1616 UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE FOOT-BALL

From AN OLDUN

For many years I have been looking for an early connection between a person playing the foot-ball games at a specific college before 1700. Here is the earliest found so far.

LIFE OF OLIVER CROMWELL, Author Rev. Michael Russell:.....'Cromwell was born at Huntington on April 25, 1599.....entered Sydney Sussex College of the University of Cambridge on April 23,1616.....but was more famous, while there, for foot-ball, cricket cudgeling and wrestling'.


1719 CHRISTMAS FOOT-BALL

From AN OLDUN

A question was asked me a long time ago, 'How far back was football played during the Holidays?'

Recently I completed a cursory check of old British newspapers on the internet. Here is an early reference found to football games being played during Christmas Day.

'Yesterday being Christmas Day, and a considerable Frost, abundance of Apprentices, and others, assembled together at foot ball in several places in and about London, Particularly in St. Gile's, where one Samuel Jones had one of his legs broke by an unhappy fall, upon that occasion'.

DEC. 26, 1719 - LONDON WEEKLY JOURNAL, P. 5
IFRA Remembers

➢ Obituaries

Pat Harmon, retired College Football Hall of Fame Historian and former sportswriter for a number of papers.

Scott Plate, (Iowa from 1990-93); he was 43. Bill Ziegelbein, Nebraska; he was 44... Dave Sitton, play-by-play announcer at the University of Arizona; he was 58; Charles “Nels” Corey Jr., former Bowdoin player and head coach he was 98. Former North Carolina State SID, Frank Weedon, he was 82.

Willie Frazier played at Arkansas-Pine Bluff; he was 71.

➢ Hall of Fame

Former players Jim House (1966-68); Mike LaHood (1965-67); Kevin McKinney (Administrator/Special Achievement); and the 1959 Football Team; the University of Wyoming.

Former coach Harold “Tuffy” Stratton, former football player Don Chandler, the 1952 Junior Rose Bowl team; the inaugural Bacone College Athletic Hall of Fame.

Former head coach George Chaump, and football players Chris Crocker and Cecil Fletcher, Marshall’a Hall of Fame.

Roy Shivers, an All-American running back; and Jim Turner, an outstanding quarterback and kicker, Utah State

The Texas Sports Hall of Fame/Southwest Conference Hall of Fame.

Three members of its 2013 class were a part of college football—either as a player, coach or athletic director. They include: Frank Broyles (Arkansas), Trevor Cobb (Rice), Frank Windegger (TCU).

The 2013-14 NAIA Hall of Fame award winners include Kevin Donley, St. Francis (Ind.), football coach and Tyler Emmert, Carroll (Mont.), football athlete;

James Noble and Joey Wylie, Stephen F. Austin and Zach Morrison, Shorter College.

Division II Football Hall of Fame: Valdosta State quarterback Dusty Bonner, Jacksonville State tight end Keith McKeller and retired Indiana University of Pennsylvania coach Frank Cignetti were selected.
Honored

Former Clemson coach Danny Ford, Clemson Athletics Ring of Honor

Miami (Fla.) honored its 1983 National Championship football team.

New York Daily News sportswriter, Dick Weiss was presented the FWAA’s Bert McGrane Award during the first college football enshrinement held in Atlanta.

(From NFF): Hall of Famers Aubrey Devine, Randy Duncan, Calvin Jones, Alex “Mad Duck” Karras, Nile Kinnick, Gordon Locke, Chuck Long, Duke Slater and Larry Station will be honored on Iowa’s Kinnick Stadium W

The MIAC named its Football Coach of the Year Award in honor of Hall of Fame coach John Gagliardi (Carroll [Mont.], Saint John’s [Minn.]). all of Honor this fall.

Penn State football had a first on Saturday afternoon, retiring the No. 22 jersey in honor of the program’s only Heisman winner, John Cappelletti.

*         *         *

Parke H. Davis’1913 All-American Selections and Season Review

National Champions, selected retroactively: Harvard and Chicago

All-America Team

Ends
Louis A. Merrilat, Jr., Army
Hube Wagner, Pitt

Tackles
Miller Pontius, Michigan
Harold R. Ballin, Princeton

Guards
J.H. Brown, Jr., Navy
Howard Parker "Tal" Talman, Rutgers

**Center**

William Marting, Yale

**Quarterback**

*Ellery C. Huntington Jr., Colgate*

**Halfbacks**

Bob McWhorter, Georgia

*Joe Guyon, Carlisle*

**Fullback**

*Charles Brickey, Harvard*

**Note:** Players in italics were Consensus AA in 1913.

In the 1914 *Spalding’s Official Foot Ball Guide* writing on the 1913 season, Davis wrote on page 293 and 294...(because of space restraints, will include only when his write-up on college players and teams.

*The foot ball season of 1913 presented 400 college elevens ...participates in the sport.*

*The longest goal from the field in 1913 was a place-kick of 52 yards achieved by Carl Woodward of Tulane University, in a game against St. Louis. The honor of the longest drop-kick goes to Colin Dodd of the Wesleyan eleven, 48 yards, accomplished in a game against the University of Pennsylvania Freshmen. The longest drop-kick by a collegian was the 42-yard goal by H.A.H. Baker of Princeton against Yale. Three other exceptional field goals in 1913 were a 47-yard place-kick by R.J. Brown of Rochester against St. Lawrence, a 46-yard place-kick by H.A.H. Baker of Princeton against Holy Cross, and a 45-yard place-kick by Ronald Kinney of Trinity against New York University.*

Beginning on page 294 and continuing on the following page, the 1914 Guide, the write-up included stats for the 1913 season, was the beginning of longest scoring plays: field goals—in kicks that won a game and number made in a single-game and; kick-off returns—both listed by the highest yardage of each play.
Also included were highest yards, in a composite ranking of plays that would include: IFP-intercepted forward pass; S-scrimmage; P-punt; F-fumble and BK-block kick.

Wrapping-up at the bottom of page 295, was a listing of college football teams that surpassed the 100-point mark the previous season.

**Scoring Statistics of players who were on Davis’ All-America Team**

- **Brickey, Harvard:**
  23-yard field goals to defeat Princeton; made 5 field goals in a game against Yale, converting from: 34-34-30-25-20 yards.

- **Talman, Rutgers:**
  42-yard field goal vs Trinity (longest of 1913); 30-yard field goal vs Princeton; returned a Punt 55 yards against Hobart.

- **Brown, Navy:**
  29, 25 and 19-yard field goals vs Army.

- **Huntington, Colgate:**
  90 Run from scrimmage vs Syracuse.

- **Wagner, Pittsburgh:**
  55 Block Kick for TD vs Cornell.

**Longest individual scoring plays for 1913 include**

- *Field Goal to win the game*—40 yards, C.W. Ruffner, Maine vs Colby.

- *Field Goal*—42 yards, H. P. Talman, Rutgers vs Trinity.


- *IFP*—G.F. Roudebush, Denison vs Ohio.

- *S*—G. Dodds, Geneva vs Waynesburg.

- *P*—Charles Dorais, Notre Dame Christian Brothers.

- *F*—F.J. Travers, Utah vs Colorado College.

- *BK*—J. H. Wagner, Pittsburgh vs Cornell.
Teams Scoring 100+ Points in a Game

A remarkable feature of the season of 1913 is to be found in the number of scores exceeding the century mark. Prior to 1913, a period of forty-four years, football produced on twenty-two scores which passed 100 points.

In 1913, however, not less than eight century scores were added to the list and two of these exceeded the largest scores ever made. Newberry College of South Carolina, playing in its first season of intercollegiate football, rolled up 159 points against B.M.I., thus passing by a single point the score of Harvard against Exeter in 1886, which had been the record score for 37 years. Florida also displaced Notre Dame as the record holder for the largest scoring in an intercollegiate game. Florida defeated Southern University by 144 points to 0.

The data of the teams making 100 or more points in a game in 1913 is as follows:

- Newberry 159-B. M. I 0.
- Florida 144-Southern 0.
- St. Mary’s 125-Midland 0.
- Allegheny 116-Wooster 0.
- Beloit 115-DeKalb 0.
- Gallaudet 100-Baltimore 0.
- Louisville 100-Washington 0.
- Washington & Jefferson 100-Grove City 0.

*   *   *

FOOT BALL Improved by Rule Changes

By George Daley/ Sporting Life, 1916

COLLEGE football will be the better next Fall for the hours of careful thought and study devoted to it by the members of the Rules Committee, who held their yearly meeting at the Hotel Biltmore, in New York City, on February 25 and 26. No changes were made in the basic structure of the game none was expected, as the feeling is general that a remarkably even balance between the attack and the defense has been evolved after several years of experimenting. But many changes of real importance of a technical nature were adopted after a thorough discussion which will tend to simplify the work of the officials, to
clarify the code on certain moot questions and to avoid a conflict in interpretations. Perhaps the most important ruling had to do with

**INTERFERING WITH A PLAYER**
eligible to receive a forward pass. The penalty was increased from 10 to 15 yards, although some members held out for a time for greater punishment by giving the ball to the attacking side at the place where the interference occurred. A happy medium was struck, however, on the ground that if the penalty was too severe officials would be prone to laxness in enforcing it. The necessity for this ruling grew out of the evasion last season by some teams when players were instructed to purposely interfere with the receiver of a long forward pass when the chances appeared in favor of the pass being completed. The theory was that a 10-yard penalty was

**THE BETTER OF TWO EVILS**
Next of importance, perhaps, was the adoption of a resolution empowering E. K. Hall, the Chairman, to appoint a committee of three to draft a brief code on foot ball ethics to be published in connection with the rule book. This code will undertake to establish certain standards and put the seal of official disapproval on objectionable practices, thus showing what is expected by true lovers of the game as to good sportsmanship and clean tactics. This code is designed more particularly for school elevens, as it is felt that in some cases the youngsters in a formative period are at the mercy more or less of unscrupulous coaches.

**THE PUNT-OUT FROM TOUCHDOWN**
was retained, but in order to make it slightly more difficult to gain that additional extra point, it was ruled that a player on the defending side may bat the ball in an effort to prevent it being caught, and further that the defending side has the same opportunities for catching or spoiling the catch as the attacking side. In case of a collision under these conditions, a foul cannot be charged. In other words, a player must not run into the receiver of a punt-out except in a bona fide attempt to catch or bat the ball.

Arthur Poe's suggestion to limit the damaging results of fumbles when recovered by opponents by loss of distance and not loss of ball was not approved. Numbering the players was not made compulsory. The forward pass took up a huge amount of time and
A NUMBER OF MINOR CHANGES
were evolved, as follows: When the side is defending a forward pass made on the first, second or third down which becomes incomplete by striking the ground, behind the goal line is a safety; on the fourth down the ball goes to the opponent at the spot where the scrimmage occurred. And a forward pass on the first, second or third down which strikes the goal post or cross-bar is a safety; if on the fourth down it goes to the opponents at the spot where the scrimmage occurred. When the side is attacking—if a forward pass on the first, second or third down strikes the goal post or cross-bar, it becomes a touchback, and on the fourth down if it strikes the goal post or cross-bar it goes to the opponent on the spot of scrimmage.

The Central Board of officials will be constituted the same as last year, with Dr. Babbitt, of Haverford, Chairman, except that Dr. Lambeth of Virginia, will take the place of J.W. Cope, while Harvard's representative will take the

PLACE OF PERCY D. HAUGHTON,
if the last-named does not coach the Crimson eleven. Those present at the meeting were E. K. Hall, Dartmouth, Chairman; Walter Camp, Yale, secretary; F. W. Moore, Harvard; Dr. Al Sharpe, Cornell; Parke H. Davis, Princeton; Dr. Henry L. Williams, Minnesota; A. A. Stagg, Chicago; Dr. James A. Babbitt, Haverford; Dr. W. A. Lambeth, Virginia; Lieut. Paul Dashiel, Annapolis; Lieut. Philip Haves, West Point; Clyde Williams, Iowa State, and Prof. C.W. Savage, Oberlin. H. S. Langford also was present in an advisory capacity.

Some of the minor changes made in the football rules may be summed up as follows: If a foul is committed behind the goal line when the

BALL IS IN POSSESSION
of neither side and the foul deprives an opponent of the opportunity to get possession of the ball, it will be counted as a touchdown, provided the side of the player on whom the foul is made would have been in a position to make a touchdown had there been no foul. If, however, the ball is in the air, it will be counted as a safety. This means that on a fumble behind the goal line the committee is aiming to stamp out unnecessary roughness.

So, too, when a player attempting to make a fair catch has one foot outside the field of play, which, if he actually caught the ball. Would result in its being called out of bounds, and he is interfered with before touching the ball, it is to be regarded as interference with the catch, because it could not be ascertained that the player signaling would not
ACTUALLY PULL IN HIS FOOT
before making the catch. Another ruling which strikes at plays which had wide
use last season makes it illegal for a lineman not on the end of the line to
receive a forward pass. Under the old wording of rule 9, section 4, guards,
tackles or the centers might drop back for any purpose and would thereby
become eligible to receive the forward pass. It often happened that when one of
these players dropped back for this purpose the man who was to make the
pass was hurried and abandoned his pass, thereby making the lineman who
had been drawn back an additional interferer. Now to receive a forward pass,
according to the amendment, the lineman eligible must be on the end of the
line of scrimmage.
Under rule 9, section 1, it was decided that the formation was not illegal if the
Ball

IS SNAPPELED TO A HALFBACK
instead of to a quarterback, but if the quarterback is to take a forward pass he
must he at least one yard back of the line of scrimmage. This prevents a
quarterback’s knifing his way through the line and getting a short pass over
the forwards. The referee can call the game on account of darkness. A player
who is substituted illegally behind the goal line is thereby disqualified. A player
on a kicked ball when it becomes a free ball may push another player in order
to get it. If a side is late in appearing for the second half and is penalized, the
offending side has the choice of goals. The ball is out of bounds when a man
with a foot outside of the sideline touches a forward pass and the ball comes
back

INTO THE FIELD OF PLAY
If a player on the defensive side viciously strikes an opponent in the face with
the heel of his hand it is unnecessary roughness. (Rule 23, section 1.) There
shall be no striking with locked hands on the defense at any time. No one, not
even a physician, may come on the field of play, without the consent of the
officials. (Rule 24, sections 3 and 4.) When the receiver of a forward pass jumps
on the back of another player of the same side to receive the ball, it is illegal
unless the other player take a step, and thus aid the receiver. When the kick-
off goes over the goal line and an extension of the line of scrimmage and is
recovered by the kicker’s side, it is a touchdown. After a fumble on the fourth
down there must be an
ACTUAL ATTEMPT TO GET POSSESSION
by the defending side before recovery by the attacking side may recover and
claim a first down. (This is to prevent intentional fumbles.) These are the
suggested ground rules that will be incorporated into the playing code and
made a part of the rule book:

(a) A kickoff or free kick that goes over goal line into stands or crowd is a
touchback.
b) Where a kick is blocked and bounds over goal line into the crowd, it
is a safety.
c) A ball passed back over the goal line into a crowd is a safety.
d) A blocked kick going over sideline fence goes to side that blocked kick where
it went over.
e) A fumbled ball over sideline fence belongs to player who last touched ball at
point where it crossed sideline.
f) These rules may be recodified (sic) by two captains before game starts.

*          *          *

Bo Carter presents…College Football Hall of Famers by date of birth
and death.

September 4-(d – 1983) Buddy Young, Terrell, Texas
1 (1904) Johnny Mack Brown, Dothan, Ala.
1 (1916) Ed Bock, Ft. Dodge, Iowa
1-(d – 1979) Aaron Rosenberg, Los Angeles, Calif.
2 (1948) Terry Bradshaw, Shreveport, La.
3 (1930) Tom Scott, Baltimore, Md.
3 (1966) Bennie Blades, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
3-(d – 1989) Augie Lio, Clifton, N.J.
4 (1874) Clint Wyckoff, Elmira, N.Y.
4 (1894) Bart Macomber, Chicago, Ill.
4 (1916) Roland Young, Ponca City, Okla.
4 (1932) Vince Dooley, Mobile, Ala.

4-(d-- 2011 Lee Roy Selman, Tampa, Fla.
5 (1873) Dave Campbell, Waltham, Mass.
5 (1939) Billy Kilmer, Topeka, Kan.
5 (1946) Jerry LeVias, Beaumont, Texas
6 (1879) Gordon Brown, New York City
6 (1890) Bill Sprackling, Cleveland, Ohio
6 (1901) George Wilson, Everett, Wash.
7 (1883) Bob Maxwell, Chicago, Ill.
7 (1902) Mort Kaer, Omaha, Neb.
7 (1923) Emil “Red” Sitko, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
7-(d – 1982) Thad “Pie” Vann, Jackson, Miss.
7-(d – 1985) Bruiser Kinard, Jackson, Miss.
8 (1904) Bud Sprague, Dallas, Texas
8 (1915) Duffy Daugherty, Emeigh, Pa.
8 (d – 1935) Ted Coy, New York, N.Y.
9 (1878) Willie Heston, Galesburg, Ill.
9 (1908) Bill Murray, Rocky Mount, N.C.
9 (1941) Pat Richter, Madison, Wis.
9 (1944) Jim Grabowski, Chicago, Ill.
9 (1949) Joe Theismann, New Brunswick, N.J.
10 (1902) Jim Crowley, Chicago, Ill.
10 (1940) Buck Buchanan, Gainesville, Ala.
10-(d – 1952) Jonas Ingram, San Diego, Calif.
11 (1908) Biggie Munn, Grow Township, Minn.
11 (1913) Paul Bryant, Moro Bottom, Ark.
11-(d – 1973) Belford West, Cooperstown, N.Y.
12 (1964) Lynn Thomsen, Sioux City, Iowa
12-(d – 1951) Frank Murray, Milwaukee, Wis.
12-(d – 1975) Joe Alexander, New York City
13 (1898) Glenn Killinger, Harrisburg, Pa.
13 (1904) Joe Aillet, New York City
13 (1906) Chuck Carroll, Seattle, Wash.
13 (1915) Clint Frank, St. Louis, Mo.
13 (1922) Ziggy Czarobski, Chicago, Ill.
14 (1907) John Baker, Denison, Iowa
14 (1934) Dicky Maegle, Taylor, Texas
15 (1887) John McGovern, Arlington, Minn.
15 (1895) Chic Harley, Columbus, Ohio
15 (1924) Jack Green, Kent, Ind.
15 (1929) Jerry Groom, Des Moines, Iowa
15 (1940) Merlin Olsen, Logan, Utah
16 (1927) Bob Ward, Elizabeth, N.J.
16 (1954) Wilbert Montgomery, Greenville, Miss.
17 (1897) Ed Travis, Tarkio, Mo.
17 (1909) Bill Morton, New Rochelle, N.Y.
17 (1910) Cliff Montgomery, Pittsburgh, Pa.
17 (1913) James Moscrip, Adena, Ohio
17 (1960) Anthony Carter, Riviera Beach, Fla.
18 (1910) Ernie Rentner, Joliet, Ill.
18 (1926) Skip Minisi, Newark, N.J.
18 (1955) Billy Sims, St. Louis, Mo.
19 (1873) Sam Thorne, New York, N.Y.
19 (1921) Charlie Conerly, Clarksville, Miss.
19 (1930) Don Heinrich, Bremerton, Wash.
19-(d – 1933) John Tavener, Columbus, Ohio
19-(d – 1944) Francis Schmidt, Seattle, Wash.
19-(d – 1952) Hugo Bezdek, Atlantic City, N.J.
20 (1943) Tommy Nobis, San Antonio, Texas
The College Football Historian -

21 (1934) Brock Strom, Munising, Mich.
21 (1940) Sandy Stephens, Uniontown, Pa.
22 (1898) Hunk Anderson, Tamrack, Mich.
22 (1905) Larry Bettencourt, Newark, Calif.
22 (1907) Thad “Pie” Vann, Magnolia, Miss.
22 (1922) Ray Evans, Kansas City, Kan.
23 (1918) George Franck, Davenport, Iowa
24 (1946) Joe Greene, Temple, Texas
24 (1953) Joe Washington, Crockett, Texas
24-(d – 2002) Leon Hart, South Bend, Ind.
25 (1902) Scrappy Moore, Chattanooga, Tenn.
25 (1907) Ralph “Shug” Jordan, Selma, Ala.
26 (1871) Joe Thompson, County Down, Ireland
26 (1922) Creighton Miller, Cleveland, Ohio
27 (1862) Alex Moffat, Princeton, N.J.
27 (1912) Bill Shakespeare, Staten Island, N.Y.
27-(d – 1965) Louis Salmon, Liberty, N.Y.
28 (1881) Harry Van Surdam, Hoosick Falls, N.Y.
28 (1907) Glen Edwards, Mold, Wash.
28 (1919) Tom Harmon, Rensselaer, Ind.
29 (1902) Edwin Horrell, Jackson, Mo.
29 (1926) Pete Elliott, Bloomington, Ill.
29 (1932) Paul Giel, Winona, Minn.
29-(d – 2009) Ed Sherman, Newark, Ohio
30 (1937) Bill Carpenter, Springfield, Pa.

*          *          *

Defending Conference Champions From the FBS That Lost to FCS Opponents

By Andrew McKillop/FootballGeography.com

North Dakota State’s 24-21 victory at Kansas State wasn’t exactly a mind-shattering upset, nothing like Appalachian State over Michigan, but the Bison still made history by becoming the first FCS team to defeat a defending conference champion from a BCS or equivalent conference.

Listed below are all of the games in which a defending conference champion from the FBS lost to a school from the FCS.
Take note that in the last ten years, North Dakota St. is the only FCS school that can claim a victory over a defending conference champion from the FBS. The Bison also took down defending MAC champion Central Michigan 44-14 in 2007.

### Defending Conference Champions From the FBS That Lost to FCS Opponents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Season</th>
<th>FCS Winner</th>
<th>FBS Defending Conf. Champion</th>
<th>Conference Title</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>North Dakota St.</td>
<td>at Kansas St.</td>
<td>Big 12 ('12)</td>
<td>24-21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>North Dakota St.</td>
<td>at Central Michigan</td>
<td>MAC ('06)</td>
<td>44-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Southeast Missouri St.</td>
<td>at Middle Tennessee St.</td>
<td>Sun Belt ('01)</td>
<td>24-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Northwestern St. (LA)</td>
<td>at Texas Christian</td>
<td>WAC ('00)</td>
<td>27-24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Portland St. (OR)</td>
<td>at Hawaii</td>
<td>WAC ('99)</td>
<td>45-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Eastern Washington</td>
<td>at Utah St.</td>
<td>Big West ('93)</td>
<td>49-31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Troy (AL)</td>
<td>at Louisiana-Lafayette</td>
<td>Big West ('93)</td>
<td>39-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Weber St. (UT)</td>
<td>at Nevada</td>
<td>Big West ('92)</td>
<td>47-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>Louisiana Tech</td>
<td>at Tulsa (OK)</td>
<td>MVC ('85)</td>
<td>22-17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>at Cal St.-Fullerton</td>
<td>Big West ('84)</td>
<td>31-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>at Cal St.-Fullerton</td>
<td>Big West ('84)</td>
<td>30-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>Miami (OH)</td>
<td>vs. Toledo (OH)</td>
<td>MAC ('81)</td>
<td>21-17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>vs. Toledo (OH)</td>
<td>MAC ('81)</td>
<td>17-14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The FOOT BALL SEASON of 1915 will go into history as a period marked by tremendous development of the game in all its possibilities, keen competition, remarkable upsets to form, unusual interest, a maintenance of the high quality of play in all parts of the country, recognition of many new opportunities in the technical points of both offense and defense, no increase in the usual list of deaths and injuries, and the return to the sport of several important colleges, which had cast it aside ten years ago. All of these conditions combined to place the sport once more oil a high plane and establish it beyond any position it ever had before the revolution and upheaval in the game a decade ago.
In all quarters there was an increased interest in the sport which was displayed in larger attendances, greater enthusiasm and an increase of newspaper publicity.

The competition between natural rivals was never greater. Championships were so strenuously fought for that in many cases it is impossible yet to determine to whom the honors should go. In the East, Cornell and Pittsburgh are about on an even plane, both passing through the season unbeaten. In the Western Conference, Illinois and Minnesota hold similar positions, with Nebraska topping the Missouri Valley Conference. University of Washington is the Pacific Coast champion, unbeaten for the eighth straight season; while in the South, Virginia and Vanderbilt, two powerful teams, dispute the title.

The season was marked by many unusual upsets to form. In the East, Princeton started brilliantly and fell to Harvard and Yale. Harvard lost to Cornell, its first defeat in four years, while Yale, after a season marked by frequent defeats, turned on Princeton and defeated the Tigers. Michigan Aggies defeated Michigan University, in turn was beaten by Oregon Aggies, which latter lost to Oregon State.

University of Washington defeated University of California, 78 to 0, and then, playing the same team a week later, was only able to win, 33 to 7. Throughout the country many other unusual upsets could be chronicled.

The football play, itself, showed a remarkable advance. A few years ago, when the ten-yard rule was introduced, it was freely predicted that ground could never be gained by rushing, and that the sport would develop entirely into a kicking game. This year the result has proved the contrary. Never in the history of football has there been such a succession of remarkably high scores. In all quarters teams have learned methods of offense many based on the old-style football, without the aid of forward passing that has made ground gaining comparatively easy. In fact, there have been several elevens that have scored more points this season than any elevens would have ever thought of in the old days, when high scores were consistently made.

The hundred-mark in points has been frequently passed this season. Harvard seems to have developed an offense unlike anything yet attempted, and, based principally on the hidden ball and delayed passing, that has wonderful possibilities for the future. The season was also marked by some unusual records. The world's record for drop-kicking for field goals was broken when Mark Payne, of Dakota Wesleyan, sent the ball skimming over the bar on a drop-kick from the 63-yard mark one yard better than the kick of record made by Pat O'Dea a score of years ago.

Shiverick, the Cornell halfback, made a record long-distance punt in the game against Harvard, when one carried a distance of 86 yards in the air. The death list this season was 16 no greater than in some other seasons. If anything, the list of injured was smaller than usual, despite the
The hard nature of the playing. As usual, the majority of the injuries and all of the deaths were confined to school and club players and minor colleges, the well trained athletes of the larger institutions not suffering.

So, on all counts, the players and proponents of foot ball have good reason to be thoroughly satisfied with the 1915 season.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Top 10</th>
<th>Most</th>
<th>Points*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scored</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanderbilt</td>
<td>9-1</td>
<td>514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana Normal (Pa.)</td>
<td>9-0-1</td>
<td>395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>10-0</td>
<td>373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rutgers</td>
<td>7-1</td>
<td>351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>6-3</td>
<td>335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syracuse</td>
<td>9-1-2</td>
<td>331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgetown</td>
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<td>317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carnegie Tech</td>
<td>7-1</td>
<td>317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William &amp; Vashti</td>
<td>6-2</td>
<td>306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>4-4</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Courtesy of Richard Topp/American College Football Scorebook/database
CHAPTER IV
HOW TO WATCH A GAME

Rules, ruling, and scoring.........9

With the gradual development of the Rugby game from a school pastime to the present stage of the sport, many rules have been adopted from year to year, calculated to remedy, as far as possible, all visible defects. In 1892 the code of Union laws became so confused and complicated, owing to these frequent amendments, that an entirely new set of rules was drawn up. According to this code the ball is required to be 11 to 111/4 inches in length, 30 to 31 inches in length circumference, 251/2 to 26 inches in width circumference, and 13 to 141/2 ounces in weight.

All games must be played with a referee and two touch judges, —the former to enforce the rules, the latter to render decisions regarding out of bounds. Matches are decided by a majority of points, the following being the mode of scoring: try, 2 points; penalty goal, given by referee owing to unfair play of opponents, 3 points; goal from a try (in which case the try does not count), 5 points ; any other goal, 4 points. In regard to eligibility of players, the following rule has been enacted: " It is illegal for any member of any club in England in membership with this Union (a) to take part in any match or contest where gate money is taken, unless it is agreed that not less than fifteen players on each side take part in a match; (b) to play between May 1 and August 31, both dates inclusive, in any football contest, either for charity or otherwise, where gate money is taken."

Methods of scoring points.........24

There are four ways in which points may be scored: to carry the ball across the opponents' goal line, and touch it down on the ground is known as a touch-down, and scores four points for the side accomplishing the feat. Any touch-down gives the right to have what is commonly known as a "try-at-goal," which is effected by bringing the ball back into the field, on a line with the point where it was touched down, and making an effort to kick it from any point on this line, over the bar between the goal posts. If this kick is successfully accomplished, the touch-down is said to have been converted into a goal, and two more points are added to the score.
A goal may also be obtained by a kick direct from the field, provided this kick is not a punt. The usual method of making this attempt is by what is known as a drop-kick, which consists of dropping the ball to the ground and kicking it the instant that it rebounds. If the ball from such a kick passes over the bar between the goal posts, it is called a goal from the field, or a goal from a field kick, and counts five points to the side making it.

The only other method of scoring is a negative method, by which the side having the ball loses two points, and makes what is technically known as a "safety." This is accomplished when a player, having received the ball from a player of his own side, touches it down behind his own goal line.

This counts two points against the side making it, and is only resorted to as a means of relieving the pressure of a fierce attack, and possibly preventing the opponent from making the larger score of four points by a touch-down. The result of a safety is that-the side which has made it is given possession of the ball, and allowed to kick it from any point up' to their own twenty-five-yard line. On this twenty-five yard line the opponents line up, and the kick must be made at some point which will lift the ball over the heads of the opponents. The ball is, accordingly, kicked from about the fifteen-yard line, and if this kick is successful, the immediate threatening of the goal by the opponents is brought to an end.

Tie games and time of game...........68

A long struggle has been carried on all through the history of American football in regard to provisions against tie games. For a time the several captains tried to make a satisfactory agreement before each match, the one of the stronger team being naturally the most urgent. The legislation on this point has been in two principal directions: (1) the time of game, and (2) the methods of scoring.

At the outset, matches lasted generally an hour and a half, this time being divided into three intervals. This arrangement gave one team the advantage of the wind or any peculiarity of the field during two thirds of the whole game, and hence was declared unfair. Next, the time was divided into two halves of forty-five minutes each, and two halves of fifteen minutes each were added in case of a tie. These extra halves were finally found unnecessary, as the very exact method of scoring in vogue during the last few years has greatly lessened the probability of tie games. At a much more recent period the time of game was still further reduced to two thirty-five minute halves, which regulation remains to the present day.

*          *          *

Courtesy of Washington & Jefferson SID and subscriber, Scott McGuinness in his release on the 2013 W&J season-opener

WIN OR LOSE: The first meeting between W&J and Wooster, which occurred on Nov. 29, 1890, ended in controversial fashion. Depending on which school tells the story, the final score was one
of three possibilities: W&J 4, Wooster 0; Wooster 6, W&J 4; Wooster 1, W&J 0 (a forfeit). At this stage of the sport, touchdowns counted for four points and conversions for two. W&J led the game 4-0 against the Fighting Scots, recognized as the champions of Ohio after defeating Ohio State (64-0), Western Reserve (50-0) and Denison (58-0) earlier that season. W&J Head Coach R. Leblanc Lynch believed the referee continued to ignore the 90-minute game time limit and finally withdrew his players from the field triumphantly. As W&J walked off the field, the ball was put in play and Wooster scored and recorded the conversion for what it believed as the winning two points.

Contact: Joe Williams, jwilliams22@snet.net

Source: Salt Lake City Tribune, 1926

Navy Quarter Played Game With Bad Injury

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—(By the Associated Press)—E. A. Hannegan of Washington, D. C. star Navy quarterback, played nearly the whole game against the Army yesterday handicapped by broken shoulder, it was learned today.

Hannegan, who suffered the injury in the Georgetown contest two weeks ago, played with his shoulder in a brace. He was unable as a result, to use his right arm to any extent.

This injury, in the opinion of the Navy's coach, W. A. Ingram, was chiefly responsible for Hannegan's failure to tackle either Cagle or Wilson on the long runs which these Army backs made for touchdowns.
By The Associated Press

Clemson’s mighty Southern conference eleven sits atop the football world so far as games won and lost and total points scored are concerned.

Clemson has bowled over six opponents in a row, rolled up 133 points and maintained an inviolate goal line of its own.

Only one other leading college, Texas Christian, has had the opportunity to win as many as half a dozen games and taken advantage of it. The southwestern team has scored 115 points and permitted only six opposing counters.

Georgetown, victor in five straight games, leads the whole country in total points scored with 240. New York university (sic)and Carnegie Tech, with similar winning streaks, follow with 168 and 167 respectively.

All told the country has 23 leading undefeated and untied college football teams.

**IOWA LEADER**

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Iowa, although only scoring seven points against Minnesota on Saturday, continues to lead the Big Ten in points scored with 107. Wisconsin is second with 95 and the rest of the pack trails as follows: Minnesota, 92; Purdue, 90; Illinois, 83; Ohio State, 83; Chicago, 54; Indiana, 37; Northwestern, 21 and Michigan. 14.

The United Press International College Football Player of the Year Award was among the first and most recognized college football awards. With the demise of UPI in 1997 the award was discontinued.
Offensive and defensive players were eligible. Unlike the Heisman, it was never affiliated with a civic organization or named after a player (like the Walter Camp Award).

Like all UPI college awards at the time, it was based on the votes of NCAA coaches.

Billy Cannon, O.J. Simpson, and Archie Griffin are the only two-time winners.

1950—Vic Janowicz, Ohio State
1951—Dick Kazmaier, Princeton
1952—Billy Vessels, Oklahoma
1953—Paul Giel, Minnesota
1954—Alan Ameche, Wisconsin
1955—Howard Cassady, Ohio State
1956—Johnny Majors, Tennessee
1957—John David Crow, Texas A&M
1958—Billy Cannon, LSU
1959—Billy Cannon, LSU
1960—Joe Bellino, Navy
1961—Bob Ferguson, Ohio State
1962—Terry Baker, Oregon State
1963—Roger Staubach, Navy
1964—John Huarte, Notre Dame
1965—Mike Garrett, USC
1966—Steve Spurrier, Florida
1967—O. J. Simpson, USC
1968—O. J. Simpson, USC
1969—Steve Owens, Oklahoma
1970—Jim Plunkett, Stanford
1971—Ed Marinaro, Cornell
1972—Johnny Rodgers, Nebraska
1973—John Cappelletti, Penn State
1974—Archie Griffin, Ohio State
1975—Archie Griffin, Ohio State
1976—Tony Dorsett, Pittsburgh
1977—Earl Campbell, Texas
1978—Billy Sims, Oklahoma
1979—Charles White, USC
1980—Hugh Green, Pittsburgh
1981—Marcus Allen, USC
1982—Herschel Walker, Georgia
1983—Mike Rozier, Nebraska
1984—Doug Flutie, Boston College
1985—Bo Jackson, Auburn
1986—Vinny Testaverde, Miami (Fla.)
1987—Tim Brown, Notre Dame
1988—Barry Sanders, Oklahoma State
1989—Andre Ware, Houston
1990—Ty Detmer, BYU
1991—Desmond Howard, Michigan

Source: United Press International

Composite Divisional-Level Consecutive Winning Seasons

Compiled by Tex Noel/ Intercollegiate Football Researchers Association

Four teams below the BSD level enter the 2013 season without having had a losing season in at least 29 years.

All are from NCAA III…and ranked within the Top 20 in all of college football.

Led by over college football’s consecutive winning season leader, Linfield kicks off the current campaign with 57 straight successful seasons.

Perennial powerhouse Mount Union seeks to continue its winning ways with a new coach in charge.

Long-time leader Larry Kehres has retired and handed the reins to his son Vince to carry on the team’s winning ways.

Hardin-Simmons has gone not suffered losing season since the 1991 campaign.

A winning record in 2013 would give Washington & Jefferson 30th straight successful season becoming the 11th small college with at least this many seasons.

Winning is nothing new for the Presidents. W&J compiled 20 straight seasons from 1890-1914 without a losing season. They are the only school to be listed more than once on the list.
## Overall Rank into 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>School</th>
<th>(Min. 3 Games; Win % over .500 each season)</th>
<th>Division(s)</th>
<th>Seasons</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>Linfield OR</td>
<td>NAIA/NAIA I/NAIA II/NCAA III</td>
<td></td>
<td>1956-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>Central IA</td>
<td>Small College/NCAA III</td>
<td></td>
<td>1961-02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5*</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Ithaca NY</td>
<td>College Division/NCAA III</td>
<td></td>
<td>1971-10</td>
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<tr>
<td>9*</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Baldwin-Wallace OH</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>California-Davis</td>
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<td>1970-06</td>
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<td>12*</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Pacific Lutheran WA</td>
<td>NAIA/NAIA II/NCAA III</td>
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<td>1969-04</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Mount Union OH</td>
<td>NCAA III</td>
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<td>1979-12</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Carson-Newman TN</td>
<td>NAIA I/NCAA II</td>
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<tr>
<td>17*</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Eastern Kentucky</td>
<td>NCAA 1AA/CSD</td>
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<td>1978-08</td>
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<td>20*</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Lycoming PA</td>
<td>NCAA III</td>
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<td>1977-05</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>Dayton OH</td>
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<td>1978-06</td>
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<td></td>
<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Washington &amp; Jefferson</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>24*</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Wisconsin-La Crosse</td>
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<td>1970-97</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Augustana IL</td>
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<tr>
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<td>31*</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Grambling</td>
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<td>1961-86</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26</td>
<td>North Dakota State</td>
<td>NCAA II/1AA</td>
<td></td>
<td>1976-01</td>
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<td></td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>NAIA 1AA</td>
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<td>25</td>
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<td>NCAA III</td>
<td></td>
<td>1987-11</td>
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<tr>
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<td>23</td>
<td>Widener PA</td>
<td>NCAA III</td>
<td></td>
<td>1979-02</td>
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<tr>
<td>41*</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Clarion</td>
<td>NCAA II</td>
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<td>1964-85</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Tennessee State</td>
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<td>1965-86</td>
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<tr>
<td>43*</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Northern Illinois</td>
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<td>1929-49</td>
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<tr>
<td>48*</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Washington &amp; Jefferson</td>
<td>Small College</td>
<td></td>
<td>1890-1914</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Includes all levels of college football...Tied for this position

**Source:** Sporting Life, 1887

### The Game in England—Difference Between It and the Rugby Game

The coming season of 1887-1888 will be the twenty-fifth anniversary of the formation of the Foot Ball Association of England. Previous to 1863 foot ball was a game of many rules and
practices, played differently in almost every school and county in Britain. The best rules then current were in use at Rugby, and these allowed running with the ball, hacking and tripping. In the association code these practices, as tending to make the game rougher than was desirable, were put a stop to, and the innovation caused a split in the association, and was the means of causing the clubs which played under the Rugby rules to withdraw.

Some years afterward they formed an association, and its superiority is now unchallenged.

The referee in each match is practically the representative of the association. He decides in all cases between the umpires, keeps a record of the game and acts as time-keeper. In October, 1871, the association introduced the challenge cup, the competition for which has evoked so much interest among the general public in England.

The winners of the toss have the option of kick-off or choice of goals, the game to be commenced by a place-kick from the centre of the ground, in the direction of the opposite goal line. The opposite side is forbidden to approach within ten yards of the ball until it is kicked.

The goal is not won until the ball passes between the goal-post under the bar without having been thrown, knocked or carried by one of the attacking side.

Neither tripping, hacking nor jumping at a player is allowed and no player shall use his hands to push or hold his adversary or charge him from behind. Association foot ball played according to the rule is not a rough game. In Rugby rules if the ball touches an umpire or referee, it is dead, and a scrimmage has to be formed around the spot; bat in the association rules the ball touching an umpire or referee is as live as ever, just as much so as if it had merely touched the ground.

*          *          *
Three Sons Followed Dad on the sideline—at the same school

By Tex Noel/Executive Director Intercollegiate Football Researchers Association

After patrolling the sidelines at the University of Mount Union for 27 seasons; Larry Kehres announced his retirement—his son Vince was named the next coach for the Purple Raiders.

The younger Kehres made his head coaching debut Sept. 7 and was victorious.

This was just the third time that a father has retired and his son filled his shoes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>School</th>
<th>Wins</th>
<th>Year of 1st Game</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patrick Malley</td>
<td>Santa Clara</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1959-84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terry Malley</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1985-92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frosty Westering</td>
<td>Pacific</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>1972-2003</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scott Westering</td>
<td>Lutheran</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2004-12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Larry Kehres</td>
<td>Mount Union</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>1986-2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vince Kehres</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2013</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*          *          *

Source: Stars of an Earlier Autumn (data obtained from the 1937 Spalding Official Football Guide)

Top 10 Wins-Losses-Ties over the same opponent

❖ WINS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wins</th>
<th>School—Opponent</th>
<th>(Record)</th>
<th>Year of 1st Game</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Lafayette—Lehigh</td>
<td>(39-27-4)</td>
<td>1884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Richmond—Hampden-Sydney</td>
<td>(37-34-7)</td>
<td>1896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Pennsylvania—Lafayette</td>
<td>(35-10-4)</td>
<td>1882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Yale—Brown</td>
<td>(34-5-2)</td>
<td>1880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Yale—Princeton</td>
<td>(34-18-10)</td>
<td>1882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Colorado—Colorado Mines</td>
<td>(34-14-1)</td>
<td>1890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Vanderbilt—Sewanee</td>
<td>(34-8-3)</td>
<td>1891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Losses School—Opponent</td>
<td>Record</td>
<td>Year of 1st Game</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lafayette—Lehigh</td>
<td>27-39-4</td>
<td>1884</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richmond—Hampton-Sydney</td>
<td>34-37-7</td>
<td>1896</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lafayette—Pennsylvania</td>
<td>10-35-4</td>
<td>1882</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Brown—Yale</td>
<td>5-34-2</td>
<td>1880</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Princeton—Yale</td>
<td>18-34-10</td>
<td>1882</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Colorado Mines—Colorado</td>
<td>14-34-1</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sewanee—Vanderbilt</td>
<td>8-34-3</td>
<td>1891</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hampton-Sydney—Richmond</td>
<td>34-37-7</td>
<td>1896</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lehigh—Lafayette</td>
<td>39-27-4</td>
<td>1884</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andover—Exeter</td>
<td>25-26-6</td>
<td>1877</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ties School—Opponent</th>
<th>Record</th>
<th>Year of 1st Game</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yale—Princeton</td>
<td>34-18-10</td>
<td>1873</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union NY—Hamilton</td>
<td>18-16-10</td>
<td>1890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richmond—Randolph-Macon</td>
<td>20-17-9</td>
<td>1892</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The College Football Historian

8  Stanford—California  (20-14-8)  1892
8  Yale—Army  (18-9-8)  1893
7  Amherst—Trinity  (20-8-7)  1886
7  Franklin & Marshall—Swarthmore  (14-13-7)  1889
7  Oregon—Oregon State  (23-10-7)  1894
7  Dakota Wesleyan—Yankton  (18-18-7)  1896
7  Richmond—Hampden-Sydney  (34-37-7)  1896
7  Moorhead Teachers MN—Concordia  (7-5-7)  1915

*  *  *

Source: Intercollegiate Football A Complete Pictorial and Statistical Review From 1869-1934; compiled by Christy Walsh

A feature in Walsh’s book was John Heisman’s Stone Age versus Steel Age in Football; where he named a pair of all-time teams—one from early days, with the other more “modern”.

TWO ALL-EPOCH FOOTBALL ELEVENS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stone Age Team</th>
<th>College</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Steel Age Team</th>
<th>College</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Schultz</td>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>Center</td>
<td>Walsh</td>
<td>Notre Dame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heffelfinger</td>
<td>Yale</td>
<td>Guard</td>
<td>Glass</td>
<td>Yale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hare</td>
<td>Penn</td>
<td>Guard</td>
<td>Cannon</td>
<td>Notre Dame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cowan</td>
<td>Princeton</td>
<td>Tackle</td>
<td>Henry</td>
<td>Wash &amp; Jeff</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>Harvard</td>
<td>Tackle</td>
<td>Nagurski</td>
<td>Minnesota</td>
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<td>Hinkey</td>
<td>Yale</td>
<td>End</td>
<td>Muller</td>
<td>California</td>
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<td>Davis</td>
<td>Princeton</td>
<td>End</td>
<td>Hardwick</td>
<td>Harvard</td>
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<td>Eckersall</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>Quarter</td>
<td>Carideo</td>
<td>Notre Dame</td>
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<td>Heston</td>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>Half</td>
<td>Grange</td>
<td>Illinois</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thorpe</td>
<td>Carlisle</td>
<td>Half</td>
<td>Mahan</td>
<td>Harvard</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coy</td>
<td>Yale</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>Nevers</td>
<td>Stanford</td>
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</table>

In selecting the above elevens the most careful consideration of the following great players was given:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Player</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Player</th>
<th>Position</th>
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<td>Harvard</td>
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<td>Half</td>
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<td>Hart</td>
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<td>Princeton</td>
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<td>Oosterbaan</td>
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<td>Yale</td>
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<tr>
<td>Daley</td>
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<td>Harvard/Army</td>
<td>Baston</td>
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<td>Exendine</td>
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<td>Glaze</td>
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<td>Rinehardt</td>
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<td>Iowa</td>
<td>Pfann</td>
<td>Quarter</td>
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