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Tex Noël, Editor (ifra.tcfh@gmail.com)

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100 Years Ago Today, Notre Dame's First Trip to West Point Made Football History

By Jim Lefebvre [www.CoachForANation.com]

On the afternoon of November 1, 1913, a pair of football teams representing all-male institutions of higher learning met on the Cullum Hall field at the United States Military Academy in West Point, New York. On that day, it is said, football changed forever.

For 18 students from the University of Notre Dame, a small Catholic college in northern Indiana, the trip began two days earlier, when they boarded a day coach in downtown South Bend, headed East on the longest football trek ever attempted at a school that began playing the game 25 years earlier. The captain of the Notre Dame squad, 25-year-old Knute Kenneth Rockne, reflected on his journey of the previous two decades. As a five-year-old, he was a new immigrant from Norway, learning English at the spanking new Brentano Elementary School in an area recently annexed to Chicago.

Now, he stood at the very heart of American pride – ready to take on the accomplished young men to represent an entire nation on the playing field. For most of them, it was a prelude to the battlefields on which they would fight in coming years. Men like Dwight Eisenhower, Omar Bradley were honing their skills for future challenges.

The game of football was evolving, from brutal “mass play” in which bodies crashed together on each play, hoping to gain a few inches, or feet, in the battle for position. Too often, the result included cracked skulls, busted limbs, bloodied faces. Death was one possible outcome. In 1905, President Theodore Roosevelt convened a meeting of football leaders and declared the game needed to change, or it would die.

Over the next few years, rules and strategies changed, and gradually an “open game” was played by more colleges. One element of change, the forward pass, was attempted by handful of schools, most notably by Coach Eddie Cochems at St. Louis University in 1906. But passing, by rule, was a risky proposition, and seen more as a desperation move than a means of consistently advancing the football.

Until that November day on the Plains of West Point. Rockne and his pal, senior Notre Dame quarterback Charles “Gus” Dorais, operated as coaches on the field for Irish boss Jesse Harper. And when Dorais declared, “Let’s open it up,” his teammates were ready. The 5-foot-7, 150-pound Dorais began flinging a series of passes, increasingly longer, to receivers running defined pass routes. When he let loose a spiral that followed a long arc into the arms of a racing Rockne, who finished the 45-yard-play in the Army end zone, the crowd – yes, the crowd at West Point – roared.

“Everybody seemed astonished,” Rockne would later write. “There had been no hurdling, no tackling, no plunging, no crushing of fiber and sinew. Just a long-distance touchdown by rapid transit.”

Dorais and Rockne, who had practiced their pitch-and-catch routine on the Lake Erie beach while working at Cedar Point resort in Ohio that summer, led Notre Dame to a shocking 35-13 upset of the Army.

Notre Dame, and college football, would never look back.

No longer would the game need to be a slugfest, a battle over small scraps of turf, in which only when positioned in the shadow of the opposition’s goal could an attempt for a score be made.

Now, the game had become artistry on an emerald canvas. Brains triumphed over brawn. A pair of small men – Rockne himself was just 5-foot-8, 165

pounds – could excel among giants. Deception, evasion, speed...these could be the answer to sheer muscle.

It all came together for Rockne that day. Before the month was over, he would have played in his final collegiate game. Now, he began to see his future as a coach, an innovator, and promoter of the game. A new game. Much more entertaining to those in the stands, those reading about it in the newspaper, and in a few years, those listening on the new invention, the radio.

The next fall, as assistant coach to Harper, a position that became essentially co-coach, Rockne was instrumental in implementing the Notre Dame shift, which positioned the four backs in such a way as that any of them could take the snap from center, and become runner, passer or receiver on the play. Teamwork, speed, precision, unpredictability. These became the four pillars of the Notre Dame backfield.

The goal was, yes, to win football games. But for Rockne, it was the start on another amazing journey. Before it ended, he became the unofficial spokesman for the sport. Traveling from coast to coast, he openly shared the “Notre Dame system” – detailing to aspiring coaches every detail of how he guided the Fighting Irish, after taking over as head coach in 1918.

His rise as a successful coach — his .881 winning percentage remains the highest ever among major-college coaches — coincided with a period in which Americans had more leisure time and dollars than ever, and began flocking to sporting events as never before. Rockne took his teams to the nation’s major stadia, from Yankee Stadium in New York to Soldier Field in Chicago to the Los Angeles Coliseum. His “Ramblers” became a national phenomenon.

He was an advocate on anything that improved the fan experience at the game: contrasting jerseys for the teams; numbers on the backs of jerseys, and information game programs; announcers over loud speakers detailing the play; reasonable ticket prices, so that maximum number of people could be accommodated.

Between the years 1919 and 1929, under Rockne’s guidance, the season-long attendance for Notre Dame games grew nearly tenfold, from 56,000 to more

than 550,000. Millions more followed along by radio. College football took its place alongside baseball, horse racing and prize fighting in the pantheon of favorite American pastimes.

In catching that first long pass from Dorais, Rockne noted “life for me was complete.” Perhaps so. Because the course for his career and life — like a long pass pattern on the Plain of West Point — was set in motion. There was no turning back.

IFRA member Jim Lefebvre is an award-winning author and sports historian.

This fall, he released his comprehensive biography ***Coach For A Nation: The Life and Times of Knute Rockne***, available at www.CoachForANation.com. His first book, ***Loyal Sons: The Story of The Four Horsemen and Notre Dame Football's 1924 Champions***, received three national honors for excellence. Jim also operates the website ***Forever Irish*** at www.NDFootballHistory.com.

❖ **Gridiron Greats/football memorabilia: Bob Swick, <bobswick@snet.net>**

Part 2 of 2

AMERICA AND THE 1863 FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION CODE

MELVIN I. SMITH

In 1882, when the carrying or rugby football game is changed to a ball-control game using the series-of-downs rule to determine who has possession of the ball, it also was just considered another step in the evolvement to the gridiron game of foot-ball. Contemporary newspapers would call it a new game of foot-ball. It was called the American Intercollegiate Football game, because it was promulgated by Walter Camp and delegates from Harvard, Princeton and Yale. They were all members of the Intercollegiate Football Association; first formed in 1876 and the leading football organization in the country.

There were no contemporary football historians in America until the mid- to late-1880s. The first sports' historian to write about foot-ball was Henry Chadwick. In his 1884 book, *The Sports and Pastimes of American Boys*, he discusses all forms of recreational activity including three forms of foot-ball (17). He discusses and compares the Association Football, the Rugby game and the American College Football game. In his next book, published in 1887, he dedicates the entire book to the three forms of foot-ball being played in the USA (18).

Independent clubs founded by manufacturing workers after 1880 in Northeast New Jersey and Southeast Massachusetts began to form teams and played the association game of football. Several clubs were also formed in the British and Irish communities in St. Louis, Missouri. The growth in the number of association football clubs becomes greater and spreads around the country as the decade progresses. So far, the author has found a half-dozen independent association football clubs with scores during the season between August 1, 1880 through July 31, 1881. There are over sixty teams found during the 1885/86 season and over one-hundred and sixty teams during 1890/91. There is a levelling off in the association football team counts from the mid-1890s into the 1900s.

Yale University selected Eugene V. Baker, Class of 1877, as the Father of Football in December 1893 (19). He had a lot to do with installing the rugby game at Yale in 1876. Walter Camp, the consensus leading football authority from Yale, played rugby for Yale during 1876-1881. He remained at Yale and began to write articles about foot-ball from 1886 into the 20th century. He called the new game the American Rugby Football game, not the American Collegiate Football game. He wanted to emphasize the beginning of the rugby game at Yale in 1876. Through his continued writings and rules' decisions until his death in 1925, he became known as the Father of American Football.

Parke H. Davis, Princeton graduate of the class of 1893, wrote the first extensively-researched book of the American football game in 1911. He researched all foot-ball back to 1869 and included all the major college association football games up to 1876 (20). As stated previously, Harvard University and Haverford College had announced in 1905 they played the first 'soccer' game, not the first 'association football' game. When there was a 50-year anniversary celebration of the 1869 Rutgers-Princeton game of football in 1919, the soccer community did not feel any desire to participate. It was celebrated as the first American gridiron football game. The soccer community also did not seem to celebrate the game at the 100th anniversary celebration in 1969 either. It will be interesting to see if any soccer historians make any statements about the 1869 association football game being an early soccer game when the 150th anniversary celebration is held in 2019.

There is a need for some highly-respected soccer and rugby research societies or associations to be formed in the USA. The understanding of what types of early foot-ball games was played by what teams in the 1800s has not been addressed as yet. It will take unbiased interactions between three different historical foot-ball societies of soccer, rugby and football to convince all the colleges to understand what games they were really playing in the 1800s.

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50-Years Ago...1963

The 1969 NCAA Press Kit (Page 17)...He's only 46, but Bud Wilkinson closes [his] college career [the]same season his 21-year old son, Jay makes All-America at Duke. Wilkinson legacy includes [a] 17-year coaching record at Oklahoma at 145-29-4 (.826) and protégé Darrell Royal of Texas, named '63 Coach of the Year [leading Texas to its first national title.]

* * *

Source: Harpers 1881

FOOT-BALL

Contributed by Rev. Mike Moran

FOOT-BALL as now played in most American colleges was introduced by Harvard College, and is known as the Rugby game.

At least it was formerly known by that name, but the colleges now forming the Foot-ball Association have made many modifications in the game as first played, and are constantly making more. The modifications are mostly technical, and have little interest to any but foot-ball players.

Before 1875, foot-ball was played but little here, and that little in a slipshod and unscientific manner. As played it was perhaps more emphatically foot-ball than now, for the rules did not permit a player to touch the ball with his hands under any circumstances, nor to catch or hold another player. Kicking was the great thing, and it was not always the ball that was kicked, by any means. Shins suffered severely in every well-contested match, and the players often wore pads on their legs, like cricket-players. Twenty men played on a side, and there was a decided element of brute force characterizing the game.

In the fall of 1875, Harvard went to New Haven, and showed the Yale boys how *foot*-ball should be played according to Rugby rules. It was a valuable if not a pleasant lesson to the Yale team. They know little about the game; they had no uniform; they were rather afraid of their opponents. Harvard's fifteen were gorgeous in crimson caps, Jerseys, and stockings, and their white Knickerbockers were immaculate. They were agile, athletic youths, and played the new game well. It differed principally from the old game in that there were five men less on a side, the ball could be caught and carried, and the players could catch each other. It was a fine sight to see the fleet striplings in crimson catch the big ball, tuck it under their arms, and dart swiftly down the field, d

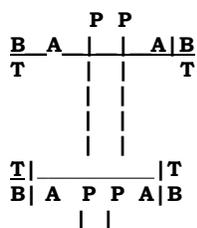
odging the bewildered boys of Yale, and thus securing touch-down after to touch-down, and goal after goal. Yale played grimly but vainly, and was overwhelmingly beaten.

But her men took the lesson to heart. After the Harvard men went home, flushed with victory, Yale's boys began a careful study of the new rules, practiced assiduously, and in the fall of 1876 donned their new suits of blue, and beat their old instructors out of hand. In that year Princeton also adopted the new rules. But the Yale men claimed that fifteen men on a side were too many for a scientific game; and in 1878 the three colleges formed a Foot-ball Association, and the number of players on each side was limited to eleven.

A foot-ball ground should be a well-sod-ded level space, 330 feet long and 160 feet wide. These dimensions may be enlarged or reduced, as the nature of the grounds requires, but the general proportions of the great parallelogram should be maintained.

The boundaries of the ground are defined by a line cut in the turf, and usually made white by lime. At each end of the ground is a goal, which consists of two posts exceeding eleven feet in height, placed eighteen and a half feet apart, and connected by a cross-bar ten feet from the ground. Each goal is at the extreme limit of the ground, and exactly midway' between the side lines or boundaries. The great point in foot-ball is to kick the ball over the cross-bar of the goal. That feat constitutes a "goal," and games are marked by goals.

The following diagram will explain the position of the ground, and the terms used:



The space inclosed (sic) by the four lines is the field of play. A A A A are the goal lines, T T T T the touch lines, P P P P the goal posts, and the corners marked B B B B are called "touch in goal." When a ball is driven outside of the boundaries, and a player, putting his hand upon it, touches it to the ground and stops it, that constitutes a touch-down. But these touch-downs differ

widely in their character.

A touch-down on either of the side lines—the touch lines—results in the ball being brought in to play again from the spot where it went out of the field, or it may be placed on the line, and thus put in play. When the ball is touched down on the goal line, that is a different thing. If Princeton and Yale are playing, and Yale touches the ball down on Princeton's goal line, that gives Yale the privilege of bringing the ball into the field at right angles with the spot on the goal line where it is touched down, and then trying to kick it over the goal—an effort that is often successful among good players. But suppose that Princeton touches the ball down on her own goal line, that is a "touch-down for safety," and means that Yale is crowding her, and forces this action. The ball is then brought into the field, and kicked toward Yale's goal.

Recently there was a convention of the foot-ball players of Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Columbia colleges at Springfield, Massachusetts, when some important changes and modifications were made in the rules.

The two most important were, first, that should the two three-quarters of an hour—the regular time of the game—result in a tie, ten minutes after the end of the second inning two fifteen-minute innings shall be played, subject to the same rules and conditions as the three-quarters, excepting that there shall be only five minutes intermission. The game shall be decided by the score of even innings. Second, and most important, is the following: "A side that shall have four or more safety touch-downs less than their opponents shall win the game, in case nothing else is scored." Most of the changes are calculated to make a "block" game almost impossible.

But it would be impossible in an article of this length to give the rules of the game, and make them intelligible to the non-foot-ball-playing public. The best way, perhaps, to give the reader an idea of the game is to describe a match as it might be played between Princeton and Yale.

The day is bright, and not too cool. Long before the game is called, coaches bearing the blue of Yale, the orange and black of Princeton, and crowded with the friends and under-graduates of these colleges, arrive at the grounds. Pedestrians come in throngs, and not a few young women, who are proud to sport the colors of the *alma mater* of their brothers, cousins, and sweethearts.

From the goal posts flutter blue and orange and black penons. (sic) There is much color everywhere—the green of the sward, the gay dresses of the

maidens, the college colors on hats and whips and canes and in button-holes; and, to add to it, the rival teams appear. Yale's men wear skull-caps of blue, Jerseys of blue, Knickerbockers of white, stockings of blue, and white canvas shoes. They look lusty and strong. Princeton men wear a garb in shape like the Yale men's; but where Yale is blue, Princeton sports orange and black in stripes.

The captains toss up for choice of goal, and "kick off." Yale wins, and chooses the western goal. There is a brisk west wind blowing, and this determines the choice, for Princeton will have to work the big light ball against this wind, which in turn will help the boys in blue materially. Then a referee is chosen, and the men get in position for the coming struggle. Near the centre of the field stand the "rushers"—slim, active fellows, whose special duty it is to follow the ball, catch it, run with it, and thus take it toward their opponents' goal. Princeton allows herself seven rushers, and Yale places six in the line; but Princeton has but one "half-back," and her opponent two. Each has two "backs." The backs stand near the goals. They are it is to bear the brunt of battle when the ball is driven dangerously near their goal.

Game is called, and a Yale man, taking the ball in his hands, standing in the centre of the field, with a vigorous kick sends it spinning down toward Princeton's goal. The game has begun. There is a rush toward the ball as it comes down, and a Princeton rusher catching it, starts to run toward Yale's goal. He dodges successfully one after another of the blue rushers, but at length a big fellow catches him by the neck and whirls him off his feet. As he falls, he tosses the ball backward to one of his fellows who has followed him closely. Here is seen an important rule. The ball must never be thrown forward toward the opponents' goal. It may be thrown backward to one of your own players. The Princeton man catches the ball, and in an instant is on his way toward the Yale goal. But his career is short. He is tackled and thrown, the ball under him. Half a dozen men pile upon him. From out of the heap at length the ball rolls, and is kicked by a Yale man back toward the Princeton goal. But the "wasps" stop it. A rusher carries it back, by skillful running, and then, seeing an opportunity, he tries a kick for goal. The ball rises in the air and sails toward the Yale goal, but the wind veers it, and instead of going over, it goes to one side. When it strikes the ground, a Yale "back" is there, and touches it down for safety. Princeton's rocket cheer from the hundreds of spectators show that she has the best of the fight. The ball is taken into the field and again kicked toward Princeton's goal. The Yale men this time follow up the ball, and by dint of a good kick by one, a good run by another, and a weak spot in Princeton's defense, a Yale man succeeds in carrying the ball to Princeton's goal line, and touching it down. Then a player in blue walks out with the ball.

He is nearly in front of the goal, the wind favors him, and when he kicks, the ball rises gracefully between the goal posts and over the cross-bar, and Yale has won a goal, amid the deafening cheers of "Rah! rah! rah!" from her friends.

The ball is taken back into the field, and the game starts again as at first. In a moment the ball rolls beyond the touch line of one of the sides. A Princeton man touches it down. It is near the corner marked B on the diagram, and if the Princeton men can succeed in working it to the goal line, they may get a touch-down. The ball is placed on the touch line, and the two sides gather around it. The Princeton player snaps it back between his legs, another New Jersey boy catches it, and starts to run. He is tackled by the watchful Yale players, and then the rushers of both sides dash together. Princeton tries to force the ball to the goal line. Yale tries to prevent this. The result is a "scrum penons mage," and such a scene as is depicted in our double-page illustration. While the struggle is going on, and before it is decided, the referee calls "time." The game has been going on forty-five minutes, and forty-five minutes constitutes an inning.

After a rest of fifteen minutes, play is resumed. But now, according to the rules, the sides change goals, and Princeton has the advantage of the wind. Both sides play their best, Yale to retain the advantage of the goal she has gained, Princeton to at least get a goal and make a tie. The ball goes into the air, is caught by a "yellow-leg," who rushes with it. He is caught, and falls heavily to the earth. Half a dozen men fall over him, and the ball is by this time in the hands of a Yale man. First one side has the advantage, then the other, until a Princeton man, rushing well down toward Yale's goal, kicks the ball as he runs, and it goes over the goal. Then the rocket cheers that go up are vociferous indeed. There are but fifteen minutes more to play, and the spectators, pressing against the ropes that surround the ground, yell encouragement to the players. No need; each man is doing his best. Blue-jackets and yellow-legs tackle each other, rush over each other, and possibly in the excitement kick each other's shins. The ball goes back and forth, but not over the goals, and "time" is again called, and the result is a tie game. Had either side but kicked one more goal, that would have meant victory.

There seems to be but one objection to foot-ball—it requires too much exertion. It is really dangerous. Even when played upon soft turf, there is danger to the players. Men get kicked in the face; thrown violently; backs are wrenched, ankles sprained, and sometimes legs broken. But when, as not infrequently happens, match games are played upon frozen or snow-covered ground, then the game becomes a much too dangerous pastime. But it is a game that will

always be popular, for it requires skill and pluck and nerve, and exhibitions of these excellent virtues are always popular.

❖ **Blog on College Football:** <Tom@tuxedo-press.com>

Consecutive National Championships

By Tex Noel, Executive Director IFRA

College football fans are thinking of who will be this season's national champions.

Will Alabama continue the SEC's run consecutive national champions; thus becoming the first three-peat National Champion in the AP Poll era (1936 forward)...bit premature...or is it?

But also in the hunt for its third consecutive National Championship is North Dakota State; in the Championship Subdivision.

Should both the Crimson Tide and Bison once again hoist a Championship Trophy in 2013, it would be the first time two teams would have won three-in-a row titles in the same season.

CSD/formerly 1AA has seen a three-peat on-field/National Championship Game winner just once, Appalachian State 2005-07.

As you see below, NCAA III has been the most consistent division for three consecutive same No. 1 teams.

This division also has seen the first four time No.1 team; along with the NAIA—both winning their titles on the field.

In the Mid-1920s, Tuskegee was the HBCU No.1 team—as selected by the Pittsburgh *Courier* Newspaper as its No. 1 in four consecutive seasons, beginning in 1924.

In the chart below show scoring averages of 12 times a team has won at least three consecutive championships.

No.	Division	Season	Small College National Champions (W-L-T)	PF	OSA	PA	OSA	AMV*	NSA
4	HBCU	1924	Tuskegee (9-0-1)	301	30.1	25	2.5	30.7	27.6
	HBCU	1925	Tuskegee (8-0-1)	244	27.1	6	0.7	29.8	26.4
	HBCU	1926	Tuskegee (10-0-0)	288	28.8	84	8.4	20.4	20.4
	HBCU	1927	Tuskegee (9-0-1)	237	23.7	31	3.1	22.9	20.6

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4	NCAA III	1983	Augustana IL (12-0-0)	377	31	161	13	18	18
	NCAA III	1984	Augustana IL (12-0-0)	368	31	102	8.5	22.5	22.5
	NCAA III	1985	Augustana IL (13-0-0)	359	27.6	80	6.2	21.4	21.4
	NCAA III	1986	Augustana IL (12-0-1)	440	33.8	73	5.6	30.6	28.2
4	NAIA	2002	Carroll MT (12-2-0)	400	28.6	216	15.4	17.3	13.1
	NAIA	2003	Carroll MT (15-0-0)	676	45.1	189	23.6	32.5	32.5
	NAIA	2004	Carroll MT (12-2-0)	401	28.6	143	10.2	22.3	18.4
	NAIA	2005	Carroll MT (14-0-0)	541	38.6	132	9.4	29.9	29.9
3	HBCU	1948	Southern (12-0-0)	395	32.9	33	2.8	30.2	30.2
	HBCU	1949	Southern (10-0-1)	405	36.8	65	5.9	34	30.9
	HBCU	1950	Southern (10-0-1)	276	25.1	26	2.4	25	22.7
3	COLLEGE DIVISION	1966	San Diego State (11-0-0)	317	28.8	105	9.5	19.3	19.3
	COLLEGE DIVISION	1967	San Diego State (10-1-0)	309	28.1	128	11.6	18.7	16.5
	COLLEGE DIVISION	1968	San Diego State (9-0-1)	377	37.7	155	15.5	24.7	22.2
3	NAIA I	1974	Texas A&I (13-0-0)	435	33.5	192	14.8	18.7	18.7
	NAIA I	1975	Texas A&I (12-0-0)	437	36.4	102	8.5	27.9	27.9
	NAIA I	1976	Texas A&I (13-0-0)	592	45.5	107	8.2	37.3	37.3
3	HBCU	1988	Central State OH (11-2-0)	378	29.1	152	11.7	23.2	17.4
	HBCU	1989	Central State OH (10-3-0)	667	51.3	96	7.4	57.6	43.9
	HBCU	1990	Central State OH (10-1-0)	565	51.4	195	17.7	37.1	33.6
3	NCAA II	1993	North Alabama (14-0-0)	557	39.8	265	18.9	20.9	20.9
	NCAA II	1994	North Alabama (13-1-0)	397	30.5	150	11.5	19.2	19
	NCAA II	1995	North Alabama (14-0-0)	472	36.3	138	10.6	25.7	25.7
3	NCAA III	1996	Mount Union (14-0-0)	669	47.8	184	13.1	34.7	34.7
	NCAA III	1997	Mount Union (14-0-0)	752	53.7	112	8	45.7	45.7

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	NCAA III	1998	Mount Union (14-0-0)	523	37.4	227	16.2	21.2	21.2
3	NCAA III	2000	Mount Union (14-0-0)	683	48.8	229	16.4	32.4	32.4
	NCAA III	2001	Mount Union (14-0-0)	582	41.6	165	12	29.6	29.6
	NCAA III	2002	Mount Union (14-0-0)	654	46.7	180	12.9	33.8	33.8
3	NCAA 1AA	2005	Appalachian State (12-3-0)	455	30.3	275	18.3	19.6	12
	NCAA 1AA	2006	Appalachian State (14-1-0)	528	35.2	226	14.9	22.7	20.3
	Championship Subdivision	2007	Appalachian State (13-2-0)	559	43	361	27.8	17.9	15.2
3	NCAA III	2009	Wisconsin-Whitewater (15-0-0)	637	42.5	156	10.4	32.1	32.1
	NCAA III	2010	Wisconsin-Whitewater (15-0-0)	603	40.2	177	11.8	28.4	28.4
	NCAA III	2011	Wisconsin-Whitewater (15-0-0)	515	34.3	162	10.8	23.5	23.5

**Net Points in Games won, divided by the number of victories*

❖ **Leatherheads of the Gridiron: Joe Williams, jwilliams22@snet.net>**

Nicholas Yonker, a 1950 Hope College (Mich.) graduate, was named the All-Michigan Intercollegiate Athletic Association quarterback an unprecedented four straight years.

Bo Carter presents College Football Hall of Famers born and died in November.

1 (1876) James Hogan, County Tipperary, Ireland	1-(d – 1986) Henry Ketcham, Seattle, Wash.
1 (1911) Slade Cutter, Oswego, Ill.	1-(d – 1999) Walter Payton, So. Barrington, Ill.
1 (1926) John Gagliardi, Trinidad, Colo.	1-(d – 2001) Warren Amling, Columbus, Ohio
1 (1947) Tom Curtis, Cleveland, Ohio	2 (1903) Myles Lane, Melrose, Mass.
1 (1947) Ted Hendricks, Guatemala City, Guatemala	2 (1928) Leon Hart, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1-(d - 1957) Charley Caldwell, Princeton, N.J.	2 (1959) Mark May, Oneonta, N.Y.

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2-(d – 1952) Walter Koppisch, New York, N.Y.

2-(d – 1973) Greasy Neale, Lake Worth, Fla.

2-(d – 1999) Billy Nicks, Houston, Texas

3 (1893) Charley Barrett, Bellevue, Pa.

3 (1908) Bronko Nagurski, Rainey River, Ontario, Canada

3 (1937) Jim Houston, Massillon, Ohio

3 (1967) Kirk Baumgartner, Colby, Wis.

4 (1930) - Dick MacPherson, Old Town, Maine

5 (1891) Greasy Neale, Parkersburg, W.Va.

5 (1900) Harvey Harman, Selinsgrove, Pa.

5 (1933) Bruce Bosley, Fresno, Calif.

5 (1943) Larry Pugh, New Castle, Pa.

5 (1957) Kellen Winslow, St. Louis, Mo.

6 (1914) Everett Daniell, Pittsburgh, Pa.

6 (1916) John Pingel, Mount Clemens, Pa.

6 (1939) Pat Dye, Augusta, Ga.

6 (1968) Alfred Williams, Houston, Texas

6 (1976) Pat Tillman, San Jose, Calif.

6-(d – 1967) Bernie Moore, Winchester, Tenn.

7 (1938) Jake Gibbs, Grenada, Miss.

7 (1944) R.C. Slocum, Oakdale, La.

7-(d – 2012) Darrell Royal, Austin, Texas

8 (1929) Bobby Bowden, Birmingham, Ala.

8 (1964) Chuck Cecil, Red Bluff, Calif.

9-(d – 1949) Ray Eichenlaub, Columbus, Ohio

9-(d – 1988) Clarke Hinkle, Steubenville, Ohio

9-(d – 1969) Gordon Locke, Washington, D.C.

10 (1879) Neil Snow, Detroit, Mich.

10 (1919) Clyde "Bulldog" Turner, Sweetwater, Texas

10-(d – 1932) Ed Hall, Hanover, N.H.

11 (1908) Bobby Dodd, Galax, Va.

11 (1908) John Orsi, Newark, N.J.

11 (1914) Dick Colman, New York City

11 (1939) Ed Dyas, Mobile, Ala.

11 (1961) Ricky Hunley, Petersburg, Va.

12 (1890) Claude Reeds, Norman, Okla.

12 (1896) Bill Fincher, Spring Place, Ga.

12 (1933) Grant Teaff, Hermleigh, Texas

12 (1946) Chris Ault, San Bernardino, Calif.

12 (1959) Steve Bartkowski, Des Moines, Iowa

12-(d – 1967) Jack Cannon, Columbus, Ohio

12-(d – 2002) Glenn Dobbs, Tulsa, Okla.

13 (1900) Eddie Anderson, Oskaloosa, Iowa

13 (1934) Bob Pellegrini, Williamsport, Pa.

13-(d – 1967) George McLaren, Towson, Md.

13-(d – 1978) Allyn McKeen, Montgomery, Ala.

14 (1926) Tubby Raymond, Flint, Mich.

14-(d – 1931) Bill Kelly, New York, N.Y.

14-(d – 1969) Ben Stevenson, Houston, Texas

14-(d – 1970) Frank Loria, Huntington, W.Va.

14-(d – 1974) Jim Phelan, Honolulu, Hawai'i

14-(d – 1995) Les Horvath, Glendale, Calif.

15 (1890) Shorty Miller, Harrisburg, Pa.

15 (1898) Frank Thomas, Muncie, Ind.

15 (1907) Volney Ashford, Chicago, Ill.

15 (1950) Otis Armstrong, Chicago, Ill.

15-(d – 1949) Charles Wharton, Dover, Del.

15-(d -1974) Johnny Mack Brown, Beverly Hills, Calif.

15-(d – 1992) Carl Hinkle, Little Rock, Ark.

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- 16 (1965) Gordie Lockbaum, Medina, Pa.
16-(d – 1938) George Brooke, Tucson, Ariz.
17 (1908) John Cain, Montgomery, Ala.
17 (1939) Willie Richardson, Clarksdale, Miss.
17-(d – 2001) Billy Vessels, Coral Gables, Fla.
17-(d – 2006) Bo Schembechler, Ann Arbor, Mich.
18 (1896) Slip Madigan, Ottawa, Ill.
18 (1934) Paul Wiggin, Modesto, Calif.
18 (1948) Jack Tatum, Cherryville, N.C.
18-(d - 1977) Davey O'Brien, Ft. Worth, Texas
18-(d – 1992) Ed Franco, Bayonne, N.J.
19 (1947) Mike Phipps, Shelbyville, Ind.
19 (1949) Ahmad Rashad (nee Bobby Moore), Portland, Ore.
19-(d – 1976) Wayne Millner, Arlington, Va.
19-(d – 1982) Ray Morrison, Miami Springs, Fla.
20 (1901) Bill Mallory, Memphis, Tenn.
20 (1971) Chris Bisailon, Kankakee, Ill.
21 (1897) Aubrey Devine, Des Moines, Iowa
21 (1916) Sid Luckman, Brooklyn, N.Y.
21 (1964) Thomas Everett, Daingerfield, Texas
21 (1966) Troy Aikman, West Covina, Calif.
21-(d – 1981) Bobby Grayson, Portland, Ore.
22 (1946) Mel Long, Toledo, Ohio
23 (1916) Ken Kavanaugh, Little Rock, Ark.
23 (1930) Dick Kazmaier, Toledo, Ohio
23 (1937) Alex Kroll, Leechburg, Pa.
23 (1944) Gene Washington, La Porte, Texas
23-(d – 2004) Harrison Stafford, Edenia, Texas
24 (1893) Bob Higgins, Corning, N.Y.
24 (1905) Jack Mollenkopf, Convoy, Ohio
24 (1912) Dixie Howell, Hartford, Ala.
24 (1924) Dick Scott, Highland Falls, N.Y.
24 (1931) Stan Jones, Altoona, Pa.
24 (1935) Pervis Atkins, Ruston, La.
24 (1959) Terry Kinard, Bitburg, Germany
24-(d – 1977) Joe Utay, Dallas, Texas
25 (1904) Johnny Kitzmiller, Harrisburg, Pa.
25 (1945) George Webster, Anderson, S.C.
25-(d - 1965) Joe Kendall, Owensboro, Ky.
26 (1892) Joe Guyon, White Earth, Minn.
26 (1909) Ernie Smith, Spearfish, S.D.
26 (1947) Roger Wehrli, New Point, Mo.
26 (1953) Harry Carson, Florence, S.C.
26-(d – 1974) Tuss McLaughry, Norwich, Vt.
26-(d – 2002) Jim Butterfield, Ithaca, N.Y.
27 (1889) Dexter Very, Fairdale, Pa.
27 (1960) Ken O'Brien, Rockville Centre, N.Y.
27 (1963) Frank Sheptock, Shamokin, Pa.
27-(d – 1993) Earl Banks, Baltimore, Md.
27-(d – 1999) Rod Franz, Sacramento, Calif.
28 (1868) William Lewis, Portsmouth, Va.
28 (1939) Gene Carpenter, Cornwall, Pa.
28 (1948) Vern Den Herder, Sioux City, Iowa
29 (1907) Dale Van Sickle, Eatonton, Ga.
29 (1924) Dick Duden, Pottstown, Pa.
29-(d – 1996) Bob Steuber, St. Louis, Mo.
29-(d – 2012) Merv Pergulman, Chattanooga, Tenn.
30 (1927) Jim Butterfield, Tampa, Fla.
30 (1962) Bo Jackson, Bessemer, Ala.
30-(d -1967) Lloyd Yoder, Chicago, Ill.

30-(d – 1991) David Nelson, Newark, Del.

❖ **Football Geography:** Andrew McKillop, <Andrew_mckillop@footballgeography.com>

Source: **1920 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL FOOT BALL GUIDE**

The Growth of Foot Ball

By Walter Camp

Only a few years ago the Harvard Stadium and the Yale Bowl were the only very large structures designed of special character for the seating of the crowd attending a foot ball game. These were followed by the Palmer Stadium and by other structures of a similar character at other universities. Within the last year, however, there have been put in process of construction stadiums of enormous seating capacity at many other college athletic fields, and by the time the season of 1921 opens most of these big structures will be completed. Nothing can attest more strongly the permanent popularity of this sport.

At the time when the Harvard Stadium, the first of its character in the country, was erected, Professor Hollis, who was then chairman of the Harvard Athletic Committee, came to the writer before accepting the responsibility of putting up such a structure, and queried quite strongly whether it was advisable to put an amount of money, which was then considered quite large, into seating arrangements for a game like foot ball.

But he and the Committee finally determined to go ahead and the Harvard Stadium was the result. As originally constructed, it was designed to seat only between twenty and twenty-five thousand people. Today, with its additional end stands, forty or fifty thousand can be accommodated, and at the Yale Bowl some eighty thousand. But these new stadiums that are being built in other places, in some cases contemplate a seating capacity of one hundred thousand. No greater evidence could be given as to the increasing popularity of the game.

As to its extension throughout the country, this phase of its development has been astonishing, for schools, colleges, universities—all recognize that foot ball is practically the central power plant of their athletic system.

From this in most of the larger institutions come the financial sinews of war by means of which all the other sports are kept in operation. In the larger universities the receipts from the foot ball games are the ones which go to make up the deficits in a majority of the other branches, also paying the upkeep of stands and fields.

Base ball is next to foot ball in this respect, but that for the most part does well to break even without making contributions toward other sports or the general upkeep. In other words, and it is something which certainly has the full consideration of all university authorities, if it were not for foot ball the college athletic exchequer would be bankrupt and the graduates and undergraduates be obliged to finance all the other sports except base ball, if they were to be maintained.

Turning to the other phase of it, which has developed so rapidly in the last decade—that of intercollegiate relations: Ten years ago intersectional games were the exception. Annually there would be one or two of these contests, but so far as general relations between different sections being close, they were almost negligible. For the last few years these intersectional games have grown in number and importance to such an extent that foot ball in the country is now like one big school.

Men on the Coast, in the Middle West, on the Eastern Seaboard, in the South, and in the Northwest—all talk one language in foot ball, and the style of play is gradually becoming more and more homogeneous. One section develops for a short time a particular phase of the play, and by these intersectional games this is spread until the whole country is trying-it out. This tends towards a large increase of interest, because it makes intelligible the various methods which can hardly be conveyed on paper, but which are quite patent when observed in an actual game.

Harvard, one of our oldest universities, sent its team clear across the continent to the Pacific Coast for a game. Brown, Pennsylvania and Dartmouth have all made the transcontinental trip. Ohio State last year went out as champions of the Middle West Conference and took on California for the big game in Pasadena, and California proved the conquerors in a

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most decisive battle. Incidentally, California sent its track team East and cleaned up the Intercollegiates, (sic) and its crew finished a fine second in the intercollegiate regatta on the Hudson at Poughkeepsie. A great many foot ball enthusiasts turned out at the intercollegiate track games at the Harvard Stadium to

see "Brick" Muller and Spratt, the heroes of California's gridiron struggles.

Every man in the United States navy and in the United States army, wherever stationed, listens for the news of the Annapolis-West Point game at the end of the foot ball season, as one of the things that outside actual war he is most interested in. As to the probabilities and possibilities of the game this season, we can be sure, under the former, that there will be a still further increase in interest, and, under the latter, that there may be in this game, which offers such an opportunity for the development of tactics, some new phases of play, or some remarkable progress along lines already experimented with, as to stimulate coaches and players to increased effort.

The forward pass has become a most remarkable phase of the play and has so threatened the defense that many are inclined to think that it will have to be put under restrictions. So far, however, no team relying on the forward pass alone, without a very strong background of good running play, has been able to win a decisive victory. The forward pass has been the added touch, but has not proven sufficient in itself to settle the issue of contests. It may grow. There may be some method of using it so as to pit it almost by itself against a running play, or a combination of running play and forward pass; but this is yet to be demonstrated. Teams which so far have relied upon a forward pass and have not developed the other phases of play sufficiently, have not been able to win by this means alone.

Altogether, the prospects for the 1921 season are almost limitless, and the possibilities and further development of the game, great.

* * *

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IFRA Remembers

➤ **Obituaries**

Oail Andrew "Bum" Phillips Jr who played football at Lamar Junior College; then, following a stint with the Marines during World War II, he enrolled in Stephen F. Austin, where graduated in 1949.

Washington announces death of former football coach Don James; he was 80. K.S. "Bud" Adams, one of the original founders of the AFL, who played briefly with Kansas; he was 90.

Woodrow "Woody" Childs Sr. Dickinson ND; wide receiver Demarius Reed, Eastern Michigan; he was 20. Reggie Rogers, a first-round NFL draft pick out of Washington; he was 49.

➤ **Hall of Fame**

Northern Iowa's Athletics Hall of Fame.

Linebacker Andre Allen

Long Beach State Athletics Hall of Fame:

Former coach George Allen, posthumously and Shawn Wilbourn.

Polynesian Football Hall of Fame's inaugural class:

Kurt Gouveia, (BYU); Navy coach Ken Niumatalolo (Hawaii), Junior Seau (USC); Olin Kreutz (Washington); Herman Wedemeyer, (St. Mary's Ca); Kevin Mawae (LSU) and Jack Thompson (Washington State).

Black College Football Hall of Fame:

Included in the Class of 2014 were players: Robert Brazile (Jackson State University), Leroy Kelly (Morgan State University), John Stallworth (Alabama A&M University), Michael Strahan (Texas Southern University), Willie Totten (Mississippi Valley State University), Doug Wilkerson (North Carolina Central University), and one coach, Marino Casem (Alcorn State University).

SOUTHWEST CONFERENCE HALL OF FAME INDUCTEES NAMED:

The Texas Sports Hall of Fame (TSHOF) Class of 2013 includes three associated with college football—either as a player or coach—include: Frank Broyles (Arkansas), Trevor Cobb and Frank Windegger (TCU).

➤ **Honored**

Donovan McNabb, (Syracuse 1994-99), had his number retired. He wore No.5.

Terry Donahue, former UCLA head coach was recently honored by having the Rose Bowl press box renamed Terry Donahue.

Sonny Holland, who served as the longest serving administrator of the Frontier Conference Commissioner (1981-95), received the **Ron 'Swede' Kenison Memorial Award**. He led Montana State to the 1976 NCAA II National Championship; where he compiled a career mark of 47-27-1.

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On October 13, Augustana College dedicated the Dave Wrath Press Box at Lindberg Stadium, honoring the school's sports information director for the past 32 years.

Former SID Howie Davis, Springfield College Athletic Hall of Fame on Saturday.

CoSIDA Hall of Famer Dave Wohlhueter, who retired in June 2012 as the organization's treasurer after three-plus decades of service, received the **Ithaca College Edgar "Dusty" Bredbenner Jr. '50 Distinguished Alumni Award**.

The Gulf Coast Athletic Conference announces that Dr. Thomas Howell will retire as commissioner as of January 1, 2014. Dr. Howell has been commissioner for over 32 years since the inception of the GCAC in 1980.

DePauw (Ind.) dedicated its football field in honor of former coach Nick Mourouzis.

➤ **Worth Noting**

Finalist for the Rose Bowl Game All-Century Class:

Paddy Driscoll, George Halas, Neil Snow (1900's-1910's); Johnny Mack Brown, Elmer Layden, Ernie Nevers (1920's); Millard Howell, Don Hutson, Howard Jones (1930's); Bob Chappuis, Harry Gilmer and Charley Trippi (1940's); Alan Ameche, Woody Hayes and Bob Jeter (1950's); John McKay, O.J. Simpson and Ron Vander Kelen (1960's)

The remaining decades representatives will be announced in the coming weeks.

Bobby Bowden returned to Florida State for its homecoming game against Syracuse, when he will join members of his 1993 national championship team for a celebration of their 20th anniversary. Bowden also planted the spear at midfield during pregame ceremonies before the FSU-North Carolina State ACC contest.

JC QB throws for 796 Yards

In a recent California Community college game, Mendocino College (located in Ukiah, Calif.) quarterback Trevor Taylor threw for 796 yards on 38 of 52 passing—and 9 scores.

***COLLEGE FOOTBALL'S 144TH ANNIVERSARY
IS NOV. 6***

Lighting-up the Scoreboard

By Tex Noel, Executive Director IFRA

For our new subscribers...every year during the post-season, the author sends out a weekly release **Lighting-up the Scoreboard** which cover teams that have scored 500 or more points or progress toward this total in the playoffs.

Each release contains each team—regardless of division—their point and historical ranking (circa 1885); along with statresearch notes supporting these teams.

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Included with this issue of TCFH will be a copy of a release that was sent out during the 2012 season.

If you're interested in seeing how schools progress towards this mark, just email Tex Noel to have your email added to the list. Any questions please email.

In 1885, Princeton scored 645 points; thus becoming the first of a total 201 college football teams to surpass 500 or more points in a season. Sixty-eight seasons have

produced at least one team—on 489 accomplishments—between 1885-2012. From 1927-43, a span of 17 years, is the longest when a team failed to tally 500+ Points.

Top 10 Single-Season points scored.

PTS*	YEAR	500+ Team	DIVISION	W-L-T
837	2004	Pittsburg State	NCAA II	14-1
792	2012	Mount Union	NCAA III	15-0
778	2007	Mount Union	NCAA III	14-1
775	2009	Sioux Falls	NAIA	14-0
765	1886	Harvard	Major College	12-2
752	1997	Mount Union	NCAA III	14-0
747	1999	Georgia Southern	NCAA 1AA	13-2
744	1991	Georgetown (Ky.)	NAIA II	13-1
744	2009	Lindenwood	NAIA Major	13-1
725	1904	Minnesota	College	14-0

**16 times a team has scored 700 or more points*

Mount Union (NCAA III) is most prolific scoring team through the history of the game. The Purple Raiders have scored at least 500+ points in 19 seasons (the first in 1993)—18 straight, 1995-2012.

If you have a favorite team that is known for “Lighting-up the Scoreboard” and would like to see its accomplishments; or if you would like to see various ways of looking at these teams, send me your request.

I have compiled such data regularly since 1991, so various heading have been added every season.