

INTERCOLLEGIATE FOOTBALL RESEARCHERS ASSOCIATION™

## *The College Football Historian*™

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

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### **BEGINNINGS OF OUR GREAT GAMES WHERE FOOTBALL AND POLO CAME FROM**

*By Arthur B. Reeve, Outing 1910*

FOOTBALL is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, of our sports. We have recently passed through an attempt to abolish the game. It is only another of countless such attempts. Football is ingrained in human nature. It may be reformed; it can't be abolished.

The ancients inflated a bladder, or *follis*, and kicked it about. In Greece there was the *episkuros*, a game played in much the same way as with us, only by a large number of persons. Then the Romans played a game called *harpastum* with both hands and feet, which shows that even then carrying the ball was permitted. Here were the foundations of "soccer" and Rugby.

Whole townships engaged in the game in those days; sometimes the goals were the towns themselves and the game lasted all day. "Over hilles, dales, hedges, ditches, yea and thorow (sic) bushes, briars, mires, plashes, and rivers whatsoever you shall sometimes see twenty or thirty lie struggling together in the water, scrambling and scratching for the ball," says one old writer.

As early as 1175 Fitzstephens's "History of London" says that the game was a great Shrove-Tuesday sport—"foot-ball day."

The next time we see foot-ball in history it is Latinized in the law as *pila pedina* (*sic*) and Edward III, the first President Eliot or Butler, is trying to abolish it in 1365.

Richard II tried it again in 1388. Three other kings, besides both the Scotch and English parliaments, attempted the same thing, but it kept its vitality in spite of all.

Indeed, the history of football seems to be an endless repetition of this story of opposition. But in the end it usually takes root and is more tenacious than any other sport, till recently we have a President saying: "Don't flinch, don't foul; hit the line hard!"

### ***The Game Under the Ban***

Football in early English times did not appeal greatly to the aristocracy, as did cricket, but rather to the middle or lower classes, though James I had to forbid his heir to play it, saying that the game was "meeter for maiming than making able the users thereof."

Under the Puritans football, in common with all other sports, was decadent.

The prohibition was finally raised in the eighteenth century and "football day" came in again. It is related that both sexes took part, that shutters had to be put up, that houses were closed to prevent damage, and that fatal accidents occurred frequently. No wonder it fell into disrepute again and gradually died out about 1830.

For thirty years the flame smoldered in the English public schools. "Tom Brown's School Days" tells of the game at Rugby with carrying the ball and tackling—the Roman *harpastum* again.

At Harrow the purely kicking game was played, while at Eton a hybrid game survived. Not until 1860 was there a general revival of interest, and three years later in England the Foot-ball Association was formed, whence came the name Association or "soccer" football. In 1871 the Rugby Football Union appeared.

In America the first mention of foot-ball is in New England where large numbers used to oppose each other and struggle for an inflated bladder. This as a purely kicking game, crude and mostly played by schoolboys, with no rules; all disputes were settled on the field.

Yale has the first authentic record among colleges, in an annual Freshman-Sophomore game which was an institution in 1840. Challenges and acceptances were posted on the old chapel door. It was a rough game, unscientific, played with a bladder inclosed (sic) in a leather case. In 1859 it was prohibited by the faculty, but that made little difference. It was replaced by rushes without any ball. As a sport football languished.

The awakening in America came in 1870. Two years later Yale and Columbia played the first college game. There were twenty men on a side and the game was a good deal like association football. The players wore long trousers and jerseys.

The few rules were simple and forbade anyone picking up and carrying or throwing the ball. Goals were made under not over the crossbar. There were no off-side or on-side regulations.

Fouls were penalized by throwing the ball straight up in the air from the place where the foul was committed and it was unfair to touch it until it fell and bounded. When a man was disabled and retired a player from the other side retired also. There were no substitutes.

In 1873 Yale, Princeton, Columbia, and Rutgers held the first convention and adopted a set of rules, the foundation of intercollegiate football. In the games Yale defeated all of them. The next year Harvard played a Canadian team under the Rugby rules and in 1875 had a conference with Yale at which they compromised between the rules of 1873 and the Rugby rules.

The first Yale-Harvard game was played in 1876 and Harvard won by four goals and two touchdowns, Yale being blanked. This game led to the adoption of modified Rugby Union rules and thence with further evolution came the American college game.

The number of players was reduced from fifteen to eleven and then began the specialization of the work of each player. In Rugby the man who is downed with the ball places it on the ground in the new line-up. We discovered that some men were better than others at "snapping" the ball and thus grew the custom of having one man the center do it all the time.

In Rugby the ball is snapped at any time and goes to any player. We conceived the idea of a pre concerted play, snapping the ball back after signals to a special man, the quarter back, who passes it to the runner—the whole play being performed with precision and not haphazard as at Rugby. The men at the ends were then differentiated, and next came the guards and tackles, and the present arrangement of the backs.

Thus our game became strategic, worked out carefully as a game of chess. New plays came each year, carefully rehearsed beforehand and often in secret.

Many faults have had to be eliminated, many improvements made. At one period it was discovered that a weaker team could obtain possession of the ball and by doing nothing but protect it at least prevent defeat, if not win the game.

So we invented the five-yard rule to put an end to the "block system" and have since increased it to ten. Then it was found that a number of men could start before the ball was snapped, gain a great momentum, receive the ball, and smash even heavier opponents—the flying wedge. So mass plays had to be legislated against and since 1895 the history has been mostly of efforts to "open" the play.

\* \* \*

Source: *The Sport Life*, 1892

## FOOTBALL

### **AMONG THE BIG ONES**

#### **What is Going on at Yale, Harvard and Princeton.**

So far the practice of the Harvard candidates has been to attain wind. The candidates for tackle will be Newell, Upton and Waters, who have all played on the Harvard eleven; Dan Shea and Mason, who have been substitutes, besides

others who may show up the coming week. A quartette (sic) of young freshmen attract as much attention as any. They are Jack Fairchild, Charley Brower, Gold and Russell, all of last year's remarkable Hopkinson eleven.

Since George Stewart, one of last year's coaches, is not to take any hand this season, those having the Harvard team in charge have been wondering who will be adapted to take his place. A big effort will be made to get him to devote some time to watching the practice, although he may not take any active part in coaching.

They don't want Yale to get onto the signals, as they did last year.

### **PRINCETON PROSPECTS**

It may be too soon to form a correct idea of the foot ball team Princeton will put into the fray this fall, yet the outlook is at least encouraging.

Symmes, the fleshy centre, who did such fine work last year for the orange and black, is this year in the Theological Seminary. Should he not play, he will be missed chiefly for his coaching qualities, for Bullitt, Lehigh's pet centre, who tips the beam at 206 pounds, is enrolled in the incoming class. Another man of whom great things are expected is Fiscus a beefy young Pennsylvanian, weighing 186 pounds.

Contrary to expectations, Captain King is trying him behind the line at halfback. Flint, last year's half, upon whom the team depended for heavy rushes through the line, has been brought up to the tackle position and will probably keep that place. Humans, last year's full back, has returned to college and will immediately take his old position. Captain King, it is rumored, will not remain at quarterback, but will fall back to half and coach Johnny Poe, the young brother of ex-Captain Poe, for the vacant position.

### **YALE AFFAIRS**

The point debated at Yale seems to be who will fill the places made vacant by Heffelfinger, McClung, Barbour, Morrison and Hartwell.

At present McCormick expects to fill Barbour's place at quarter-back, and H.S. Graves, captain of last year's Trinity eleven, will begin training at full-back as

soon as the college opens and he starts on his course in the Yale Law School. C. D. Bliss and L. T. Bliss are training for the position of half-back, as are T. Dyer and M. C. Lilly. Willie Richards is also looking for the position of full-back.

In the rush line Captain McCormick has Sanford, who substituted last year, and is a sprinter of considerable note. Winter, who did such excellent work at left tackle, baa reported, and is training on the field every day.

**TO REMAIN INDEPENDENT  
Harvard Will Not Join the Intercollegiate Association.**

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 27. All rumors to the contrary Harvard has not joined the Intercollegiate Foot Ball Association, nor will she become a member of that organization.

The association now includes Princeton, Yale, Wesleyan and the University of Pennsylvania.

Two years ago Harvard was also in it, but after charging Princeton with playing professional athletes or at least playing professional foot ball men Harvard withdrew.

Since then the possibility of Harvard entering the Association has been much discussed, but no formal steps have been taken.

Some thought that Harvard would go back this year, and a report to that effect has actually been started. But this rumor is explicitly denied.

F. W. Moore, the president and manager of the Harvard University Foot Ball Association, said to-night to a reporter: "We have no reason for believing that any of the colleges in the Association are paying their players, or, in other words, employing professionals; but, nevertheless, we see no cause for our entering the league. We think that by far the best plan for us is to act independently and arrange such games at such times and in such places as may be for the best advantage of Harvard foot ball and Harvard athletics generally. In short, we have nothing to gain and nothing to lose by being tied up in an association."

When Harvard pulled out of the Association in 1890 there were, of course, much bitterness between her and Princeton. Time has done something to lessen this feeling, and last spring a conference between representative athletes of the two colleges did more at the time of the base ball game there between Harvard and Princeton.

A meeting was held in New York. There the subject of foot ball and general athletics was discussed, explanations were made and both sides, and the quarrel was, as far as possible, settled. The football men here now declare that Princeton and Harvard are perfectly friendly.

It is a fact, however, that Harvard will not play Princeton or two of the other colleges in the Association, the University of Pennsylvania and Wesleyan. At Princeton, the manager of the foot ball team says the failure to arrange a game was not due to ill feeling, but to a disagreement over dates.

No game could be fixed with the University of Pennsylvania because Harvard did not care to go to Philadelphia to play. Nor was the University of Pennsylvania willing to come here.

The Intercollegiate Foot-ball League this season consists of Yale, Princeton, and Wesleyan colleges, and the University of Pennsylvania; Harvard not being represented, owing to the recent decision of its faculty. At the annual meeting of the Association, held in New York, October 10, the rules were amended, as follows:—

*Rule 4.* Insert “At the place where it is held on down,” in place of “Where it shall be carried across,” and add to rule: “If it be carried into touch in goal it should be a touch down, and the try at goal shall be from a point out from the intersection of the goal line and the touch line.”

*Rule 16.* Eliminated.

*Rule 18.* To read: “For intentional delay of game, or off-side play by any player, his side shall lose five yards.”

“For intentional violation of Rule 27 a player shall be disqualified,” etc.

*Rule 21.*—Last part of rule to read: “Either side refusing to play after ordered to by the referee, shall forfeit the game.”

*Sections I. and IV.* Eliminated

### Intercollegiate Football Association Standings\*

Yale University (won)	3	0	0
University of Pennsylvania	2	1	0
Princeton College	1	2	0
Wesleyan (CT) University	0	3	0

\*Standings courtesy of *Evolution of Early American Football: Through the 1890/91 Season*; Melvin I. Smith, author.

#### **Sporting Life** Ranking of the Top 3 teams

1 Yale

2 Pennsylvania

3 Harvard

Standings from *Stars of an Earlier Autumn*; Tex Noel, author

\* \* \*

Source: *Sporting Life*, 1893

#### **Punts and Passes.**

- Harvard will not for a moment consider the formation of a triple league with Yale and Princeton. From such an authority as Professor Ames this advice may be regarded as definite and trustworthy.
- Gen. E. Burd Grubb has offered a cup valued at \$1000 for another contest between Princeton and Pennsylvania at Manheim in the fortnight succeeding Thanksgiving Day of this year, on a date satisfactory to both teams. Pennsylvania has accepted the offer, of course, but Princeton will have none of it.

\* \* \*

- *In the March issue of The College Football Historian, it was reported that Texas A&M made the initial broadcast of a college football game.*

*Since then, subscribers have done some homework and have come-up with the following:*

**Dr. Bob Stephenson...**Ohio State University was granted an experimental radio license on April 20, 1920. It received the call letters WEAO on June 3, 1922, which stood for Willing Energetic Athletic Ohio.

On October 21, 1922 WEAO announced the play-by-play of the Ohio Stadium dedication game against Michigan. The Wolverines snapped a three game losing streak against the Buckeyes winning 19-0 behind the running and kicking of Harry Kipke, who was later head coach at UM.

During the 1920s & 30s, Buckeye fans could come to Ohio Stadium and listen to away games on the radio. Rows of seats were available underneath A-Deck (lower level) on the east side of the stadium, which is where theatre plays were also performed. A large scoreboard kept track of the time & score as well as statistics for rushing, passing, time outs remaining, etc.

In 1933 the call letters were changed to WOSU, still the oldest radio station in Columbus.

**Steve Greene...**This is from the site: <http://earlyradiohistory.us/1919df.htm>

*Radio Amateur News, December, 1919, page 295:*

### **Foot Ball Score--Via Wireless Telephone**

*By MORRIS PRESS*

On November eighteenth, Wesleyan played New York University at Ohio Field, New York City. Naturally, the students at Wesleyan were unable to send a large delegation to University Heights from Middletown, Conn. The students unable

to go were anxious to know how the game was progressing and in order to satisfy their desires, the authorities at N.Y.U. began negotiations with Dr. de Forest of audion (sic) fame. When Dr. de Forest heard of the plan, he became deeply interested and devoted his personal attention to the experiment.

The night before the game Dr. de Forest established communication with the Physics Department at Wesleyan. The experiments were continued the next morning and long distance telephone communication established the fact that the Wesleyan station was receiving satisfactorily.

During the game, an N.Y.U. reporter wrote the account of the game which was relayed by messenger from the field to the telephone line which was connected direct to the de Forest laboratories. From here the message was sent by radio-telephone and then, to insure completeness and accuracy, the operators immediately repeated the text by wireless telegraph.

Thus the students remaining at Wesleyan were able to follow the game almost as closely as New Yorkers followed the World's Series.

\* \* \*

**Source:** Baseball Magazine, 1908

Under the heading of **Intercollegiate Athletics**

Writes Dan E. McGugin, head coach of Vanderbilt University: "Southern boys are very susceptible to personal influence, and are very ready to accept personal leadership. These qualities take from coaching many of its otherwise disagreeable features. I came South fearing Southern lads would take things too easy to make football players, and apprehensive that they might not train properly. In this feeling I unconsciously did them a great injustice, for in no section is there a more faithful following of those things necessary to good physical condition, and especially if they like a coach they will work themselves half to death for him.

"I believe Southerners are conceded to be the politest people in the world.

I have seen a man motioned back on account of holding by a team mate, from a long run and a touchdown, in a crucial game, when the heat of battle was high, and have heard him simply remark to the official, ' I t was too bad, wasn't it?'

This courteous spirit is doubtless due to the large strain of Cavalier or Huguenot in the blood."

\* \* \*

*Bo Carter announces the birthdays and date of death of members of  
the College Football Hall of Fame*

## April

**1 (1889) John Dalton, ???? , Neb.**

- 1 (1884) Hugo Bezdek, Prague, Bohemia
- 1 (1898) Joe Alexander, Silver Creek, N.Y.
- 1 (1929) Bo Schembechler, Barberton, Ohio
- 1-(d – 1965) Frank Wickhorst, Oakland, Calif.
- 1-(d – 1996) Bob Hamilton, Palm Springs, Calif.
- 2 (1871) Marshall Newell, Clifton, N.J.
- 2 (1880) Harold Weekes, Oyster Bay, N.Y.
- 2 (1917) Hugh Gallameau, Detroit, Mich.
- 2 (1930) Bill McColl, San Diego, Calif.
- 2 (1965) Don McPherson, Brooklyn, N.Y.
- 2-(d – 1976) Walter Gordon, Berkeley, Calif.
- 3 (1903) Andy Gustafson, Aurora, Ill.
- 3 (1926) Joe Steffy, Chattanooga, Tenn.
- 3 (1934) Jim Parker, Macon, Ga.
- 3-(d – 1994) Tom Hamilton, Chula Vista, Calif.
- 3-(d – 2006) Marshall Goldberg, Chicago, Ill.
- 3-(d – 2007) Eddie Robinson, Ruston, La.
- 4 (1891) Bob Butler, Glen Ridge, N.J.
- 4 (1907) Bill Banker, Lake Charles, La.
- 4 (1917) Chet Gladchuk, Bridgeport, Conn.
- 4 (1947) Ed White, San Diego, Calif.
- 4 (1951) John Hannah, Canton, Ga.
- 4 (1965) Jessie Tuggle, Spalding County, Ga.
- 4-(d – 1967) Guy Chamberlin, Lincoln, Neb.
- 4-(d - 1978) Jack Hubbard, Torrington, Conn.

- 4-(d – 1989) Harvey Jablonsky, San Antonio, Texas
- 5 (1871) Pop Warner, Springville, N.Y.
- 5 (1951) Brad Van Pelt, Owosso, Mich.
- 5-(d – 1982) Dick Colman, Middlebury, Vt.
- 5-(d – 1993) Skip McCain, Princess Anne, Md.
- 5-(d – 1996) Frank Hoffman, Potomac, Md.
- 6 (1901) Pooley Hubert, Meridian, Miss.
- 6 (1934) Aurealius Thomas, Muskogee, Okla.
- 6 (1944) John Huarte, Anaheim, Calif.
- 7 (1859) Walter Camp, New Britain, Conn.
- 7 (1900) Edgar Garbisch, Washington, Pa.
- 7 (1954) Tony Dorsett, Aliquippa, Pa.
- 7-(d – 1986) Bert Metzger, Hinsdale, Ill.
- 8 (1924) Jim Martin, Cleveland, Ohio
- 8 (1955) Ricky Bell, Houston, Texas
- 8 (1967) Anthony Thompson, Terre Haute, Ind.
- 9 (1871) John Minds, Clearfield County, Pa.
- 9 (1898) Paul Robeson, Princeton, N.J.
- 9 (1921) Vince Banonis, Detroit, Mich.
- 9 (1947) Ron Pritchard, Chicago, Ill.
- 9 (1966) Tracy Rocker, Atlanta, Ga.
- 9-(d – 1980) Howard Harpster, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 9-(d – 1983) Jess Neely, Weslaco, Texas

10 (1909) Clarke Hinkle, Toronto, Ontario, Canada  
10 (1918) Jim Daniell, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
10 (1938) Don Meredith, Mt. Vernon, Texas  
11 (1903) Jake Gaither, Dayton, Tenn.  
11 (1916) Sam Chapman, Tiburon, Calif.  
11 (1916) Danny Fortmann, Pearl River, N.Y.  
11 (1941) Joe Romig, Salt Lake City, Utah  
11 (1962) Terry Hoage, Ames, Iowa  
11-(d – 1948) Jock Sutherland, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
11-(d – 1987) Bill Morton, Hanover, N.H.  
11-(d -2008) Bob Pellegrini, Marmora, N.J.  
12 (1870) Winchester Osgood, Port Bananas, Fla.  
12 (1944) Mike Garrett, Los Angeles, Calif.  
13 (1897) Jimmy Leech, Collierville, Va.  
13 (1915) Bob Devaney, Saginaw, Mich.  
**14 (1876) Eddie Rogers, Libby, Minn.**  
**14 (1901) Mal Stevens, Stockton, Kan.**  
**14 (1926) Harry Gilmer, Birmingham, Ala.**  
**14-(d – 2000) Charlie O'Rourke, Bridgewater, Mass.**  
15 (1938) Richie Lucas, Glassport, Pa.  
15 (1947) Ted Kwalick, McKees Rocks, Pa.  
15-(d - 2002) Byron White, Denver, Colo.

16 (1970) Steve Emtman, Spokane, Wash.  
16 (1972) Jim Ballard, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio  
16-(d -1981) Lee Tressel, Berea, Ohio  
17 (1905) Herb Joesting, Little Falls, Minn.  
17 (1941) Bill Redell, Red Bluff, Calif.  
18 (1913) Pug Lund, Rice Lake, Wis.  
18 (1931) Harley Sewell, St. Jo, Texas  
18 (1962) Wilber Marshall, Titusville, Fla.  
18-(d – 2005) Sam Mills, Charlotte, N.C.  
19 (1883) Germany Schulz, Ft. Wayne, Ind.  
19 (1892) Ernie Godfrey, Dover, Ohio  
19 (1907) Jack Cannon, Columbus, Ohio  
19 (1925) Chuck Klausing, Wilmerding, Ohio  
19 (1936) Jack Pardee, Exira, Iowa  
19 (1965) Keith Jackson, Little Rock, Ark.  
19-(d – 2009) Felix "Doc" Blanchard, Bulverde, Texas  
20 (1893) Murray Shelton, Dunkirk, N.Y.  
20 (1915) Eric Tipton, Petersburg, Va.  
20 (1926) Hub Bechtol, Amarillo, Texas  
20 (1930) Harry Agganis, Lynn, Mass.  
20 (1945) Steve Spurrier, Miami Beach, Fla.  
21 (1935) Jim Young, Franklin Lakes, N.J.  
21-(d – 2005) Cliff Montgomery, Mineola, N.Y.  
22 (1902) Eddie Cameron, Manor, Pa.

22 (1907) Barton "Botchy" Koch, Temple, Texas  
 23-(d – 1950) Bill Alexander, Atlanta, Ga.  
 23 (1916) Bud Wilkinson, Minneapolis, Minn.  
 24 (1915) Ed Franco, Jersey City, N.J.  
 24 (1921) Weldon Humble, Nixon, Texas  
 24 (1938) Carroll Dale, Wise, Va.  
 24-(d – 1978) Hunk Anderson, West Palm Beach, Fla.  
 25 (1954) Randy Cross, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
 25-(d – 1973) Bud Sprague, New York City  
 25-(d – 1985) Ernie Smith, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 26 (1927) John Ralston, Oakland, Calif.  
 26-(d – 1974) Eddie Anderson, Clearwater, Fla.  
 26-(d - 2011) Jim Mandich, Miami, Fla.  
 27 (1887) Bishop Frank Juhan, Macon, Ga.  
 27 (1941) Lee Roy Jordan, Excel, Ala.  
 27-(d – 1995) Bruce Bosley, San Francisco, Calif.

28 (1876) Frank Cavanaugh, Worcester, Mass.  
 28 (1947) Bill Enyart, Pawhuska, Okla.  
 28 (1955) Wilson Whitley, Brenham, Texas  
 28-(d – 1962) Arnett "Ace" Mumford, Baton Rouge, La.  
 28-(d – 1981) Cliff Battles, Clearwater, Fla.  
 28-(d – 1993) Ben Schwartzwalder, St. Petersburg, Fla.  
 29 (1914) Darrell Lester, Jacksboro, Texas  
 29 (1920) David Nelson, Detroit, Mich.  
 29-(d – 2005) Bob Ward, Annapolis, Md.  
 30 (1871) Fielding Yost, Fairview, W.Va.  
 30 (1887) Doc Fenton, Scranton, Pa.  
 30 (1895) Bernie Moore, Jonesboro, Tenn.  
 30 (1918) Augie Lio, East Boston, Mass.  
 30 (1935) Jon Arnett, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 30 (1941) Jerry Stovall, West Monroe, La.  
 30-(d – 1974) Claude Reeds, McClain, Okla.

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**FOOTBALL  
 THE AMERICAN INTERCOLLEGIATE  
 GAME**

By Parke H. Davis  
 Member of the Intercollegiate Football  
 Rules Committee

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 CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS  
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**PREFACE**

The football historian who essays to reproduce the battles of the gridiron is more than ordinarily handicapped by the insufficiency of the records. Football, unlike baseball, has not yet evolved the official scorer or reporter. The data of the games consist simply of the

contemporaneous accounts in the college and public press. The peculiarities of football, the swift and confusing intricacy of its plays, the substitutions and sudden shifting of players make the work of the reporter excessively difficult and at times more or less inaccurate.

The line-ups and descriptions of games contained in Part II of this book have necessarily been based upon these accounts. The details of play, however, have been submitted for correction to players who participated in the various games, and the lists of players likewise referred for verification to players and officials of the respective institutions, so that, notwithstanding the difficulties, they are substantially accurate. More than this is impossible.

To the many players and officials who have aided in assembling the data of these games a grateful acknowledgment of assistance is made.

P.H.D.

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*(History of college football in the state of Tennessee)*

## **COLLEGE FOOTBALL**

### **Part 1 of 2**

When Vanderbilt University organized a varsity football team in 1886, it was probably the first Tennessee college to do so. Maryville College began playing intramural games in 1889 under coach, captain, and quarterback Kin Takahashi. In 1890, Vanderbilt and the University of Nashville played the state's first intercollegiate game. The University of the South (Sewanee) organized a team in 1890, and the University of Tennessee had one in 1891. That same year, Sewanee began its long series of games with Vanderbilt and Tennessee. Maryville College began intercollegiate play in 1892 and Fisk University

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in 1893. Former players in the Ivy League, especially from Princeton, shaped the new programs in Tennessee. Other schools fielding teams in the 1890s included Carson-Newman College, the University of Nashville, Roger Williams University, Cumberland University, and Southwestern College.

By 1894 the popularity of the sport led to the formation of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association (SIAA), with seven charter members, including Sewanee and Vanderbilt. Dr. William L. Dudley of Vanderbilt was the primary organizer, and he served as the president of the SIAA. By 1895 the association claimed nineteen members, which rose to thirty before the organization split in 1920.

Vanderbilt and Sewanee became the powerhouses of the SIAA, and the 1899 "Iron Men" of Sewanee remain legends of the game. That year Sewanee burned up the southern playing fields with a 12-0-0 season under Coach Billy Suter and manager Luke Lea. Their long-standing reputation rests on five games played during a six-day road trip that covered 2,500 miles during which Sewanee beat Texas, Texas A&M, Tulane, LSU, and Ole Miss. Star halfback Henry G. Seibels later received recognition for the feat with induction into the National College Football Hall of Fame. The Sewanee Tigers won four SIAA championships between 1900 and 1910, with Vanderbilt their main rival. In many years, the traditional Thanksgiving Day game between the two Tennessee powerhouses determined the championship. Another Sewanee Hall of Fame winner was Frank A. Juhan, a center from 1908 to 1910, who later became a bishop of the Episcopal Church. At the time of his induction into the Hall of Fame in 1966, he revealed that if he could be granted one wish, he would want to "part [his] hair in the middle" (in the style of the day) and "play Vanderbilt on Thanksgiving Day."

Vanderbilt also produced strong teams, including the squad on which Grantland Rice played. The golden age of Vanderbilt football arrived in 1904, when Daniel Earle McGugin became head coach of the Commodores. McGugin, an attorney, had played for Fielding "Hurry Up" Yost on the 1901 Michigan team that competed in the first Rose Bowl Game on New Year's Day, 1902. McGugin compiled a thirty-year record at Vanderbilt of 197-55-19 (a .762 winning percentage). His teams pioneered intersectional football for the South by playing Michigan, the Carlisle Indians, Ohio State, Navy, Harvard, Yale, and Minnesota. The Commodores won ten SIAA and Southern Conference championships between 1904 and 1923. The 1904 and 1921 teams were undefeated. Hall of Fame inductee McGugin's biggest stars included Ray Morrison (1908-11), Joshua Cody (1914-19), Lynn Bomar (1921-24), and William Spears (1925-27).

Morrison starred as quarterback on the 1910 Vanderbilt team, one of the university's best. That season the Commodores played Yale at New Haven, the first southern team the Elis played. The game ended in a 0-0 tie; Vanderbilt finished the season 8-0-1. Morrison is credited with inventing the "Statue of Liberty" play in his first season at Vanderbilt. When later asked about the innovation, Morrison claimed

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that he first used the play at McTyeire School for Boys in McKenzie. A Hall of Fame coach, Morrison was head coach at Southern Methodist University from 1915 to 1916 and 1922 to 1934, where he created the "Aerial Circus" that sold passing to the country. In 1923 Morrison coached the SMU team to a national championship. He returned to Vanderbilt in 1935, and in 1937 the Commodores first used the hidden ball play to beat Louisiana State. Morrison left Vandy after the 1939 season to coach at Temple and Austin College.

Three McGugin associates of the 1920s also made their mark on football: William Wallace Wade, Jess Neely, and Henry "Red" Sanders. Wallace, born near Trenton in Gibson County, was assistant coach under McGugin in the 1921 undefeated season. In 1923 he became head coach at Alabama, posting a 61-13-3 record before leaving in 1931 to coach Duke University for the next sixteen years. He compiled an overall record of 171-49-10 (.765). Neely, a Smyrna native and captain of the 1922 team, swapped his Vanderbilt law degree for a high school coaching position before going on to coach at Southwestern at Memphis. Assistant to Wade at Alabama from 1928 to 1930, Neely became head coach at Clemson (1931-39) and then Rice (1940-66). A Nashville star athlete, "Red" Sanders played quarterback under McGugin from 1923 to 1926. He became Vanderbilt head coach in 1940, left for military duty in 1942, and returned to coach the Commodores from 1946 to 1948. Sanders went on to become head coach at UCLA, where he built a national power, losing only three games from 1952 to 1955. All three men-- Sanders, Wade, and Neely--are in the Hall of Fame.

During the "football frenzy" years of the teens and twenties, other Tennessee teams also made history. The Fisk Bulldogs lost only one game between 1899 and 1904 and continued to field strong teams

through the 1920s. Fisk won eight Southern Football championships between 1910 and 1929. Their 1916 team gained the National Black Football Championship. Henry Arthur Kean, later a great Tennessee State University coach, was an All-American on that team. Henderson A. Johnson built highly regarded teams in the 1920s, but Fisk's dominance declined after 1933.

Another Tennessee team established a record that will probably stand forever. On October 7, 1916, Lebanon's Cumberland University Bulldogs, under student coach and manager George E. Allen, played Georgia Tech, coached by John Heisman (for whom the Heisman Trophy is named). Cumberland lost to the Yellow Jackets 22-0. Georgia Tech went on to win the Southern Championship that year and the national championship in 1917. Cumberland University's loss stands as the greatest loss in college football history.

Grant University (later the University of Chattanooga and now the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga) played its first seven-game season in 1905, beating the University of Tennessee and losing only to Cumberland University. Chattanooga became a member of the SIAA in 1913 and acquired Frank Thomas as head coach (1925-28). Chattanooga tied for the SIAA championship in 1926 and won the title

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in 1927 and 1928. Chattanooga left the SIAA in 1930 for the Dixie Conference of nine small colleges. They won the 1931 Dixie championship during the first year of Andrew "Scrappy" Moore's 1931-67 tenure as the school's coach. Both Thomas and Moore were inducted into the National College Football Hall of Fame.

In December 1920 fourteen of the larger SIAA schools formed the Southern Conference, with the University of Tennessee as a charter member. By 1928 the Southern had twenty-three members, including Vanderbilt and Sewanee. In 1921 Tennessee dedicated Shields-Watkins Field, named for its donors, Colonel W. S. Shields and Alice Watkins Shields. The next year, Vanderbilt opened Dudley Field, named for football leader William Dudley; the twenty-thousand-seat stadium was the largest in the South.

In 1925 Nathan W. Dougherty, engineering professor and chairman of the University of Tennessee athletic association (and a Hall of Fame guard at UT from 1906 to 1909), hired Robert Reese Neyland Jr. as assistant coach and military instructor. Neyland became head coach of the Volunteers in 1926 and launched a new chapter in football history. During McGugin's tenure at Vanderbilt, Tennessee had won only two games and tied once in twenty-one games against the Commodores. Dougherty reportedly ordered Neyland to even the score with Vanderbilt. Neyland obeyed the command, and McGugin never won against Tennessee after 1926. Following McGugin's retirement after the 1930 season, Vanderbilt has won no other conference championships in the Southern or the later Southeastern Conference.

Neyland brought football knowledge to Tennessee that he learned from the sport's greatest coaches. He first played college football in 1910 at Texas A&M under former Tennessee player Charles Barthell Moran. As assistant coach under Scobey "Pop" Warner at Carlisle Indian School, Moran was head coach at A&M from 1909 to 1914, compiling a 38-8-4 record, and at Centre College in Kentucky from 1919 to 1923, where he went 42-6-1. At Centre he won national recognition when his 1921 team beat Harvard 6-0 during an undefeated season.

Neyland then transferred to West Point in 1912, where he was coached by Charles Daly. Daly quarterbacked the 1898 Harvard team. He later coached with former teammate Percy Haughton. Neyland absorbed the Haughton-Daly methods and maxims: the kick was the basis of play, and perfection was required in the fundamentals. Neyland believed in their maxims: "the team that makes the fewest mistakes wins," "make and play for the breaks," and "protect our kickers, our QB, our lead, and our ball game." He passed those methods and maxims to players and assistants who later became head coaches, including Bobby Dodd, Bowden Wyatt, Allyn McKeen, Murray Warmath, Billy Barnes, Bob Woodruff, DeWitt Weaver, Jim Myers, Herman Hickman, Beattie Feathers, and Ralph Hatley. With

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military precision, Neyland made defense his main forte, emphasized a flawless, airtight kicking game, and was obsessed with pass defense. In 188 regular season games, Tennessee held the opponent to an average of 5 points per game. Neyland's name became synonymous with the single wing system with its backfield of tailback, fullback, blocking quarterback, and wingback.

Neyland served as head coach at Tennessee from 1926 to 1934, when he was assigned to duty in Panama, before returning to Tennessee (1936-40). He performed military service during World War II and rose to the rank of brigadier general. Neyland returned to Tennessee as head coach in 1946, where he remained until 1952. In his first nine seasons, Neyland amassed a 77-6-5 record, with undefeated teams in 1927, 1928, and 1929. He also led undefeated teams in 1938, 1939, 1940, and 1951. Four of the seven were perfect seasons, and his overall record was 173-31-12 (.829) over twenty-one years, making him one of the all-time winningest college coaches.

**Source:** John Majors, University of Pittsburgh, and Ann Toplovich, *Tennessee Historical Society* ©1998 by the Tennessee Historical Society, Nashville, Tennessee. (Online Edition copyright 2002). Used by permission.

## ***IFRA Remembers***

< Obituaries >

**Don Robert (Bob) Conway**, Col. USAF retired, *University of Alabama*; he was 80...Former *Tennessee* running back **Doug Furnas**; he was 52...**Milton W. Nesse**, *Saint Olaf College*; he was 92....**Coach Herman “Bubba” Scott**, 84, played at *Troy State College (Ala.)* and later head coach at *Howard College* (now *Samford U*)... **Thomas Ford, Sr.**, *Tulane*...**Paul Klatt**, *East Texas State*; he was 90...**John W. Baker**, *Howard Payne*, 79...**Furman Bisher**, sportswriter for *The Atlanta Journal-Constitution*. He was 93... **Ronald Cagle**, *Texas Tech University*. He was 65... **Dr. G. Brian Palmer**, 71, *Kansas*... **Conrad "Conny" Brand**, 76, *Central Iowa*...**John Palm Cavileer Jr.**, 79, *Texas A&M*...**Elmer F. (Elmo) Dahlberg** age of 86. He was a graduate of *Texas State University*, where he was inducted into the Football Hall of Fame...Former *North Texas* fullback **Bill Groce**; he was 75. . . . **Ron Erhardt**, former *North Dakota State* football coach and athletic director. He was 81...**Bob O'Neil**, *Holy Cross*, age 86; **Paul J. Calvo**, 87, *Moravian College*; **Dr. Jimmie Edwin Martin**, age 80, *Appalachian State Teachers College*; **Donald Lloyd Johnson** age 81, *Southeastern Louisiana College*; **Joseph Andersen**, 87 *Cornell University*; **Gregorio N. Caudillo**, 80, *Southwestern College Kan*...**Gary Tinsley**, *Minnesota*; he was 22...**Blair Kiel**, *Notre Dame*; he was 50... **Paul P. "Buster" DiVincenzo** 79, *University of Massachusetts-Amherst*...**Robert T. Smith**, 85, *Penn State University*...coach **Joe Avezzano**, 68, *Florida State*... **Clarence W. “Cub” Culbertson**, *Pittsburg State*. He was 93...*South Alabama* associate head football coach **Kurt Crain**; he was 47...**Charles A. View**, *William Paterson*; he was 47.

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<Retired>

**Louis Bonnette**, legendary McNeese sports information director, after 46 years on the job, has announced his retirement. It will be effective July 1, 2012.

\* \* \*

**Source:** *Outing 1888*

### **FOOTBALL**

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

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

(1.) In tackling, the line has always been drawn at the hips. In actual play, however, the tackler cared very little if his hands slipped below the hips so long

as he checked his man, and the umpires, when called upon to declare it intentional, hesitated, and seldom disqualified. The new rule permits a dangerous tackle, and is not an improvement.

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

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

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

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

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

\* \* \*

**Source:** *Sporting Life*, 1915

Arthur Irwin, the veteran base ball manager and coach, is showing a new model of his patented foot ball scoreboard.

He is prepared now to bulletin all of the big gridiron struggles in amusement halls, clubs, theaters, or open air parks. Arthur has the field well covered in both the East and middle West.

**Star Lost to Illinois Eleven**

Harold Pogue, the brilliant halfback of the champion University of Illinois eleven, probably will leave college because of

failing eyesight, and even if he returns, it is not likely that he will be available for foot ball in the Fall. Pogue was the sensation of the West last Fall, and within another year, under Bob Zuppke, it was freely predicted that the West would forget the palmy days of Eckersall, Heston, Garrels, etc. But the Illinois star is paying the penalty of ignoring his physician's orders. Although it was not generally known, Pogue's eyes were in such poor condition last Fall that he wore eyeglasses when not in public, and he was ordered to wear them throughout the Summer. He went to a summer camp for boys in the Woods of Wisconsin in June and failed to take glasses with him.

This carelessness caused Pogue to suffer so from the glare of the sun that he almost went blind. He is now under the care of a specialist, who declares that Pogue can hardly return to college, as it may destroy his sight entirely.

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*BY A. M. WEYAND, OF WEST POINT*

I am entirely satisfied with the rules in general. The forward pass was originally intended as an offensive play, and should be kept as such. The tendency during the last few years has been to use it as a defensive weapon, and I heartily approve of the action of the rules committee at its last two meetings in regard to the incornpleted (sic) forward pass and the forward pass out of bounds.

The best defensive against the forward pass is a line charging the passer. I believe the rules governing the play in this respect are too strict, as the penalty attached to knocking down the passer is apt to keep line men from going through as hard as possible. The blocked kick is one of the most spectacular plays from the spectator's viewpoint, and a very critical play usually in the game itself. I believe the 'officials should use their judgment in deciding whether the passer or the kicker is intentionally "roughed" or suffers merely as the result of an honest effort to block the pass or kick.

\* \* \*

**Source:** *Baseball Magazine*, 1908

## **The Defect in Football**

*EDITOR'S NOTE:—So many queries have come in asking why President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard held modern football as unworthy of the great stress that is placed upon it, that we have decided to publish the body of his report for the last two years to the Overseers of Harvard University. His attitude is clearly set forth, and backed up by his reasons. His attitude is worthy of long and serious consideration. Inasmuch as President Eliot has resigned this will probably be his final word on athletics.*

*By Charles W. Eliot President of Harvard University*

THE immoralities or brutalities connected with particular sports are much less injurious to the educational institutions of the country than the gross

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exaggeration of all competitive sports, which is now working incalculable harm to schools, colleges and universities.

This evil began in the colleges, and has worked down to the secondary schools. It is for the college to set the example by repressing it. The means of repression are at hand; it is the will and courage to repress which are lacking.

The first step should be to limit closely the number of intercollegiate contests in each sport. Two such contests would be ample to maintain interest in each sport. The preparation for these two contests should be procured solely through domestic competitions, the number and variety of these home competitions being much increased. The only proper object of intercollegiate competitions is the development of the largest possible number of players in each sport at each institution. It has been proved in rowing, that one intercollegiate contest is sufficient to develop in the contesting colleges a large amount of rowing, and of home competition. From the educational point of view, the value of any sport is to be attested chiefly by the number of persons who habitually take active part in it for pleasure during the educational period,

and enjoy it in after-life. Tried by this test, football is the least valuable of all college sports.

The highly competitive sports are defended by many college graduates, members of faculties and school teachers, on the ground that the sports in general promote, first, bodily health, and second, morality. There are elements of truth in this contention. It is true that active exercise, even though exaggerated, is healthier than inertness and sloth, and that brutality is better on the whole than effeminacy. It is also true that any form of labor or play which fatigues, and gives full play to the superfluous energies of youth, contributes to the maintenance of a sound mind and a firm will in a vigorous body; but all these good effects can be obtained in two hours a day of moderate activity in sports free from brutality, cheating and recklessness.

The sports which are so exaggerated as to exhaust the players, and make them incapable of intellectual work in that part of the day, when they are not playing, are not so wholesome as the more moderate sports. Both at school and at college, the popular competitive sports now take away the time and interest of the players from physical exercises, which can be combined with intellectual exercises, such as country excursions on foot, visits to industries, or field study of any of the different forms of natural history. The American secondary

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schools have distinctly lost ground within the last twenty years, because the afternoons are so generally devoted throughout the year to competitive games of ball, and the boys' daily conversation runs on the games, instead of on their reading, their walks, or the sights and sounds of real life in city or country.

The same distractions have impaired the intellectual quality of college life. It is also maintained by many superficial, and some serious thinkers, that the violent or fierce athletic sports protect the players against immorality and vice. Temporarily they may because of the rules of training, just as a prize fighter is temporarily protected from himself, while he is in training; but no doctrine can be more dangerous, if a permanent defense is intended or hoped for. The only trustworthy defense against low vice of every form, including all the most ruinous vices, is moral convictions and the firm will to abide by moral conviction.

The young man who is taught that he may substitute for moral convictions the physical fatigue which results from sport, is in a dangerous situation. As a defense, eight hours a day of steady productive labor is vastly better than the

furious spasm of competitive sport; but it is a familiar fact that eight hours a day of strenuous labor will not protect the young man who has no moral defense against the indulgences of his lower propensities and passions. Mere bodily health and vigor will afford no adequate defense against even the lowest forms of vice, much less against the vices which look to young men pleasant, or generous, or adventurous. An extreme form of the argument in justification of exaggerated and brutal sports runs as follows:

"Many young men are brutes, and they had better have brutal games than brutal vices." The fatal defect in this argument is that brutal games will not protect brutal young men against brutal vices. Such men can only be protected from destruction by giving them moral motives, which will master their downward physical proclivities.

The strong tendency of the highly competitive, violent games is to reduce the proportion of boys and young men who play them, and to impede the universal development of wholesome sports accessible to all. To be sure, playing on teams is now confined to school years and three in college, and is not allowed to students in professional schools; but these limitations have no tendency to make the playing of football, baseball, hockey and basketball more general among schoolboys and students, for the fierce competition makes these games

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so intense that they are unsuitable for any but a small proportion of the schoolboys and the students.

The college sport most popular with spectators and newspapers, namely, football, is the least useful of all the games; because a smaller proportional number of students are fit for that sport than for any other. Another objection to all the violent sports is that they cannot be played after the college period. A sport which will be useful to any healthy man until he is sixty is a much more valuable college sport than one that he cannot play after he is twenty-three.

Every intelligent youth ought to cultivate sports that he knows will serve him until he is old, rather than those he cannot keep up after he leaves college. The moderate, generally available, and long available sports are also much more wholesome than the violent sports, which only a few can endure, and these few only while they are young.

The number of intercollegiate contests should be reduced to two in each sport during any one season, the rest of the competition in each sport being

exclusively home competition. The most successful sport at Harvard, as regards bringing out many competitors for honors in the sport, is rowing; and it has been abundantly proved that the interest in rowing can be fully maintained on two intercollegiate competitions in the year. In order to give this policy a chance to succeed, it would be necessary for two or more colleges to agree that they would permit only two intercollegiate contests in a season in each sport; for it would, of course, be useless for a college team that was permitted only two intercollegiate contests in a season to compete with a college team that was permitted ten or twenty. To turn out on the right day the most perfect team possible in any one of the intense sports, is a piece of administrative business to which much money, the best expert advice, the skill of professional teachers, and the whole life of the players for months must be devoted. One feature of this business is watching the performances of school teams all over the country, and securing the best boy players by offering them favorable opportunities, pecuniary or other. Colleges which go heartily into this business will almost certainly succeed in athletic contests more frequently than colleges which do not. Whether they will so promote the real objects for which colleges exist, is a different matter. Many commercial interests strongly promote the exaggeration of athletic sports in schools and colleges,—as, for example, the hired managers and trainers, the dealers in supplies, the hotels, transportation companies, and newspapers.

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It is high time that the whole profession of teaching in school, college and university, united to protest against the present exaggeration of athletic sports during the whole period of education, and especially to bring competitive sports between schools and between colleges within reasonable limits, and to establish the supremacy of intellectual and moral interests over physical interests in all institutions of education. The object of attack should be, not athletic sports, but the gross exaggeration of them.

\* \* \*

**Source:** *Outing*, 1903

## **MIDDLE WESTERN FOOTBALL**

By F. H. YOST

Coach of Michigan's Champion Eleven

The football season in the Middle West was not only marked by the greatest general interest ever shown in the game in that section of the country, but the championship was settled in the most conclusive manner. Michigan and Wisconsin, both of whom claimed first honors in the season of 1901, were able this year to settle their disputes by something more definite than comparative scores; in consequence there are no post-season claimants to the championship.

An important factor in creating interest in football has been the system of interscholastic teams in vogue in Michigan, Ohio, and other states. These contests have been of great value in educating the masses of the people in the fine points of the game, and preparatory and high schools are availing themselves of the aid of experienced coaches, whose aim is to impart to the young players the very latest and most effective methods. As a result, the high schools and smaller colleges have become good feeders to the universities, and the standard is raised accordingly.

The union of the nine leading universities into the "Big Nine" conference has also had a very noticeable influence on the standard of athletics.

This organization has exerted a very powerful and wholesome effect, not merely upon its members, but also upon outside colleges and universities; football interests have been materially helped and advanced by means of the rules and regulations which it enforces.

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All of the large western teams have a very competent coaching force made up of former stars of Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Pennsylvania. With a wealth of football material in the shape of big, strong, healthy men, many of them versed in the fine points of the game, the western coaches have a fine foundation upon which to build. The snap and fire which is inbred in the character of the average westerner, has much to do with the team's success.

As to the comparative strength, Michigan, no doubt, is easily the leader. Although it had the most difficult schedule of any team in the West, it went through the entire season successfully, and gained the western championship by defeating Minnesota on Thanksgiving Day. Some idea of the task Michigan had to contend with, may be gained from a comparison of its schedule with those of Harvard and Yale. Michigan had to keep all her players in first-class condition from the latter part of October until Thanksgiving, for the three hard games against Chicago, Wisconsin, and Minnesota; while Yale trained her players for the Princeton and Harvard games, and Harvard for the Pennsylvania and Yale games. Michigan has become noted for the versatility of her plays, as compared with those of the other western universities. The Illinois team relied upon the old Princeton style of play, varied occasionally by the tackle-back; Chicago upon her whole-back formation; Minnesota upon a back field shift with the tackle-back, and a double tandem; and Wisconsin upon the Princeton style of play. Michigan was noted for team work of the highest

order, while its fast play and varied style of attack made it a difficult aggregation to oppose. Line plays have been the feature of one game, place kicking of another, and end runs of still another. Captain Weeks is largely responsible for the exceptionally fine work of the team. As a leader of forces and a strategist I believe he has no equal on the gridiron to-day. His generalship throughout the whole season was superb; he has the ability to get the most work out of every man and use it at the right time and place. He is a most remarkable player in every way, and there never has been a time in two seasons when his resourceful mind was unable to pull his team out of a tight place.

The criticism of the western teams would show that Minnesota has played a strong and consistent game. Its team is composed of strong and aggressive players who fought to the very end. They were defeated in an early game by Nebraska, six to nothing, but improved rapidly up to the last game. On November 8th they defeated Illinois at Minneapolis, seventeen to five, and on November 15th defeated Wisconsin eleven to nothing; and they lost the Thanksgiving game to Michigan twenty-three to six.

Wisconsin is noted for the first-class teams which it always turns out; this year has shown no exception to the past. They have been rather unfortunate in the way of accidents to their star players. Captain Juneau was injured in the Michigan game November 1st, and was unable to play.

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Chicago produced a team that, throughout the whole season, did not cease to improve and perfect its work, from the beginning of the schedule to Thanksgiving Day, when it played its best game against Wisconsin, winning by eleven to nothing. The team lost but one game, to Michigan, November, 15th, twenty-one to nothing.

Illinois played exceptionally good ball at times, and not so well at others. Chicago's score against it was six to nothing.

Nebraska this year showed great strength, defeating Minnesota and winning the championship of the Missouri Valley. Its team defeated Kansas sixteen to nothing and Missouri twelve to nothing.

Michigan's strength this year can best be shown by the total score for the season, which was 644 points to its opponents' twelve, or an average of over a point for every minute of play. Michigan's record for the two seasons of 1901 and 1902 is 1,194 points, as against twelve for her opponents, in twenty-two games.

As to the future of football in the Middle West, I believe that the standard of excellence will increase each year, and that no one team or several teams will stand in a class by themselves, as the large universities are getting their equal share of experienced high school and collegiate

players, who have had the benefit of good coaching; the tendency will be one of equality. The increased interest everywhere manifested in the game will result in a higher standard for the sport generally.

The East will need to look to her laurels, for no longer do the leading western teams consider themselves inferior in any way, to the best eleven the East can produce.

**Other college football sites...hosted by TCFH Subscribers:**

1. Pete Sonski, every Saturday evening at 9 p.m. EDT, on the Leatherheads on the Gridiron's POD CAST, **The Three-Point Stance**  
<http://www.blogtalkradio.com/leatherheads/2012/04/08/three-point-stance-the-leatherheads-college-football-hour>
2. Andrew McKillop, **Football Geography** <http://footballgeography.com/>
3. Bob Swick, Gridiron Greats magazine and website: <http://www.gridirongreats.net/>
4. Joe Williams, <http://www.leatherheadsofthegridiron.com/>

*If you have a college football related blog, website or business and would like to have it listed here; all you have to do is email me your name, the link and any information you want included.*