

**INTERCOLLEGIATE FOOTBALL RESEARCHERS ASSOCIATION™**

## *The College Football Historian™*

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

ISSN: 1526-233x      June, 2010      Vol. 3 No. 5      circa: Jan. 2008

Tex Noel, Editor

([statwhiz@hotmail.com](mailto:statwhiz@hotmail.com))

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

### **Steve Greene has found this...**

### **The First College Football Hall of Fame**

While going through some old Rutgers football programs, I ran across a photo in the early 50s. Don't know if you know it or not but Rutgers was selected as the original home of the College Football Hall of Fame.

It existed, but only on paper, here until 1972. The first class of inductees was voted on in Old Queens, the oldest of Rutgers buildings (1809) and where the RU President resides. It happened the morning of November 3, 1951.

The Honors Court of the National Football Foundation's Hall of Fame committee was given a list of 200 nominees. After the vote that morning, 32 players and 21 coaches had been selected for the inaugural class.

Later that afternoon, Rutgers played

Fordham in the annual Hall of Fame game held at Rutgers throughout the 1950s.

There is a photo taken either in 1951 or 1952 of Homer Hazel, Heinie Benkert (Hazel's star teammate who played on the 1925 inaugural New York Giants) and Pudge Heffelfinger of Yale and the man considered to be professional football's first paid player back in 1892.

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*IFRA congratulates and remembers the...*

### **College Football Hall of Fame Inductees—Class of 2010**

#### **DIVISIONAL CLASS**

#### **PLAYERS:**

- Emerson Boozer, Maryland Eastern Shore, HB (1962-65)
- Troy Brown, Marshall, WR (1991-92)
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- Brian Kelley, California Lutheran, LB (1969-72)
- Milt Morin, Massachusetts, TE (1963-65)

**COACHES:**

- Willie Jeffries\*, Howard (1984-88), Wichita State (1979-83), South Carolina State (1973-78, 1989-2001)
- Ted Kessinger, Bethany (Kan.) (1976-2003)

**MAJOR COLLEGE CLASS**

**PLAYERS:**

- Dennis Byrd, DT, North Carolina State (1964-67)
- Ronnie Caveness, C, Arkansas (1962-64)
- Ray Childress, DL Texas A&M (1981-84)
- Randy Cross, OG, UCLA (1973-75)
- Sam Cunningham, RB, Southern California (1970-72)
- Mark Herrman, QB, Purdue (1977-80)
- Clarkston Hines, WR, Duke (1986-89)
- Desmond Howard, WR, Michigan (1989-91)
- Chet Moeller, DB, Navy (1973-75)
- Jerry Stovall, HB, LSU (1960-62)
- Pat Tillman, LB, Arizona State (1994-97)+

- Alfred Williams, LB Colorado (1987-90)

**COACHES**

- Barry Alvarez, Wisconsin (1990-2005)
- GENE STALLINGS, Texas A&M (1965-71), Alabama (1990-96)\*\*

\* Selection from the Divisional Veterans Committee

\*\* Selection from the FBS Veterans Committee

+ Deceased

\* \* \*

[Charleston Daily Mail 1929]

**DOWN  
THE LINE**

**By W. O. McGEEHAN**

**The Fumble Experiment**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.— Even the coaches, for whose benefit the new rule limiting the penalty for the fumble was passed, seem to be in doubt as to whether it will last or even as to whether it should last. In the two more or less crucial games which your correspondent "has seen there were instances where its effect was illustrated.

In the Georgia-Yale game at Athens Firpo Greene, captain of Yale, found himself in possession of a loose ball with a clear field ahead of him. He ran a few feet and then remembered

that he was entitled to nothing whatever but the possession of the ball. The scattered old grads of Ell howled in the stands like a wolf pack robbed of its prey.

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There was the chance of the lone touchdown which would save Yale from what the boys call a whitewashing. As Mr. Ed Thorp, who refereed the game, said afterward, "he might have written his name on the ball and made it." This was not by way of criticizing the rule, for the relation of Mr. Thorp to football at present is purely of a judicial nature. He does his best to understand whatever rules are handed to him by the rules committee and enforces them.

I gather that Mr. Mal Stevens, the coach of Yale, is one of these who favored the new rule. I am wondering just what he must have been thinking when, with the little Yale cheering section in the Sanford stadium clamoring for one touchdown, at least, and with one in sight, any motion in the direction of the goal line automatically was overruled.

Even the Georgia cheering section in the mass of red and black seemed to feel that it had been robbed of the only chance of melodrama.

An incident of the same character occurred on the previous day, when the University of North Carolina beat Georgia Tech in one of the most truculent games that have been

staged since they reformed the game of intercollegiate football.

Young Johnny Branch, the quarterback of the Tarheels, scooped up a loose ball. Previously the fleet footed Branch had swept through the Golden Tornado like a counter whirlwind. With all the (sic) Tornado twirling about him, he was able to twist and tear his way through to a touchdown.

Branch received the ball and waited just for a second. Then he grinned and moved rapidly in the direction of the goal line of Georgia Tech. He knew the rule. In fact, throughout that game he showed that he knew nearly everything concerning the game from the fundamentals, which they teach in the preliminary practice, to the greater puzzles that the rules committee invents (sic) during the winter.

When he had cleared the last remnant of the Golden Tornado he stopped abruptly and laughed as he tossed the ball back in the direction or the point where he recovered the fumble. It was a gesture that said: "The Tarheels could have had another touchdown, if it had not been for that fool rule." It is my notion that all the Impartial and many of the partial spectators agreed that it was a fool rule.

It is written that in the United States it is easier to get a fool law or a fool rule passed than it is to have it repealed. But it is my notion that as the season progresses there will be enough examples of the anti-

climax it has brought to this game so that the rules committee will be doing plenty of reconsidering on this particular point. It will be made quite apparent that this was one of the most radical changes in the game since they started shuffling

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the goal posts back and forth. The committee should rule that it was a "noble experiment" but that, like many other noble experiments," it proved to be a fizzle.

## **FOOTBALL RULES**

*NEA Service*

Roy Riegels, California center, would not have made his famous "wrong way" run to the Georgia Tech goal line last New Year's.

Minnesota might have beaten Northwestern instead of losing to the "Wildcats and the whole complexion of the Big Ten race would have been changed.

Had the "fumble rule," the most important change in the 1929 football code, been put into effect a year sooner.

Riegels, it will be recalled, snatched up a fumble by Thomason of Georgia Tech and, completely turned around in his directions, ran almost to his own goal line before his teammates could flag him down.

Under the new rule, the ball would have been dead at the spot where Riegels recovered it.

Calderwood, a Northwestern halfback, grabbed the ball when it was dropped by Westphal of Minnesota and outraced the whole Gopher team. His touchdown, which was instrumental in winning the game, 10-9, robbed Dr. Spears' eleven of a golden chance at the title.

However, had Thomason or "Westphal recovered the ball either could have continued to run with it. That is the important thing to keep in mind. The ball is dead only when it falls into the hands of the team that is on the defense.

The new rule is covered in these two paragraphs taken from the Guide: "When a backward pass or fumble strikes the ground and is recovered by an opponent, it is dead at the point of recovery."

And: "If the side in possession of the ball fumbles it and the ball, after striking the ground, is recovered by an opponent, it is dead at the point of recovery."

### **Important Provision**

Reduced to simpler language these are the things the fans should remember:

1. If the ball is fumbled by a back, or the pass from the center goes wild, or a lateral pass is missed or fumbled and the ball is recovered by the opponents after it has touched the ground, it cannot be advanced.

2. The side that put the ball into play can always advance it if they recover.
3. The ball must first touch the ground after the fumble, which means that the opponents still can intercept a *The College Football Historian-5*.
4. lateral pass or rush through and grab a ball that is being juggled or mishandled.

These changes were made with the realization that while a spectacular part of the game—the run with a fumbled ball—would be lost, the penalty for a fumble formerly was too severe on the side that made it, especially since it general was the error of a single player for which the whole team suffered unduly. The lost of the ball is considered equal to the loss of about 40 yards equivalent to the distant lost by the

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*For the third consecutive month, one of our subscribers has been honor for an accomplishment as it relates to their writing.*

***Loyal Sons, The Story of The Four Horsemen and Notre Dame Football's 1924 Champions***, by Jim Lefebvre, has been named a Finalist in the Sports category of the **2010 National Indie Excellence Awards**, announced in conjunction with BookExpo 2010, the industry's major trade show. Books honored by

fumble itself plus the average distance of a punt—35 yards—and is thought to be sufficient penalty.

### **DAVIS WANTS FUMBLE RULE TO BE CHANGED**

Parke H. Davis, a former member of the Football Rules Committee advocates a rule prohibiting a man from picking up a fumbled ball. He advocates a radical change in the existing rules to eliminate the chance of a touchdown as the immediate result of a fumble.

"This feature of football is uncouth, unfair and a relic of a long bygone era," argues Mr. Davis. "The proper disposition of this fluke play is to change the rules so that the ball shall be put down for scrimmage at the point where a fumble is recovered by the side recovering the fumble and no run allowed. If the fumble is recovered behind an opponent's goal line the ball shall be put in play at the point where it was fumbled."

**Source:** [wwwtech.mit.edu/archives](http://wwwtech.mit.edu/archives)

the NIEA are chosen for overall excellence by judges who are professionals from all aspects of the independent book industry.

This is the third such honor for ***Loyal Sons***. It earned the Bronze Medal in the Sports/Recreation/Fitness category of the **2009 Independent Publisher Book Awards** (IPPYs), presented at BookExpo 2009, and was named an Award-Winning Finalist in the Sports: Autobiography/Biography category of the **National "Best Books" 2009 Awards** (NBBA), sponsored by USA Book News.

*Congratulations, Jim—we're proud of your accomplishment!*

\* \* \*

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## **Former College Football Player creates a Foundation to help injured athletes**

**By Steve Strinko**

It was the fall of 1976. It was my first real chance to show the coaching staff of the Detroit Lions what I could do. I had spent my rookie year, 1975, on injured reserve recovering from knee surgery performed by the University of Michigan's Orthopedic Specialist, Dr. O'Connor. You see the Lions would not sign me to a contract unless Michigan's Team Doctor's performed the necessary surgery, as the injury had occurred playing football at Michigan. This process relieved the Lions from any liability.

In the fall of 1974, I was the signal caller for one of Michigan's best defenses. The fourth game, against Stanford in Palo Alto, I suffered a severe injury to my right knee. It was not a career-ending incident, or so I thought, as I went on to finish the season and was voted MVP.

Back to 1976 - the opportunity to prove my worth would never come. I could not keep fluid off of my knee and the Lions told me

that my condition was chronic and degenerative.

Fast forward to 2007; I am awaiting knee replacement surgery and a determination by the Social Security Administration regarding my application for disability. I had no insurance and there was nothing, nor had there ever been, an organization in place that could offer me assistance.

Let me be clear, I would never point fingers. The fact that NCAA athletes put their hearts, souls and bodies on the line for their respective universities, is simply the way it is. That doesn't mean we have to be complacent or accept the status quo.

Enter the Foundation for Athletes in Need, FAN, Inc. A nonprofit with the goal to make a difference in the lives of former NCAA athletes who are experiencing hardships as a result of injuries incurred during sanctioned NCAA activities. If you are or you know of a former NCAA athlete who was injured, we need to hear from you. Please notify FAN, Inc, by contacting Steve Strinko, [sstrinko@yahoo.com](mailto:sstrinko@yahoo.com) or by phone: 786-399-2877.

Thank you.

\* \* \*

### **Member's website...**

One of our newest members, Jim Weber, has a website where fans can reconnect with stars from their favorite college football and men's basketball teams.

LostLettermen.com is the college football and men's basketball site for super fans that cherish their

program's history in each sport and its former players.

After just one year, Lost Lettermen already receives nearly 100,000 unique visitors and 400,000 page views a month. Traffic is growing at 30% per month after being featured in [USA Today](#), [ESPN.com](#), [SI.com](#), and [Yahoo.com](#), as well as sports talk radio shows around the [The College Football Historian-7](#).

country, including [ESPN National Radio](#) and "[The Michele Tafoya Show](#)."

Lost Lettermen recently agreed to a partnership with ESPN.com and will be contributing to their college football and men's basketball coverage.

Our site's contributors include college legends such as Heisman Trophy winners Charlie Ward and Ty Detmer, as well as Final Four Most Outstanding Players Ed O'Bannon and Corliss Williamson.

The site regularly interviews past college sports legends and has a database of 150,000 former college football and men's basketball player profiles often referred to as the "IMDB of sports" that answers the ever-popular question, "Where Are They Now?"

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## **AN 1866/67 SEASONAL FOOT-BALL SUMMARY**

By Mel Smith

The year after the end of the Civil War saw an increase in the foot-ball games played on the college campuses. Many colleges opted to play the kicking game rules set up in England at the 1863 Football Association meetings of 1863. This article contains foot-ball games played from August 1, 1866 through July 31, 1867.

### **ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL – COLLEGES**

At the senior level, the students of Carroll College of Waukesha, WI, formed a foot-ball team and challenged the local Town Team to a game. The first game was played on October 11, 1866. It was an unmatched game with 22 college students versus 25 town men. The college won the game, 5 games (goals) to 2 games (goals) (Waukesha Plaindealer, Oct. 16, 1866). Another game was played on October 18<sup>th</sup> at the local Fairgrounds. The Waukesha Town Team won this matched game, 5 games (goals) to 3 games (goals) (Waukesha Freeman, October 23, 1866).

In the junior level of foot-ball, the St Johns College of New York (now Fordham University) had a foot-ball game played on the front lawn on September 13, 1866. No other details are available.

The Brown 1870 Freshmen beat the 1869 Sophomores 1 goal to 0 and the Trinity 1870 Frosh and 1869 Sophs played a 1 goal-1 goal tie on

the Washington and Baker Street Grounds in Hartford, CT. It was an unmatched game since there were 15 frosh versus 11 sophs.

Haverford College saw 'scrub foot ball' played on the campus and the University of Michigan 1869 sophs had a foot-ball team. No other information has been found.

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There were two alumni teams, captained by Harry W. Poor and Charles L. Gano, playing their annual Woodward College Alumni kicking game. It was played at the Cincinnati Cricket grounds, OH. The score has not been found.

### **ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL – INDEPENDENT CLUBS**

The Waukesha Town Team lost and won games of foot-ball played with the Carroll College of that city. The players were also members of the local Carroll Base-Ball Club (Waukesha Plaindealer-October 22, 1867). They tried to convince the Carroll College students to play another game of foot-ball.

The Baltimore Shakespeare Club played a foot-ball game at the Belleview Gardens on August 23, 1886 in Baltimore, MD.

There was an Irish Fenian Picnic with an Irish foot-ball game. It was

played on May 14, 1867 at the Oak Grove Park in New Orleans, LA.

### **CARRYING GAME – HIGH SCHOOLS**

Interscholastic games of the ball-handling style of foot-ball were still being played in Boston, MA. However, because Harvard University's lack of acceptance of the game, there was a decreased number of interscholastic games played this season.

The students of the Dixwell Latin School, who had formed the Oneida FBC during the 1862 - 1864 period, had graduated and the Headmaster Epes Sargent Dixwell was ill in Europe most of the 1866. No interscholastic games have been found for the Dixwell Latin School this season.

The Boston Public Latin School beat the Chauncey Hall School 2 goals to 0 on November 22, 1866, on the Boston Common. There were 15 men to a side in that game. The score of the game played between the Boston Public Latin School and the Boston English High School has not been found.

Two other Boston area schools, the Roxbury Latin School and Dorchester High School played each other and Roxbury won. The score has not been found. The Phillips Academy of Andover, MA, saw carrying games played on the campus during the spring of 1867. [2009 Summer Issue of **NCAA Champion**, used by permission of the author and IFRA member, David Pickle]

\* \* \*

**By David Pickle**  
**NUMBERS**  
**THAT FORMED**  
**LEGENDS**

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Thomas Edison said that genius is 1 percent inspiration and 99 percent perspiration, and Cooke undeniably met the standard with great amounts of vision and drive.

But his formula also relied heavily on organization and calculation. By the time Waters and Boda hooked up with Cooke in 1949, the system was fully operational – and absolutely full of moving par Cooke’s invention was not the numbers themselves. Many schools kept their own statistics before 1937. The problem was that they kept statistics however they wanted.

“This is his main remembrance,” Boda said, “that he unified statistics nationally. All around the country, there were statistics being published, but you didn’t know what the hell they included.”

For example, the 1937 Guide credited Yale’s Wyllys Terry with the longest run from scrimmage: 115 yards (he took the ball five yards behind the endline in punt formation). That record illustrated a

serious early-day problem of failing to distinguish net yardage from gross, especially with rushing and punting plays.

Cooke’s first contribution was a set of guidelines detailing how the numbers were to be compiled.

In 2009, such an initiative would be cause for a year or two of intense committee work, but in 1937, Cooke was running in an open field.

“The only surprising element,” he said in his 1987 letter to Van Valkenburg, “was the immediate cooperation of virtually all the SIDs. Only one declined to (participate) the first year.” Chicago sportswriter Wilford Smith helped with forms that he had developed for precise coverage of professional and college football. Notre Dame’s Petritz was certain they could be adapted to Cooke’s program, and he even took the additional step of asking football coaches to pony up \$50 each to support Cooke. They were receptive. The information he produced was promotional currency for publicists and content gold for the media. “AP and UP (the major wire services) came to depend on them,” Waters said. “They said, ‘If Cooke delivers these statistics, they’re the real McCoy.’”

By 1940, he had an audience with the NCAA Football Rules Committee, where he outlined his objectives. At that time, he asked the committee to determine official statistical guidelines, including the points from which to measure runs, passes

and punts. Within a year, Yost, who chaired the statistical subcommittee, had laid the foundation for those rules.

The operation grew, and the NCAA began to provide financial support in 1946.

By 1949, when Waters and Boda joined the NCAB, it was a full-blown operation housed at 73rd Street and *The College Football Historian-10-*

Madison Avenue in midtown Manhattan, directly below the apartment of the nocturnally oriented Cooke.

As the popularity of statistics increased, so did the pressure for immediacy. For the statisticians, football weekends became a nonstop frenzy featuring five stages: acquisition, input, compilation, output and distribution.

The process started with sports information directors (or publicity directors, as they were called then), who were given codes for their schools and players. At the conclusion of the games, their information was sent via Western Union to the NCAB in New York. The system generally worked, although Waters recalled occasionally having to track down the telegraph deliverymen in nearby bars.

The middle stages – input, compilation and output – all were based on the use of early day

technology, the “cumulators” as Cooke had called them in 1943.

“Without the machines,” Cooke told Sportsfolio in 1948, “the job would take weeks and be full of errors. With the machines and some shortcuts I’ve devised, the figures are tabulated in more or less final form within 10 or 12 hours.

Mistakes are almost impossible.” Boda said the NCAB almost certainly was the first organization to use computer-generated statistics, and considering the challenges, it’s easy to see why.

The first stage was for keypunchers to produce computer cards reflecting the data wired in by the schools. The cards – more than 100,000 per season – then were fed into machines to produce tape for the large computer. This was the first major opportunity for failure, Waters said.

“The cards might have been bent, or it’s humid, or whatever,” Waters said. “The machine, it stops because it can’t read them. We’re a half or a third of the way through. Boom! Now somebody’s got to come in and take the card out and try to read and repunch it and put it back again. So, on and on it goes for hours, and finally, if things are working right, it goes.”

Out came the paper tape, and from there, it was on to the computer, which was in a separate facility on Park Avenue.

Boda's recollection is that the computer resembled a large telephone switchboard. A specialist – it was Chris Earls during this period– was responsible for running wires from one hole to another to get the desired results.

Waters remembers the immensity of the computer. “The machine that would run off the paper, good lord, I can't tell you how big it was. And underneath the floor, there was the air conditioning because the

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machines would create so much heat when they were running.”

But once everything worked, it really worked. Out came a wonderfully organized and supremely accurate set of rankings.

That did not mean the work was finished, however. The computer provided only numerical output, so now it fell to the statisticians to decode the information manually. “I can remember this like it was yesterday,” Waters said. “We would run back to the office, and somebody would say, ‘Who's 301-13?’ and you'd say, ‘That's Harmon!’” From there, one of the workers would type it up. “Then you'd run the stencils off and run the material down to AP at 50 Rockefeller Center in New York, and away it would go.”

Cooke did not stop with football. His statistical operation matured in other sports especially basketball and track. Cooke continued to

specialize in creative thinking, apparently hatching the concept of automatic qualification for conference champions in the NCAA basketball tournament in the 1950s– a major factor in helping it surpass the National Invitation Tournament.

In 1966, statistics split from publishing. Cooke said goodbye to the numbers and moved his operation to Phoenix in search of a better physical and fiscal climate. The statistical model lived on, though, and the five stages– acquisition, input, compilation, output and distribution – remain much the same today as they were in 1950.

They are simply accomplished in different ways. Cooke's nascent work with statistics was not forgotten. Longtime NCAA Football Rules Committee Secretary-Rules Editor David M. Nelson, one of the giants of the game, credited Cooke's numbers with shaping the sport itself.

“Over the past 40 years,” Nelson wrote shortly before his own death in 1991, “the NCAA statistical bureau has done as much as any organization to provide information leading to rules changes, specifically in balancing offenses and defenses and rushing and passing.” Beyond making the game better, Waters said the statistics made it more interesting. “People would argue in bars about so and so, but this is the basis for where it began to be possible to compare SMU and

LSU, and so on,” he said. “People overheard other people building this up, and so as a result of this, you could see the actual correlation between statistics and promotion and attendance.”

That is hard to prove from Cooke’s early days because, ironically enough, no records are available; national football attendance numbers began only with the 1948 season. It is true, however, that between 1948 and 1954, crowds at college football games dropped between 15 percent and 20 percent.

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Beginning in 1954, television emerged and attendance soared.

The bond between radio and statistics that Cooke had discovered

*Editor’s Note: Before Cooke took on the task of compiling college football statistics, Parke H. Davis was the man responsible for statistics originally in the record book—circa 1913.*

*Davis’ compilations/by line appeared regularly in the guides through 1937 edition—even though he had passed away in June 1934.*

*66 Years ago this month*

**Parke Hill Davis’  
Obituary in the  
Spalding’s Official Foot  
Ball Guide (1934), pages  
185 and 186**

two decades earlier now had an even better platform.

Without question, another person would have developed college football statistics if Cooke had not thought of them, just as somebody other than Edison would have invented the light bulb had he not flipped the first switch.

But Cooke was the one who saw the need, made the effort and took the risk. The result was that the records didn’t have to wait.

He is in fact one of college sports’ most unforgettable characters – and someone who always will rank No. 1.

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Again the Guide is obligated to chronicle with regret the passing of an outstanding figure in American college foot ball, and the game’s foremost historian,

**Parke Hill Davis**

Through his annual compilations for the Guide, supplemented by seasonal contributions to the daily press, and in recent years on the radio, Parke Davis’ name has become almost a synonym for national foot ball statistics and records.

His connection with the game as a player on the Princeton team and later his personal contacts with players and executives of the initial stages of college foot ball enabled

him to acquire at first hand with details still fresh in memory, particulars of the formative periods of the sort and incidents of early contests, in consequence his mind veritable repository of history, legend and records of foot ball.

Mr. Davis was born in Jamestown, N.Y., July 16, 1871, the son of Josiah H. and Susan Hill Davis. He entered Princeton with the class of 1890 and showed his athletic prowess by becoming a member of the varsity tug-of-war team. He was on the foot ball squad the following year and in 1892 became a regular tackle, greatly feared by opponents for his headstrong style of play.

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In college he was also a boxer, and once took part in a friendly sparring match with John L. Sullivan, then the heavyweight champion of the world. Upon graduation, he went to the University of Wisconsin and introduced the game to institution, and in 1894, he returned East and was appointed foot ball coach at Amherst. He often boasted that he studied foot ball with two Presidents, Woodrow Wilson, coached him at Princeton and Calvin Coolidge, who consulted him at Amherst, while a student there.

From 1895 to 1897 Mr. Davis was foot ball, track, and baseball coach at Lafayette. He was a studious nature, however, despite his preoccupation coach at Amherst and Lafayette to continue his studies abroad. He attended the

University of Leipzig and received his M.A. degree, upon his return to this country he studied Law and subsequently admitted to the bar.

Nevertheless, foot ball remained his guiding passion. In 1909 he was appointed a member of the foot ball rules committee and served in this capacity until 1915. During his tenure he advocated and prompted the quarter periods in the game, numbers on the players, end zones and the abolition of interlocked interference. He was author of the articles on foot ball in the Encyclopedia Britannica, the National Encyclopedia and the International Encyclopedia, and of an authoritative history of "Football, the Intercollegiate Game," besides innumerable reviews of season play and reportorial; accounts of leading games.

In 1898, Mr. Davis married Miss Edith Detwiler of Easton, Pa., and mad his home in that city. He later became District Attorney of Northampton County, Pa., and subsequently served in political activates.

Mr. Davis was a descendent of families distinguished in the Colonial and Revolutionary histories of New England. Among his direct lineal forebears was Dolor Davis, secretary the first Colonial governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, who came from England in 1634; and Paul Davis, who was Washington's interpreter in the President's dealings with the Seneca Nation and received from him the

Badge of Merit at the close of the Revolution.

Mr. George Daly, sports editor of the *New York Herald-Tribune*, paid a tribute to Mr. Davis, as follows: Parke Davis was a man of many affairs—in the law, in politics, in business and in journalism—but most of all, in foot ball. His love for the game, his excessive enthusiasm bordered fanaticism. He devoted hours of time and untiring effort to compiling every possible detail which would add to the statistical value of the sport, while nothing escaped him which would lend a picturesque or constructive to its history.

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“With me he has longed been historian of the game and such will be remembered. So few men are born with patience for statistical work, with that close attention to detail required, that Parke Davis will be sadly missed and in foot ball and hard to replace.” His loss is a heavy one for reasons apart from his happy nature, his amazing loyalties and his enveloping friendships. He gave much out of the way of service.”

Probably no Princeton man enjoyed a closer friendship with Parke Davis over a long period of years than William H. (Big Bill) Edwards. Mr. Edwards in speaking of his long time friend said:

“It is a difficult thing to say good bye to Parke Davis because we were a closely associated in Princeton affairs. In the passing of this highly respected Princetonian, and foot ball is without a historian.

“Parke Davis was idolized at Princeton and his memory will ever be treasured not only at his alma mater but everywhere foot ball is played. He loved life and had a happy, sunny nature. For many years he represented on the rules committee and his advice and judgment were sound and respected.

“No one had a more thorough appreciation of the game’s background. Over generations of players Parke could point out the successful men in all walks of life, in all professions and show you how their careers on the gridiron helped bring out those fine qualities which aided them in the battle of life. He was citizen of the highest type.”

Lawrence Perry wrote in the *New York Sun*:

“Walter Camp and Parke Davis represented the storied tradition of foot ball, its background, and all the brave and stirring and honorable things therewith.

Lawrence Perry wrote in the *New York Sun*:

“Davis was a figure of a consular mold; his visage and mien were those of jurist. He had sentiment, humor and every manly quality that endears and compels admiration.

“Dreams and memories are fine things to have. We shall not see Parke Davis’ like –but at least we knew him once and will never forget him.

Before the last week of his illness Mr. Davis had completed his annual compilations for the *Foot Ball Guide* —he seemed to sense that would be his last one—and even revised most of the proofs, so that the 1934 edition will stand out as a monument to his memory and a tribute to his indefatigable zeal in perpetuating the feature accomplishments in his beloved game.

Surviving besides his wife are a son, John Detwiler Davis, and three daughters, Miss Elizabeth Davis, Mrs. A. Donald Grossett, of Scarsdale, N.Y. and Mrs. Thomas Porter Robinson of Exeter, N.H.

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IFRA member Len Berman has written a couple of books and wishes to inform the membership.

So when we decided to write a book called the "**25 Greatest Moments in Sports**," we had one question? How do we pick just 25? The publisher wanted to include all the sports, so it became even tougher.

How do you pick just one college football moment? We decided to have some fun with it, so we chose the infamous "Stanford Band Play" from

1982. That's when California beat Stanford by tossing laterals all over the field in the waning seconds, finally scoring as the Stanford band came marching onto the field. In the process, trombone player Gary Tyrell got flattened.

Hey, the most famous player in the game wasn't even involved in the play, John Elway. And what other trombone that got trampled in the history of sports, now resides in the College Football Hall of Fame?

On top of that, our book includes a free audio CD of many of the great moments. And the radio call of the "Stanford Band Play," is a classic. *"Oh my God, the most amazing, sensational, traumatic, heart-rending...exciting, thrilling finish in the history of college football!"*

Another of my favorite play-by-play calls in college football is from an Oregon State/USC game in 2000. A possum got on the field and the announcers called the action as he scampered from the 50 yard line into the end zone. The crowd went wild when the possum "scored." I talked about that story in my kids blooper book, "**And Nobody Got Hurt!**"

You can check out my books at [www.Amazon.com](http://www.Amazon.com).

\* \* \*

**Halls of Fame**

- *Division II Football Hall of Fame* will induct three **Mel Tjeerdsma, Ken Sparks and Bobby Wallace**; along with its 25<sup>th</sup> player, **Shannon Sharpe**
- *Colorado Springs Sports Hall of Fame*, **Ken Hatfield**, Air Force Academy
- *CoSIDA (SIDs)*, **Max Corbet** of Boise State University, **John Eggers**, Oregon State, **Dave Kellogg**, Air Force Academy and **Larry Happel** from Central College
- *State of North Carolina Hall of Fame* North Carolina State wide receiver **Mike Quick**; UNC running back **Don McCauley**, former N.C. State quarterback **Jim Donnan**
- **David L. Darst** was inducted into the *Glenville State College Hall of Fame*
- College of William & Mary football coach **Jimmye Laycock**, the *Hampton Roads Sports Hall of Fame*.
- 

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- Coach **Don Coryell** and his 1955 football team will head into the *Wenatchee Valley College Hall of Fame*.
- *Academic HF*: Former Oklahoma football player **Dewey Selmon**

and Kentuck's Dr. James Lovach were the football players inducted into the College Sports Information Directors of America Academic All-America Hall of Fame

### *In Memory of*

- Former WAC commissioner, Washington, Michigan State and Arizona State AD Dr. **Joe Kearney**, 83... **Stan Jones**, Maryland, 78...former Loyola...Former Texas A&M and coach at Texas-Arlington, **Willie Zapalac**, 89.... **Joe Gardi**, former Hofstra coach, 71...Former Tennessee Sports Information Director **Haywood Harris**, 80...Former William & Mary, Utah, Virginia and SMU athletics director **Jim Copeland** died at age 65... Louisiana-Lafayette football coach and athletics director **Nelson Stokley**, 66... Florida football player **Lamar Abel**, 21... Former Florida All-American cornerback **Jarvis Williams**, 45... Former Army quarterback **Pete Vann**, 78... **Frank McInerney**, former UMass athletics director, 84... **Judson Harris**, the second athletics director in the history of Jacksonville University, died at age 79.

\* \* \*

***Small College Football History*** website has been created by IFRA webmaster Mo Johnson; with StatResearch on the StatHistory of teams, colleges, players, coaches below the Bowl SubDivision level provided and researched by IFRA Editor, Tex Noel and can viewed at <http://www.best-all-time.com/small-college-football-history.html>.

\* \* \*

# College Football Hall of Famers' Date of Birth and Date of Death

By Bo Carter

## June (Birthdays)

- 1 (1901) Edgar Miller, Canton, Ohio  
1 (1916) Ki Aldrich, Rogers, Texas  
1 (1930) Carmen Cozza, Parma, Ohio  
1 (1933) Alan Ameche, Kenosha, Wis.  
2 (1895) Homer Hazel, Piffard, N.Y.  
2 (1909) Ben Schwartzwalder, Point Pleasant, W.Va.  
2 (1950) Jeff Siemon, Rochester, Minn.  
3 (1959) Sam Mills, Neptune, N.J.  
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.  
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  
7 (1932) Bob Reade, Monticello, Iowa  
8 (1895) Ike Armstrong, Fort Madison, Iowa  
8 (1917) Byron White, Ft. Collins, Colo.  
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9 (1928) Al Brosky, Cincinnati, Ohio  
9 (1952) John Cappelletti, Philadelphia, Pa.  
9 (1954) Woodrow Lowe, Columbus, Ga.  
10 (1880) Louis Salmon, Syracuse, N.Y.  
10 (1963) David Williams, Los Angeles, Calif.  
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.  
12 (1901) Harold Muller, Dunsmuir, Calif.  
12 (1905) Len Casanova, Ferndale, Calif.  
12 (1947) Steve Kiner, Sandstone, Minn.  
13 (1903) Red Grange, Forksville, Pa.  
13 (1909) Jack Riley, Chicago, Ill.  
14 (1898) Bill Ingram, Jeffersonville, Ind.  
14 (1918) John Kimbrough, Haskell, Texas  
14 (1924) Leo Nomellini, Lucca, Italy  
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.  
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.  
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  
21 (1905) Bill Edwards, Massillon, Ohio  
21 (1929) Bob Gain, Akron, Ohio  
21 (1965) Jeff Bentrin, St. Paul, Minn.  
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.  
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.

25 (1928) Tank Younger, Grambling, La.  
 26 (1905) Jack McDowall, Micapony, Fla  
 26 (1916) Alvin Wistert, Chicago, Ill.  
 26 (1933) Ralph Gugliemi, Columbus, Ohio  
 27 (1931) Bobby Reynolds (Neb.), Grand Island, Neb.  
 27 (1932) Kurt Burriss, Nowata, Okla.  
 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.  
**29 (1898) Dan McMillan, USC, ??????**  
 29 (1908) Wes Fesler, Youngstown, Ohio  
 29 (1949) Dan Dierdofr, Canton, Ohio

14-(d – 2007) Robin Olds, Steamboat Springs, Colo.  
 14-(d -1931) Henry Williams, Minneapolis, Minn.  
 17-(d – 1961) Josh Cody, Mt. Laurel, N.J.  
 17-(d – 1964) Andy Wyant, Chicago, Ill.  
 19-(d – 1957) Tad Jones, Hamden, Conn.  
 19-(d – 1975) Edward Mylin, Lancaster, Pa.  
 20-(d – 1944) Dave Schreiner, In Combat in Okinawa  
 20-(d – 1964) Andy Wyant, Chicago, Ill.  
 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  
 23-(d – 1959) Jimmy Hitchcock, Montgomery, Ala.  
 23-(d – 1985) Cecil Isbell, Hammond, Ind.  
 23-(d – 2003) Chuck Carroll, Seattle, Wash.  
 24-(d – 1971) Kenny Washington, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 25-(d – 1997) William Grinnell, Centerville, Mass.  
 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-(d – 2000) Larry Kelley, Highstown, N.J.  
 27-(d – 2002) Jay Berwanger, Downer’s Grove, Ill.  
 27-(d- 1955) Harry Agganis, Boston, Mass.  
 28-(d – 1968) Paddy Driscoll, Chicago, Ill.  
 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

## Dates of Death

1-(d – 1963) Century Milstead, Pleasantville, N.Y.  
 2-(d – 1943) Bill Ingram, Los Gatos, Calif.  
 2-(d-1943) Nile Kinnick, Over the Pacific Ocean, Gulf of Paria in combat  
 3-(d – 1930) Sam Thorne, New York City  
 4-(d – 2005) Banks McFadden, Ormond Beach, Fla.  
 6-(d – 1969) Bob Higgins, State College, Pa.  
 6-(d – 1998) Eddie Talboon, Dunedin, Fla.  
 6-(d – 2009) Jim Owens, Bigfork, Mont.  
 9-(d – 2005) Slade Cutter, Annapolis, Md.  
 10-(d – 1963) John Brown, Middletown, Del.  
 10-(d – 2001) John McKay, Tampa, Fla.  
 10-(d – 2008) John Rauch, Oldsmar, Fla.  
 11-(d – 1964) Lynn Bomar, Nashville, Tenn.  
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 12-(d – 1980) Ernie Godfrey, Columbus, Ohio  
 12-(d – 1987) Bill Edwards, Springfield, Ohio  
 13-(d – 1958) Charley Brewer, Waltham, Mass.  
 13-(d – 1992) Edwin Horrell, Beverly Hills, Calif.  
 14-(d – 1932) Bob Peck, Culver, Ind.

\* \* \*

## Outings Monthly Review of Amateur Sports and Pastimes Football

***By J. Parmly Paret 1899***

THE football season of 1899 is on the threshold, and the lovers of the “pigskin battles” are awaiting impatiently the first of the big games between the leading elevens. Already the long weeks of training are well

under way, and the scores of candidates for positions on the leading teams are being "tried out" by experienced coaches. "Straight football" will be the general rule, since one after another of the coaches who have tried intricate trick plays has ultimately given them all up as a snare and a delusion, only to return to the good old tactics of pushing through the centre, massing on the tackles and running around the ends, with the occasional punt to keep the ball out of danger from goal and give the backs time to breathe.

While it is always hazardous to predict anything in football, the material in the big colleges from which the coaches are expected to turn out their 'varsity tennis, must give some clew as to the probable strength of the "big four."

Such statistics are frequently very deceptive, however, as even the younger followers of football will remember, for Yale turned out a chamlutely green material, that won [The College Football Historian-19](#).

over Princeton's championship team only two years ago from also championship veterans.

From abstract statistics Princeton begins the season under the most favorable circumstances of all of the four leaders. Only two or three of her valuable men of last season are missing, and there were such strong substitutes for these positions, too, that nearly the whole championship team of 1898 seems to be back in

the field again, intact. But this is the time of danger for the "Tigers." If they again permit themselves to be lulled into a feeling of security through over-confidence, another Waterloo like that at New Haven, two autumns ago, will almost inevitably result, Old football players may know more football than bition to prepare themselves properly for the younger men, but they frequently lack the am-big games, and it must not be forgotten that the oldest veteran needs as much hard physical training for a hard match as does the youngest "sub." A word to the wise *should be* sufficient, and it is to be hoped that Princeton's football advisers will not fall into the same trap that caught them in 1897.

At Harvard the new athletic life and the success it has brought with it, have developed a wonderful amount of enthusiasm, and no matter how many of the winners of last season's champion team are unavailable this fall, the Crimson is sure to turn out a strong team. The old lethargy, born of so many disheartening defeats has disappeared, and the coaches and candidates are working ambitiously, with the hope of victory in their hearts that should spur them on to success. Captain Dibblee was in himself a large part of the life and snap of his team last season.

He is expected back at Cambridge this fall for a post-graduate course, and he will be with the team again, as coach if not as half-back. Yale has perhaps the least encouraging outlook of all, since she

has lost so many of her ex-Haven they have had more success with “green experienced players by graduation; but at New material,” fresh from the preparatory school elevens, than with veterans. Yale’s football reputation has long attracted to its team the very best of the freshman material and one can frequently see better football played by the “scrubs” at New Haven than by the ’varsity eleven at some of the other universities.

Her football squad always numbers many valuable substitutes, though her team may have fewer stars.

Other elevens have been fatally weakened by the loss of a single man during the middle of an important struggle, but that is seldom so with Yale, for she always has many competent substitutes ready to take the place of the crippled player. While many of the ’varsity team of 1898 graduated from New Haven last spring, her substitutes of last year are by no means untried men, and though probably new to fame will soon fill up the gaps.

*The College Football Historian-20*

The University of Pennsylvania enjoys the benefit of more post-graduate and professional schools to draw upon for material than any of the other big colleges, and her team never lacks for good material in football. Despite the aversion of both Yale and Princeton to meeting the “Quakers” on the gridiron, the Philadelphia. Students have steadily kept up their absorbing interest in

football, and each season “Old Penn” turns out a ’varsity team that is never beaten until the last minute of playing time is over. The “Quakers” always use the most approved of modern methods of attack and (sic) defence. To Coach Woodruff is undoubtedly due several of the most useful of recent football formations, and his rivals at the other universities watch with great anxiety for any innovations in this line that he may spring on them each fall. This year’s team at Philadelphia is yet an unknown quantity, and it will be fully another month, after some of the early games have been played, before any estimate can be made of its strength.

Cornell, West Point, Brown, and the Carlisle Indians, are all hard at work preparing their men for their struggles of the season; and Columbia, once the proud possessor of a football team among the strongest in the country, will re-enter the arena once more this year with bright prospects. While few rational critics expect the Columbia eleven to reach higher than the lowest of the second-grade elevens this season, the blue-and-white candidates are working under one of the most competent coaches that ever wore a Yale uniform, and he will surely turn out as good an eleven as the material of the college and its green condition will permit, Given a reasonable amount of success this season, in order to stir up enough enthusiasm for coming classes, Columbia, within a few years, should once more take place

among the leaders of the second grade, if not among the teams of the crack quartet.

## Football Days

### Memories of the Game and of the Men behind the Ball © 1900

By William H. Edwards

This anecdote will be a good one for Parke Davis' friends to read, for how he ever stayed out of that talk-fest is a mystery—maybe he did.

between two Southern Pennsylvania colleges, a ball went awry from a drop kick, striking in the chest a policeman who had strayed upon the field? The ball rebounded and cleanly caromed between the goal post for a goal from the field. Years ago Lafayette and Pennsylvania State College were waging a close game at Easton. Suddenly, and without being noticed, Morton F. Jones, Lafayette's famous center-rush in those days, left the field of play to change his head gear. The ball was snapped in play and a fleet Penn State halfback broke through Lafayette's line, and, armed with the ball, dodged the second barriers and threatened by a dashing sprint to score in the extreme corner of the field. As he reached the 10-yard line, to the amazement of all, Jones

*From the First Sugar Bowl*

\* \* \*

Now that Yost and Sanford have retired we will let Parke continue.

"A few years ago everybody except Dartmouth men laughed at the football which, bounding along the ground at Princeton suddenly jumped over the cross bar and gave to Princeton a goal from the field

*The College Football Historian-21-*

which carried with it the victory. But did you ever hear that in the preceding season, in a game

dashed out of the side line crowd upon the field between the 10-yard line and his goal, thereby intercepting the State halfback, tackling him so sharply that the latter dropped the ball. Jones picked it up and ran it back 40 yards.

There was no rule at that time which prevented the play, and so Penn-State ultimately was defeated. Jones not only was a hero, but his exploit long remained a mystery to many who endeavored to figure out how he could have been 25 yards ahead of the ball and between the runner and his own goal line."

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\* \* \*

TCU-LSU met in the inaugural Sugar Bowl (1936)... with the game

played in a steady down pour. TCU's all-around star, Sammy Baugh rambled 52 yards through the muck and mire, before being brought down at the 1-yard line.

LSU then countered with a drive that reached the TCU 2-yard line. A stout defensive effort by Darrell Lester, injured on the play, stopped the Tigers' Bill Crass from reaching the end zone.

\* \* \*

**\*\*\*\*NOTICE\*\*\*\***

Our membership roll now totals 206 members...FYI because of a limit of 300 emails per day by hotmail; future issues of TCFH will be sent from my other email:

[StatHistorian@gmail.com](mailto:StatHistorian@gmail.com)

Please make a note; let me know if yall have any questions.