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A Statue, A Life

By Terry Keshner

About 30 miles west of Chicago, in Naperville, Illinois, North Central College sits quietly. It is a small, tree-proud Liberal Arts campus of 3,000 students who spend fall Saturdays cheering on their Division III football team at Benedetti-Wehrli Stadium.

The North Central Cardinals are usually worth the attention, having finished either first or tied for first in the College Conference of Illinois & Wisconsin (CCIW) the last five years including two straight unbeaten conference seasons.

In the shadow of the stadium there is a statue of a young man whose days at North Central were inspiring, and whose time after college was heroic, and painfully brief. Bill Shatzer's statue depicts him with a football tucked under his right arm, his left foot forward and his right foot off the ground as he pumps the air for speed with his left arm and gazes downfield looking for daylight, seeking the endzone.

From 1938 to 1941 Shatzer, a running back, found the endzone quite a few times, becoming a three-time letter winner in football and was named team MVP in his junior and senior years of 1940 and '41 and was also named to the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics "Little All-American" team. Shatzer also lettered three times each in basketball and baseball and twice in track and, if freshman had been eligible in those days, likely would have had an even more crowded trophy case.

Not many D-III guys have realistic NFL prospects but Shatzer was an exception and, in the summer of 1942, was set to join the Detroit Lions but was instead called to duty by the U.S. Navy. He continued to play football with the Iowa Pre-Flight Training Center team, the Seahawks, and scored two touchdowns and passed for a third in a 61-0 rout of the University of Kansas. A week later Shatzer ran for 106 yards against Northwestern in a 20-12 victory.

Shatzer was eventually named to the All Navy Pre-Flight Cadet All-American team but his football days ended when he was transferred to another base and became an ensign with a bomber squadron. On May 16, 1944 he was reported missing in action and presumed dead. He left behind his wife, Sue, who had been his college sweetheart. Two days after Bill was reported missing Sue gave birth to a boy, William Shatzer III.

The wife whom Bill Shatzer barely shared a life with and the son he never knew lived to see the 700-pound statue of Bill Shatzer dedicated in his honor in October, 2001. North Central teams have a ritual of gathering near Bill Shatzer's statue before games and saying a prayer. They look to the bronzed visage of the young man, touch it, and then go play. The statue, stoic and rugged, looks as if it will stand for a thousand years, if not more.

A page on the website of North Central College dedicated to Bill Shatzer has a photo of the statue and also has a photo of Bill from the school's 1940 yearbook. It shows a smiling young man sitting on a campus bench looking back over his shoulder. His grin is a bit mischievous. His eyes twinkle with the promise of youth. It's as if he's looking at the photographer and saying, "Yes, it's me. I'm here."

If you look long enough at the photo you can almost feel the years gathering in the distance. It's as if time, war, tears and laughs are tumbling together. It's a sunny day. Tomorrow cannot touch it.

* * *

Source: 1915 *SPORTING LIFE*

Coach Warner Believes Pitt His Greatest Eleven

BY CHANDLER D. RICHER

An Interview With "Sporting Life's" Representative

"THIS afternoon you will see the greatest team I have ever handled." This statement was made by Glenn Warner, Pittsburgh's coach, who is generally considered one of the greatest foot ball teachers the game has ever produced, to the writer just before the Pitt-Indian game in Pittsburgh on Saturday.

"I have coached several teams that I thought pretty well of, but none of them compares with the Pitt team this year. It is the best all-around aggregation I have seen in years, and I don't think" there is a team in the country which can beat us. Perhaps Penn, Washington and Jefferson or Carnegie Tech might trouble us, but I hardly think so, unless the team goes to pieces completely. It is a pleasure to coach here. The material was excellent, and I did not have to

START FROM THE BOTTOM UP

as I did with the Indian School, where none of the boys had ever played the game before. When I took the Pitt squad to Windber I found that I had many strong natural players who knew more foot ball than one generally sees in a college eleven. This was a new experience to me and it enabled me to get off to a flying start. Of course, we are going to miss four of our freshmen stars who are ineligible to play against Penn. but we will have a team on Franklin Field that I think will be by far the strongest that will be seen on that field this season.

Next year the freshmen rule goes into effect at Pitt and Pittsburgh fans throughout the country will have to consider us along with Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Penn, Cornell and other Eastern universities in awarding the championship.

Judging by the freshman material at hand, we will be just as strong, if not

A TRIFLE STRONGER, NEXT SEASON.

I do wish we had Harvard on our schedule this season, as I am sure we could beat them. The Crimson is evidently not so strong as last Fall, and I am sure our present team could have beaten the Harvard team of 1914. The greatest help to me at Carlisle was the spirit of the Indian lads, who loved foot ball. They did everything that I asked of them.

They talked foot ball all the time and could not get enough of the game, and that is why they picked it up so fast. The greatest material in the country will not make a first-class foot ball team unless the spirit is there, and that is something they have here at Pitt. I knew after one week at Windber that we would have a great team, because the boys are crazy over the game and have more real college spirit and pride than I have ever seen before. Just watch this team today and you will see something that will open your eyes." Warner never made a truer speech in his life. The

PITT TEAM HAD BEEN STRONGLY BOOSTED,

but the impression appeared to be general that the wonderful showing of Pitt against the Navy was due more to the weakness of the latter team than to Pittsburgh's strength, but the Pitt-Indian game was not long under way before the 10,000 spectators knew that they were watching one of this year's greatest teams. The greatest Indian team Warner ever turned out was the 1910 eleven, which gave Penn its worst beating in years. This team included Jim Thorpe, Pete Hauser, Frank Mount Pleasant, Wauseka, Luby, Burd, Exendine and other equally famous Indian foot ball warriors. "That team with its sensational stars, who first showed the possibilities of the forward pass, does not compare with the Pitt team at the present time, according to Warner. For years the foot ball fans throughout the country marveled at

THE INTERFERENCE OF THE INDIANS.

Warner always has been known as a marvel for developing interference, and with men who are intellectually superior to the Carlisle students Warner has built up the greatest interference he has ever shown. Interference and balance appear to be the greatest factors in the success of Pitt. The men appear to

know more foot ball than the average college players. Whether this is due to the teaching of Warner, or to his legacy from Joe Duff, Pitt's ex-coach an unusually bright bunch of players¹ is not known, but this Pitt team is certainly further advanced than a team generally is in October. Warner is a thorough teacher, and the glaring fundamental weaknesses which have been

NOTICEABLE IN PENN'S PLAY

this season are not to be found in the work of the Pitt team. Its second-string the Indians they played just as well as the first team, except that the quarterbacks used in the second half did not mix up the play as well Captain Williamson did in the first half. At the start of the second half but one regular, the wonderful Peck was in Pitt's line-up, but there was no slowing down of the team. In fact, the substitutes sent in for the final half appeared to be better line smashers than the first-string backs. With two first-class backs in *Calac* and *Broker*, the Indians expected to have but little trouble gaining through the scrub line, but these backs, who gained most of the 275 yards registered by the Indians

AGAINST HARVARD WERE HELPLESS.

McLaren, a great fullback from Peabody High School, of Pittsburgh; Seidel, right guard, are ineligible for the Penn game, while Gougler, McNulty and Smith, second-string backs, are also barred because of the freshmen rule. The absence of these men and the injury to Miller, first-string halfback, are going to weaken Pitt considerably, but Warner will present a team that will startle the fans even with these men out of the game. No statement has been issued by Pitt on Miller's condition, but the writer was in the Pitt dressing room after the game with the Indians and three physicians who examined the speedy back declared that he had fractured his right ankle and would play no more this season.

* * *

*******Notice*******

If any subscriber has the **Washington Touchdown Club's Small College National Champions**, either a single year or a complete listing; would you please email a copy to Tex Noel, ifra.tcfh@gmail.com. **THANK YOU!!**

Source: 1935 Supplement to Intercollegiate Football 1869-1934

The scoring leader in each of the country's major groups or conference follows:

Location-Player, Team	Pos.	G	TD	P.A.T	FG	TOTAL
East—Shepherd, Western Maryland	HB	9	18	19	2	133
Far West—Oravec, Willamette	HB	9	20	9	0	120
Midwest—Miller, South Dakota State	HB	10	19	2	0	116
Southeastern—Simons, Tulane	HB	10	10	9	0	69
Pacific—Grayson, Stanford	FB	8	10	0	0	60
Rocky Mountain—Hardin, Colorado Teachers	QB	9	8	9	0	57
Big Ten—Kostka, Minnesota	FB	8	9	0	0	54
Southern—Cornelius, Duke	HB	9	7	10	0	52
Southwest—Wilson, SMU	HB	9	8	0	0	48
Big Six—Neal, Iowa State	QB	9	7	0	0	42
Missouri Valley—Wagner, Washington U. (Mo.)	HB	9	5	1	0	31

* * *

Source: THE CONSTITUTION, 1916

MOREHOUSE vs. FISK

There will be some football game Saturday, November 6, when the Morehouse Tigers meet the famous Fisk team from Nashville. Again the fans of Atlanta will have the opportunity of witnessing the greatest game of the season between two teams of championship caliber. The outcome of this game will be exceedingly interesting because it will largely determine the championship of the south. Morehouse is making very elaborate preparations for this battle, and has rounded into form a machine that is more formidable than any one has sent on the gridiron in several years. A large crowd is sure to be present.

Here are the former scores.

1906 — Morehouse 18, Fisk 6

1911 — Morehouse 6, Fisk 0

1907 — Morehouse 0, Fisk 0

1912 — Morehouse 13, Fisk 6

1908 — Morehouse 11, Fisk 4

1913 — Fisk 26, Morehouse 9

1910 — Fisk 15, Morehouse 10

1914 — Fisk 7, Morehouse 0

* * *

This story was originally published on the website “Hog Database” [www.hogdb.com]; contributed by the author and TCFH subscriber, Sharp “Tusk” Williams.

“The Razorbacks” Came Before Bezdek”

By Sharp "Tusk" Williams

Researched by: Hog Database’s Jacob and Sharp Williams

Written by: Sharp Williams (*edited and supplemented June 10, 2012*)

How and why the University of Arkansas “Cardinals” became the Arkansas “Razorbacks” is not as simple as the prevailing story found in an online post [Hugo Bezdek and the 1909 Razorbacks](#) from the University of Arkansas Athletic Media Relations Department or on a 2009 steel marker found on the University campus. The version lacks context which might make fans think otherwise about Arkansas’ mascot transition, but before another word is written about it, let’s make a couple of things very clear.

This post does not label University of Arkansas’s rendition “inaccurate.” To the contrary, as far as the events are detailed, they appear to be accurate. Moreover, this post is not here to criticize the University’s account as leaving out a broader truth. Local events happening more than 100 years ago, regardless of a person’s skills and time, are hard to find.* All this post intends to do is to open the gates to a broader understanding of why the University of Arkansas became the Razorbacks because there is certainly more information to come beyond this post.

The popular version of our “Cardinal” to “Razorback” transition found at the link above tells us:

According to newspaper accounts and the history of the university, the Arkansas football coach Hugo Bezdek stepped down from the train to address the throngs of students that came to meet the team. It was during his recounting of the 16-0 win over LSU that Coach Bezdek was to have said that the team played:

“like a wild band of Razorback hogs.”

The name resonated with the students and the newspapers, and from that moment forward, Arkansas teams were known as Razorbacks.

And the above is the way that the University of Arkansas commemorated the occasion in 2009.

More permanently memorialized on Dickson St. near George’s Majestic Lounge about 3 blocks off campus,^a is an almost identical account typeset in a 2009 steel marker that reads:

THE RAZORBACKS

Following a 16-0 victory over LSU in Memphis on Nov. 13, 1909, the University of Arkansas Football team was greeted at the Fayetteville train station across the street by a crowd of fans and students. Arkansas was 5-0 after the win and would finish 7-0. Head coach Hugo Bezdek delivered a speech to the crowd, saying the team played “like a wild band of razorback hogs.” The name was a hit with the student body, which voted in 1910 to change the official mascot from Cardinals to Razorbacks, giving Arkansas one of the most unique and recognizable mascots in the country. This marker was placed in recognition of 100 years of the Razorbacks.

Stepping back, consider Hugo Bezdek for a moment, particularly as if he was a current college football coach. The reality is that his career was not much different than we see today from football coaches in terms of moving from place to place. From the [College Football Hall of Fame](#) is the following biography of Bezdek:

Hugo Bezdek played fullback at the University of Chicago and was third team All-America in 1905. He played second base on the college baseball team. He was the football coach at Oregon in 1906, Arkansas 1908-12, Oregon again 1913-17, and Penn State 1918-29. He was Penn State’s baseball coach 1920-30 and director of athletics 1930-36. In 1937-38 he coached the Cleveland Rams. And in 1949 he went back to college coaching for one year at Delaware Valley. His college coaching record was 127-58-16. He also coached the Mare Island (CA) Marines after the college season ended in 1917. Bezdek was in the Rose Bowl

three times -with the 1916 Oregon team, 1917 Mare Island, and 1922 Penn State. He managed a baseball team, Pittsburgh Pirates, 1917-19, doing this job in the summer between his football coaching assignments in the fall. The Pirates hadn't had a winning record in five years, but Bezdek brought them to fourth place. His Penn State football teams in 1919-22 went 30 straight games undefeated (3 ties). His best players at Penn State included Harry Wilson, Bob Higgins, and Glenn Killinger. Hugo Bezdek was born April 1, 1884, in Prague, Bohemia; he came to the United States in 1889. He died September 19, 1952.

A Bohemian (Czech Republic) immigrant, Bezdek coached the University of Arkansas for five seasons from 1908 through 1912 after attending college in Chicago and coaching in Oregon for a year before returning to Oregon. While we have not learned, if it's possible at all, what Bezdek knew about Arkansas, her people, or the University before coaching here, but it is not hard to imagine that Bezdek would know less than coaches such as Hatfield or Nutt who lived in Arkansas and went to the University of Arkansas before taking their jobs, and that Bezdek would be more like the Lou Holtz or the Bobby Petrino of his day. All were good or great coaches, but "fighting Razorbacks" flowed in Ken Hatfield's words, and Houston Nutt threw an upside down "Hook 'em Horns" after the Razorbacks defeated the Texas Longhorns 27-6 in the 2000 Cotton Bowl. No matter how good Bezdek, Holtz, or Petrino were as coaches, they were people who would learn the bulk of what they knew about Arkansas after they arrived and are unlikely people to capture Arkansas' culture and imagination.

Even before Bezdek, razorback hogs were well-ingrained in Arkansas' culture. As detailed in Why We Are Razorbacks!, smallish, feisty, tough-as-nails, razor-back hogs roamed wild in numbers through Arkansas as the area was settled. Although razor-backed hogs were also found in Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee and elsewhere, they were known frequently as the Arkansas Hog around that time with the points being — Razorbacks were already close by and in the consciousness of Arkansans.

Looking back through issues of "The Cardinal," the early name for University of Arkansas' yearbook, there is little reference, if any, to the football squad being known as "The Cardinals." *** For instance, in the summary of the football season in 1907 "The Cardinal" the language

used to describe the football team is not “The Cardinals,” but rather it is “her team,” as in the university’s team being the team of the *alma mater*, i.e. sweet mother. For that matter, the “Review of the Football Season” section in the 1910 “The Cardinal” as cited in the article above by the University, never calls the football team “The Cardinals” but does continue to refer to the football team as “her team” in somehow familiar language.

“To step from near the bottom to the summit of success of the “Dixie” gridiron is the record of Arkansas University during the season of 1909. Heretofore, Arkansas had been considered by her rivals as a very good team from which to win a game, but a defeat coming from this giant was greatly lamented. It has been a hard struggle for Arkansas to place herself on par with the best universities in the South and Southwest, but with the close of the ’09 season the hard battle seems completely won.”

Not included in the University’s account of the 1910 “The Cardinal” is that **the word “razorbacks” does appear, but reference to Hugo Bezdek’s stump speech is not in the yearbook’s rendition.** To be fair, the source of the Bezdek speech is a newspaper account (or newspaper accounts). The 1910 “The Cardinal” recounts:

“Drury’s score was due to a decision of the officials which was not in accordance with the rules. [Does “away” officiating ever change?] The college lads played a hard game and owing to the earliness of the season gave Arkansas an interesting game. It was not until after the Drury game that Coach Bezdek was able to get his men down to hard work. **The next week’s practice made a wonderful difference in the team work. By the following Saturday, Arkansas was in shape for Fairmount College, who invaded the “razorbacks’ ” camp, but were routed by the score of 23 to 6.**”**

The circumstances surrounding the official version question the impressions given by “The name was a hit with the student body” and “The name resonated with the students and the newspapers, and from that moment forward, Arkansas teams were known as Razorbacks.” The portrayals are as if the event was a “Eureka” moment for Bezdek and Arkansas Fans alike and tends to attribute to Bezdek some keen insight into the place of Arkansas and her people that captured their

imaginations. Maybe the unlikely Bezdek did strike a cord with the Arkansas faithful; however, the better explanation is probably more accurate. More on that below. (Continued in the August issue of TCFH.)

End of part 1 of 2

* * *

AMERICAN & CANADIAN FOOTBALL HISTORY MODELS - I

By MELVIN I. SMITH

Since both the USA and Canada have very little historic football information to compare with Wikipedia's early foot-ball histories before the 1860s, this article will add some accounts of early football action in both countries of which I am aware. I am sure many historians would have more information to add.

First, there is one lone reference to America's foot-ball activity in Wikipedia before 1869; the Oneida Football Club in Boston, MA (Search: Oneida Football Club in Wikipedia). That foot-ball club was formed in the fall of 1862 by two students of the Epes Sargent Dixwell School; Gerrit S. Miller and R. Clifford Watson. I plan to expound on this subject in a future article describing the story of the football used in the November 7, 1863, game between Dixwell's Oneida FBC and a combined team from the Boston Public Latin School and the Boston English High School. This opposing team came the closest to winning a game (goal) against the Oneidas during its playing seasons of 1862/63-1864/65(1). I will return to this issue later.

For a 17th century input, I will refer to Adrian Harvey's note in his 2005 book, P. 51(2). He mentions a note from a British settler in New England in the 1600s which describes a 'skilful' game of 'footeballe' played by the local Indians. It was far less violent than that played by the English.

Descriptions of games of football in the 1700s and 1800s in the States were generally written in two words, 'Foot Ball' or 'Foot-Ball'. The single word football referred to the ball itself. By the end of the 19th century, the game was becoming known as the single word 'Football' used today. Base-Ball was treated in a similar fashion. In the USA, the first accounts of foot-ball involved the older colleges of the northeast. Back in 1741, the Harvard freshmen had to supply the balls and footballs for the other classes to play (pickup) games(3). In 1765, Yale saw the 'undergraduates playing ball with foot and hand; no scrimmages, but permitted to punt' (4).

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The first reference to the forming of named teams of foot-ball on the college campuses shows up at Yale. Charles Goodrich, class of 1797, describes games of foot ball between dormitories on the Yale campus(5). By 1793, there were two dormitories on the campus - Union Hall and Connecticut Hall. When the Harvard administration cancelled the freshman-sophomore game in July 1860, it was stated these games were played for 60 years. The earliest reference I have been able to find is a *Boston Daily Advertiser* article written by J. A. [Joseph Allen, Harvard class of 1811](6). When he entered college in 1807:

playing foot ball was indulged in the spring, but at the commencement of the college year, the two lower classes contended for the mastery, and the victor was not always on the side of numbers or college standing.

A study by Scott Meacham(7) follows the progression of Dartmouth College's involvements with foot-ball through the 1800s. Dividing the four classes into two opposing foot-ball teams consisting of seniors/sophs and juniors/frosh was called 'Old Division Football' and became the important game of a season at this rural college. An article written by Parke H. Davis in the *Trenton Daily Times-Advertiser* tells of the alphabetic selection of teams, A thru M and N thru Z, at the College of New Jersey (now Princeton) in 1836(8).

Some significant accounts of foot-ball played by teams other than college-related follow. In October 1843, the new Cricket and Archery Grounds were opened in East Boston, MA. Several different games, including foot-ball with 12 men-a-side were scheduled to be played between mid-October and early November. A Mr. Dearing's Party won a foot ball game over an unknown team on Oct. 19, 1843 - no score found(9). The first mention of a foot ball club in the USA is found in an issue of the *Spirit of the Times* for Oct. 7, 1854(10). It mentions there was a St George Foot Ball Club in New York City. The club was founded some twelve years previous. There was a St George Cricket Club founded in 1838 in New York City. It is conceivable, the foot-ball club was formed by members of this cricket club around 1843 during the winter months. Cricket teams during this era would form foot-ball clubs in the wintertime in order to continue some form of physical activity(11).

The number of colleges playing intramural foot-ball games would continually increase throughout the 1800s. About a dozen USA colleges can be identified by 1850. The first higher level college foot-ball game takes place at Haverford College on May 10, 1848. The college reopened after a closure of three years. Alumni congregated on the campus for the celebration. A foot-ball game was played between the Alumni and a team containing the new

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students and the teachers(12). Most colleges do accept football games with their graduates and can be found throughout their historical team listings.

The Woodward College in Cincinnati, OH, closed in 1851. The Alumni met for the first time on Sept. 27, 1855, and played a game of kicking football. The game began with twenty-five men-a-side; but increased to almost double that amount while scoring three games (goals)(13). These alumni teams would meet and play this same kicking game annually for the next 35-40 years. I mention another note for 1855, J. K. Hosmer, Harvard class of 1855, is quoted as saying, '.....the only legitimate way of getting it [the football] ahead was by kicking' (14). Harvard was still kicking the ball in the 'mob-soccer' fashion in 1855 as the major way to forward the ball toward a boundary line.

The College of New Jersey (Princeton) would form the first college foot-ball club in America in the fall of 1857. After the class teams played a schedule of games, the college students formed a foot-ball club using men from all the classes(15). In essence, this was the first varsity team formed at an American college. They played campus secret society teams known as the Cliosophic and Whig Halls. They also played the East and West Dormitories. The only game played with an outside team was with the nearby Princeton Theological Seminary. All scores have been lost to antiquity because they were only etched on nearby tree trunks.

Some Canadian football historians mention an 1859 game played in Toronto, ON, (Search: Soccer in Canada) as a first game of football. Wikipedia does not list any previous football games before that date. A game of football was played at York Factory on New Year's Day in 1734 at Churchill, MB. Plus another game played by Hudson Bay Company employees during the 1822/23 season(16) (17). On Sept. 6, 1850, the St Andrews Society of Frederickton, NB, beat the St Andrews Society of Saint John, NB, at the Old French Fort, 53 miles south of Frederickton, NB, in a game of foot ball(18). There were five groups of British Temperance Societies who indulged in a game of foot-ball at the Bedford Basin near Halifax, NS, on July 16, 1856(19). There were 600 people in attendance.

Australia seems to be the only three-football sport country to have several early games listed before the starting date of 1859 (Search in Wikipedia: Origins of Australian Rules Football). An article by Roy Hay(11) relates:

the recent re-interpretation of the origins of association football in the United kingdom by Harvey(2) has also generated lively argument among historians.

Roy Hay and Gillian Hibbins have initiated more study of earlier association football activity before 1859. My lack of knowledge of Australian football history puts a lid on any substantial comments.

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I will start the next article in the 1858/59 season. Although no list of rules have been found up through 1857 in the USA or Canada, I believe the majority of these games played up to this season to be variations of the kicking game of 1800s foot-ball. I have seen many statements of 'kicking the ball', and 'sore shins' from hacking. Yale had a student named Edward Beacher, class of 1822. He was called 'Old Iron Shins' during his attendancy at Yale.

- (1) Thomas McGrath, 'Football Fightum' (An Un-published Compendium), 2006.
- (2) Adrian Harvey, 'Football: The First Hundred Years, The Untold Story', 2005, p. 51, Routledge Publisher.
- (3) Benjamin A. Hall, 'A Collection of College Words and Customs', 1856 (revised), Harvard University.
- (4) Clarence Deming, 'Yale Yesterdays', 1915, Yale University, P. 192.
- (5) James Murdoch, 'Brief Memoirs of the Class of 1797', 1848, P. 54.
- (6) Boston Daily Advertiser, 'Reminiscences of Harvard College: No. VIII, Aug. 29, 1870, pps. 2-3.
- (7) Scott Meacham, 'Old Division Football: The Indigenous Mob Soccer of Dartmouth College', 2006, at <http://www.dartmo.com/football.pdf>
- (8) Parke H. Davis, 'Origin of College Football', Trenton Sunday Times-Advertiser, Oct. 17, 1909.
- (9) Boston Daily Transcript, 'Athletic Games at East Boston', Oct. 20, 1843.
- (10) Sprit of the Times, 'On Dits in Sporting Circles', Vol. 24, Issue 34, p. 402.
- (11) Roy Hay, 'A Tale of Two Footballs: the Origins of Australian Football and Association Football Revisited', 2010, Sport in Society, Vol. 13, #6, pp. 952-969.
- (12) Alumni Association, 'History of Haverford College for the First 60 Years', 1892, p. 288.
- (13) Cincinnati Daily Times, 'Old Woodward Re-Union', Sept. 28, 1855.
- (14) John A. Blanchard, 'The H Book of Harvard Athletics', 1923, p. 322.
- (15) 'The Princeton Book', Chapter on Foot Ball by editor, D. Stewart, 1879.
- (16) Colin Jose, 'Keeping Score: The Enclopedia of Canadian Soccer', 1998, p. 1.
- (17) Gerald Redmond, 'The Sporting Scots of 19TH Century Canada', 1982, p. 272.
- (18) Frederickton Headquarters Newspaper, Sept. 12, 1850.
- (19) Halifax Morning Journal, July 21, 1856.

Bo Carter presents this month's College Football Hall of Famers' dates of birth and death

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.
1-(d – 2010) Don Coryell, La Mesa, Calif.
2 (1891) Gus Dorais, Chippewa Falls, Wis.
2 (1879) Bob Zuppke, Berlin, Germany
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.
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 Bagnell, Philadelphia, Pa.
9-(d – 2005) Al Sparlis, Porterville, Calif.
10 (1960) Darryl Talley, Cleveland, Ohio
10-(d - 2010) Milt Morin, Northhampton, 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 -1975) Carl Snavelly, St. Louis, Mo.
12-(d – 1985) Gene McEver, Davidson, N.C.
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, N.J.
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 (1945) Jake Scott, Greenwood, S.C.
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 – 1975) Eddie Mahan, Natick, Mass.
22-(d – 1977) Jack O’Hearn, Brookline, Mass.
22-(d - 2010) Dennis Byrd, Charlotte, N.C.
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 (d - 1941) Howard Jones, Toluca Lake, Calif.
27 (1950) Reggie McKenzie, Detroit, Mich.
27 (1959) Hugh Green, Natchez, Miss.
27-(d – 1964) Willie Gallimore, Rensselaer, Ind.
27-(d - 2010) Jack Tatum, Pittsburg, Calif.
28 (1893) John “Jack” O’Hearn, Brookline, Mass.
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 Snavelly, Omaha, Neb.
30 (1903) Vic Hanson, Sacramento, Calif.
30 (1924) George Savitsky, New York City
30 (1945) Lloyd Carr, Hawkins Co., Tenn.
30 (1948) Jim Mandich, Cleveland, Ohio
30-(d – 1989) Wes Fesler, Laguna Hills, Calif.
30-(d -1993) Darrell Lester, Temple, Texas
30-(d – 2011) Dave Maurer, Springfield, Ohio
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.

Steve Greene, Rutgers historian, informs us of the following: The December 2, 1924 *Targum* (school paper for the University of Rutgers) reported 1869 and 1870 team captain William J. Leggett would join famed coach and statistician Parke H. Davis and the New Brunswick mayor John Morrison as speakers at the annual football dinner in two days. Invitations were also sent to the eight surviving members of the original 1869 team and George Large, Bloomfield Littel and George Pace appeared at what would be their captain's last Rutgers football dinner attended by 400.

* * *

IFRA Remembers

< Obituaries >

Laudarious Phillips and Ed Christian, both 20 and former *Auburn* players... **Jesse Whittenton**, former *UTEP* player; he was 78... **William Krivobok**, *Jamestown College*; he was 91... **August C. "Gus" Engelhardt**, 81, *The Citadel*... **Arnold (Arnie) Burdick**, former SID at *Syracuse* and President of FWAA; he was 92... **Jack Dean Wiggers**, 77, *Wyoming*... **Joseph Abbatiello**, 75, *Northwestern University*... **Ed Brown**, *University of Arizona*; he was 80... **Bob Chappuis**, *Michigan*, 89... **Jeff Richard**, *Murray State*... **Jerry Tubbs**, *Oklahoma*; he was 77... **Ralph Richard Wenzel**, 69, *San Diego State University*... **Everett (Ebbie) Brown Neptune, Jr.**, *Texas Lutheran*; he was 73... **Floyd Temple**, *Kansas*; he was 85... **Paul S. Haumersen**, 80, *Wheaton College*... **Pierce Robertson**, 86, *University of Georgia*... **Ben Davidson**, *Washington*; he was 72... **George Wine**, retired SID at the *University of Iowa*; he was 81. He also served as SID at Northern Iowa and Memphis State... **Clyde Goode III**, *University of Alabama*; he was 43... **Jim McKinley** *Western Michigan*; he was 67. He also served as head coach at three schools: Central State (Ohio), 1974-76;

North Carolina A & T and athletic director (1977-81); Prairie View A & M, 1982. He also was a co-founder and Executive Director of the Heritage Bowl, 1991-99... **Gordon "Pat" Patterson**, 97, *North Dakota State School of Science*; he also was an assistant coach at the school... Dr. Frank Cyrus McCue III, team physician for the University of Virginia for over 40 years. He was 82.

Special mention for actor/singer Andy Griffin, he was 86. He once recorded a monologue "What It Was Was Football." It sold a million copies.

<Hall of Fame>

William King, Charlie Kautz and Jermaine Swafford, Marshall... **Russell "Red" Reeder, Carl "Rollie" Stichweh** and legendary football coach **Jim Young, Army**... Former *University of Georgia* head football coach and athletic director **Vince Dooley** will be inducted into the Marine Corps Sports Hall of Fame... *Iowa State* Letterwinners Club/Hall of Fame, **Samuel Beyer**, Athletic Director, **Carl Brettschneider** and **Gene Williams**... **Mark Weshinskey, Carleton**

(Minn.)... **Warrick Dunn**, Louisiana Sports Hall of Fame...**James “Buddy” Moore** and **Brian Satterfield**, North Alabama Athletic Hall of Fame...**Raymont Harris**, Ohio State; Michigan State's **Clinton Jones** and former OSU and Youngstown State head coach **Jim Tressel**, will be inducted into the Greater Cleveland Sports Hall of Fame... **Andrew Everest**, UTEP (Texas-El Paso)... **Greg Landry**, (Massachusetts) Polish-American Sports Hall of Fame...**Autry**

Beamon, East Texas State University, Lone Star Conference Hall of Honor class... **Tyrone Carter and John Williams** into the University of Minnesota M Club Hall of Fame...**Albert Lewis, Jake Reed, Alphonse Dotson, Trumaine Johnson, Preston Powell, and Essex Johnson**, Grambling Legends Sports Hall of Fame... **Frank Bernardi, Boyd Dowler, Joe Garten, Matt Russell, Rashaan Salaam, Larry Zimmer**, Announcer, Colorado University Hall of Fame...**LaRue "Chick" DeBord**, Tennessee; he was 84 ...*Former San Jose State guard Ralph Wenzel; he was 69...Former Sports Illustrated football writer and editor William Oscar Johnson; he was 81...Baylor All-American center Jack Sisco; he was 80.*

<Honored>

The late Oklahoma broadcasting legend **Bob Barry, Sr.**, will receive the National Football Foundation's **Chris Schenkel**

Award. Barry called games for the Sooners, Oklahoma State and Tulsa University covering the 1961-2008 seasons.

* * *

Holder's Life Story Endures

By Laura Nelson

Sports Information Director, Oklahoma Panhandle State University

Goodwell, Okla.-Jim Holder wore a variety of uniforms during his time at Panhandle A&M College-football, track, golf, intramural basketball, and ROTC, and the all-around athlete will be nationally recognized posthumously for his contributions to Aggie football as he is inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame at the Enshrinement Festival planned for July 20-21 in South Bend, Ind.

James Edward Holder joined the Aggie football squad in the fall of 1958 as a freshman. At the time, PAMC played in the Frontier Conference of the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics (NAIA). He was also a member of the

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track team during that academic year and distinguished himself by setting a record in the broad jump with a 23 ft. 5-3/4 in. leap.

Following his freshman year, Holder transferred to Midwestern State in his hometown of Wichita Falls, but returned to Goodwell in the fall of 1961.

PAMC had left the Frontier and joined the newly-formed Oklahoma Collegiate Athletic Conference of the NAIA. The 1961 team earned a 10-1 record during the regular season, with the single loss suffered at the hands of Langston. The smallest school in the new conference avenged that loss in their first trip to a postseason game, the All-Sports Bowl in Taft Stadium in Oklahoma City where the Goodwell team soundly beat Langston. According to the 1962 Plainsman yearbook, "The Panhandle Empire moved in mass December 9 to Taft Stadium to watch Aggies triumph 28-14 in their first bowl outing."

During that record year, the squad defeated the Rocky Mountain Conference champion Adams State, Central State College in Edmond, a team that was ranked third nationally as well as an undefeated team from Nebraska State.

The Aggies ended the year first in total offense and first in rushing offense. Aggies Jerry Linton, Tony Pontillo and Holder were selected All-Conference and Linton, as the nation's leading rusher, earned first team All-America honors in the NAIA and Williamson Rating System while Pontillo earned Honorable mention in both of those. Last October, the team was included in the inaugural Aggie Hall of Fame class.

The 1962 Aggie season looked bright as the Aggies once again blew by Langston 33-14 in the first game, but the team ended the season 3-6-1.

Holder finished 10th in rushing in the NAIA with 565 total yards on 77 carries for an average of 109.3 yards-per-game. He was again named All-Conference Honorable Mention.

Holder's senior football year in 1963 proved to be a great one for him individually and his team as a whole. Pre-season polls did not place them very

high in the Conference, but they finished third with a 7-2-1 record. As a team, they had 2,885 yards total offense with Holder responsible for well over 50% of that. Jim broke the NAIA rushing record held by Aggie Jerry Linton, rushing for 1,775 yards in 10 games, a record that held for over 20 years. He secured spots on two All-America teams, the NAIA and the Williamson Rating System and was all named All-Conference.

He also competed on the PAMC golf team in 1963 and played on an intramural championship basketball team, the Skinny Dominoes, proving him an all-around athlete. He served as a student assistant football coach for the 1964 season and graduated with bachelor of science in health and physical education with a minor in military science in May of 1965.

Due to his ROTC service, he entered the Army as a commissioned officer after graduating from PAMC. His football career was not quite over as he played semi-professional football in the Southern Football League while he was stationed in Fort Benning, Ga. The soldier's life ended abruptly on Sept. 16, 1966 while stationed in Viet Nam. His name is included on the Vietnam War Memorial in Washington, D.C.

Jim Holder is the first OPSU inductee into the College Football Hall of Fame and joins a total of only 136 college football players from the divisional ranks to earn the honor since it was launched in 1996.

Jack Williams, another Aggie student during those years, announced the football play-by-play on the radio, and said, "Every time Jim touched the ball, you felt something exciting was going to happen. He was one of the most exciting athletes I've ever seen."

* * *

The 2012 season marks the 100th anniversary of college football statistics appearing in the annual college football rule book/guide/records book. Parke H. Davis included the longest field goals—successful dropped kicked and placed kicks through the 1911. Previous statistics were scores between two teams.

Source: *Football Review of the Season of 1897... Outing, by Walter Camp*

Harvard vs Yale, 1897

Harvard gained

Punting Yards: 1st half—193...2nd half—364...**Total—557**

Rushing Yards: 1st half—150...2nd half—70...**Total—220**

Yale gained

Punting Yards: 1st half—250...2nd half—340...**Total—590**

Rushing Yards: 1st half—109...2nd half—95... **Total—204**

Yards Lost: Harvard -19...Yale some 42—This was due to the fumbles and blocked kicks charged against Yale.

* * *

Essay to the Old Southwest Conference; Reflections on the “New” SWC

By Bo Carter

SWC Historian/FWAA

In the 1999-2000 college athletics era, a small hue and cry raised its head again.

“Boy, I wish we could be back in the old Southwest Conference,” was heard on probably eight or nine campuses of the old membership as the new leagues arranged primarily for revenue and television purposes were working but just did not have the traditional rivalries and “oomph” of the defunct circuit.

Yes, the SWC did have its problems for the last 20-plus years of its existence. Squabbles over ending the traditional Humble/Esso/Enco Radio Network and allowing Mutual Network and later Host Communications to pick up the

broadcasts left some ruffled feathers. Still, the format allowed broadcasters to “cut into” other games during an exciting time or scoring drives and then go back to studios for additional information.

That was the precursor of many of ESPN’s and CBS Sports’ techniques of “throwing back” various broadcasts at NCAA basketball and baseball tourney times as well as college doubleheaders or “split” national/regional telecasts in recent years. It also made the SWC Radio Network’s Saturday broadcasts some of the longest-running (from 1934-95, 62 seasons) in radio history other than the immortal Texaco Metropolitan Opera programs from New York City.

SWC schools had differences of opinion about game gate guarantees, which teams would receive the most television coverage (even providing a hardship stipend for teams which had there or more games televised). Professional teams were cutting into attendance at both the high school and college levels throughout Texas and Arkansas, and the private school members – Baylor, Rice, SMU, and TCU – were feeling the effects.

A Rice ticket office employee once summed up the meat of the issue when he spoke of summer season ticket sales.

“We rotated football players, especially the starters and youngsters who were well known, coming into the office and making calls to previous and prospective ticket holders,” he related. “By the late 1980s, the fan base was shrinking so much that we were calling the older season ticket holders first before they became too ill to attend the games.”

SWC marketing people were tearing out their hair trying to offset fan indifference, competitive issues, fighting highly-funded pro franchises, and a number of obstacles.

Then in 1991 Arkansas became the first team to withdraw from the loop since Oklahoma State (then Oklahoma A&M) in 1925 and joined South Carolina to

give the Southeastern Conference 12 teams and the chance to have a divisional playoff and championship game annually starting in 1992.

Initially, panic sank in but SWC directors of athletics later removed one financial onus (a game guaranteed fee for all SWC contests for each team regardless of attendance) and allowed the home schools' to keep all game receipts starting with 1992 football. Though Arkansas felt betrayed and as the Razorbacks suffered in SEC football competition for several seasons after being dominant from 1957-the 1980s in the SWC, the new financial policies literally forced most of the private schools such to step up to the plate and increase season ticket and gate receipts.

The results have been apparent in recent years after a bit of a hiatus. Baylor produced its first Heisman Trophy winner in 2011 in Robert Griffin III (RGIII) and won its most games since the 1986 season under NFF College Hall of Fame head coach Grant Teaff. SMU has gone to bowl games a school-record three consecutive years under coaching genius June Jones. Rice played its first bowl game since 1961 in the 2006 New Orleans Bowl and later the '08 Texas Bowl (thrashing Western Michigan 38-14 for the Owls' first postseason triumph since downing Alabama 28-6 in the famed Dick Maegle Bench Tackle Game - by Tommy Lewis - in the 1954 Cotton Bowl). TCU has enjoyed its best 11-year run in school annals with a 108-30 composite record under head coach Gary Patterson since 2001 and 11 bowl games in 12 seasons.

Even a public school Houston program which had major ebbs and flows in the 1970s and '80s stabilized with a 36-16 record since 2008, six bowl appearances from 2005-11 (capped by a 30-14 win over powerful Penn State in the 2012 Ticket City Bowl). In 2009 six of the SWC teams from the 1980s, and there have been years in the 2000s where as many as 7-8 of the old members had winning marks in football.

Events such as The Great Shootout - Texas' 15-14 win over Arkansas to pave the way for UT's second national football title in 1969 after a 21-17 Cotton Bowl Classic victory over Notre Dame Jan. 1, 1970 - Texas A&M's first-ever Associated Press national grid crown in 1939; a year after TCU claimed the

Conference's first national honors. The Horned Frogs and SMU were also named #1 by early selectors in the mid-1930s.

Only NCAA investigations, which began in the 1970s and culminated with SMU's death penalty from 1986-88 and seven schools being scrutinized or placed on probation from 1971-90, marred the landscape a bit. And not to minimize the seriousness of the situations, but the SWC teams virtually fought over the same giant talent pool in all sports from the state of Texas and bordering areas for decades. The temptation and proximity proved to be too much in many cases with recruits in all sports.

But, lo and behold, now look at the Big 12 (minus two at this point) membership as of July 1, 2012.

There are now six former Southwest Conference members: Baylor, Oklahoma, Oklahoma State, Texas, TCU, and Texas Tech. TCU starts in 2012-13 along with former Big East and Southern Conference contender West Virginia, coming off a 70-34 Discover Orange Bowl BCS triumph over Clemson in Jan. 2012.

Texas A@M, a 82-year SWC member before joining the Big 12, left the second league to join the SEC for the 2012-13 seasons. Same with initial Big 12 member Missouri, a 87-year member of the Missouri Valley and later Big Eight Conference. Nebraska bolted from the Big 12 to join the Big Ten in 2011-12 while Colorado opted out for the Pac-12 Conference, which played a football championship tussle for the first time in 2011.

Is there a temptation to bring Houston and Rice back to the Big 12 in future years and almost "re-form" the SWC? Probably not... The two Bayou City schools have thrived as members of the Western Athletic Conference (Rice) and later together in Irving-based Conference USA. SMU will leave Conference USA in 2013-14 to join the Big East Conference after being in the WAC and CUSA from 1996-2013.

Yes, those old SWC traditions – first conference ever to sign a tie-in with a bowl game starting with the 1942 Cotton Bowl Classic, which hosted SWC champs from '42 until 1995 – died hard, but they are being relived in many minds as many yearn for the old days of Kern Tipps or Frank Fallon on radio; or Doak Walker singlehandedly leading SMU to a major national upset.

Some of those happy days are here again in cities like Austin, Fort Worth,

Lubbock, Norman, Stillwater, and Waco; across the gridirons where these teams call home.

Brief SWC history and membership:

The first organizational meeting of the conference was held in May 1914 at the Oriental Hotel in Dallas (later corporate headquarters site for AT&T). It was chaired by L. Theo Bellmont, who came up with the idea of the SWC and was director of athletics at Texas. Originally, LSU and Ole Miss were invited to join the league and decided to remain independent while later becoming part of the Southern Conference and the SEC. The conference formally came into being on Dec. 8, 1914, at the Oriental Hotel in Houston and began competition for the 1915-16 season. The conference closed its doors at 1300 Mockingbird Lane June 30, 1996.

Membership:

Arkansas (1915–1991); Baylor (1915–1996); Houston (1971–1996, began competition in Sept. 1976); Oklahoma (1915–1919); Oklahoma A&M, later Okla. State (1915–1925); Phillips (1920); Rice (1918–1996); SMU (1918–1996); Southwestern – Georgetown, Texas, restarting its football program in 2013 (1915–1916); Texas (1915–1996); Texas A&M (1915–1996); TCU (1923–1996); Texas Tech (1956–1996).

Teams Leaving (Year, Conference): Arkansas (1991, SEC); Baylor (1996, Big 12); Houston (1996, Conference USA); Oklahoma (1919, MVC); Oklahoma A&M/Okla. State (1925, MVC); Phillips, Enid, Okla. (1920, Sooner Athletic Conference); Rice (1996, WAC); SMU (1996, WAC); Southwestern (1916, Southern Collegiate Athletic Conference); Texas (1996, Big 12); Texas A&M (1996, Big 12); TCU (1996, WAC); Texas Tech (1996, Big 12).

For a detailed newsletter/history of the SWC or to for information about the SWC at the Southwest Collection at Texas Tech in Lubbock, please go to http://swco.ttu.edu/exhibits/pdfs/Newsletter_Spring_2004.pdf.

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- **Where you aware of this:** since 1990, 53 divisional college football teams have won their first National Championship. This includes teams from the NCAA CSD, II, III; NAIA I and II; NCCAA, HBCU and Mid-Major teams. (A total of 65 conferences and independent teams have won titles in divisional competition.)