

INTERCOLLEGIATE FOOTBALL RESEARCHERS ASSOCIATION™

THE COLLEGE FOOTBALL HISTORIAN™

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

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In addition to historical college happenings; it will also serve as a site where subscribers can post current stories, interviews, and happenings or in need of something.

**Same guidelines apply:** No gambling info, odds or police blotter news will be accepted or posted.

Since the newsletter is released on the first Saturday of each month; a new deadline for have content included has been established—the last Wednesday of the preceding month.

Any questions, please contact the editor, Tex Noel ([ifra.tcfh@gmail.com](mailto:ifra.tcfh@gmail.com)).

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*This story original appeared in the newsletter of the College Football Historical Society; and it used by permission of the author and TCFH subscriber.*

## **Baldwin-Wallace and its Aerial Circus, 1934-36**

*By Timothy L. Hudak*

One of the most exciting teams in all of college football during the mid-1930s was the Yellow Jackets of little Baldwin-Wallace College, located in almost as little Berea, Ohio, a town just off the southwestern edge of Cleveland. Baldwin-Wallace College fielded its first football team in 1893, playing a single game against Ohio power Oberlin College and getting soundly defeated 83 to 0. Between that year and 1928

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the team enjoyed only mediocre success. The arrival of Ray Watts would bring long lasting stability to the coaching ranks of the B-W football program and some real excitement on the gridiron every Saturday afternoon.

Ray Watts began his career as the Otterbein College Athletic Director in 1919 at the tender age of 24. A few of years later Ray and his wife relocated to Cleveland where he coached at a couple of local high schools before taking over as the head football coach at Baldwin-Wallace in 1928. Over the next five seasons football at the college showed a noticeable improvement; except for the 1930 campaign (1-6-0) the Yellow Jackets averaged only one loss per season while winning 5½ games and tying one. Watts was known as a football innovator and well respected by his rival coaches. He was also one of the prime movers behind the formation of the mythical Cleveland college league known as the Big Four made up of Case Institute, Western Reserve University, John Carroll University and Baldwin-Wallace College.

One of the most significant things in B-W history took place in the fall of 1933 when the Class of 1937 arrived for its freshman year. While Ray Watts was the genius, if you will, behind the soon to be known "Aerial Circus", he could not have done it without skilled football players, and those players for the most part were found in the B-W Class of 1937.

Most coaches would be thrilled to have one legitimate triple threat back in their offense, but Ray Watts had two just in the Class of '37. Halfbacks Ken Noble and Norm Schoen could do it all - run, pass and catch - and they did them all exceptionally well for three exciting seasons. Noble was a starter and the team's field general from 1934 to 1936. Schoen, recognized by many as perhaps the greatest athlete to ever play for the Yellow Jackets, did not break into the starting line-up until midway through the '34 campaign, but once he made it there was no going back to the bench.

But Noble and Schoen were not the only quality players to enter B-W with the Class of '37. By the time fullback Art Goldsmith was a senior he was praised as the "hardest hitting back in the state". Reserve backfield men (Ray Watts always seemed to have plenty of quality backs) Raymond "Bud" Haerr, Tom Truce, Ralph Adams and Dorance Case were more than capable replacements when called upon, and often took turns starting. Dick Van Almen and Kermit Evans would become mainstays on both lines along with guard Sylvester Del Corso.

With a name like the "Aerial Circus" one would assume that this team passed the ball, which indeed it did. But this was not simply tossing a few well directed aerials downfield. These guys did much more than that as they passed the ball forward and backward and to the sides. Unlike today when we refer to a lateral or a pitchout, back then they were known as "lateral passes" and the Yellow Jackets of Ray Watts were masters of it, especially lateral passes after a toss downfield had been completed. If the term razzle-dazzle had not already been part of the football lexicon the B-W team would have been its inventor. And Ray Watts' team knew how to take full advantage of its passing ability, whether it was

going all the way for the score on one heave or using the pass to move the ball close enough to the end zone so that one of the running backs could punch it over the goal line from only a few yards out.

The Yellow Jackets used their aerial prowess with great success over every team that they played from 1934-1937, except one.

While those young men mentioned above had bright futures, they were just yearlings in 1934 on a team of which not too much was expected with only six returning lettermen. However, those six returnees were also key players. Quarterback Ed "Swede" Anderson would lead the team on offense, as would United Press All-Ohio Honorable Mention selection fullback Ray Gedeon. All-Ohio First Team tackle Pete Barno would anchor the line, along with returning guard Gordon Splete and ends Johnny Olchon and Steve Rowley. (Back in those days it was a major honor for a college football player to be named All-State, just a hair below All-America.)

B-W opened its 1934 season against Adrian College of Michigan, the first out of state opponent that the Yellow Jackets had played in four years. B-W immediately gave those in attendance a taste of what was to come over the next three seasons by rolling up 240 yards on the ground and completing 10 of 13 aerials for another 145 yards. Scoring in every quarter and holding Adrian to a total of minus-seven yards of total offense, the Yellow Jackets rolled to a 43-0 win. Sophomore backs Ken Noble and Art Goldsmith and veteran fullback Ray Gedeon led the charge on the ground, while Noble and fellow sophomore Bud Haerr attacked through the air. When unknown Norm Schoen was inserted into the game in the second quarter the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* referred to him as "Royy Scheoen", but they would soon get it right.

The next two games were not as spectacular as B-W had to really battle to defeat Ashland, 13-0, and John Carroll, 10-7. While the Ashland game was a defensive struggle with both B-W scores coming as the result of defensive plays, the Aerial Circus showed what it could do against John Carroll. In the first quarter, with the line of scrimmage at midfield, Ken Noble sent an aerial to Ward Powell, who made the catch at the JCU 25-yard line and ran it in for the TD, the PAT giving B-W an early 7-0 lead. After Carroll tied the score the Yellow Jackets won it on an Art Goldsmith third quarter field goal.

B-W cruised past Bluffton the following weekend by a score of 35 to 0, the game almost acting as a warm up for their next contest, a Big Four meeting with Western Reserve. The Yellow Jackets were able to hold their aerial attack somewhat in reserve against Bluffton, completing only three of 14 aerials for 44 yards, but gaining 350 yards on the ground.

The Baldwin-Wallace-Western Reserve game on October 27, 1934, was a schedule maker's dream. Reserve entered the game 3-0-1 while the Bereans were undefeated at 4-0-0, both teams having allowed only seven points each. It was a rainy day and the gridiron was soaked as Reserve took a 6-0 lead in the first quarter and added a safety in the second for an 8-0 margin at the half. Midway through

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the fourth quarter “a powerful, well-directed boot ... got past Schoen” (PD) and rolled down to the B-W 15-yard line. Schoen ran back, picked up the ball, eluded three would-be tacklers and returned the ball 85 yards for a B-W touchdown. The extra point try was missed. Schoen’s TD would prove to be the last points of the game as Reserve held on for an 8 to 6 victory.

Ray Watts’ Aerial Circus was barely half a season old and still had its best days ahead of it, but its performance was already lifting a few eyebrows. In the November 2, 1934, issue of the *Plain Dealer*, Gordon Cobblestick noted that “Watts has no great admiration for teams that gain ground in steady but punishing advances of three, four or five yards. He believes in taking territory in large chunks, and has developed his Baldwin-Wallace teams with the idea that the forward pass is the most effective means by which that end may be achieved.” Cobblestick continued that B-W’s running attack “combined with the passes of Ken Noble, Norm Schoen, Bud Haerr and others... makes the ‘Jackets’ a source of deep concern” to all of their opponents.

The Yellow Jackets’ game against Case on November 2 was one of the most exciting that Cleveland football fans had ever witnessed, a game that Cobblestick described thusly, “If any of the thrills that are possible in football were omitted it was only because 60 minutes of play was too short of time in which to crowd them in.”

Case held a 6-0 lead at the half, having returned a blocked punt 25 yards for a TD. Midway through the third quarter Norm Schoen, in his first start of the season, took the snap from center and dropped back to his 40-yard line. He then tossed a 25-yard aerial to end Ward Powell. Powell was surrounded by several Case defenders, but in the same motion with which he caught the ball he tossed it laterally toward the sideline. Racing up along the sideline came teammate Ralph Adams, who caught the ball on the dead run and raced to the end zone for a touchdown, the Yellow Jackets having perfectly executed the flea-flicker.

The extra point gave B-W a 7-6 lead, but five minutes later Case used a similar play to regain the lead, 13-7. Late in the fourth quarter B-W retook the lead for good on a drive that was primarily on the ground, but which included a key third down, 15-yard aerial that kept the drive alive. Final score: B-W 14, Case 13.

*END OF Part 1 of 4*

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**PLEASE NOTE>>>>**

## **USA College Football and the Intercollegiate Football Researchers Association create an affiliation**

USA College Football and Intercollegiate Football Researchers Association (IFRA) have developed an affiliation to upgrade the national research of the history of college football at all levels.

Founded in 1988, USA College Football is the nation's oldest, privately-held broadcasting production, event development, internet, marketing and media firm serving the college football industry.

Since that time, the firm has published its small college pre and post-season All-American teams and in 1995 founded the nation's first-ever small college football senior All-Star game. A subsidiary of *USA College Sports, Inc.* with roots dating back to 1956, USA College Football offers undergraduate and graduate internships for college credits that prepare students for careers in the sport industry. For everyone with a passion for college football, the firm offers voluntary positions in journalism, marketing and events implementation that will position them to pursue their dreams.

Currently, USA College Football is accepting nominations for its 25<sup>th</sup> annual pre-season All-American teams for Division II, Division III, NAIA, NCCAA and USCAA programs. The process is open to all members of the IFRA's network who may submit candidates to [collegesportsintheusa@gmail.com](mailto:collegesportsintheusa@gmail.com) with the following information: Player's Name, Position, Class, Height/Weight, College, Home Town, Data (25 words or less) supporting candidacy as well as the nominator's name and connection with college football.

USA College Football will promote its 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary four-day, three-night Senior All-Star small college events in January and February. Volunteers from IFRA's network are welcome to join the marketing and events planning procedures that include the USA Small College Football Awards Banquets at which more than 20 national awards and trophies are presented. Volunteers may be invited to participate directly in the events,

USA College Football and Intercollegiate Football Researchers Association have united to establish the *Small College Football Hall of Fame* ([SCFHOF.COM](http://SCFHOF.COM)). The development of this project will provide excellent opportunities for volunteers from IFRA's network to become involved in and generate positive impacts in college football.

Complimentary hosting and business affiliations are available between USA College Football and sports webmasters who are part of the IFRA Network as memberships in the USA Sports Writers Association that include press credentials, parking placards and other benefits.

Additional information may be obtained through e-mail at [collegesportsintheusa@gmail.com](mailto:collegesportsintheusa@gmail.com), calling 973-364-0605 or mailing inquiries to: USA College Football, P.O. Box 477, Roseland, NJ 07068.

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**Source:** FOOTBALL (1896)

*BY WALTER CAMP AND LORIN F. DELAND*

*CHAPTER XIII*  
FOOTBALL DON'TS

**What this Chapter Includes.** It is not intended to present here a complete collection of the "Dont's" of football, but rather to name a few of the more important ones, and with them to include some of less importance which, by a singular fate, seem always to be overlooked. The player should add to this list any special suggestions which may cover the weakness of his individual play.

The list which we here give, and which is rather to be regarded as a collection of general faults, is as follows:

- ❖ *Don't* answer back to a coach upon the field, even if you know him to be wrong. Do exactly what he tells you to do, so far as you are able, and remember that strict obedience is the first requirement of a player.
- ❖ *Don't* lose your temper. The man who cannot control his temper has no business on the football field.
- ❖ *Don't* be one minute late to practice. The hour named is the hour for you to be on hand. If you have not interest enough to be prompt, resign from the game at once, for you have not the proper spirit for victory.
- ❖ *Don't* rest contented after a misplay. Redouble every energy till it is redeemed by some exceptionally brilliant stroke.
- ❖ *Don't* stop if you miss a tackle. Turn instantly and follow the runner at your highest speed. He is your man now more than ever. This is important.

- ❖ *Don't* weaken or slow down when about to be tackled.
- ❖ *Don't*, forget that a touch-down is twice as valuable and only half as difficult to make in the first three minutes of a game. The opponents are often not completely waked up, and the moral effect of such an immediate score is very great.
- ❖ *Don't* try, if you are tackled, to break the force of your fall by stretching out either arm or hand. It is dangerous.
- ❖ *Don't* exchange civilities with your opposite in the line, no matter how much the score may be in your favor. It is better to delay conversation until after the game.
- ❖ *Don't* drop your sand when the score goes against you, or when the ball is under your own goal. Then is the time of all others to show your pluck.

\* \* \*

*Source: November 1920 Syracuse Herald*

### **WESTERN FANS WANT MEETING OF GRID TEAMS**

*Claim Ohio State and Notre Dame Should Play Postseason Game*

Chicago—Football fans who debate on post-season debate are arguing that Notre Dame and Ohio university (sic) should meet in a struggle to decide the championship of the Middle West.

Neither Ohio nor Notre Dame has tasted defeat this season and Ohio, by its sensational last minute victory over Illinois Saturday, clearly regained the championship of the Western Intercollegiate conference, the "Big Ten."

Notre Dame is not a conference member.

Source: Syracuse Herald, 1920

## **Famed Football Expert, Writing for Herald, Explains Stirring Plays That Won Great Gridiron Games This Season.**

*By PARKE H. DAVIS*

Football, the autumn monarch of college sports, has enjoyed a popularity (sic) this fall that has broken all records, outstripped all predictions and nonplussed

Its followers with the problem of what is still to come. Playing with the highest skill and technique the rugged warriors of the gridiron have waged their stirring battles on five thousand fields stretching from the Great lakes to the gulf.

The average devotee of the sport is intimately familiar only with the great games in his own football terrain'. This review proposes to give the reader a glimpse of the best battles that have been fought during the fall throughout the entire United States.

Those who thrive on thrills declare the best battles of the gridiron to be those in which an eleven facing defeat in the last few minutes of play suddenly and unexpectedly achieve a victory. Such, indeed, is the pleasurable sensation of dejection suddenly changing into elation. Many games of this type occurred during the past season.

In fact, it is doubtful if there ever has been a previous season in which many denouncements have rewarded the never falling faith, fortune and fighting of the underdog.

Five elevens, Navy, North Carolina, Missouri, Tufts and Ursinus, enjoyed the almost continuous turmoil of excitement in winning three games on the respective schedules of each day by a single desperate play against an opponent who up to that point had held the upper hand. But there was one gallant football band which cut four successive Saturdays valiantly faced defeat, but never flinched or faltered, and fighting, finally in each instance beat down their adversary In the last, few seconds and once in the very last second of play and so won each battle of and won besides a great sectional championship.

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That team—was Ohio State.

**Editor's Notes:** OSU played in the 1921 Rose Bowl, bowing to California, 28-0; while the *Esso Gas* publication crowned the Irish as its No. 1 team.

<b>Consensus Top 9</b>		<b>Source:</b> +(Poling's Football Ratings,1970)
Princeton	Harvard	Notre Dame
Pittsburgh	Penn State	California
Virginia Military	Ohio State	Boston College

**Comparing Scoring Averages:**

<b>Team</b>	<b>W-L</b>	<b>PF</b>	<b>OSA</b>	<b>PA</b>	<b>DSA</b>	<b>AMV*</b>
Ohio State	9-0	251	27.89	44	4.89	23.00
Notre Dame	7-1	150	18.75	48	6.00	18.57

\*Based on net points in games won only; then divided by the victories.

\* \* \*

**FROM WITHIN THE MEMBERSHIP**—*News, accomplishments and highlights of our members:*

Congratulations to Lee North as he will be inducted into Hall of Fame at his Alma mater, Washington & Jefferson College. He is a 1946 graduate.

Athletic Director Bill Dukett: "It is my pleasure to inform you that you have been selected to receive the **Robert M. Murphy Award** at our Hall of Fame Banquet on campus scheduled for Friday October 11<sup>th</sup> in the Ballroom. "

*The Murphy Award* is in recognition of contributions to the Athletic Program or Athletics in general and outstanding lifetime achievements...your work with "Battling the Indians, Panthers, and Nittany Lions (The story of W&J's first

century of football) has become the bible of sorts for our Football Program's history and you have become the "Historian" of the program.

In addition, your collaboration with other football writers and historians to keep W&J in the minds of readers has had a lasting effect on the college and the program in particular.

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Source: Sporting Life, 1916

### **Primitive Passing Stats**

Statistics of last season show that among the college teams 156 completed forward passes were made which either resulted in a touchdown or a run to a touchdown. The longest of these passes traveled forty-eight yards. There were fourteen passes of forty yards or over, ten of thirty-five yards, twenty-three of thirty yards, ten of twenty-five yards, forty-three of twenty yards, thirty-five of fifteen yards and twenty-one of ten yards.

Bo Carter presents...Members of the College Football Hall of Fame: Date of Birth and Date of Death for the month of May:

1 (1900) Stan Barnes, Baraboo, Wis.	2-(d – 2000) Harry Newman, Las Vegas, Nev.
1 (1905) Chris Cagle, DeRidder, La.	3 (1919) Gil Steinke, Brenham, Texas
1 (1907) Erby Pinckert, Medford, Wis.	3 (1927) Bobby Davis, Columbus, Ga.
1 (1910) Cliff Battles, Akron, Ohio	3 (1941) Dave Robinson, Mt. Holly, N.J.
1 (1925) Chuck Bednarik, Bethlehem, Pa.	3-(d – 1971) Scrappy Moore, Chattanooga, Tenn.
1 (1930) Ollie Matson, Trinity, Texas	3-(d – 1976) Ernie Nevers, San Rafael, Calif.
1 (1937) Roger Brown, Surry County, Va.	3-(d – 1990) George Wilson, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
1 (1950) Carlos Alvarez, Havana, Cuba	3-(d – 2007) Alex Agase, Tarpon Springs, Fla.
1-(d – 1982) Ed Tryon, St. Petersburg, Fla.	<b>4 (1903) Elmer Layden, Davenport, Iowa</b>
2 (1887) Joe Utay, St. Louis, Mo.	<b>4 (1910) Barry Wood, Milton, Mass.</b>
2 (1955) Richard Ritchie, Mineral Wells, Texas	<b>4 (1928) Don Coleman, Ponca City, Okla.</b>
2-(d – 1983) Norm Van Brocklin, Social Circle, Ga.	<b>4-(d – 1991) Don Whitmire, Annandale, Va.</b>

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- 5 (1921) Eddie Talboom, Delphos, Ohio  
5 (1927) Al DeRogatis, Newark, N.J.  
5 (1941) Terry Baker, Pine River, Minn.  
5 (1947) Bob Babich, Youngstown, Ohio  
5-(d – 1989) Earl “Red” Blaik, Colorado Springs, Colo.  
5-(d – 2005) Skip Minisi, Paoli, Pa.  
6 (1909) Johnny Vaught, Olney, Texas  
6 (1922) Pat Harder, Milwaukee, Wis.  
7 (1881) Paul Bunker, Alpena, Mich.  
7 (1896) Belford West, Hamilton, N.Y.  
7 (1905) Henry “Red” Sanders, Asheville, N.C.  
7 (1930) Vito “Babe” Parilli, Rochester, Pa.  
7-(d – 1960) John Kilpatrick, New York City  
7-(d – 1994) Chuck Taylor, Stanford, Calif.  
8 (1930) Doug Atkins, Humboldt, Tenn.  
8 (1959) Ronnie Lott, Albuquerque, N.M.  
8-(d – 1997) Bob Devaney, Lincoln, Neb.  
8-(d – 2006) John Kimbrough, Haskell, Texas  
9 (1958) Brad Budde, Detroit, Mich.  
9-(d – 2002) Dan Devine, Tempe, Ariz.  
10 (1917) Charlie O’Rourke, Montreal, Quebec, Canada  
10-(d – 1911) Gordon Brown, Glen Head, N.Y.  
10-(d – 1982) Alex Weyand, North Bellmore, N.Y.  
10-(d – 1995) Gil Steinke, Austin, Texas  
11 (1874) Langdon Lea, Germantown, Pa.  
11 (1983) Matt Leinart, Santa Ana, Calif.  
11-(d – 1986) Fritz Pollard, Silver Spring, Md.  
12 (1872) Art Wheeler, Philadelphia, Pa.  
12 (1888) John Wilce, Rochester, N.Y.  
12 (1934) Harold Davis, Youngstown, Ohio  
12 (1948) Joe Cichy, Fargo, N.D.  
12 (1949) Don McCauley, Worcester, Mass.  
12-(d - 1982) Wear Schoonover, Arlington, Va.  
13-(d – 1985) Morley Jennings, Lubbock, Texas  
14 (1907) Howard Harpster, Salem Ore.  
14 (1924) John Ferraro, Cudahy, Calif.  
14-(d – 1995) Tommy Prothro, Memphis, Tenn.  
15 (1958) Ron Simmons, Perry, Ga.  
15 (1966) Thurman Thomas, Houston, Texas  
15 (1969) Emmitt Smith, Pensacola, Fla.  
15 (1970) Desmond Howard, Cleveland, Ohio  
15 (1970) Rod Smith, Texarkana, Ark.  
15-(d – 1970) Clark Shaughnessy, Santa Monica, Calif.  
15-(d – 1991) Ed Weir, Lincoln, Neb.  
15-(d – 1999) Bobby Wilson, Brenham, Texas  
16-(d – 2006) Dan Ross, Haverhill, N.H.  
17 (1912) Ace Parker, Portsmouth, Va.  
17-(d – 1962) Harold Muller, Berkeley, Calif.  
17-(d – 1963) John Wilce, Westerville, Ohio  
17-(d – 1993) Bill Wallace, Houston, Texas  
18 (1916) Paul Hoernemann, Lima, Ohio  
18 (1924) Charlie “Choo Choo” Justice, Asheville, N.C.  
18-(d – 1963) Ernie Davis, Cleveland, Ohio  
18-(d – 1977) Nathan Dougherty, Knoxville, Tenn.  
19 (1893) Tuss McLaughry, Chicago, Ill.  
19 (1949) Archie Manning, Cleveland, Miss.  
19 (1967) John Friesz, Missoula, Mont.  
20 (1867) Andy Wyant, Chicago, Ill.  
20 (1920) Al Sparlis, Los Angeles, Calif.  
20 (1924) Herman Wedemeyer, Honolulu, Hawai’i

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21 (1923) Ara Parseghian, Akron, Ohio  
21 (1935) John Majors, Lynchburg, Tenn.  
21 (1940) James Saxton, College Station, Texas  
21 (1943) Johnny Roland, Corpus Christi, Texas  
21 (1943) Glenn Ressler, Dornsife, Pa.  
21 (1958) Jim Ritcher, Berea, Ohio  
21-(d – 1924) Charley Barrett, Tucson, Ariz.  
21-(d – 2010) Stan Jones, Broomfield, Colo.  
21-(d – 2011) Joe Steffy, Newburgh, N.Y.  
22 (1907) Paul Schwegler, Raymond, Wash.  
22 (1960) Dave Rimington, Omaha, Neb.  
22-(d – 2002) Paul Giel, Minneapolis, Minn.  
23 (1888) Ted Coy, Andover, Mass.  
23-(d - 1938) George Sanford, New York, N.Y.  
24 (1894) Harry Baujan, Beardstown, Ill.  
24 (1947) Mike Reid, Altoona, Pa.  
24-(d – 1995) Danny Fortmann, Los Angeles, Calif.  
24-(d – 2002) Creighton Miller, Shaker Heights, Ohio  
25 (1911) Joe Skladany, Larksville, Pa.  
25 (1927) Calvin Roberts, Hector, Minn.  
25-(d – 1969) Jack McDowall, Winter Park, Fla.  
26 (1887) Ed Hart, Exeter, N.H.  
26 (1895) Ira Rodgers, Bethany, W.Va.  
26 (1902) Bernie Shively, Oliver, Ill.  
26 (1939) Herb Deromedi, Royal Oak, Mich.

26-(d – 1956) Earl Abell, Pardeeville, Wis.  
26-(d – 1965) Homer Norton, College Station, Texas  
26-(d – 1986) Johnny Kitzmiller, Dallas, Ore.  
26-(d – 1994) Pug Lund, Minneapolis, Minn.  
27 (1889) George Little, Leominster, Pa.  
27 (1904) Les Lautenschlaeger, New Orleans, La.  
27 (1960) Randy Trautman, Caldwell, Idaho  
27-(d – 1932) Bill Morley, Pasadena, Calif.  
27-(d – 1980) Bill Sprackling, Los Angeles, Calif.  
28 (1888) Jim Thorpe, Prague, Okla.  
28 (1948) Bruce Taylor, Perth Amboy, N.J.  
28-(d - 1931) Knowlton Ames, Chicago, Ill.  
28-(d – 1964) Barton “Botchey” Koch, Temple, Texas  
28-(d – 1979) Lou Little, Delray Beach, Fla.  
28-(d – 1982) Harry Van Surdam, Hoosick Falls, N.Y.  
29 (1892) Earl Abell, Portage, Wis.  
29 (1949) Rex Kern, Lancaster, Ohio  
29-(d - 2003) Mickey Kobrosky, Longmeadow, Mass.  
30 (1891) Bob Peck, Lock Haven, Pa.  
30 (1915) Larry Kelly, Conneaut, Ohio  
30 (1941) Charlie Richard, Grain Valley, Mo.  
30 (1943) Gale Sayers, Wichita, Kan.  
30 (1946) Dick Farley, Danvers, Mass.  
30 (1949) Lydell Mitchell, Salem, N.J.  
31 (1912) Harold Burry, New Castle, Pa.  
31 (1953) Richard Wood, Elizabeth, N.J.  
31 (1967) Kevin Dent, Vicksburg, Miss.

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### **Florida No. 1?**

Bob Kirlin has provided a unique way of ranking teams. For example, he uses the team's final ranking as it points; he then creates a composite from the findings.

Based on the final 2012 AP poll, and counting 25 points for beating the top team down to one point for beating the 25<sup>th</sup>-ranked team, here is how the teams in the final AP poll top 25 scored.

1	Florida	70 points	10	Kansas State	18 points
2	Alabama	57 points	12	Louisville	17 points
3	South Carolina	41 points	13	Clemson	12 points
4	LSU	39 points	14	Nebraska	11 points
5	Texas A&M	36 points	15	Michigan	9 points
6	Stanford	35 points	16	Oklahoma	7 points
7	Notre Dame	32 points	17	Texas	6 points
8	Oregon	20 points	18	Utah State	5 points
9	Florida State	19 points	19	Northwestern	3 points
10	Georgia	18 points	19	Ohio State	3 points

Zero points: Boise State, Northern Illinois, Oregon State, San Jose State and Vanderbilt. (None of them defeated a team in the final AP top 25.)

An example shows the following:

Florida defeated teams ranked 5<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, 23<sup>rd</sup> (Texas A&M, South Carolina, Florida State, LSU and Vanderbilt) and thus received 21, 18, 16, 12 and 3 points for those wins which total 70 points.

LSU played consecutive games against Florida (6-14), South Carolina (23-21), Texas A&M (24-19) and Alabama (17-21) In order, those teams finished 9<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, and 1<sup>st</sup> in the poll.

Michigan played teams that finished 1<sup>st</sup> 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup> 17<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> (Alabama, Ohio State, Notre Dame, South Carolina, Northwestern and Nebraska.)

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If any subscriber that has an extra copy of the 1941 and 1942 **Spalding Official Football Guides** and is willing to sell it, (or has any suggestions where one or both could be purchased) please contact me at the following email: Robert Neuman, [neumanco1@gmail.com](mailto:neumanco1@gmail.com)

**Source: 1914 Spalding Official Foot Ball Guide/1913 season**

**All-Eastern Defensive Eleven, by Herbert Reed in New York World**—Ends O'Hearn (Cornell) and O'Brien (Harvard); tackles, Brooks (Colgate) and Weyand (U. S. Military Academy); guards, Ketcham (Yale) and Brooks (U.S. Naval Academy); center, Marting (Yale); quarter-back, Miller (Penn State), halfbacks Law (Princeton) and Brickley (Harvard); full-back, Mahan (Harvard).

**All-Eastern Offensive Eleven, by Herbert Reed in New York World**—Ends Merillat (U. S. Military Academy) and Hardwick (Harvard); tackles Brooks Colgate) and Talbot (Yale); guards Brown (U.S. Naval Academy); Pennock (Harvard); center. Garlow (Carlisle); Pritchard, quarter-back (U.S. Military Academy); halfbacks Brickley (Harvard) and Guyon (Carlisle), full-back, Mahan (Harvard).

\* \* \*

Source: Sporting Life, 1916

## **Complex Duties of the Stars**

Few Realize Many Diverse Tasks That Foot Ball Players Face in Course of Ordinary Game What the Line Must Do.

*By Walter Eckersall*

**Famous Western Writer and Foot Ball Official**

IF THE thousands of persons who see foot ball games every year comparatively few know how to follow the popular college sport from a technical standpoint.

These spectators generally watch the ball. If a player gets loose for a long run or some other warrior boots the ball between the posts for a field goal, these players are the idols in the minds of the great majority.

These same persons fail to see what made the star player's feat possible. They overlook the fact that there are ten other members on the team, and each of them did something to assist in making the score possible. If a player breaks through the line the guards or tackles, and in most cases both of them that is, the guard and tackle on the side of the line the play is sent are the players who opened the hole for the carrier of the ball. In such plays the ends also assist to a large extent.

### **LINE MUST BE STRONG**

While the players on the side of the line on which the play is sent open the hole, those on the other side drive through to take off the secondary defense in the event the player with the ball gets loose, and it oftentimes happens that one man is delegated to run down and take off the defensive fullback. It makes no difference how good a line plunger or an oil' tackle driver is, he must have the assistance of a good line, and few persons watch the game closely enough to give the players who make the play possible some credit.

In this connection it should be mentioned that the forward wall must stand the brunt of play. There is no time for them to rest. If the forwards are not trying to open holes for the backs they are attempting to check the drives of their opponents. At the same time, when a team is on the defensive the backs have opportunities to get a little rest which freshens them for their attempts to make ground when their team gains possession of the oval.

### **EVERY MAN IN EACH PLAY**

The average spectator should bear in mind that each player is delegated to take off certain opponents, and the failure of any one to perform his tusk means loss of ground. Striking a tackler with one's body is I he best form of interference, as the interferers are not allowed to use their hands to take off' the tacklers. When an end run is called the players on the opposite side of the line to which the play was sent break through to cheek the secondary defense the same as in line plunges, while the end generally follows the carrier of the ball as the safety player in case of a fumble.

In this regard the player who runs with the ball carries the oval in his outside arm so that he may have the use of the other arm to straight-arm players who

attempts to tackle. The carrier of the ball is the only member of the offensive team who is allowed to use his hands to evade tacklers.

### **FORWARD LINE TIGHTENED**

When a player attempts a field goal, either by a place kick or drop kick, this protective formation of the kicking team and the means used by the opposing team to block the attempt should be watched instead of the ball, for a few seconds at least. When a team attempts a field goal, the line is tightened. The guards lock legs with the center, the tackles protect the inside holes, and the ends move in close to the tackles and on the scrimmage line.

While the offensive team plays close, the blocking eleven which is allowed to use its hands to break through employs every means possible to accomplish the desired result. One of the most successful ways employed by most coaches to block kicks and field goals is to have two players work on the offensive center. As the defensive can shift its line-up at any time without penalty, a powerful player generally is selected to pull the offensive center forward the moment he passes the ball to allow the other man, who generally is fast and tall, to slip through the opening to block the ball. This scheme has worked successfully several times and is universally employed.

### **TWO PLAYERS SHOT THROUGH**

When a team has a kicker who boots the ball after taking a step to the side two players of the defending side are sent through on the side to which the kicker steps. Such a booter is known as a sidewheeler, and as he generally steps away from the other side of the line two protectors are placed on his kicking side.

A cardinal point of end play, and one which escapes the attention of the fans, is to watch the wing players go down under punts. An end should always keep to the outside of the catcher of kicks. If he does this he will drive the runner down the middle of the field, where he will be tackled by other members of his team.

If he allows the runner to get to the outside the player with the ball generally will bring it back a considerable distance. If a runner gets around the ends, then the extremity players are to blame, and it has happened that coaches have taken ends out of games for failure to force the runner to the inside.

\* \* \*

**Source:** The Pittsburgh *Press*, Dec. 1928

*Submitted by Steve Demitry*

## **Individual Grid Luminaries**

An EASTERN grid writer has picked out individual stars of the 1928 football season, awarding credit where he believes it to be due for outstanding accomplishments.

Some of the selections are as follows:

- 1—Best passer—Kenner Christian Cagle of Army.
- 2—Best passer—Kenner Christian Cagle of Army.
- 3—Best open field runner—Kenner Christian Cagle of Army.
- 4—Hardest man to tackle—Kenner Christian Cagle of Army.
- 5—Best punter—punter—Mooney of Georgetown.
- 6—Best drop-kicker—Paul Scull, Pennsylvania.
- 7—Best Defensive back Mike Miles of Princeton.
- 8—Best Plunger—Paul Scull, Pennsylvania.
- 9—Surest receiver of passess—Paul Scull, Pennsylvania.
- 10—Best latteral pass combination—Guarnaccia to French of Harvard.  
(In fact, it might be said that this was the only latteral pass combination worth look at. Even Simkins to Sims of Stanford didn't look so hot on this play.)
- 11—Best Defensive lineman—Chuck Howe of Princeton.
- 12—Most Offensive lineman—Chuck Howe of Princeton.
- 13—Slickest Quarterback—Haarpster of Carnegie Tech.
- 14—Highest point scorer—Ken Strong of N.Y.U.
- 15—Best recovery from a bad start—Navy, bar none.
- 16—Biggest slump—Yale's

17—Most disastrous season—Cornell's

18—Most deceptive ground –gaining play—Shober to Opekun to Scull of Murphy of Pennsylvania hidden ball stuff.

19—Best single ground gainer—Give ball to Ken Strong, get Ed Hill out ahead and let N.Y.U pile up first downs.

20—Best runback of kicks—Until Nov. 1, Yale. After Nov. 1, Army.

\* \* \*

*FYI: Email attempts to secure permission from Mr. Ramon Vargas have been unsuccessful.*

## **Legends of the fall**

*By Ramon Vargas*

As campuses nationwide brace themselves for the pursuit of a BCS national title, pigskin enthusiasts along St. Charles Avenue are left to ponder legends of the fall of years past - in the days of leather helmets, brown pants and maroon sweaters with gold stripes.

No days were more fabled than those of the 1926 Loyola football team coached by Eddie Reed, when the Wolfpack posted a perfect 10-0 record and amassed more points than any other team in the country.

The '26 season started off with promise, as the 'Pack sped off to four early wins against Philadelphia's Thomas Jefferson University (39-0), Baylor University (13-10), Tennessee Medics (14-6) and Detroit University (38-0). Three sophomores, who had led the Loyola freshman football team to a state championship the previous year, played integral parts in orchestrating the wins: quarterback William "Bucky" Moore, lineman Raymond Drouhilet and running back Donald Maitland.

Moore, in the Oct. 22 issue of *The Maroon* that year, had "already been put forth as an All-American candidate." By Nov. 19 he had scrambled for 1131 yards - shattering the single-season yardage record established by Illinois' Harold "Red" Grange.

*The College Football Historian-19-*

Drouhilet, after his performance in the first four games, eyed All-Southern honors; and Maitland, aside from scoring gobs of touchdowns, drew laud to his running from writers who described his style as "line plunging."

Of the first four opponents, Baylor proposed the biggest challenge. The upset electrified New Orleans, so much so that Mayor A.J. O'Keefe wired Reed this simple-worded telegram: "Congratulations on victory. Tell all the boys I am proud of them."

At the conclusion of the season, O'Keefe awarded, on behalf of the city, a large silver football trophy to the 'Pack for its "triumphant" season.

Loyola's fifth game that year - against the Camp Benning Infantrymen - presented a chance to settle a score. In 1925, according to *The Maroon*, the 'Pack played Camp Benning after "stellar performers" such as team captain Gene Walet and Louis "Red" Gremillion had been ruled ineligible.

Camp Benning dealt Loyola a 45-0 massacre.

But on Oct. 24, 1926 - a Sunday afternoon - Loyola repaid the Infantrymen in kind and blanked them mercilessly with a 46-0 score.

Moore ventilated the Benning defense, amassing four touchdowns on his own.

After a 6-0 win over Catholic University of Washington, the 'Pack entered the weekend of Nov. 5 lauded as the second highest scoring side in the South.

They trailed the Vanderbilt Commodores in terms of scoring but led the Alabama Crimson Tide - the eventual '26 national champion, that storied program's second of twelve all-time championships.

Moore, nicknamed the "Dixie Flyer" in the Nov. 5 issue of *The Maroon*, was distinguished as the "South's Best" by regional sports writers.

Fred Digby, sports editor of the now-defunct New Orleans Item, first saw Moore play against Detroit. Digby reacted: "We doubt if any back hereabouts in recent years was any better than Moore. He has brains and speed and courage, plus natural ability seldom found in a young chap of 20."

*The College Football Historian-20-*

He continued, "He is a cyclone all by himself - sweeping around the ends, crashing over the giants in the line, blowing them over ... like a cyclone on the plains of Kansas."

Everett Strupper, former star for Georgia Tech and regarded by football historians as one of the greatest college backs ever to trod a gridiron, said about Moore, "He is one of the finest backs I have ever seen. He has wonderful speed and as soon as he develops his ability to cut back, he will be practically unstoppable."

"Bucky is playing with a great young team. I have seen few teams with better (blocking) than they had last week (against Catholic), and for clean fighting spirit, there isn't a better team anywhere. Within two years, Loyola's team ought to be known wherever football is played."

By Nov. 19, the 'Pack had secured blowouts against the Little Rock Eagles and the Spring Hill Badgers - Loyola's homecoming game that year.

Against Little Rock, Moore assumed kicking duties and drop kicked an extra-point - posing the classic triple threat of running, passing and special teams play.

After the Little Rock win, Loyola (252 points) had overtaken Vanderbilt's scoring mark by 13 points to make them kings of the South.

Spring Hill, primed to stop Moore's explosiveness, couldn't cope with Maitland's off-tackle running and Gremillion's backfield threat, both of which Loyola turned to for the 425 yards of rushing that game. Gremillion had also scored a 72-yard touchdown off a pass from Moore.

According to the Nov. 19 Maroon, the publicity the Wolfpack had gained through its victories and the "reputation Loyola and New Orleans enjoyed regarding the hospitality extended to visiting athletes" had afforded Loyola invites to play distinguished Ivy League programs like Brown, "conquerors of Yale and Dartmouth," for the '27 season.

Next came the most lopsided win the 'Pack recorded that year, a 76-0 shellacking of the Lincoln Memorial University Airedales.

Drouhilet, lineman extraordinaire, caught an 18-yard pass from Moore and then motorcycled 10 more yards for the score.

Gremillion, Moore and Maitland also scored three touchdowns in a five-minute span against Lincoln.

The season closed out before 10,000 fans at Loyola Stadium as the 'Pack barreled the Loyola Chicago Ramblers 40-14.

Gremillion was the outstanding offensive player of the game, trucking the Chicago line time and again for considerable yardage and four touchdowns. Regardless, Loyola Chicago "gave the best exhibition of forward passing seen in the Wolf stadium," *The Maroon* conceded.

The 'Pack ended the year leading the country in scoring, amassing 355 points in 10 games.

They eclipsed national champion Alabama and traditional powerhouses such as Notre Dame. Loyola did, however, have two advantages: a 10-game schedule (the runner-up played nine games) and an all-home game schedule.

They dealt the worst defeats in program history to Detroit, Lincoln, and Loyola Chicago.

Later, *The Maroon* learned that stellar lineman like Bill Ritchey and team captain A.D. Smith played the season while ailing medically. Ritchey played the whole season with a "small fractured bone in each ankle and a 'spur' growing on each. ... Bill certainly merited the nickname ... 'gamest guy in the world.'"

Smith had been warned not to play at all in '26 because of serious sinus trouble. He "starred in everyone of the ten games," *The Maroon* chronicled, and would go on to have surgery to repair his complications.

A player named John "Tex" Barnes broke his shoulder in 1925; with it still tender, he played nine games of the fabled '26 season without mishap before cracking his shoulder blade.

In retrospect: "Even the most sanguine supporters hoped for more than an even break on a such a tough 10-game schedule and were counting more on holding the big teams to close scores than on beating them - especially in the

decisive manner in which the Wolves (had) accomplished the trick," related *The Maroon*.

Despite expectations for mediocrity, the high-powered '26ers brought to New Orleans its "first undefeated, untied eleven," boasted *The Maroon*.

**Editor's Notes:** In the revised e-book of *Stars of an Earlier Autumn*, Moore recorded 1394 yards; which would rank as the eighth highest Pre-1937 single-season rushing total.

Loyola's point total fell below the leader: Haskell in 13 games scored 558 points.

\* \* \*

This story originally appeared on the *Leatherheads of the Gridiron* website  
<http://www.leatherheadsofthegridiron.com/> republished by permission of Joe Williams.

## **College Football's Triple Crown Winners**

*By Tex Noel, IFRA Executive Director,*

Say the sports phrase, "Triple Crown" and fans automatically think of horse racing or a hitter in baseball leading his respective league in home runs, RBI and batting average.

When a back has an outstanding season, he will lead the country in rushing and scoring. And if his team needs him to catch a pass out of the backfield or return kicks, he adds value to the team by increasing his overall production. When a player's combined statistics in rushing, receiving and return yards, are totaled and are listed under "All-Purpose Yards."

There is no official Triple Crown statistic in college football: where a player would lead the country in rushing, scoring and all-purpose yards in the same season.

However, just 13 backs have qualified for an "unofficial Triple Crown title"—from the 1937 season, when official statistics were initially compiled; thus claiming the unofficial title of being a Triple Crown winner.

It should be mentioned that just because a player achieves such a rare accomplishment, it does not guarantee him the honor of winning the coveted Heisman Trophy or even achieving All-American honors.

It's only fitting that the first player to accomplish this feat would coincide with the first year of official stats. Byron "Whizzer" White, led the 17th ranked—in the AP Poll—Colorado

Buffaloes and would nation in rushing yards (1121), scoring (122) and all-purpose yards per game (246.3)—this mark would be the standard for 51 seasons before falling to the 12th player to claim the three-stat titles, Oklahoma State's Barry Sanders in 1988.

The last player to win the *College Football Triple Crown* came from White's alma mater, Colorado, as Rashaan Salaam captured the title in 1994. The two former CU Buffs winners join a pair of New Mexico State backs as the only sets of winners from the same school. Former New Mexico State backs, Pervis Atkins and Jim Pilot, in 1959 and 1961, respectively, would claim this distinction as well.

After White's *Triple Crown season*, a span of 14 years would go by before the next player would accomplish this impressive milestone, San Francisco's Ollie Matson in 1951.

In the next 10 years, four more players would claim the honor, including the first back-to-back winners, Dick Bass and Atkins, 1958-59, respectively. After Pilot three accomplishments in a four-year period in 1961, it would be another 10 seasons before college football would have a player as its next three-stat leader.

During the 1971 season, a player out of the Ivy League would be the next back to join the exclusive list as Cornell's Ed Marinaro would lead all major college players in rushing, scoring and all-purpose yardage. He was also the first of three backs on the list to average over 200 yards rushing per game.

Then, starting with Tony Dorsett in 1976 and through the 1994 season, six players earned this rare accomplishment. In 1977, Texas back Earl Campbell would follow Dorsett and make them only the second set of players to attain the milestone in consecutive seasons.

Next up was Marcus Allen, the lone running back from "Tailback U" (USC) to have a *Triple Crown* campaign, in 1981 and Ohio State's Keith Byars in 1984.

After these player had their exceptional stat seasons; college football and its fans would have to wait another four years before its next Triple Crown winner—but, it was well-worth the wait.

After playing as a backup for his first two seasons at Oklahoma State, Barry Sanders exploded on the college football scene in 1988; his lone season as the featured back in the Cowboys' offense.

Sanders would set the standard in all three categories that year. These marks have yet to be eclipsed—and more than likely won't be for some time. He ran for 2,628 yards—238.9 per game, scored 234 points—21.3 a game and his all-purpose yardage totaled 3,250 yards—averaging 295.5 per game.

Simply an incredible and historic statistical season!

While each player was heavily depended on by their teams, he wasn't always as noted nationally. Only nine of the thirteen players would earn All-American laurels and just eight

players finished in the top four in the balloting for the Heisman Trophy—five would win college football's top individual player of the year award. Furthermore, just over half, seven, would play for a team that would garner a spot in the final AP poll. Of the seven, just one, Pittsburgh's Dorsett, in 1976, played for a National Champion.

Salaam's *Triple Crown* season came in 1994—the last one heading into the 2013 season—as he was the fifth junior to accomplish this rare feat. Rounding out by classes, the senior class has had six winners and a pair of sophomores made the list, Art Luppino in 1954 and Pilot in 1961.

A freshman has yet to accomplish a milestone season.

Here is a listing of each player and their statistics from their Triple Crown season.

**1937 Byron "Whizzer" White, Colorado**

Rushing Yards: 1121

All-Purpose Yards: 246.3

Total Points: 122

AA-HT-AP: Y-2-14

**1951 Ollie Matson, San Francisco**

Rushing Yards: 1556

All-Purpose Yards: 226.3

Total Points: 126

AA-HT-AP: Y-N-17

**1937 Byron "Whizzer" White, Colorado**

Rushing Yards: 1121

All-Purpose Yards: 246.3

Total Points: 122

AA-HT-AP: Y-2-14

**1954 Art Luppino, Arizona**

Rushing Yards: 1359

All-Purpose Yards: 219.3

Total Points: 166

AA-HT-AP: N-N-NR

**1958 Dick Bass, Pacific**

Rushing Yards: 1361

All-Purpose Yards: 187.8

Total Points: 116  
AA-HT-AP: N-N-NR

**1959 Pervis Atkins, New Mexico State**

Rushing Yards: 1556  
All-Purpose Yards: 180.0  
Total Points: 107  
AA-HT-AP: N-N-NR

**1961 Jim Pilot, New Mexico State**

Rushing Yards: 1278  
All-Purpose Yards: 160.6  
Total Points: 138  
AA-HT-AP: N-N-NR

**1971 Ed Marinaro, Cornell**

Rushing Yards: 209.0  
All-Purpose Yards: 214.7  
Points per Game: 16.4  
AA-HT-AP: Y-2-NR

**1976 Tony Dorsett, Pittsburgh**

Rushing Yards: 177.1  
All-Purpose Yards: 183.7  
Points per Game: 12.2  
AA-HT-AP: Y-1-1

**1977 Earl Campbell, Texas**

Rushing Yards: 158.5  
All-Purpose Yards: 168.6  
Points per Game: 10.4  
AA-HT-AP: Y-1-4

**1981 Marcus Allen, USC**

Rushing Yards: 212.9  
All-Purpose Yards: 232.6  
Points per Game: 12.5  
AA-HT-AP: Y-1-14

**1984 Keith Byars, Ohio State**

Rushing Yards: 150.5  
All-Purpose Yards: 207.6  
Points per Game: 13.1  
AA-HT-AP: Y-2-14

**1988 Barry Sanders, Oklahoma State**

Rushing Yards: 238.9  
All-Purpose Yards: 295.5  
Points per Game: 21.3  
AA-HT-AP: Y-1-11

**1994 Rashaan Salaam, Colorado**

Rushing Yards: 186.8  
All-Purpose Yards: 213.6  
Points per Game: 13.1  
AA-HT-AP: Y-1-3

**Notes:**

AA-Consensus All-America Selection  
HT-Rank in Heisman Trophy Balloting  
AP-Team's Final AP Ranking.  
Y-Yes; N-No; NR-Not Ranked

From 1937-69, highest total yards was declared the winner while All-Purpose Yards has always been based on Per Game Average; as all NCAA statistical leaders since 1970 have been.

\* \* \*

*Subscribers Speak...*In the April issue of TCFH, it was listed that William Jewell (2-5-3) and Kenyon (1-1-5) were the only teams to have 5 ties on the Won-Lost record.

It should have been noted that they were the only schools in the Pre-1937 era to accomplish this feat.

Two subscribers, Bill Cox and John Daye both fired-off emails; and brought the following to our attention.

**Bill wrote:** Tex - Your bringing up the ties reminded me of Wofford College's undefeated, but zany, 1948 season. Here it is: Hampden-Sydney 6-6, NW La. St. 0-0, Catawba 7-7, Furman 7-7, Davidson 7-7, then Newbery 12-0, Presbyterian 15-6, Tennessee Tech 8-6, Randolph-Macon 40-6. Final record 4-0-5.

Just a weird anomaly that has stuck in my mind. I have the *NCAA Guides* here which is where I saw it. If I ever run into Fisher DeBerry again I'll tell him because he went there. Meanwhile, thanks for all the old Princeton stories.

**John wrote:** Tex, in 1948, Wofford College (Spartanburg, SC) posted a record of 4 wins, 0 losses and 5 ties for the most unusual record of all time in collegiate football.

I don't believe that I have ever heard of this kind of season before. Five consecutive ties to begin the season, followed by four straight wins to end the season. Wow!

Below is the game by game schedule for Wofford that year:

September 24	Hampden-Sydney	6-6 Tie	Spartanburg, SC
October 1	Northwestern State(La)	0-0 Tie	Spartanburg, SC
October 9	Catawba College	7-7 Tie	Spartanburg, SC
October 16	Furman University	7-7 Tie	Greenville, SC
October 23	Davidson College	7-7 Tie	Spartanburg, SC
October 30	Newberry College	12-0 Win	Newberry, SC
November 6	Presbyterian College	15-6 Win	Spartanburg, SC
November 13	Tennessee Tech	8-6 Win	Cookeville, TN
November 20	Randolph-Macon	40-6 Win	Ashland, VA

\* \* \*

## ***IFRA Remembers***

### ➤ **Obituaries**

**Pat Summerall**, Arkansas; he was 82. **Kenneth F. Vierra**, University of Utah; he was 75. **John 'Duffy' Doherty**, Curry College. **Bob Yates**, Syracuse (1957-59); he was 75. **Jack Shanafelt**, Pennsylvania he was 81.

**Jim Miller** (East Texas State; retired football coach from Kilgore College); he was 81. **Carey E. Henley**, known as "Coach"; University of Chattanooga; he was 76. **Kevin Monzon**, Mississippi Valley; he was 19.

**Marion Rushing**, Southern Illinois-Carbondale; he was 76. North Carolina linebacker **Mike Mansfield**; he was 63.

**Greg McCrary**, Clark College (Ga.); he was 61. **Glenn Graham**, Augsburg College. **Charles R. Ream**, coach, Washington & Jefferson (1960-72); he was 84. **Dave Kocourek**, Wisconsin; he was 75. Texas Tech All-American football player **DENTON FOX**. Walter J. Dubzinski, Sr., Boston College; he was 93.

➤ **Hall of Fame**

**Mike Smith**, East Tennessee State University (1978-81). **Lance Schulters** and **Doug Shanahan**, Hofstra University

**Colorado Sports Hall of Fame: Steve Atwater** and **Don Cockroft**, into its shrine.

**Western Pennsylvania Sports Hall of Fame: Brian Baschnagel** (Ohio State) and **Dick Bowen** and **Bill Priatko**, (Pittsburgh).

**Mid-American Conference Hall of Fame, Bill Mallory** (Miami/Northern Illinois), **Brad Maynard** (Ball State) and **John Offerdahl** (Western Michigan)

**Troy University:** Bobby Enslin , Chan Gailey , Danny Grant , Joyce Sorrell Willie Tullis and Lawrence Tynes .

New Haven's Department of Athletics 30<sup>th</sup> Hall of Fame Class: **Pat Fitzpatrick** and **Mike Forte**

**Jeff Larson**, Dakota Wesleyan (1985-89) and **Ryan Haygood**, Colorado College.

**Virginia Sports Hall of Fame:** Virginia Tech broadcaster **Bill Roth** along with former VT defensive end and current assist coach **Cornell Brown**, into the.

**North Carolina Sports Hall of Fame:** Kelvin Bryant (North Carolina) and Rich McGeorge (Elon).

**Washington & Jefferson:** Lee North and Frank Pilato.

➤ **Honored**

The Tennessee Sports Hall of Fame announced that Vanderbilt Head Coach James Franklin has been chosen to receive the 2013 Tennessean of the Year Award.

The news was announced during halftime of Vanderbilt's Black and Gold Spring Game. Franklin is the first Vanderbilt coach to earn the honor.

**Corey Westra**, Commissioner of the Great Plains Athletic Conference (GPAC), was named the recipient of the Charles Morris Award, granted to an NAIA athletics administrator of the year.

The NFF Minnesota Chapter's Scholar-Athlete Banquet has honored the **1963 St. John's** (NAIA National Champions) football team the *Murray Warmath Legendary Team Award* after going 10-0 and winning the NAIA national championship

**Mitch Boshart**, a football student-athlete and social science education major at Peru State College (Neb.), is the male winner of the Duer award. *The award is named for A.O. Duer, who served as executive secretary of the NAIA for 26 years and was well-known for his strong opinions that the NAIA and its member institutions should strive to effectively balance academics and athletics. The award is presented to an outstanding NAIA junior student-athlete who maintains an overall grade-point average of at least a 3.75 (on a 4-point scale).*

Augustana (Ill.) will rename its press box *The Dave Wrath Press Box*; after the school's long-time SID, **Dave Wrath**.

**Johnny Manziel**, Texas A&M University, accepted the *2012-13 Manning Award*, presented by the Allstate Sugar Bowl

Colorado State University-Pueblo senior quarterback **Ross Dausin** named Colorado Collegiate Athlete of the Year by the Colorado Sports Hall of Fame

➤ **Worth Noting**

The NAIA approved the addition of a new conference, the North Star Athletic Conference, which includes five members for 2013-14: Dakota State University (S.D.); Jamestown College (N.D.); Mayville State University (N.D.); Presentation College (S.D.); and Valley City State University (N.D.).

Issues of TCFH are sent out the first Saturday of every month. Should you not receive your copy, for any reason, please send an email to Tex by Tuesday of the following week—or sooner if you are 100% sure your copy was *Lost in (Cyber) Space*. ☺