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[2009 Summer Issue of **NCAA Champion**, used by permission of the author and IFRA member, David Pickle]

## NUMBERS THAT FORMED LEGENDS

**By David Pickle**

It was perhaps the most glorious day in college football history. On October 18, 1924, beneath a blue-gray sky in New York City's Polo Grounds, Notre Dame defeated Army and propelled sportswriter Grantland Rice into immortality with his description of the Irish's "Four Horsemen" backfield.

At the same moment, about 800 miles to the west, Illinois halfback Red Grange was building his own legend. On that day, at the dedication of Memorial Stadium, he accounted for six touchdowns against Michigan and netted 402 yards, inspiring Rice to new rhetorical heights: "A streak of fire, a breath of flame Eluding all who reach and clutch; A gray ghost

thrown into the game That rival hands may never touch; A rubber bounding, blasting soul Whose destination is the goal – Red Grange of Illinois!"

Even now, 85 years later, the College Football Hall of Fame biography for the Galloping Ghost says, "For the day, he carries the ball 21 times for 402 yards."

But it didn't happen that way, at least not exactly.

Grange did have a tremendous day, and he did account for six touchdowns and amass 402 yards, much of it in the first 12 minutes. He did not, however, rush for 402 yards as many contemporary reports suggested.

Instead, re-creations of the game indicate that he ran for 212 yards, passed for 64 and added 126 more on kickoff returns.

For as long as football has existed, so have statistics. But in those early days, there was no agreement over how numbers were to be compiled.

The college game was established in 1869, but almost no reliable records precede 1937.

That is the year when a slightly built young man from Tennessee filled a void and gave college sports a load of promotional rocket fuel.

Homer F. Cooke Jr. invented national college sports statistics. The most liberal description of Cooke's height was 5-foot-6, and his weight appeared to be around 120 pounds.

Associates later recalled how he wore custom-tailored suits and bore a striking resemblance to actor Leslie Howard, best known as Ashley Wilkes in "Gone With the Wind." He always drove Cadillacs and was a successful stock trader who talked daily with his broker.

He smoked menthol cigarettes, drank abundant amounts of coffee and was always aware of the bottom line. Former NCAA statistical analyst Jim Van Valkenburg wrote that many associates regarded him as a prime candidate for the longtime Reader's Digest series "My Most Unforgettable Character."

Cooke is little known these days, but he was highly regarded among news media during the 1940s, 1950s and 1960s. He was profiled in detail in a 1948 article in the now-defunct Sportsfolio magazine, and in 1958, Sports Illustrated quoted him extensively in an article about

statistics. Editors for The Associated Press and United Press regarded him almost reverently.

He possessed an engaging personality, with one prominent anomaly. "He was eccentric in the sense that he would work nights," said longtime associate Jack Waters. "He would show up in the day at about 11 or noon, and we'd leave at 6 or whatever, and he'd just be getting started. Then you'd come in the next morning, and he'd leave something on your desk to be typed, and you could tell he was doing this at like 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning."

Former NCAA statistician Steve Boda recalls Cooke fondly but said he was a "very difficult boss" who seldom missed an opportunity to extract extra work from his minions. "One (October) night we were down there about midnight or 1 o'clock and he said, 'It's daylight saving time,' and he got another hour out of us."

Cooke's business acumen led to a comfortable life, although by no means an opulent one. He died quietly in Tucson in 1988, sufficiently removed from the NCAA that his passing was not noted at the national office in Mission, Kansas.

This tiny man, however, cast a huge shadow. Because of him, the Association has and it has had them for most of a century.

"He figured out that he was on the cusp of things," said Waters, who began his relationship with the

Association in 1949 as a statistician for Cooke's National Collegiate Athletic Bureau.

"Here we were in the 1930s and radio was telling people that there was a guy out of Fort Worth, Texas, named (Sammy) Baugh and he was able to throw the ball like crazy.

So everybody started thinking, 'Is he the best? Is his team the best?' "So Homer said, 'I'll compile all of that and issue it to the AP and the UP' so the world would know if Baugh was better than somebody else. He was able to recognize that radio was creating the market for statistics, and he jumped right on top of it and rode it."

At the time, Cooke was working a couple of newspaper jobs, having recently sold his interest of a newspaper in Enumclaw, Washington, where he also owned part of an amateur football team.

Shortly before, he had dropped out of the pre-law curriculum at the University of Washington. A fling at the paint business had failed. Given his methodical ways, he likely would have succeeded at either the law or painting houses.

Fortunately for college sports, however, Cooke found his niche.

In a 1987 letter to Van Valkenburg, he wrote: "I was increasingly frustrated by the absence of any definition for the always-boasted greatness of players for visiting teams. So (around 1935) I

persuaded the semi-pro Northwest Football League to try keeping statistics. And within a season or two, we had the bugs pretty well eliminated. Launching the program for college football nationally was a natural sequel."

In 1937, typing on the letterhead of his own amateur team, the Silver Barons, Cooke wrote to the nation's top colleges, asking them to send him statistical roundups for the next season.

Sportsfolio reported that only 25 publicists said they could supply Cooke with even part of what he wanted, but he was not discouraged. By then, he had gained the support of Joe Petritz, the influential publicity director at Notre Dame, and Fielding Yost, the Michigan coach and chair of the NCAA Football Rules Committee. Cooke made the request again, and by the end of the season he had a verifiable set of statistics for 78 schools from coast to coast.

By then, Cooke also had a company: the American Football Statistical Bureau.

Four years later, the 1941 Official Football Guide, by then published by A.S. Barnes of New York, included "The National Leaders," with credit given to the AFSB.

Two years after that, the 1943 Guide featured Cooke's first statistical analysis ("Flames of War Singe Record Pages"). "For a half dozen years," said an editor's note, "the American Football Statistical

This year, the organization has become identified more accurately as the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau because it now serves basketball and other intercollegiate sports as the official service bureau of the NCAA.”

That book also featured one page of “Modern All-Time Records for a Single Season,” which included a significant notation: Cooke’s audacious declaration that credible statistics began only six years earlier, with his own system.

**Another IFRA Member is recognized...**

**CONGRATS** to John Hirm...he was awarded the 2010 *Excellence in the Field of Historic Research and Writing*...for his book, "**Aggies to Rams: The History of Football at Colorado State University**", by The Fort Collins Historical Society.

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**BIG BLUE Skies**

**By Reggie Thomas**

It amazes me how some college football scores over the years have such a wide margin of victory. Many of these schools go down in the record books as having powerhouse offenses, and on the contrary, the losing team’s history paints a more dismal result.

Bureau has served collegiate football as its national ‘clearing house’ of official facts and figures.

“The ‘modern era,’ insofar as college football statistics are concerned, began with the season of 1937,” Cooke wrote. “All season records today are compiled by mechanical cumulators, game-by-game as the season progresses. Prior to 1937, records were dependent entirely upon post-season survey and therefore subject to little or no cross-check and audit of authenticity and accuracy.”

**End of Part 1 of 2**

\* \* \*

Georgia Tech leads the way with a whopping 222-0 romp over Cumberland back in 1916.

I’ve never had and probably will never experience a game with such a lop-sided score.

For small college teams, particularly in the ranks of HBCU (Historically Black Colleges & Universities) schools, there lies a very similar history of crushing victories worth noting.

I’ve followed HBCU football for years, even more so through my four years as a student at Florida A&M University in the early 1990's.

There’s nothing like a good game where both teams compete till the end—and with the rhythm of the bands battling, the chanting of the

student section, and the rumbling anticipation of the spectators, each football game has its own unique experience like none other. However, with the same set-up for a game

that presents a blow-out, the energy and spirit is not as sweet.

I've had the opportunity to research the top 10 largest margin of victories for HBCU (active and inactive) football games:

- 1) North Carolina A&T 116, Palmer College (FL) 0 (1923)
- 2) Prairie View A&M 110, Conroe HS (TX) 0 (1929)
- 3) Southern 105, Bishop (TX) 0 (1952)
- 4) Tuskegee 103, Americus Institute 0 (1917)
- 5) Alcorn State 101, Paul Quinn 0 (1967)
- 6) Mississippi Valley State 101, Rust (MS) 0 (1956)
- 7) Central State 101, Lane (TN) 0 (1989)
- 8) Morehouse 101, Americus Institute 0 (1919)
- 9) South Carolina State College 99, North Carolina Institute 0 (1926)
- 10) Bethune-Cookman College 98, Savannah State 0 (1953)

These games span 72 years and include some of Black College's traditional and original powerhouse schools such as Tuskegee, South Carolina State, and Morehouse. Of course, a blow-out defeat has no enemies and thus, leaves the door open to whomever is willing to fall, The largest margin of victory between two HBCU football teams was Bluefield Institute (WV) defeating Morristown College (TN) 129-0 on November 17, 1928.

When I discovered this game's score, I was immediately intrigued to dig deeper.

Bluefield Institute, also known as BCI for Bluefield Colored Institute "Big Blues", played some of the nation's premiere Black College teams of its time in the 1920's such as Howard and Morehouse.

whether a big name program or a small ball club.

That leads me to bring forth one missing score that has been omitted from many notable and reputable college football archives.

In fact, BCI handed Howard its first home loss in three years in 1928. Howard is noted as being the first national Black football champion in 1920.

BCI's impressive 129-0 win marks history amongst HBCU's and, in the same game, the "Big Blue" offense gained a total of 1,215 yards.

At a time where many college football games (big or small schools) were interrupted by unruly fights amongst players and disorganization of game management, BCI's program was known to uphold high moral standards of conduct on and

school had ever done before in such a brief time.

off the field per a six principle code of ethics.

Also, interesting to note is that between 1927 and 1929, BCI turned out more All-Americans than any

**Bluefield Institute 129, Morristown College 0**

<b>Game stats:</b>	
<b>First downs:</b>	BCI 33, Morristown 5
<b>Total offense:</b>	BCI 1,215, Morristown 253
<b>Pass completions-Attempts:</b>	BCI 9-15, Morristown 5-12
<b>Interceptions:</b>	BCI 0, Morristown 1
<b>Punts-Avg:</b>	BCI 2-35, Morristown 8-28
<b>Fumbles-recovered:</b>	BCI 3-2, Morristown 1-2
<b>Score by periods:</b>	
Bluefield	20 28 20 61—129
Morristown	0 0 0 0—0

Although the original Bluefield Institute is defunct, it is now known as Bluefield State College. The school still prides itself in its football tradition as 1927 & 1928 national

Black champions, and holds the largest winning margin of victory amongst active and inactive HBCU's in a single football contest. Another victory for small college football and HBCU heroics!

Sea.	NC (W-L-T)	PF	PA	Sea.	NC (W-L-T)	PF	PA
	<b>Bluefield Colored Institute</b>				<b>Bluefield Colored Institute</b>		
<b>1927</b>	<b>(7-0-1)</b>			<b>1928</b>	<b>(7-0-1)</b>		
	Howard	18	7		Morgan	26	0
	Wilberforce	0	0		Wilberforce	3	0
	Knoxville	38	0		Virginia Seminary	12	7
	North Carolina A & T	27	7		Morristown HS	129	0
	Virginia Seminary	14	13		Howard	0	0
	Storer	49	0		Morehouse	40	0
	West Virginia Collegiate Institute	18	6		Virginia Union	31	0
	Morristown HS	49	0		West Virginia Collegiate Institute	13	0
		<b>213</b>	<b>33</b>			<b>254</b>	<b>7</b>
		<b>23.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>			<b>28.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>

### Sources:

- **A Hard Road to Glory: A History of the African-**
- *American, Athlete* Vol. 2, (Arthur Ashe Jr.)
- Bluefield State College Centennial History reference (College & Media Relations Dept., Bluefield State College)
- College Football Data Warehouse (website)

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### IFRA now has 198 members!

IFRA member Jim Schweitzer writes an annual Lions Club all-star charity football game program and is seeking some missing data for a list that he maintains and cannot seem to dig up anywhere. He needs the MVPs from the following college bowl or all-star games: Oahu, Seattle, Aloha, Blue-Gray, East-West Shrine and Freedom. He is seeking help as he has gotten nowhere.

He can be reached at:

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\* \* \*

### O'Brien: More than an award namesake Reflecting on a fascinating life

### By Bo Carter

Many remember the legendary 1938 **Heisman Trophy** winner Davey O'Brien of TCU and Dallas Woodrow Wilson High School as "Little Davey" (5-7, 118 pounds soaking wet, when he left Woodrow in 1935) – the diminutive, later 5-7, 151-pound quarterback (after generous helpings of cornbread and turnip greens in college) who took TCU to a 11-0 mark and national championship.

In actuality, the namesake of this week's 33rd annual *Davey O'Brien National Quarterback Award* was much more than that.

He probably was considered the "Tim Tebow" of his time; his family was a longtime contributor to the Christian Church in the Metroplex as well as TCU, and, oh yeah: Davey O'Brien led Woodrow Wilson High School to the state championship as a sub-120-pound senior.

O'Brien was a true American patriot in addition to his amazing football prowess.

He probably would have gone to work without pay, but when the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI, the G-Men, J. Edgar Hoover's crack forces) called him after the 1940 football season when he starred again for the NFL Philadelphia Eagles, he responded and actually received a raise to take his government post.

This was 1940, you will recall, before pro football mega salaries. Amazingly, the Eagles' \$12,000 signing bonus and salary for two seasons was not up to the FBI's pay scale for even more hazardous duties.

### **A HIGHER CALLING**

The literal winds of war were brewing in December of 1940 (one year before the attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawai'i), and the deeply patriotic and issues-driven pro QB was looking for a way to help his country.

Poland and most of Europe were under attack by Germany and the Soviet Union, and he like many others sensed the inevitability of conflict. His great fervor for service to the U.S. rose even higher.

For the next five years, technically, he served bureau assignments in Springfield, Mo., and as a FBI firearms' instructor (after all, who could shoot straighter than a native Texan?) in Quantico, Va.

More importantly, he was a watchdog for the World War II version of Homeland Security as the FBI sniffed out Axis sympathizers in the United States got wind of "sapper" submarine attacks/spy missions on both coasts and generally preserved the airtight secrecy of plans for U.S. war equipment, ammunition, troop movements and even the atomic bomb prior to 1945.

Young Davey O'Brien puffed out his chest just a little more for these great accomplishments in time of the great 1939-45 conflict.

And he later served the Dallas bureau, noted for its fights against organized crime and large gambling rings, from 1945-50 before turning his full attention to the oil business, first with the H.L. Hunt Co. and later with Dresser Industries.

All the while, he was helping raise money for area YMCA chapters, serving on the TCU Board of Trust and president of the Alumni Association, working with the popular youth Golden Gloves boxing programs, helping political causes, and making thousands of friends in the community.

The Red, White and Blue O'Brien also found time to serve as a commentator for the fledgling Dallas Cowboys from 1960-64 as he watched Coach Tom Landry's team emerge from an expansion team to future NFL and Super Bowl contender.

### **A FITTING TRIBUTE**

In the meantime, his genuine care for others and desire for education and patriotism carried over into the present ***Davey O'Brien National Quarterback Award*** (or "The Davey"), which memorializes this humble warrior.

"I can't tell you how many times people who knew Mr. O'Brien have told me how proud he would be of the "Davey O'Brien Award," said

O'Brien Foundation executive director Danielle Moorman.

"I know Mr. Davey O'Brien, Jr. and the extended family have been so generous with their time and expertise and have taken the high school scholarship program associated with the award to even higher levels."

Besides the top quarterback award (also based on character and community service in addition to on-field talent), the O'Brien Foundation has provided thousands of scholarships to deserving high school student-athletes since 1986. In this number are physicians, college professors, nurses, attorneys, yes, and even football players (future Princeton QB Joel Sharp of Dallas Jesuit College Prep was the initial recipient in '86). The award was originally given to the Southwest Conference Player of the Year.

Future National Football Foundation College and NFL Hall of Famer Mike Singletary of Baylor won it in both 1979 and '80.

Since the award was changed to honor the nation's most outstanding quarterback, the list of recipients also reads like a literal Who's Who of legends.

Honorees include Texas' Colt McCoy, Oklahoma's Sam Bradford, Tebow, UCLA's Troy Aikman, Miami (Fla.)'s Gino Torretta, Vinny

Testaverde, Tennessee's Peyton Manning, Oklahoma's Jason White, Nebraska's Eric Crouch, BYU's Jim McMahon, and Penn State's Todd Blackledge.

And the inspiration for it all on the field started quietly enough when "Little Davey" teamed with All-America QB and Hall of Famer Sam Baugh to start TCU on the road to greatness in 1936.

Coach Dutch Meyer's "aerial circus" (for that era) included Baugh's 104-of-206 passing numbers, 50.5 percent accuracy and 1,261 yards and O'Brien's 18-for-33 backup passing work for 202 yards and two TDs-a combined 122-of-239 passing for 1,463 yards - unheard of in college football up to that time.

O'Brien, who also had an amazing 16 career interceptions while playing as an undersized defensive back, came up with a 94-for-234 passing season in '37 with 969 yards and a trio of touchdowns. That set the stage for his 1938 Heisman Trophy campaign (the fourth time it was awarded) with 93-of-167 passing, 1,457 yards, 19 touchdowns and only four interceptions.

He was picked off just four times in his last 194 attempts, another statistical anomaly for that pass-developing era.

Icing the cake were six more interceptions on defense, a 11-0 final record, a 15-7 win over Carnegie Tech in the Sugar Bowl, and a national championship. He

led the nation in completions in both 1937 and '38.

O'Brien accepted it all with great aplomb, made the dream trip to New York for the Heisman ceremony, and enjoyed the two-year contract offer from the Eagles. He repaid it. Philadelphia royally with NFL-leading 124-of-277 passing for

### **Then came the FBI tenure.**

After his successful years in football, government service and the oil industry, he was diagnosed with cancer in 1971 and died as a result in the midst of an exciting college football season—Nov. 18, 1977—in Fort Worth.

\* \* \*

## **HALLS of FAME**

Offensive lineman **Bill Bridges** and RB **Alois Blackwell**, have been inducted into the UH Hall of Honor at the University of Houston...**Larry Station** (Iowa) was inducted into the Omaha Sports Hall of Fame...former Michigan State stars **Brad Van Pelt and John Pingel** will have their names added to Spartan Stadium's "Ring of Fame"...**Percy Thornton** and **James Denson**, Mississippi Valley State...Texas Southern Football Hall of Fame 2010 Inductees

50's All Americans: Horace Young, James "Bo" Humphrey, Edward

1,290 yards and 17 touchdowns - all team records in 1939. One year later, he earned All-Pro laurels with 99-of-201 passing, another record 1,324 aerial yards, a record-tying 17 TD tosses, and just five interceptions.

Thanks to the **O'Brien National Quarterback Award** and the O'Brien Foundation, his massive legacy of "Little Davey" continues 70-plus years after he took his final college and pro snaps.

Special thanks to 1st-N-Goal Stats Research and "**Stars of an Earlier Autumn**" by Tex Noel, Bedford, Ind. Smith, William Glosson, Audrey Ford.

\* \* \*

*60's All Americans:* Herman Driver, Ernest Calloway, Andy Rice, Willie Ellison, Kenny Burroughs...*70's All Americans:* Mike Holmes, Ernie Holmes; *80's All American:* Darrell Colbert, Donald Narcisse...*90's All Americans:* Michael Strahan...*Football Administration Supporters:* Roderick Paige – Coach; and supporters: Homer McCoy, Wyman Barrett and C.P. Windall

## **OBITUARIES**

Former Penn coach **Dan "Lake" Staffieri**, he was 85...**Chris**

**Limahelu**, USC, 59...Former Kansas State QB **Dylan Meier**, age 26; Keli S. McGregor, Colorado State, 48; **Andy Kozar**, Tennessee, 79; **Owen Thomas**, 21 U of Pennsylvania...**Bob Karmelowicz**, 60, who coached at the University of Miami from 1989-91.

\* \* \*

A Writer Looks Back at his Alma Mater

## **More about Washington and Jefferson College**

**By E. Lee North**

It's a small college located in Washington, Pa., about 30 miles southwest of Pittsburgh.

While current enrollment (2004) is about 1300 students, through the years of its football greatness described herein, average enrollment was about 500.

But W & J has managed a school spirit the equal of much larger institutions. Co-eds were not admitted until 1970, the first graduating class with girls being 1974. Currently, some 48 pct of the enrollment is female.

The full story of W & J's remarkable first century of football is presented in "**BATTLING THE INDIANS, PANTHERS, AND NITTANY LIONS: a 100-Year History of W & J**

Football": Daring Press, Canton, OH 1991. Pat Harmon, curator of the National College Football Hall of Fame, wrote, "I've seen a lot of volumes about a school's hundred years, and this is the best, the most complete." Copies are available at the College's Book Store.

### **Football began at W & J in 1890**

For whatever reason, this small college would always present a tough, Pennsylvania-type football aggregation. But a young fellow matriculated to W & J in 1902 who would move the college to the heights of the football world.

Robert Martin Murphy not only attended and graduated from the College, he so loved W & J that as a student he beat the bushes to find recruits -- not just athletes -- to keep the school solvent. Frankly, W & J needed students so badly that they were often in danger of closing their doors. Murphy used his spare time, as student solicitor and then graduate manager starting in 1906, to convince other men and boys to come to W & J.

The position of graduate manager in those days was akin to "athletic director" today. He somehow convinced great players and coaches to come to W & J -- Pete Henry, Coach Bob Folwell, the great players of the Folwell and Rose Bowl eras...

He even saved the football program in 1910 when it was about to be shut down for lack of funds. He proposed a one-dollar student levy and then sold it to the student body.

As "athletic director," Murphy scheduled games with the best teams in the country-- Pitt, Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Penn, Notre Dame, Army, Navy, Penn, Penn State, Syracuse... To do battle, he somehow encouraged super players and coaches to come to little Washington, Pa.-- his coaches still read like a Who's Who from the Hall of Fame -- Earl "Greasy" Neal, John W. Heisman, Andy Kerr, Sol Metzger, Dave Morrow, and (imho) the greatest of all, Bob Folwell. His recruits Pete Henry and Bill Amos served as coaches later on, and Henry was athletic director for many years.

Bob Murphy went beyond the expected throughout his career -- somehow he had Forbes Field snowplowed one year before a big Pitt game. Other times, to get the team away from distraction, he had them transported to the beautiful, spacious 365-acre estate of his in-laws, the Wylies in Canton Township, a few miles outside Washington. The Wylies hosted this "secret hideaway" several times, e.g.; before big Pitt games and the Rose Bowl.

When the team was invited to the Rose Bowl, did Bob Murphy sit back and gloat like a modern-day CEO to wallow in publicity and credits? Murphy mortgaged his house to take his family to California and not charge the cost to the W & J program.

Unfortunately Bob Murphy developed pernicious anemia and died in 1925, at the age of 48. He left a loving family of widow Marion and youngsters James B. Wylie Murphy and Helen Margaret Murphy (Donnan).... Helen married Dave Donnan (W & J Class of 1938), they had two children -- Bob Donnan and Marion Donnan Mahoney, who have perpetuated the tale of grandfather Murphy, mainly thru Bob's website.

Dr. Dave Scarborough, ex-VP of Student Affairs at W & J, summed up Murphy's contributions to his alma mater in his "Intercollegiate Athletics at Washington and Jefferson College: A Tradition." -- Pittsburgh: Univ. of Pittsburgh Thesis, 1979.

Scarborough wrote "[Murphy] was the architect of W & J football prominence... he gave heart, mind, and physical powers to the best interests of his alma mater for almost two decades... one tribute he might have appreciated above all others was presented to W & J at half-time of the 1925 Pitt game. The Athletic Council of University of Pittsburgh said...

"His gallant sportsmanship, unfailing courtesy, and Christian ideals of conduct set a new and higher standard of college-athletic relationship in this community, and won the love and respect of all who value courage, loyalty, industry, and truth."

Murphy's tradition has been nurtured by W & J presidents

through the years. It was earlier that Rev. Dr. James D. Moffat (1881-1914), introduced this new game of "foot-ball" at the college in 1890; Presidents such as Dr. Howard J. Burnett (1970-1999) and Dr. Brian Mitchell (1999-2004) kept it moving. [In 2010, Dr. Tori Haring-Smith and Head Coach Mike Sirianni continue the tradition.]

Bob Murphy's W & J football tradition lives on... for the Washington Pa. *Observer-Reporter*, this aging ex-sports editor/alumnus recently picked his "greatest games" (but many would disagree -- and do let us know).

### **W & J's Ten Greatest Games**

**1/** The Rose Bowl of 1922, W & J 0, U. California 0. Of course, this will always be the lowest score in RB history, but a record was also set by the Presidents, playing only eleven men the entire game. Cal was such a powerhouse (they never lost from 1919 through 1923) that some Eastern teams refused to play in the Bowl.

**2/** W & J 9 Harvard 10 (1914) Harvard was a national powerhouse, ranked No. 1 -- supposed to be a warmup for them.

**3/** W & J 13 Yale 6 (1914) Yale was the second member of The Big Three of the day (with Princeton the third), this probably W & J's biggest win to that date.

**4/** W & J 17 Penn State 0 (1913) And this the biggest win to THAT date.

**5/** W & J 6 Pitt 7 (1919) The famous "Pitt won't play if Pete Henry plays" game. Most concede that had All-American Henry played, W & J would have won.

**6/** W & J 20 Rowan 18 (1992 Div. III playoffs, winner to go to the Stagg Bowl). Windchill must have been below zero, wind gusts over 50 mph at times. Chris Babirad shoved the Profs' deprecations down their throats with a 70-yard game-winning td run. [Poetic justice personified, as Rowan's players had said Babirad was overrated.]

**7/** W & J 14 Lafayette 13 (1922, at a packed Polo Grounds in NY -- picture on cover of W & J's 100-yr history).

**8/** W & J 0 Notre Dame 3 (1917, probably the biggest game ever at College Field, with over 10 thousand fans crowding around the field).

**9/** W & J 23 Allegheny 17 (Overtime) -- (1987 Div. III playoffs - - Allegheny's Media Guide called it the greatest playoff game ever; it was played in snow and below-zero wind chill).

**10/** W & J's first Stagg Bowl contest, at Bradenton, FL, in 1992. W & J lost to Wisconsin-LaCrosse in a close contest, 16-12, as a potentially game-winning pass dropped off the receiver's fingertips.

**10B/** W & J 35 John Carroll 30 (1971, Dan Kasperik and Rich Pocock led the Presidents in a hard-fought win, perhaps the Red and Black's tops from the hard-time nineteen forties to the eighties).

**11/** W & J 34, WUP (Pitt) 0, Nov. 1, 1890 (W & J's first game ever).

**12/** W & J 72, WVU 0, Nov. 28, 1891 (WVU's first game ever). [Just had to add those three to our top "ten."]

Man, that's tough! There are a hundred other games that could be included, including two wins in three games at Syracuse!

### **Top Players and Coaches to Play at College Field**

**1/**Wilbur F. "Pete" Henry, Hall of Fame (an entire chapter about Henry in the W & J hundred-year history).

**2/** Jim Thorpe, Oct. 5, 1912... W & J held him and his Carlisle Indians to a scoreless tie at College Field, though "the greatest athlete in the world" led the nation that year with 198 points.

**3/**Coach Robert Folwell, W & J Coach, 1912-15 (36-5-3 against some of the best teams in the nation).

in senior year, helped W & J get to the Stagg Bowl.

**4/** Coach John W. Heisman, coached Oberlin in a game at College Field in 1894 (scoreless tie) and coached W & J in 1923 (7-1-1). THE Trophy is named for him.

**5/** Coach Earle "Greasy" Neal coached at W & J in 1921 and '22, led W & J to Rose Bowl. He's the only man in the baseball and football players' halls of fame and the college and pro coaches hall of fame.

**6/** Deacon Dan Towler, W & J RB, 1946-49, among nation's scoring leaders, went on to all-pro career with Los Angeles Rams.

**7/**John Luckhardt, W & J's winningest coach, 137-37-2, compiled 1982-1996.

**8/** Coach Woody Hayes coached Denison when his team played at W & J in 1947. Later coach at Ohio State for many years, he's in Hall of Fame.

**9/** Hal "Swede" Erickson, RB for great W & J teams of 1919-22, perhaps most underrated of all W & J players.

**10/** Chris Babirad, W & J RB 1989-92, one of national scoring leaders.

**REFERENCES:** The bible for historical college football data from 1869 to the 1940s is Deke

**Note 1:** Knute Rockne was with the Notre Dame team that played at W & J in 1917, but as an assistant coach. George Gipp was on that

team too, but was injured and did not play.

**Note 2:** Of course, there were many other grid stalwarts W & J played against, such as with WVU, Pitt, and Syracuse, but some of them never played in Washington, Pa.

**REFERENCES:** The bible for historical college football data from 1869 to the 1940s is Deke Houlgate's **"THE FOOTBALL THESAURUS: 77 Years on the American Gridiron"**: Nash-U-Nal Publishing Co., Los Angeles, 1946.

IFRA member Tom Benjey has announced the release of the soft cover version of Volume I of the Native American Sports Heroes Series. *Oklahoma's Carlisle Indian*

*School Immortals* details the lives of 15 stars from life on the reservation through their later lives.

The frontispiece consists of busts of the players drawn by the late Bob Carroll. Heavy illustrated with 40 period photos and 15 line drawings. 200 pages, \$14.95.; with fellow members receiving free shipping.

The W & J century history of football cited earlier also provided information used herein. Also, much of this data was gathered from the internet, particularly the works of Chris Stassen, Don Hansen, James Howell, and the "College Football Data Warehouse." This reporter also went to the websites of many of the colleges. In some cases, there were ambiguities, and we are sure there will be some complaints of missing or misinterpreted data.

\* \* \*

To order or if you have questions, contact Tom: [www.Tuxedo-Press.com](http://www.Tuxedo-Press.com) or Tuxedo Press, 546 E Springville Rd, Carlisle, PA 17015 (717-258-9733). Personalized inscriptions by the author if desired.

\* \* \*

## HALL of Famers: dates of Birth and death By Bo Carter

### April

- 1 (1889) John Dalton, ???? , Neb.
- 1 (1884) Hugo Bezdek, Prague, Bohemia
- 1 (1898) Joe Alexander, Silver Creek, N.Y.
- 1 (1929) Bo Schembechler, Barberton, Ohio
- 1-(d - 1965) Frank Wickhorst, Oakland, Calif.
- 1-(d - 1996) Bob Hamilton, Palm Springs, Calif.
- 2 (1871) Marshall Newell, Clifton, N.J.
- 2 (1880) Harold Weekes, Oyster Bay, N.Y.
- 2 (1917) Hugh Gallameau, Detroit, Mich.
- 2 (1930) Bill McColl, San Diego, Calif.
- 2 (1965) Don McPherson, Brooklyn, N.Y.
- 2-(d - 1976) Walter Gordon, Berkeley, Calif.
- 3 (1903) Andy Gustafson, Aurora, Ill.
- 3 (1926) Joe Steffy, Chattanooga, Tenn.
- 3 (1934) Jim Parker, Macon, Ga.

- 3-(d - 1994) Tom Hamilton, Chula Vista, Calif.
- 3-(d - 2006) Marshall Goldberg, Chicago, Ill.
- 3-(d - 2007) Eddie Robinson, Ruston, La.
- 4 (1891) Bob Butler, Glen Ridge, N.J.
- 4 (1907) Bill Banker, Lake Charles, La.
- 4 (1917) Chet Gladchuk, Bridgeport, Conn.
- 4 (1947) Ed White, San Diego, Calif.
- 4 (1951) John Hannah, Canton, Ga.
- 4 (1965) Jessie Tuggle, Spalding County, Ga.
- 4-(d - 1967) Guy Chamberlin, Lincoln, Neb.
- 4-(d - 1978) Jack Hubbard, Torrington, Conn.
- 4-(d - 1989) Harvey Jablonsky, San Antonio, Texas
- 5 (1871) Pop Warner, Springville, N.Y.
- 5 (1951) Brad Van Pelt, Owosso, Mich.
- 5-(d - 1982) Dick Colman, Middlebury, Vt.
- 5-(d - 1993) Skip McCain, Princess Anne, Md.

5-(d – 1996) Frank Hoffman, Potomac, Md.  
6 (1901) Pooley Hubert, Meridian, Miss.  
6 (1934) Aurealius Thomas, Muskogee, Okla.  
6 (1944) John Huarte, Anaheim, Calif.  
7 (1859) Walter Camp, New Britain, Conn.  
7 (1900) Edgar Garbisch, Washington, Pa.  
7 (1954) Tony Dorsett, Aliquippa, Pa.  
7-(d – 1986) Bert Metzger, Hinsdale, Ill.  
8 (1924) Jim Martin, Cleveland, Ohio  
8 (1955) Ricky Bell, Houston, Texas  
8 (1967) Anthony Thompson, Terre Haute, Ind.  
9 (1871) John Minds, Clearfield County, Pa.  
9 (1898) Paul Robeson, Princeton, N.J.  
9 (1921) Vince Banonis, Detroit, Mich.  
9 (1947) Ron Pritchard, Chicago, Ill.  
9 (1966) Tracy Rocker, Atlanta, Ga.  
9-(d – 1980) Howard Harpster, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
9-(d – 1983) Jess Neely, Weslaco, Texas  
10 (1909) Clarke Hinkle, Toronto, Ontario, Canada  
10 (1918) Jim Daniell, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
10 (1938) Don Meredith, Mt. Vernon, Texas  
11 (1903) Jake Gaither, Dayton, Tenn.  
11 (1916) Sam Chapman, Tiburon, Calif.  
11 (1916) Danny Fortmann, Pearl River, N.Y.  
11 (1941) Joe Romig, Salt Lake City, Utah  
11 (1962) Terry Hoage, Ames, Iowa  
11-(d – 1948) Jock Sutherland, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
11-(d – 1987) Bill Morton, Hanover, N.H.  
11-(d -2008) Bob Pellegrini, Marmora, N.J.  
12 (1870) Winchester Osgood, Port Bananas, Fla.  
12 (1944) Mike Garrett, Los Angeles, Calif.  
13 (1897) Jimmy Leech, Collierville, Va.  
13 (1915) Bob Devaney, Saginaw, Mich.  
14 (1876) Eddie Rogers, Libby, Minn.  
14 (1901) Mal Stevens, Stockton, Kan.  
14 (1926) Harry Gilmer, Birmingham, Ala.  
14-(d – 2000) Charlie O'Rourke, Bridgewater, Mass.  
15 (1938) Richie Lucas, Glassport, Pa.  
15 (1947) Ted Kwalick, McKees Rocks, Pa.  
15-(d - 2002) Byron White, Denver, Colo.  
16 (1970) Steve Emtman, Spokane, Wash.  
16 (1972) Jim Ballard, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio  
16-(d -1981) Lee Tressel, Berea, Ohio  
17 (1905) Herb Joesting, Little Falls, Minn.  
17 (1941) Bill Redell, Red Bluff, Calif.  
18 (1913) Pug Lund, Rice Lake, Wis.  
18 (1931) Harley Sewell, St. Jo, Texas  
18 (1962) Wilber Marshall, Titusville, Fla.  
18-(d – 2005) Sam Mills, Charlotte, N.C.  
19 (1883) Germany Schulz, Ft. Wayne, Ind.  
19 (1892) Ernie Godfrey, Dover, Ohio  
19 (1907) Jack Cannon, Columbus, Ohio  
19 (1925) Chuck Klausling, Wilmerding, Ohio  
19 (1936) Jack Pardee, Exira, Iowa  
19 (1965) Keith Jackson, Little Rock, Ark.  
19-(d – 2009) Felix "Doc" Blanchard, Bulverde, Texas  
20 (1893) Murray Shelton, Dunkirk, N.Y.  
20 (1915) Eric Tipton, Petersburg, Va.  
20 (1926) Hub Bechtol, Amarillo, Texas

20 (1930) Harry Agganis, Lynn, Mass.  
20 (1945) Steve Spurrier, Miami Beach, Fla.  
21 (1935) Jim Young, Franklin Lakes, N.J.  
21-(d – 2005) Cliff Montgomery, Mineola, N.Y.  
22 (1902) Eddie Cameron, Manor, Pa.  
22 (1907) Barton "Botchy" Koch, Temple, Texas  
23-(d – 1950) Bill Alexander, Atlanta, Ga.  
23 (1916) Bud Wilkinson, Minneapolis, Minn.  
24 (1915) Ed Franco, Jersey City, N.J.  
24 (1921) Weldon Humble, Nixon, Texas  
24 (1938) Carroll Dale, Wise, Va.  
24-(d – 1978) Hunk Anderson, West Palm Beach, Fla.  
25-(d – 1973) Bud Sprague, New York City  
25-(d – 1985) Ernie Smith, Los Angeles, Calif.  
26 (1927) John Ralston, Oakland, Calif.  
26-(d – 1974) Eddie Anderson, Clearwater, Fla.  
27 (1887) Bishop Frank Juhan, Macon, Ga.  
27 (1941) Lee Roy Jordan, Excel, Ala.  
27-(d – 1995) Bruce Bosley, San Francisco, Calif.  
28 (1876) Frank Cavanaugh, Worcester, Mass.  
28 (1955) Wilson Whitley, Brenham, Texas  
28-(d – 1962) Arnett "Ace" Mumford, Baton Rouge, La.  
28-(d – 1981) Cliff Battles, Clearwater, Fla.  
28-(d – 1993) Ben Schwartzwalder, St. Petersburg, Fla.  
29 (1914) Darrell Lester, Jacksboro, Texas  
29 (1920) David Nelson, Detroit, Mich.  
29-(d – 2005) Bob Ward, Annapolis, Md.  
30 (1871) Fielding Yost, Fairview, W.Va.  
30 (1887) Doc Fenton, Scranton, Pa.  
30 (1895) Bernie Moore, Jonesboro, Tenn.  
30 (1918) Augie Lio, East Boston, Mass.  
30 (1935) Jon Arnett, Los Angeles, Calif.  
30-(d – 1974) Claude Reeds, McClain, Okla.

## May

1 (1900) Stan Barnes, Baraboo, Wis.  
1 (1905) Chris Cagle, DeRidder, La.  
1 (1907) Ernby Pinckert, Medford, Wis.  
1 (1910) Cliff Battles, Akron, Ohio  
1 (1925) Chuck Bednarik, Bethlehem, Pa.  
1 (1930) Ollie Matson, Trinity, Texas  
1 (1937) Roger Brown, Surry County, Va.  
1-(d – 1982) Ed Tryon, St. Petersburg, Fla.  
2 (1887) Joe Utay, St. Louis, Mo.  
2 (1955) Richard Ritchie, Mineral Wells, Texas  
2-(d – 1983) Norm Van Brocklin, Social Circle, Ga.  
2-(d – 2000) Harry Newman, Las Vegas, Nev.  
3 (1919) Gil Steinke, Brenham, Texas  
3 (1927) Bobby Davis, Columbus, Ga.  
3 (1941) Dave Robinson, Mt. Holly, N.J.  
3-(d – 1971) Scrappy Moore, Chattanooga, Tenn.  
3-(d – 1976) Ernie Nevers, San Rafael, Calif.  
3-(d – 1990) George Wilson, Bryn Mawr, Pa.  
3-(d – 2007) Alex Agase, Tarpon Springs, Fla.  
4 (1903) Elmer Layden, Davenport, Iowa  
4 (1910) Barry Wood, Milton, Mass.  
4 (1928) Don Coleman, Ponca City, Okla.  
4-(d – 1991) Don Whitmire, Annandale, Va.  
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  
7 (1881) Paul Bunker, Alpena, Mich.  
7 (1896) Belford West, Hamilton, N.Y.  
7 (1905) Henry “Red” Sanders, Asheville, N.C  
7 (1922) Pat Harder, Milwaukee, Wis.  
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.  
(Heisman winner)  
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.  
21 (1943) Glenn Ressler, Dornsife, Pa.  
21 (1958) Jim Ritcher, Berea, Ohio  
21-(d – 1924) Charley Barrett, Tucson, Ariz.  
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.  
31 (1967) Kevin Dent, Vicksburg, Miss.

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) 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  
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  
  
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 (1903) Bob Hope, NFF Gold Medal recipient, London, England  
29 (1892) Earl Abell, Portage, Wis.  
29 (1949) Rex Kern, Lancaster, Ohio  
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.

\* \* \*

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## **1858: A PIVOTAL YEAR IN EARLY AMERICAN FOOT-BALL**

**By Mel Smith**

Foot-ball activity was increasing and changing by the late 1850s in America. All foot-ball games had been played using the foot to forward a ball toward a goal line. In 1858, Harvard University students began to play a carrying game of foot-ball. The carrying game was the second basic form of early foot-ball. Trinity College of Hartford wrote the first set of published foot-ball rules found to date and the College of New Jersey (now Princeton University) was forming the first all-class 'varsity' foot-ball clubs.

The Yale administration had managed to end their rowdy mob, freshmen-sophomore games after 1854. But class games were being played annually at other colleges such as Dartmouth, Trinity of Connecticut and Brown. A few high schools in Boston were playing some interscholastic kicking games. And there were a few independent foot-ball clubs forming in some of the large cities in the States by the late 1850s. Beginning in the 1840s, several articles have been found

describing foot-ball games. As an example, in 1855 a long-term kicking game of foot-ball was begun by the alumni of the newly-closed Woodward College in Cincinnati, OH. There were 25 players to a side. This game was continued annually into the 1890s.

In the years preceding the 1858/59 season, Harvard's annual freshmen-sophomore game had become the biggest spectator sport of the entire calendar year. There were over a hundred players to each side. There were also several 'regular' games of foot-ball played between the classes during each season that used 15-25 men to a side. The 1860 frosh class had actually won a game (later called a goal) in 1856. It was only the second time a freshmen team had done this since class games were begun around 1800.

In 1858, the Harvard 1861 sophomore class apparently had some individuals interested in the carrying form of foot-ball played at the Rugby School in England. The highly popular book, 'Tom Brown's School Days', by Thomas Holmes, 1857, may have been a major factor in this decision. The book was very popular in the Boston area, which seemed to be a center of the 'muscular Christianity' movement in America at the time. There possibly may have been some practice carrying games of foot-ball played on the Harvard campus in the

spring of 1858. A very negative article appeared in the June 1858 edition of the Harvard Magazine demanding the end of the annual freshman-sophomore foot-ball game. But in the next issue of July 1858, the 'Call for 1861 Up' article praised the game, and told the class of 1861 to be sure and play this game in the fall.

On September 6, 1858, an 'immense' crowd congregated at the Delta to watch the 'sophomores carry the ball over the goal line' (see John Blanchard, 1923, 'The H Book of Harvard Athletics', Page 326). After the frosh-soph game it was customary for the seniors to join with the sophomores and the juniors with the freshmen and play another series of three 'games' (goals). An account in the Boston Advertiser of September 18, 1858, tells of 'two freshmen holding the legs of a senior'. These descriptions seem to be the first accounts of the carrying game of football with tackling being played in America.

The Boston high schools that fed their students into Harvard quickly took up this game and after the Harvard administration cancelled their frosh-soph games in July 1860, the high school students kept this game alive through the 1860s. One school, the Dixwell Latin School, formed the first American high school football club called the Oneidas in November 1862.

At the College of New Jersey (Princeton), the students formed all-

class foot-ball clubs in 1857 and 1858 after the inter-class games were completed (see 'The Princeton Book; Chapter on Foot-Ball', D. Stewart, 1879). It is the first reference to a college varsity team found in the States.

In 1858, Princeton purchased the new leather football. Kicking the ball along the ground, or dribbling, quickly became more popular than hitting the ball with the fist as a way to propel the ball to the boundary line. This college had been playing the 'ballown' or 'ball down' game from the 1820s. Hitting the ball with the fist was some times as popular as kicking the ball to forward it, until this year. During 1857-1859, the Princeton varsity beat the Princeton Seminary students. The scores of these games are lost because they were etched on trees during this period. They also played teams of the Cliosophic and Whig secret societies and the East and West dormitories. The administration stopped all foot-ball action by the end of 1859 because it was taking up too much of the students' time and energy.

In Hartford, the Trinity College students agreed to play a game with the local town team in 1858. A set of eight rules were agreed upon before the game was played. As of now, it seems to be the earliest set of football rules found in America (see the Hartford Courant; November 6, 1858). The third rule says, 'There shall be no carrying of the ball'. So this game is confirmed as being a kicking game. Perhaps these rules

were written to counter the new game being played in Boston for two months. The Trinity students lost to the Hartford Town Team, 0-3 goals, on November 9, 1858. There were twenty players to a side and it was played on the South Green in Hartford, CT. The Trinity faculty apparently found out and vetoed another proposed game.

There were also half a dozen amateur football clubs founded in the late 1850s in the big eastern cities and even St Louis. More research is needed to find if any outside games were played by these clubs. The acceptability of foot-ball games was clearly on the rise at this time, but with the onset of the Civil War in the early 1860s, the playing of athletic sports was set aside. The only games played were by a few high schools and there were some activity in the military camps during the war.

## **Player kicks for both Lehigh and Lafayette**

*From the Lehigh media guide:*

Lehigh and Lafayette have never played to a scoreless tie. The lowest score in the long series came in 1922 when Lafayette avoided a 0-0 deadlock when "Botts" Brunner kicked a field goal with 45 seconds remaining.

The year 1858 is a pivotal year because the two basic forms of early foot-ball were now being played in America, the same as in Great Britain. In the 1860s, the kicking game becomes known as the association football game (now called soccer) and the carrying game becomes rugby. With the advent of old digitized newspapers, the early history of these two games are being pushed back in time in many countries (see Wikipedia's football discussions online). However, America's early foot-ball history still remains the same. Only one foot-ball team, the Oneida Football Club of the Dixwell Latin School, is listed for America before 1869. Ultimately, it was the carrying or rugby game from which our American football game emerged in the early 1880s. It did not evolve from the kicking or soccer game.

\* \* \*

Brunner is the only man to star for both Lehigh and Lafayette. In 1916 he had a field goal in the 50th game of the series, in Easton, helping Lehigh to a 16-0 triumph.

In 1921, after stints at Yale and Pennsylvania in the years when true free-agency was the rule, he came back in a Lafayette uniform to help win the annual contest, 28-6 for the Leopards.