

INTERCOLLEGIATE FOOTBALL RESEARCHERS ASSOCIATION™

The College Football Historian™

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

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1881/82 COLLEGE FOOT-BALL SUMMARY

By Mel Smith

The most important foot-ball issues during this season took place outside the fields of play. To offset the two 'block games' played by Yale and Princeton in 1880 and 1881, Walter Camp introduced new

changes to the Intercollegiate Football Association's (IFA) rules in the spring of 1882. Plus he and the IFA broke with the New York City British rugbeans' request to stop changing the rugby rules.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

There were five college varsity teams playing the kicking game, known as association football in 1881. They are listed by their records:

TEAM	RECORD	PF	PA
Richmond Coll	2-0-0	6g	0
Washington & Lee Univ	1-0-0	12g	1g
All-Cornell Univ (NY)	0-1-0	2g	3g
Virginia Military Inst	0-1-0	1g	12g
Randolph Macon Coll	0-2-0	0	6g

Four of the five teams come from the state of Virginia. At the junior level, there were at least thirteen teams with recorded games. The Clark Commercial College of Titusville, PA, defeated the Titusville HS, and the

2-year Mansfield Normal School (now University) tied the 2-year Potts Business College, 0-0. These were the only teams to play outside games. The rest of the junior teams did not play any outside teams.

AMERICAN RUGBY GAME			
For discussion purposes, twelve varsity teams are listed by their records playing America's version of the rugby game. The seasonal records and total points scored versus those points allowed are shown below:			
TEAM	RECORD	PF	PA
Yale Coll	5-0-1	9g, 15t, 6s	33s
Princeton Coll	7-0-2	24g, 32t, 8s	39s
Harvard Univ	7-1-2	16g, 24t, 7s	1g, 1t, 19s
Dartmouth Coll	1-0-1	1t, 1s	1s
Columbia Coll	3-3-1	6g, 5t, 22s	4g, 7t, 12s
City Coll New York	1-1-1	5g, 4t, 3s	12g, 15t
St Johns (Fordham) Coll	1-1-0	1t	3g, 4t
Stevens Tech	1-2-1	4g, 4t, 10s	12g, 9t, 5s
Rutgers Coll	2-4-1	11g, 15t, 30s	6g, 10t, 10s
Amherst Coll	0-3-2	12s	6g, 13t, 6s
Univ of Michigan	0-3-0	11s	3g, 5t, 1s
Univ of Pennsylvania	0-5-0	1t, 16s	16g, 21t

The Yale/Princeton/Harvard triumvirate of the Intercollegiate Football Association (IFA) was already in place. They would dominate the foot-ball scene, first in rugby and then in football, for many decades to come. It was customary to list a safety under the team doing it. However, it was attributed to the team causing it when the tally was done. For example, the score for the Yale-Harvard game played on 11/12/1881 is written 0-4s. Yale won because there was a stipulation if four safeties, which were scored by one team and caused by another, then the winning team would be the one causing the safeties. Yale caused these safeties so they won. This confusing type of scoring was also becoming a big area of contention.

Many people were really dissatisfied after the second Yale-Princeton game ended in a 0-0 tie. It was played on Thanksgiving Day at the Polo Grounds (#1) on 11/24/1881. A letter appeared in the New York Herald two days later. It was written by 'A Resident Englishman'. He criticized the Yale-Princeton football match. An article titled 'Suggestions' is found in the Daily Princetonian of 12/02/1881; Vol. 6, #10, pps. 117-118. It 'suggests;'.....'when one side has had the ball down twice in succession, on the third down the half-backs should be obliged to kick, or forfeit the ball'. Walter Camp may *The College Football Historian-3-*

have been aware of this article before he came out with the series of downs rule. Camp was already contemplating more changes to the rules to stop the 'block games'. A NY Herald article on 12/09/1881 tells of a movement to form a football association. It would use the present English rugby rules. Mr. James Rankine, of the Staten Island Cricket Club, was the first man to push for the formation of this club.

An article in the 12/18/81 NY Herald lists all the men who played a practice game of rugby on the St George Cricket Grounds in Hoboken, NJ. The 'Reds' team beat the 'Blues' team 2 tries to 1 try. On 12/22/81, the British Football Club received a challenge from Columbia College to play a game in January. The British FBC decided it was not time yet to play any outside games.

The NY Times of 01/01/1882 tells about another British FBC practice game played at the Polo Grounds. Another article on 01/05/82 in the Herald says the purpose of the British Club was to promote, in America and especially in New York City, the rugby game of football as played in England. The Trenton State Gazette on 02/25/82 tells of an Intercollegiate Football Ass'n (IFA) meeting in NYC at the 5th Avenue Hotel. W. O. Osborn of Princeton was elected president.

On 04/07/82, an article in the NY Herald tells of a meeting to be held 'tomorrow' between the British FBC and representatives from several college football teams. Walter Camp

had consented to this meeting and delegates from Yale, Harvard, Columbia and Princeton were invited. Camp had already devised rule changes to stop the 'block game' played the last two years between Yale and Princeton. This meeting was to discuss the rugby union rules with a view to establishing a uniform code of rules for the coming season. Another article in the NY Times of 04/09/82 tells of objections to the American rules of rugby made by the British players. Mr. E. H. Moeran, who presided over the meeting, thought the 'American game of foot-ball should be crushed in its infancy'. He asked the Americans to cancel all rugby rule changes now. Walter Camp and the delegates from Princeton, Yale, Columbia and Harvard disagreed. Camp decided to make a final decision on the matter at the next meeting of the IFA; called for 04/29/82.

On the 29th of April, 1882, the British rugby rules were rejected by the IFA convention. Walter Camp then proposed the series of downs rule. An article by Camp appears in the Baseball Magazine; Vol. II; #1; Nov. 1908; pps. 46-48. He tells of the meeting, '...This caused a lively discussion, and many hands went up in horror. Much serious discussion ensued and the suggestion was not generally approved. But finally one of the Harvard delegates joined with me, and as a result, the rule was tentatively adopted with the proviso

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that if on upon the occasion of the next meeting, being held in October, the rule had not proved a success, it should be abandoned.'

The series of downs rule and other changes were not passed at this time. The colleges would try the downs rule in the fall and then decide to accept or rule it out at the scheduled 10/14/1882 IFA meeting. A Toronto Globe article on 05/08/82 is titled, 'American Inter-

Collegiate Rules'. It notes there was a motion by Columbia to adopt the English rugby rules at the 04/29 meeting, but it was 'negatived'. The article listed the several proposed rules changes. An article in the Harvard Crimson for 05/04/82 also lists some of the rule changes.

All discussions in the newspapers then seem to stop. Everyone seemed to be waiting for decisions to be made in the fall with the new rules.

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1882/83 COLLEGE FOOT-BALL SUMMARY

By Mel Smith

America's break with the rugby game seems to be complete after rules proposed by Walter Camp were adopted by the Intercollegiate Football Association (IFA) meeting on 04/29/1882. These rules were formally accepted and passed on 10/14/1882. The British Rugby FBC of New York City then scheduled two rugby union football games in November 1882 to show

the people the difference between America's version of foot-ball as opposed to the rugby union football as played in Britain. Articles also began to appear in November 1882 declaring there were now three forms of football played in America; the association game of football, the rugby game and the intercollegiate football association (IFA) game of football.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

Eight varsity college teams have been found playing the association game of foot-ball this season. They are shown by record along with the total goals scored versus goals against:

TEAM	RECORD	GF	GA
State Univ Iowa (U Iowa)	2-0-0	2*	0
Richmond Coll	1-0-0	5g	1g
Virginia Military Inst	0-0-1	1g	1g
Washington & Lee Univ	0-0-1	1g	1g
Minnesota (U Minn) Coll	1-1-0	2g	1g

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Hamline Univ	1-1-0	1g	2g
Randolph Macon Coll	0-1-0	1g	5g
Cornell (IA) Coll	0-2-0	0	2*

* The State University of Iowa (now University of Iowa) won two games from the Cornell College of Iowa. The actual scores have not been found.

A Minnesota Football League was scheduled to form with three teams; Hamline University, Minnesota College (now University of Minnesota) and the Carleton College of Northfield, MN. The 10/16/1882 game between Hamline and Minnesota is the only game found as a possible league game. No other

data have been found to confirm Carleton College's involvement with foot-ball this season.

In the junior circuit, Colorado College lost to the Colorado Springs (now Palmer) High School on 12/16/1882.

AMERICAN RUGBY GAME			
Eleven varsity college teams have been found playing the American rugby game of foot-ball this season. These teams did not use the new series-of-downs rule and continued to use the American version of the rugby using a scrimmage, instead of the scrum.			
TEAM	RECORD	PF	PA
Colorado Coll	1-0-0	2g, 1t	2g
Howard Univ	1-0-0	3g, 3t	0
U Michigan	1-0-0	4g, 5t	5s
Ripon Coll	1-0-0	2g	1g
U California	2-1-1	1g, 3t, 1s	1g, 1t
Lake Forest Univ	1-1-0	1g, 3t, 4s	1g, 2t
US Naval Acad	1-1-0	2t	1t
Northwestern (IL) Univ	1-1-0	1g, 2t	1g, 3t, 4s
Lawrence Univ	0-1-0	1g	2g
Lincoln (PA) Univ	0-1-0	0	3g, 3t
Johns Hopkins Univ "Cliftons"	1-3-0	1g, 3t	1g, 5t, 1s

At the varsity level, the University of California switched to playing the rugby game from the association game this season and the University of Michigan played rugby with a local team this year. The Colorado College switched from playing an association game with the local HS on 12/16/82 to a rugby game with the Sigafus Hose Company on 12/25/82 in Colorado Springs, CO. Johns Hopkins University played

four rugby games as the Clifton FBC. Northwestern University, IL, and Lake Forest University traded wins in a two-game rugby series. Howard University of Washington, DC, beat Lincoln University of Oxford, PA, in a game of 'rabble' foot-ball. That game used a combination of soccer and rugby rules.

At a junior level of rugby play, the 2-year Clark Commercial College beat the Titusville High School (PA). The Columbian (now George Washington) University played a tie game with the Episcopal HS of Alexandria, VA, and the Kendall Green (now Gallaudet) College beat the Episcopal HS but lost to the Washington (DC) HS.

The biggest rugby games of the season were played in the New York

City area on 11/18 and 11/20/1882. The New York City British Rugby FBC scheduled two games with one of the strongest teams in Canada, the Montreal Britannia FBC. The first game was played on the St. George Cricket Grounds and there were 300 attendees. The second game was played at the Polo Grounds (#1) and only had 200 attendees. The Britannia FBC won both games.

AMERICAN INTERCOLLEGIATE FOOTBALL GAME			
Eighteen teams have been possibly identified as playing the new collegiate game of football using the series-of-downs rule. This type of ball-possession has never been accepted in the rugby game. Both the goals scored from touchdowns and, when possible, goals from the field have been noted in the scoring totals.			
TEAM	RECORD	PF	PA
Yale College	8-0-0	41g, 11fg, 61t, 2s	1fg, 21s
Harvard Univ	9-1-0	8g, 8fg, 37t, 5s	2g, 5t, 34s
St Johns (Fordham) Coll	7-1-0	11g, 18t, 2s	5g, 9t
Wesleyan (CT) Univ	3-1-0	8g, 4fg, 14t	8g, 2fg, 11t, 3s
Princeton Coll	7-2-0	40g, 5fg, 65t, 4s	3g, 1fg, 3t, 19s
Rutgers Coll	6-4-0	19g, 1fg, 35t, 20s	18g, 4fg, 38t, 21s
Dartmouth Coll	1-1-0	1g, 1t, 2s	2g, 2fg, 17t, 2s
Stevens Tech	1-1-0	2g, 8t, 5s	2g, 2t, 11s
City Coll New York	1-2-0	2g, 7t, 19s	9g, 21t
Amherst Coll	2-3-0	5g, 8t, 2s	5g, 7fg, 8t, 2s
Coll St Francis Xavier	2-3-0	2g, 5t	5g, 5t, 1s
U Pennsylvania	2-4-0	6g, 13t, 4s	20g, 1fg, 34t, 7s
Mass Inst Tech	1-4-0	1g, 7t, 10s	11g, 2fg, 16t, 4s
Columbia Coll	1-5-0	3g, 7t, 25s	22g, 4fg, 36t, 1s
Lafayette Coll	0-2-0	3s	9g, 15t
Mass Agric (U Mass) Coll	0-2-0	1g, 1t, 3s	7g, 13fg, 9t
New York City Univ (NYU)	0-2-0	1t	3g, 7t
Seton Hall Coll	0-2-0	1t	3t

An article in the *Harvard Advocate*, Vol. XXXIV, #2, Oct. 6, 1882; pps 16 & 17; verifies football practice was using the series of downs rule before it was formerly passed at the IFA meeting on 10/14/82. You can see all the rule changes for 1882 in the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* dated 10/27/83. These new rule changes

were used by all the football teams playing on the Prospect Park in Brooklyn, NY. Rule 33, section A, confirmed that a scrimmage was still being used. New York rugbeans had demanded that rule be taken out at the 04/08/1882 meeting with Walter camp. Section B of rule 33 contained the new series of downs

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rule, which also was not acceptable to the rugbeans. They did not want that kind of ball-control in their rugby game. Walter Camp had broken with the rugbeans.

In a lower division, there were about twenty-seven teams identified as playing outside games using the new intercollegiate football rules. Class teams playing outside games made up the majority in this group. Some of best teams were found with the 1886 freshmen class teams of Yale, Harvard and Williams colleges. The Stevens Tech 1885 sophomore class team could also be ranked high.

An article in the NY *Herald* dated 11/05/82 used the name, 'American Intercollegiate Game' as opposed to the rugby union football game as played in Britain. On 11/10/82, the first article appeared stating, 'there are now virtually but three codes of rules under which foot-ball is played: the English football association, the Rugby school code and the American Intercollegiate (Football) Association code (IFA)' (Harvard Crimson, 11/10/82, 'The Game of Foot Ball'). Other newspapers articles began to agree with the three-game statement. The Montreal *Gazette* of 11/18/82 called the new game the American Intercollegiate Game. The New Brunswick (NJ) *Fredonian* agreed in their 12/04/82 issue. Similar articles were written in the NY *Herald*, the Boston *Globe*, the

Brooklyn *Eagle* and the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*. Because of all the rules changed by the IFA (Intercollegiate Football Association), the new game was called the Intercollegiate or Collegiate Football game.

* * *

2011 Bowl Divisional Hall of Fame Class

PLAYERS:

- *Dexter Coakley - Appalachian State, LB (1993-96)
- *Mike Feavor - North Dakota State, C (1985-88)
- *Charles Haley - James Madison, LB (1982-85)
- *Mickey Kobrosky* - Trinity (Conn.), B (1933-36)

COACHES:

- *Mike Kelly - 246-54-1 (81.9%); Dayton (1981-2007)
- *Bill Manlove - 212-111-1 (65.5%); Widener (Pa.) (1969-91), Delaware Valley (Pa.) (1992-95), La Salle (1997-2001)

* Deceased, selection from the Divisional Veterans Committee

* * *

The Centre College Football Team's Amazing Run, Climaxed by Winning the "Southern Championship" in 1924

By Rob Robertson - Author of "The Wonder Team"

Drrob4life@comcast.net

The conclusion.

|

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Centre ended the season by winning its fourth November game against flagship, Southern Conference state universities by defeating Georgia on November 29 in Danville, 14-7. Georgia had come to town sporting a 7-2 record with the only loss other than to Alabama being to Yale in New Haven, 7-6.

The game was played in a virtual blizzard before 5,000 hardy fans. Prior to the start of the game, "The Seven Immortals" received a prolonged standing ovation as they stood together at midfield.

The Colonels jumped out to a 14-0 lead but finally gave up some points which really couldn't be laid on the defense's shoulders. An attempt at a trick play on Centre's own 11 resulted in a fumble which the Bulldogs recovered. It took 3 plays to take it in and after the extra point, the half ended, 14-7.

That was the final score as the second half was a defensive stand-off. The statistics were as close as the score. Centre picked up 14 first downs to Georgia's 13. In total yardage, the Colonels came out on top, 270 to 238.

Only the original 11 starters saw action. Not one substitution was made by the Colonels.

With the win over Georgia, Centre had run the string against the Southern Conference with 4 wins in November, 1924, by a combined score of 70-7.

Nov. 1	Centre	7-Kentucky	0
Nov. 8	Centre	32-Tennessee	0
Nov. 15	Centre	17-Alabama	0
Nov. 29	Centre	14-Georgia	7

"Red" Robertson, who had followed his beloved college's team for 4 years, recounted many years later how he felt after the win over Georgia.

"I left the stadium after the Georgia game with mixed feelings. Of course, everyone was happy after our great win. The 4 straight victories over the Southern Conference teams were wonderful. It meant we truly had the best team in the South, and the way we were playing, I felt we had to have one of the best teams in the country."

"But at the end of the game, I also realized that this would be the last time I'd see the team play. I'd traveled all over to watch them, even to Harvard. For 4 years, my life had literally revolved around the team and the players."

"I stood on the field and watched our boys cheer the Georgia team, and then they began to walk slowly toward the locker room and began to fade in the snow, and finally they were a blur, and then I couldn't see them at all, and I felt a tremendous sadness."

“What would it be like not to have a team to follow and love?”

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“I really didn’t know, and I remember walking back to the dorm with a lump in my throat and tears in my eyes.”

“I simply couldn’t imagine not having the Centre College football team being part of my life.”

Just as the team had begun to fade from “Red” Robertson’s view, Centre College football began to fade from the sports pages and the public consciousness. The lack of numbers finally caught up with the little college and the days of walking out on the gridiron as David against the Goliaths of the sport, winning against all odds, were over.

1925 found the Colonels in unfamiliar territory. The team was 3-6. The annual trip to the East was to Washington, DC to play the Georgetown Hoyas who won easily, 41-3.

Kentucky finally was victorious, winning 16-0 in a game when Centre had virtually no offense. The 1926, “Old Centre” yearbook summed up the 1925 season quite nicely.

“In scoring points and winning games, Centre experienced a most unsuccessful season; but in showing fight and winning honor, it

compares with the great teams of the past. Possessing few experienced men and composed to a great extent of green material, Centre put on the field a team that, win or lose, earned the respect of its opponents.”

Just 3 years after the memorable 1924 season, the *Associated Press* sent out a December, 1927 story which appeared in newspapers all across the country.

Fickle fate is quick to forget the stellar accomplishments of the past for those of the present.

Little Centre College probably offers as fitting example of fleeting fame as any in the realm of football. A few years ago, Centre sprang into the spotlight with a sterling eleven. It swept aside all before it. The “Praying Colonels”, as the team was known, because it always knelt in prayer just before starting a game, soon got to be the talk of the gridiron world.

Coached by Charlie Moran, veteran National League umpire, Centre turned out such twinklers as Bo McMillin, Red Weaver, Red Roberts, Army Armstrong, Herb Covington, and others. Some gained All-American recognition.

It wasn’t long before little Centre College, situated in the Bluegrass of Kentucky, was the most sought after school in the game. Offers came from far and wide. Centre was the biggest attraction in football.

Even Harvard asked Centre to come to Cambridge. Centre accepted; in

fact, met the Crimson at its Soldiers Field enclosure several times. In 1921, Centre chalked up one of its

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greatest feats in defeating Harvard, 6-0.

Centre's reign at the top was short-lived, however. The shining McMillin, Weaver and Roberts and others were graduated, leaving the Kentucky school nothing much save memories of other campaigns.

During the last years, Centre has done little in football. Its teams have met defeat with too much regularity and mostly at the hands of schools

the Colonels would have considered hardly more than set-ups in the winning days. Only recently, Vanderbilt swamped Centre, 54-0.

In a word, Centre has slipped out of the limelight about as fast as it reached the purple heights seven or eight years ago.

No longer does the little hamlet close up shop and turn out en mass to welcome home the conquering heroes. No longer does the band play triumphant airs to lead Centre's mere handful of students in a snake dance throughout the main section of town.

Uncle Charlie is no longer guiding the Danville school's destinies. Centre College is just a little Kentucky school now.

Early College Football Bowl History

1/1/02	Rose Bowl	Michigan 49-Stanford 0
1/1/16	Rose Bowl	Washington State 14-Brown 0
1/1/17	Rose Bowl	Oregon 14-Pennsylvania 0
1/1/18	Rose Bowl	Mare Island (USMC) 19-Camp Lewis (US Army) 7
1/1/19	Rose Bowl	Great Lakes (US Navy) 17-Mare Island 0
1/1/20	Rose Bowl	Harvard 7-Oregon 6
1/1/21	Rose Bowl	California 28-Ohio State 0
1/1/21	Fort Worth Classic	Centre 63-TCU 7
12/26/21	Christmas Classic	Centre 38-Arizona 0
1/2/22	Dixie Classic	Texas A&M 22-Centre 14
1/2/22	Rose Bowl	California 0-Washington & Jefferson 0

Ordering Information: "The Wonder Team" is available through Butler Books, P.O. Box 7311, Louisville, KY 40207
Phone: 502-897-9393 <http://www.butlerbooks.com/>

Editor's Note: This book is a must for all who enjoy the history of the game, as it will bring to life part of history that isn't recorded in contemporary histories of the game—other than the 1921 Centre-

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Harvard Game...not by just a writer who has done his “homework” but by someone who was there and saw the games first hand and has graciously shared his experiences with us.

Once you start reading *The Wonder Team*, you will feel like you're in the

IFRA Remembers...

Halls of Fame

Offensive lineman **Dave Hill** and RB **Shaun Alexander**, the *Alabama Sports Hall of Fame*...**Forrest “Jap” Douds**, *Washington & Jefferson's Athletic Hall of Fame*...**Sam Manos**, **Tim Martin**, **Dan Wells** and former football coach **George Chaump** are members of the *Marshall University Athletics Hall of Fame*. Former longtime *University of Delaware* Director of Athletics **Edgar Johnson** received yet another prestigious University-wide honor Saturday afternoon as he was inducted into the *UD Wall of Fame*.

Obituaries

Oklahoma linebacker **Austin Box**, 22... **David Parry**, who was the head of football officiating in the Big Ten for 19 years and the NCAA's

locker-room with this awesome team as they prepare for their next game—regardless if it's Kentucky, Georgetown or the game that would bring this tiny school it's lasting notoriety—the 1921 Harvard contest.

For those of you who know how much I like working with statistics, I found it hard to put this book down to start working on them—as each page has you “hungry” for what is going to happen on the following page.

* * *

first national coordinator of officials. He was 76...**Joe Steffy**, Army; at 85..... **Jim Pyburn**, a former Georgia football defensive coordinator and star defensive end at Auburn (1953-54), he was 78... Former Richmond head football coach **Jim Tait**; age of 75... Former Indiana quarterback **Dave Schnell** (1986-89); he was 44...Former Oklahoma University football star **Brandon Everage** He was 30...**Andy Robustelli**, Arnold College; he was 85...Northwest Missouri State football coach **Scott Bostwick**, who was just hired in December; he was 49...Former Arizona State player **John Henry Johnson**, at 81... Former Florida player **Richard Watson**, at 78. . . . Former Syracuse player **Frederick Joseph Meier**, he was 73.

Awards

Texas director of athletics **DeLoss Dodds** has been named *Sports Business Journal* 2011 AD of the

Year...Aflac will serve as sponsor for the 2011 Heisman Trophy.

of Tennessee Media Relations Director , effective at the

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Retired

Bud Ford, 45-year veteran Media Relations Director at the University

Sporting Life 1916

All-Southern Ranking

By Dick Jameson
Atlanta "Constitution"

1. (Georgia) Tech
2. Vanderbilt
3. Auburn
4. Georgia
5. Alabama
6. North Carolina
7. L. S. U.
8. Mississippi A& M
9. Clemson and Davidson
11. Sewanee
12. Tennessee
12. Tennessee
13. Florida
14. Citadel
15. Mississippi College
16. Tulane
17. Mississippi
18. Mercer

* * *

The 1915 Foot Ball Guide

PROBABLY no one portion of the "Spalding Official Foot Ball Guide," which has just been

end of December. He will become the school's sports' historian...**Dick Ebersol** announced his retirement as the chairman of NBC Sports, having lead the network's sports division since 1989...Illinois director of athletics **Ron Guenther** is retiring after 19 years.

* * *

published, edited as usual by Walter Camp, illustrates the hold the great Autumn game has on the college world than the schedule of dates for the coming season. Nearly 2500 individual games are listed, practically every college event of note being shown, while the high school schedules demonstrate the systematic manner in which those institutions handle their events, instead of the hit-or-miss method of a few years ago.

The list of contents is practically encyclopedic. Besides the revised official rules the subjects comprise Mr. Camp's All- America selection and a great number of other "all" selections by various authorities, ranging in choice from national to sectional and even local in

character. The state of the game in various sections of the country is discussed by

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competent persons in their respective localities.

Individual college reports are presented, while the records of last year's games, dual series records, the official lists of officers, captains', managers' and coaches' names for the coming season, and Parke Davis' compilations of foot ball records, which have become such a prominent annual feature of the Guide, together with the splendid pictorial presentation of leading teams, make the book a remarkable compendium of foot ball information, which requires a vast amount of labor to collect and compile.

* * *

Bo Carter Presents the date of birth and deaths of the members of the College Football Hall of Fame for the month of June

- 1 (1901) Edgar Miller, Canton, Ohio
- 1 (1916) Ki Aldrich, Rogers, Texas
- 1 (1930) Carmen Cozza, Parma, Ohio

- 1 (1933) Alan Ameche, Kenosha, Wis.
- 1-(d – 1963) Century Milstead, Pleasantville, N.Y.
- 2 (1895) Homer Hazel, Piffard, N.Y.
- 2 (1909) Ben Schwartzwalder, Point Pleasant, W.Va.
- 2 (1950) Jeff Siemon, Rochester, Minn.
- 2-(d – 1943) Bill Ingram, Los Gatos, Calif.
- 2-(d-1943) Nile Kinnick, Over the Pacific Ocean, Gulf of Paria in comba
- 3 (1959) Sam Mills, Neptune, N.J.
- 3-(d – 1930) Sam Thorne, New York City
- 4 (1870) George Sanford, Ashland, N.Y.
- 4 (1876) Mike Donahue, County Kerry, Ireland
- 4 (1891) Bob McWhorter, Athens, Ga.
- 4 (1908) Skip McCain, Enville, Okla.
- 4-(d – 2005) Banks McFadden, Ormond Beach, Fla.
- 6 (1879) Jimmy Johnson, Edgerton, Wis.
- 6 (1901) Walter Koppisch, Pendleton, N.Y.
- 6 (1919) Darold Jenkins, Pettis County, Mo.
- 6 (1963) Rueben Mayes, North Battleford, Saskatchewan, Canada
- 6-(d – 1969) Bob Higgins, State College, Pa.
- 6-(d – 1998) Eddie Talboon, Dunedin, Fla.
- 6-(d – 2009) Jim Owens, Bigfork, Mont.
- 7 (1932) Bob Reade, Monticello, Iowa
- 8 (1895) Ike Armstrong, Fort Madison, Iowa
- 8 (1917) Byron White, Ft. Collins, Colo.
- 8 (1928) Clayton Tonnemaker, Ogilvie, Minn.
- 9 (1928) Al Brosky, Cincinnati, Ohio
- 9 (1952) John Cappelletti, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 9 (1954) Woodrow Lowe, Columbus, Ga.
- 9-(d – 2005) Slade Cutter, Annapolis, Md.
- 10 (1880) Louis Salmon, Syracuse, N.Y.
- 10 (1963) David Williams, Los Angeles, Calif.
- 10-(d – 1963) John Brown, Middletown, Del.
- 10-(d – 2001) John McKay, Tampa, Fla.
- 10-(d – 2008) John Rauch, Oldsmar, Fla.
- 11 (1892) Josh Cody, Franklin, Tenn.
- 11 (1903) Ernie Nevers, Willow River, Minn.
- 11 (1924) Doug Kenna, Jackson, Miss.
- 11 (1924) Earl Banks, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 11 (1930) Johnny Bright, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
- 11-(d – 1964) Lynn Bomar, Nashville, Tenn.
- 12 (1901) Harold Muller, Dunsmuir, Calif.
- 12 (1905) Len Casanova, Ferndale, Calif.
- 12 (1947) Steve Kiner, Sandstone, Minn.

12-(d – 1980) Ernie Godfrey, Columbus, Ohio
12-(d – 1987) Bill Edwards, Springfield, Ohio
12-(d-2010) Robert Davs, Gastonia, N.C
13 (1903) Red Grange, Forksville, Pa.

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13 (1909) Jack Riley, Chicago, Ill.
13-(d – 1958) Charley Brewer, Waltham, Mass.
13-(d – 1992) Edwin Horrell, Beverly Hills, Calif.
14 (1898) Bill Ingram, Jeffersonville, Ind.
14 (1918) John Kimbrough, Haskell, Texas
14 (1924) Leo Nomellini, Lucca, Italy
14-(d – 1932) Bob Peck, Culver, Ind.
14-(d – 2007) Robin Olds, Steamboat Springs, Colo.
14-(d -1931) Henry Williams, Minneapolis, Minn.
15 (1889) John Kilpatrick, New York, N.Y.
15 (1892) Sean Pennock, Syracuse, N.Y.
15 (1892) Wallace Wade, Trenton, Tenn.
15 (1923) George Brown, San Diego, Calif.
16 (1894) Eddie Casey, Natick, Mass.
16 (1943) Donny Anderson, Borger, Texas
17 (1886) Walter Eckersall, Chicago, Ill.
17 (1891) Harvey Ketcham, Englewood, N.J.
17 (1912) Ace Parker, Portsmouth, Va.
17 (1923) Elroy “Crazy Legs” Hirsch, Wausau, Wis.
17 (1940) Bobby Bell, Shelby, N.C.
17-(d – 1961) Josh Cody, Mt. Laurel, N.J.
17-(d – 1964) Andy Wyant, Chicago, Ill.
18 (1893) John McEwan, Alexandria, Minn.
18 (1912) Harrison Stafford, Wharton, Texas
18 (1921) Angelo Bertelli, West Springfield, Mass.
18 (1937) Bob Reifnyder, Brooklyn, N.Y.
18 (1963) Bruce Smith (Va. Tech), Norfolk, Va.
19 (1906) Merle Gulick, Jackson, Mich.
19 (1919) Bob Westfall, Detroit, Mich.
19-(d – 1957) Tad Jones, Hamden, Conn.
19-(d – 1975) Edward Mylin, Lancaster, Pa.
20 (1890) John Maulbetsch, Ann Arbor, Mich.
20 (1892) Doug Bomeisler, Brooklyn, N.Y.
20 (1899) Herb McCracken, Pittsburgh, Pa.

20 (1949) Dave Elmendorf, San Antonio, Texas
20-(d – 1944) Dave Schreiner, In Combat in Okinawa
20-(d – 1964) Andy Wyant, Chicago, Ill.
21 (1905) Bill Edwards, Massillon, Ohio
21 (1929) Bob Gain, Akron, Ohio
21 (1965) Jeff Bentrin, St. Paul, Minn.
21-(d – 1973) Frank Leahy, Portland, Ore.
21-(d – 1982) Cotton Warburton, Culver City, Calif.
21-(d – 1988) Bobby Dodd, Atlanta, Ga.
21-(d – 1991) Jackie Hunt, Proctorville, Ohio
22 (1917) Davey O’Brien, Dallas, Texas
22 (1962) Gordon Hudson, Everett, Wash.
23 (1883) Hunter Carpenter, Louisa County, Va.
23 (1902) Don Faurot, Mountain Grove, Mo.
23 (1934) Marion Casem, Memphis, Tenn.
23-(d – 1959) Jimmy Hitchcock, Montgomery, Ala.
23-(d – 1985) Cecil Isbell, Hammond, Ind.
23-(d – 2003) Chuck Carroll, Seattle, Wash.
24 (1895) Gaylord Stinchcomb, Sycamore, Ohio
24 (1905) Bill Kelly, Denver, Colo.
24 (1928) Hollie Donan, Montclair, N.J.
24 (1932) Doug Dickey, Vermillion, S.D.
24 (1935) Ron Kramer, Girard, Kan.
24 (1944) Terry Donahue, Los Angeles, Calif.
24-(d – 1971) Kenny Washington, Los Angeles, Calif.
25 (1928) Tank Younger, Grambling, La.
25-(d – 1997) William Grinnell, Centerville, Mass.
26 (1905) Jack McDowall, Micapony, Fla
26 (1916) Alvin Wistert, Chicago, Ill.
26 (1933) Ralph Gugliemi, Columbus, Ohio
26-(d – 1949) Huntington Hardwick, Cuttyhawk, Mass.
26-(d – 1986) Ed Molinski, Memphis, Tenn.
26-(d – 1987) Wayne Meylan, Ludington, Mich.
26-(d - 1997) Don Hutson, Rancho Mirage, Calif.
26-(d – 1999) Angelo Bertelli, Clifton, N.J.
27 (1931) Bobby Reynolds (Neb.), Grand Island, Neb.
27 (1932) Kurt Burris, Nowata, Okla.
27-(d – 2000) Larry Kelley, Highstown, N.J.
27-(d – 2002) Jay Berwanger, Downer’s Grove, Ill.
27-(d- 1955) Harry Agganis, Boston, Mass.
28 (1902) Ralph Baker, Rockford, Ill.
28 (1911) Jimmy Hitchcock, Inverness, Ala.
28 (1937) Charlie Flowers, Marianna, Ark.

28 (1960) John Elway, Port Angeles, Wash.
28-(d – 1968) Paddy Driscoll, Chicago, Ill.
29 (1898) Dan McMillan, USC, ?????
29 (1908) Wes Fesler, Youngstown, Ohio
29 (1949) Dan Dierdorf, Canton, Ohio

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29-(d – 1955) Henry Phillips, Boone, N.C.
29-(d – 1960) Bob McWhorter, Athens, Ga.
29-(d – 1983) Joe Delaney, Monroe, La.
30-(d – 1922) Bob Maxwell, Norristown, Pa.
30-(d – 1949) Dave Campbell, Cambridge, Mass.
30-(d – 1973) Elmer Layden, Chicago, Ill.
30-(d – 1984) Marty Below, Evanston, Ill.
30-(d -1983) Matty Bell, Dallas, Texas

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The Harvard-Yale Dual League Plan of the 1890s: A Failure of Elitism

*By Ronald A. Smith
Penn State University*

When Harvard and Yale chose to isolate themselves athletically in crew in the 1870s, a Dartmouth student said sarcastically: “Harvard and Yale delight in their own company best.” A decade and a half later, Harvard and Yale attempted to do for all major sports what they had done previously in crew. A dual league would tell the entire athletic world that Harvard and Yale, like

Oxford and Cambridge in England, were something special and apart.

That the Dual League plan of the 1890s failed, tells us a great deal about the nature of American society. Athletically it might be stated that if one wants to “play ball” in egalitarian America, it is most difficult to do so attempting to remain a social elitist. The paper’s theme is that in a highly competitive society based upon an ideal of egalitarianism, it is nearly impossible to be an elitist and aloof, and at the same time to remain in the mainstream of American life.

For Harvard and Yale, the retreat to dual competition occurred first when the two institutions were beaten by the small, “freshwater” colleges such as the Massachusetts Aggies, Amherst, and Cornell at the intercollegiate regattas of the 1870s.

By the 1880s when intercollegiate athletic problems began to multiply, the Harvard Overseers, part of Harvard’s governing body, formed a committee to study athletic abuses.

A recommendation of one member of the committee was to limit Harvard competition to contests with Yale only.

Harvard participated with a number of other colleges, and in football alone was a member of the Intercollegiate Football Association which included Pennsylvania, Princeton, Wesleyan, and Yale. As Football was the key sport by the late 1880s Harvard felt that it was

necessary to beat the other members before it could acceptably withdraw from the league.

Only Princeton (and of course Yale) stood in the way. The 1889 Harvard-Princeton game was not a Harvard

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victory, but an eligibility controversy and the brutal nature of the game gave Harvard cause to break relations and set the stage for a possible dual league with Yale.

Beginning in 1890, negotiations between Harvard and Yale to produce a dual league were begun. The Yale negotiator saw the chance for making “the grandest college alliance ever made between two great universities - one which will elevate college sports and elevate us far above possible rivalry. ” Harvard, though, because it was a step or two above Yale in prestige, negotiated from a position of strength and generally made demands which Yale felt compelled to reject. For five years, negotiations were carried on, often using participation with Princeton and Pennsylvania as a wedge to gain a bargaining advantage.

Five years from the break in Harvard-Princeton relations, Harvard and Yale played in another brutal football game. The game produced broken bones but more importantly broken relations with Yale in all four major sports for nearly a two year period, including crew which had for two decades

been a joint dual competition. The break in the Harvard-Yale crew relations created an opportunity for the perennial rowing power, Cornell, to once again row against Harvard.

Yale, miffed, sailed to England to row Oxford. Harvard remained to row against Cornell and Columbia, and open the door to its social inferiors.

When the “mechanics” of Cornell whipped Harvard, Harvard could not easily retreat without charges of cowardice. The next year, Yale was drawn into a triangular meet with Cornell and Harvard and both Harvard and Yale were beaten. The crew example clearly showed the dilemma of Harvard and Yale. If they remained withdrawn and aloof, they could not prove that they were best.

If they participated and lost, it was even clearer proof that in athletics they were no longer superior.

The 1890s dual league proposals were not the last of the attempts by Harvard and Yale to stand above and apart from other colleges, but future attempts were no more successful. If Harvard and Yale wanted to compete in America, they had to meet the competition. If they would not, they would eventually lose the struggle. Egalitarian America would not countenance the attitude of a Harvard man who said in 1889 at the beginning of the Harvard-Yale Dual League attempts: “I can only add that if we are left alone we shall be in excellent company.” Neither Harvard nor Yale

could for long separate themselves from other colleges and remain as leaders in American intercollegiate athletics.

* * *

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Book Report: **How You Played the Game**

By Randy Snow

In the 1999 book, **How You Played the Game**, author William A. Harper explores the life and times of Grantland Rice, one of the first true sports writers of the early part of the 20th century. Rice is known as the Dean of American Sports Writers and carved a niche for himself in the field of sports reporting, something that no one had really done before.

He lived and wrote during a time known as the Golden Age of Sports, mainly the 1920's. It was a time that included the likes of Babe Ruth, Knute Rockne, Jack Dempsey, Ty Cobb, Red Grange and Jim Thorpe, just to name a few.

Henry Grantland Rice, who was known as Granny to his friends, grew up in Nashville, Tennessee.

After high school, he attended the Wallace University School in 1896, which was a college prep school. A year later he entered Vanderbilt University where he majored in Greek and Latin, but he also studied poetry. While in college he played

baseball, football, basketball and was on the track team. Rice was a good athlete, but not a great one.

Even so, he was named captain of the baseball team his senior year and played short stop.

After graduating from Vanderbilt in 1901, Rice signed with a semi-pro baseball team and spent the summer barnstorming across the south. His family was not too happy about his baseball playing career and they insisted that he come home and get a "real" job. He became a reporter with the Nashville Dailey News, a brand new newspaper that had just started up in the city. He was a sports and general reporter with a \$5.00 a week salary. Rice loved covering sports but not other news. When it came to covering politics, he convinced a reporter from a rival newspaper in town, the Nashville Banner, to write political articles for him. In turn, Rice wrote sports articles for the Banner reporter, who didn't like to cover sports.

In 1902, Rice took a new job in Georgia with the Atlanta Journal newspaper. He again covered sports and was also assigned as the theater critic. Rice had no interest in covering the theater so he encouraged a friend of his, Don Marquis, to go along and write the theater reviews for him. Marquis

went on to become a famous playwright thanks to the start he got by going to the theater with Grantland Rice.

In Atlanta, as in Nashville, the main sport that Rice covered was baseball. He was becoming quite well known and began receiving telegrams from several people he did not even know telling him about an up and coming minor league baseball player by the name of Ty Cobb. Rice began writing about Cobb and his coverage eventually led to Cobb being signed by the Detroit Tigers. Many years later, Cobb confessed to Rice that he himself had sent Rice the telegrams using several false names in order to increase his exposure in the newspapers.

Rice covered all kinds of sports in Atlanta from bicycle racing, which was very popular at the time, to baseball and college football. He covered the Georgia Tech football team, which, at the time, was coached by John Heisman.

In 1905, he convinced his boss at the Atlanta Journal to send him to cover the first sanctioned World Series between the Philadelphia Athletics of the American League and New York Giants of the National League. Until then, his coverage had only been local or regional in scope. This would be his first national sporting event.

When he returned to Atlanta after the World Series, he received a job offer from the Cleveland News,

another brand new newspaper. They offered Rice \$50.00 per week to be their sports editor and he accepted.

Rice was so respected as a sports reporter in Atlanta that the rival newspaper, the Atlanta News, published a 250 word editorial in tribute to him before he left for Cleveland.

In the spring of 1906, Rice travelled with the Cleveland baseball team to Atlanta for spring training. While there, he married his girlfriend, Katherine Hollis, on April 11. Grantland Rice often used poetry as part of his articles. It came very easy to him and helped him express the events he was reporting on. When the Cleveland baseball team finished the season with a dismal record in 1906, Rice was inspired to write a sequel to the famous 1888 Ernest Thayer poem, "Casey at the Bat." Rice penned the poem, "Casey's Revenge" which became almost as popular as the original. After a year in Cleveland, Grantland and Kate were homesick for the South. As fate would have it, yet another new newspaper was starting up in Nashville and Rice was offered \$70.00 per week to be the sports editor of the new Nashville Tennessean. He took the job and the Rice family, which now included a daughter, Florence, moved to Tennessee. His sports column at the Tennessean was called Sportsograms.

Being the only person in the Sports department, Rice worked 12-18 hour days, seven days a week

putting the sports section together. However, he still found time to coach the Vanderbilt baseball team during the 1908 season.

In the fall of 1908, Rice not only traveled to Ann Arbor to cover the Vanderbilt football game against Michigan, but he was also the head *The College Football Historian-19 -*

linesman on the officiating crew. This was not all that unusual in the early 1900's and Rice was widely considered to be a very fair referee.

When the Vanderbilt Alumni Association asked Grantland Rice to write a poem to inspire present and future alumni, he penned his poetic masterpiece called, "Alumnus Football." While you may not recognize the title, you will surely recognize the final lines of the poem, which have been paraphrased in sports reporting ever since; "For when the One Great Scorer comes to mark against your name, He writes-not that you won or lost-but how you played the game."

After four years at the Nashville Tennessean, Rice was offered a job at the New York Evening Mail in December 1910. The pay was not quite as good, only \$50.00 per week, but he would be strictly a sports writer and columnist and would not be involved with actually putting the paper together, so he would have more quality time with his family. Rice took the job.

The Evening Mail was one of seven newspapers in New York that each put out two editions everyday. It was not one of the top newspapers, but it was, after all, in New York City.

One of the first people that Rice met upon arriving at the Evening Mail was a fellow sportswriter and cartoonist named Rube Goldberg. Goldberg would become famous over the years for his humorous drawings depicting elaborate and complex ways to accomplish simple tasks.

Rice's column at the Evening Mail had several different names the first few years. He finally settled on calling it The Sportlight. In his first official Sportlight column on October 31, 1911, Rice reprinted his "Alumnus Football" poem, exposing it to a whole new audience outside of Tennessee. In 1912, he also began writing freelance articles for Collier's magazine.

By 1915, he was so well known in New York that he was offered a job at a rival newspaper, the New York Tribune, for \$280 per week. Rice accepted the offer and took his Sportlight column with him. Rice's Sportlight column at the New York Tribune was syndicated around the country, which brought him national attention.

Outside of the sports world that Rice was so engrossed in, the war to end all wars (a.k.a. World War I) was raging in Europe. Many athletes were being drafted into military service or joining outright to do their part. Rice knew that there were

bigger things in life than covering sports so in December 1917, at the age of 37, he too enlisted in the Army. He started out his military life at the bottom, as a private, just like everyone else. It wasn't long before he earned a commission as a second lieutenant and was assigned to an artillery unit.

In April 1918, he shipped out with his unit to France. In June, his unit

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was ordered to the front lines, but soon after they arrived, Rice received a reassignment to Paris to work on the Stars and Stripes, a daily newspaper for

Eventually, Rice got himself reassigned back to his artillery unit. The war ended in November 1918 and Rice returned to the States in February 1919. Before he headed off to war, Rice had set aside \$75,000, a pretty tidy nest egg in those days, and entrusted it to a friend who was a lawyer. The money was to be used

* * *

Teams on NCAA Football Probation

By Andrew McKillop

Alumni certainly don't boast about their school being placed on NCAA probation. It's not a proud moment for the school. Once a school moves out of probation it's often forgotten, and for good reason. However a school's history in regards to probation can sometimes have an

to support his wife and daughter if he did not return from the war. But while he was away, his friend tried investing the money to increase it and lost it all in the process. His friend committed suicide as Rice was returning to the States.

In the spring of 1919, Rice met Babe Ruth for the first time and the two immediately became friends. That fall, Rice was in the press box covering the infamous 1919 World Series between the Chicago White Sox and the Cincinnati Reds. That was the series when eight White Sox players, including Shoeless Joe Jackson, were accused and eventually indicted in federal court of accepting money from gamblers to lose the series.

President Warren G. Harding was an avid reader of Rice's Spotlight column. Harding extended an invitation to Rice to play a round of golf with him and the two hit the links in April 1921.

End of Part 1 of 2

effect on their future. So it's important to create a record of

NCAA probation. Take for example last year when USC was placed on probation. Some people were surprised by the severity of the penalties, but in the report released by the NCAA, it was directly mentioned that the USC football program had previously been placed on probation five times since the early 1950's. I'm sure USC's repeat violations had some impact on the

severity of the penalties they received in 2010.

Below is a list of current FBS schools that have been placed on probation, in which the school's football team was somehow involved. It's important to keep in

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mind that violations in other sports often bring attention to a school's entire athletic program. Sometimes the football violations paled in comparison to violations in other sports, but if the football program was involved I still listed them (i.e. Baylor's probation from 2005-09). Please also note that I didn't put exact dates down. Instead I simply listed the season(s) in which the violations occurred, or the season(s)

in which a school played under probation. If probation was handed down mid-season I listed the month the probation was handed down.

There have also be instances in which a conference puts a team on probation, and the NCAA doesn't. I only listed instances of NCAA mandated probation. Although I did list conference enacted bowl bans that were affirmed by the NCAA.

The NCAA started handing out punishments for football violations in 1953.

SMU has been placed on probation more than any other current FBS school (7 times). SMU has also spent the most seasons under probation (17 seasons).

Check out the breakdown below.

Legend: Pct. (Percentage of years the school has been on probation from 1953-2010).

School	Years	Pct.*	Instances
SMU	17	29.3%	7
USC	12	20.7%	6
Auburn	11	19.0%	4
Oklahoma	10	17.2%	5
Michigan St	10	17.2%	3
Wisconsin	9	15.5%	4
Colorado	9	15.5%	5
Alabama	9	15.5%	3
Illinois	9	15.5%	5
Texas A&M	9	15.5%	4
Kansas	8	13.8%	4
Oklahoma St	8	13.8%	2
Miami FL	8	13.8%	3
Kansas St	8	13.8%	4
California	8	13.8%	3
Arizona St	8	13.8%	4

*The number of season spent on probation divided by the number of seasons since 1953 (when the NCAA started policing schools).

To view the entire list of college football teams that have been on probation, visit:

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**FOOTBALL DAYS:
MEMORIES OF THE GAME And OF THE MEN BEHIND THE BALL**

By: WILLIAM H. EDWARDS
© 1916

(Fielding)Yost relates a humorous experience he had at Michigan in 1901, which was his most successful season at that University.

"Buffalo University came to Michigan with a much-heralded team. They were coached by a Dartmouth man and had not been scored upon.

Buffalo papers referred to Michigan as the Woolly Westerners, and the Buffalo enthusiasts placed bets that Michigan would not score. The time regulation of the game, two halves, was thirty-five minutes, without intermission. At the end of the first half the score was 65 to 0. During this time many substitutions had been made, some nineteen or twenty men, so that every player Buffalo brought with them had at one time or another participated in the game.

"The Buffalo coach came to me and said: "Yost, we will have to cut this next half short. "Why? I asked. Of course, I did not realize that every

available man he had with him was used up, but I felt rather liberal at that stage of the game and said: "Let them rest fifteen or twenty minutes for the intermission, and then use them over again; use them as often as you like. I don't care."

"About fifteen minutes after the second half had started, I discovered on Michigan's side of the field, covered up in a blanket, a big fellow named Simpson, one of the Buffalo players. I was naturally curious, and said: "Simpson, what are you doing over here? You are on the wrong side.

"Don't say anything,' came the quick response, 'I know where I am at. The coach has put me in three times already and I'm not going in there again. Enough is enough for any one. I've had mine.

"The score was then 120 to 0, in favor of Michigan, and the Buffalo team quit fifteen minutes before the game should have ended.

"It may be interesting to note that from this experience of Buffalo with Michigan the expression, "I've got you Buffaloed," is said to have

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originated, and to-day Michigan players use it as a fighting word."

Yost smiled triumphantly as he related the following: "The day we played the Michigan Agricultural College we, of course, were at our best. The M. A. C. was taken on as a preliminary game, which was to be two twenty-minute halves.

At the beginning of the second half the score was 118 to 0, in favor of Michigan. "At this time, a big husky tackle, after a very severe scrimmage had taken place, stood up, took off his head gear, threw it across the field and started for the

side line, passing near where I was standing, when I yelled at him: The game is not over yet. Go back. 'Oh,' he said, I've come down here to get some experience. I've had all I want. Let the other fellows stay, if they want to; me for the dressing room.

And when this fellow quit, all the other M. A. C. players stopped, and the game ended right there. There were but four minutes left to play."

Somebody circulated a rumor that Yost had made the statement that Michigan would beat Iowa one year 80 to 0. Of course, this rumor came out in the papers on the day of the game, but Yost says:

"I never really said any such thing. However, we did beat them 107 to 0, whereupon some fellow from Iowa sent me a telegram, after the game, which read: "Ain't it awful. Box their remains and send them home."

* * *

First TV Football Game

Waynesburg Plays in First Televised Football Game

The Yellow Jackets visited Randall's Island, N.Y., on Sept. 30, 1939 to play in the first televised football game when they battled Fordham University at Triboro Stadium.

NBC broadcasted the game with one camera, as announcer Bill Stern made the historic call.

Fordham won the game, 34-7, over Waynesburg.

Those who could afford a \$600 television set at the time witnessed television history.