

INTERCOLLEGIATE FOOTBALL RESEARCHERS ASSOCIATION™

THE COLLEGE FOOTBALL HISTORIAN™

Reliving college football's unique and interesting history—today!!

ISSN: 2326-3628 [September 2013... Vol. 6, No. 67] circa: Jan. 2008

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

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

Disclaimer: Not associated with the NCAA, NAIA, NJCAA or their colleges and universities.

All content is protected by copyright© by the author.

FACEBOOK: <https://www.facebook.com/theifra>

**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'.

**TUES. DEC. 3, 1833 – BOSTON
TRAVELER, Vol. IX, Issue 45, P.2**

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 foot-ball 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’s 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.
- ❖ *Kick-off Return*—97 yards, H.L. Jones, Franklin & Marshall vs Haverford.
- ❖ *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, foot ball 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 foot ball, 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 foot ball 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 foot ball 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 SNAPPED TO A HALFBACK

instead of to a quarterback, but if the quarterback is to take a forward pass he must be 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	
1 (1904) Johnny Mack Brown, Dothan, Ala.	4-(d – 1983) Buddy Young, Terrell, Texas
1 (1916) Ed Bock, Ft. Dodge, Iowa	4--(d-- 2011 Lee Roy Selman, Tampa, Fla.
1-(d – 1979) Aaron Rosenberg, Los Angeles, Calif.	5 (1873) Dave Campbell, Waltham, Mass.
2 (1925) Eddie Price, New Orleans, La.	5 (1909) Harry Newman, Detroit, Mich.
2 (1948) Terry Bradshaw, Shreveport, La.	5 (1939) Billy Kilmer, Topeka, Kan.
3 (1930) Tom Scott, Baltimore, Md.	5 (1946) Jerry LeVias, Beaumont, Texas
3 (1966) Bennie Blades, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	5-(d – 1978) Arnold Galiffa, Glenview, Ill.
3-(d – 1989) Augie Lio, Clifton, N.J.	5-(d – 1984) Chuck Carney, Manchester, Mass.
4 (1874) Clint Wyckoff, Elmira, N.Y.	5-(d – 1992) Harold Burry, New Castle, Pa.
4 (1894) Bart Macomber, Chicago, Ill.	5-(d – 2002) Frankie Albert, Palo Alto, Calif.
4 (1916) Roland Young, Ponca City, Okla.	6 (1879) Gordon Brown, New York City
4 (1932) Vince Dooley, Mobile, Ala.	6 (1890) Bill Sprackling, Cleveland, Ohio
4-(d – 1933) Bill Hickok, Harrisburg, Pa.	6 (1901) George Wilson, Everett, Wash.
4-(d – 1967) Chet Gladchuk, Northampton, Mass.	6-(d – 1972) Charlie Berry, Evanston, Ill.
	6-(d – 1992) Pat Harder, Waukesha, Wis.
	<i>7 (1883) Bob Maxwell, Chicago, Ill.</i>
	<i>7 (1902) Mort Kaer, Omaha, Neb.</i>

7 (1923) Emil "Red" Sitko, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

7-(d -1954) Pop Warner, Palo Alto, Calif.

7-(d – 1982) Thad "Pie" Vann, Jackson, Miss.

7-(d – 1985) Bruiser Kinard, Jackson, Miss.

8 (1904) Bud Sprague, Dallas, Texas
8 (1912) Bob Hamilton, Sewickley, Pa.
8 (1915) Duffy Daugherty, Emeigh, Pa.
8 (1952) Anthony Davis, San Fernando, Calif.
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.
9-(d – 1963) Willie Heston, Traverse City, Mich.
10 (1883) Andy Smith, DuBois, Pa.
10 (1902) Jim Crowley, Chicago, Ill.
10 (1940) Buck Buchanan, Gainesville, Ala.
10-(d – 1952) Jonas Ingram, San Diego, Calif.
11 (1897) Stan Keck, Greensburg, Pa.
11 (1908) Biggie Munn, Grow Township, Minn.
11 (1913) Paul Bryant, Moro Bottom, Ark.
11-(d – 1973) Belford West, Cooperstown, N.Y.
11-(d - 2010) Ron Kramer, Fenton, Mich.
12 (1891) John Brown, Canton, Pa.
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 Czarowski, Chicago, Ill.
13-(d – 2000) Thurman "Fum" McGraw, Ft. Collins, Colo.
13-(d – 2003) Ron Burton, Framingham, Mass.
14 (1907) John Baker, Denison, Iowa
14 (1934) Dicky Maegle, Taylor, Texas
14 (1935) John Brodie, Menlo Park, Calif.

14-(d – 1950) John Maulbetsch, Ann Arbor, Mich.
14-(d – 1972) Harry Kipke, Port Huron, Mich.
14-(d – 1983) Ike Armstrong, Flagship, Conn.
15 (1887) John McGovern, Arlington, Minn.
15 (1895) Chic Harley, Columbus, Ohio
15 (1908) Gene McEver, Birmingham, Ala.
15 (1924) Jack Green, Kent, Ind.
15 (1928) Reds Bagnell, Philadelphia, Pa.
15 (1929) Jerry Groom, Des Moines, Iowa
15 (1940) Merlin Olsen, Logan, Utah
15 (1961) Dan Marino, Pittsburgh, Pa.
15 (1971) Will Shields, Ft. Riley, Kan.
15-(d – 1978) Larry Bettencourt, New Orleans, La.
15-(d – 2001) Tank Younger, Inglewood, Calif.
16 (1927) Bob Ward, Elizabeth, N.J.
16 (1954) Wilbert Montgomery, Greenville, Miss.
16-(d – 1986) Darold Jenkins, Independence, Mo.
16-(d – 2007) Buster Ramsey, Chattanooga, Tenn.
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.
18-(d – 1959) Jim McCormick, Duxbury, Mass.
18-(d – 1982) Ed Travis, Chesterfield, Mo.
19 (1873) Sam Thorne, New York, N.Y.
19 (1919) Mike Holovak, Lansford, Pa.
19 (1921) Charlie Conerly, Clarksdale, Miss.
19 (1930) Don Heinrich, Bremerton, Wash.
19 (1954) Reggie Williams, Flint, Mich.
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
20 (1972) Ronald McKinnon, Ft. Rucker, Ala.
20-(d – 1966) Shorty Miller, Harrisburg, Pa.
20-(d – 2001) Abe Mickal, New Orleans, La.
20-(d - 2006) Frank "Muddy" Waters, Saginaw, Mich.

- 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 (1909) George Munger, Elkins Park, Pa.
24 (1946) Joe Greene, Temple, Texas
24 (1953) Joe Washington, Crockett, Texas
24 (1973) Eddie George, Philadelphia, Pa.
24-(d – 1977) Harry Young, Richmond, Va.
24-(d – 2000) Jerry Claiborne, Nashville, Tenn.
24-(d – 2002) Leon Hart, South Bend, Ind.
25 (1902) Scrappy Moore, Chattanooga, Tenn.
25 (1907) Ralph "Shug" Jordan, Selma, Ala.
25-(d – 1962) Jerry Dalrymple, Little Rock, Ark.
- 25-(d – 1985), Bill Banker, New Orleans, La.
25-(d – 1987) Duffy Daugherty, Santa Barbara, Calif.
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.
27-(d – 1980) Dexter Very, State College, Pa.
27-(d - 1998) Doak Walker, Steamboat Springs, Colo.
28 (1881) Harry Van Surdam, Hoosick Falls, N.Y.
28 (1907) Glen Edwards, Mold, Wash.
28 (1919) Tom Harmon, Rensselaer, Ind.
28 (1935) Lou Michaels, Swoyersville, Pa.
28-(d – 1976) Bill Reid, Brookline, Mass.
29 (1902) Edwin Horrell, Jackson, Mo.
29 (1926) Pete Elliott, Bloomington, Ill.
29 (1932) Paul Giel, Winona, Minn.
29-(d – 1967) Henry Seibels, Birmingham, Ala.
29-(d – 1988) Vernon Smith, San Diego, Calif.
29-(d – 2009) Ed Sherman, Newark, Ohio
30 (1937) Bill Carpenter, Springfield, Pa.
30-(d – 2002) Len Casanova, Eugene, Ore.

* * *

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

Season	FCS Winner		FBS Defending Conf. Champion	Conference Title	Score
2013	North Dakota St.	at	Kansas St.	Big 12 ('12)	24-21
2007	North Dakota St.	at	Central Michigan	MAC ('06)	44-14
2002	Southeast Missouri St.	at	Middle Tennessee St.	Sun Belt ('01)	24-14
2001	Northwestern St. (LA)	at	Texas Christian	WAC ('00)	27-24
2000	Portland St. (OR)	at	Hawaii	WAC ('99)	45-20
1994	Eastern Washington	at	Utah St.	Big West ('93)	49-31
1994	Troy (AL)	at	Louisiana-Lafayette	Big West ('93)	39-20
1993	Weber St. (UT)	at	Nevada	Big West ('92)	47-30
1986	Louisiana Tech	at	Tulsa (OK)	MVC ('85)	22-17
1985	Montana	at	Cal St.-Fullerton	Big West ('84)	31-30
1985	Nevada	at	Cal St.-Fullerton	Big West ('84)	30-3
1982	Miami (OH)	vs.	Toledo (OH)	MAC ('81)	21-17
1982	Ohio	vs.	Toledo (OH)	MAC ('81)	17-14

*The College Football
Historian-14-*

1982	Western Michigan	at	Toledo (OH)	MAC ('81)	17-10
1980	Northwestern St. (LA)	at	McNeese St. (LA)	Southland ('79)	13-10
1979	Northwestern St. (LA)	n	Louisiana Tech	Southland ('78)	25-21
1978	Lehigh (PA)	at	Virginia Military Institute	Southern ('77)	14-10
1978	Montana St.	at	Fresno St. (CA)	Big West ('77)	35-14

Sources: College Football Data Warehouse and College Football at Sports-Reference.com.

* * *

FootballGeography.com

WHERE FOOTBALL HAS A PLACE

Contact: Andrew McKillop, andrew_mckillop@footballgeography.com

Sporting Life, 1915

THE COLLEGE FOOT BALL SEASON

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 on 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 foot ball 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 foot ball 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 foot ball, 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 n 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

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.

Top 10 Scored	Most 1915	Points*
Vanderbilt	9-1	514
Indiana Normal (Pa.)	9-0-1	395
Oklahoma	10-0	373
Rutgers	7-1	351
Texas	6-3	335
Syracuse	9-1-2	331
Georgetown	7-2	317
Carnegie Tech	7-1	317
William & Vashti	6-2	306
Tennessee	4-4	305

*Courtesy of Richard Topp/American College Football Scorebook/database



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

Contact: Bob Swick, <bobswick@snet.net>

FOOTBALL
BY
WALTER CAMP AND L O R I N F. D E L A N D
BOSTON AND NEW YORK
HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN AND COMPANY
1896

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.

The College Football Historian-20 -

Source: THE CHARLESTON DAILY MAIL, 1928

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.



<http://onepointsafety.com/>

Contact: Travis Normand, travisnormand@gmail.com

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.

The College Football Historian- 21-

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[^]	No.=26	School (Min. 3 Games; Win % over .500 each season)	Division(s)	Seasons
1	57	Linfield OR	NAIA/NAIA I/NAIA II/NCAA III	1956-12
3	42	Central IA	Small College/NCAA III	1961-02
5*	40	Ithaca NY	College Division/NCAA III	1971-10
9*	38	Baldwin-Wallace OH	Small College/College Division/NCAA III	1967-04
11	37	California-Davis	NCAA II/NCAA 1AA	1970-06
12*	36	Pacific Lutheran WA	NAIA/NAIA II/NCAA III	1969-04
14	34	Mount Union OH	NCAA III	1979-12
16	32	Carson-Newman TN	NAIA I/NCAA II	1979-10
17*	31	Eastern Kentucky	NCAA 1AA/CSD	1978-08
	31	Hardin-Simmons	NCAA III/NAIA	1992-12
20*	29	Lycoming PA	NCAA III	1977-05
	29	Dayton OH	NCAA III//1AA	1978-06
	29	Dickinson State ND	NAIA	1975-03
	29	Washington & Jefferson	NCAA III	1984-12
24*	28	Wisconsin-La Crosse	NAIA II/NCAA III	1970-97
	28	Augustana IL	NCAA III	1979-06
28*	27	Carnegie Mellon PA	NCAA III	1975-01
31*	26	Grambling	Small College/NAIA/1A/II/1AA	1961-86
	26	North Dakota State	NCAA II/1AA	1976-01
	26	Montana	NCAA 1AA	1986-11
36*	25	St. John's MN	NCAA III	1987-11
39*	23	Widener PA	NCAA III	1979-02
41*	22	Clarion	NCAA II	1964-85
	22	Tennessee State	Small College/NAIA/1A/II/1AA	1965-86
43*	21	Northern Illinois	Small College	1929-49
48*	20	Washington & Jefferson	Small College	1890-1914

[^] 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 scrum has to be formed around the spot; but 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.

Patrick Malley	Santa Clara	26	1959-84
Terry Malley		8	1985-92
Frosty Westering	Pacific Lutheran	31	1972-2003
Scott Westering		9	2004-12
Larry Kehres	Mount Union	27	1986-2012
Vince Kehres			2013

* * *

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

Top 10 Wins-Losses-Ties over the same opponent

❖ WINS

Wins	School—Opponent	(Record)	Year of 1st Game
39	Lafayette—Lehigh	(39-27-4)	1884
37	Richmond—Hampden-Sydney	(37-34-7)	1896
35	Pennsylvania—Lafayette	(35-10-4)	1882
34	Yale—Brown	(34-5-2)	1880
34	Yale—Princeton	(34-18-10)	1882
34	Colorado—Colorado Mines	(34-14-1)	1890
34	Vanderbilt—Sewanee	(34-8-3)	1891

34	Hampden-Sydney—Richmond	(34-37-7)	1896
33	Princeton—Lehigh	(33-2-2)	1897
32	Princeton—Rutgers	(32-1-0)	1869
32	Yale—Harvard	(32-17-6)	1875
32	Nebraska—Kansas	(32-9-2)	1892

❖ Losses

	Losses School—Opponent	(Record)	Year of 1st Game
39	Lafayette—Lehigh	(27-39-4)	1884
37	Richmond—Hampton-Sydney	(34-37-7)	1896
35	Lafayette—Pennsylvania	(10-35-4)	1882
34	Brown—Yale	(5-34-2)	1880
34	Princeton—Yale	(18-34-10)	1882
34	Colorado Mines—Colorado	(14-34-1)	1890
34	Sewanee—Vanderbilt	(8-34-3)	1891
34	Hampton-Sydney—Richmond	(34-37-7)	1896
27	Lehigh—Lafayette	(39-27-4)	1884
26	Andover—Exeter	(25-26-6)	1877

❖ Ties

	Ties School—Opponent	(Record)	Year of 1st Game
10	Yale—Princeton	(34-18-10)	1873
10	Union NY—Hamilton	(18-16-10)	1890
9	Richmond—Randolph-Macon	(20-17-9)	1892

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**

**Stone Age
Team**

	College	Position
Schultz	Michigan	Center
Heffelfinger	Yale	Guard
Hare	Penn	Guard
Cowan	Princeton	Tackle
Fish	Harvard	Tackle
Hinkey	Yale	End
Davis	Princeton	End
Eckersall	Chicago	Quarter
Heston	Michigan	Half
Thorpe	Carlisle	Half
Coy	Yale	Full

**Steel Age
Team**

	College
Walsh	Notre Dame
Glass	Yale
Cannon	Notre Dame
Henry	Wash & Jeff
Nagurski	Minnesota
Muller	California
Hardwick	Harvard
Carideo	Notre Dame
Grange	Illinois
Mahan	Harvard
Nevers	Stanford

*The
College
Football
Historian-
-28-*

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

Newell	Tackle	Harvard	Pickert	Half	Southern California
Brooke	Full	Penn	Hart	Tackle	Princeton
Gelebert	End	Penn	Oosterbaan	End	Michigan
DeWitt	Guard	Princeton	West	Tackle	Colgate
Bunker	Half	Army	Shevlin	End	Yale
Daley	Quarter	Harvard/Army	Baston	End	Minnesota
King	Half	Princeton	Exendine	End	Carlisle
Oliphant	Half	Army	Glaze	End	Dartmouth
Gipp	Full	Notre Dame	Joesting	Full	Minnesota
Peck	Center	Pittsburgh	Rinehardt	Guard	Lafayette
Slater	Tackle	Iowa	Pfann	Quarter	Cornell
Strupper	Half	Georgia Tech			