Cornell punt nine yards back of his own goal line and also got away for a touchdown. The late Walter Eckersall of Chicago in 1904 raced 106 yards to score after catching a Wisconsin punt.

Here Are The Best.

For the purpose of the present record, Davis offers the following interesting list of record scoring runs, for each of the past eleven seasons; giving the year, number of yards, player and play.

1920—110, Benjamin Boynton, Williams vs. Hamilton; caught punt.
1921—98, Charles West, W. and J. vs. Syracuse; kick-off
1922 —100, Harvey F. Sweeney, Susquehanna vs. Colgate; kickoff
1923—97, John Hagerty, Georgetown vs. Georgia Tech; intercepted pass
1924—104, William Senn, Knox vs. Coe; intercepted pass
1925—102, A. L. Cronin, Loyola vs. St. Ambrose; intercepted pass
1926—99, Gerald R. Thompson Georgetown vs. Lebanon Valley, kick-off
1927—105, Gilbert Welch, Pittsburgh vs. West Virginia; kick-off
1928—105, Harold Stubbs, Denison vs. Ohio; kick-off
1929—105, Loyis Weller, Haskell vs. Creighton; kick-off
1930—105, George Wilson, Idaho vs. Whitman; scrimmage
1931—109, Edmund Jack Burke, Mississippi vs Alabama; kick-off

1932—107, Bob Gibb of Nebraska Wesleyan vs Oklahoma City University; kick-off

* * * *

Special Thanks go to the NFF for providing a number of the obituaries in its Chalk Talk release.

IFRA Remembers

➤ **Obituaries**

-Forrest Perkins coached Wisconsin-Whitewater for 29 seasons, 1956-1984. He compiled a 189-89-7 (149-58-5/Wisconsin State University Conference titles, 11 titles.) His teams had winning records in 27 seasons. He was 94.

Warhawk Stadium was renamed in his honor in 1996. It holds 13,500, the most of any NCAA Division III stadium.

-Fred "Fuzzy" Thurston, he played for Valparaiso University (Ind.) He was 80. Andy Natowich, Holy Cross; he was 95. Orlando Thomas, University of Southwestern Louisiana; he was 42. Linfield College football player Parker Moore, 20. Kosta Karageorge, a defensive tackle on the Ohio State University; he was 22.

-Jim Swink, TCU running back and College Football Hall of Famer. He was 78. While serving in the U.S. Army 1966-68; he was a doctor and would be awarded a Purple Heart, Air Medal and Bronze Star.

-Robert F. O'Brien, Jr., who played for Dartmouth College. He was 71. Don Paul, UCLA; he was 89.

Courtesy of NFF: Former Yale football player **John Downey**, who went on to become a CIA agent and was held captive in China for 20 years. He was 84... Former North Texas head football coach **Corky Nelson**. He was 75... Former Drake football player **Ron Shellady**. He was 73... Former UCLA football player **Don Paul**. He was 89... Former Rice football player and high school and college coach **Jim "Pappy" Stroud**. He was 76... Linfield (Ore.) linebacker **Parker Moore** Nov. 15. He was 20... Longtime NCAA writer Jack Copeland. He was 58... Former Millsaps (Miss.) football player **Juan Joseph** Nov. 16. He was 27... Former UTEP athletics director and head football coach **Ben Collins** and his wife **Mary Gene** Nov. 20. They were 93 and 86, respectively...Former Texas A&M linebacker **Larry Kelm** .He was 49.

Walter A. "Wally" Moore, an assistant coach for nine seasons on Ara Parseghian's University of Notre Dame football coach from 1966-74. He was 90.

During the five years Moore worked with the offensive line the Irish finished a combined 55-10-1.

-Dick Winder, former tight end for both Mesa (Colo.) Community College and Utah State University. He was 73.

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He also was an assistant coach at the following schools: quarterbacks coach at the University of New Mexico in 1979 and later worked at Texas Tech from 1984-95 and again in 1998-99. He also had a two-year stint as offensive coordinator at Oklahoma, a two-year stint as quarterbacks coach at Tarleton State and finished his career by serving as TCU's quarterbacks coach from 2002-06.

-Frank Gitschier Sr., he was 89. He played and later would coach at his Alma mater, the University of Louisville

-East Stroudsburg University is mourning the passing this week of Athletic Hall of Fame honorees Willard Stem, of Easton.

Stem (Class of 1976), a resident of Lincoln University, Pennsylvania, was inducted to East Stroudsburg's Athletic Hall of Fame in 2007. He was co-captain of ESU's undefeated 1975 football team that was inducted collectively to the school's hall of fame in October 2014.

An All-America selection as a defensive back, he was named the school's Male Athlete of the Year in the spring of 1976. He helped ESU lead small college football in pass defense in 1973.

Stem was a four-year letter-winner from 1972-75

- Earl W. Hawkins, Emory & Henry; he was 72. The highlight of this career came in 1962 as he scored 5 touchdowns in a defeat over Washington and Lee. He would later be inducted school's Hall of Fame in 1972...and in 2013, his jersey (#45) was retired.

-John Kadlec, University of Missouri sports icon whose Tigers career spanned more than a half-century as player, coach, administrator and broadcaster. Known as "Mr. Mizzou," Kadlec played for coach Don Faurot in the 1940s and served as assistant under Dan Devine and Al Onofrio. He was a radio game analyst for 16 seasons.

- Clay Stapleton, 93, former Iowa State football coach and Florida State and Vanderbilt athletic director. Stapleton was the coach for the Cyclones from 1958 until 1967, compiling a record of 42-53-4. He retired from coaching in 1967 to become Iowa State's athletic director. Stapleton was Florida State's athletic director from 1971-72 and led Vanderbilt's athletic department from 1973-78.

- 22-year-old Terrence Neal Tusan; he played at Howard (DC). Edward J. "Ed" Vereb, an All-American halfback at the University of Maryland. He was 80. Trey Rich, Belhaven University; he was 26.

Hall of Fame

** University of Arizona **

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-Trung Canidate, (1995-2000) His career rushing stats show: 3,824 yards and 25 TDs on 604 carries.

-Dick Tomey, Head Coach (1987-2000)...led the Wildcats to a 95-64-4 record; seven bowl in 14 seasons.

Wabash College

-**Steve Mihalko** (receptions 72-1,107 yards and seven touchdowns); **Adrian Pynenberg** (three-time All-American—school record for total tackles with 451 in 45 games); **Eric Schoettle**, he owns the single-season records with six forced fumbles and four blocked kicks.

-**Eric Snively** and **Chris Wiesehan** (each caught passes in all 36 games in which they played; the only NCAA Division III players make that claim at the time.

Snively (139 catches for 2,227 yards and 15 TDs). Wiesehan (still holds the NCAA Division III record for career all-purpose yards with an average of 16.0 yards per play, based on 2,858 receiving yards, 680 kickoff return yards, and 491 punt return yards in 36 games.)

➤ Honored

*Texas A&M has honored its *1939 National Championship team*. During the game, the Aggies wore throwback uniforms with helmets looking like the old leather style and wearing maroon jerseys and off white pants.

**Randy White* (Maryland) has been named the 2014 recipient of the *Bronko Nagurski Legends Award* by The Charlotte Touchdown Club.

*Jim Kelly recently had his jersey retired by his alma mater, Miami of Florida.

* * * *

Source: *Outing*, February, 1891

College Football

By Walter Camp

The auspices under which the season opened, while thus strongly favorable, were unusual in many respects And chiefly on account of the split in the principal association.

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The Intercollegiate Association, which makes the rules for the American game, for a number of years consisted of Columbia, Harvard, Princeton and Yale. Later, upon the withdrawal of Columbia, Wesleyan and University of Pennsylvania were admitted.

These five have constituted the association ever since, with the exception of one year, when the Harvard faculty forbade football with outside colleges, until the end of the 1889 season.

At that time Harvard formally withdrew from the association, and hence the season of 1890 was entered into with Princeton, Yale, Wesleyan and the University of Pennsylvania the contestants for the championship.

From this fact, however, it must not be supposed that Harvard was in any sense out of football.

Her withdrawal, although precipitated by dissension regarding eligible players, was nevertheless backed by the maturer (sic) judgment of graduates and men interested in athletics, and there was a strong feeling among a similar class at Yale toward throwing off the shackles of an association and entering into an arrangement with Harvard for an annual contest.

The opposition to what was called this "dual league" project in the end prevailed, and Yale remained in the association.

Harvard's objections having been to the Princeton players, the dissension was sufficient to prevent any meeting between them last season, but the annual contest with Yale was arranged as usual. The season opened, therefore, with Harvard as an outside free lance represented by a strong veteran team scheduled to play Yale at Springfield late in November.

Yale and Princeton, being the leaders in the association, were to contest for the championship on Thanksgiving Day. Both colleges had championship games arranged with the University of Pennsylvania and Wesleyan, while Harvard arranged for practice matches with Wesleyan, but was unable to get on a match with Pennsylvania.

Following first the career of Harvard, we find the strongest example of what hard work and earnest enthusiasm will do toward producing a winning football team.

Turning now to the association championship, both Yale and Princeton had commenced the season with an unusually small number of veteran players, and both felt that there was a tremendous amount of hard work to be done.

What little advantage the prestige going with the name of champion might give was with Princeton from her victory of 1889, but the men who won that victory were scattered far and wide, and there were few

familiar faces into which Captain Poe could look when he lined up his team in September for the campaign of 1890.

The only other point to be noted in the progress of the Yale team before their final match was the championship game with the University of Pennsylvania.

This team had the week before played a remarkably close game with Princeton, and not only the football public but also the Yale team could but regard the Philadelphia men with a deal of respect and some little trepidation as to the result.

But it was only a repetition of, the Crescent game. The Pennsylvanians could only struggle bravely against an overwhelming attack from beginning to end, there was no respite, no time in which they could for a moment think of any scoring on their own account, and the struggle became only a desperate attempt to oppose some sort of resistance occasionally to the unending battering of the Yale runners.

The score reached sixty points and the Pennsylvanians as well as the general public began to see little hope for Princeton on Thanksgiving Day.

But before the week was over this feeling that Yale would surely be the victors had worn away, and although it was admitted that the chances were largely in Yale's favor there were plenty of people who had great confidence in Princeton's ability to meet the issue. Nor was this at all strange, inasmuch as Princeton has never failed to bring into the field a well-equipped team when the Yale contest came.

The interest in the match became contagious; everyone was talking of the great game. The papers teemed with descriptions and wood cuts of the players.

How to get to Eastern Park on Thanksgiving Day seemed to be the question of the hour, and when the day came, bright, cold and clear, everything pointed to an attendance surpassing that at any athletic contest ever decided in this country. And such it proved to be.

The crowd began to flock to Brooklyn early in the morning and by noon the grounds were black with people. An accident to one of the free stands, while it resulted in physical injury to a score of people, happened so early that it produced no panic and was hardly known to a large proportion of the audience.

When at 2 o'clock the two teams came out upon the field over twenty-five thousand people were in the in closure, and the sight as one looked up into the tiers of seats was truly magnificent. One heard the characteristic cheer of college after college, for all were represented. Graduates had been drawn back from farther West than the Mississippi for this great gala day of college sport. Not only Yale and Princeton, but Harvard, Columbia, Pennsylvania, Wesleyan, Dartmouth, Cornell, Amherst, Williams and a

dozen others were there in numbers to witness the final test of football strength and skill which should make either Yale or Princeton the champions of 1890.

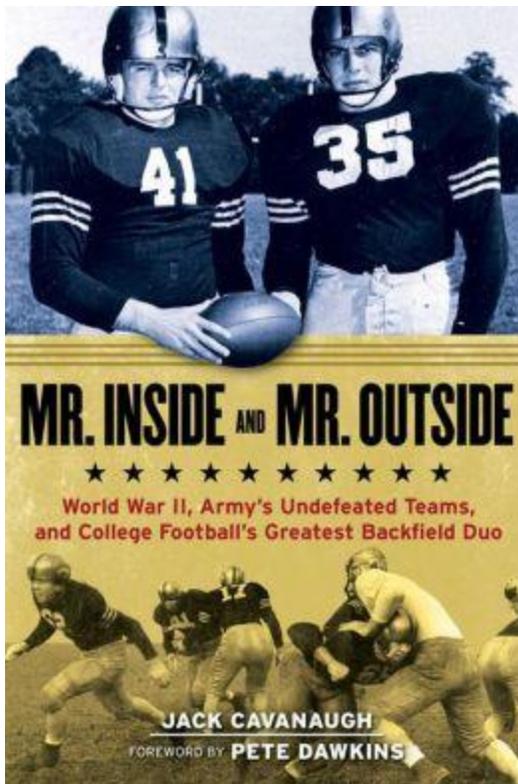
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Mr. Inside and Mr. Outside - A Book Report

by Randy Snow

Original to www.theworldoffootball.com, Friday, January 2, 2015

In the new book, *Mr. Inside and Mr. Outside*, author Jack Cavanaugh tells the story of not one, but two Heisman Trophy winners who played at West Point in the 1940s. Glenn Davis was known as Mr. Outside and his teammate, Felix "Doc" Blanchard, was known as Mr. Inside. They played on a West Point team that never lost a game in three seasons (1944-1946) and won back-to-back college football national championships.



Glenn Davis grew up in La Verne, California near Pomona and played football at Bonita Union High School, a small school with only 350 students. He was a star halfback when the team used the single wing formation and also played quarterback when they used the T-Formation offense.

Word of his exploits on the football field made it all the way to Army head coach Earl "Red" Blaik at West Point. Blaik learned of Davis from a friend, Warren Bentley, a drama professor at Dartmouth, where Blaik had coached from 1934-1940. Bentley had attended college in Pomona and heard about Davis from relatives who lived there.

Blaik had never recruited a player from the West Coast before, but he wrote a letter to Davis' parents and later called them and invited Glenn to come visit West Point and take the entrance exam. Glenn agreed, but only after Blaik allowed his twin brother, Ralph, to also come along and take the entrance

exam.

The boys left for West Point in May of 1943 even before their high school graduation. It took the brothers four days to get to the Academy by train from California. They were met at the train station by Blaik. They even stayed in Blaik's home for a while along with his wife and

their two sons. Glenn and Ralph both passed the entrance exam and on July 1, they entered the dorms on campus for the fall semester.

In 1943, Blaik switched from running the single wing offense at West Point to the new T-Formation offense. The single wing had been used for decades by most teams in college football. It consisted of four players in the backfield; a quarterback, fullback and two halfbacks, usually in a box formation. The ball could be snapped to any one of them by the center. The T-Formation had the quarterback taking the snap directly from the center with the three backs lined up in a row behind him, forming what looked like the letter "T."

Davis was not expecting to play much in his freshman season of 1932, but an injury to the Cadet's starting fullback opened the door for him to start at fullback on the varsity team. Davis had never played fullback before, but he played well and the team finished the season with a 7-2-1 record. While Davis may have excelled on the field, he struggled in the classroom, especially in math. In March 1944, Davis failed a math class and was "found deficient." He was expelled from West Point and returned home to California. He then enrolled in a college prep school to help him in math in the hope of returning to the academy in the fall.

That summer, the two brothers were once again on a train heading back to West Point when they happened to meet Clark Shaughnessy, who, at the time, was the head coach at Pittsburgh. Shaughnessy was the modern day architect of the T-Formation offense. (For more on Clark Shaughnessy and the T-Formation, see the Book Report article on [The Wow Boys](#))

Shaughnessy told the boys about a player named Felix "Doc" Blanchard who was going to play for Army that season. He told them that Blanchard was going to be a great player. Years earlier, Shaughnessy had coached Blanchard's father, who was a star fullback, while both were at Tulane.

Blanchard grew up in South Carolina. His father was a doctor and as a kid, Felix had the nickname of "Little Doc." He played on the freshman team at North Carolina in 1942 and then joined the Army. He went to basic training and then was assigned to a chemical warfare unit in New Mexico. Blanchard's father was not happy about his son's military assignment and arranged for him to get an appointment to West Point. The academy arranged for Blanchard to spend a year at Lafayette College in Pennsylvania to prepare himself academically before entering West Point. He did not play football while at Lafayette.

Coach Blaik employed a two-quad system in 1944 similar to what Knute Rockne had used at Notre Dame during the days of The Four Horsemen. The first squad played the first and third quarters of the game while the second team, consisting of Blanchard and Davis, played the second and fourth quarters. Prior to 1941, players were required to play both offense

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and defense, but in 1941, free substitution was implemented as a result of so many college players being drafted into the military.

The pairing of Blanchard and Davis in the Army backfield turned out to be an unstoppable combination. Even though they only played two quarters in most games, they still played both ways on the field. Davis played halfback on offense and on defense, he played cornerback, which at the time was known as defensive halfback. Blanchard was a fullback on offense but he also was the punter, performed kickoffs, returned kicks and also played linebacker on defense.

In 1944, Army was undefeated and ranked # 1 in the nation and Navy was ranked # 2 when they met in the final game of the season. Army won the game 23-7 and was voted college football national champions. The game was listened to on short wave radio by troops serving all over the world. The win caused Army General Douglas MacArthur, who listened to the game from the Philippines in the middle of the night, to send the following telegram to Coach Blaik; "The greatest of all Army teams. We have stopped the war to celebrate your magnificent success."

In the 1944 Heisman voting, quarterback Les Horvath from Ohio State finished number one, but Glenn Davis came in second and Doc Blanchard was third.

It was in 1945 that New York Sun sportswriter Will Wedge began referring to the Army team as The Black Knights because of their uniform color. The name stuck and is still being used today. Prior to 1945, the team was simply referred to as The Cadets.

Army once again went undefeated in 1945 at 9-0. They defeated Navy in the final game 32-13 and won a second straight college football national championship. Again, Army was ranked # 1 and Navy #2 going into their final game. The 1945 game was also the first Army-Navy game to ever be televised.

Over the course of the 1945 season, Army scored 412 points while allowing just 46. Doc Blanchard won the Heisman Trophy, Glenn Davis was second and fullback Bob Fenimore from Oklahoma A&M was third in the voting.

The 1946 season would be one of the toughest for Army as World War II was now over and many star college athletes had returned to their respective teams. Many people felt that Army and Navy had had a distinct advantage during the latter war years with many teams being depleted in talent as many college players were drafted into the military. The service academies, however, had their pick of great athletes from around the country because players who attended Army and Navy were exempt from the draft and they were assured of avoiding the war until after they graduated.

Blanchard tore the ACL in his right knee in the 1946 season opener, but remarkably, he only missed two games. Many sports writers believed he was a shoe-in to win a second straight Heisman Trophy had the injury not occurred. This opened the door for Davis, who had been second in the Heisman voting for the past two years.

Army had a 7-0 record in 1946 when they took on Notre Dame at Yankee Stadium in New York on November 9. Army was ranked # 1 and the Irish were ranked # 2 going into the game. It was billed as "The Game of the Century" as both teams were undefeated and had both explosive offenses. However, the game ended in a 0-0 tie.

Going into the final game of the 1946 season, Army was still ranked number 1 and undefeated at 8-0-1 while Navy was a disappointing 1-8. In the game, Army jumped out to a 21-6 halftime lead, but Navy came back, scoring two touchdowns to close the gap to 21-18 in the fourth quarter. With a minute and a half remaining in the game, Navy had a first and goal at the Army three-yard line. Army stopped Navy on four straight plays to preserve the win and a third consecutive undefeated season.

While many polls around the country voted Army to a third consecutive national championship, the most important one, the Associated Press poll, inexplicably chose Notre Dame as the national champions with Army # 2.

From 1944-1946, Army posted a 27-0-1 record and the duo of Blanchard and Davis were never part of a losing game. After they graduated from the Academy in the spring of 1947, they were allowed to make a Hollywood movie called *The Spirit of West Point* in which they played themselves.

Blanchard went on to serve in the Air Force and was a fighter pilot in Vietnam, flying 84 combat missions. He retired in 1971 at the rank of Colonel. Blanchard died on April 9, 2009 at the age of 84 and is buried in the Sam Houston National Cemetery in San Antonio, TX.

Davis served in the Army through 1950. He then spent two seasons in the NFL playing for the Los Angeles Rams in 1950 and 1951. The Rams lost in the 1950 NFL title game to the Cleveland Browns but won the NFL title in 1951 in a rematch with the Browns. He suffered a knee injury during the 1952 pre-season, ending his playing career.

Davis was often photographed in the company of beautiful Hollywood actresses. He dated actress Elizabeth Taylor when she was just 16 as well as Ann Blyth and Debby Reynolds. He married actress Terry Moore in 1953. They had a son together, Ralph, but she died in 1955. In 1956, Davis married Yvonne Ameche, the widow of another former Heisman Trophy winner from 1954, Alan Ameche.

Davis died on March 9, 2005 at the age of 80. He is buried in the West Point Cemetery near his former Army head coach, Red Blaik, who died in 1989.

As an interesting note, the forward of the book was written by Pete Dawkins, who became the third Army football player from West Point to win the Heisman Trophy in 1958.

* * * *

Bo Carter Presents the Members of the College Football Hall of Fame: Date of Birth and Date of Death

January

| | |
|--|---|
| 1 (1901) Century Milstead, Rock Island, Ill. | 3-(d - 2003) Sid Gillman, Carlsbad, Calif. |
| 1 (1901) Frank Sundstrom, Middleton, N.Y. | 4 (1898) Jess Neely, Smyrna, Tenn. |
| 1 (1925) Jack Cloud, Britton, Okla. | 4 (1898) Jack Harding, Avoca, Pa. |
| 1 (1927) Doak Walker, Dallas, Texas | 4 (1925) Johnny Lujack, Connellsville, Pa. |
| 1 (1936) Don Nehlen, Canton, Ohio | 4 (1929) Darrell Mudra, Omaha, Neb. |
| 1 (1940) Mike McKeever, Cheyenne, Wyo. | 4-(d – 1943) Bill Edwards, New York, N.Y. |
| 1 (1962) Pierce Holt, Marlin, Texas | 4-(d – 1973) Albert Exendine, Tulsa, Okla. |
| 1 (1967) Derrick Thomas, Miami, Fla. | 4-(d – 2000) Tom Fears, Palm Desert, Calif. |
| 1-(d – 1949) William Lewis, Boston, Mass. | 4-(d – 2013) Pete Elliott, Canton, Ohio |
| 1-(d – 1967) Pete Mauthe, Youngstown, Ohio | 5 (1891) Hube Wagner, Monaca, Pa. |
| 1-(d – 1968) Andy Oberlander, Mt. Vernon, N.Y. | 5 (1892) John Beckett, Eight Mile, Ore. |
| 1-(1 – 1991) Edgar Miller, Annapolis, Md. | 5 (1910) Ed Widseth, Gonvick, Minn. |
| 2 (1890) Vince Pazzetti, Wellesley, Mass. | 5 (1919) Al Blozis, Garfield, N.J. |
| 2 (1912) Tony Blazine, Canton, Ill. | 5 (1921) Paul Governali, New York City |
| 2 (1930) Bob Williams, Cumberland, Md. | 5 (1924) Arnold Tucker, Miami, Fla. |
| 2 (1959) Darrin Nelson, Sacramento, Calif. | 5 (1938) E.J. Holub, Schulenburg, Texas |
| 2-(d – 1977) Dale Van Sickel, Newport Beach, Calif. | 5 (1926) Buddy Young, Chicago, Ill. |
| 2-(d – 1999) Raymond “Rags” Matthews, Ft. Worth, Texas | 5 (1965) Tracy Ham, Gainesville, Fla. |
| 3-(d – 1954) Gus Dorais, Birmingham, Mich. | 5-(d – 1975) Claude “Monk” Simons, New Orleans, La. |
| 3-(d – 1969) Buzz Borries, West Orange, Fla. | 6 (1910) Doyt Perry, Croton, Ohio |
| | 6 (1913) John Weller, Atlanta, Ga. |

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- 6 (1937) Lou Holtz, Follansbee, W.Va.
6 (1947) Frank Loria, Clarksburg, W.Va.
6 (1964) Charles Haley, Lynchburg, Va.
6-(d – 1990) Gerald Mann, Dallas, Texas
7 (1884) Albert Exendine, Bartlesville, Okla.
7 (1930) Eddie LeBaron, San Rafael, Calif.
7-(d – 1938) Philip King, Washington, D.C.
7-(d – 1979) Andy Gustafson, Coral Gables, Fla.
7-(d – 1990) Bronko Nagurski, International Falls, Minn.
7-(d – 2003) Vic Bottari, Walnut Creek, Calif.
8 (1909) Ben Ticknor, Canton, Mass.
8 (1922) Steve Suhey, Janesville, N.Y.
8 (1927) George Taliaferro, Gates, Tenn.
8 (1959) Mark Herrmann, Cincinnati, Ohio
8-(d - 1977) Steve Suhey, State College, Pa.
8-(d – 1996) Paul Cleary, South Laguna, Calif.
8-(d – 1998) Bill Corbus, San Francisco, Calif.
9 (1916) Brud Holland, Auburn, N.Y.
9 (1956) Ken MacAfee, Portland, Ore.
9 (1956) Gary Spani, Satanta, Kan.
9-(d – 1945) Roland Young, Tokyo, Japan
10 (1892) Alex Weyand, Jersey City, N.J.
10 (1909) Harvey Jablonsky, Clayton, Mo.
10 (1921) John Tavener, Newark, Ohio
10-(d – 1973) Glen Edwards, Kirkland, Wash.
10-(d – 1979) Herbert Sturhahn, Princeton, N.J.
10-(d - 2006) Dave Brown, Lubbock, Texas
10-(d – 2007) Ray Beck, Rome, Ga.
11 (1895) Paddy Driscoll, Evanston, Ill.
11-(d – 1941) Bob Torrey, Philadelphia, Pa.
12 (1895) Bo McMillin, Prairie Hill, Texas
12 (1899) Fritz Crisler, Earlville, Ill.
12 (1943) Tucker Frederickson, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
12-(d – 1965) John Tigert, Gainesville, Fla.
12-(d – 1974) Orin Hollingbery, Yakima, Wash.
12-(d – 1980) Lawrence “Biff” Jones, Washington, D.C.
12-(d – 1992) Mort Kaer, Mount Shasta, Calif.
13 (1907) Gerald Mann, Sulphur Springs, Texas
13 (1947) Bill Stanfill, Cairo, Ga.
13 (1958) Tyrone McGriff, Vero Beach, Fla.
13-(d – 1985) Brud Holland, New York City
13-(d – 1985) Adam Walsh, Westwood, Calif.
13-(d – 1987) Matt Hazeltine, San Francisco, Calif.
13-(d – 2002) Bob MacLeod, Santa Monica, Calif.
14 (1908) Vernon Smith, Macon, Ga.
15 (1892) Hobey Baker, Bala-Cynwyd, Pa.
15 (1898) Dutch Meyer, Ellinger, Texas
15 (1953) Randy White, Wilmington, Del.
15 (1957) Marty Lyons, Takoma Park, Md.
15 (1959) Ken Easley, Chesapeake, Va.
15-(d – 1986) Jim Crowley, Scranton, Pa.
15-(d – 1990) Don Lourie, Wilmette, Ill.

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- 16 (1882) Henry Phillips, Philadelphia, Pa.
16 (1894) Guy Chamberlin, Blue Springs, Neb.
16 (1914) Monk Simons, New Orleans, La.
16 (1953) Dave Brown, Akron, Ohio
16 (1977) Mark Simoneau, Phillipsburg, Kan.
16-(d – 1936) Charlie Gelbert, Philadelphia, Pa.
17 (1933) J.C. Caroline, Warrenton, Ga.
17 (1937) Buddy Dial, Ponca City, Okla.
17-(d – 1974) Bill Shakespeare, Cincinnati, Ohio
18 (1897) Eddie Kaw, Houston, Texas
18 (1950) Pat Sullivan, Birmingham, Ala.
18-(d – 1926) – Andy Smith, Philadelphia, Pa.
18-(d – 1991) Hamilton Fish, Cold Spring, N.Y.
19 (1892) Eddie Mahan, Natick, Mass.
19 (1932) Joe Schmidt, Pittsburgh, Pa.
19-(d – 1936) Dan McGugin, Nashville, Tenn.
19-(d - 1942) Jimmy Johnson (Carlisle, Northeastern), San Juan, Puerto Rico
19-(d – 1980) D.X. Bible, Austin, Texas
19-(d - 2011) George "Sonny" Franck, Rock Island, Ill.
20 (1929) Frank Kush, Windber, Pa.
20 (1960) Ronnie Mallett, Pine Bluff, Ark.
20-(d – 1951) Stan Keck, Pittsburgh, Pa.
21 (1879) Gil Dobie, Hastings, Minn.
21 (1901) Lynn Bomar, Gallatin, Tenn.
21 (1925) George Connor, Chicago, Ill.
21 (1952) Billy "White Shoes" Johnson, Boothwyn, Pa.
21-(d – 1969) – Bowden Wyatt, Kingston, Tenn.
21 (d – 1989) Morley Drury, Santa Monica, Calif.
22 (1958) Charles White, Los Angeles, Calif.
22 (1964) Joe Dudek, Boston, Mass.
22 (d – 1914) Neil Snow, Detroit, Mich.
23 (1890) Morley Jennings, Holland, Mich.
23 (1935) Jerry Tubbs, Throckmorton, Texas
23 (1952) - Shelby Jordan, E. St. Louis, Ill.
23-(d – 1963) Benny Lee Boynton, Dallas, Texas
23-(d – 1976) Paul Robeson, Philadelphia, Pa.
23-(d – 1983) George Kerr, So. Weymouth, Mass.
23-(d - 2011) Ed Dyas, Mobile, Ala.
24 (1881) Bill Warner, Springville, N.Y.
24 (1920) Chuck Taylor, Portland, Ore.
24 (1936) Don Bosseler, Weathersfield, N.Y.
25-(d – 1988) Glenn Killinger, Stanton, Del.
25-(d – 1999) Herman Wedemeyer, Honolulu, Hawai'i
25-(d – 2007) Ken Kavanaugh, Sarasota, Fla.
26 (1899) Marty Below, Oshkosh, Wis.
26 (1905) Allyn McKeen, Fulton, Ky.
26 (1906) Fred Miller, Milwaukee, Wis.
26 (1926) John Merritt, Falmouth, Ky.
26 (1948) Mike Kelly, Troy, Ohio
26 (1950) Jack Youngblood, Jacksonville, Fla.
26 (1960) Jeff Davis, Greensboro, N.C.

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26-(d – 1965) Harry Stuhldreher, Pittsburgh, Pa.

26-(d - 1983) Paul Bryant, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

26-(d – 1996) Frank Howard, Clemson, S.C.

27 (1894) Fritz Pollard, Chicago, Ill.

27 (1907) Peter Pund, Augusta, Ga.

27 (1920) Frankie Albert, Chicago

27-(d – 2002) Edgar Manske, Los Angeles, Calif.

27-(d – 2008) Mike Holovak, Ruskin, Fla.

27-(d – 2011) Vaughn Mancha, Tallahassee, Fla.

28 (1937) Charlie Krueger, Caldwell, Texas

28-(d – 1991) Red Grange, Lake Wales, Fla.

28-(d – 1999) Everett Daniell, Pittsburgh, Pa.

28-(d – 2004) Elroy Hirsch, Madison, Wis.

28-(d – 2013) Doug Kenna, No. Palm Beach, Fla.

29 (1896) Edwin “Goat” Hale, Jackson, Miss.

29 (1927) Arnold Galiffa, Donora, Pa.

29 (1945) Jim Donnan, Laurens, S.C.

29-(d – 1970) Gus Welch, Bedford, Va.

30 (1925) Bump Elliott, Detroit, Mich.

30 (1923) Frank “Muddy” Waters, Chico, Ga.

30-(d – 1977) Joe Donchess, Hinsdale, Ill.

31 (1909) Bert Metzger, Chicago, Ill.

31 (1913) Don Hutson, Pine Bluff, Ark.

31 (1913) Wayne Millner, Roxbury, Mass.

31 (1938) Chris Burford, Oakland, Calif.

31 (1953) Roosevelt Leaks, Brenham, Texas

31-(d – 1945) Al Blozis, Vosges Mountains, France

31-(d – 1992) Mel Hein, San Clemente, Calif.

* * * *

Seasons with 2 teams with 700+ Points

By Tex Noel, Executive Director, IFRA

For the sixth time since 1999; and in the second consecutive season, two college football teams have scored at least 700 points.

Perennial High-scoring team, Mount Union (NCAA III) and Morningside each reach the plateau during the most recent college football season.

In its NCAA III semi-final action, Mount Union became the second college football team to eclipse 800 or more points in a single-season, with a 70-21 victory over Wesley.

Pittsburg State (KS) 837 points in the 2004 season.

The Purple Raiders, which extended its own mark of consecutive season in scoring at least 500+ in a season to 21 straight 500+ seasons during the regular seasons; tied PSU's mark with this score:

Mount Union - Taurice Scott 16 yd pass from Kevin Burke. (Edward Ruhnke kick 0 -
3 09:56 is good). Drive: 7 plays, 49 yards in 2:30. 63

Then, with this score, Mount Union became the highest scoring team in college football stathistory/500+ Points, circ 1885 when...

3 04:10 **Mount Union** - Luc Meacham 13 yd pass from Kevin Burke. (Edward Ruhnke 0 -
kick is good). Drive: 8 plays, 86 yards in 2:22. 70

MU quarterback Kevin Burke, in a post-game quote said: *"This game ended very well for my career here," Burke said. "Playing in my last home game, it was special to throw my last pass to Luc Meacham for a touchdown. Me and him have been through a lot all four years. To get one last pass with him and end this thing the right way was pretty special."*

Morningside (Iowa) joined the list of college football teams 700+ more points in a season by putting-up 721 points this fall.

The list:

| | | | | |
|------|--------------------|----------|------|-----|
| 1999 | Georgia Southern | NCAA 1AA | 13-2 | 747 |
| 1999 | Georgetown (Ky.) | NAIA | 13-1 | 710 |
| 2004 | Pittsburg State | NCAA II | 14-1 | 837 |
| 2004 | Mary Hardin-Baylor | NCAA III | 13-2 | 706 |

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| | | | | |
|------|--------------------|----------|------|-----|
| 2007 | Mount Union | NCAA III | 14-1 | 778 |
| 2007 | Mary Hardin-Baylor | NCAA III | 12-2 | 707 |
| 2009 | Sioux Falls | NAIA | 14-0 | 775 |
| 2009 | Lindenwood | NAIA | 13-1 | 744 |
| 2013 | Florida State | BSD | 14-0 | 723 |
| 2013 | Mount Union | NCAA III | 14-1 | 700 |
| 2014 | Mount Union | NCAA III | 13-0 | 878 |
| 2014 | Morningside (Iowa) | NAIA | 11-2 | 721 |

* * * *

Long-time TCFH subscriber, Patrick Premo has asked the question: With the first team to score 500 or more points in a season coming in 1885; what teams were the highest scoring teams in the 1882-83-84 seasons.

Good question, Pat...here's a **composite Top 10 most points scored 1882-84**. You'll notice that Yale in 1883 and 1884 were just points from being the first 500 Point Teams.

| | | | |
|------|--------------|-------|-----|
| 1883 | Yale | 8-0 | 496 |
| 1884 | Yale | 8-0-1 | 495 |
| 1882 | Yale | 8-0 | 473 |
| 1882 | Princeton | 7-2 | 465 |
| 1884 | Princeton | 9-0-1 | 406 |
| 1884 | Harvard | 7-4 | 281 |
| 1883 | Princeton | 7-1 | 239 |
| 1882 | Harvard | 8-1 | 220 |
| 1883 | Pennsylvania | 6-2-1 | 203 |
| 1882 | Rutgers | 6-4 | 187 |

* * * *

Source: Outing, February, 1891

College Football

By Walter Camp

The auspices under which the season opened, while thus strongly favorable, were unusual in many respects And chiefly on account of the split in the principal association.

The Intercollegiate Association, which makes the rules for the American game, for a number of years consisted of Columbia, Harvard, Princeton and Yale. Later, upon the withdrawal of Columbia, Wesleyan and University of Pennsylvania were admitted.

These five have constituted the association ever since, with the exception of one year, when the Harvard faculty forbade football with outside colleges, until the end of the 1889 season.

At that time Harvard formally withdrew from the association, and hence the season of 1890 was entered into with Princeton, Yale, Wesleyan and the University of Pennsylvania the contestants for the championship.

From this fact, however, it must not be supposed that Harvard was in any sense out of football.

Her withdrawal, although precipitated by dissension regarding eligible players, was nevertheless backed by the maturer (sic) judgment of graduates and men interested in athletics, and there was a strong feeling among a similar class at Yale toward throwing off the shackles of an association and entering into an arrangement with Harvard for an annual contest.

The opposition to what was called this "dual league" project in the end prevailed, and Yale remained in the association.

Harvard's objections having been to the Princeton players, the dissension was sufficient to prevent any meeting between them last season, but the annual contest with Yale was arranged as usual. The season opened, therefore, with Harvard as an outside free lance represented by a strong veteran team scheduled to play Yale at Springfield late in November.

Yale and Princeton, being the leaders in the association, were to contest for the championship on Thanksgiving Day. Both colleges had championship games arranged with the University of Pennsylvania and Wesleyan, while Harvard arranged for practice matches with Wesleyan, but was unable to get on a match with Pennsylvania.

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Following first the career of Harvard, we find the strongest example of what hard work and earnest enthusiasm will do toward producing a winning football team.

Turning now to the association championship, both Yale and Princeton had commenced the season with an unusually small number of veteran players, and both felt that there was a tremendous amount of hard work to be done.

What little advantage the prestige going with the name of champion might give was with Princeton from her victory of 1889, but the men who won that victory were scattered far and wide, and there were few familiar faces into which Captain Poe could look when he lined up his team in September for the campaign of 1890.

The only other point to be noted in the progress of the Yale team before their final match was the championship game with the University of Pennsylvania.

This team had the week before played a remarkably close game with Princeton, and not only the football public but also the Yale team could but regard the Philadelphia men with a deal of respect and some little trepidation as to the result.

But it was only a repetition of, the Crescent game. The Pennsylvanians could only struggle bravely against an overwhelming attack from beginning to end, there was no respite, no time in which they could for a moment think of any scoring on their own account, and the struggle became only a desperate attempt to oppose some sort of resistance occasionally to the unending battering of the Yale runners.

The score reached sixty points and the Pennsylvanians as well as the general public began to see little hope for Princeton on Thanksgiving Day.

But before the week was over this feeling that Yale would surely be the victors had worn away, and although it was admitted that the chances were largely in Yale's favor there were plenty of people who had great confidence in Princeton's ability to meet the issue. Nor was this at all strange, inasmuch as Princeton has never failed to bring into the field a well-equipped team when the Yale contest came.

The interest in the match became contagious; everyone was talking of the great game. The papers teemed with descriptions and wood cuts of the players.

How to get to Eastern Park on Thanksgiving Day seemed to be the question of the hour, and when the day came, bright, cold and clear, everything pointed to an attendance surpassing that at any athletic contest ever decided in this country. And such it proved to be.

The crowd began to flock to Brooklyn early in the morning and by noon the grounds were black with people. An accident to one of the free stands, while it resulted in physical injury to a score of people,

happened so early that it produced no panic and was hardly known to a large proportion of the audience.

When at 2 o'clock the two teams came out upon the field over twenty-five thousand people were in the in closure, and the sight as one looked up into the tiers of seats was truly magnificent. One heard the characteristic cheer of college after college, for all were represented. Graduates had been drawn back from farther West than the Mississippi for this great gala day of college sport. Not only Yale and Princeton, but Harvard, Columbia, Pennsylvania, Wesleyan, Dartmouth, Cornell, Amherst, Williams and a dozen others were there in numbers to witness the final test of football strength and skill which should make either Yale or Princeton the champions of 1890.

* * * *

Charles Edward Patterson's the all-eastern college eleven of 1901

Graydon (Harvard), full-back

Kernan (Harvard) and Morley (Columbia), half-backs

The latter to be captain

Daly (West Point), quarter-back

Bachman (Lafayette), center

Barnard (Harvard) and Hunt (Cornell), guards

Cutts (Harvard) and Blagden (Harvard), tackles

Davis (Princeton) and Bowditch (Harvard), ends

Second Eleven

Cure (Lafayette), full-back

Chadwick (Yale) end Weekes (Columbia), 'half-backs

Brewster (Cornell), quarter-back

Holt (Yale), center

Lee (Harvard) and Mills (Princeton), guards

Goss (Yale) and Bunker (West Point), tackles

Campbell (Harvard) and Swan (Yale), ends

- **Next month, IFRA/TCFH will kick-off their 8th season in remembering the awesome history of the game we all love, college football. TCFH is sent to over 630 subscribers—thank you; to all a special thank you who have been here for the entire first seven years...just joining IFRFA; 1 year or all 7; we continue because of ALL OF YOU.**