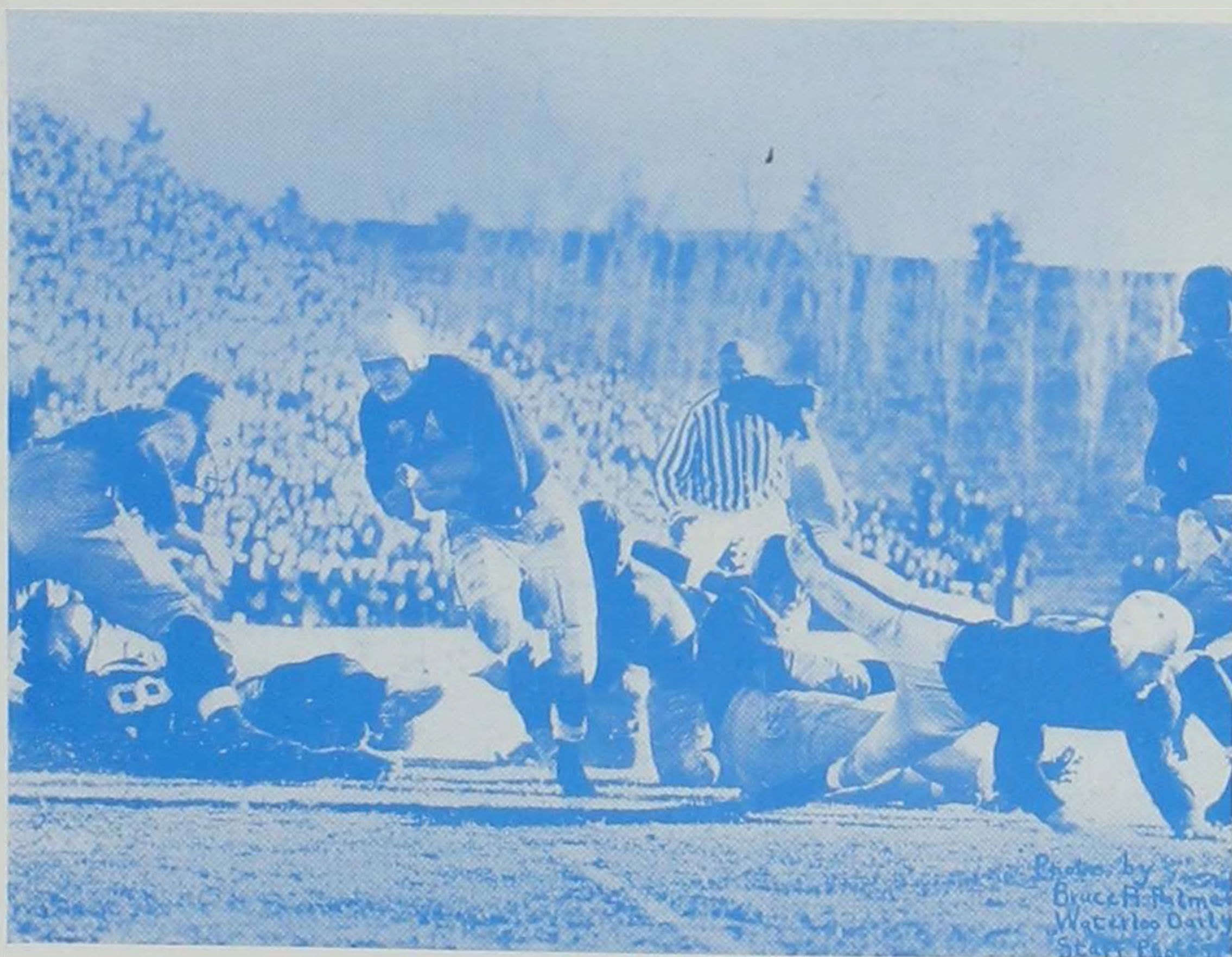


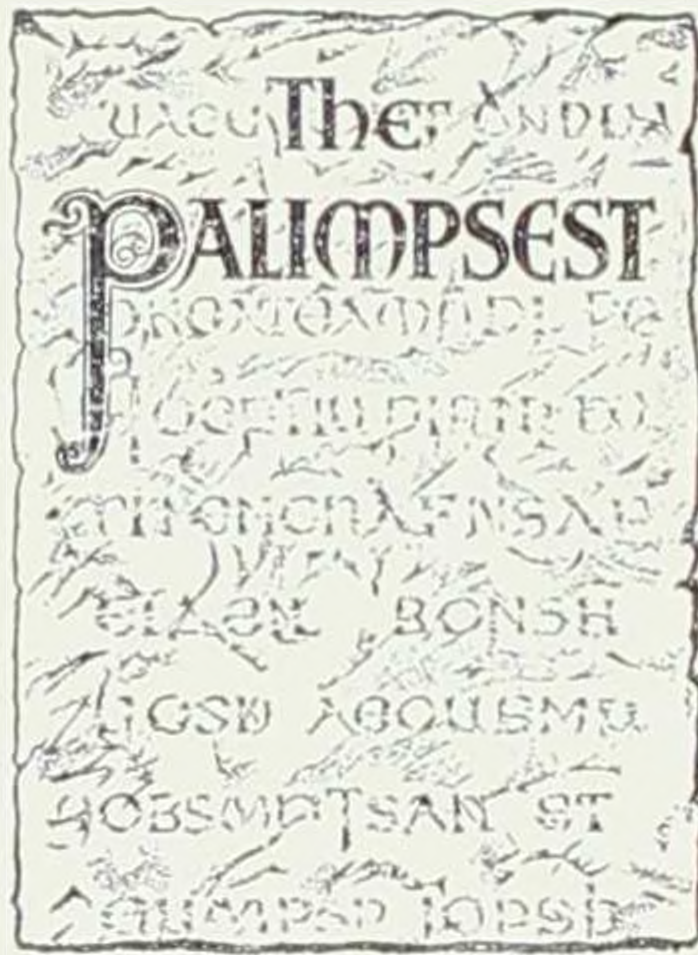
*The*  
**PALIMPSEST**



KINNICK SCORES FOR IOWA

Published Monthly by  
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S E P T E M B E R 1 9 5 3



## The Meaning of Palimpsest

In early times a palimpsest was a parchment or other material from which one or more writings had been erased to give room for later records. But the erasures were not always complete; and so it became the fascinating task of scholars not only to translate the later records but also to reconstruct the original writings by deciphering the dim fragments of letters partly erased and partly covered by subsequent texts.

The history of Iowa may be likened to a palimpsest which holds the record of successive generations. To decipher these records of the past, reconstruct them, and tell the stories which they contain is the task of those who write history.

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ROBERT RUTLAND

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## Cover

*Front* — All-American Nile Kinnick scoring as Iowa defeated Notre Dame, 7-6, in 1939.

*Back* — The 1893 University of Iowa team, which defeated Coe 56-0, but lost to Grinnell, 36-14. *First row*: Herrig, Robinson, Lomas, Sawyer, Carr, White. *Second row*: Van Oosterhout, Tyrrell, Hess, Elliott, Myers, Littig, Ingersoll. *Third row*: Collins, Pritchard, Rogers, Allen, Aldrich.

*Picture Credits* — Photos of the 1898 Iowa State and 1901 State Teachers teams were made available by W. C. Edson, Storm Lake. Other photographs were furnished by the participating institutions.

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# THE PALIMPSEST

EDITED BY WILLIAM J. PETERSEN

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## Football Is Born

Football is said to be among the oldest of modern sports. Historians with a deep interest in the sport have claimed that the ancient Greeks played a game called *harpaston* which bore a resemblance to later-day football. By the fourteenth century, English schoolboys had developed a game that was played annually on Shrove Tuesday and involved massive teams and a ball. This sport got out of hand because the schoolboys were joined by townsmen, the excitement mounted, and the noise became unbearable. A royal edict stopped the sport in 1314, but partisans of the game kept it alive. In the fifteenth century, more royal proclamations were issued in an effort to halt football contests, but to no avail. Gradually the popularity of the game overcame the efforts of critics, and by Shakespeare's time dramatic allusions to football were full of meaning to Elizabethan audiences.

Although the practice of playing football on Shrove Tuesday persisted in England until the 1830's, it was in the great English public schools

that football graduated from a modified street fight into a sport for gentlemen. The ball was kicked or pushed toward the opponent's goal until in 1823 a Rugby player introduced the idea of running with the ball. Eton adopted the standard team of eleven players, and former Westminster students introduced the game at Cambridge. The round ball was dropped in favor of an oval-shaped ball. The transition from a schoolboy's game into an organized sport came when the Rugby Football Union was formed in 1871.

Meanwhile, football had been introduced to American students. The eminent football historian, Dr. Louis H. Baker, found evidence that the game — undoubtedly an English version — was played at Harvard in 1827. Games were played at Yale in the 1840's and 1850's, but the roughness of the sport finally brought faculty action banning games at both Harvard and Yale. Following the Civil War, interest in both baseball and football was greatly increased. More refined rules were adopted, football clubs were organized in several cities, and schoolboys and college students had their own sandlot games. Sports history was in the making when Princeton and Rutgers students formed their teams. From Rutgers a challenge was issued and promptly accepted by Princeton. The first intercollegiate football game in America was played on November 6, 1869. Twenty-five players took the field from each college; the rules

were agreed upon, and play began. Rutgers won that first match, six goals to four, and therefore did not have to "die for dear old Rutgers" in order to win.

Interest in college football quickly spread to other eastern centers of learning. Yale and Harvard relaxed their bans early in the 1870's. New York University, Columbia, Wesleyan, Pennsylvania, Amherst, Brown, and Michigan all had teams before the decade ended. Representatives from Harvard, Columbia, Princeton, and Yale met in the Massasoit House in Springfield, Massachusetts, on November 26, 1876, to form the first American intercollegiate football group. This nucleus of the famous Ivy League adopted a set of rules, including one which declared:

A match shall be decided by a majority of touchdowns, a goal shall be equal to four touchdowns, but in case of a tie a goal kicked from a touchdown shall take precedence over four touchdowns.

Further changes in the rules borrowed from the English associations came rapidly, but it was not until 1884 that a definite number of points was assigned to touchdowns, conversions, field goals, and safeties. This first scoring chart set the value of a touchdown at two points, goals after touchdowns at four points, field goals at five points, and safeties at one point. Not until 1912 did the rule makers finally end the periodic alterations in scoring values. Since then, the modern system of

six points for touchdowns, one point for conversions, three for field goals, and two for safeties has prevailed.

As the game evolved the use of college colors and uniforms soon came into vogue. Helmets were spurned by the collegians as "unmanly," but turtle-neck sweaters were almost varsity trademarks. Many of these early games were played in the spring, and on April 28, 1877, Princeton began a controversy over uniforms when the Tiger team met Harvard clad in canvas jackets instead of jerseys. It was difficult for tacklers to hold onto the tight-fitting canvas garments, which had been devised by L. P. Smock, a member of the Princeton squad. Harvard protested but the jackets were not removed. Other teams adopted the style, and the jackets were soon known as "smocks."

During this first decade of organized college football, several notable personages were associated with the game. The most prominent was Walter Camp, who played at Yale from 1876 to 1879, and later coached at his alma mater. Camp has been credited with throwing the first forward pass, in the Yale-Princeton game of November 30, 1876. He became "Mr. Football" through his devotion to the game, and when the *Collier's Weekly* magazine began choosing all-American teams in 1889 the ultimate choice of players was Camp's. Credit for organizing the all-American teams belongs to Caspar Whitney, however. Whitney

started the process by choosing eleven men from Yale, Harvard, and Princeton for the 1889 team.

Among these early gridiron pioneers the stars were A. A. Stagg and William Heffelfinger of Yale, Marshall Newell and Norman Cabot of Harvard, and Phillip King of Princeton. In making his all-American selections, Camp was inclined to regard the eastern teams as the kingpins of college football, as indeed they were during the formative years of the game. It was not until 1909 that Camp placed a "westerner" on his all-American team. John McGovern of Minnesota then entered the company that had been almost an Ivy League monopoly up to that time.

As football grew in popularity with collegians, the public interest in the game was manifested in large crowds of spectators, newspaper coverage of games by sports writers, and the organization of various conferences throughout the country. Governing bodies were found necessary after the rougher aspects of the game, when unchecked, had resulted in several deaths and numerous injuries to players. So intense was the public condemnation of unnecessarily rough football that the game was temporarily under a cloud, with many colleges dropping the sport and even state legislatures threatening to prohibit football contests. When the rules were changed in 1886 to prohibit slugging, which had previously drawn only a warning, the sport was definitely headed for better days.

With the turn of the century college football made rapid strides. In 1903 Harvard completed its famous stadium, which seated 57,000 spectators. Within twenty-five years the accommodations for fans had changed from roped-off sidelines with buggy seats and wooden benches to tremendous plants of concrete and steel. These structures echoed cheers for the exploits of such heroes as Jim Thorpe of Carlisle, Knute Rockne of Notre Dame, and Elmer Oliphant of Army.

In the Midwest, college football had become a well-established part of the campus athletic picture by 1895. The Western Conference was formed in that year by the presidents of Chicago, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Northwestern, and Purdue. Iowa and Indiana were admitted to the conference in 1899, and Ohio State joined in 1912 to complete the group long known as the "Big Ten." Other major conferences were formed bearing geographical titles that described the locale of their membership. At the close of World War I college football rivaled baseball for public interest. The Rose Bowl contest, first played in 1902, became an international sports attraction which had many imitators. Football games crowded other events from newspaper headlines, and more conservative educators scored the emphasis on college football as a regrettable "mania."

From the early 1920's onward the names of



college football heroes were almost household words. Harold "Red" Grange and the vaunted "Four Horsemen of Notre Dame" became symbols of excellence made famous by Saturday afternoon exploits. Radio broadcasting of college games began in 1920, permitting unseen thousands to follow contests through the verbal descriptions of announcers. Although rule changes were frequent, the basic game of college football remained unaltered. The distinctly American features of the game were emphasized during World War II, when American servicemen used spare moments to play football on coral beaches in the Pacific and on soaked turf in the United Kingdom. Our allies could readily appreciate the flavor of American cigarettes and soft drinks, but somehow the mysteries of football baffled them. Unlike baseball and basketball, then, football has remained a game for North Americans.

The American public has clasped college football to its bosom because it has represented youth, color, and excitement in a fascinating form. The value of adequately supervised college football as a game which inculcates in players a keen sense of teamwork and sportsmanship is unquestioned. A review of old football rosters shows the names of Herbert Hoover at Stanford, Franklin D. Roosevelt at Harvard, and Dwight D. Eisenhower at West Point. Now a National Football Hall of Fame has been founded at Rutgers, birthplace of

American college football, to preserve the relics of this sport and to keep alive the finest traditions of the game which Walter Camp believed best instilled the thought —

“Be each, pray God, a gentleman!”

ROBERT RUTLAND

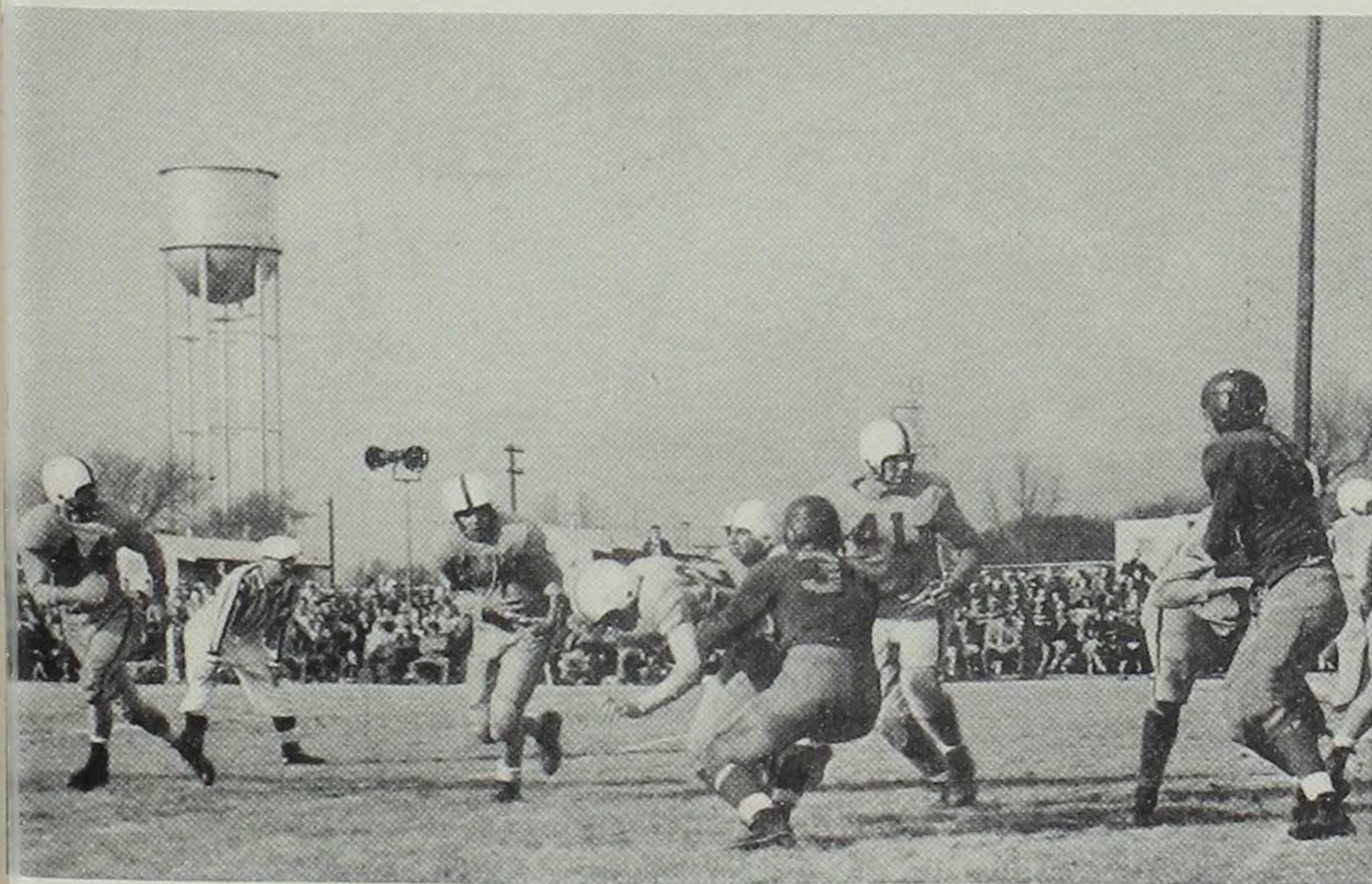
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The

NOTED IOWA COLLEGE RIVALRIES



Carl Kirwin, Ball-Carrier for Cornell in the 1922 game with Coe. Coe won, 13-7.



The 1946 Central College Team in Action Against Simpson. Central won, 21-6.



Drake's 1898 Team

1. D. W. Morehouse
  2. H. Wright
  3. D. McGugin
  4. L. Burt
  5. C. Smith
  6. D. Lang
  7. C. Johnson
  8. J. Kise
  9. J. Sellards
  10. C. Pell
  11. W. Goodwin
  12. E. McPherrin
  13. W. Bliss
  14. S. Snyder
- Coach A. B. Potter

## Early Football in Iowa

College football came to the South, Midwest, and Far West principally through the "missionary" system of the Ivy League. Players from Harvard, Yale, and Princeton moved to other sections of the country after their graduation, often as faculty members in the newer western and southern colleges. Here they introduced the sport that they had enjoyed during their college days, acting as player-coach in many cases. These early coaches not only carried the peculiar system of play of their parent college, but often brought along the colors of their alma mater. Although their players lacked the skill or equipment of the eastern teams, they were frankly imitative of the gridiron giants "back east."

The earliest college football played in Iowa apparently was "association football," a sport more akin to modern soccer than football. It was a kicking game that lasted until one team had scored a determined number of goals. Elmer C. Nichols recalled in 1916 that he had played for the University of Iowa in an association football game against Cornell College in 1884. Charles H. Clarke, another Iowa alumnus, remembers participating in a similar game in 1883 between Iowa and

Cornell. In those days players furnished their own uniforms, provided their own transportation, and nursed their own bruised shins.

The game which inaugurated college football in Iowa, and perhaps in the trans-Mississippi West, was played at Grinnell in November, 1889. The Iowa College (now Grinnell College) team accepted a challenge from the University of Iowa to play Rugby, rather than association, football. The student newspaper at Grinnell informed readers that

The S. U. I. has quite a reputation among Iowa colleges for athletics and when the challenge was issued it was with fear and trembling that Iowa College accepted it. This fear was in no way lessened when their brawny representatives appeared on the grounds last Saturday. Much heavier in actual weight and looking even larger than they were in their new uniforms, the S. U. I. team was not exactly calculated to inspire confidence in Iowa College's victory.

Despite their inexperience the Iowa College team defeated the University of Iowa, 24-0. A monument on the Grinnell College athletic field now marks the site of this historic event.

Regularly scheduled contests between Iowa college teams soon replaced the unsophisticated method of informal challenges. Dr. Baker states that in 1890 representatives from Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska met in Kansas City to form the Western Intercollegiate Football Associ-

ation, a forerunner of the Missouri Valley Conference. Iowa Wesleyan and Cornell College organized teams in 1890. Within the next five years Drake, Coe, Buena Vista, Parsons, Iowa State, William Penn, St. Ambrose, Central, and Simpson had teams.

Photographs of these early teams reveal a distinct disdain among the players for haircuts. This preference for long hair, which was usually parted in the middle, was an eastern style that took hold in the west. Tassled caps were worn by some teams, but the majority of the players went bareheaded. Long hair was supposed to offer a modicum of protection to the head, and it did not pass from football fashion until the leather helmet was introduced some years later.

Before the nineteenth century ended several Iowa college football rivalries had developed, which were to become traditional in the sport. Upper Iowa University began playing Luther College in 1893, when a 6-6 tie was recorded. Cornell defeated Coe, 82-0, in their first meeting in 1891. The University of Iowa lost to Minnesota, 42-4, in their initial game, played in 1891. In 1894 Iowa State triumphed over Iowa in the first game played between the two schools, 16-8. Iowa Wesleyan defeated Parsons College, 14-0, in the 1893 start of their series. In 1892 William Penn College was victorious over Central College, 20-0.

Traveling arrangements during the early years were on a makeshift basis. W. C. Edson, an end on the Iowa State squad in 1897, remembered the aftermath of a 12-10 victory over Minnesota. No provision had been made for the Iowa State team's meal tickets on the train. "On the way home we were starving, and no one had money enough to buy a meal," Edson recalled. The food problem was finally solved by serving ham sandwiches and lemonade in the baggage car.

The state rivalries were particularly notable in the days when intersectional contests were rare, but at the turn of the century Iowa colleges were going into neighboring states for games. Cornell lost to Chicago's Maroon squad, 21-0, in 1902. Grinnell and Minnesota met annually in an interesting series until 1904. Iowa played Missouri and Nebraska of the old Western Interstate Football Association, along with several of the teams in the "Big Nine" after being admitted to that conference in 1899. After smashing Chicago and Michigan, Iowa seemed headed for the 1900 conference title, but an underdog Northwestern team held the Hawkeyes to a 5-5 tie. This blemish on the record caused the Iowa team to share the championship with Minnesota.

Recruiting and roughness were charges hurled at the college game locally when President Theodore Roosevelt was "trust-busting" on the national scene. Governor Albert B. Cummins, al-



ready opposed to boxing matches, received a suggestion from the editor of the Oskaloosa *Herald*. "Governor Cummins should go one step further now and put his foot down on football," the newsman declared. "Prize fights and football belong in the same category." The Grinnell *Herald* lamented the competition among colleges for outstanding players in the fall of 1904. All of the colleges were guilty of proselytizing.

All, did we say? All save one and that one we believe and take pride in believing, is Iowa College at Grinnell. At last after years of sinning against the light that was in her, after years of joining in the mad scramble for athletic students, with the emphasis on the athletic, Grinnell has at last said, "We are done with the athletic importation business. . . ." Other colleges will say it is a case of sour grapes but meanwhile the students of Iowa College will have the satisfaction of knowing they have taken the lead in bringing about a better and the only logical condition in college athletic circles in Iowa.

Recurring criticism failed to dampen the enthusiasm of players and their followers. The University of Iowa furnished figures in 1906 which indicated that commercialism was not rampant. The 1905 football receipts were \$9,047.41, while expenses totaled \$7,440.75. Twelve dollars were spent on caps for "I" winners.

Both Drake and Iowa State were charter members of the organization of the Missouri Valley Conference in 1907, when the old Western Intercollegiate Football group became formalized.

Captain C. N. Kirk of the 1908 Iowa squad was chosen for the all-Western Conference backfield. The dangerous flying tackle was outlawed in 1910, and by 1912 rules had been shaped into what amounted to a modern code designed to preserve the spirit of the game and still prevent injuries. Coaching was not too lucrative. Dr. John E. Dorman recalls that although he started coaching at Upper Iowa in 1904 he was not paid until 1910, when his contract called for a \$200 salary.

The coming of World War I brought football into even greater prominence than it had enjoyed earlier. Thousands of young men played the game in army camps across the nation. The spell of the eastern gridiron elite was broken as the competition became formidable in every section. In Iowa, Morningside made a bid for gridiron fame on November 10, 1917, when Notre Dame's famous team came to Sioux City. George Gipp, the superb Notre Dame back, was a standout for the visitors until he broke his ankle on a boundary post. Gipp's loss was keenly felt, but Notre Dame still triumphed, 13-0. Hit hard by the influenza epidemic and Student Army Training Corps policies, many Iowa colleges cancelled their schedules during 1917 and 1918, while others continued the sport despite these hardships and the lack of good material. The University of Iowa came up with a strong team in 1918, however, under the tutelage of Howard Jones. Minnesota was handed its first

defeat by an Iowa squad, Nebraska was stopped for the first time in 19 years, and future prospects appeared even better.

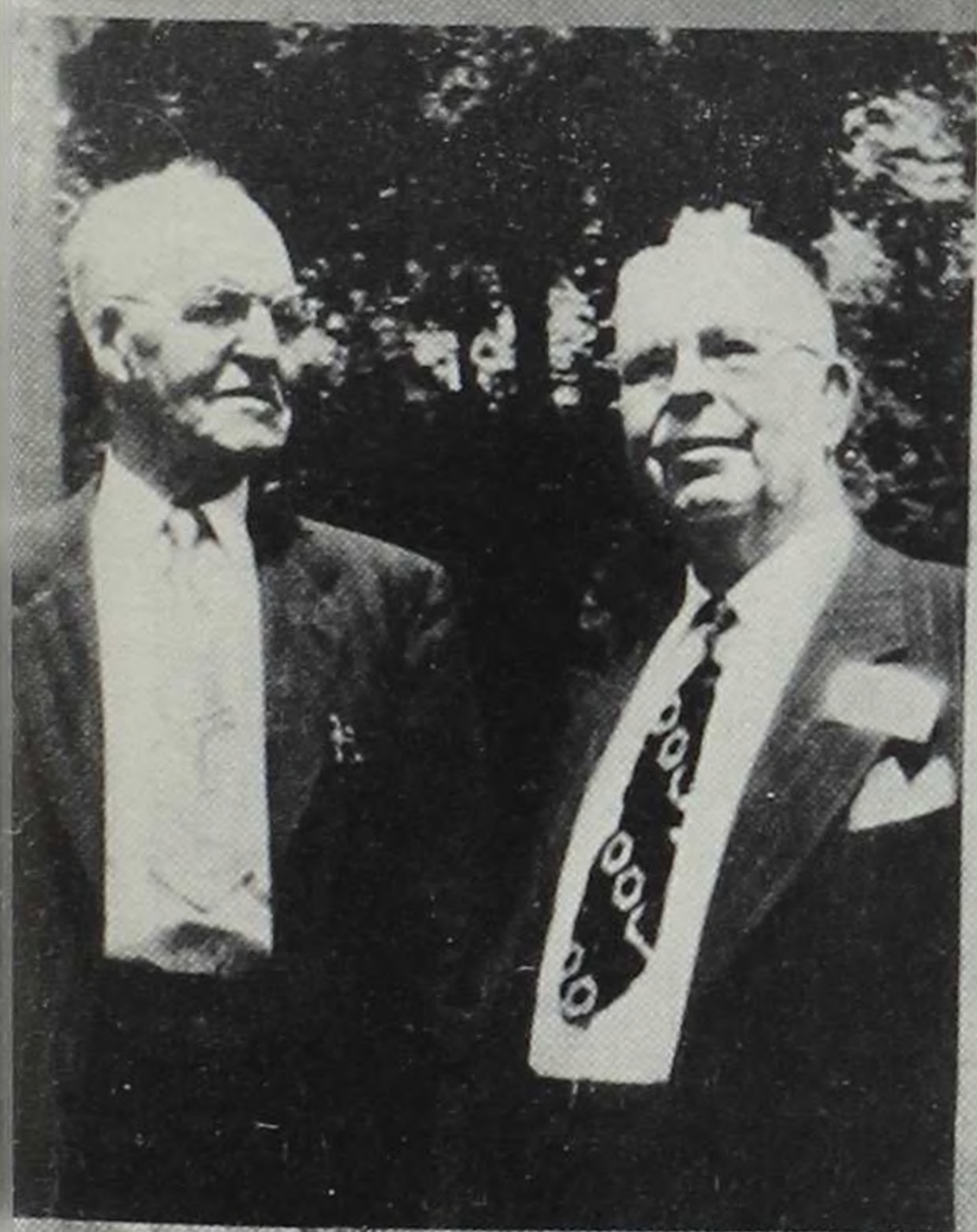
Iowa's contribution to football during the war years came from off the playing field, too. Frank E. Birch, a football official who resided at Cedar Falls, was credited with the invention of the signal code used to inform scorers and spectators of decisions. Other officials who worked with Birch apparently were impressed with the system, for soon they were spreading its usage. Several of Birch's signals, such as grasping the wrist for a holding penalty and holding both arms aloft for a score, remain unaltered in modern officiating. Others, such as his graphic "shaking of the fist" for an unnecessary roughness penalty, have been altered.

College football stood higher in the public esteem during the postwar era than ever before. The invincible University of Iowa teams of 1921 and 1922 were champions of the "Big Ten" and were studded with players of all-American caliber. Loras College, coached by Dr. Eddie Anderson, was undefeated in 1922. The University of Dubuque squad was outstanding in 1920, Westmar College (then Western Union) fielded one of its best teams in 1923, and the 1926 Grinnell team had a 6-1-1 record against strong opposition. William Penn lost only one game in 1925, and Iowa Wesleyan's great undefeated team of 1929 won the Iowa Intercollegiate Conference title.

Public interest in football reached new heights in the twenties, with one result being a shortage of tickets on Saturday afternoons. To accommodate the larger crowds Iowa State built Clyde Williams Field in 1921, with 20,000 seats. Drake dedicated its new 18,000-seat stadium in 1925. In 1929 the University of Iowa moved into a 42,500-seat stadium, and officials announced that the seating capacity would eventually reach 70,000.

The ascendant role of the conference was marked in Iowa college football after World War I. The Missouri Valley Conference, which had welcomed Grinnell into its ranks in 1918, was rocked by dissension which in 1928 led to the realignment of many of the old members into what became the "Big Six." Iowa State joined this group, while Drake and Grinnell remained with the parent organization for a time. The University of Iowa was suspended from the "Big Ten" on May 25, 1929, because of "infractions of an athletic nature." Iowa was returned to good standing in 1930, but did not play a complete conference schedule again until 1931. Grinnell finally withdrew from the Missouri Valley in 1939 to enter the Midwest Collegiate Conference. Drake resigned from the Missouri Valley in 1951, when the conference refused to discipline a player charged with wilfully injuring Drake's all-American candidate John Bright. Coe, Cornell, and Grinnell have

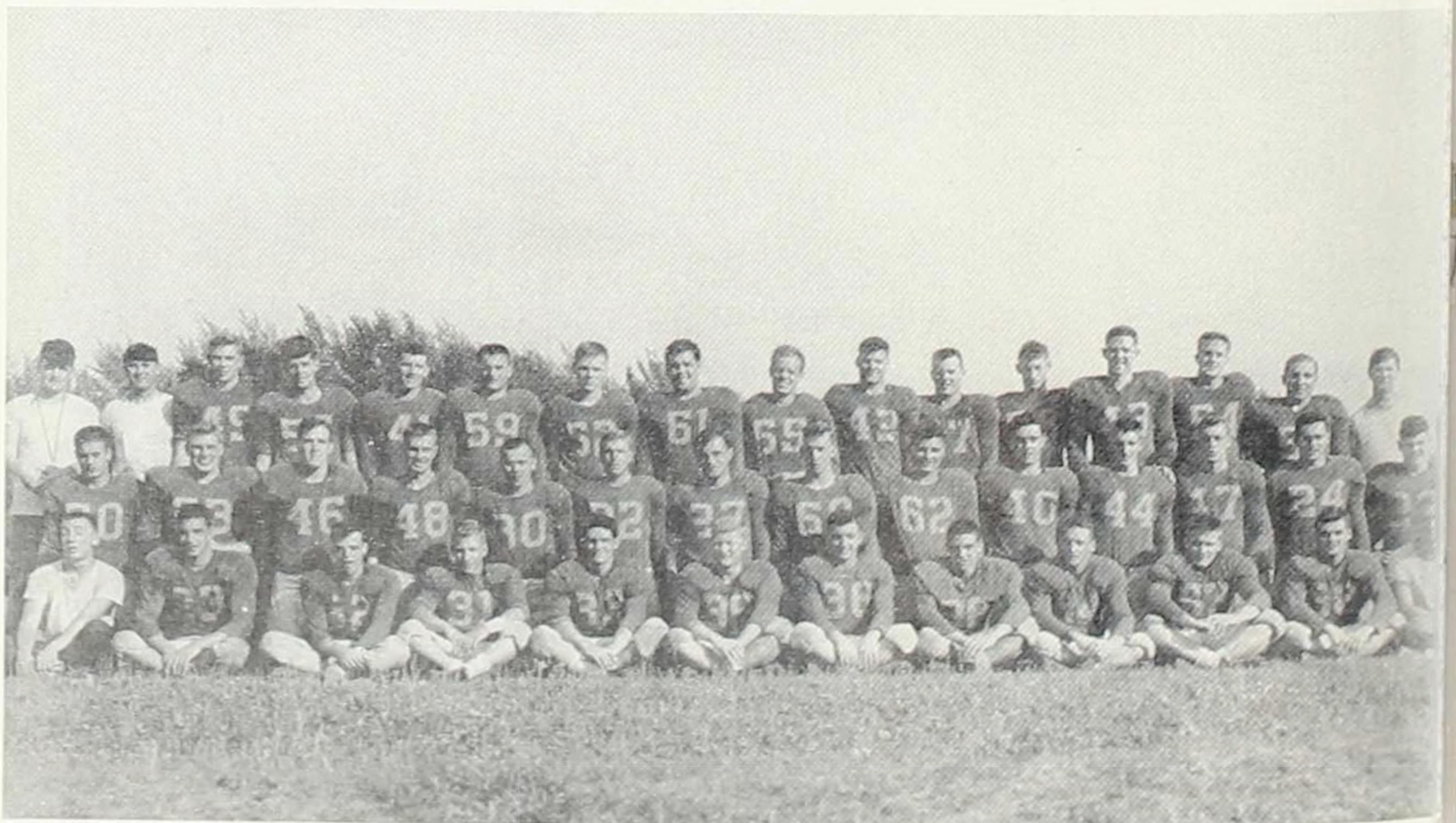
IOWA'S FIRST COLLEGIANS



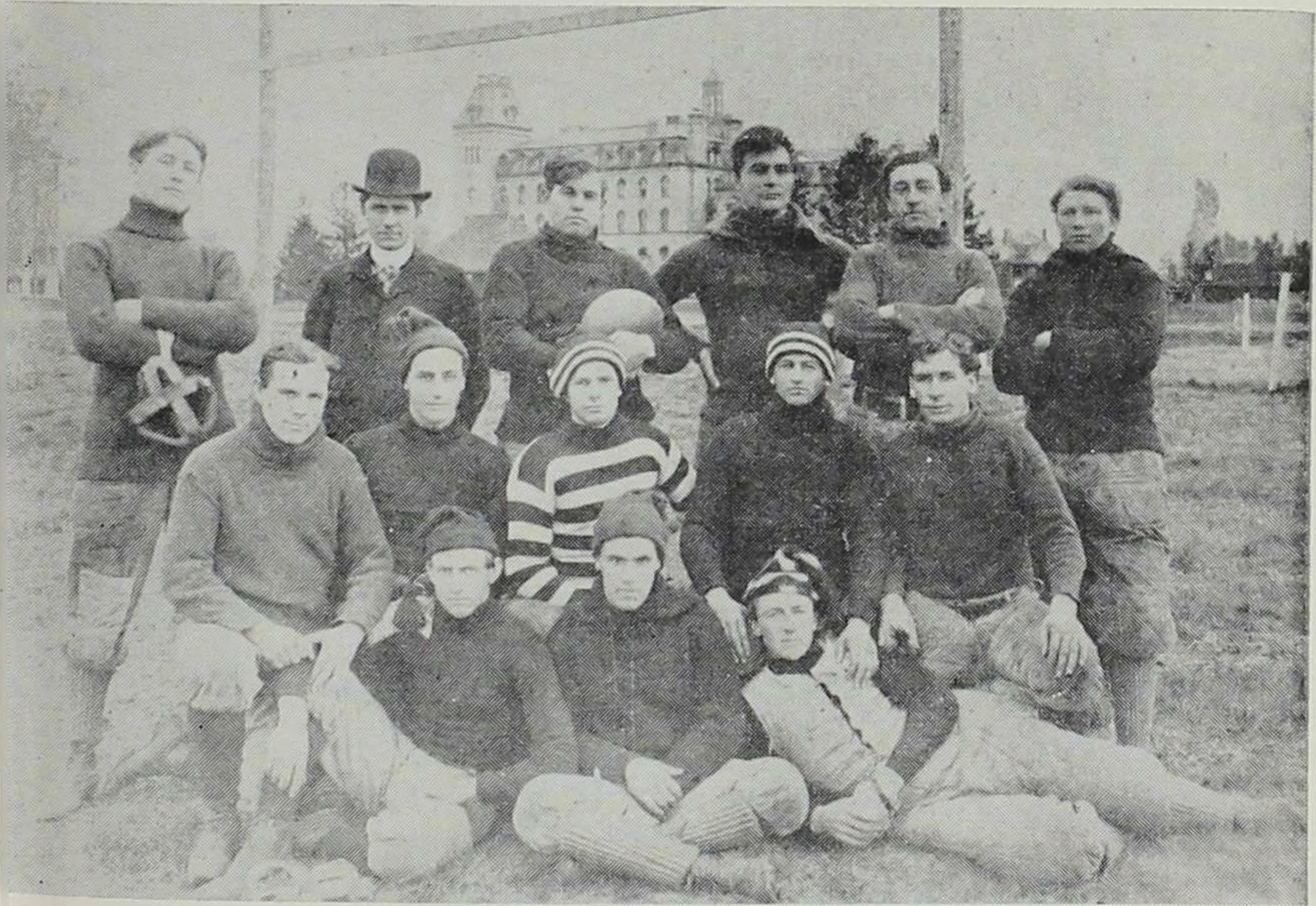
Two members of the 1889 Grinnell team were Sam Pooley and Herbert Miller (inset, left). Pooley and Miller wore uniforms similar to those illustrated here in that historic 24-0 victory over the University of Iowa.



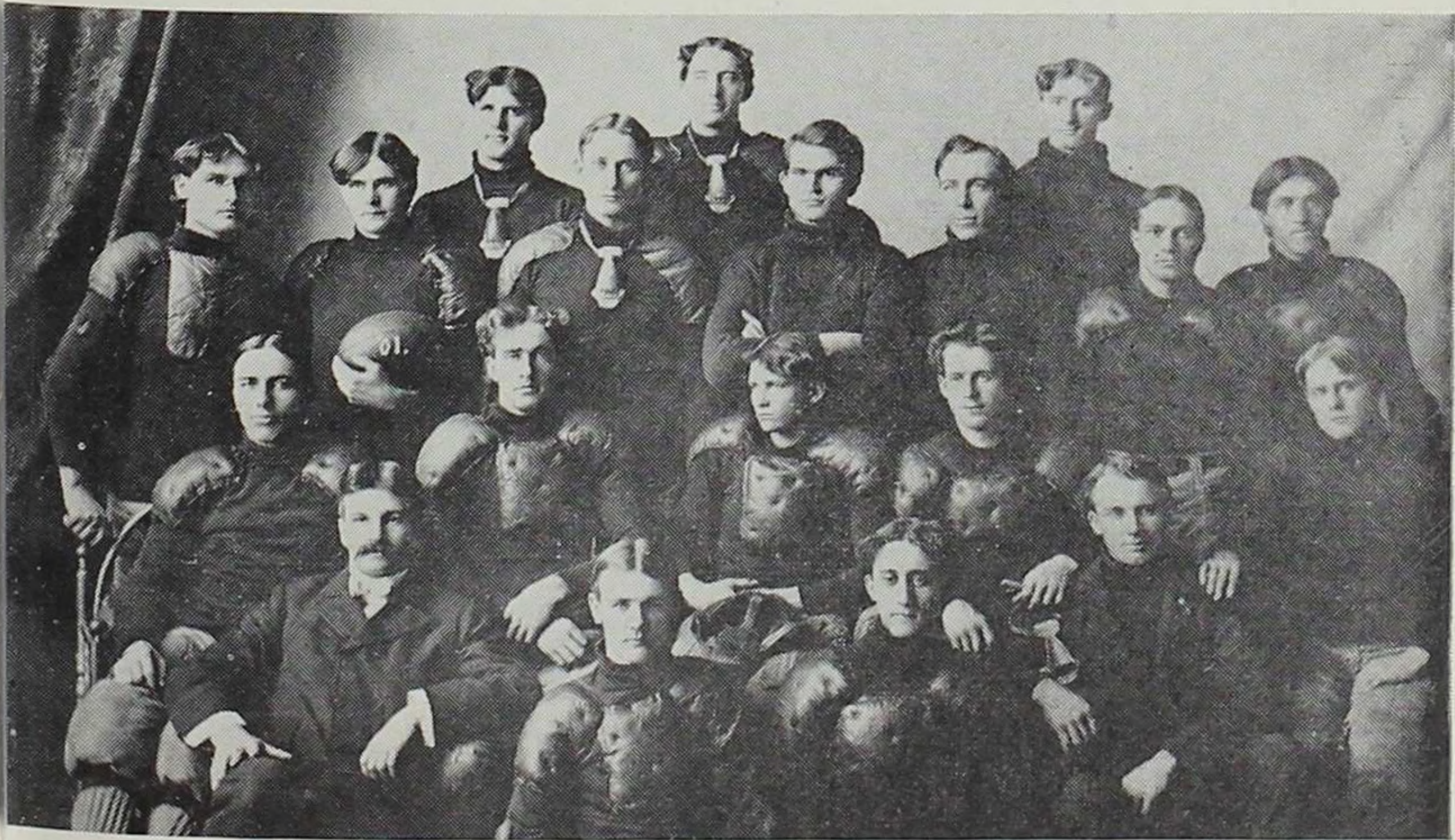
The First Football Team at Parsons College, 1893.



The Loras College Squad, 1952.

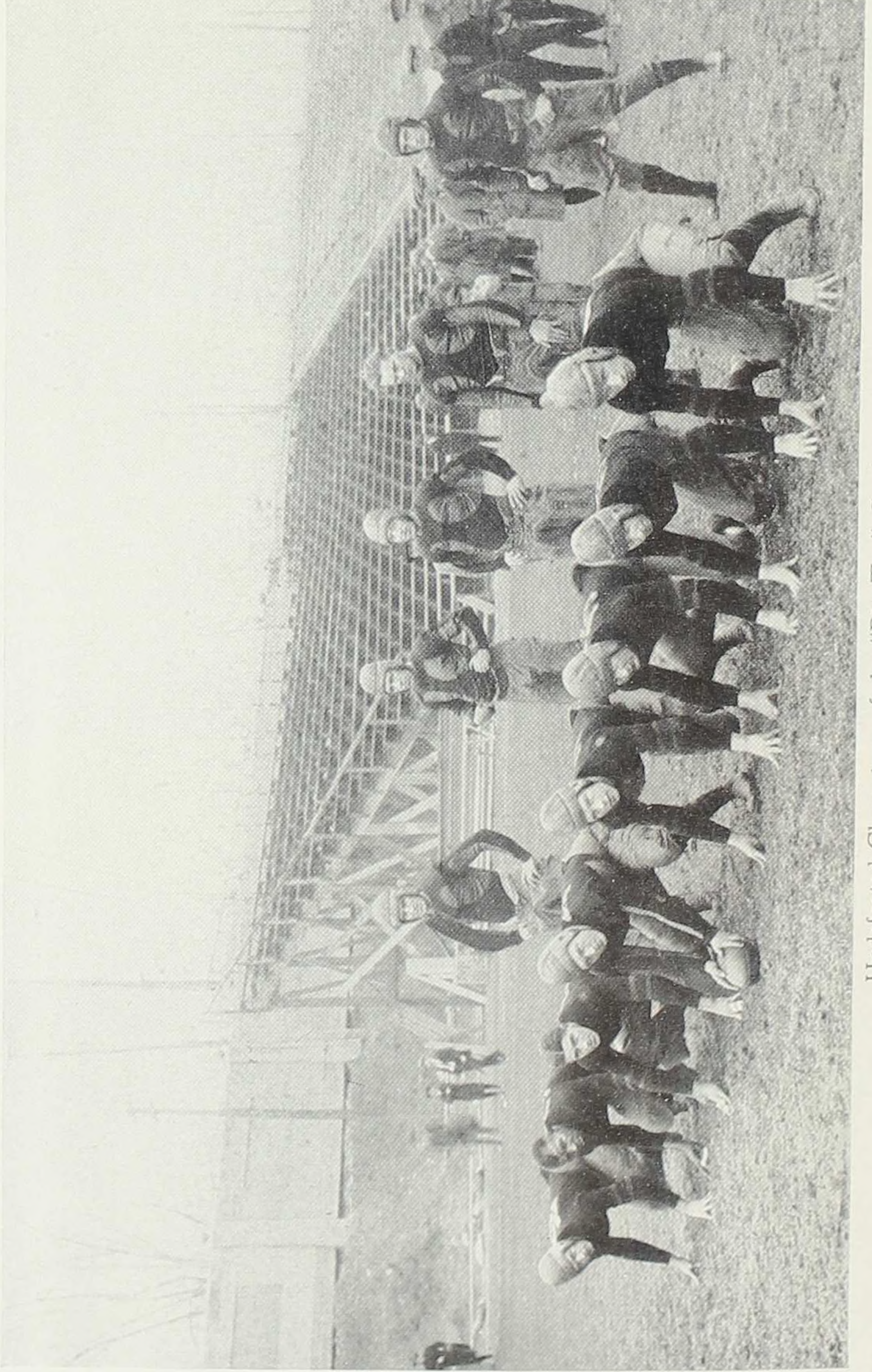


The Iowa State College Squad of 1898  
*Upper Row:* Scholty, Fay (mgr.), Tarr, Myers, Chambers, Joe Tarr.  
*Middle Row:* Dunphy, Griffith, Walker, Smith, Fritzell.  
*Lower Row:* Roberts, Mayne, Edson. *Absent:* Byl.



Iowa State Teachers College Team of 1901

THE 1921 UNIVERSITY OF IOWA TEAM



Undefeated Champions of the "Big Ten" Conference



become established members of the Midwest Collegiate Athletic Conference, while the Iowa Intercollegiate Athletic Conference has two divisions which include Buena Vista, Central, Dubuque, Iowa Wesleyan, Loras, Luther, Parsons, Simpson, St. Ambrose, Upper Iowa, Wartburg, Westmar, and William Penn. Iowa State Teachers and Morningside have carried on their rivalry within the North Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference.

When the Great Depression came in the early 1930's college campuses felt the impact. Enrollment declined and although crowds diminished, football was continued despite curtailed athletic budgets. Several Iowa colleges offered "bargain" football, with all stadium seats priced at 75 cents or a dollar. This decade also saw the Iowa State-Iowa rivalry end with a 31-6 victory for the Cyclones in 1934. The fabulous career of Nile Kinnick reached a peak in 1939, when the Iowa backfield star received all-American acclaim. Kinnick also won the Walter Camp Memorial Trophy, the John W. Heisman award, the Robert W. Maxwell award to the outstanding college football player in the United States, and numerous other honors.

World War II came to the nation with dramatic suddenness. Other fields of endeavor gave precedence to the war effort from 1941 to 1945. Thousands of collegians entered the armed ser-

vices from Iowa campuses. The number of male students in colleges rapidly declined, and many Iowa colleges were forced to discontinue football throughout the war years. Casualty lists brought heartaches and sadness to thousands of homes and college halls. Iowans were particularly touched by the news of Nile Kinnick's death, and in 1945 a memorial scholarship was established at the university for students who "emulate the ideals and achievements of Nile C. Kinnick."

Amidst the tragedy of war the public looked to the colleges as reservoirs of hope and a better future. The armed forces set up special schools at several Iowa colleges, where Marine and Navy V-12 students gained valuable knowledge and were permitted to participate in intercollegiate athletics. The Ottumwa Naval Station "Skyers" and the Iowa City Pre-Flight "Seahawks" were organized by naval personnel with lineups of former college and high school players. The larger collegiate conferences in the Midwest continued their schedules, but most of the smaller associations suspended activities "for the duration."

The return of peace in 1945 saw the revival of college football in Iowa on a grand scale. The dreary days of the war years gave way to Saturday afternoons in the stadium and bonfires at homecoming. Old rivalries were renewed and intersectional battles were resumed. Coaching changes became more frequent, perhaps because

of the will-to-win philosophy. Stability in an otherwise short-tenured profession, however, existed at Upper Iowa University where Dr. John Dorman remained with the longest continuous service record at one college in football history. As the 1953 season approached, Dr. Dorman began preparation for his forty-ninth year at Upper Iowa University. Only a sport which offered participants an appreciation of leadership, teamwork, and loyalty could have claimed such a long devotion.

ROBERT RUTLAND

## Iowa College Rivalries

Gone are the days of the flying wedge, and gone is the era of score-at-will college football. A few old-timers may recall that in 1890 Iowa humbled Iowa Wesleyan, 91-0. Iowa State crushed Simpson, 97-0, during the fall of 1904. Then there was the 1914 season, when Iowa defeated Iowa State Teachers, 95-0, and Grinnell fell to Coe's point-a-minute team, 85-0. In 1892 Grinnell College swarmed over the Des Moines YMCA squad, 132-0. The lopsided scores became less frequent as the colleges began to concentrate into evenly-matched conferences, and as traditional rivalries developed.

The oldest continuous rivalries in Iowa college football are the Coe-Cornell and the Iowa-Minnesota series, which date back to 1891. Cornell and Grinnell played the first game in their long rivalry in 1892. Such contests between what sports writers have alluded to as "ancient foes" have become an integral part of many Iowa campus traditions, featuring hard play in which the underdogs often manage an upset. In addition to these games, several other contests stand out in the Iowa football fan's memory because they represent the peak of performance of young men wearing the colors

of state colleges. A poll of Iowa colleges determined the selections which follow, along with the outstanding games played in traditional series.

Probably the most thrilling of all the games in the Coe-Cornell series was the contest played on October 21, 1939. An inspired Coe eleven came from behind with a touchdown and field goal in the last half and took the lead, 9-6, when only 30 seconds remained on the official clock. Then Jack Paul of Cornell blocked a Coe punt, but a Coe man recovered the ball in the end zone and it was a safety instead of a touchdown. The climactic play left the score at Coe 9, Cornell 8, and the game ended seconds later.

Although it happened many years ago, Cornell fans take pride in the outcome of the 1911 Cornell-Iowa game. Cornell led after a field goal was scored on a 20-yard drop kick. Then an Iowa lineman picked up a fumble and seemed headed for a touchdown when halfback M. West of Cornell made a spectacular tackle. "This was Iowa's only real chance to score," according to a newspaper account of the game, which went in the record book as a 3-0 Cornell victory.

A rivalry that began in 1894 and ended forty years later was the Iowa-Iowa State series. The final contest was played before 18,000 fans at Ames in 1934, when Iowa was heavily favored. Determined to upset the Hawkeyes, the Iowa State squad seized the initiative and stunned their

opponents into defeat. Fred Poole kicked a field goal in the first quarter, and his punts consistently thwarted Iowa efforts to start rolling. Backfield star Tommy Neal scored twice with long runs. At the final gun, Iowa State led 31-6 for one of the greatest of all Cyclone triumphs.

Another interesting rivalry between state colleges that lasted from 1897 until 1942 involved Drake and Grinnell. The last meeting of the two teams was an exciting contest, made more spectacular by the frequent use of the pass by both squads. Grinnell opened the scoring with a pass play in the first quarter which covered 26 yards, going from back Ed Nagel to Harry Waters. The placement attempt by Jack Bredimus nicked the goal post but caromed off on the wrong side. Still, Grinnell led, 6-0. Drake came back in the second half, however, and scored on a pass from Bud Vincent to Jim Dickerson. The all-important placekick was made by Clint Stille to give Drake a narrow 7-6 win over Grinnell.

Partisans for the University of Iowa prefer to recall the exploits of the 1921 team coached by Howard Jones. The squad boasted among its stalwarts two all-Americans in Aubrey Devine and Fred "Duke" Slater. Twenty thousand spectators gathered in Iowa City to see the Hawkeyes meet Notre Dame. The Irish had won twenty games in a row under Coach Knute Rockne, but before the first quarter ended Iowa was leading,

10-0. Notre Dame repeatedly was stopped by the brilliant defensive tactics of the Iowa squad, with Lester Belding leading the Hawkeyes with three pass interceptions. Although the Irish finally scored, Notre Dame's winning streak was broken.

Equally memorable to the 30,000 witnesses was the 1925 Iowa-Illinois meeting. Led by Harold "Red" Grange, the Illini jumped to an early lead when the fleet halfback took the opening kickoff on the 15-yard line and proceeded to out-manuever the entire Iowa squad. Nick Kutsch later scored for Iowa but the conversion attempt failed, leaving the lead with Illinois, 7-6. A field goal seemed to give the visitors more victory insurance. Then the Iowa eleven "caught on fire." Kutsch broke away from the Illini and was headed for the end zone when Grange hauled him down on the one-yard line. But Kutsch scored on the next play, and his teammates staved off a desperate Illinois passing attack to win, 12-10.

Since 1893 Iowa Wesleyan and Parsons have engaged in a spirited rivalry that has produced an abundance of thrills. Two of the most exciting contests were played in 1933 and 1950. In the earlier meeting, Parsons held a statistical edge and led, 19-14, until the dying moments of the fourth quarter. Suddenly Hugh Hilton broke through the Parsons line and blocked a punt, then fell on the ball as it skidded across the goal line. This story-book finish meant a 21-19 victory for

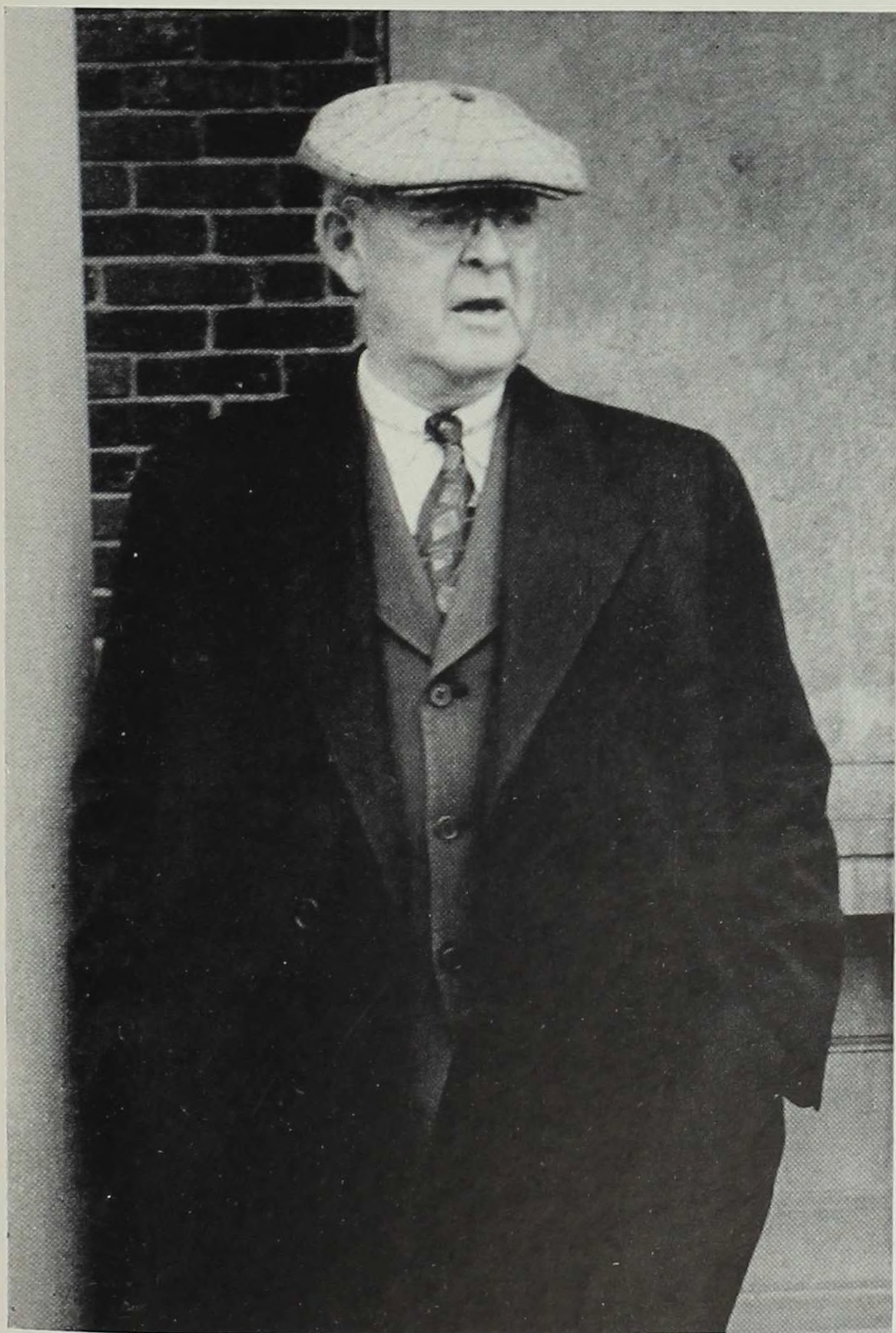
Iowa Wesleyan. The 1950 contest featured two evenly-matched teams, and both entered the game with outstanding season records. Parsons half-back Bill Jerome threw the only forward pass of his collegiate career on a special play prepared for the game. Jerome's throw began a touchdown spree from which Iowa Wesleyan never recovered. Parsons won, 33-14.

The zenith of Buena Vista College's sixty years of gridiron competition probably came in 1952, when the Beavers defeated previously unbeaten Iowa Wesleyan, 13-7. Iowa Wesleyan scored first, but Buena Vista came from behind to overtake them when Charles Rosburg scored a touchdown in the third quarter. A rugged defense that stopped Iowa Wesleyan in the shadow of the goal posts during the final minutes of the game earned Buena Vista its first Iowa Intercollegiate Conference championship.

A seesaw battle packed with suspense was enacted in 1934 when Upper Iowa met Luther College. Excitement pervaded the stands and the huddles as the lead changed hands five times. The top thrill came when fullback Everett Eischied of Upper Iowa was almost trapped on his own 20-yard line by a swarm of would-be tacklers. Luther was ahead, and only three minutes of the game remained. Eischied faked a pass, reversed his field, and ran 75 yards to the Luther five-yard line. On the next play he threw a scoring pass

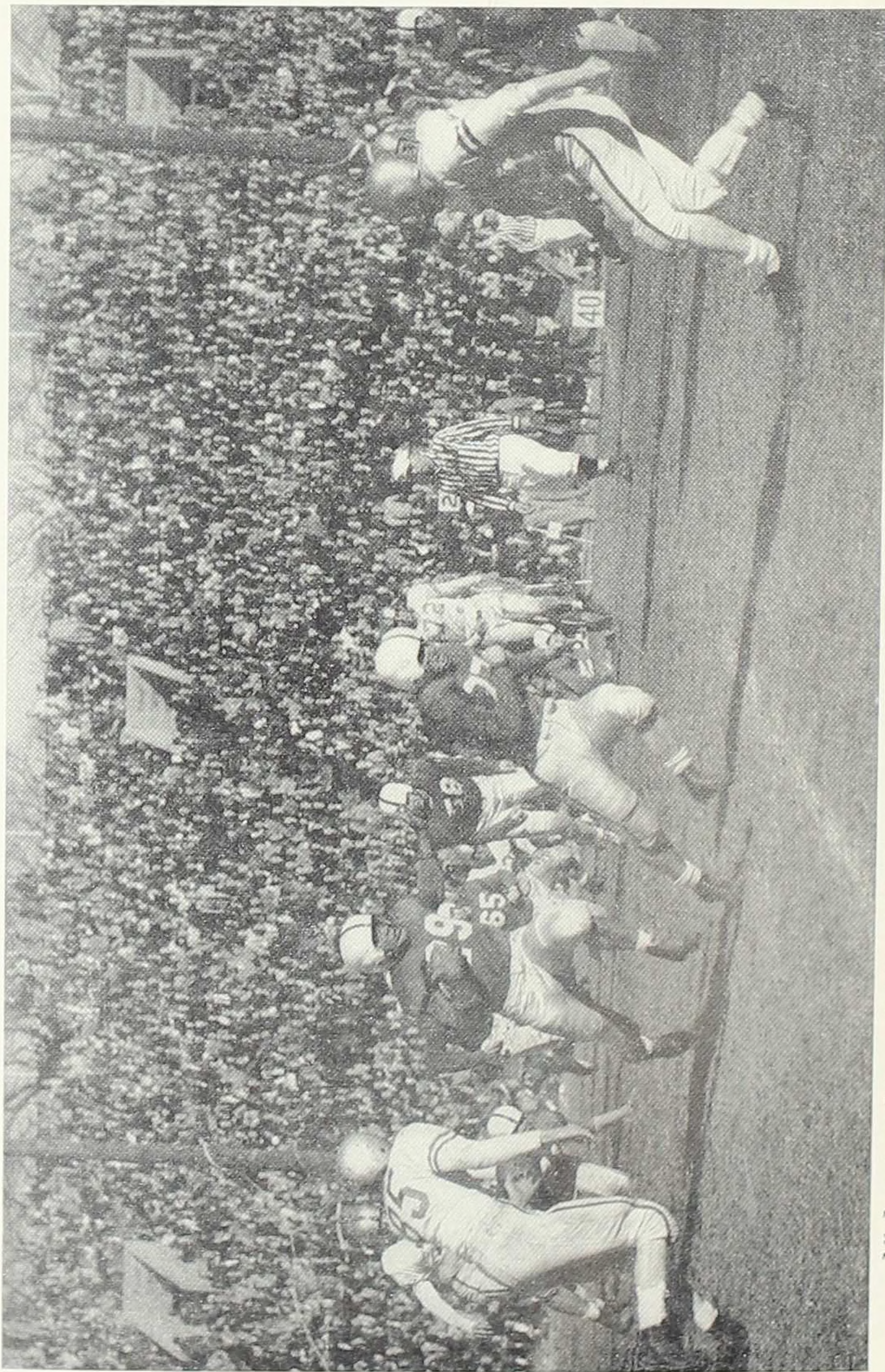


"GRAND OLD MAN" OF IOWA COLLEGE FOOTBALL



Dr. John Dorman has been at Upper Iowa University for 49 years, and has been head coach there for 41 years — the longest continuous service record of any coach in football history.

A THRILL-PACKED IOWA STATE-DRAKE CONTEST, 1949



All-American Johnny Bright of Drake Carried the Ball Here, But Iowa State Won the Game, 21-8.

which gave Upper Iowa a dramatic 18-13 win.

None of the 7,000 spectators or players will ever forget the Thanksgiving Day game between Loras College and the University of Dubuque in 1915. Both teams were determined to win, and feelings were high. Despite a muddy field, the play was surprisingly fast. The Dubuque German College (as the University was then called) took an early 7-0 lead. Portier of Loras (then known as Dubuque College) scored on a 30-yard run to leave the game tied, 7-7, at the half. Coaches John Chalmers of DGC and Charles "Gus" Dorais of Dubuque College decided to spare no strategy in the second half. Neither team could gain an advantage till late in the fourth quarter, when the German College scored on a line plunge by Ahrends. Penalties were frequent and both teams protested the use of several players. The final score favored Dubuque German College, 13-7. So intense was the feeling that officials of the two colleges decided to abandon the rivalry permanently.

Besides the golden years when Dr. Eddie Anderson and Elmer Layden coached there, Loras College fans remember the game against St. Thomas in 1948. St. Thomas was unbeaten, and Coach Wally Fromhart's team was expected to be the eighth victim. Events during the first half indicated St. Thomas was again victory bound, for the Minnesotans led, 13-7, at the half. Loras re-

covered a kickoff in the third quarter, however, and two quick touchdowns shattered St. Thomas' bowl visions. While Loras was ahead, 20-13, Dick Zaleski ended the final St. Thomas threat by intercepting a pass in the end zone.

The fall of 1929 was made bleak by the stock market crash, but Drake University fans remember November 9, 1929, with pride. On that day 50,000 fans gathered in Soldier Field, Chicago, to see the Notre Dame-Drake series continued. Drake scored first on a line plunge. Jack Barnes kicked the point-after-touchdown and Drake led, 7-0. Notre Dame hurried back into the game with a touchdown, but failed to convert the extra point. Throughout the second quarter, Dick Nesbitt of Drake kept the Irish in trouble with his stellar punting, and the half ended with Drake still ahead deep in Notre Dame territory. An alert pass defense helped Drake maintain a 7-6 lead until the fourth quarter, when the Notre Dame reserve strength wore away the Bulldogs' energy. Two last quarter scores gave Notre Dame a 19-7 victory.

Since the demise of the series with the University of Iowa, Iowa State's lone state rival has been Drake. The Drake-Iowa State contests began in 1898, when the Ames eleven won 17-16. Throughout the long series the unexpected has often happened, but few finishes can match that of the 1930 game. A Des Moines *Register* reporter

summed up the amazement of the crowd when he wrote:

Behind, 19 to 13, and with only twenty-seven seconds of the tilt remaining, the Blue and White [Drake] proved that history repeats itself when the locals completed the identical touchdown scoring pass play that gave Drake a victory last year. With 12,500 fans looking on, Ivan Seiberling leaped from the substitute's bench, took his brother's place in the Drake backfield, and calmly place-kicked the winning point.

Thus the hectic game ended with a 20-19 score favoring Drake. Although the 1948 game lacked the suspense and dramatic finish of the 1930 contest, it qualified as one of the weirdest meetings in the series. A strong Drake line had baffled the Cyclone running attack, forcing the Iowa State team into a passing game. A series of pass plays took the ball deep into Drake territory, but the threat seemed over when a Drake backfield man intercepted the throw. He was unable to hold onto the football, however, and fumbled in his own end zone. Another Drake player recovered the ball, but the damage was done. A safety was recorded for Iowa State. No other scoring took place, and Iowa State won, 2-0.

Grinnell College not only played its first intercollegiate game against the University of Iowa, but also continued the series until 1917. The final game was highlighted by the offensive play of Mike Augustine, the Grinnell fullback who was

able to rip through the Iowa line for numerous gains. Outweighed by the Grinnell team, Iowa still made the issue seem in doubt until the second half. Grinnell failed to score in the first and second quarters, but in the third period Augustine drop-kicked a field goal from the 15-yard line. Seven more points came in the final quarter on a touchdown and extra point scored against the tired Hawkeyes. After the 10-0 victory Grinnell was awarded a mythical "state championship" for 1917.

One of the most hard-fought of all the Cornell-Grinnell contests was played in 1923. The Cornell squad, coached by Sherman Finger, scored first on a drop kick from the 15-yard line. Grinnell came back into the picture when Harry Wing intercepted a Cornell pass and scampered seventy yards for a touchdown. A backfield "sneak play" returned the lead to Cornell, 10-7, before the half ended. Carl Kirwin's outstanding punting and running for Cornell became decisive factors in the second half. Kirwin's long kicks bottled up the Grinnell offensive until Cornell had a commanding 17-7 lead. Grinnell scored a touchdown and a safety, but could never recapture the early lead. The final score was Cornell 17, Grinnell 15.

The underdog's role is sometimes an enviable one, as the Central College team of 1939 found in the game with Luther College. Riddled with injuries, the Central line still managed to stop

Luther scoring attempts on the 16, 12, 9, 6, and one-foot lines. A spectacular lateral-pass play was used by Central to cover 75 yards in a matter of moments, and center Omar Ray kicked the extra point. Luther then blocked a Central punt, which was recovered and turned into a touchdown, but a determined Central lineman deflected the conversion attempt to give Central a 7-6 win.

Football at Luther College began in 1896, but the sport was soon dropped because of a fatality resulting from a playing field accident. The game was revived on the Luther campus in 1918 through pressure from the local Student Army Training Corps during World War I. Soon Luther teams were bidding for statewide recognition, with Walter Jewell, Ossie Solem, and other stars in the lineup. The 1923 team scored one of Luther's greatest victories against the University of Dubuque. Dubuque had a long string of victories over Luther. Decorah fans wondered: "Could Luther ever beat Dubuque?" Thus the Dubuque game took on extra significance, and the question seemed to be answered at the half, when a determined Luther squad held a 13-0 lead. Then Dubuque came back with a flurry of passes to score in the third and fourth quarters. With the score tied at 13-13, Ossie Orwoll of Luther made a 15-yard drop kick in the closing seconds of the game to give Luther a memorable 16-13 win.

The lost art of drop-kicking helped make the 1923 Morningside-South Dakota State game a pleasant recollection in Sioux City. Quarterback Bernie Rogers drop-kicked a field goal to give Morningside the lead, 3-0. South Dakota retaliated with the same strategy, and tied the score at 3-3. Rogers then drop-kicked another field goal, and made two extra points after touchdowns, which proved to be the margin of victory. A late South Dakota rally fell short as the final gun sounded, giving Morningside a 26-24 triumph and the North Central Conference championship.

An oddity of the 1951 season led to two games between St. Ambrose and Loras on successive Sunday afternoons. The freakish schedule came about when an aroused Loras squad brushed aside the predictions of an anticipated St. Ambrose rout in a regular Iowa Intercollegiate Conference game and won, 6-0. This victory meant that Loras had won the divisional championship, and a playoff with St. Ambrose was necessary to determine the conference title. On the following Sunday St. Ambrose, sparked by the running of Bob Flanagan, and full of respect for the Loras team's capabilities, proceeded to a 44-0 victory.

Around Wartburg College the 1950 game with Parsons is always mentioned when the conversation turns to outstanding contests. Parsons was heavily favored, while Wartburg had not won a game throughout the season. Going into the



fourth quarter, Parsons led, 19-14. Then Wartburg center Les Becker intercepted a Parsons pass and ran 65 yards for a score. Rattled by this unexpected turn of events, Parsons desperately tried to score again — by passing from their own 20-yard line. Again the alert Wartburg defenses caused the aerial attempt to backfire, and the intercepted pass was carried to the Parsons two-yard line. A line plunge scored another Wartburg touchdown, making the final count Wartburg 26, Parsons 19.

Iowa State Teachers fielded a strong team in 1936. After tying Iowa State and defeating Grinnell, Coe, and Haskell Institute, the Teachers met their long-time rivals from Morningside. Cyril Cranny, a substitute fullback, broke away for a 50-yard touchdown dash in the first quarter. The extra point was unsuccessful, but the 6-0 score was sufficient for victory as the contest turned into a defensive battle. Time and time again the Maroons threatened the Teachers goal, only to be turned back by stout line play. Cranny had his moment of glory, and Iowa State Teachers had its fifth win in the series, which dates from 1903.

By 1953 sixty-three football seasons had come and gone at Iowa colleges. These years saw the development of a game which, despite its critics and its admitted shortcomings, was a definite part of the American scene. Beloved by thousands of

fans and actual participants, Iowa college football has made a unique contribution to sports history through the leadership of such coaches as Glenn Warner, Clyde L. Starbeck, Finger, Chalmers, Dorman, and Jones, and the brilliant play of such men as Dan McGugin, Augustine, Sol Butler, Kirwin, Devine, Kinnick, Bright, and countless others. Moreover, college football has offered hundreds of young Iowans an opportunity to learn the precious art of winning gracefully, losing with poise, and playing cleanly at all times.

ROBERT RUTLAND

SCORES OF IOWA COLLEGE RIVALRIES

	Grinnell Cornell	Parsons Ia. Wesleyan	Coe Cornell	Drake Iowa State	Iowa Minnesota	Buena Vista Westmar	Luther Wartburg	Loras Luther	Upper Iowa Luther	Iowa State Iowa	ISTC Morningside	Dubuque Central	Central Simpson	Loras St. Ambrose	Penn Central
1898			2-8	16-17											
1899										0-5					
1900	6-0	27-0	0-5	16-0											
1901	11-5		10-29	12-5	0-16					0-12					
1902	11-5	5-6	6-5 0-35	0-0	0-34					6-12					
1903	15-10	17-0	0-10 6-5	0-16	0-75						33-0				
1904	5-5	35-0	0-6	0-19	0-11					6-10					
1905	6-0		6-5	12-17	0-39					0-8	0-0	0-30			
1906	16-0		28-0	0-7						2-0					
1907	10-6		10-11	8-13						20-14					
1908	12-11		0-53	6-12											
1909	0-6	6-0 0-12	0-11	11-0	0-41					0-16			3-33		
1910	0-25	0-0 5-0	5-50	0-2						0-2					40-0
1911	0-9		0-40	0-6	6-24	0-21 0-16				9-0					3-0 6-0
1912	0-10		0-32	3-23	7-56	0-6				7-20			7-7		6-0 6-6
1913	0-2		0-0	3-26		82-0				7-45					3-3 3-12
1914	14-0		19-7	0-52	0-7					6-26					6-0 33-0
1915	13-6	33-0	13-10	14-28	13-51					16-0	9-20			6-3	19-0 33-7
1916	19-0	33-6	7-23	14-33	0-67	14-0				16-19	6-38			13-3	69-6 10-7
1917	34-12		5-0	0-47						3-6				0-17	
1918		0-0	0-0 33-3		6-0				21-13	0-21	0-28				
1919	7-7	6-0	7-0	0-14	9-6	97-0			38-14	0-10	2-41				
1920	17-6	13-0	27-14		28-7	35-0	7-19	14-13	10-14			0-29			34-0
1921	13-0	0-7	28-7	0-7	41-7	7-10	20-7	7-33							0-8
1922	0-3	6-0	13-7	14-7	28-14		15-0	19-0				7-24			7-0
1923	15-17	17-0	15-0	21-0	7-20	0-10	7-13	0-0				0-78			
1924	7-20	29-0	13-16	0-10	13-0	39-3	6-0	7-7							
1925	3-3	9-0	0-16	6-7	0-33	17-6		12-0							
1926		26-12	3-0	7-13	0-41	0-14		19-7				13-7			
1927		12-6	0-3	0-7	0-38	0-6	19-13	40-13							19-6
1928		2-6	19-0	18-0	7-6	26-0	0-13	6-26					7-7		26-0
1929		6-26	19-0	7-0	9-7		7-6	7-12					24-0		13-14
1930	12-3	2-19	0-0	20-19				0-19			0-45		19-0		7-0
1931	6-0	13-28	6-9	7-6	0-34		7-0	14-32			0-33	0-26	0-15		12-20
1932	21-0	0-7	0-6	13-34	6-21		0-21	6-0		13-0		6-20	0-6		0-13
1933		19-21	18-0	7-7	7-19	19-0	0-13	6-7	7-27	0-6		0-20	0-7		14-12
1934	23-0	6-3	6-0	12-33	12-48	25-0	6-7	18-13	31-6	32-2		0-14	0-13		0-0
1935	13-18	28-0	0-0	7-7	6-13	0-6	0-25	0-7		41-7		26-0	0-20		0-18
1936	12-6	14-0	6-0	7-21	0-52	13-7	0-21	7-0		6-0		6-7	0-7		0-39
1937	0-6	0-0	6-7	30-0	10-35	20-0	0-0	12-6		13-13		19-0	0-12		0-7
1938	20-0	0-0	13-12	0-14	0-28		7-12	7-7		7-13		2-14	0-14		0-7
1939	0-25	6-14	9-8	7-0	13-9	0-13	13-0	21-6		7-0	6-13	0-7	0-7		13-27
1940	12-9	20-0	7-19	6-7	6-34	0-27	33-0	6-0		13-0	13-0	13-6	0-0		0-7
1941	6-0	20-6	12-6	14-13	13-34	0-0	6-9	7-33		13-0	6-13	38-13	6-20		6-25
1942	12-7	13-0	9-6	6-29	7-27	0-0	12-0	7-0		26-6	28-6	13-28	0-2		0-32
1943				0-20	14-33								12-0		
1944				0-9	0-46		0-19						0-6 6-20		
1945		0-21	14-52 0-13	6-8	20-19		6-20	7-6			13-20	12-7			
1946	6-20	20-0	0-13	7-7	6-16	13-6	24-13	28-0		38-0	7-33	21-6	6-32		
1947	7-6	6-12	6-19	6-36	13-7	13-27	20-27	27-0	13-0	31-13	7-27	6-6	20-6		0-38
1948	21-27	12-7	0-14	0-2	21-28	25-0	12-7	28-0	28-6	32-0	20-14	21-7	28-6		0-57
1949	25-13	33-6	13-19	8-21	7-55	6-8	13-12		35-13	30-10	6-14	7-13	12-28		6-42
1950	12-20	33-14	14-12	35-21	13-0	20-0	20-0	30-13	28-20		13-7	14-0	34-14	13-30 6-27	6-34
1951	7-6	0-33	19-7	0-13	20-20	18-0	34-0	26-7	14-42		27-7	27-7	13-19	6-0 0-44	
1952	6-15	0-20	21-0	7-55	7-17		34-13	27-21	0-28		28-26	10-7	12-27	34-6	
Totals*	26-15	28-16	29-29	13-35	12-33	15-12	6-3	15-11	20-11	8-16	16-6	6-8	10-18	8-17	24-16
Ties	3	5	4	4	1	2	0	1	3	0	2	0	1	3	3

\*Includes games played prior to 1898.

1893

