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### **1871/72 SEASONAL FOOT-BALL SUMMARY**

**By Mel Smith**

There has always been a lack of foot-ball activity reported for the year 1871. Most listings of champions or historical articles invariably jump from 1870 to 1872. This article tries to give a fuller picture of actual foot-ball activity for the August 1, 1871–31 July 1872 seasonal period, which includes the current accepted period of September 1871 to January 1872. Games of foot-ball were still played every month of the year at this time. For the bigger picture, all game information found for colleges, independent clubs and high schools are included.

There were two basic forms of foot-ball being played during this time. Since we separate modern soccer, rugby and football games today, I will do the same here. In 1871, the kicking game was known as the association game of football (later soccer). Most rules written by the colleges were using the 1863 London Football Association Code. The carrying game (later rugby) became known as the Boston rules game during this season in the local Boston newspapers.

### **COLLEGES - ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL**

At the varsity level, Princeton College formed the Princeton Football Association on October 15, 1871. Ten rules of play were written. Rule #4 stated it would take four goals out of seven to win a game and #6 stated 'no player shall throw or carry the ball'. The first outside game was played October 21, 1871, with the Princeton Theological

Seminary (PTS) and they had trouble winning. They must have been tied at 4 goals apiece before Princeton secured a 6 goals-4 goals' victory (see the Princeton Packet newspaper, 10/23/1871). The game was played on College Field on the Princeton campus. Apparently, two other games were won by Princeton College over PTS scoring the 4 goals first. I do not have the actual scoring information for PTS. That college has never condoned any sports' activity in their entire history. They may or may not have scored a goal. There may have been more games played between these colleges.

Columbia College, Rutgers College and Yale College never followed through on proposed games with other outside colleges. Rutgers declined a game with Princeton in the fall. Columbia and Yale could not agree on a field of play during the spring of 1872.

At the junior level, about nine colleges have been found playing intramural games on their campuses. These colleges were Brown University, Cornell University of New York, Dartmouth College, University of Michigan, University of Pennsylvania, Princeton College, Rutgers College, University of Vermont and Yale College. None

of these college teams played any outside games.

The Rutgers 1874 sophomore team may have scored the biggest win with a 6 goals to 1 goal win over their 1875 freshmen team. Students from Dartmouth College wrote their first set of seven rules for their football play in the fall of 1871 (see Scott Meacham, 'Old Division Football: The Indigenous Mob Soccer of Dartmouth College', 2006). The Cornell 1873 juniors won both games over their 1875 freshmen and 1874 sophomores' class teams using their 'best three out of five goals' rule.

The Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute became a four-year college and graduated their first seniors in June 1871. They won and lost foot-ball games played with Adelphi Academy under the name of 'Mr. Dollard's Team'. Adelphi Academy students played under the name of 'Mr. Brady's Team'. These ice rink, foot-ball games were played on Capitoline Lake in Prospect Park in Brooklyn during December 1871 and January 1872.

The University of Pennsylvania 1872 Seniors beat an All-University of Pennsylvania team on February 22, 1872, by the score of 3 goals to 0.

The Alumni of the defunct Woodward College in Cincinnati, OH, played their annual kicking

game on September 28, 1871. The score of the game has not

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been readily available for this season.

The University of Virginia had a new English professor teaching the students how to play the association football game, and the State University of Iowa (now University of Iowa) formed a student football association in February 1872.

### **COLLEGES - BOSTON RULES GAME**

Harvard had banished the mob, freshman-sophomore, carrying games of foot-ball on the campus in July 1860. Several local Boston high schools continued to play these carrying games on the Boston Common through the 1860s. A few ardent players entered Harvard in 1870 and 1871. They began to play impromptu carrying games of foot-ball on the Harvard campus in the fall of 1871. The administration did not stop this activity so class teams were formed in the spring and intramural games were played. The Harvard 1874 sophomore team was the best and never lost a game. They even beat an All-Harvard University team on April 27, 1872, 2 goals to 0 (any touches or touchdowns were not addressed). This game was

played on the Cambridge, MA, Common and Henry R. Grant was captain of the all-victorious sophomore team. The local Boston newspapers began to call these carrying games the Boston Rules' Game in the spring of 1872. It was done to differentiate the ball-handling game played in Boston as opposed to the kicking game of foot-ball being played elsewhere in America.

### **INDEPENDENT CLUBS - ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL**

The New York Athletic Club of New York City was founded in 1868. Games of foot-ball were proposed this season, but any references to these games have not been found.

In Ohio, the Dover Firebrick Makers played a kicking game with the Sandyville Fireclay Miners on August 19, 1871. The game was played at the Fairgrounds in New Philadelphia, OH. The score has not been found.

A New Orleans Hibernians team played a foot-ball game with another team called 'The Others' on the fourth of July, 1872. It was played on the Oakland Driving Course in New Orleans, LA, and this score has also not been found.

### **HIGH SCHOOLS - ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL**

As mentioned in the college section, the Adelphi Academy of Long Island traded a win and a loss with the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute in two ice rink foot-ball games. Adelphi  
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students were identified as playing on Mr. Brady's teams. The first game was won by Adelphi, 2 goals to 1 goal. Adelphi lost the second game played in January 1872. The actual score has not been found.

The Oakland High School in California formed a football club in October 1871. The San Francisco Industrial School played a foot-ball game on Christmas Day in 1871.

The Charles Barnwell School of Charleston, SC, saw foot-ball games played by their students on their campus, and the Freehold Military Institute of New Jersey had a foot-ball team. No other information is available as yet.

### **HIGH SCHOOLS - BOSTON RULES GAME**

The Boston Public Latin School and the Boston English High School were housed in the same building during this time. Their entries and departures used two different doors, one on the east side and the other on the west side of the building. These schools were the two main high schools playing impromptu

carrying games of foot-ball on the Boston Common. No interscholastic games have been found for the 1871/72 season.

\* \* \*

*[This article first appeared in the Ypsilanti Courier...and is used by permission.] Laura is also a member of IFRA.*

## **Smallpox at EMU in 1916**

**By Laura Bien**

When the 1916 Normal College (EMU) football season was cut short in October, it wasn't due to injuries, or lack of funds, or academic suspensions.

It was smallpox.

The outbreak on campus made news as far away as Connecticut. The November 3, 1916 Toronto World said, "Coach Mitchell and four members of the Ypsilanti Normal College football eleven were stricken with smallpox yesterday . . . The illness of the athletes was diagnosed last night . . . Ypsilanti Normal played the University of Detroit last Saturday. Reports from Detroit today said that none of the university's players were ill."

Headlines at home played down the danger.

"Smallpox Need Cause No Alarm," read an October 31, 1916 headline in the Daily

Ypsilantian-Press. The article said, "That the extent of smallpox in the city is confined to six cases, none of which is severe, and that all possible precautions have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease throughout  
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the city was assured the public today . . ."

The article continued, "Five of the six cases are isolated in the Health Cottage at the Normal, which has been placed at the disposal of the smallpox patients." The Health Cottage was the campus clinic.

Normal College president McKenny called a special assembly of the students said the paper. He told them to get vaccinated immediately and show proof of vaccination before leaving for Thanksgiving break.

He urged calm. Students expressed "a good deal of indignation," said the paper, at having to pay for shots. Many didn't get them. The November 9 Daily Ypsilantian-Press reported that 300 students had yet to be vaccinated, and that the number of smallpox cases was rising.

Soon Ann Arborites were being told to stay out of Ypsi, and Normal College students from Ann Arbor were sent home.

"Posters enjoining the University [of Michigan] students from making their weekend exodus to Ypsilanti this weekend are being plastered up around the Ann Arbor area," said the November 14 Daily Ypsilantian-Press. U-M students would be suspended, said the paper, if they ventured to Ypsi.

By mid-November, the number of cases had risen to 27. Homes were quarantined. Normal College President McKenny moved out of his own home so that it could be converted into a "detention home for undiagnosed cases of disease," said the November 14 Press. The Health Cottage was full.

The community was afraid. "Complaints stating that occupants in quarantined houses were seen upon the porch were received last week and when questioned today as to how far the quarantine limited the actions of such persons, Dr. Westfall said that their presence upon the porch was well within their rights, but that they should not leave the porch."

Neither quarantines nor smallpox were new to Ypsilanti. In 1882, the city passed "An Ordinance Relative to the Prevention of Small-Pox."

Part of it said, "It shall be the duty of the keeper of any hotel, tavern, boarding or public house, or the owner or occupant of any

private residence, wherein any person may be sick with the small-pox or other infectious disease, to close said public house or private residence, and keep it closed as against all lodgers, customers and persons desiring to visit the same, [until] all danger of communicating the

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disease from the said house or residence, or from any of the inmates thereof, shall have passed.”

The ordinance gave an exception only to doctors and clergymen. When these ministers to the body and to the soul visited quarantined homes to give hope against death, they risked their own.

The ordinance helped. In 1889, city physician William Pattison gave a report to city council that was printed in the May 17, 1889 Ypsilanti Commercial. After noting that there had been 27 cases of scarlet fever that year, Pattison said, “Small pox, which has prevailed more or less over the state, has not appeared in our midst.”

Other communities were less fortunate. The February 15, 1889 Ypsilanti Commercial reported that in nearby Azalia, Michigan, “the small pox has so far abated that two of the houses will be renovated this week, there being no new cases in the last two weeks.”

The Commercial that day also urged readers to get vaccinated. “[G]o and have your family physician scratch your arm, apply the little wafer-like, bony point that contains that horrid stuff, that in one week’s time with nearly every one that tried it, causes them to say, “Oh, my arm, don’t touch it” and “I ache so hard and fast in one moment that I hardly know myself.” In 1916, the city held its breath. Vaccinations and quarantines began to have a good effect. The crisis slowly passed and by spring the city was out of danger.

However, the experience left an impact on Normal College students.

Their 1917 yearbook, the Aurora, mentions the experience. The football page says, “[Our] game with the University of Detroit was the last game of the season, for the epidemic of smallpox which broke out at the school compelled Coach Mitchell to cancel the better part of the schedule.”

In typical college fashion, students made light of the terrifying disease. One entire page of the 1917 Aurora yearbook displays a smallpox cartoon.

The cartoon includes a depiction of a bedridden patient who is cheering, with the legend, “That

grand and glorious feelin’—when Doc decides it’s only typhoid.”

The cartoon also includes a rendering of the Health Cottage, where many students endured the disease. The cottage is shown blazing with light at night, with musical notes and song lyrics streaming from its windows as residents whoop it up.

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This seeming flippancy belies the admirable grit and courage summoned by scared students stricken with the disease.

After staring Death in the eye, and staring him down, the students of 1917, with their cartoon, put thumb to nose and wiggled their fingers.

\* \* \*

<http://www.pophistorydig.com/?p=785>

*PopHistoryDig.com*, December 21, 2008.

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## **“Slingin’ Sammy Baugh” 1930s-1950s**

**By Jack Doyle**

It was December 1937 in Chicago. The Washington Redskins professional football team had come to town to play the fearsome Chicago Bears in the National Football League championship game at Wrigley Field. It was a bitterly cold day with frozen turf. Washington,

although a good team, wasn’t given much of a chance against “the big bruising Bears,” as *Washington Post* reporter Shirley Povich called them. But the Redskins had a new powerful weapon in the person of Sammy Baugh, their 23-year-old rookie running back.

Baugh had come out of the college ranks, an innovative “passing” back, still something of a rarity in professional football at that time. In his college career at Texas Christian University (TCU), Baugh was an All-American who had led the nation in passing in his junior and senior years and finished fourth in 1936 Heisman Trophy voting. He had helped TCU to victories in the Sugar Bowl and Cotton Bowl. But Sammy Baugh’s professional career – played entirely with the Washington Redskins over 16 years – would be even better. In fact, he would change the way pro-football was played. “The history of pro football simply cannot be written without the story of Slingin’ Sammy,” says *Washington Post* sports columnist Michael Wilbon.

### **The Forward Pass**

In the late 1930s when Sammy Baugh arrived in Washington, throwing the ball in football games – i.e., the forward pass – was still quite new, especially in professional football. Pro football was then second fiddle to college football, which was much more

popular. In fact, the first time the passing technique had been used in football was at the college level, dating to an 1895 game between North Carolina University and the University of Georgia – an illegal use, it turns out, not then “approved” by the rules of play.

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**Passing began at the college level, and slowly made its way to the pros, where it was used only sparingly by the early 1930s.**

But the first officially approved forward pass also occurred at the college level – in September 1906 when St. Louis University used it against Carroll College of Wisconsin. St. Louis University, however, was in the Midwest, and due to the nature of communication in those days — primarily newspapers — not many other colleges “back East” had heard of or used the technique, so its adoption by other schools was slow. But in 1913 a then little-known minor school named Notre Dame used the forward pass in a surprise win over a highly-touted team from Army. The technique demonstrated how a smaller Notre Dame team could use it to their advantage in beating the bigger Army team (Knute Rockne then played end for Notre Dame

and Gus Dorais, quarterback). After that game, the forward pass began to get more notice. A variety of college coaches and teams all experimented with passing and new formations – among them: Knute Rockne, who later became a coach at Notre Dame; Pop Warner, who used it as a college coach; Jim Thorpe and the Carlisle Indians; Alonzo Stagg at the University of Chicago; Johnny Heisman at Georgia Tech; various Ivy League teams; and others.

Still, passing then was also not like the conventional drop-back passing of the modern game today, centered on the quarterback. Passing came out of the single wing formation, where play responsibility was split between a separate play-caller and another running back who may have thrown the ball. Passing was also more of desperation measure then, not a planned part of the offensive attack. At the professional level, the first passing appears to have been used in the late 1920s and early 1930s, but then only rarely. Professional football games then could be very dull and boring compared to today’s games. They used the single- and double-wing offenses, and almost always ran the ball — no sixty-yard touchdown pass plays. But that more pedestrian style of football play was about to change with the arrival of Sammy Baugh in Washington in 1937. Baugh was one of the few



experienced passers from the college level, and he would soon prove to be one of the best of the new breed at the pro level.

## **Swinging Tire**

Sammy Baugh was born in Texas in 1914, and played three sports in high school at Sweetwater, Texas — football, basketball and baseball. In preparing to play for his high

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school team, Baugh practiced with an old tire strung from a tree which he would try to throw the ball through while the tire was swinging and he was on the run. He developed a strong arm and pretty good accuracy. And although he did well in high school football, Sammy had his heart set on becoming a professional baseball player, and that's the sport where he would pick up the name "Slingin Sammy." A sportswriter impressed with Sammy's throwing arm as a college third baseman is credited with giving him that nickname.

After high school, Sammy had played semi-pro baseball for a time, and had met a guy who was going to arrange for a baseball scholarship at Washington State University. But Sammy hurt his knee right before he was to attend, and the baseball scholarship fell through. But as Baugh would later recount, "Dutch Meyer [the football coach at TCU] told me he'd get me a job

and help me through TCU if I'd come there and play baseball and football and basketball — the whole thing. So that's where I went."

At TCU, it was Sammy's football play that would put him in the big time — although he remained a very good baseball player at TCU as well. However, in football as a college junior, he threw for 1,241 yards and 18 touchdowns. TCU only lost one game that year, to national champion SMU. As a senior, Baugh threw for 1,196 yards, completing 50.5 percent of his passes. He led the nation in both passing and punting his final two seasons at TCU. Many believe that Baugh's performance at TCU helped bring national press notice to Texas football at a time when press coverage tilted to eastern sports teams. And although Baugh did not win Heisman Trophy in 1936 — he finished fourth in the voting — his performance is believed to have opened the door for his successor at TCU, Davey O'Brien, who did win the Heisman two years later.

Sammy Baugh at right in autographed photo during his short-lived baseball career with the St. Louis Cardinals.

Still, when Sammy completed college, his thought was to play professional baseball. Baugh wasn't convinced football was his best sport. He also thought he might have a longer career in

baseball. Baugh had been a star third baseman for TCU, and drew the notice of a few scouts. Rogers Hornsby, the famous St. Louis Cardinals baseball Hall-of-Famer, was then a St. Louis Cardinals scout, and in the spring/summer of 1937, he signed Baugh to play with the Cardinals. However, Baugh was farmed out to the minor league Columbus team after being converted to shortstop, and then was sent even lower down in the

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minor league system to Rochester. There, Baugh still had to play behind Rochester's starting shortstop, Marty Marion, who would go on to the major leagues and become a Cardinals regular for 11 years. Baugh knew he would never be as good as Marion. "The other [problem] was I couldn't hit that curve [ball] very well," Baugh would later say. "So I left in August [1937] to play football, and after that I stuck with football."

*End of Part 1 of 3*

\* \* \*

### **Name change:**

*Please note the following:* The AP Poll Archive has changed names and has changed names to **College Poll Archive** (<http://www.collegepollarchive.com/>). And you can start contacting me at [keith@collegepollarchive.com](mailto:keith@collegepollarchive.com).

### ➤ **CONGRATULATIONS ARE IN ORDER...**

as one of our subscriber; Vince Thompson has a new title with his work at the AFCA.

### *The American Football Coaches Association*

announced that Vince Thompson has been named Director of Media Relations. Thompson moves up from Coordinator of Publications, a position he held for the past six and a half years.

Congratulations, Todd...we're happy to share in this with you.

- Also, another member has been selected to the **All-Time All-Ohio Football Team** as an honorable mention selection....Steve Strinko, who played for the University of Michigan, under legendary coach, Bo Schembechler.

Congratulations, Steve as we are proud of you. He played LB.

\* \* \*

### **A Case of over-achieving**

"Wild man' Jacobs benched in '59"

Brownwood, TX **Bulletin** (Aug, 8, 1972)

This is about a former Howard Payne football player who holds the questionable distinction of

being the only player in history benched for over-achieving.

The one-time Yellow Jacket is 300-pound Ray Jacobs, who spent nine years in the National Football League as a lineman after finishing his eligibility at the Brownwood school.

Jacobs, an East Texas rancher, earned the unusual distinction of being benched for doing too good a job during a fascinating game between Texas A&I and HPC 13 years ago in Lion Stadium.

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The date: Oct. 3, 1959. The conditions: miserable—a driving rainstorm which turned the gridiron into a quagmire.

At the time, Howard Payne had not come too close to winning a game before A&I came to town. On the other hand, the Javelinas were unbeaten.

The picture was soon to change.

From the outset, it was Howard Payne's ball game. For one thing, the mud-caked gridiron proved favorable to the Yellow Jackets' big, plodding lineman.

According to Royce Blackburn, a member of that 1959 HPC team, who now serves as an assistance coach at Brownwood High School, the Jackets had "a bunch of big old lineman who were in hog heaven because they were

able to play well on their knees in muddy situations."

Another factor was involved in HPC's success.

**As mentioned previously, that factor was Ray Jacobs, who at the time was playing offensive and defensive line and who later earn little All-America recognition as a Jacket.**

Despite good things to for Jacobs, however, it's doubtful he ever had a better day after that unforgettable one in October of '59.

"Jacobs was literally a wild man, recalls Bob Havins, vice-president of public relations and development at HPC who was on hand for the contest.

"I've never seen anybody have a better first half. He was all over the field. He tackled people. He even threatened people. He even lay on people.

"In fact, it got so bad, that Jacobs was getting into A&I's backfield before the ball. As a last resort—because of the danger to himself and other players—Howard Payne coach then, Bennie Williams, had to put him on the bench."

**Benched? For making tackles and causing woes for the opposition and doing who-knows-what-all-else just**

**coaches cry for and text specify?”**

Yep. That’s what happened.

But that’s not the whole story.

Back to the game: A&I finished with minus 54 yards rushing, no first downs, no complete passes, no points.

The score was 20-0.

And just for added flavor, maybe this statistic ought to be noted: Howard Payne fumbled 10 during the game, while the Hoggies recorded nine.

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Want more?

Okay try this: A&I later became national (NAIA) champion. In fact, that indelible loss to HPC on that strange day in October represented A&I’s only defeat of the season.

**And there’s still more: subsequent to the game, it was learned that Howard Payne had used an ineligible player and was forced to forfeit.**

So the real score—the one that went down in the record books—was 1-0 in favor of A&I.

Quite a story involving two teams with a lot of tradition.

And just in case some of the edge may have been taken off A&I’s gridiron greatness in the narration, let it be known that the Hoggies as members of the Lone Star Conference have lost only two games in Kingsville since 1966.

One of the teams that beat them was Southwest Texas—another member of the LSC.

And the other team?

You guessed it: Howard Payne, last season, by a score of 20-14.

**TCFH Editor’s Notes:**

- Jacobs was drafted in the first round by the Houston Oilers (7<sup>th</sup> overall) by the fledging AFL; and in the 17<sup>th</sup> round of the NFL Draft (228<sup>th</sup> selection), by the Dallas Cowboys.
- Texas A&I eventually would win a total of 7 NAIA I Titles: (1959-69-70-74-75-76-79; [2<sup>nd</sup> in 1968—with its only NAIA Playoff Loss]); before moving up to NCAA II in 1980 and in 1993 became known as Texas A&M-Kingsville.

*This was sent to me by my friend and new subscriber Diann Prickett who is the Database/Gift Processing Coordinator for HPU. Thanks Diann.*

I went to Howard Payne University, 1983-84; we compiled a 2-8-0. **The Link** is our alumni newsletter.

Reading in the September 2009 issue I noticed that this story had a tie-in, to the above; so, I decided to include it.

**Contributed by Dr. Robert Mangrum, HPU Historian and IFRA member**

The Link, (volume 8, number 1, published in November 1957)

According to Don Newbury, Sports Information Director, HPC became

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an official member of the Lone Star Conference with the start of the fall 1957 football season. The Jackets were “having a tough time finding the key to an LSC win.” The Jackets were 1-5 going into the Homecoming game.

The football team, under head coach Bennie Williams, was reported ready for the 2:00 PM kick off against the Javelinas. “Though it wasn’t the oldest series in the Howard Payne record books, the visitors from Kingsville are far from being total strangers.

The series began in 1946, with the Jackets scoring their greatest victory over the Hogs with a 27-0 whitewashing. The Jackets have accumulated a total of 128 points in the 10-game series to Texas A&I’s 111 tallies, but the Javelinas hold the edge in the win column, 6-4.

The game this year will be the first conference clash since the Jackets and Javelinas were Texas Conference cousins. [Both were long time members of the old Texas Conference.]

Though the Jackets will enter the game as decided underdogs . . . they could prove double-tough on the Homecoming Day.” [They were winning 14-7.]

**Editor’s Note:** Don Newbury later became HPU’s 16<sup>th</sup> president; serving from 1985-97.

*Please send in your stories on the accomplishments on your alma mater.*

\* \* \*

## **College Football Hall of Famers: Dates of Birth and Dates of Death**

**By Bo Carter**

### **July**

- 1 (1922) Don Whitmire, Giles County, Tenn.
- 1 (1953) Michael Haynes, Denison, Texas
- 1-(d – 1971) Jesse Harper, Sitka, Kan.
- 1-(d – 1984) Ziggy Czarobski, Aurora, Ill.
- 2 (1891) Gus Dorais, Chippewa Falls, Wis.
- 2 (1879) Bob Zuppke, Berlin, Germany
- 2 (1900) Ernie Vick, Toledo, Ohio
- 2 (1937) John Cooper, Knoxville, Tenn.
- 2-(d - 1957) Leroy Mercer, Swarthmore, Pa.
- 2-(d – 1987) Ellery Huntington, Alexandria City, Va.
- 3 (1943) Steve DeLong, Norfolk, Va.
- 3 (1959) Frank Hawkins, Las Vegas, Nev.
- 3 (1976) Grant Wistrom, Webb City, Mo.

3-(d – 1963) Tony Blazine, Richland, Wash.  
3-(d – 1975) Elmer Oliphant, New Canaan, Conn.  
4 (1912) Edgar Manske, Nekoosa, Wis.  
4 (1942) Floyd Little, New Haven, Conn.  
4 (1962) Willie Totten, Leflore, Miss.  
5 (1923) John McKay, Everettsville, W.Va.  
5 (1951) Johnny Rodgers, Omaha, Neb.  
5-(d – 1998) Sid Luckman, No. Miami Beach, Fla.  
6 (1924) Darrell Royal, Hollis, Okla.  
6 (1946) Fred Dryer, Hawthorne, Calif.  
6-(d – 1950) Harold Weekes, New York City  
7 (1918) Bob Blackman, DeSoto, Iowa  
7(d – 1942) Bob Fisher, Newton, Mass.  
7-(d – 1976) Bill Swiacki, Sturbridge, Mass.  
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7-(d – 1992) Clint Frank, Evanston, Ill.  
8 (1890) Pete Mauthe, Turkey City, Pa.  
8 (1935) John David Crow, Marion, La.  
8-(d – 1918) Gary Cochran, In Combat in France  
9 (1870) Ed Hall, Granville, Ill.  
9 (1874) George Brooke, Brookville, Md.  
9 (1892) Elmer Oliphant, Bloomfield, Ind.  
9 (1912) Abe Mickal, Talia Lebanon  
9 (1918) Nile Kinnick, Adel, Iowa  
9 (1947) O.J. Simpson, San Francisco, Calif.  
9-(d – 1974) Jim Bausch, Hot Springs, Ark.  
9-(d – 1995) Reds Bagnall, Philadelphia, Pa.  
9-(d – 2005) Al Sparlis, Porterville, Calif.  
11 (1876) Percy Haughton, Staten Island, N.Y.  
11 (1915) Cecil Isbell, Houston, Texas  
12 (1863) Hector Cowan, Hobart, N.Y.  
12 (1878) Bob Torrey, Henrico County, Va.  
12 (1920) Glenn Dobbs, McKinney, Texas  
12 (1939) Bill Cooper, Carrollton, Ohio  
12-(d – 1961) Steve Lach, Altoona, Pa.  
12-(d -1975) Carl Snavely, St. Louis, Mo.  
12-(d – 1985) Gene McEver, Davidson, N.C.  
13 (1903) Lloyd Yoder, Salem, Ohio

13 (1912) Ed Sherman, Licking County, Ohio  
13 (1922) Alex Sarkisian, Constantinople, Turkey  
13-(d – 1992) Alex Wojociechowicz, Forked River, N.J.  
14 (1911) Riley Smith, Greenwood, Miss.  
14 (1922) Robin Olds, Honolulu, Hawai'i  
14 (1928) Brad Rowland, Hamlin, Texas  
14-(d – 1982) Jackie Jensen, Charlottesville, Va.  
14-(d – 1999) Hugh Gallarneau, Northbrook, Ill.  
15 (1892) Ray Eichenlaub, Columbus, Ohio  
15 (1893) Orin Hollingbery, Hollister, Calif.  
15 (1935) Alex Karras, Gary, Ind.  
16 (1889) Percy Wendell, Roxbury, Mass.  
16 (1951) Jerry Sisemore, Olton, Texas  
16 (1968) Barry Sanders, Wichita, Kan.  
16-(d – 1980) Ernie Vick, Ann Arbor, Mich.  
16-(d – 1992) Buck Buchanan, Kansas City, Mo.  
16-(d – 1994) Tay Brown, Los Angeles, Calif.  
17 (1927) Thurman "Fum" McGraw, Garden City, Kan.  
17-(d – 1978) Bill Fincher, Atlanta, Ga.  
17-(d – 1980) Ralph "Shug" Jordan, Auburn, Ala.  
18 (1905) George Wilson, Glenside, Pa.  
18-(d – 2005) Jim Parker, Columbia, Md.  
20 (1864) Pa Corbin, Hartford, Conn.  
20 (1920) Frank Merritt, New York, N.Y.  
20 (1920) Tommy Prothro, Dyersburg, Tenn.  
20-(d – 1994) George Munger, Villanova, Pa.  
21 (1912) Bill Wallace, El Campo, Texas  
21-(d – 1979) Eddie Price, New Orleans, La.  
21-(d – 1999) Kurt Burris, Billings, Mont.  
22 (1913) Jim Tatum, McColl, S.C.  
22 (1966) Tim Brown, Dallas, Texas  
22-(d – 1975) Eddie Mahan, Natick, Mass.  
22-(d – 1977) Jack O'Hearn, Brookline, Mass.  
23 (1935) John Robinson, Chicago, Ill.  
23-(d – 1959) Jim Tatum, Chapel Hill, N.C.  
24 (1875) Bennie Owen, Chicago, Ill.  
24 (1876) Clarence "Bert" Herschberger, Peoria, Ill.

24 (1894) Clarence Spears, DeWitt, Ark.  
 24 (1962) Kevin Butler, Savannah, Ga.  
 24-(d – 1978) Joel Hunt, Teague, Texas  
 24-(d – 2002) Gaynell "Gus" Tinsley, Baton Rouge, La.  
 25 (1900) Ed Tryon, Medford, Mass.  
 25 (1936) Ron Burton, Springfield, Ohio  
 25 (1954) Walter Payton, Columbia, Miss.  
 26 (1869) Henry Williams, Hartford, Conn.  
 26 (1896) Everett Strupper, Columbus, Ga.  
 26 (1934) Tommy McDonald, Roy, N.M.  
 26 (1939) Bob Lilly, Olney, Texas  
 26-(d – 1966) Eddie Casey, Boston, Mass.  
 26-(d – 1981) John Beckett, LaJolla, Calif.  
 27 (1910) Fred Crawford, Waynesville, N.C.  
 27 (d - 1941) Howard Jones, Toluca Lake, Calif.

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2 27 (1950) Reggie McKenzie, Detroit, Mich.  
 27 (1959) Hugh Green, Natchez, Miss.  
 27-(d – 1964) Willie Gallimore, Rensselaer, Ind.  
 28 (1893) John "Jack" O'Hearn, Brookline, Mass.  
 28 (1943) Larry Elkins, Brownwood, Texas  
 28-(d – 1930) John DeWitt, New York City  
 28-(d – 1979) Don Miller, Cleveland, Ohio  
 29 (1879) Dan McGugin, Ringgold County, Iowa  
 29 (1902) Herbert Sturhahn, Far Rockaway, N.Y.  
 29-(d – 1986) Nello Falaschi, Oakland, Calif.  
 30 (1894) Carl Snavely, Omaha, Neb.  
 30 (1903) Vic Hanson, Sacramento, Calif.  
 30 (1924) George Savitsky, New York City  
 30 (1948) Jim Mandich, Cleveland, Ohio  
 30-(d – 1989) Wes Fesler, Laguna Hills, Calif.  
 30-(d -1993) Darrell Lester, Temple, Texas  
 31 (1918) Gene Goodreault, Haverhill, Mass.  
 31 (1919) Forrest Behm, Lincoln, Neb.  
 31 (1968) Andre Ware, Galveston, Texas  
 31-(d – 1986) Mal Aldrich, Southampton, N.Y.  
 31-(d – 2004) Ed Bock, St. Louis, Mo.

(Indicates date of death.)

\* \* \*

➤ ***In Remembrance of...***East Carolina assistant coach **Thomas "Rock" Roggeman**; he was 47...**Les Richter**, California, 1949-51, he was 79... **R.E. "Peppy" Blount**, who played at the University of Texas...**Ernie Johnson**, 84, a UCLA football star in the 1940's...South Alabama football player **Anthony Mostella** passed away at age 22... **Ike Peel**, played for the University of Tennessee; he was 91...**Jack Cloud**, William & Mary 85...**Kenneth Wayne Hudson**, Howard Payne University, 39.... ACC associate commissioner **Fred Barakat**, at age 71...Former Georgia Tech lineman **John Grantham** died last weekend at age 33... Former Missouri Valley College star **Bill Kleine** passed away at age 81. He was a member of the Missouri Sports Hall of Fame.

➤ ***Halls of Fame...***Harvey Martin, East Texas State,

Lone Star  
Conference...Mark  
Carrier, Louisiana Sports  
Hall of Fame...

- **Awards**...Mike McCoy,  
former University of Notre  
Dame All-America  
defensive lineman is the  
winner of the 2010  
Bronko Nagurski  
"Legends" Award, which  
recognizes the "best of the  
best" of defensive football

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- players from the past 40  
years.

\* \* \*

[Sandusky Register, Oct. 18, 1967]

## **Simple Matter Of Reclassification: Edwards Third Division In Grid Polls?**

SPRINGFIELD – Although his  
Wittenberg University football team  
is ranked among the nation's top  
small college teams for the sixth  
straight year, Coach Bill (Doc)  
Edwards has launched a drive to  
establish a third division in the  
college football polls.

"It's a simple matter of  
reclassification," said the  
distinguished coach whose 1964

team was ranked number one by the  
Associated Press. "A football team at  
a small college with an  
undergraduate enrollment below  
3,000 no longer has a good chance  
of being ranked in the poll which is  
now dominated by larger state  
schools."

EDWARDS' PLAN would keep the  
major-college poll as it is. However,  
the college-division poll which  
includes over 400 teams would be  
divided into two separate sections.

The first section would be an  
"intermediate university," poll which  
would include the new influx of  
state schools and so called "middle  
colleges." The second section or  
"small college " poll would include  
schools whose enrollment is below  
3,000 undergraduate students.

"You only have to look at last week's  
AP poll to see that the only little  
schools with a chance at being  
ranked are colleges with teams who  
can score millions of points like  
Waynesburg or who have a winning  
tradition like Wittenberg," the  
college "coach of the year" in 1962  
and 1963 pointed out.

Edwards, who is a college division  
representative on the NCAA football  
rules committee, also voiced hope  
that the NCAA might make one of its  
four post-season bowl games  
available for a "small college"  
championship.

"A Wittenberg-Waynesburg meeting  
would be a great match. But put  
either team up against a large state



school like San Diego State with its bundle of football grants and a possible mismatch could be created."

"WHEN A SCHOOL doesn't give athletic free rides and your only aid to athletes is based on need and academic ability such as we have at Wittenberg, there should be a way for its athletic program to receive proper national recognition.

A third poll would at least be a start in the right direction," he said. Perhaps part of Edwards' feeling comes from the fact that his 1967 team is undefeated and on paper is statistically ahead of the 1964

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national championship team after four games.

The Tigers, who have outscored four teams, 146 to 17, play John Carroll University on Saturday at 2 p.m. in Wittenberg's 1967 Homecoming game.

In his 13th season' as head coach at Wittenberg, Edwards' record now stands at 88-16-4. Since 1960 the Tigers have posted a 59-5-1 record and are currently working on a 10-game winning streak.

\* \* \*

[The Syracuse Herald, Nov. 1, 1916/as is]

## **ON THE SPORT FIRING LINE**

**By Bob (last name wasn't legible)**

## **Eliminate the Forward Pass**

GLEN (sic) WARNER, THE PITTSBURG FOOTBALL COACH, IS OPPOSED to the forward pass, and has some very sensible things to say on the subject, as follows: "The main thing a good football team is supposed to do is to be able to retain the ball and carry it for consecutive steady gains for considerable distances for touchdown\*, and it, therefore, seems logical that if a team can gain ground by its running- attack, it should not resort to the forward pass unless the secondary defense closes up so much as to make a successful pass almost assured. The danger of the forward pass being intercepted and the other side thus securing possession of the ball is so great that even the most expert forward passing teams seldom use the play in their own territory, but on the other hand, when Hearing the opponents' goal, where losing possession of the ball is not so disastrous, the opponents have the advantage of an extra secondary defense man, since there is no necessity of one back playing to be in a position to catch punts. "Therefore, when in a position upon the field where passing is more likely to be resorted to, it becomes harder to make the passes successful While I am convinced that no team should rely too much upon forward passing, it is of

course, advisable to have in a team's repertoire of plays several good passes, in order to take advantage of any weakness in the opponents' defenses for this style of play: because if it became apparent to an opposing team that no forward passes were being used against them, and that none was likely to be, they could bring their halfbacks up close to the line, where they would aid greatly in stopping running plays. It would be better to surround the onside kick with the same provision as govern the forward pass, except that if the ball touched the ground before being touched by a player of either side, the defending side should have first right to secure it, but players on

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both sides should have equal rights to secure the ball if it was touched on the fly by a player of either side.

"The onside kick I think might well be made to take the place of the forward pass, and if the able men upon the rules committee give the matter serious study and consideration, they ought to be able to further improve the game by eliminating the forward pass without rendering the attack any less effective than it is now. The old idea, and the correct one, I believe, was that football is a game of kicking and rushing the ball, and we could carry out that idea and improve the game by doing away with the forward pass and revising the rules regarding the handling of kicks.

\* \* \*

[*Waterloo Daily Courier Oct. 22, 1931*]

## **Metzger, Famed Irish Guard, Is Now a Milkman**

Chicago—(INS)—Folks, the truth is out.

Bert Metzger, Notre Dame's diminutive all-American guard on last year's national championship football team, is not a bond salesman.

He doesn't even sell insurance.

Thursday he was discovered riding thru a Chicago suburb on a horse-drawn milk wagon. He's a milkman and determined to learn the milk business from the bottom, he says.

\* \* \*

[*American Golfer, 1920/as is*]

## **The Greatest Football Team I Ever Saw**

*What a Critic of Twenty-Eight Years'  
Experience Thinks of Great Eastern  
Elevens of the Past*

**By William B. Hanna**

Fall the football elevens which have fallen under the observation of the writer, which covers a span of twenty-eight years, the one which impressed him most was the Yale eleven of 1902. This was under the old rules. Football was overhauled and radically revised in 1906, and

the only way to deal with the question of "the best football team you ever saw" is to name one for the old game and another for the new.

The Yale team of 1902, of which George Chadwick was captain, fills the bill quite well, in the writer's opinion, for the old game, the old game of push and pull, of five yards in three downs and no such aerial business as the forward pass. The University of Pittsburg eleven of 1916, coached and developed by the gifted Glen Warner, is his choice of teams under the modern rules.

That each of these would have been so adaptable as to play either style of game in championship form there is no reason to doubt, for the

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material was there. But since they didn't have a chance at each style of game, why try to change their play to conditions which didn't exist?

Ergo, why not consider each by itself?

The first string players on Chadwick's 1902 eleven were: Shevlin and Rafferty, ends; Kinney and Hogan, tackles; Glass and Goss, guards; Holt, centre; Rockwell, quarterback; Chadwick and Metcalf, halfbacks; Bowman, fullback.

Prior to 1890 Yale had wonderful teams, but the field is confined to personal observation, which dismisses teams prior to 1890.

No greater potential and actual array of football talent than Yale of 1891 ever went on the barred field, but the writer had but one glimpse of that team and that in a game of minor importance.

The line-up, however, is worth mention, if, for no other reason, lest we forget: Hinkey and Hartwell, ends; Winter and Wallis, tackles; Heffelfinger and Morrison, guards; Sanford, centre; Barbour, quarterback; Bliss and McClung, halfbacks; McCormick, quarterback.

This team was not scored on, and that wasn't because it met soft opposition either.

Princeton had Riggs, Holly, Symmes, Wheeler, Poe and King on its eleven; Harvard had Waters, Emmons, Trafford, Mackie and Newell. All of these were first class, some stars, whose luster is undimmed today.

Yale, 1891, was a big team and fast. They used to say that every man on the team could run a hundred yards in 11 seconds in his football togs.

Doubtless an exaggeration, but it was a wonderfully fast crowd just the same, and the greatest speed was possessed by the three centre men. It was a creative team and never extended.

Another thing, it would have played the modern game as well if not better than any modern team has done.

So, too, would Chadwick's team of 1902.

Had the writer had more than a passing glimpse of the McClung's team he might have placed it above Chadwick's as the best, in his opinion, of any he saw prior to the revised game.

Three other outfits have a strong appeal.

One was Gordon Brown's Yale eleven of 1900, on which were Coy and Gould, ends; Bloomer and Stillman, tackles; Olcott, centre; Fincke, quarterback; Sharpe and Chadwick, halfbacks; Hale, fullback. Another was Harvard of 1901, whose players included, among others, Campbell, one of the best wing men of all time, and Hollowell, ends; Cutts and Blagden, tackles;

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Greene, centre, and behind the line Carl Marshall and Bob Kernan.

The third is Princeton of 1896, an array of formidable, which included Cochran and Brokaw, ends; Church and Hillebrand, tackles; and if I remember correctly, Edwards, guard; Balliet, centre, and Fred Smith, Ad Kelly and Billy Bannard back of the line.

But we believe that for power, speed and versatility Chadwick's lot was the best.

No better pair of ends than Shevlin and Rafferty are to be found in old or new football.

In fact the line was so big and powerful and fast that to go into details regarding the capabilities of each is but to repeat. However, there was Ned Glass, Yale's best guard except Heffelfinger; Holt, Yale's best centre except "Pa" Corbin and Tim Callahan—a line impregnable on defense its whole length, unequalled in offense, and with ends who were deadly down the field and in tackling.

Foster Rockwell was a field general in a thousand, fiery and a wonder in keeping his men up to their best work. Neither Chadwick nor Metcalf was a big man, but both were very fast, keen on defense, slippery open field runners, and could go through a line by piercing it if not by hammering it. Bowman was a first class kicker, good line breaker and strong defensive man.

This team beat Princeton, 12 to 5, and won from Harvard, 23 to 0. It was a first class eleven in every sense of the word, could do more things better than any other team of the old game than we ever saw. Its strength was admirably distributed and its material exceptional, the best, we really believe, ever assembled on one team in the period from 1892 to 1905, inclusive.

In the matter of a high grade man for every position the writer considers it superior to Yale 1900 or Harvard 1901. It had a wider scope

of attack and was better at end running than most Yale teams, and a line of forwards, which gave its fast backs all sorts of openings for line breaking.

A rare crowd, individually, in team performance and in possibilities.

Two elevens under the new rules stand out in a class by themselves, and to choose between them is no easy matter. One is the Pitt team of 1916; Carlson and Herron, ends; Thornhill and Siedel, tackles; Sutherland and Sies, guards; Peck, centre; Morrow, quarterback; Hastings and De Hart, halfbacks; McLaren, fullback. The other is Harvard, 1914: Coolidge and Hardwick, ends; Parson and Trumbull, tackles; Weston and Pennock, guards; Wallace, centre; Logan, quarterback; Bradlee and Mahan, halfbacks; Francke, fullback.

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Harvard 1914 was in that wonderful group of Haughton coached elevens, noted for their precision, smoothness and resourceful, deceptive attack. It was this team which beat Yale 36 to 0 in the Bowl, the year Charlie Brickley had appendicitis and played only a few minutes.

Yet Pitt of 1916 had more fundamental strength and a more The Yale team of 1902, of which George Chadwick was captain, fills the bill quite well, in the writer's opinion, for the old game, the old

powerful, if not as deceptive, offense and we believe could have beaten Harvard of 1914. Few ends ever surpassed Hardwick, but as a pair Carlson and Herron excelled Hardwick and Coolidge. Pennock, Trumbull, Wallace and Logan were players of the first rank, and Pitt had no guard as efficient or as uncommonly steady as Pennock, but Peck at centre surpassed Wallace, good as the latter was, and through his wonderful playing on defense was a shade more valuable to Pitt than Pennock was to Harvard, which is saying a good deal.

The Pitt line was well balanced and even in its effective playing.

Morrow, at quarter, like Logan, was a first class general, and with the exception of Mahan the Pitt backfield was a better all around combination and faster. This Panther eleven played the modern game better than any other team. Its team work on offense was splendid, the interference forming quickly and cleaning out the opposition thoroughly—better than we've ever seen any other team do.

Herron was one of the best men the game has produced at receiving the forward pass, and Hastings, one of the best we've had at throwing it.

But there were other men on the team who could do both well, and game of push and pull, of five yards in three downs and no such aerial business as the forward pass. The University of Pittsburg eleven of

1916, coached and developed by the gifted Glen Warner, is his choice of teams under the modern rules.

One of the most effective features of Warner's attack that year was that each backfield man could do several things well, and opponents never knew which one to watch, which might throw the ball, or which might kick or carry it.

McLaren hit the line hard, very hard, and was a pile driver.

It was a fast operating team, extraordinarily adept at the running game, expert, as all Warner's elevens are, at the criss-cross, with a quick, hard hitting and shifty offense, composed of individuals all doing their fundamentals right up to specifications. No team ever has equalled it in skill, in running and the aerial game, and no team ever has equalled it in combination of

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diversified and well organised (sic) attack.

The Panthers that year beat Westminster, 57 to 0; Syracuse, 30 to 0; Penn, 20 to 0; Allegheny, 46 to 9; W. & J., 37 to 0; Carnegie Tech., 14 to 6; Penn State, 31 to 0; the Navy, 20 to 19. In the last mentioned tussle Warner used substitutes. This was to conceal the real strength of his aggregation, which was to play Syracuse the following week. The Carnegie Tech. game also gave substitutes a chance.

No team could stand before Pitt when the Panthers had their full strength in action. Sturdy, formidable foemen, Syracuse, Penn State, W. & J. and Pennsylvania, among the best in the East, yet outclassed all of them.

\* \* \*

### **Opponents Lighting-up the Scoreboard...**

*37 College Football Teams have failed to score in a single-season... while allowing their opponents to score at least 200 points.*

<b>Season</b>	<b>TEAM</b>	<b>W-L-T</b>	<b>PA</b>
1923	Kansas City	0-6	532
1920	Daniel Baker	0-9	506
1922	Arkansas State	0-7	401
1916	Cumberland	0-3	378
1971	Maranatha Baptist	0-8	374
1919	Baldwin-Wallace	0-8	360
1937	Oakland City	0-7	332
1932	Cooper Union	0-7	322
1941	Arkansas State	0-7	308
1931	Dubuque	0-6	306
1944	CC New York	0-7	303
1920	Lanier	0-3	302
1934	Western Union	0-8	289
1923	St. Francis PA	0-6	281
1921	Juniata	0-8	269
1937	Eureka	0-6	258
1929	Southwest Baptist	0-6	252
1919	Marshall	0-8	249
1885	CCNY	0-2	248
1946	St. Paul's	0-7	248
1945	Shaw	0-7	247
1913	New York Univ.	0-8	241
	Florida State		
1904	College	0-6	231
1935	Lawrence Tech	0-7	230
1958	Montana Mines	0-5	230
1912	William & Mary	0-7	227
1914	Lincoln (Ill.)	0-5	226
1928	Florence Normal	0-3	226
1935	Edinboro	0-6	220

	Teachers		
1915	Platteville Normal	0-6-1	217
1942	Guilford	0-6	213
1924	Cooper Union	0-6	211
1932	Gallaudet	0-6	211
1941	Worcester Tech	0-6	209
1957	Gallaudet	0-6	201
1904	Utah State	0-6	200
1945	Worcester Tech	0-5	200

\* \* \*

➤ **Kansas City University's,  
1923 Season:**

Sep 22	Haskell	L 0-98	(Kansas City, Kans)
Oct 13	American School of Osteopath	L 0-46	(Kirksville, Mo)
Oct 19	St Benedict's	L 0-34	(Atchison, Kans)
Nov 23	Ottawa	L 0-114	(Ottawa, Kans)
Nov 29	St. Mary's	L 0-131	(St. Mary's, Kans)

**Source:** *American College Football Encyclopedia*, compiled by Richard Topp.

\* \* \*

[Daily Messenger Nov. 5, 1934]

**Continued Scoring  
Decline Is Shown**

**In Gridiron Records**

NEW YORK (AP) — Despite the rule makers' efforts to give the customers more touchdowns to cheer about a compilation today by The Associated Press of the season's records of 154 college football teams shows a continuance in 1934 of the scoring decline which set in four years ago.

Each year since 1930 the average team and game score has dropped until this year it is only 10.42 points a team and 12.19 a game. In 1930 the figures were 139 and 16.

One explanation for slackened scoring can be found in failure of several leading teams of 1933 to turn out touchdowns with equal rapidity this fall, Michigan and Southern California are examples.

The Michigan Juggernaut last year scored 131 points. This year the creaking Ann Arbor Machine could total only 24. Southern California in 1933 rolled up 244 points against the same class of opponents over which it scored only 120 this year.

The rise of several teams from poor seasons in 1933 to top ranking in their sections is shown in the figures.

A few old reliable—Colgate, Centenary, Army, Columbia, Georgia, Louisiana State and Tulane — kept

rollin' along, scoring almost this same number of points this year and last.

The gold footballs for consistency go to the Red Raiders of the Colgate who

\* \* \*

[The Outing Magazine, 1897]

### **CAPTAINS FOR NEXT SEASON**

Harvard selected Benjamin Dibblee; while Pennsylvania chose John

Outland, with Yale naming Burr C. Chamberlain.

scored 189 points last year and 188 this, a record approached only by California with 161 and 163, respectively; Army with 227 and 215, and Georgia with 148 and 141.