

INTERCOLLEGIATE FOOTBALL RESEARCHERS ASSOCIATION™

The College Football Historian™

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

ISSN: 1526-233x [June 2012... Vol. 5 No. 5] circa: Jan. 2008

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(Website) <http://www.secsportsfan.com/college-football-association.html>

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AMERICA'S FOOTBALL HISTORY MODEL vs THE WORLD'S MODEL

By Melvin Smith

Wikipedia, the Free Encyclopedia on the internet, has been expanding their histories of the soccer, rugby and football sports for over ten years now. They seem to be quite successful writing for countries that have played two of the games, soccer and rugby, over the years. World football is called soccer in America and Canada. However, Wikipedia's approach does not seem to work smoothly for those countries who have developed their own national football game. America starts their national Gridiron Football game history in 1869 and Canada uses either 1859 or 1861 as the beginning of the history of their national Gridiron Football game. Australia has been using 1859 as the beginning of the history of their Australian Rules Football game.

Wikipedia is stationed in London, England, and the British approach to the history of their early games of soccer and rugby dominate the basic tenets of the two-game model, which seems to work very well. Their football history demonstrates how the two sports would begin to split during the 1840s and completed the process by 1863. The first written rules of the carrying game, or rugby, appears in 1845 and the first kicking game rules, or soccer, were written by 1848. The final split of the two sports appears in 1863 in London

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when the Football Association rules were written and the rugby delegates left without any compromise. The British Rugby Union rules were then finalized in 1871.

In a series of articles, I will try to fit America's historical approaches to the three sports of soccer, rugby and football using the same time-line and tenets initiated by World football historians. However, with only one American reference to football before 1869 (Search in Wikipedia: Oneida Football Club), I immediately realize America has very little ammunition with which to begin. Hence, my next articles will try to summarize whatever early foot-ball information I have been able to garner over the years up to 1869.

* * *

Outing 1888

FOOTBALL.

The Boston *Herald*, in a dispatch from New Haven, gives the following changes in the football rules, adopted by the Intercollegiate Football Association:

1. To allow tackling above the knees.
2. To permit the snapper back to rush the ball.
3. To prohibit the rush line from using their hands or arms in blocking.
4. In putting the ball in play from touch, it "can be either bounded in or touched in with both hands at right angles to the touch line."

(1.) In tackling, the line has always been drawn at the hips. In actual play, however, the tackler cared very little if his hands slipped below the hips so long as he checked his man, and the umpires, when called upon to declare it intentional, hesitated, and seldom disqualified. The new rule permits a dangerous tackle, and is not an improvement.

(2.) This was the disputed point in the Yale-Harvard game last year, the rule (29) was ambiguously worded, and Yale, by a little headwork, easily overcame it and the referee could not very well decide against them. Last year the snapper-back could not rush the ball until it had touched a third man.

(3.) The new rule reads: "No player can lay his hands upon or interfere with, by use of hands or arms, an opponent, unless he has the ball."

And interference is defined “as using the hands or arms in any way to obstruct or hold a player who has not the ball.”

The intent of this rule is to make the rushers keep their arms down when lined up, or when covering one of their own men who is making a run. It looks easy enough on paper, but in actual practice it will probably be as easy to keep a rusher’s arms down as to keep a duck away from water.

To the casual spectator, and to those not experts in the technical points of the rules, the game will be as it has been—simon-pure football.

* * *

Courtesy of the Sports Illustrated Vault, November 24, 1958 (USED BY PERMISSION)

The Great Numbers Nonsense

By Stanley Frank

A veteran sportswriter lets fly at the bane of almost any game: the incubus of the meaningless statistic

The greatest menace to big-time sports today is neither the shrinking gate nor TV, either in the free or paid version. It is a nonsense of numbers, the stupefying emphasis on meaningless statistics which is draining the color from competition, stifling the fans' spontaneity and distorting their appreciation of skills.

There are graver dangers to the security of the Republic, to be sure, but the importance attached to superficial percentages and phony records is promoting an attitude that equates defeat with victory. We now find merit in mediocrity and satisfaction in moral victories, a euphemism for failure. Were our guys racked up and left for dead by the other side? It could have been worse. We got to the 20-yard line twice and we set a new Cockamamie Tech record for recovered fumbles (7) in one game.

This half-a-crumb principle is baldly plugged by the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau, which packages a complete line of football and basketball figures guaranteed to contain a consolation prize in every box. The NCAB's policy is

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stated explicitly in the introduction to its official manual: "Although the primary goal of all competition properly is victory, interest in a sport need not and should not be confined exclusively to the victor. Statistics, without detracting from the primary goal, do more than anything else to focus attention on 'how they played the game' in addition to the fundamental 'who won or lost.' So the role of statistics is not that of 'proving anything.'

...Rather, it is that of broadening interest to include the noteworthy feats of *both* sides."

The NCAB seems to be caught in the switches of its own doubletalk. It assures subscribers they will get the straight dope on "how they played the game," yet in the next sentence it admits the whole thing adds up to a blank in "proving anything." Such candor is commendable, although it does not answer the obvious question: Why pay attention to the nonsense in the first place?

Sports statistics are meaningless because they do not measure the most important factor in the business—the resourcefulness that is the hallmark of a champion. The Braves compiled more hits than the Yankees in the last World Series, for all the good it did them. Or, for that matter, all the good it did the Yankees in 1957 to tally not only more hits but more runs too.

In the Orange Bowl game last year, Duke had a clear edge over Oklahoma in every bookkeeping entry. The Blue Devils led in first downs 16 to 11; in yards gained 328 to 279; in completed passes 62% to 50%. They even picked up 150 yards in penalties while losing only 25 themselves. It was a breeze—for Oklahoma. The Sooners coasted to a comfortable 48-21 decision by capitalizing on six Duke mistakes that led to touchdowns.

Ratings of individual performances, which strongly influence selections for All-America, All-Conference and All-Honorarium teams, are equally unreliable yardsticks of ability. For example, the leading college punter generally is from a weak team that is bottled up deep in its own territory most of the season. As a consequence, its kicker is constantly booting for sheer distance. Conversely, the punter on a strong team is beyond midfield a good deal of the time and tries to angle many kicks out of bounds within the enemy's 10-yard line. Passing statistics are even more misleading because they are not properly weighted for short, flat pitches, which are no great trick to complete, and long heaves, which demand hair-trigger precision.

Despite such fallacies however, the statistics fever spreads apace, even unto the coach's bench. Last season Ken Ford of Hardin-Simmons won the passing title by connecting on 22 out of 35 pitches in his last game. Ford was not a contender until Coach Sammy Baugh, the old pro master, permitted him to

heave the ball on practically every other call in the huddle. When a man unloads 35 passes in a game, his team is not playing football. It is playing basketball with shoulder pads.

According to the book, the most formidable football player in history was Art Luppino, who established the alltime record by scoring 166 points for Arizona in 1954. You never heard of this immortal whose exploits eclipsed Jim Thorpe, Red Grange and Bronko Nagurski? Shake hands with everyone east of the Mississippi and north of the Colorado rivers. In his epic season, the only big-league team Luppino encountered in nine games was Colorado, which hung a 40-18 shanty on Arizona. The caliber of opposition is another criterion statistics do not evaluate.

Paradoxically, the two men who are the superintendents of the biggest figure foundries sharply criticize the exaggerated attention given to their products by newspapermen and broadcasters. Ted Smits, sports editor of the Associated Press, and Homer Cooke, director of the NCAB, deplore the stultifying effect of statistics on sportswriting, which once was a literate craft featuring trenchant reporting and bright commentary. But they also defend the interminable flow of obscure averages and variegated records on the grounds that such material is valuable background for the fans.

"Statistics provide a valid basis for comparing athletes," Smits said recently. "For instance, I never realized the importance of rebounds in basketball until they were added to the box score. Tabulations such as runs batted in and passing averages help to give recognition to players who would be overlooked on poor teams. Of course the whole thing can be carried to extremes. Baseball writers are the worst offenders for coming up with trick records like a left-handed third baseman making two errors on one play for the first time at 3 o'clock in the afternoon."

Smits admits that "too many reporters have fallen into the trap of rewriting publicity handouts," but insists that "a lot of good, lively copy still is turned out." When does it see the light of day in the papers? Take the case of Herb Elliott, the Australian antelope who is unquestionably the outstanding athlete of 1958. Until the November 10 issue of SPORTS ILLUSTRATED explored the motives and methods that go into the making of a 3:54.5 miler, Elliott had been invested with no more personality than a stop watch by American newspapers. Few sportswriters had bothered to probe the whys and wherefores of the young man who broke four minutes in 10 mile races between January and September.

"I couldn't agree with you more that the emphasis on figures at the sacrifice of personalities is a bad trend," the NCAB's Homer Cooke says amiably. "You may not believe this, but I went into the statistics business 22 years ago as a protest against it. When I was a sportswriter on the West Coast I got fed up with every team coming into town and ballyhooing its football players as the best performers in every conceivable department. I began to keep my own averages on games in the Northwest to sift conflicting claims and show up press agents who were grabbing free space and headlines with phony figures."

Cooke's modest service was expanded into a national clearinghouse for college football and basketball statistics by the NCAA after World War II as a gimmick for selling guides. The annual cost of maintaining the bureau and 11 full-time employees is estimated at more than \$100,000 now, but the revenue from the sale of 175,000 guides reduces the subsidy to about \$35,000. The NCAA gets a lot of action and publicity for its money.

Each Saturday night during the football season Cooke's staff is the busiest bunch of computers this side of Cape Canaveral. Immediately after the games, 109 major colleges telegraph team and individual statistics, the latter in 52 categories, to Cooke in New York. Each report is only slightly less voluminous than a transcript of the United Nations charter. The data is fed into IBM machines, and by noon Sunday the information has been compiled cumulatively. It is given to the A.P. and U.P.I. for release, and copies are sent to each school. The routine is repeated on Monday with reports airmailed by 509 small colleges. Throughout the week the NCAB continues to grind out supplementary bulletins analyzing the flow of statistics.

Some colleges make such a production of squeezing the last decimal from the figures that they employ as many statisticians as coaches. Army assigns six actuaries to the press box for each game, and at Princeton a crew of mathematicians processes ratings in an electronic computer to appraise the efficiency of players in 80 different classifications.

This nonsense with numbers produces a staggering mishmash of irrelevant trivia, but Cooke sees a value in them nonetheless. "Statistics do a whale of a job for the losers," he says. "I saw dramatic proof of that 20 years ago on my old beat. The University of Washington had a terrible team except for Dean MacAdams, a great punter. The fans had so little to cheer about there was a roar, as though Washington had scored a touchdown, every time MacAdams went into punt formation. His showing in the national statistics was what sustained interest in the team.

"The same thing happened at Auburn in 1946. The team lost six straight games, but a freshman named Travis Tidwell led the country in total offense.

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Tidwell never amounted to much thereafter, but for that one season he was a lifesaver to Auburn."

The next, inevitable step is to pump spurious excitement into the gate by deliberately fabricating records—even if it helps one's opponents. Cooke recalled a flagrant example of this abuse in a Pacific Coast game six years ago.

One team was leading by two touchdowns late in the game when someone in the press box found out that its quarterback needed one more completed pass to set some sort of regional mark. There was time for just a few more plays, and the other team had the ball far down-field. This noble eleven let its rival score a gift touchdown so it could get possession of the ball and give the hero a chance to throw a couple of passes.

Rigging statistics to build up one player is as old as the discovery that an All-America candidate does wonders for the box office. A common gambit is to concentrate publicity on a lineman by keeping a special tabulation of his tackles and the yardage he yields on defense. Since no one knows what goes on in the snake pit, the figures are accepted at face value. Is a hole opened at the hot shot's position big enough for a motorcycle to barge through with a sidecar? The college press agent loftily retorts that any idiot could have seen the stalwart was playing a looping defense on that one and was blameless for the touchdown.

Predictions of disaster by a coach whose squad is loaded for bear are a standard operational procedure applauded as clever psychology by reporters. It rarely occurs to them that they are stooges for coaches who deliberately mislead the public with a cheap trick as contemptible as feeding whisky to the Indians. If the team gets licked the coach is off the hook. If the team wins big, the coach's reputation as a mastermind is enhanced by the stirring triumph over insuperable obstacles. It is peculiarly fitting that all the postseason football bowls are named for agricultural crops. Through the year these joints—Orange, Cotton, Rose, Sugar, to name a few—have been irrigated by the crocodile tears of coaches whose crippled, undermanned teams have played there on New Year's Day.

The cushy bids to these clambakes are largely predicated on weekly A.P. ratings, which ostensibly represent a national poll of authoritative opinion. Actually, they are merely third-rate popularity contests.

Although some 3,000 newspapers and broadcasting stations are entitled to one vote apiece, as few as 100, and rarely more than 500, ballots are cast. The majority come from small towns shilling for local favorites. Sports editors in

metropolitan centers know the poll is meaningless and don't bother to vote, but they continue to run the ratings under big headlines.

If the imagination lavished on dreaming up new statistics were applied to the business on the field, fewer teams would be suffering from pernicious anemia at the gate. A press agent is suspected of taking money under false pretenses when he fails to whip up a fresh batch of records for his client. At that, he should be able to latch onto an angle in the welter of national, regional, conference and, when things get really tough, school records. The Purdue football brochure gets double mileage from its list by drawing an arbitrary distinction between marks established before and after 1939. Those set in the last 20 years are labeled "modern era" records, thereby dating alumni past 40 as relics of the Paleozoic Age.

* * *

Grantland Rice Names Best

Legendary sportswriter Grantland Rice in the September 1949 issue of *Sport Magazine* named his All-Time Greatest College Football Team.

Center—Germany Schulz, Michigan

Guards—Walter (Pudge) Heffelfinger, Yale; Herman Hickman, Tennessee.

Tackles—Cal Hubbard, Centenary; Wilbur (Fats) Henry, Washington and Jefferson.

Ends—Don Hutson, Alabama; Bennie Oosterbaan, Michigan

Quarterback.—Sammy Baugh, Texas Christian

Halfbacks.—Red Grange, Illinois; Jim Thorpe, Carlisle

Fullback.—Bronko Nagurski, Minnesota

* * *

Bo Carter presents dates of birth and death from members of the College Football Hall of Fame

June

- 1 (1901) Edgar Miller, Canton, Ohio
- 1 (1916) Ki Aldrich, Rogers, Texas
- 1 (1930) Carmen Cozza, Parma, Ohio
- 1 (1933) Alan Ameche, Kenosha, Wis.
- 1-(d – 1963) Century Milstead, Pleasantville, N.Y.

- 2 (1895) Homer Hazel, Piffard, N.Y.
- 2 (1909) Ben Schwartzwalder, Point Pleasant, W.Va.
- 2 (1950) Jeff Siemon, Rochester, Minn.
- 2-(d – 1943) Bill Ingram, Los Gatos, Calif.
- 2-(d-1943) Nile Kinnick, Over the Pacific Ocean, Gulf of Pa combat

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3 (1959) Sam Mills, Neptune, N.J.
 3-(d – 1930) Sam Thorne, New York City
 4 (1870) George Sanford, Ashland, N.Y.
 4 (1876) Mike Donahue, County Kerry, Ireland
 4 (1891) Bob McWhorter, Athens, Ga.
 4 (1908) Skip McCain, Enville, Okla.
 4-(d – 2005) Banks McFadden, Ormond Beach, Fla.
 6 (1879) Jimmy Johnson, Edgerton, Wis.
 6 (1901) Walter Koppisch, Pendleton, N.Y.
 6 (1919) Darold Jenkins, Pettis County, Mo.
 6 (1963) Rueben Mayes, North Battleford, Saskatchewan, Canada
 6-(d – 1969) Bob Higgins, State College, Pa.
 6-(d – 1998) Eddie Talboon, Dunedin, Fla.
 6-(d – 2000), Sandy Stephens, Minneapolis, Minn.
 6-(d – 2009) Jim Owens, Bigfork, Mont.
 7 (1932) Bob Reade, Monticello, Iowa
 8 (1895) Ike Armstrong, Fort Madison, Iowa
 8 (1917) Byron White, Ft. Collins, Colo.
 8 (1928) Clayton Tonnemaker, Ogilvie, Minn.
 9 (1928) Al Brosky, Cincinnati, Ohio
 9 (1938) Fisher DeBerry, Cheraw, S.C.
 9 (1952) John Cappelletti, Philadelphia, Pa.
 9 (1954) Woodrow Lowe, Columbus, Ga.
 9-(d – 2005) Slade Cutter, Annapolis, Md.
 10 (1880) Louis Salmon, Syracuse, N.Y.
 10 (1963) David Williams, Los Angeles, Calif.
 10-(d – 1963) John Brown, Middletown, Del.
 10-(d – 2001) John McKay, Tampa, Fla.
 10-(d – 2008) John Rauch, Oldsmar, Fla.
 11 (1892) Josh Cody, Franklin, Tenn.
 11 (1903) Ernie Nevers, Willow River, Minn.
 11 (1924) Earl Banks, Philadelphia, Pa.
 11 (1924) Doug Kenna, Jackson, Miss.
 11 (1930) Johnny Bright, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
 11-(d – 1964) Lynn Bomar, Nashville, Tenn.
 12 (1901) Harold Muller, Dunsmuir, Calif.
 12 (1905) Len Casanova, Ferndale, Calif.
 12 (1947) Steve Kiner, Sandstone, Minn.
 12-(d – 1980) Ernie Godfrey, Columbus, Ohio
 12-(d – 1987) Bill Edwards, Springfield, Ohio
 12-(d – 2010) Les Richter, Riverside, Calif.
 12-(d – 2010) Bobby Davis, Gastonia, N.C.
 13 (1903) Red Grange, Forksville, Pa.
 13 (1909) Jack Riley, Chicago, Ill.
 13-(d – 1958) Charley Brewer, Waltham, Mass.
 13-(d – 1992) Edwin Horrell, Beverly Hills, Calif.
 14 (1898) Bill Ingram, Jeffersonville, Ind.
 14 (1918) John Kimbrough, Haskell, Texas
 14 (1924) Leo Nomellini, Lucca, Italy
 14-(d -1931) Henry Williams, Minneapolis, Minn.
 14-(d – 1932) Bob Peck, Culver, Ind.
 14-(d – 2007) Robin Olds, Steamboat Springs, Colo.
 15 (1889) John Kilpatrick, New York, N.Y.
 15 (1892) Sean Pennock, Syracuse, N.Y.
 15 (1892) Wallace Wade, Trenton, Tenn.
 15 (1923) George Brown, San Diego, Calif.
 16 (1894) Eddie Casey, Natick, Mass.
 16 (1943) Donny Anderson, Borger, Texas
 17 (1886) Walter Eckersall, Chicago, Ill.
 17 (1891) Harvey Ketcham, Englewood, N.J.
 17 (1912) Ace Parker, Portsmouth, Va.
 17 (1923) Elroy “Crazy Legs” Hirsch, Wausau, Wis.
 17 (1940) Bobby Bell, Shelby, N.C.
 17-(d – 1961) Josh Cody, Mt. Laurel, N.J.
 17-(d – 1964) Andy Wyant, Chicago, Ill.
 18 (1893) John McEwan, Alexandria, Minn.
 18 (1912) Harrison Stafford, Wharton, Texas
 18 (1921) Angelo Bertelli, West Springfield, Mass.
 18 (1937) Bob Reifnyder, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 18 (1963) Bruce Smith (Va. Tech), Norfolk, Va.
 19 (1906) Merle Gulick, Jackson, Mich.
 19 (1919) Bob Westfall, Detroit, Mich.
 19-(d – 1957) Tad Jones, Hamden, Conn.
 19-(d – 1975) Edward Mylin, Lancaster, Pa.
 19-(d – 2010) Jack Cloud, Annapolis, Md.
 20 (1890) John Maulbetsch, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 20 (1892) Doug Bomeisler, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 20 (1899) Herb McCracken, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 20 (1949) Dave Elmendorf, San Antonio, Texas
 20-(d – 1944) Dave Schreiner, In Combat in Okinawa
 20-(d – 1964) Andy Wyant, Chicago, Ill.

21 (1905) Bill Edwards, Massillon, Ohio
 21 (1929) Bob Gain, Akron, Ohio
 21 (1965) Jeff Bentrin, St. Paul, Minn.
 21-(d – 1973) Frank Leahy, Portland, Ore.
 21-(d – 1982) Cotton Warburton, Culver City, Calif.
 21-(d – 1988) Bobby Dodd, Atlanta, Ga.
 21-(d – 1991) Jackie Hunt, Proctorville, Ohio
 22 (1917) Davey O'Brien, Dallas, Texas
 22 (1962) Gordon Hudson, Everett, Wash.
 23 (1883) Hunter Carpenter, Louisa County, Va.
 23 (1902) Don Faurot, Mountain Grove, Mo.
 23 (1934) Marino Casem, Memphis, Tenn.
 23-(d – 1959) Jimmy Hitchcock, Montgomery, Ala.
 23-(d – 1985) Cecil Isbell, Hammond, Ind.
 23-(d – 2003) Chuck Carroll, Seattle, Wash.
 24 (1895) Gaylord Stinchcomb, Sycamore, Ohio
 24 (1905) Bill Kelly, Denver, Colo.
 24 (1928) Hollie Donan, Montclair, N.J.
 24 (1932) Doug Dickey, Vermillion, S.D.
 24 (1935) Ron Kramer, Girard, Kan.
 24 (1944) Terry Donahue, Los Angeles, Calif.
 24-(d – 1971) Kenny Washington, Los Angeles, Calif.
 25 (1928) Tank Younger, Grambling, La.
 25-(d – 1997) William Grinnell, Centerville, Mass.
 26 (1905) Jack McDowall, Micapony, Fla.
 26 (1916) Alvin Wistert, Chicago, Ill.
 26 (1933) Ralph Gugliemi, Columbus, Ohio
 26-(d – 1949) Huntington Hardwick, Cuttyhawk, Mass.
 26-(d – 1986) Ed Molinski, Memphis, Tenn.
 26-(d – 1987) Wayne Meylan, Ludington, Mich.
 26-(d - 1997) Don Hutson, Rancho Mirage, Calif.
 26-(d – 1999) Angelo Bertelli, Clifton, N.J.
 27 (1931) Bobby Reynolds (Neb.), Grand Island, Neb.
 27 (1932) Kurt Burris, Nowata, Okla.
 27 (1966) Mike Favor, Athens, Ga.
 27-(d- 1955) Harry Agganis, Boston, Mass.
 27-(d – 2000) Larry Kelley, Highstown, N.J.
 27-(d – 2002) Jay Berwanger, Downer's Grove, Ill.
 28 (1902) Ralph Baker, Rockford, Ill.
 28 (1911) Jimmy Hitchcock, Inverness, Ala.
 28 (1937) Charlie Flowers, Marianna, Ark.
 28 (1960) John Elway, Port Angeles, Wash.
 28-(d – 1968) Paddy Driscoll, Chicago, Ill.
 29 (1898) Dan McMillan, USC, ??????
 29 (1908) Wes Fesler, Youngstown, Ohio
 29 (1949) Dan Dierdorf, Canton, Ohio
 29-(d – 1955) Henry Phillips, Boone, N.C.
 29-(d – 1960) Bob McWhorter, Athens, Ga.
 29-(d – 1983) Joe Delaney, Monroe, La.
 30 (1930) W.C. Gorden, Nashville, Tenn.
 30-(d – 1922) Bob Maxwell, Norristown, Pa.
 30-(d – 1949) Dave Campbell, Cambridge, Mass.
 30-(d – 1973) Elmer Layden, Chicago, Ill.
 30-(d -1983) Matty Bell, Dallas, Texas
 30-(d – 1984) Marty Below, Evanston, Ill.

* * *

Top 10 Most National Championships Won, 1876-1936

By Tex Noel

Not surprising College Football's Big Three teams: Yale, Princeton and Harvard were also would rank 1-2-3 with the most National Championships won over a 61-year period.

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Intersectional rivals Notre Dame and USC would rank high with total titles—setting the stages as these two teams would make-up teams that would win titles as the game would continue to grow.

Twenty-eight college football teams were named at least one in actual polls and rankings in *Stars of an Earlier Autumn* (An unofficial College Football Records Book, which covered the 1869-1936 seasons).

These 28 teams, ranked by many of the game’s early selectors or polls, combing for a total of the 265 National Championships, between 1876-1936..

The Top 10:

			Poll	Single-Season	Total
# NC Seasons	Teams	No. Times Rank	National Champs	National Champs	National Championships
28	Yale	110	36	17	53
22	Princeton	63	23	16	39
12	Harvard	40	23	1	24
3	Minnesota	35	18	6	24
5	Notre Dame	20	13	5	18
5	USC	34	12	6	18
4	Pittsburgh	23	10	3	13
3	Michigan	20	9	2	11
7	Army	25	4	6	10
5	Alabama	37	4	5	9

-Interested in the complete list or other rankings of teams that didn’t win a title? Send me an emailed.

* * *

IFRA Remembers

< Obituaries >

Paul Dee, former Athletic Director at the *University of Miami* (1993 through 2008); he was 65... **Ken McRoyal**, *University of Idaho*; he

was 22...**Lawrence "Larry" Edward Bosworth**, *Albright*; he was 61...**Mervin "Merv"**

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Habenicht, 77; *Iowa State Teacher's College (now Northern Iowa)*... **C.A. Norton, Jr.** affectionately known as "Jocko" or "Coach", 86; *Auburn University* ... **Clay Brownell**, *Colorado State*... Former *West Virginia* head coach **Bill Stewart**; he was 59. . . . Former *Monmouth College (Ill.)* football player, **Harold "Red" Pauling**, he was 86. . . . Former *Clemson* wide receiver **Brian Wofford**; he was 34... **Jesse Whittenton**, *UTEP*; he was 78... **William Davis**, *Texas Wesley (Wesleyan) College*; he was 93... **Zachery Norris**, 24, *Colorado State-Pueblo*... **Jesse L. Thomas**, *Michigan State*; he was 83... **Donald P. "Donnie" Graham**, 51, *Ohio Northern University*... **Malcolm N. Bagley**, 19, *Dean College*... Former **Georgia** offensive tackle **Craig Hertwig**; he was 60... **John R. Orme**, *William Paterson University*... **Thomas M. "Tommy" Hoerr**, 21, *Monmouth College*... **Robert H. Nollet**, 78, *University of Wisconsin-Superior*.

<Miscellaneous>

Gary Darnell was named the AFCA's Associate Executive Director.

<Hall of Fame>

The National Football Foundation has announced its Divisional Class of 2012. IFRA congratulates these men on their careers and induction into the College Football Hall of Fame. PLAYERS: Chris Bisailon, Illinois Wesleyan; Jim Holder, (Panhandle State) Oklahoma Panhandle; Richard McGeorge, Elon; Rex Mirch, Northern Arizona...COACHES: Gene Carpenter, William "Lone Star" Dietz and Ron Harms.

Former college football head coaches, **Homer Rice and Lee Corso** into the *State of Kentucky Hall of Fame*....*State of South Carolina Athletic*

Hall of Fame Duce Staley and Steven Davis... Phil Coulombe, Maine Sports Hall of Fame... Jim McGrath, SID; Chuck Orban, Norm Ellenberger, Butler University's Hall of Fame... Louie Kelcher, SMU Athletics Hall of Fame... Paul Gipson, former football coach Don Todd and the 1976 Cougars football team, University of Houston Athletics Hall of Honor... former Southern Illinois SID Fred Huff has been named a Veteran CoSIDA Hall of Fame inductee... Former athletic director Ed Pastilong; players Ben Dunkerley and Bo Orlando; West Virginia University Sports Hall of Fame... James Bettcher, University of Saint Francis (Ind.) Athletic Hall of Fame... Gaines Adams and Stacy Seegars, Clemson Hall of Fame... Miami University Athletics Hall of Fame Terry Hoepfner (football coach) and Ben Roethlisberger '12 (football)... John Walsh, Delaware Sports Hall of Fame... Former West Virginia University football great Ron Wolfley and his brother, Craig Wolfley, a Syracuse graduate into the Great Buffalo Sports Hall of Fame... Dan Stratton, Dakota State University Athletic Department Hall of Fame.

<Honored>

Pat Richter, former University of Wisconsin All-American and Athletic Director, was honored as the Big Ten Club Person of the Year for 2012. *The Big Ten Club of Southern California* bestow the honor... by the The National Football Foundation (NFF): ESPN Executive Chairman **George Bodenheimer** will be honored with the organization's *2012 NFF Distinguished American Award*; University of

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Alabama director of athletics **Mal Moore** has been named the 2012 recipient of the John L. Toner Award... Former SMU athletics director **Russ Potts**, National Association of College Marketing Administrators Hall of Fame... *Florida State* sports information director **Rob Wilson** has been named a 25-Year Award

recipient from CoSIDA... **Jim Cole**, long-time *Alma College* football head coach. As a retirement gift, he received rand-new 2011 Ford F-150 by several of his former players... *DePauw (Ind.)* sports information director **Bill Wagner** will receive the CoSIDA 25-Year Award.

* * *

(College Football's First Hall of Fame inductees)

Players and Coaches, Past and Present, in Football Hall of Fame

New Brunswick, N.J., Nov. 4 (AP)—Thirty-two players and twenty-one coaches have been elected to the football hall of fame at Rutgers university, (sic) scene of the first game eighty-two years ago.

The selections by the honors court were the first for the 5 million dollars project and chiefly were famous figures of the past century or early part of the present era.

Nine of the eleven men selected by the nation's sportswriters and sportscasters for the Associated Press all-time all-America team were included in the list. All of the players chosen for consideration in the Hall of Fame and elections from the list are expected to follow.

Name	School(s)	Position
Bill Alexander	Georgia Tech	Coach
Sammy Baugh	Texas Christian Mississippi College; Louisiana State; Texas	Halfback
Dana Bible	A&M; Nebraska; Texas	Coach
John Brown	Navy	Guard / Tackle
Walter Camp	Yale, Stanford	Coach
Dutch Clark	Colorado College	Quarterback
Hector Cowan	Princeton	Tackle
Ted Coy	Yale	Fullback
Charlie Daly	Harvard, Army	Quarterback
Gil Dobie	North Dakota State, Washington, Navy, Cornell, Boston College	Coach

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Michael Donahue	Auburn, Louisiana State	Coach
Walter Eckersall	Chicago	Quarterback
Benny Friedman	Michigan	Quarterback
George Gipp	Notre Dame	Halfback
Red Grange	Illinois	Halfback
Ed Hall	Illinois, Dartmouth	Coach / Contributor
Truxton Hare	Pennsylvania	Guard
Chic Harley	Ohio State	Halfback
Percy Haughton	Cornell, Harvard, Columbia	Coach
Homer Hazel	Rutgers	End / Fullback
Pudge Heffelfinger	Yale	Guard
Wilbur Henry	Washington & Jefferson	Tackle
Frank Hinkey	Yale	End
Bill Hollenback	Pennsylvania	Halfback
Don Hutson	Alabama	End
Howard Jones	Syracuse, Yale, Ohio State, Iowa, Duke, Southern California	Coach
Andy Kerr	Stanford, Washington & Jefferson, Colgate, Lebanon Valley	Coach
Bruiser Kinard	Mississippi	Tackle
Nile Kinnick	Iowa	Halfback
Elmer Layden	Notre Dame	Fullback
Eddie Mahan	Harvard	Fullback
Dan McGugin	Vanderbilt	Coach
Bo McMillin	Centre	Quarterback
Harold Muller	California	End
Bronko Nagurski	Minnesota	Tackle / Fullback
Ernie Nevers	Stanford	Fullback
Frank O'Neill	Colgate, Syracuse, Columbia	Coach
Bennie Owen	Washburn, Bethany (KS), Oklahoma	Coach
Knute Rockne	Notre Dame	Coach
Bill Roper	Princeton, Virginia Military, Missouri, Swarthmore	Coach

Germany Schulz	Michigan	Center
Duke Slater	Iowa	Tackle
Andy Smith	Pennsylvania, Purdue, California	Coach
Amos Alonzo Stagg	Yale	End/Coach
Jock Sutherland	Lafayette, Pittsburgh	Coach
Frank Thomas	Chattanooga, Alabama	Coach
Jim Thorpe	Carlisle	Halfback
	Georgia, Cornell, Carlisle, Pittsburgh,	
Pop Warner	Stanford, Temple	Coach
Ed Weir	Nebraska	Tackle
Henry Williams	Army, Minnesota	Coach
George "Wilson	Washington	Halfback
	Ohio Wesleyan, Nebraska, Kansas, Stanford,	
Fielding Yost	Michigan	Coach
Bob Zuppke	Illinois	Coach

* * *

Recent Football at Harvard. By A. Longdrop, Outing 1891

The Rugby game of football was introduced here from England in 1876 by Harvard, and the first championship was won by Harvard. Since that time, or rather during the following decade, most of the credit for improving and adapting the game here belongs to Yale. Harvard having ushered in the game, seemed to lose her initiatory grip, and Yale, being favored by a succession of men who showed special aptitude and interest in this new sport, made extraordinary progress and for many years held almost uninterrupted sway over the football field.

During these years, 1876-1886, football continued to occupy a larger place among American games, until it came to be what it now is, a most attractive feature of the school and college life in this country and a delight to all who have any understanding of it.

It was not until 1886 that Harvard Gunnock's influence upon his men was very great, both in and off the field, and he was ably assisted by the coaches of his choice, for it is a well-known fact that a share of the success of the team belongs respectively to Mr. George Adams, ex-Captain "Joe" Sears, Mr. Geo. A. Stewart and Dr. Tenant among other helpers.

George Adams was the chief instigator in getting football at Harvard on its feet again, and W. A. Brooks was made captain of the team. This was the fall of 1886. Adams coached the team and was induced to play and rush toward the close of the season.

The final match of the season was something of an anti-climax, for it was hardly to be supposed that Princeton could recover sufficiently from the Manheim defeat to turn the tables upon Yale, and thus tie all three, Pennsylvania, Princeton and Yale, for the Intercollegiate championship. Princeton played a far stronger game than was expected, and Yale, with the exception of the first two minutes, in which, by beautiful execution, she made a touchdown, played with but little vigor and dash.

Before the largest audience of the year, variously estimated from 35,000 to 45,000 people, the Yale and Princeton teams met on Thanksgiving day. The weather was clear and cold, but just suited for the players. Yale came upon the field with everything in her favor, all the machinery of her game having been thoroughly tested and proved in two hard-fought matches.

There was no substitute on her team: the same eleven men that had faced and beaten first University of Pennsylvania, and then Harvard, lined up for the final contest of the year. It was an undefeated and a veteran team, and it looked it as the men came out upon the field. Princeton, on the other hand, had lost prestige by the defeat at the hands of Pennsylvania. Some of her men had by no means recovered from the tremendous efforts they made in that game to stem the tide of defeat which had set in so heavily against them, and finally they must have felt the effect of the lack of confidence expressed in them by many of their own friends and sympathizers. It looked as though Yale would win by a large score, but the result proved that there was not nearly the fancied difference between the playing of the two teams.

Yale opened with the ball, and the wonderful precision of her play during the first few minutes showed the possibilities of her game. Starting with a wedge, her team moved up ten yards. Then the ball was passed to C. D. Bliss, who carried it five yards ahead and twenty yards to the left. Instantly upon the lining up the ball went to L. Bliss, who, swinging over to the other side of the field, gave his interferers a chance to fall in, and behind that little bank of three men went straight down, and, crossing line after line, finally deposited the ball behind the Princeton goal. Such an opening must have made Princeton's task a doubly hard one, for the game was uphill from the very start. Yet from this point there was little to choose between the two teams. Princeton forced the play near enough to the Yale goal to try twice for a field kick, but neither attempt succeeded. A stopped punt of Homans, well followed down by Stillman, gave Yale a second touch-down and goal in the second half; but when Yale, toward the end of the game, had the ball almost on Princeton's five-yard line, the orange and black out-played the blue and forced the ball out of the danger point by a wonderful rally, and the game finally ended with the score 12 to 0 in Yale's favor, which was far closer than the score of the previous season.

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Editor's Note: 78 years ago (June 6), Parke H. Davis, college football's foremost statistician on the game's formative falls passed away in his home in Easton, Penn.

(As Is)

FIRST SMALL COLLEGE FOOTBALL VICTORY OVER A MAJOR COLLEGE (Lafayette 6 Pennsylvania 4)

Lafayette vs Pennsylvania Philadelphia, Oct. 23, 1896

Written by Parke H. Davis in his book, *Football: The American Intercollegiate Game* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1911)

First Half: Pennsylvania wins the toss and takes the west goal. Rinehart kicks off to Wharton on the 5-yard line. Pennsylvania gains 20 yards in several plunges into the line, punt fumbles the ball and Lafayette secures it.

Lafayette cannot make a first down and Bray punts out of bounds. Minds circles the end for 15. By short gains Pennsylvania with great difficulty finally works the ball to Lafayette's 5-yard. Minds is thrown for a loss of 5 yards. On the next play Pennsylvania fumbles and Worthington gets the ball. Pennsylvania is set back 10 yards on a penalty.

The Red and Blues holds for downs and gets the ball back. Minds goes through the line for 2 and Gilbert follows for 2 more. A penalty also advances Pennsylvania 10 yards. Lafayette holds for downs. Two plunges into center net Lafayette 5 yards. On the next play the ball is lost on a fumble. Pennsylvania by swift, hard rushing forces the ball to the 3-yard mark. On the next play Uffenheimer goes through for a touchdown.

The play is near the side line and the punt-out fails. Rinehart kicks off for Lafayette and Pennsylvania returns the ball. Lafayette punts and Pennsylvania fumbles, and Wiedenmeyer gets the ball. The ball oscillates back and forth between the 20-yard lines and time is called with the ball in Pennsylvania's possession on Lafayette's 20-yard line.

Second Half: Woodruff kicks off to Lafayette's 5-yard line. Overfield stops Zeiser on a centre plunge and Bray punts to Minds at midfield. Pennsylvania by short gains

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reaches Lafayette's 10-yard line, where the latter holds for downs and gets the ball. Bray punts 25 yards, and Pennsylvania fumbling, Speer falls on the ball.

For several minutes each team rushes for small gains and then is forced to punt. Pennsylvania tries a quarter-back kick, which Bray captures. Two plunges into the line net 12 yards. Lafayette fumbles and Boyles gets the ball. An exchange of kicks places the ball in Pennsylvania's possession on the 40-yard line. Minds falls back to punt, but Rowland breaks through and blocks the kick, catching the ball and retaining it.

Lafayette is near the left side line 30 yards from the goal. Bray falls back and Lafayette forms for a drop kick. The formation is a feint. He ball is passed to Barclay, who on a quick opening dashes along the left side line for 20 yards, being forced out of bounds at the 10-yard line.

The ball is brought in and Bray is sent against the centre without gain. On the next play, Barclay goes around right end for a touchdown. A moment later, he kicks the goal. Only six minutes are left to play. Pennsylvania kicks off and Lafayette in nine plays takes the ball 60 yards. Time is called with the ball in the latter's possession on the 15-yard line.

Referee: L.T. Bliss, '93, Yale. *Umpire:* W.H. Corbin, '89, Yale. *Linesman:* R.D. Paine, '94, Yale. *Score:* Lafayette 6, Pennsylvania 4. *First Half:* Touchdown by L.J. Uffenheimer (Left Tackle). *Second Half:* Touchdown and goal by G.O. Barclay (Left Half Back).



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Lafayette on defense in its 6–4 upset victory over Pennsylvania on October 24, 1896 at [Franklin Field](#) in Philadelphia. "*Football – The American Intercollegiate Game*," written by Parke H. Davis in 1911 (no longer in copyright)

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[*Anaconda Standard* 1914]

FOOTBALL COACHES MUST OCCUPY BENCH

New York, Feb. 7.—The intercollegiate football rules committee decide today that hereafter coaches should be barred from, the side lines. That was the most radical change in the rules adopted at the meeting today, which was one of the shortest in the committee's history.

The rescinding of the rule which permits one player or coach of a team to walk along the side lines of the field will necessitate the coaches remaining on the bench with the substitutes. It was decided to abolish the obsolete rule which permitted the ball to be put into play from a touchback by a kick out from the goal line. Following the suggestion of Walter Camp, teams were given the optional right to use a fourth official in their games if they desired. This official will be known as "field judge."

Other changes penalize for five yards a team whose player or players are out of bounds when the ball is snapped on first offense Instead of second, as heretofore, and make it obligatory for the team losing the toss to kick off when the winners elect to defend a given goal. Also the definition of roughing the full back was clarified.

The appointment of the following members to the central board of officials was announced: J. A. Babitt, chairman; Walter Camp, C. W. Savage, Parke Davis, E.K. Hall, Percy Houghton, H. G. Cope and A. A. Stagg.

Other changes were as follows: intentional grounding of a forward pass will be penalized by the loss of 10 yards from the point of scrimmage.

When the ball from a free kick hits a goal post and bounces back into the field, the play is counted as a touchback.

After the teams line up the team having the ball shall not enter the neutral zone in shift formation.

A player out of bounds when the ball is put in play penalizes his team by the loss of five yards. Under the old rule there was no penalty for this offense, the first time it was committed. The committee left it optional with teams to decide whether they shall have a fourth official, to be known as field judge, who shall have no specific duties of his own, but act as assistant to the referee and umpire.

The committee reached no decision regarding the question of distinguishing player in games by numbers. The members concluded to observe how this plan worked out next season before making any recommendations.

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The Ogden Standard-Examiner, 1933

Georgia Wins Over Old Eli

NEW EATON, Conn., Nov. 11.—(AP)—Georgia's fast stepping Bulldogs led by the ubiquitous Homer Key, romped through Yale for a first period touchdown today, clung this margin tenaciously "as the Ellis Rallied and kept their place among the nation's undefeated football teams with a sparkling 7 to 0 triumph.

It was Georgia's fourth consecutive victory over Yale, a feat accomplished, otherwise only by Harvard in the Blues long gridiron history, and southern' rooters celebrated by uprooting -the goal posts before the home boys had a chance to rally their defense. Incipient fist fighting broke out as the efforts to carry off the splintered, uprights were resisted. Police finally cleared the field.

A crowd of 35,000 half filling the Yale bowl, saw the Georgians rush Yale off its feet in the first period and register in the first period and register the only score of a game that otherwise was featured by the Bulldog defensive work both teams.

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Composite Divisional-Level Consecutive Winning Seasons

Compiled by Tex Noel

Overall Rank into 2012	No.	School (Min. 3 Games; Win % over .500)	Division	Seasons
1	56	Linfield OR	NAIA-NAIA I-NAIA II/NCAA III	1956-11
3	42	Central IA	SC/NCAA III	1961-02
6*	40	Ithaca NY	College Division/NCAA III	1971-10
10*	38	Baldwin-Wallace OH	Small College/College Division/NCAA III	1967-04
12	37	California-Davis	NCAA II	1970-06
13	36	Pacific Lutheran WA	NAIA/NAIA II/NCAA III	1969-04
15	33	Mount Union OH	NCAA III	1979-11
16	32	Carson-Newman TN	NAIA I/NCAA II	1979-10
18*	31	Eastern Kentucky	NCAA 1AA/CSD	1978-08
20	30	Hardin-Simmons	NCAA III/NAIA	1992-11
21*	29	Lycoming PA	NCAA III	1975-03
	29	Dayton OH	NCAA III//1AA	1977-05
	29	Dickinson State ND	NAIA	1978-06
24*	28	Wisconsin-La Crosse	NAIA II/NCAA II/NCAA III	1970-97
	28	Augustana IL	NCAA III	1979-06
	28	Washington & Jefferson	NCAA III	1984-11
29*	27	Carnegie Mellon PA	NCAA III	1975-01
32*	26	Grambling	Small College-NAIA-1A-II-1AA	1961-86
	26	North Dakota State	NCAA II/1AA	1976-01
	26	Montana	NCAA 1AA	1986-11
37*	25	St. John's MN	NCAA III	1987-11
40*	23	Widener PA	NCAA III	1979-02
42*	22	Clarion	NCAA II	1964-85
	22	Tennessee State	Small College-NAIA-1A-II-1AA	1965-86
44*	21	Northern Illinois	Small College	1929-49
49*	20	Washington & Jefferson	Small College	1890-1914
	20	Marshall	NCAA 1AA/1A	1984-03

*Tied for a position

- *Should anyone know of any college BSD or divisional that has compiled at least 20 consecutive winning seasons; please send them to your editor.*