

INTERCOLLEGIATE FOOTBALL RESEARCHERS ASSOCIATION™

THE COLLEGE FOOTBALL HISTORIAN™

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

ISSN: 2326-3628 [October 2013... Vol. 6, No. 68] circa: Jan. 2008

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

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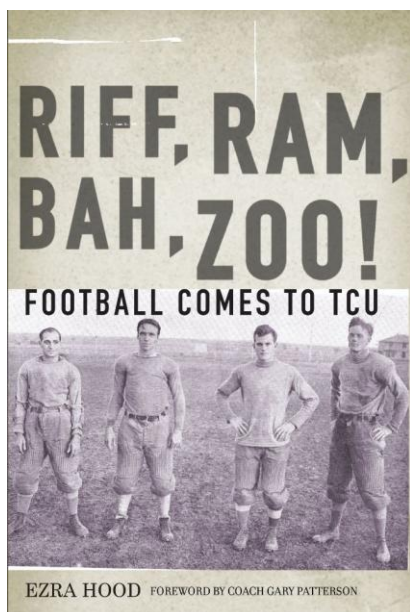
Subscriber Pen's a book on his Alma Mater's Early Football History

Ezra Hood's *Riff, Ram, Bah, Zoo! Football Comes to TCU* (named after TCU's "Riff, Ram" cheer, one of the oldest known cheers in the nation) traces the origins of Texas Christian University from Fort Worth through Thorp Springs to Waco, where it began to play intercollegiate football, and back to Fort Worth, where it eventually joined the Southwest Conference. Hood also traces the development of football as a sport from its emergence from rugby into the multi-phase game we enjoy today. Drawing from numerous newspaper sources—notably the TCU Daily Skiff and the Baylor University Lariat—Hood provides the game-by-game story of TCU football program as it found its place among the anti-sports attitude of the school administration, and the wild world of early twentieth century Texas football.

Hood focuses on players and coaches that have largely been forgotten a century since their heydays in Waco and Fort Worth, including TCU's first red haired quarterback (Homer Rowe), its first great coach (E.J. Hyde) and the unlikely and unsung hero of the school's surprising run of winning seasons during the First World War (Frederick M. Cahoon).

Riff, Ram, Bah, Zoo! Football Comes to TCU captures particular details of each season—big games, players, and plays—all the while providing anecdotes from local newspapers as a way to capture the community response to TCU football in both Waco and Fort Worth. While documenting the ups and downs of the program, Hood also captures the impact of the times on both TCU and the many towns of central and north Texas—the impact of the first World War, for instance, on the state of football nationwide and the loss of notable TCU players to the war effort.

Thanks to Hood's exhaustive historical account, this book will be a valuable reference for both fans and historians of TCU and the game of football.



* * *

AMERICA AND THE 1863 FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION CODE

MELVIN I. SMITH

The effect of the London 1863 Football Association code has always been considered minimal in the United States and the reasons why have eluded most soccer, rugby and football historians over the past century. With the recent availability of old newspapers on the internet, this author has been trying to find what type of foot-ball games were being played by what teams during the 1800s. More emphases are being put on contemporary newspaper reports now than using previous historical football writings.

It took almost ten years, March 13, 1873, before representatives of seven Scottish football clubs met in Glasgow and formed the Scottish Football Association. Scotland is considered the second 'country' to use the London 1863 FA code. Wales is considered the third 'country' to do the same in 1876.

Many American colleges quickly became aware of the 1863 FA code right after the end of the Civil War in 1865. On October 18, 1873, representatives of four major colleges met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York City to consolidate their individual versions of the 1863 code. These colleges were Columbia, Princeton, Rutgers and Yale. Twelve rules were agreed upon and are copied from *Football: The Intercollegiate Game* by Parke H. Davis, 1911, Pages 60 & 61:

1. The ground shall be 400 feet long by 250 feet broad.

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2. The distance between the posts of each goal shall be 25 feet.
3. The number for match games shall be 20 to a side.
4. To win a game 6 goals are necessary, but that side shall be considered the victors which, when the game is called, shall have scored the greatest numbers of goals, provided that number is 2 or more. To secure a goal the ball must pass between the posts.
5. No player shall throw or carry the ball. Any violation of this regulation shall constitute a foul, and the Player so offending shall throw the ball perpendicularly into the air to a height of 12 feet and the ball shall not be in play until it has touched the ground.
6. When a ball passes out of bounds it is a foul, and the player causing it shall advance at right angles to the boundary-line, 15 paces from the point where the ball went, and shall proceed as in rule 5.
7. No tripping shall be allowed, nor shall any player use his hands to hold or push an adversary.
8. The winners of the toss shall have the choice of first goal, and the sides shall change goals after every successive inning. In starting the ball it shall be fairly kicked, not "babied", from a point 150 feet in front of the starter's goal.
9. Until the ball is kicked no player on either side shall be in advance of a line parallel to the line of his goal and distant from it 150 feet.
10. There shall be two judges, one from each of the contesting colleges, and one referee; all to be chosen by the captains.
11. No player shall wear spikes or iron plates upon his shoes.
12. In all match games a No. 6 ball shall be used, furnished by the challenging side and to become the property of the victors.

The number 5 rule states, 'no player shall throw or carry the ball.' These rules do not seem to fit the rugby or American gridiron football games, but most American soccer historians do not seem to accept them as their game

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either. There was no agreement to form a league or association at the New York City meeting. There were four games played using these rules during the fall of 1873. A number of these type games were played during 1874 and 1875. The last football game using the 1873 rules was played between the University of Pennsylvania and Princeton University on November 25, 1876. Five days later, on November 30, Princeton lost a foot-ball game to Yale using rugby rules. Yale had previously switched to carrying the ball, or the rugby game, on November 13, 1875. Columbia would switch to the rugby game on December 9, 1876, and Rutgers began the rugby game on October 27, 1877.

Although most colleges in the northeast United States stopped playing the association game of foot-ball after 1876, a few colleges in other parts of the country continued to play association football into the twentieth century. However, none of this information can be found under soccer history at any of the colleges of the USA. The name 'socket' or 'soccer' for association football games began to be used in large city newspapers by the end of 1905. Harvard University and Haverford College felt strong enough to state they played the 'first American intercollegiate soccer game' on April 1, 1905:

<http://www.gocrimson.com/information/history/traditiontimeline>

If college soccer historians want to research association football information from 1865 to 1905, they must look through contemporary newspapers or under American gridiron football history at the specific colleges. The same approach has to be done when studying early rugby history in America from 1858 to 1918. All the college soccer and rugby games are considered early variations of the American gridiron football game. These games are still being listed under gridiron football at all the individual colleges playing both games during this early period.

I will now follow a progression of the games of foot-ball played in America up into the 20th century. Foot-ball games were played in the 1600s in America whenever colonists found a little free time to relax and the weather was conducive to out-door activity. The American Indian also had their particular ball games. As time went on there were even a few games played between the colonists and the Indians.

During the 1700s, a couple articles began to mention some foot-ball activity at some of the few American colleges in existence. The upper class students of Harvard University near Boston, Massachusetts, would make the Freshmen class supply the balls and footballs for the other classes to play games (1). By 1765, undergraduates at Yale College in Connecticut played ball with foot and hand and the freshmen also had to find the bats, balls and footballs for the others classes to use (2). Yale has a description of some foot-ball games being played between the two dormitories from a graduate of the class of 1797

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(3). Soon after 1800, Harvard saw the first foot-ball games being played between the two lower classes of freshmen and sophomores (4).

In the 1820s, Dartmouth College in New Hampshire already had games of foot-ball on the Green, and college students from Columbia College in New York City would play foot-ball games in the hollow on the Battery of Manhattan Island around 1820. Both Dartmouth and Columbia report the first pairings of two classes playing the other two classes in the 1820s. The double-class game became the big foot-ball game on the Dartmouth campus and was called the Old-Division game (5). Those games pitted the Seniors and Sophomores vs the Juniors and Freshmen with innumerable numbers of players.

In the 1830s, games of foot-ball were played on the Quad between the East and the West Dormitories of the College of New Jersey (now Princeton University). Princeton had begun playing the ballown form of ball-game around 1820. Players were allowed to bat the ball with the fist to forward the ball, along with kicking it. Games were selected alphabetically A to M vs N to Z (6). Class foot-ball games were also begun.

The first score for a college class game of foot-ball is found at Yale College in 1840. One class beat another by the score of 2 Innings to 1 Inning. Cricket was the big game in the early- to mid-1800s and some colleges would use the cricket name of 'inning' whenever a goal was scored. Most colleges, like Harvard, used the name 'game' whenever a ball was kicked over a boundary line in the scoring of a goal.

There were several types of games played to celebrate the opening of the Cricket and Archery Grounds in East Boston, Massachusetts, during the fall of 1843. On Oct. 19, 1843, a Mr. Dearing's Party beat another team in a game of foot-ball. There were 12 men-a-side and the attendance was numerous (7). In the fall of 1848, the Hamiltons played a foot-ball game with another team comprised of deacons, saints & firemen on the Winnisimmet Square in Chelsea, Mass. Many of the team players were served with \$5.00 fines at the end of the game for playing on the downtown streets (8).

A rise in the level of foot-ball games being played took place at Haverford College, located on the west side of Philadelphia, on May 10, 1848. The college had been closed for over two years and reopened on that date. Many alumni attended the reopening celebration. A foot-ball game was played between the new students, accompanied by some faculty members, and a team of Alumni (9). Games with Alumni have generally been counted and accepted by American colleges over the years.

A great increase in foot-ball activity takes place in America in the 1850s. But some of the 'mob-soccer' games played with many players were being shut down by college administrators for 'roughness'. Yale played its last big freshman-sophomore game in 1854 and the Harvard administration stopped their

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frosh-soph games after 1859. Princeton would form the first college football club in 1857 after the class games were done. Later on, the college football clubs would become known as varsity teams. Princeton also acquired the new leather ball in 1858 and kicking and dribbling the ball along the ground quickly replaced most of the batting of the ball with fists to get the ball over the goal line. Most of the Princeton football club games were played with dormitory and secret society teams of the college. There were also games with the nearby Princeton Theological Seminary, a 3-year graduate seminary college. This college was founded in 1812 as a separate institution.

A St. George FBC was founded by players from the St. George Cricket Club around 1843. Apparently, only inter-squad games were involved until 1854, when the club was set to take a more involved role (10). No foot-ball games have been found for this team until the 1870s, but there are newspaper references for at least a dozen other football clubs being founded by the onset of the Civil War in the spring of 1861. Very few inter-club games between them have been found as yet. Multiple foot-ball clubs have been found in the Boston area, the Baltimore area and New York City. The newspapers of other cities also report the formation of football clubs.

One of the more important occurrences in the study of early foot-ball in the United States was played on Sept. 6, 1858. Apparently, members of Harvard's Class of 1861 were greatly moved by the book written by Thomas Hughes in 1857, *Tom Brown's School Days*. The first mention of a ball being 'carried over a boundary line' is found in a report of the Harvard Freshmen-Sophomore foot-ball game played on the first Monday night of the fall semester in 1858 (11). This author has found only one previous report of carrying the ball in a foot-ball game. *The Universal Asylum and Columbian*, February 1792, Page 92, states in an article about the Choctaw Indians in Mississippi, 'the Indians carried the ball after kicking it through the goal-posts'. The majority of all the games reported previous would mention kicking of the ball or sore shins from hacking. Most of the games were more likely to have been played as variations of the kicking game of foot-ball before 1858. Everyone always seemed to know what to do on the fields of play.

Two months later and 80+ miles or 105km away from Harvard University, the Trinity College of Hartford, Connecticut, played a kicking game of foot-ball with men from the Hartford Town Team. A set of eight rules was agreed to before the game was played and is found in the Hartford Courant newspaper dated November 6, 1858, page 2. These rules were used in the game of foot-ball between twenty students of Trinity College and twenty "Town Boys", in a game played at the South Green at 2pm, November 9, 1858.

1. Each side shall choose two umpires, whose decision, under the following rules shall be final.

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2. A line shall be drawn at 50 feet from either bound, over which lines the sides shall not pass before the ball has been canted.
3. There shall be no carrying of the ball.
4. A clear space of at least ten feet shall be given in front of the ball after it has been caught.
5. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed between each game.
6. Players shall, under no circumstances, be allowed to hold on to one of the opposite party.
7. Each must keep on their own side of the ball.
8. If the ball goes over the side bounds, it shall be kicked through the middle by the player who gets it.

The Hartford Town Team won the game; 3 games (goals) to 0. This game is listed on Page 195 of my 2008 book , *Evolvements of Early American Foot Ball: Through the 1890/91 Season*. After reading rule #3, 'no carrying of the ball', copies of these rules were sent to several American soccer historians over the last five years. To date, I have never received any acknowledgments. At the present time, the only accepted American 'soccer' games played before the 1863 London code, were played by the Oneida Foot-Ball Club in Boston. Curiously, this foot-ball club was formed by students of the Dixwell Latin School of Boston, and the games played involved carrying the ball over the boundary line with descriptions of 'flying tackling' of the ball-carrier (12). The ball used was round and perhaps that may be the leading factor in the acceptance of these games as variations of the kicking game?

The soccer game is not currently accepted as being played in America before the 1860s. England was going through a transitional period beginning in the 1840s with attempts at coding two different games of foot-ball; the kicking and carrying games. Apparently, those 1858 rules written in Hartford, CT, are too early for American soccer historians to accept. Recently, I found a foot-ball game being played on the Boston Common on Oct. 31, 1859 (13). This was the same field where the Boston high schools were playing their carrying game of foot-ball. There was no one on the North American continent I could contact to help decide what kind of game was played. One of the teams, the Roxbury Aristonians, was a cricket club and the other team, the Boston Unions was a baseball club. Cricket clubs tended to play kicking games of

foot-ball for exercise during the winter months in Australia (14). My research has also found that to be true in America.

The level of sport activity would take a big hit during the 1861-1865 period under the ravages of the Civil War in the States. Only high school activity can be found along with intermittent military camp kicking games. There were about six Boston preparatory schools and high school teams playing the carrying game of foot-ball begun at Harvard in 1858. These schools were oriented to graduate their students to enter Harvard University, so they quickly jumped on the new carrying game of foot-ball. The shape of the ball used by the high-schoolers continued to be round. The first oval football was not used in America until the second carrying game of rugby was played in Cambridge, Massachusetts, between Harvard University and McGill University from Montreal, Canada, on May 15, 1874.

Presently, the first accepted intercollegiate football game was played between Rutgers University of New Brunswick, New Jersey, and Princeton University of New Jersey on Nov. 6, 1869. Most Gridiron Football historians accept this game as their first game of football. A few of them may realize it was just a kicking game, but they quickly say this was the first type of foot-ball game played in the early evolution of the American gridiron game. Soccer historians also accept the 1869 game as an association game of football (15). By 1873 when the four colleges met in New York City, the newspapers seemed to be more interested in the decision of Harvard University NOT attending the meeting in New York City. That college was playing a carrying game of foot-ball, 'so at variance to the game played by the other four colleges, that no advantage could come from their attendance' (16).

When the major colleges of the northeast United States embraced the rugby game in the mid-1870s, the number of college association football teams dropped to a minimum for a few years. Both games of association football and rugby continued to be labelled together under gridiron football. Football historians discuss the change to the carrying game from a kicking game as just another early evolvment of the gridiron football game. There is another peak in the number of colleges playing the association game of football in the 1880s, but it drops off again to a few schools in the 1890s.

End of Part 1 of 2



Source: Nov. 15, 1921, Daily Princeton

GILROY LATEST ADDITION TO LONG LIST OF FAMOUS PRINCETON GRIDIRON STARS

Football Writer Compares Tiger Player's Spectacular Dash in This Year's Princeton-Harvard Game with Other Great Crucial Plays of the Past in Yale-Princeton Series.

(The following article was written for the *Princetonian* Parke H. Davis '93. Mr. Davis is one of the leading football writers of the East, and has always kept very closely in touch with the sport at Princeton.)

With the close of the 1921 season, Princeton football history finds that the ranks of players who have won crucial games with a single play have been increased by the addition of R. C. Gilroy 1923, who made such a spectacular dash to win the victory over Harvard.

Since the memory of that run is still fresh in our minds, it may prove of interest to compare it with other great plays of the same character which have won mighty battles in the Princeton-Yale series.

Run by Withington.

The first one of these games to be won by a single player was the struggle on St. George's Cricket Grounds in Hoboken in 1878. Yale had been forced to punt out from behind the goal-line. The kick was delivered by a youth who, like Tithonus, remains ever young, Walter Camp. Princeton, by a clever pass, returned the ball 10 feet from Yale's goal line. There were no yard lines in those days.

I. P. Withington '80, of Princeton, captured the ball out of the scrimmage which ensued, Rugby fashion, and with it dashed the remaining 20 feet and scored a touchdown. The goal was kicked by T. M. McNair '79. These two plays—numerical values were unknown in those primitive days—constituted the only scores of the day.

Wilson as Coach.

In reading over the accounts of this ancient game, one notices that the Secretary of Princeton's Board of Coaches, then called Directors, since the word "coach" was far in the offing, was T. W. Wilson '79. In the mighty events far from football fields in after years his modest name of Thomas W. Wilson metamorphosed into Woodrow Wilson.

Nine years were to come and go before another Princeton-Yale game was to be won by a single play. This time the arena was the old Polo Grounds in New York City and the date was Thanksgiving Day, 1883. Yale, in the beginning of the first half, carried the ball to Princeton's 10-yard line, for there were yard lines in 1883. Here Princeton obtained the ball on downs and punted 45 yards down the field.

Peters' Famous Dash.

The ball was caught by F. G. Peters, of Yale. Princeton's goal line lay 65 yards away, for the field in 'those days was no yards long. In front of Peters, spread widely over the field, was the entire Princeton team. Among them was J. M. T. Finney '84, now President of Johns Hopkins University; J. M. Harlan '84 later Governor of Porto Rico and (member of the United States Commerce Commission; and R. Wanamaker '86, familiar in the business land social life of New York City.

Unconscious of the future great personages that stood before him, Peters started for Princeton's goal. Brilliantly dodging in and out, he passed through the entire Princeton team and touched down, thus achieving the first great run of this character in the annals of the game. The goal was kicked by Eugene Lamb Richards, of Yale, another great name in modern times, famous in the political and legal affairs 'of the State of New York.

Lamar's Recovery.

Two years later Princeton and Yale were playing at New Haven on famous Old Hamilton Park, now buried beneath the great buildings of the city of New Haven. Yale, with a score of 5 points, complacently was watching the game draw to a close with Princeton fighting gamely, but without a score. Yale had the ball.

Peters, then captain of Yale, called for a kick. The ball was passed to Watkinson who punted. It struck the ground and bounded toward the sideline.

H. C. Lamar '86, famous in Princeton annals as 'Tillie,' seized the ball upon the run and with a peculiar swift motion darted between Corwin and Wallace of the Yale forwards.

Racing along the southern side-line, he eluded "Billy" Bull and Harry Beecher, then turning suddenly to the right raced into a clear field straight for the goal-line. Peters overtook him on the last line, but momentum carried him across for the touchdown.

"Dick " Hodge '86, kicked the goal and Princeton won, 6 to 5.

Poe's Winning Run.

In 1888 on the Polo Grounds at New York, "Billy" Bull defeated Princeton by two marvelous goals, one of 35 yards and the other of 37 yards, both kicked at difficult angles.

In 1897 C. T. Dudley, of Yale, scored the only touchdown of the game by crashing through Princeton's center from the latter's 1-yard line. The goal was kicked by Cadavvalder.

In 1898 at Princeton, A. Poe '00 took his place in this line of heroes. Yale had the ball on Princeton's 12-yard mark. DeSaulles had called for a mass upon tackle. The wedge struck Hildebrand of Princeton and broke into a tangled pyramid of men. Out of this mass suddenly darted Poe with the ball. With flashing speed he raced straight for Yale's goal line, 100 yards away, closely followed by three Yale players. Poe, however, crossed the goal line 7 yards in advance of his nearest pursuer.

Poe's Drop-Kick.

In the succeeding year Poe again won the Princeton-Yale game by a drop-kick. Yale at the time led Princeton by a score of 10 to 6. The game was within a few seconds of terminating. Princeton had the ball 25 yards from Yale's goal-line. Princeton's only hope lay in a goal from the field, which then counted five points. No drop-kicker or placekicker was available.

Princeton's captain in that game was W. H. Edwards '00. Confident in Poe's ability in a crisis to do anything, "Big Bill" called upon him to try for a goal from the field, although Poe was not a field-goal kicker. The ball was passed and Poe matched the confidence Edwards placed in him. He kicked the goal and Princeton won, 11 to 10.

White in 1911 Game.

In 1903 at New Haven, J. R. DeWitt '04 won the game by a magnificent placekick of 53 yards.

In 1910 the hero of the day was John R. Kilpatrick of Yale, who with the score 3 to 0 in Princeton's favor, and with the third quarter well under way, captured a forward pass on Princeton's 6-yard line and in three leaps was over the goal line for victory.

In more recent times we all recall the spectacular run of "Sam" White '12 on Yale's field in 1911, which won the battle of that year.



Bo Carter's Presents Hall of Famers...Date of Birth and Death for the month of October

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 (1900) Mal Aldrich, Fall River, Mass. | 4-(d – 1999) Rod Shoate, Spiro, Okla. |
| 1 (1911) Herman Hickman, Johnson City, Tenn. | 5 (1911) Bill Corbus, San Francisco, Calif. |
| 1-(d – 1963) Herb Joesting, St. Paul, Minn. | 5 (1921) Bill Willis, Columbus, Ohio |
| 2 (1909) Joe Kendall, Owensboro, Ky. | 5 (1937) Barry Switzer, Crossett, Ark. |
| 2 (1922) Bill Swiacki, Southbridge, Mass. | 5 (1958) Ken Margerum, Fountain Valley, California |
| 2 (1939) Bob Schloredt, Deadwood, S.D. | 5 (1966) Dennis Byrd, Oklahoma City, Okla. |
| 2 (1948) Chuck Dicus, Odessa, Texas | 5-(d – 1979) Ken Strong, New York, N.Y., |
| 3-(d – 1936) John Heisman, New York City | 6 (1902) George Pfann, Marion, Ohio |
| 3 (1902) Lynn "Pappy" Waldorf, Clifton Springs, N.Y. | 6 (1925) Bob Fenimore, Woodward, Okla. |
| 3-(d – 2005) Alvin Wistert, Northville, Mich. | 6 (1930) Les Richter, Fresno, Calif. |
| 4 (1896) Tad Wieman, Orosi, Calif. | 6 (1963) Napoleon McCallum, Milford, Ohio |
| 4 (1917) Bowden Wyatt, Kingston, Tenn. | 7 (1878) Andy Kerr, Cheyenne, Wyo. |
| 4 (1932) Roger Haring, Green Bay, Wis. | 7 (1921) Vaughn Mancha, Sugar Valley, Ga. |
| 4 (1934) Sam Huff, Edna Gas, W.Va. | 7-(d – 1986) Wallace Wade, Durham, N.C. |
| 4-(d - 1937) Langdon Lea, Paoli, Pa. | 8 (1895) Lawrence "Biff" Jones, Washington, D.C. |
| | 8 (1911) Cotton Warburton, San Diego, Calif. |
| | 8 (1956) Johnnie Johnson, LaGrange, Texas |
| | 8 (1891) D.X. Bible, Jefferson City, Tenn. |

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8-(d – 1985) Marcelino Huerta, Tampa, Fla.

9 (1886) Walter Steffen, Chicago, Ill.

9 (1930) Hank Lauricella, Harahan, La.

9 (1958) Mike Singletary, Houston, Texas

9-(d – 2002) Jim Martin, Wildomar, Calif.

10 (1894) Walter Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.

10 (1920) Frank Sinkwich, McKees Rocks, Pa.

10 (1922) Merv Pergulman, Lansing, Mich.

10 (1946) Dwayne Nix, Kingsville, Texas

10-(d – 1966) Slip Madigan, Oakland, Calif.

10-(d – 2012) Alex Karras, Los Angeles, Calif.

11 (1905) Joel Hunt, Texico, N.M.

11 (1906) Dutch Clark, Fowler, Colo.

11 (1930) LaVell Edwards, Orem, Utah

11 (1947) Bobby Anderson, Midland, Mich.

11 (1961) Steve Young, Salt Lake City, Utah

11 (1965) Chris Spielman, Massillon, Ohio

11-(d – 1980) James Moscrip, Atherton, Calif.

12 (1878) Truxton Hare, Philadelphia, Pa.

12 (1921) Les Horvath, South Bend, Ind.

12 (1970) Charlie Ward, Thomasville, Ga.

13 (1962) Jerry Rice, Starkville, Miss.

14 (1896) Tom Davies, Pittsburgh, Pa.

14 (1901) Harry Stuhldreher, Massillon, Ohio

14 (1940) Billy Joe, Ayner, S.C.

14-(d - 1973) Volney Ashford, Marshall, Mo.

15 (1873) Ed "Robbie" Robinson, Lynn, Mass.

15 (1886) Jonas Ingram, Jeffersonville, Ind.

15 (1892) Huntington Hardwick, Quincy, Mass.

15 (1917) Bob MacLeod, Glen Ellyn, Ill.

15 (1931) Donn Moomaw, Santa Ana, Calif.

16 (1885) Hunter Scarlett, Erie, Pa.

16 (1893) Harold Ballin, New York, N.Y.

16 (1945) D.D. Lewis, Knoxville, Tenn.

16 (1946) Chris Gilbert, Houston, Texas

17 (1923) Charlie McClendon, Lewisville, Ark.

17 (1924) Don Coryell, Seattle, Wash.

17 (1947) Ron Johnson, Detroit, Mich.

17 (1957) Steve McMichael, Houston, Texas

17-(d – 1967) Don Holleder, In Combat in Vietnam

17-(d – 1971) Eddie Rogers, Minneapolis, Minn.

17-(d – 1977) Cal Hubbard, St. Petersburg, Fla.

17-(d – 1987) Peter Pund, Darien, Conn.

17-(d – 2000) Leo Nomellini, Stanford, Calif.

17-(d – 2003) Charlie "Choo-Choo" Justice, Cherryville, N.C.

18 (1902) Charlie Berry, Phillipsburg, N.J.

18 (1914) Joe Rutt, Chapel Hill, Texas

18 (1939) Mike Ditka, Carnegie, Pa.

18-(d - 1895) Winchester Osgood, In Combat in Cuba

19 (1889) Dick Harlow, Philadelphia, Pa.

19 (1911) Max Starcevich, Centerville, Iowa

19 (1963) Jim Dombrowski, Williamsville, N.Y.

19-(d – 1941) Hector Cowan, Stamford, N.Y.

19-(d – 1995) Don Faurot, Columbia, Mo.

20 (1941) Don Trull, Oklahoma City, Okla.

20 (1954) Lee Roy Selmon, Eufaula, Okla.

20 (1962) Ray Childress, Memphis, Tenn.

20 (1965) Chad Hennings, Elberton, Iowa

20 (1972) Dexter Coakley, Mt. Pleasant, S.C.

22 (1923) Pete Pihos, Orlando, Fla.
22-(d – 1975) Dan McMillan, USC/Cal, Location Unknown
22-(d – 1990) Frank Sinkwich, Athens, Ga.
23 (1869) John Heisman, Cleveland, Ohio
23 (1894) Edward Mylin, Leaman Place, Pa.
23 (1914) Bruiser Kinard, Pelahatchie, Miss.
23 (1951) Tom Brahaney, Midland, Texas
23 (1962) Doug Flutie, Manchester, Md.
23-(d – 1980) Bob Westfall, Adrian, Mich.
23-(d – 2004) Hub Bechtol, Austin, Texas
24 (1932) Johnny Lattner, Chicago, Ill.
24 (1932) J.D. Roberts, Oklahoma City, Okla.
24 (1962) Jay Novacek, Martin, S.D.
25 (1878) Bill Reid, San Francisco, Calif.
25 (1917) Marshall Goldberg, Elkins, W.Va.
25 (1921) Bob Steuber, Wenonah, N.J.
25 (1954) Giff Nielsen, Provo, Utah
25 (1964) Pat Swilling, Toccoa, Ga.
25-(d – 1980) Herb Stein, Rocky River, Ohio
25-(d – 1990) Bernie Oosterbaan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
25-(d – 1992) Wilson Whitley, Marietta, Ga.
26 (1911) Sid Gillman, Minneapolis, Minn.
26 (1913) Sam Francis, Dunbar, Neb.
26 (1929) Jim Weatherall, Graham, Okla.
26 (1963) Tony Casillas, Tulsa, Okla.
26-(d - 1990) Harry Wilson, Rochester, N.Y.
27 (1927) Kyle Rote, Bellevue, Texas
27-(d – 1924) Percy Haughton, New York City

29 (1881) John DeWitt, Phillipsburg, N.J.
29 (1923) Barney Poole, Gloster, Miss.
30 (1888) Leroy Mercer, Kennett Square, Pa.
30 (1931) Ad Rutschman, Hillsboro, Ore.
30 (1950) Jim LeClair, St. Paul, Minn.
30 (1958) Joe Delaney, Henderson, Texas
30 (1967) Ty Detmer, San Marcos, Texas
30-(d – 1933) Charles Rinehart, Alliance, Neb.
30-(d – 1998) Clyde "Bulldog" Turner, Gatesville, Texas
30-(d – 2009) Forest Evashevski, Petoskey, Mich.
31 (1880) Charlie Daly, Roxbury, Mass.
31 (1897) Wilbur Henry, Mansfield, Ohio
31 (1900) Cal Hubbard, Keytesville, Mo.
31 (1924) Marcelino Huerta, Tampa, Fla.
31 (1962) Bill Fralic, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Blog on College Football tom@tuxedopress.com

Source: Extracted from article of Prof. Edwin G. Dexter, published in **Popular Science Monthly**, March, 1906. (Pulled from SPALDING'S OFFICIAL FOOT BALL GUIDE, 1907, pp. 134-135).

President Theodore Roosevelt

The President's address, as reported by the *Washington Star*, was as follows:

THE PRESIDENTS ADDRESS

"Last year I spoke before the school in which my daughter Ethel is a pupil," said President Roosevelt in opening his remarks, "and on that occasion I addressed only the girls. To-night I feel a particular pleasure

in speaking to the boys, though what I have to say might in very large degree be applied to the later walks of life.

"I want to see each one of you enjoy himself to the utmost, and to do so I want you to remember it is not the boy who shirks work in the slightest particular who has the best time."

The President then related an incident of a young man at Yale a young man of his own acquaintance—who, he said, was one of the first to appear for practice with the Foot Ball squad and who made an excellent showing early in the season.

"I remarked at the time to one of the faculty that- the boy should do great things on the gridiron before the year was over," Mr. Roosevelt continued, "but I was surprised to hear the professor offer contrary prediction, based upon the statement that the young man in question had not demonstrated an ability to apply himself at his studies. And so it proved, the young man did not have the backbone to stick to it, and he lost his place on the eleven before one of the big games in the later season had been played.

"Therefore, I say to you, play hard when you play," said the President, "and work hard and don't play at all when you work.

"I want to see you 'game' boys. I want to see you brave. But at the same time I want to see you develop the other side of your natures so you may be gentle and tender when gentleness and tenderness are demanded. I want to see each one of you hold his place in the world, and this you cannot do unless you are manly.

"If these traits are developed as you grow and I say they must be developed, because not everything can be won by inheritance alone you will be men who will have the spirit to resent a wrong when it is done to you, and the spirit to put any one back into his place who has ventured to impose upon you. The men I want you to be as citizens will have the courage to take the citizens' share of the burden when occasion demands and to resent corruption, demagoguism and evidences of betrayal of trust in public officials as you would resent personal wrongs.

BACKBONE A REQUISITE.

"I want you to remember, too, that it makes no difference how good you are at home, if you do not have the backbone to stand up among your fellows you will not succeed. But the place each boy should try to be most useful in is in his own home.

"You should protect the weak and the gentle. I regard the boy who would torture a dumb animal or abuse one weaker than himself as about the worst boy that is.

That boy would not stand up against an equal in strength, and he has a weak streak in him somewhere."

The President also spoke a word to the parents, and particularly to the mothers, urging them to teach the coming generation to be manly and considerate and unselfish in their homes—for thus, he said, are (sic) made the good and kind and considerate and unselfish husbands of the future. Mr. Roosevelt concluded with one of his favorite maxims of the Foot Ball field, which, he said, could be equally well applied to every-day life: "Don't flinch, don't foul, and hit the line hard."

"Foot Ball is not a gentle game, and the boy who is entirely satisfied with tiddle-de-winks as well as his father, who in his day had been satisfied with similar games, may deem it over-strenuous. But no youth of bone and muscle who hears even the faintest 'Call of the Wild' echoing down from a thousand generations of fighting ancestors—and they must have been fighters or they would never have been ancestors—comes to his own without somewhere and somehow a chance at the physical try-out with worthy adversaries. With the days of almost universal war superseded by days of as universal peace and the knight-errant and the tournament things of the past, if we emasculate Foot Ball

and attempt to eliminate entirely the danger element, we shall close the last safety valve to virile expression and may well expect an explosion. Newspaper Foot Ball is excessively dangerous, but is it, after all, Foot Ball of the college gridiron? In a statistical study which I have made, covering ten years of play (1892-1902) in sixty-four leading colleges and universities, where 22,766 men played upon 1,734 different teams, but three men were fatally injured, eight permanently injured and but three men in each hundred sufficiently injured to lose time from their class work. And Harvard was within the list studied, in spite of what might be inferred from reports for the past season. President Hadley was right when he said a few days ago Foot Ball was not only not an excessively dangerous game as played at our colleges, but the least dangerous of the more important sports. But he was not speaking of newspaper Foot Ball.

* * *

Source: SPALDING'S OFFICIAL FOOT BALL GUIDE, 1907, page 137

Forward passing has been altered to a certain extent, making it less risky to use it on the first and second down. Instead of losing the ball in case the forward pass strikes the ground before striking a player of either side, the same side retains possession of the ball by losing fifteen yards in distance. When the forward

pass is essayed on the third down, however, and it strikes the ground without striking a player, or is otherwise made illegally, the ball must be surrendered to the other side exactly as formerly.

In order to cover a point upon which there was some discussion last year, the following legislation was enacted: That a line man may carry the ball, provided he does not leave his position in the line until the ball is put in play.

It was also determined that the forward pass or tripping or hurdling by the side that did not put the ball in play in a scrimmage, should be penalized fifteen yards.

* * *

Three Hall of Fame Coaches—First Season 100 Years ago

Coach, School, Years, Records and Year inducted into the Hall of Fame

Dana X. Bible, Mississippi College, LSU, Texas A&M, Nebraska, Texas, 1913-46 [33], 198-72-23 .715
1951

John Wilce, Ohio State, 1913-28 [16] 78-33-9 .689;
1954

Robert Zuppke, Illinois 1913-41 [29] 131-81-12 .612;
1951

Source: www.americasbestonline.com/crival.htm
(Used by permission)

College Football - Top Ten Dynasties

1. **Oklahoma 1953-58** Record: 60-3-1
2. **Notre Dame 1946-49** Record: 36-0-2
3. **Army 1944-46** Record: 27-0-1
4. **Nebraska 1993-95** Record: 36-1
5. **Nebraska 1970-71** Record: 24-0-1
6. **USC 2002-2006** Record: 56-5
7. **Miami 1986-92** Record: 76-6
8. **Oklahoma 1973-75** Record: 32-1-1
9. **Alabama 1964-66** Record: 30-2-1
10. **Alabama 1977-79** Record: 34-2

* * *

Source: *Outing 1909*

GREAT TEAMS OF THE PAST

BY WALTER CAMP

WHEN EVER a group of old football players is gathered together there are sure to crop up reminiscences of old days, former players, and earlier teams, and with this review of the past comes discussion as to what was really the

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strongest team that ever lined up on the field. For a long time at New Haven the belief prevailed that Lee McClung's team was the best that Yale ever produced, but the advent of Gordon Brown's eleven with its powerful tackle back formation first began to shake the confidence of the adherents to the older team.

Just after Brown's season closed there was a disposition wherever Yale men met to make this an issue, and the younger contingent stood firmly for the opinion that Gordon Brown's men could have beaten McClung's. Naturally, it was a point that could never be settled, but it is safe to say that while the individual brilliancy, and beyond that the individual independence and football initiative of the men comprising McClung's team stand probably unequaled the style of team play perfected by Gordon Brown's men, in attack, could not have been met successfully by any team, even one like McClung's, unless that team had had an opportunity of practicing against the tackles back play, and that, too, for a considerable period of time.

Hence it is as certain as anything can in the Princeton game, the year before, he had actually averaged, in a succession of some seven or eight plays, nineteen and a fraction yards to the run.

As two of these runs carried the ball over the goal line his possible average would have been nearer twenty-five yards. Then, too, Heffelfinger was a bigger man than Gordon Brown; both had been brought up in the same school of football and neither had found his match.

Sanford, of McClung's team, was one of the most versatile of centers, and This team was never scored upon by any opponent, and ran up four hundred and eighty-eight points in thirteen games, an average of thirty-six to the game.

Surely Gordon Brown's team would have had their work cut out to keep this aggregation from knocking at the gates of their goal.

Such discussions as this at Yale are typical of similar arguments at other universities. Having had the pleasure of seeing most of these teams play, and following the developments of the game and the players from year to year, it has occurred to me that many of those who have seen these various organizations come and go would be interested in harking back a little and recalling some of the great elevens of the past.

When Harvard came down to New Haven in the fall of 1876, flushed with pride as the conquerors of the All Canadian Rugby team, there were few indeed in the college at New Haven who believed that the Yale team stood any chance against them.

In fact, as we measure the game to-day, Yale would have been defeated, but not so under the Rugby Union rules of 1876.

These provided that goals only counted, and the only case in which touchdowns had any effect on the score was when neither team secured a goal.

Yale scored a field goal and Harvard, try as they would, made each of their three touchdowns at the corner of the field and not one of the goals was kicked.

Small Beginnings at New Haven

Yet much is to be said of the rugged development of that team of Captain Baker's of 1876.

Everything was against it, but it plugged along with little sympathy and no support, practicing on a Dixwell Avenue lot where one touch line was the curbstone and the other a picket fence.

Up to within a couple of weeks of the Harvard game the only ball they had was the old round rubber Association ball, Harvard later lending them a Rugby ball for their practice.

It must be confessed that O. D. Thompson's field goal was made by kicking the ball on its side instead of the end. However, that little team came back from Hamilton Park heroes, and laid the foundation for Rugby football at Yale.

The most noted Harvard team was Arthur J. Cumnock's, for it was that eleven which turned the tables on Yale, for the first time after many desperate struggles, by a score of 12 to 6. On that team played Lake, who was recently lieutenant governor of Connecticut. The team also included Dean as quarterback whose name and signature are now so familiar to football readers, as well as Newell, later to become Harvard's greatest tackle.

The game was remarkable in many senses. Yale just previously had defeated Pennsylvania no less than 60 to 0 and both teams were regarded as very powerful. The result proved this, for they struggled through the long first half without a score, and the game had gone no less than thirty minutes in the

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second half in the same manner when Lee, the Harvard sprinter, who had been put in fresh, circled Yale's end for a touchdown by a long run.

This was followed almost at once by Dean, the Harvard quarter back, breaking through the Yale substitute center, seizing the ball, and running with it for another touchdown. Both the goals were kicked.

Yale then came back with a desperate attempt to tie the score. They succeeded in a very few minutes in carrying the ball straight down the field and across Harvard's goal line for a touchdown which McClung, then a freshman, converted into a goal from a very difficult angle. Soon they were on their way toward the goal again, but time was called before they reached striking distance .

Harvard's two other great teams were those of Ben Dibblee, 1898, the team that for the first time since 1890 succeeded in defeating Yale, and of Dave Campbell, whose team accomplished the same feat in 1901. Dibblee's team, with Cameron Forbes as coach, defeated Yale by a score of 17 to 0 at New Haven on a day which began with a drenching rain, in the midst of which the freshmen contest between the two universities took place. The weather was still most unpropitious when the spectators gathered for the afternoon game. The result was that many of them were clothed in oilcloth covering borrowed from the tables in various restaurants, and the stands were a strange sight.

Upon this team played Reid, later to become Harvard's coach as well as captain; Haughton, Harvard's present coach, and Daly who was probably the most noted quarter-back of his time. They had started the season well, beating Dartmouth, 21 to 0, Amherst, 53 to 2, West Point, 28 to 0, and Chicago, 39 to 0.

Then there seemed to be a slight let up, for the Indian game was only 11 to 5, the Pennsylvania game, 10 to 0, the Brown game; 17 to 6. But the power still remained sufficient and was much in evidence at New Haven. Harvard was never in danger except possibly once when a field kick was attempted.

Dave Campbell's team represented Harvard in 1901 and defeated Gould's team at Cambridge by a score of 22 to 0, in spite of the fact that in the first few minutes of play Yale was twice within Harvard's twenty-five-yard line. This team numbered, together with Campbell who was an All America end for three years, Kernan, the powerful back, Marshall, Blagden, now Harvard's member of the Rules Committee, and the celebrated Cutts.

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It is worth while (sic) to compare the Harvard teams of 1898 and 1901. The scores of Dibblee's team of 1898 have already been given, and it will be noted that there was a curious letting down previous to the final games. Campbell's team showed something of the same characteristics, defeating Columbia, 18 to 0; West Point, 6 to 0; the Indians, 29 to 0; Brown, 48 to 0; Pennsylvania, 33 to 6, and Dartmouth, 27 to 12.

From this comparison it is fair to conclude that Campbell's team had the greater scoring possibilities of the two. The men who composed the team in 1898 were, in the line, Jaffray, Burnett, Burden, Haughton, Donald, Cochrane, Hallowell, and Boal; behind the line, Daly, Dibblee, Reid, Farley, and Warren. In 1901 the line consisted of Sargent, Blagden, Lee, Barnard, Cutts, Campbell, and Bowditch and the back field of Kernan, Graydon, Marshall and Ristine.

DeCamp's Princeton team of 1885 seemed to be the cradle for many noted players. Both the Hodges played on it, Adams, Savage, as well as Tracy Harris, while Irvine, now head of the Mercersburg School, was one of its powerful men, as were also Cook and Toler. Most noted of all were Cowan and Lamar, the latter the man who made the long run, the length of the field, which settled the Yale game in the last few minutes of play, and the former the big captain and tackle who was soon to become the most prominent man on Princeton's team.

This game was a most remarkable one. The Harvard faculty had this year forbidden the team to play any games with other colleges. At New Haven most of the old players had graduated so that there were only two of the team of the former year left. Yale had, however, shown remarkable strength for a green team, having been scored on only once during the season and defeating Pennsylvania the week before her Princeton game by a score of 53 to 5.

Princeton came to New Haven and the play was exciting from the very start. Yale forced the ball into Princeton's territory and Watkinson, Yale's fullback, narrowly missed a goal from the field. Finally he secured another try and this time made the goal, making the score by the ruling of those days 5 to 0 in Yale's favor. In the second half Princeton carried the ball almost to Yale's five-yard line, but was held for downs.

Yale then responded with a succession of running plays which took the ball out once more to the middle of the field. From that point Watkinson made a long punt toward Princeton's goal, but a little to the side. Toler was coming up on it when it struck him squarely on the chest and bounded off to the side, Lamar

getting it on the bound just out of reach of the Yale men who had followed the kick down.

This gave the Princeton man a perfectly clear field until he should reach the backs. These he dodged easily and landed the ball behind Yale's goal line after running the length of the field. The goal was kicked and the score stood 6 to 5, with only five minutes left to play; no further score resulted.

For clean-cut, steady, consistent development and safety of play, the University of Pennsylvania's team of 1904 was a paragon. They began in a small way, defeating Pennsylvania State, 6 to 0, and had a hard time with Swarthmore, the final score being 6 to 4 in favor of Pennsylvania, but that was the only game in which they were scored on during the season and their progress was steady and consistent.

They defeated Brown, 6 to 0; Columbia, 16 to 0; Harvard, 11 to 0; Lafayette, 22 to 0; Carlisle, 18 to 0; and wound up by swamping Cornell, 34 to 0. Pennsylvania had other remarkable teams, but this one was the one upon which its adherents could bank with greatest certainty.

The Dartmouth team of 1903 was one of the most powerful that college has ever turned out, and it is small wonder that they defeated Harvard, 11 to 0; Williams, 17 to 0; Amherst, 18 to 0; and overwhelmed Brown in the last game of the season by 62 to 0. The strange feature of their career, like that of many other noted teams, was a slump in midseason. Dartmouth, in view of the men on her team that year, expected to defeat Princeton.

There were many others who thought so too, but the result proved that they had misjudged the situation for Princeton won 17 to 0. The Dartmouth team never got on its feet in that game from start to finish, but in spite of that defeat this team made a big start for Dartmouth football and paved the way for further great teams.

Hooper, the center on the team that year, was one of the best in the position and was chosen on the All America team. Other men of prominence were Witham, Glaze, Vaughn, Maine, Gilman, Foster, and Hillard, later the Dartmouth coach.

Columbia teams have shown the greatest reversal of form, playing with especial brilliancy at one time and again, in the same season, being badly beaten. In 1899 they defeated Yale, 5 to 0, and West Point, 16 to 0; but almost

immediately after were beaten by Cornell, 29 to 0, and when they faced the Indian braves, only a few weeks later, were beaten no less than 45 to 0.

The following year they again played one or two games brilliantly, beating Princeton, 6 to 5; Annapolis, 11 to 0, and taking revenge on the Indians by defeating them 17 to 6. But they were tied by Williams, neither side scoring, and beaten by Yale, Harvard, and Princeton, in the two latter games, 24 to 0 and 30 to 0.

In 1901 they defeated Pennsylvania, 11 to 0, and Carlisle, 40 to 12, but were beaten by Cornell, 24 to 0 and Syracuse, 11 to 5; also losing to Harvard and Yale, but by lesser scores. In 1902, after showing very good form, defeating Swarthmore, 24 to 0, they were beaten by Princeton, 21 to 0; Pennsylvania, 17 to 0; Brown, 28 to 0; and Amherst, 29 to 0. In 1903 they again defeated Pennsylvania, 18 to 6; and Cornell, 17 to 12; but were beaten by Yale, 25 to 0.

End of part 1 of 2

<p><i>Underdawg</i> "A Sports Digest of Info & News for the FCS Fanatic!" (Worth noting: it does not contain any gambling related content or points spreads.)</p>
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Source: *Sporting Life*, 1892

PRINCETON'S TEAM

Its Exact Disposition Not Yet Determined Upon.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 12. Of course, the all-absorbing interest at present in Princeton is foot ball. A large proportion of the 1000 undergraduates assemble in college daily on the university field to watch the team practice with the reserve eleven. No definite idea can be formed as yet as to the playing ability of the team and its comparative strength with other elevens. The large number of new candidates trying for the team are simply learning the game.

It is Capt. King's policy to give every man a fair competitive chance for a position on the eleven, consequently the make-up of the 'Varsity changes nearly every play. During the last week Hall, a strapping fellow, reported to weigh 200 pounds, has been tried as right guard in Riggs' old place, but, although he is powerful, he does not understand the game very well. Vincent, last year's end rush, who sprained his ankle early in the season, is back again and will play in a few days. Les, McCauley and Trenchard the other promising candidates for end rush.

The position of right tackle is also very uncertain. Fiscus, '96, Davis, '93, and Flint, '95, are among the most likely candidates.

Johnny Poe continues to do very poor work at quarter-back, but it is thought he will become accustomed to his new position after a few weeks' practice.

King, Barnett and Fulper are playing a strong game at half-back.

The backs are learning to play a good interfering game, but the men in the rush line show very little team work and decided Inability to block their opponents.

Some of the candidates are improving so rapidly that does definite idea can as yet be formed as to the final composition of the team. Captain King is not decided in his own mind about the make-up of the eleven which will play in the championship games.



Source: Pages: 11-12: from book American Football© 1926 Alexander Wayand

The First Championship, won by Yale, 1876

For the first time in history, there existed such a thing as a college football champion and the winning of this honor belong to Yale with victories over Harvard, Princeton and Columbia.

Yale scored on a 35-yard a FG by Thompson. Harvard scored 2 TDs, but neither goal was kicked, and they were valueless.

In the Princeton game, Walter Camp made a long run and, as he was tackled, passed the ball to Thompson, who scored. The dispute over the legality of the play was decided by the referee toss a coin.

Yale won. Thompson also kicked a field goal from the 35-yard line in this game. In the

Yale-Columbia game the field was covered with ice, and the thermometer registered seven degrees above zero.

Yale **WLT:** 3-0-0 **GOALS:** Yale (5)...Opponents (0)

Scores:

Nov. 18 Harvard, 1-0

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Nov. 30 Princeton, 2-0

Dec. 9 Columbia, 2-0



IFRA Remembers

➤ **Obituaries**

Mike Dunbar, former head coach at Central Washington (1987-91) and Northern Iowa (1997-2000); most recently at Northern Illinois, He was 64.

William E. Darity, Sports Information Director for the University of La Verne; he was 43.

Paul Dietzel, who coached football at LSU, Army and South Carolina, finishing with a 109-95-5 overall record. He was 89.

James Street, Texas, he was 65. L C Greenwood; Arkansas-Pine Bluff. He was 67. Frank Tripucka, Notre Dame; he was 85. Cecil G. Perkins, former QB at Southwestern Oklahoma State University and current AD at the school. He was 77 years old.

Cincinnati offensive lineman Ben Flick; he was 19. Francis Peay, former coach at Northwestern; he was 69. Dr. Early Gunn; who played at Georgia in the 1950s; he was 81 in the early 1950s; he was 81.

➤ **Hall of Fame**

Georgia Sports Hall of Fame: Scott Woerner (University of Georgia); Homer Rice and James Brooks (Auburn).

Bobby Craighead, *Louisiana-Monroe*. *Hall of Fame* coach John Cooper (Tulsa, Arizona State, Ohio State) and former OSU player Jim Daniell (Ohio State) Ohio State Hall of Fame.

2013 ACC Class of Legends include: Terry Kinard (Clemson), Floyd Little (Syracuse), Johnny Majors (Tennessee), Tom Scott (Virginia) and former Maryland quarterback Boomer Esiason.

Linebacker Jim Grabowski (Illinois) and fellow Illini Rob Guenther were honored by the *Varsity "I" Association*.

Glyn Milburn, *Stanford University Athletic Hall of Fame*. The 1978 Western State Colorado football team, who posted a perfect 9-0 into the school's *Mountaineers Sports Hall of Fame*.

South Dakota All-American linebacker Jim Glogowski; former Yellow Jacket football players Kelly Campbell and Billy Williamson headline the 2013 *Georgia Tech Sports Hall of Fame* class.

Arizona State's Sports Hall of Fame: Todd Heap, tight end and running back J.R. Redmond.

➤ **Honored**

Leland "Lee" K. Bohnet (1923-99), who served as UND's first sports information director from 1953 until his retirement in 1988, will have the Alerus Center's football press box dedicated in his name.

➤ **Worth Noting**

Rose Bowletin, [Fifth Edition]/NFF: Announced that Paddy Driscoll, George Halas and Neil Snow were nominated for the **Rose Bowl Game All-Century Class** by the FWAA for the decades of 1900's and 1910's. The first two groups of finalists for the Rose Bowl Game All-Century Class have also been announced. Hall of Famer Johnny Mack Brown (Alabama), Hall of Famer Elmer Layden (Notre Dame) and Hall of Famer Ernie Nevers (Stanford) are the nominees for the 1920's.

(From NFF)...Jerry Jones, the owner, president and general manager of the Dallas Cowboys, into the NFF Leadership Hall of Fame as a charter member. (Jones played collegiately at the University of Arkansas.)

(From NFF): Syracuse and Virginia Tech each won the 700th football game for their respective programs.

****ATTENTION SUBSCRIBERS**** If you have a college football blog, website, a book you have written and would like to have it mentioned in future issues of TCFH, contact Tex Noel, ifra.tcfh@gmail.com.

