

INTERCOLLEGIATE FOOTBALL RESEARCHERS ASSOCIATION™

The College Football Historian™

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

ISSN: 1526-233x [August 2012... Vol. 5 No. 7] circa: Jan. 2008

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

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

All content is protected by copyright© by the author.

AMERICAN & CANADIAN FOOTBALL HISTORY MODELS - II

MELVIN I. SMITH

This article is a continuation of my previous article, American & Canadian Football History Models - I, published in the College Historian of July 2012. I will now cover the period from the 1858/59 season through the 1868/69 season. Seasons in my discussions cover from August 1st to July 31st of the next year. There was foot-ball activity in every month of the year in the 1800s and the August through the next July period has worked the best.

So far in my research, the statement 'carrying the ball' was found only one time previous to 1858 in the States. Back in 1792, an article about the Choctaw Indians in Mississippi mentions the Indians carried the ball after kicking it through the goal-posts(1). The next carrying of the ball description is not found until the Harvard Freshmen-Sophomore game of Sept. 6, 1858(2). A discussion of this Frosh-Sophs' game is taken from my book, 'Evolvements of Early American Foot ball: Through the 1890/91 Season', 2008, p. 45:

Much greater newspaper coverage accompanied by an 'immense' crowd attended the Harvard 1862 Freshman-1861 Sophomore game this season. A description of the 1858 game by John A. Blanchard(2).....'states that the sophomores carried the ball over the goal Line'.....The New York newspapers also alluded to tackling and torn clothes during

The College Football Historian-2 -

this game. The *Boston Daily Advertiser* mentions 'two freshmen holding the legs of a senior' in the second series of games (goals) between the 1859 Seniors/1861 Sophs versus 1860 Juniors/1862 Freshmen(3).

The low stature of the teams involved in these games, however, precludes any acceptance by the American Football History Model. Only games played by teams at the varsity level of four-year colleges have been generally accepted for any historical notations in the past. There is another historical point to these Harvard intramural games. The Boston High Schools and Prep Schools that leaned their teachings to enter Harvard University were immediately responsive to this carrying game of football. The tremendous acceptance in the Boston area of the book written by Thomas Hughes(4), published in 1857, may have been a major factor in this carrying game at this time. Also, the Boston area seemed to be at the forefront of the 'muscular Christianity' movement in the States. Boston opened the first YMCA in the country in December 1851.

I am not sure when the first carrying of the football occurred in Canada. Montreal seemed to be be tuned to the muscular Christianity movement also. They opened up the earliest YMCA in North America in November 1851, one month before the opening in Boston. Another point about the carrying game, the British military showed early preference to carrying the ball in the British Isles and their forces were stationed on the McGill College campus, possibly as far back as the 1837 uprising. With the popularity of Tom Hughes' book in Canada, carrying games could have also begun by 1860 at McGill College. 1863 is the year mentioned in their football web pages as the founding of their first football association. Carrying games of foot-ball between the McGill Arts and Medical Faculties as well as the McGill Frosh and the High School of McGill (became the Montreal HS in 1869) may have been in existence in the early 1860s.

Two months after the September carrying games were played on the Harvard campus, the Trinity College students and players of a Town Team in Hartford, CT, agreed on some football rules and played a kicking game of foot ball in November, 1858(5). A copy of those rules follow:

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

The College Football Historian-3-

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.

These rules were used in a matched game of foot-ball between twenty students of Trinity College and twenty Hartford Townsmen. The game was played at the South Green at 2pm, November 9, 1858. The Townsmen won the game 3 goals-0.

When I found these rules in 2008, I immediately sent copies out to several historians. To date, I have never heard one opinion from any one, but it makes sense to me now. In the 'unwritten laws' of the American Football model, American historians are not interested in any football history before 1869. Soccer historians generally begin their sport history in America by following independent club football history. The rapid increase in the number of association football teams formed in the factories of Southeast Massachusetts and Northeast New Jersey, plus the St Louis, MO area in the 1880s, has been recognized for years as the beginnings of the soccer game in the USA. Very few American soccer historians have shown any interest in college association football games (soccer) played before the 1880s, let alone back to 1858.

The College of New Jersey (Princeton) formed its second varsity foot-ball club in 1858 and played the same teams as the year before. This year, they acquired the new leather ball and readily increased the 'dribbling' of the ball activity along the ground with their feet. Since 1820, Princeton had been influenced by the 'ballown' game of hitting the ball with the fist to forward it. Apparently this year, dribbling would become a major form of forwarding the ball. C. F. Hall, class of 1860, was the strongest kicker, and W. A. Malloy and C. Hibner were also good players(6).

About a dozen independent foot-ball clubs have been found in the large cities of America by the onset of the Civil War. There were at least four clubs founded in the Baltimore area alone. There must have been one game played between two of the clubs, but I have not been able to find it as yet.

The College Football Historian-4-

The reported 1859 football game in Toronto, ON, (Search Wikipedia: Soccer in Canada) was played between the local St George Society and the Hibernian Hurling and Foot-Ball Club of that city. Apparently this Toronto Hibernian FBC would play annual summer foot ball games through the 1860s at Niagara Falls, ON, with the Hamilton and Dundas Branches of the Hibernian Society. In 1865, the Toronto Hibernians had their foot-ball rules of play printed in a local newspaper(7). The 9TH rule does not seem to favor a carrying game of foot-ball:

1. The Club to appoint captains. The captains choose umpire and choose sides in their Hall or on the field.
2. The distance to be kicked not more than 300 yards.
3. The men to be placed behind the goals.
4. The poles to be 15 feet apart & eight feet high.
5. The ball to go between the poles & not over them.
6. The men to start from their goals at a signal from the umpire, who places the ball on the ground midway between goals.
7. Disagreements in all cases to be left to the captains and umpire.
8. In playing there is to be as little tripping or wrestling as possible, and when called upon by the captains to desist immediately, it not to be expelled from the game and not to be replaced by another.
9. The ball in no case to be taken from the ground by the hand except when behind the goal or outside the grounds.
10. If necessary, the club to furnish ropes and stakes to enclose the grounds and to admit none inside the ropes but players and umpires.

Many branches of the Ancient Order of the Hibernian Society seemed to help Irish immigrants fit into local American and Canadian societies. By the 1850s, some Hibernian Irish members could be found playing local kicking games. Irish nationalistic societies, such as the Fenians and Clan-Na-Gaels, would only play their form of foot-ball call caid. This game included the ball-handling capability of hitting the ball with the hand to score points.

Wikipedia's 'Rugby Union in Australia' notes the first rugby union was formed in Sydney around 1864. Recently, an article was written by Sean Fagan titled, 'Melbourne's Lost Rugby History', Feb. 14, 2012 (see 'jottingsonrugby' on the internet). He relates a passage written by T. J. Marshall:

The College Football Historian-5-

Early in the 1850s games under rugby rules were played by the miners, and the rugbyites kept the ball rolling in Melbourne(8).

With the onset of the Civil War in the States, foot-ball activity decreased to a minimum. Only the Boston High Schools played their form of interscholastic carrying of the ball. At least six high schools have been identified playing this game in Boston during the 1860s. The last interscholastic game found was played between the Boston Public Latin and Boston English HS on Oct. 5, 1868(9). After that, only pickup teams were playing the carrying game on the Boston Common until the Harvard administration allowed the carrying game to be played again on its campus during the 1871/72 season.

On Nov. 9, 2011, the University of Toronto (UofT) celebrated its 150TH Anniversary of the Canadian Gridiron Football game. Search Wikipedia under 'Rugby Union in Canada' and you will see on p. 5, 'The first documented gridiron football match was a game played at University College, University of Toronto on November 9, 1861'. In more real terms, it was a foot-ball game using the foot as the main method to forward the ball toward a boundary line and was probably an inter-faculty game between the Arts Faculty with 400+ students and possibly the new Law Faculty with less than 30 students from which to select teams of 16 and 17 men-a-side. In both America and Canada, most football historians know a gridiron football game cannot be played unless there are five- or ten-yard lines on the field. The game must include a 'series-of-downs' rule before you need to measure whether a ball has been moved five or ten yards in three or four 'downs'. America did not pass the series-of-downs' rule until 1882 and Canada let some small college division teams play their 'Burnside' version of the downs' rule in 1901. Some top division teams began to play the gridiron game in 1902.

The University of Toronto (UofT) formed its first Foot-Ball Club (varsity) in 1867 after the Arts Faculty finished its schedule of kicking games. Canadian Gridiron Football historians do not follow any UofT games played after the 1861 game. For historical purposes, they immediately go to the carrying game activity in Montreal through the 1860s. Early UofT kicking games included a ball-handling feature such as bouncing the ball on the ground. UofT did not begin to play the carrying game of rugby football until Nov. 4, 1877(10). In May 1864, there is mention of the formation of the St John's Foot-Ball Club in Newfoundland, 'the club planned to sponsor all kinds of games during the summer' (11).

Under the Wikipedia title 'Rugby Union in Canada', it mentions the first recorded game of rugby is in Montreal, QC, in 1864 amongst Artillery Men. The newspaper article never really acknowledges the actual style of football

The College Football Historian-6-

played, but the British military did seem to favor the carrying game over the kicking game. In the summer of 1865, the Montreal Foot- and Base-Ball Club was formed and they decided to play the 'American Rugby game' (12) (13); which must have related to the interscholastic carrying games being played in Boston, MA. The McGill students, who made up the majority of the players named the 'Civilians', won a rugby game of foot-ball with the British Garrison Officers on Oct. 9, 1866(14). The 1867 rugby game was forfeited by the Garrison Officers and the 1868 game was tied 0-0(15). The British military then left Canada because the federal Dominion of Canada had been declared in 1867.

Many American colleges began to play the 1863 London Football Association rules right after the Civil War. Renewed foot-ball interest on the Columbia College campus of New York City after a 30-year hiatus, may have announced the acceptance of these FA rules in America. Two games were played on the campus in the spring of 1866. Carroll College of Waukesha, WI split two foot-ball games with the local Waukesha Town Team in October 1866. The college won the first game 5g-2g(16) and lost the second game 3g-5g(17). Using similar rules, the College of New Jersey (Princeton) defeated the Princeton Theological Seminary (PTS) 5g-2g in 1867(18). The PTS is currently celebrating its 200TH Anniversary this year. It is one of the old colleges in this country. Its teams and games have never been counted in the American Football Model because it was basically a three-year Graduate Seminary College, plus its administration officially denies the existence of PTS students ever playing sports. All newspaper accounts of PTS playing five different sports from the 1850s to 1930s have become moot. Officially, Princeton University only accepts one football game on Oct. 16, 1895, and one soccer game on Nov. 14, 1912, as being played with the PTS. There were over a dozen other kicking games/association football/soccer games played between 1857 and 1908. The PTS actually won a game, 1g-0, on Dec. 6, 1906. It was played on Brokaw Field(19).

(1) *The Universal Asylum and Columbian*, February 1792, p. 92.

(2) John A. Blachard, *'The H Book of Harvard Athletics'*, 1923, p. 326.

(3) *Boston Daily Advertiser*, Sept. 18, 1858.

(4) Thomas Hughes, *'Tom Brown's Schooldays'*, 1857.

(5) *Hartford Courier*, Nov. 6, 1858. p. 2.

(6) *'The Princeton Book'*, Chapter on Foot Ball by Editor D. Stewart, 1879.

(7) *Toronto Irish Canadian*, July 19, 1865.

(8) Sean Fagan, *'Melbourne's Lost Rugby History'*, Feb. 14, 2012 (see jottingsonrugby).

(9) *Boston Herald*, Oct. 8, 1868.

- (10) Thomas Arthur Reed, 'The Blue and White: A Record of 50 Years of Athletic Endeavor at the University of Toronto', 1944, UofT Press.
- (11) *The Newfoundlander Newspaper*, May 1864.
- (12) Montreal Herald and Gazette clippings, Mid-July to Mid-August 1865.
- (13) Melvin I. Smith, 'Early American & Canadian 'Football': Beginnings Through 1883/84', 2003, p. 10.
- (14) *Montreal Herald*, Oct. 10, 1866.
- (15) *Montreal Herald*, Oct. 12, 1868.
- (16) *Waukesha Plaindealer*, Oct. 16, 1866.
- (17) *Waukesha Freeman*, Oct. 23, 1866.
- (18) F. Presby, J. H. Moffatt, 'Athletics at Princeton', 1901, p. 271, New York City, NY.
- (19) *The Princetonian*, 'Soccer Team Defeated', Vol. 31, #141, p.1, Dec. 7, 1906.

* * *

Used by permission of AFM

Technology Timeline

Ten innovations and their impact on football

John Gallup, Editor, American Football Monthly

Since the earliest days of the game, technological innovations have found their way into football and changed the way that coaches approach their job. **AFM** takes a look at some of the milestones that have shaped the modern game.

1892 – Wednesday Night Lights

Just 13 years after Edison invented the light bulb, a game between Mansfield and Wyoming Seminary was played “under the lights” in Mansfield, PA on Wednesday, September 28. General Electric Company provided bulbs that were strung on the grandstand and a pole in the middle of the field. The game was called late in the first half due to poor visibility. Final score, 0-0.

1903 – Take One

On Saturday, November 14, Yale hosted Princeton in front of 50,000 spectators. A single motion picture camera from Thomas Edison's production company captured the action. In this, the first football game ever filmed, over two minutes of the scrum-like action was captured. You can watch video of the film at the Library of Congress website, www.loc.gov. [http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/AMALL:@field%28NUMBER+@band%28awal+2164%29%29]

1923 – Game Film for Everyone

Eastman Kodak Company introduces 16 millimeter film, which becomes the standard coaching tool for game analysis and scouting for the next 60-plus years.

1951 – Let's go to the videotape

Ampax Corporation develops the first videotape recorder. It would be over 30 years, however, until it would become a practical coaching tool.

1966 – Bits and Bytes

Entrepreneur Bill Witzel introduces a program that can use a computer to help prepare a team for an opponent's offense and sells it to the Washington Redskins. The program is quickly adopted by other NFL teams and the computer age for coaches begins.

1986 – PC Pioneers

Seven prominent college programs adopt PC-based game analysis and recruiting systems. Today, they're the standard at every level of the game.

1987 – Birth of the Editing System

Game film is first transferred to videotape so that a computer that controls banks of videotape machines can isolate cut-ups of various plays and situations. System adopted by Indiana, Michigan, Purdue, Wisconsin, Miami (FL) and USC.

1990 – Eye in the Sky

First elevated end zone video camera system, the EagleCam from U.S. Sports Video, is introduced, giving coaches a better perspective for review and analysis of game and practice footage.

1991 – Information Superhighway

The Internet is opened to commercial applications. Within 15 years, every college team and most high school teams have their own websites and files of game footage are being transferred between coaches with the click of a mouse.

1994 – Digital Revolution

First non-linear (digital) video editing system is introduced at West Virginia. With increases in picture quality and instant editing and analysis capabilities, digital becomes the new standard for coaches at all levels.

2009 and Beyond

One thing is certain - the technological devices that we use today will someday become obsolete as more powerful, more compact and cheaper products replace them. You can expect, within a few years, to see more standardization of formats, higher definition video, more wireless components and higher speeds for everything tech-related.

* * *

George Macor presents...

ASSOCIATED PRESS COLLEGE FOOTBALL POLLS RECORD OF PRESEASON #1s

YEAR	NC	COLLEGE	RECORD	FINAL POLL
1950	NO	NOTRE DAME	4-4-1	NR
1951	YES	TENNESSEE	10-1-0	1
1952	YES	MICHIGAN STATE	9-0-0	1
1953	NO	NOTRE DAME	9-0-1	2
1954	NO	NOTRE DAME	9-1-0	4
1955	NO	UCLA	9-2-0	4
1956	YES	OKLAHOMA	10-0-0	1
1957	NO	OKLAHOMA	10-1-0	4

*The
College
Football
Historian-*

-10-

1958	NO	OHIO STATE	6-1-2	8
1959	NO	LOUISIANA STATE	9-2-0	3
1960	NO	SYRACUSE	7-2-0	19t
1961	NO	IOWA	5-4-0	NR
1962	NO	OHIO STATE	6-3-0	NR*
1963	NO	SOUTHERN CAL	7-3-0	NR*
1964	NO	MISSISSIPPI	5-5-1	NR*
1965	NO	NEBRASKA	9-2-0	5
1966	NO	ALABAMA	11-0-0	3
1967	NO	NOTRE DAME	8-2-0	5
1968	NO	PURDUE	8-2-0	10
1969	NO	OHIO STATE	8-1-0	4
1970	NO	OHIO STATE	9-1-0	5
1971	NO	NOTRE DAME	8-2-0	13
1972	NO	NEBRASKA	9-2-1	4
1973	NO	SOUTHERN CAL	9-2-1	8
1974	YES	OKLAHOMA	11-0-0	1
1975	YES	OKLAHOMA	11-1-0	1
1976	NO	NEBRASKA	9-3-1	9
1977	NO	OKLAHOMA	10-2-0	7
1978	YES	ALABAMA	11-1-0	1
1979	NO	SOUTHERN CAL	11-0-1	2
1980	NO	OHIO STATE	9-3-0	15
1981	NO	MICHIGAN	9-3-0	12
1982	NO	PITTSBURGH	9-3-0	10
1983	NO	NEBRASKA	12-1-0	2
1984	NO	AUBURN	9-4-0	14
1985	YES	OKLAHOMA	11-1-0	1
1986	NO	OKLAHOMA	11-1-0	3
1987	NO	OKLAHOMA	11-1-0	3
1988	NO	FLORIDA STATE	11-1-0	3
1989	NO	MICHIGAN	10-2-0	7
1990	NO	MIAMI-FLA	10-2-0	3
1991	NO	FLORIDA STATE	11-2-0	4
1992	NO	MIAMI-FLA	11-1-0	3
1993	YES	FLORIDA STATE	12-1-0	1
1994	NO	FLORIDA	10-2-1	7
1995	NO	FLORIDA STATE	10-2-0	4
1996	NO	NEBRASKA	11-2-0	6
1997	NO	PENN STATE	9-3-0	16
1998	NO	OHIO STATE	11-1-0	2
1999	YES	FLORIDA STATE	12-0-0	1
2000	NO	NEBRASKA	10-2-0	8
2001	NO	FLORIDA	10-2-0	3
2002	NO	MIAMI-FLA	12-1-0	2
2003	NO	OKLAHOMA	12-2-0	3
2004	YES	SOUTHERN CAL	13-0-0	1
2005	NO	SOUTHERN CAL	12-1-0	2
2006	NO	OHIO STATE	12-1-0	2
2007	NO	SOUTHERN CAL	11-2-0	3
2008	NO	GEORGIA	10-3-0	13
2009	NO	FLORIDA	13-1-0	3

The College

Football

Historian-

-11-

2010	NO	ALABAMA	10-3-0	10
2011	NO	OKLAHOMA	10-3-0	16

*** ONLY TEN TEAMS RANKED**

* * *

The Rose Bowl is looking for statistical ideas for historical media guide—in preparation for the 100th game! Ideas or thoughts can be sent to Tex [ifra.tcfh@gmail.com] and they will be forwarded to the Rose Bowl media relations staff. Thank you.

Source: **Sporting Life**

Picked Up On the College Foot Ball Field, 1915
COLLEGE AMATEURS

When De Hart, of. Pittsburgh, caught a punt hack of his own goal line and ran it back through the entire Navy team for a touchdown he accomplished a feat which has been done only once before in foot ball history. Gray, of Oberlin, did the same thing against Cornell in 1908. The feat of Gray, we should say, was greater than that of De Hart, for in 1908 the gridiron was ten yards longer. Tom Shevlin ran a punt back at least 105 yards for a touchdown against Columbia, and that's longer than gridirons are nowadays. However, De Hart's was a real feat.

* * *

KICKING FIELD GOALS

In the last 46 years of intercollegiate foot ball only two men have kicked goals from the field at a distance exceeding 50 yards. In 1882 J. Triplett Haxall, of Princeton, in a game against Yale, shot a place kick through Yale's goal posts from the 65-yard mark.

In 1892, P. J. O'Dea, of Wisconsin, delivered a drop-kick from the 62-yard mark above Northwestern's crossbar.

The season of 1915 contributed not only a third goal to this rare class, but in doing so presented the world's record from a drop-kick. This goal was scored from the 63-yard mark by Mark Payne, of Dakota Wesleyan, against Northern Normal School, October 16. This great kick was scored in scrimmage and from the regular kick formation. This phenomenal young kicker in 1914 also kicked goals from the field at the amazing distance of 55 and 53 yards against college teams.

SPORTING LIFE

Sporting Life, 1915, Volume 66 Number 16 Page 24

A RECORD CORRECTED

Philadelphia "Evening Ledger"

(Otis L.) Guernsey's wonderful drop-kick from the center of the field for Yale against Princeton has caused a sports writer to go back over the files to verify previous record kicks. In doing this it was discovered that Haxall's kick, made for Princeton against Yale, on November 30, 1882, was not made from the 65-yard line, but from the 35-yard mark.

Through a misprint, which stated that Haxall made his kick from his own 35-yard line instead of from Yale's 35-yard line, he has been credited for 55 years with a mark he never made. This leaves Mark Payne's recent drop-kick of 63 yards as the longest field goal at any description.

THE COLLEGE FOOT BALL SEASON

Sporting Life, 1915, Volume 66 Number 14 Page 5

On page 214 of the 1936 Official Spaling Foot Ball Guide, noted historian Parke H. Davis, has also included that Hazall's kick was the good from 65 yards away. It was noted that he made a place kick.

Mark Payne's 63-yarder was next, a yard farther than the Kangaroo Kicker, Wisconsin's Pat O'Dea who converted a 62-yarder in 1898 against Northwestern; which was tied by Notre Dame's George Gipp against Western Reserve during the 1916 season.

* * *

Interested in FCS football? A subscription to the *Underdawg* "A Sports Digest of Info & News for the FCS Fanatic!" is what you're looking for. **Contact:** Reggie at reggie@theunderdawg.com (worth noting: it **does not** contain any gambling related content or points spreads.)

* * *

Source: Sports Illustrated Vault© 2007CNN/SI; used by permission

August 13, 1962

Amos Stagg: A Century Of Honesty

On August 16, Amos Alonzo Stagg celebrates his 100th birthday. One of football's greatest innovators, Stagg coached for 70 years, but his lasting mark as a man is his unyielding idealism.

By John Underwood

It is not always so grand to be the grand old man. Amos Alonzo Stagg will be 100 next week. Once he heard the dissonant cry of the football crowd; now it is the muted prattle of old ladies in a rest home in Stockton, Calif. The jaw that once jutted firm on the sidelines of Chicago Stadium is slack. The blue eyes are clouded by cataracts; the left one droops. His hair is wispy and white as tissue. At 96, he ran laps around the fig trees in his backyard. Now, as if prodded by the uncompromising voice within him that has always demanded Spartan discipline, he insists on frequent walks on the patio of the rest home, out in the sun. But he must be led by the hand. In the last six months he has drawn inward and become occupied with his infirmities. He coached for 70 years, until he was 98, but he has become, at last, an old man. On occasion, though, he brightens, and there is a touch of the wryness that often characterized his

vigorous life: "I may go on forever," he says, "because statistics show that few men die after the age of 100."

On August 16, his birthday, 10,000 Americans will toast his greatness. Speechmakers at extravagant banquets will review his achievements as player, coach, innovator, teacher, unstinting disciplinarian, humanitarian, father, citizen, Christian and—at New Haven—Yale man. Typically unmoved by such effulgent displays, Stagg, dressed in his plaid flannel bathrobe and plaid slippers, sat in the Stockton sun the other day and, haltingly, expressed a wish. "I would...like to be remembered," he said quietly, "... as an honest man."

Amos Alonzo Stagg is so honest he twice was asked to referee games his own teams played in. Football to him was a means to an end: teaching young men to be honorable. The churlish father in *My Fair Lady* cracks that the world "is always throwing goodness at you, but with a little bit of luck a man can duck." There was no ducking Stagg. He force-fed his own impeccable standards to his players and to his family, and though some eventually strayed, he was adored for what he believed and, rarer, practiced.

Pappy Waldorf, who coached against him, compared Stagg to a "giant Sequoia that looms over the forest—hardy, sturdy, long-lived, an object of admiration and inspiration...." (Stagg at his prime was 5 foot 6 and weighed 160.) Years after he was an assistant to Stagg, Fritz Crisler snuffed out a cigarette in the palm of his hand when he saw the old man approaching. At Stagg's 94th birthday party UCLA Coach Red Sanders, who had just been caught in a recruiting violation, took his seat on the rostrum and said sheepishly, "Jesse James will now break bread with a saint."

The story of Stagg has been told so often that some people would like to ignore it. But it is true and worth retelling: born a cobbler's son in West Orange, N.J., at the time Stonewall Jackson was advancing on Manassas; the best college baseball pitcher of his age; an aspirant to the ministry who decided he couldn't preach ("I stammered terribly") and turned instead to coaching.

At Yale, where he lived on soda crackers in a garret, he contracted beriberi. Still, he pitched his team to five straight championships, completing every game he started, and once struck out Ten Thousand Dollar Kelly of the Boston Nationals (the Babe Ruth of the 1880s) with three pitched balls.

He was on Walter Camp's first All-America football team, became the University of Chicago's first head coach in 1892. He was there 41 years, pioneering every aspect of the game, from such basics as the huddle to the intricacies of the T formation. In 1943, when he was 81 years old and coaching at the College of the Pacific, Stagg outpolled Notre Dame's Frank Leahy and was named Coach of the Year. His No. 1 aide at COP feared he would coach forever. Apparently Stagg planned to. At 85, he went to Susquehanna to assist his son Alonzo Jr.—and signed a 10-year contract.

Boss and scrivener

"Formally, he was my assistant; practically, he was in charge," says Alonzo Jr., now 63 and a stockbroker in Chicago. The first-born son, Lonnie was given a letter (below) that was supposed to go to him at his father's death. Stagg Jr. got it when he was 35, and his father still had a third of his career to go.

"To disagree with my father was like breaking with God," Lonnie Stagg said recently. "His logic was unimpeachable. I bought a motorcycle once for \$15 without his permission. With great care, and without raising his voice, he explained why he preferred I not keep it. 'You're bigger in a car,' he said. I sold the motorcycle the same day. When I was just 9, lightning struck a tree within 20 feet of us. I fell to the ground in a fright. 'Why, Amos,' said my father, 'you mustn't let things like that disturb you.' He had not moved an inch. I was human, but he was different."

Neither Alonzo Jr. nor his brother Paul, 55, athletic director at the University of the Pacific, smokes or drinks. Their sister Ruth, now Mrs. J. Alton Lauren of Chicago, is not so convinced that these things are evil. She enjoys a cocktail, and admits, too, that she never particularly cared to play tennis, her father's favorite pastime. "I was the girl in the family," she says, "and I had to suffer for it. I could never have white shoes and they always had to be square-toed. For my health. Low heels, very plain. Once I frizzed up my hair in front, and my father cut it off. He was very strict. But he loved us. I'm positive of that."

Stagg's wife Stella, who caught his eye "playing men's basketball in her bloomers" as a Chicago coed, lives alone now in the modest, cream-colored frame house on West Euclid Ave. in Stockton. They rented the house 29 years ago because Stagg didn't think he'd live long enough to buy it. (The Associated

Press first wrote his obituary in 1933.) Stella Stagg cares for herself, but at 87 is no longer able to attend her husband. She keeps busy with Stagg's correspondence and rummages among the bookcases and orange crates that brim with trophies, plaques, portraits and old baseballs.

Originally jealous of his attention to football, Stella Stagg learned to diagram plays and to scout opponents, and to make his utilitarian meals palatable for the family. Once he showed her a new play he was going to spring on a COP opponent. She quickly worked out a defense for it. "That'll stop your play," she said. Stagg scratched his white head, puzzling. He padded off to the kitchen for a glass of water. Finally he returned. "He had a gleam in his eye and an eraser in his hand," says Mrs. Stagg. "'You can't stop it now,' he said with triumph, and erased one of my players.'You were using 12 men.' "

There is no swimming pool in the Stagg backyard, no big car in front. For all his success, Stagg lived without frills. "Money," he said, "is damnation," and he never had much. The Giants offered him \$4,200 to play baseball in 1888; he refused because there were saloons in big-league ball parks. He once passed up a \$300 speaking engagement because it meant missing a practice. His salary never exceeded \$8,500, yet he contributed annually to the Yale fund, made a \$3,000 cash donation to the College of the Pacific to purchase a 21-acre tract adjoining the stadium and donated \$1,000 for chimes to the University of Chicago, stipulating that the alma mater be played at 10:05 each night as a signal for football players to get to bed.

The only real money he ever made was by cashing in on a 100,000-to-3 long shot: two life-term insurance policies, for \$690 and \$10,000, that reached maturity in 1958. He was once offered \$300,000 for the movie rights to his life story. It was to star Spencer Tracy and Katharine Hepburn, who bore marked resemblances to the Staggs. When he turned it down, his sons were aghast. "It's my life," said Stagg, "and I don't expect my sons to tell me how to run it. I wouldn't give the money to you, anyway. I'd give it to the university."

The only tangible rewards Stagg gave his players were sweaters and letters. Stagg abhorred recruiting of any sort and was never told—or perhaps did not want to be told—that there were players on scholarship at COP. He said that recruiting breeds dishonesty and was not right for a coach whose profession

should be "one of the noblest and most far-reaching in building manhood. No man is too good to be the athletic coach for youth."

Until he went to the rest home six months ago, where he will live out his days, Stagg mowed his lawn with a hand mower. "He mowed that lawn to death," says Stella Stagg. One day a neighbor advised him that kids had been playing on it daily, ripping up the turf. "You'll never raise grass that way," he said. "Sir," answered Stagg, "I'm not raising grass. I'm raising boys."

* * *

August

1 (1929) Joe Palumbo, Beaver, Pa.
1-(d 2011) Bubba Smith, Los Angles, Calif.
2 (1901) Charley Caldwell, Bristol, Va.
2 (1905) Billy Nicks, Griffin, Ga.
2 (1933) Matt Hazeltine, Ross, Calif.
2 (1937) Billy Cannon, Philadelphia, Miss.
2-(d – 1992) Jim Weatherall, Oklahoma City, Okla.
3 (1898) Gordon Locke, Denison, Iowa
3 (1932) Jackie Parker, Knoxville Tenn.
3 (1934) Don Holleder, Rochester, N.Y.
3 (1938) Maxie Baughan, Forkland, Ala.
3-(d – 1972) Vince Pazzetti, Bethlehem, Pa.
3-(d – 1977) Ralph Baker, Portland, Ore.
4 (1908) Frank Carideo, Mt. Vernon, N.Y.
4-(d – 1981) Jack Green, Nashville, Tenn.
4-(d - 2010) Gary Johnson, Shreveport, La.
5 (1940) Roman Gabriel, Wilmington, N.C.
5 (1946) Gary Beban, San Francisco, Calif.
5 (1952) Freddie Scott, Grady, Ark.
5-(d – 1978) Dutch Clark, Canon City, Colo.
5-(d – 1986) Les Lautenschlaeger,
New Orleans, La.
6 (1902) Harry Wilson, Mingo Junction, Ohio
6 (1906) Ken Strong, West Haven, Conn.

6 (1907) Jerry Dalrymple, Arkadelphia, Ark.
6 (1920) Steve Lach, Altoona, Pa.
7 (1928) Ron Schipper, Zeeland, Mich.
7 (1945) Alan Page, Canton, Ohio
7-(d – 1962) Vince Stevenson, Philadelphia, Pa.
8-(d – 1987) Myles Lane, New York City
8-(d – 1988) Alan Ameche, Houston, Texas
9 (1899) Ed McGinley, Chester, Pa.
9 (1955) Doug Williams, Zachary, La.
9 (1967) Deion Sanders, Ft. Myers, Fla.
9-(d – 1970) John McEwan, New York, N.Y.
9-(d – 1972) Joe Skladany, Pittsburgh, Pa.
9-(d – 1990) – Max Starcevich, Silverdale, Wash.
9-(d – 1999) Riley Smith, Mobile, Ala.
10 (1961) Billy Ray Smith, Fayetteville, Ark.
10 (1970) Gino Torretta, Pinole, Calif.
12 (1915) Alex Wojciechowicz, South River, N.J.
12 (1930) Jack Scarbath, Baltimore, Md.
14-(d – 1958) Henry "Red" Sanders, Los Angeles,
Calif.
14-(d – 1966) Duke Slater, Chicago, Ill.
14-(d – 1985) Murray Shelton, Columbia, Md.
14-(d – 1999) John Pingel, Palm Beach, Fla.
14-(d – 2002) Kyle Rote, Baltimore, Md.
15 (1929) Doug Porter, Memphis, Tenn.

The College Football Historian-18 -

- 15 (1950) Sam Cunningham, Santa Barbara, Calif.
15-(d – 1981) Lynn “Pappy” Waldorf, Berkeley, Calif.
16 (1862) Amos Alonzo Stagg, West Orange, N.J.
16 (1913) Bobby Wilson, Nacogdoches, Texas
16 (1921) Dick Wildung, Scotland, S.D.
16 (1924) Art Weiner, Newark, N.J.
16 (1930) Frank Gifford, Santa Monica, Calif.
16 (1935) Bill Glass, Texarkana, Texas
16 (1946) Ron Yary, Chicago, Ill.
16-(d – 1943) Albert Benbrook, Dallas, Texas
16-(d – 1947) Clint Wycoff, Buffalo, N.Y.
16-(d – 1951) Jimmy Leech, Hamden, Conn.
16-(d-2011) Pete Pihos, Winston-Salem, NC
17 (1905) Raymond “Rags” Matthews, Ft. Worth, Texas
18 (1890) Everett Bacon, Westbrook, Conn.
18 (1943) Cosmo Iacavazzi, Scranton, Pa.
18-(d - 1977) John Cain, Memphis, Tenn.
18-(d – 1994) John Weller, Princeton, N.J.
18-(d - 2010) Steve DeLong, Knoxville, Tenn.
18 (1951) Greg Pruitt, Houston, Texas
19 (1946) Bob Johnson, Gary, Ind.
19-(d - 1979) Walter Gilbert, Auburn, Ala.
19-(d – 1982) Fritz Crisler, Ann Arbor, Mich.
19-(d – 1985) Bobby Reynolds Lincoln, Neb.
20 (1908) Beattie Feathers, Bristol, Va.
20 (1917) Ed Molinski, Scranton, Pa.
20 (1927) John Rauch, Philadelphia, Pa.
20-(d – 1946) Fielding Yost, Ann Arbor, Mich.
20-(d – 1998) Fred Sington, Birmingham, Ala.
20-(d - 2010) Johnny Bailey, Houston, Tex.
21 (1928) Bud McFadin, Rankin, Texas
21 (1945) Willie Lanier, Clover, Va.
21 (1954) Archie Griffin, Columbus, Ohio
21 (1959) Jim McMahan, Jersey City, N.J.
22 (1878) Henry Seibels, Montgomery, Ala.
22 (1880) Bill Roper, Philadelphia, Pa.
22 (1899) Don Lourie, Decatur, Ala.
22 (1909) Mel Hein, Redding, Calif.
23 (1874) Bill Hickok, Harrisburg, Pa.
23 (1885) Howard Jones, Excello, Ohio
24 (1887) Albert Benbrook, Chicago, Ill.
24 (1893) Paul Des Jardien, Coffeyville, Kan.
24-(d – 1967) Mike McKeever, Montebello, Calif.
24-(d – 1973) Gaylord Stinchcomb, Findlay, Ohio
24-(d – 1978) Ernie Rentner, Glencoe, Ill.
24-(d – 1989) Dan Hill, Durham, N.C.
25 (1900) Chuck Carney, Chicago, Ill.
25 (1953) Doug English, Dallas, Texas
25 (1965) Cornelius Bennett, Birmingham, Ala.
26 (1876) Gary Cochran, Driftwood, Pa.
26 (1912) Aaron Rosenberg, Brooklyn, N.Y.
26 (1918) Harry Smith, Russellville, Mo.
26 (1928) Jerry Claiborne, Hopkinsville, Ky.
26 (1933) George Welsh, Coaldale, Pa.
26 (1952) Donnie Shell, Whitmire, S.C.
27 (1908) Frank Leahy, O’Neill, Neb.
27-(d – 1958) Bobby Marshall, Minneapolis, Minn.
28 (1945) Jim Lynch, Lima, Ohio
28-(d – 1967) Bruce Smith (Minn.), Alexandria, Minn.
29 (1896) George McLaren, Pittsburgh, Pa.
29 (1924) Clyde Scott, Dixie, La.
29 (1939) Bob Ferguson, Columbus, Ohio
29 (1950) Tommy Casanova, New Orleans, La.
29-(d – 1933) Frank Cavanaugh, Marshfield, Mass.
29-(d – 2001) Eric Tipton, Newport News, Va.
30 (1915) George Cafego, Whipple, W.Va.
30 (1940) Lance Alworth, Houston, Texas
30 (1955) Marvin Powell, Ft. Bragg, N.C.
30-(d – 1976) Merle Gulick, Ajijic, Mexico
30-(d – 1977) Erny Pinckert, Los Angeles, Calif.
31 (1906) Bill Spears, Jasper, Tenn.
31 (1918) Kenny Washington, Los Angeles, Calif.
31 (1952) Gary Johnson, Shreveport, La.
* * *
- **IFRA Membership update:** This issue of TCFH is sent to 466 college football enthusiasts. Thank you...and continue to tell others about IFRA.

Longest Current Winning Streaks heading into the 2012 Season

By Tex Noel, IFRA

			1956
1+	56	Linfield OR	-2011
			1977
14	35	Florida State	-2011
			1979-
15	33	Mount Union OH	2011
			1980-
16*	32	Florida	2011
			1992
20	30	Hardin-Simmons	-2011
		Washington &	1984-
24*	28	Jefferson	2011
			1986
32*	26	Montana	-2011
			1987
37*	25	St. John's MN	-2011

*tied +overall ranking includes all levels

* * *

NAIA Pre-Season Poll Accomplishments

By Alan Grosbach, Manager of

Communications & Sports Information, NAIA

Saint Xavier's No. 1 ranking marks the first time the Cougars have earned the top spot in the Preseason Poll (since 1999) ...The Mid-States Football Association Mideast division put three teams in the top six: Saint Xavier at No. 1, Marian at No. 3 and Saint Francis (Ind.) at sixth... Carroll leads the group of **No. 1-ranked teams in the Preseason Top 25 (since 1997)** - 2011, 2008, 2006, 2005, 2004, 2003, followed by former member Sioux Falls (S.D.) (2010, 2009, 2007, 1997), Georgetown (2002, 2001), former member Northwestern Oklahoma State (2000), Saint Xavier (2012), former member Azusa Pacific (Calif.) (1999) and former

member Findlay (Ohio) (1998)...Carroll leads all institutions with **56 first-place rankings** and is followed by former NAIA member Sioux Falls (S.D.) (55), Georgetown (Ky.) (23), former NAIA member Northwestern Oklahoma State (11) and Saint Xavier (10) ... Carroll has now been ranked in **the top five in 91-straight polls** dating back to Jan. 17, 2005 (2004 Postseason Top 25 Poll) ...Saint Francis boasts **the longest consecutive stretch of being named in the Coaches' Top 25 Poll** with 154 ... Following Saint Francis **among consecutive appearances** is Carroll with 141, MidAmerica Nazarene (Kan.) with 67, Morningside (Iowa) with 59 and Saint Xavier with 47 ... **Since 2000, only three programs have lasted the entire season ranked at No. 1** - Carroll (2003, 2005), Sioux Falls (2009), Georgetown (2001).

* * *

This story was originally published the website “Hog Database” [www.hogdb.com]; contributed by the author and TCFH subscriber, Sharp “Tusk” Williams.

“The Razorbacks” Came Before Bezdek”

By Sharp "Tusk" Williams

Researched by: Hog Database’s Jacob and Sharp Williams

Written by: Sharp Williams (*edited and supplemented June 10, 2012*)

To the extent that the versions leave one with the impression that Bezdek was the first to attribute the word “razorbacks” to the University of Arkansas, they are inaccurate. Both the University of Arkansas Baseball and Football teams were referred to as “The Razorbacks” before Bezdek ever set foot on campus.

The following was found while attempting to gather accounts of early football games, although this is not a football reference. In black and white from 105 years ago, the University of Arkansas’ baseball team’s pitcher is referred to as the “Razorbacks’ lengthy southpaw.” The article flows without a hitch as if it were written today. [The link to the actual page in the Google News Archive is here.](#) Scroll down the page to the bottom. [It’s the closest hyperlink to the actual article.]

After giving the information above to Jacob at Hog Database, he revealed that he had more, something to go along with the article above found from his own independent search. In addition to the May 13, 1907, Arkansas Razorbacks baseball account above, Jacob’s research nails the issue. Below is an account dated November 8, 1906, from *The Fayetteville Daily* for a preview of the Arkansas-Missouri football game in 1906. As Jacob points out, the Arkansas-Missouri review has an air of being current as the Tigers enter the SEC next season and with talk of the game becoming a season-ending rivalry game. The title speaks of

ONE WHO LOVED HIM.

Fayetteville, Ark., Nov. 8, 1906

"Razorbacks" in fine shape for Saturday's Game with Columbia.

Arkansas next game will be played in Columbia, Mo., with the Missouri University team. This fray will be pulled off November 10. There will then be a game in Little Rock, November 17 with Mississippi University, and two games with Louisiana and Tulane November 24 and 28. It is probable, however that the last game will be canceled and one arranged on the home ground for Thanksgiving, in stead.

Just what Arkansas is going to do in these remaining games is a matter of conjecture. Up to date she has won but one game yet in no instance has she played a team that has not had a great advantage over her in weight and in only one case—the Kansas game—have her opponents piled up a big score.

Even in the Kansas game the first half was in favor of the "Razorbacks." Arkansas's team averages but 150 pounds, and when Coach Longman learned that he could not get big men he determined to make up for the deficiency by teaching his scientific football. His success has been phenomenal.

From a bunch of light, green material he has turned out eleven worthy of admiration and respect and the peer of any team of equal weight in the Southwest.

The men are still practicing regularly behind closed gates. For this reason the public does not know just what tactics Longman is going to pursue Saturday. It is highly probable that Arkansas will assume the offensive more than she has in the past and will try to pile up a score in the early part of the game. The game will be on Missouri's gridiron and the Columbia boys will have the advantage of good solid support from the skid lines.

In weight the teams will be more evenly matched than any contest this season. For this reason local football sports are

The College Football Historian-22-

Both pieces are from the 1906-1907 school year, at least a year before Bezdek came to the University of Arkansas. One is from football and the other from baseball. (Basketball began at the University of Arkansas in 1924 as a University team sport.) One is from a local publication while the other is from Lawrence, Kansas newspaper. While University of Arkansas' factual account for the football team is technically correct, it is undeniable that the mascot "razorbacks" was associated with the University of Arkansas' baseball and football teams at times that pre-dated Hugo Bezdek's arrival on campus by more than one year.

While our focus was on newspaper accounts, friend and frequent reader Root66 (yes, a pig-styled play on Route66), to whom many thanks go, points us to a book from two of the greats in Arkansas sports journalism, Arkansas Democrat-Gazette columnist [Jim Bailey](#) and the late Orville Henry, [The Razorbacks: A Story of Arkansas Football](#). ^ At pages 19 and 20, Bailey and Henry recorded the story of Camden, Arkansas, native Phil C. Huntley who played football for Hugo Bezdek's 1909 University of Arkansas football team.

"He was a driver," said the late Phil C. Huntley, who at 88 in 1973 was the only living member of Bezdek's undefeated 1909 football team. "Playing the other team on Saturday was the easiest thing we did all week." "He coached everything," Huntley said of Bezdek. "Football-great success. Baseball-great success. He tried to get track started . He was all things to all men. He understood the importance of placing his program in front of the public. He had cards printed and distributed in towns like Rogers, Springdale, and Fort Smith advertising his home games. It was the first athletic advertising the school did."

He would be important now even if he had been less successful. It was Bezdek who changed the team from Cardinals to Razorbacks.

"We were on a trip in Texas, getting off the train for a stroll- I think in Dallas," said Huntley, Bezdek's center from 1908 through 1911 and his graduate aide in 1912. "Somebody yelled, 'Here come the hogs.' See, there were a lot of jokes about Arkansas at that time.

“Bezdek stopped and thought a minute. He said. ‘Hmmm, boys, I like that. We’re the Razorbacks from now on.’ I’ve heard and read a lot of ways it was supposed to have come about, but that’s how it really was. It took a year or two for it to catch on with everybody, but it started right there.”

Another account has Bezdek telling the student body, in a pep-rally setting, that the team “played like a band of wild razorbacks” in a stirring 1909 victory over Louisiana State. Probably he did; the story is not necessarily in conflict with Huntley’s version.

Evidently Bezdek had seen some of the wild hogs that roamed Arkansas, and the lean, evil-tempered razorback impressed him. When he made up his mind he was coaching Razorbacks rather than Cardinals, he did his best to spread the word.

Mr. Huntley’s first-hand account talks about a Bezdek speech *in Dallas* being the beginning while Bailey and Henry acknowledge the companion Fayetteville “a band of wild razorbacks” account. Necessarily the University would want to memorialize events that happened in Fayetteville if at all possible. How odd would it be for Arkansas Fans and administration to go to Dallas and put a marker there? But Mr. Huntley’s words are telling, “It took a year or two for it to catch on with everybody, but it started right there” and in Bailey and Henry’s words, Bezdek had to “spread the word.”

Bailey and Henry asked themselves the question about when Arkansas became the Razorbacks separately from Mr. Huntley’s version that “it started right there.” They continued:

When did the mascot change become official? We can only tell you for sure that the school yearbook remained the Cardinal through 1915. It became the Razorback in 1916. By the 1920s the Woo Pig Sooie (properly, Whoooo PIG! Sooie) cheer had been established, as had the logo of the snorting, charging red razorback.

The book does not say how much research Bailey and Henry did into Mr. Huntley's assertion or whether it was one of the things they intended to cover in detail. Even in 1973, they had about 80 years of Arkansas football history to cover which would necessarily entail some time and editing choices. However, Huntley's assertion that the Razorbacks' name began "right there" has to be viewed a little differently in light of history's 20/20 vision. To a teenager from Camden, Arkansas which is about 45 miles from the Louisiana border as the crow flies at that time, Huntley may not have known that the University of Arkansas teams were sometimes referred to as the Razorbacks.

From the November 8, 1906, and May 13, 1907 newspaper accounts, from Mr. Huntley's account of a *Dallas* speech and that the name took a "year or two to catch on," from the Fayetteville rally speech, from Bezdek's personal history and the association between Arkansans and Razorbacks, and from Jim Bailey's and Orville Henry's impressions that Bezdek had to "spread the word," the picture emerges that Bezdek was campaigning for a change in the University of Arkansas mascot name with an informal name already present in the media when Bezdek arrived. The current prevailing account distills all of the events into one moment of creation but were much more likely to be a part of an evolving history of how the University of Arkansas became the Razorbacks.

At best, Bezdek should be credited for a game ending drive and a winning drop kick and not for inventing the forward pass.

^aThank you to @razorbackscott on Twitter for the correction on the location of the marker. It's about getting it right, after all.

*As found buried in the stacks at The Butler Center for Arkansas Studies in Little Rock, a masters thesis written in 1982 by Michael Yancey Alison entitled, *The Arkansas Traveler: The First 75 Years* talks about how the University of Arkansas' student newspaper in the form resembling a newspaper as we know it, and not a literary magazine, first began publishing in October 1906 as The New Ozark. In

October 1907 The University Weekly began but as Alison's approved thesis tells us only three copies of the first year of The University Weekly are known to exist, and one of those at the time was sitting in the archives (at least thirty-one years ago) at the University of Tulsa. At best, the University of Arkansas' student newspaper has potentially important information for not much more than a year, if that, before the transition took place.

**It's interesting to note that "The Cardinal" continues as the yearbook for the University of Arkansas through 1915, and the first issue of "The Razorback" begins in 1916.

*** I have not determined or seen anything definitively which tells me whether the team was named after the color chosen or the Cardinal bird. Unlike the 1916 *Arkansas Razorback* which had a Razorback logo on the front, the absence of a bird and reference in Jim Bailey and Orville Henry's book cited elsewhere here tend to make me believe that cardinal refers to the color. For now, the issue as far as this post is concerned remains open.

^ *The Razorbacks: A Story of Arkansas Football, New Edition* was published in 1996 by the University of Arkansas Press while the first edition was published in 1973 by Strode Publishers in Huntsville, Alabama. The reference comes from the New Edition.

Special thanks go to the ladies in the Butler Center for Arkansas Studies for their assistance with the aging volumes.

* * *

IFRA Remembers

< Obituaries >

Verl Scott, University of Nebraska-Lincoln; he was 81... **Frank Burns** who played for *Rutgers* and would become the school's winningest coach; he was 84...Former *Army* QB 1st Lt. **Chase Prasnicki** was killed late last month while serving in Afghanistan. He was 24...Former *Rice* All-American quarterback **King Hill**; he was 75...Former *Clemson* football player

Bob Mayberry; he was 51...**Joseph "Indian Joe" Nejman**, *Temple*, an honorable mention All-America quarterback. He was 91...**Clay Burroughs**, 22, *Ave Maria University*...*Jackson State* student-athlete **Vincent Jones**...**Knox Nunnally**, *Texas*; he was 69...former Penn State assistant coach **Joe Sarra**; he was 75...**Lusteg, G. Booth**, *University of Connecticut*; he was 73... **Warren B. Anderson**, *Texas A&M* and then transferred to *Texas A&I*; he was 79...Coach **Joe Popp**, graduate of *Catawba College* and former assistant at University of North Carolina at Chapel

The College Football Historian-26-

Hill, George Washington University, Wake Forest University, Georgia Tech and Wake Forest. He was 82...**Jim Carlen**, former *Georgia Tech* player who later coached South Carolina, West Virginia and Texas Tech; he was 79...**Jack Michael Stephans**, *Holy Cross*; he was 77...The honorable Judge **Joseph Philip Mallone**, Ohio Northern University, at the age of 97... **Robert "Bobby" Friday**, *Kilgore JC (Tex.)* and *Stephen F. Austin*; he was 82... Former *Fort Hays State (Kan.)* player **O.J. Murdock**; he was 25. . . . Former *USC* football player **Tony Brewer**; he was 50...**Art Malone**, *Arizona State*; he was 64...**Joe Winn Crousen Jr.**, 71, *Sul Ross State University*...Former *USC* offensive lineman **Fred Matua**; he was 28... **Woodrow "Woody" Cooper**, *Southwestern State (Okla.)*; he was 91...**Bud Riley**, who was an assistant coach at *Idaho* and *Oregon State*; he was 86...

<**Hall of Fame**>

The *Oklahoma Sports Hall of Fame* has inducted three men associated with college football. They include former *Oklahoma* defensive lineman, **Dewey Selmon**, **Lynne Draper**, founder of the *Jim Thorpe Association* and creator of the Jim Thorpe Award and former *Oklahoma State* football coach **Pat Jones**... *Troy University* athletics: **Vergil Parks McKinley**, the school's first head football coach in 1909; **DeMarcus**

*

*

*

This was submitted by a subscriber and I wanted to do my part and pass it along. (FYI Your editor is a 3-time heart attack survivor; the last one coming August 5, 2005.)

Subject: **Mayo Clinic on Aspirin - PASS IT ON**

Dr. Virend Somers, is a Cardiologist from the Mayo Clinic, who is lead author of the report in the July 29, 2008 issue of the *Journal of the American College of Cardiology*.

Ware, **Billy Atkins**, **Sim Byrd**, **Mike Turk** and **Larry Blakeney**...**Brandon Mason** and **Derrick Moore**, *Elon College*... **Lawrence Johnson**, **Coey Rayner** and **James Haluska**, *Wisconsin Hall of Fame*.

<**Honored**>

Dickinson State University's football and track stadium has been named for longtime football coach **Hank Biesiot**.

Biesiot has been Dickinson State's coach since 1976. He's on the verge of becoming the winningest football coach in NAIA history. He's going into the fall season with 255 wins — only two short of breaking the record.

Dave Sittler, retired writer for the *Tulsa World Newspaper*, was honored jointly by the NFF and the FWAA as the latter's *Bert McGrane Award* recipient.

The *Southland Conference* has created a sports media award to honor 46-year McNeese State sports information veteran **Louis Bonnette**. *The Louis Bonnette Sports Media Award* will be given to a media member that has made an outstanding contribution in the field of sports information, print journalism, broadcasting or other media focused on the conference.

Most heart attacks occur in the day, generally between 6 A.M. and noon. Having one during the night, when the heart should be most at rest, means that something unusual happened. Somers and his colleagues have been working for a decade to show that sleep apnea is to blame.

1. If you take an aspirin or a baby aspirin once a day, take it at night. The reason: Aspirin has a 24-hour "half-life"; therefore, if most heart attacks happen in the wee hours of the

The College Football Historian-27 -

morning, the Aspirin would be strongest in your system.

2. FYI, Aspirin lasts a really long time in your medicine chest for years, (when it gets old, it smells like vinegar).

Please read on.

Something that we can do to help ourselves - nice to know. Bayer is making crystal aspirin to dissolve instantly on the tongue. They work much faster than the tablets.

Why keep Aspirin by your bedside? It's about Heart Attacks -

There are other symptoms of a heart attack, besides the pain on the left arm. One must also be aware of an intense pain on the chin, as well as nausea and lots of sweating; however, these symptoms may also occur less frequently.

Note: There may be NO pain in the chest during a heart attack.



Gridiron Greats Magazine is the only publication in America which focuses upon the history and memorabilia of the North American Football Game since its inception in 1869. Covering 140+ years of football history and memorabilia, Gridiron Greats strives to educate and entertain its loyal and dedicated readers.

The majority of people (about 60%) who had a heart attack during their sleep did not wake up. However, if it occurs, the chest pain may wake you up from your deep sleep.

If that happens, immediately dissolve two aspirins in your mouth and swallow them with a bit of water.

Afterwards:

- Call 911.
- Phone a neighbor or a family member who lives very close by.
- Say "heart attack!"
- Say that you have taken 2 Aspirins.
- Take a seat on a chair or sofa near the front door, with the door UNLOCKED and wait for their arrival and ...DO NOT LIE DOWN!

A Cardiologist has stated that if each person after receiving this e-mail, sends it to 10 people, probably one life could be saved!

I have already shared this information. What about you? Do forward this message. It may save lives!