

Chapter 1 : Notre Dame Fighting Irish football series records - Wikipedia

One Hundred Years of Notre Dame Football has 7 ratings and 0 reviews: Published by William Morrow & Company, Hardcover. *One Hundred Years of Notre Dame Football* has 7.

Father Edward Sorin , C. Basil Moreau , C. When enough funds were raised, Moreau chose a young and energetic priest Rev. Edward Sorin to lead the effort. Accompanied by six brothers, Fr. On the third day, they set out for Indiana. The lack of funds and the harsh winter made life in the farm difficult, especially since the men were all French and not experts in American farming; the situation was made worse by the tense relationship between Fr. In the early months of , Fr. Sorin started to conceive the idea of founding a college, although one was already present in Vincennes the College of St. Gabriel, which failed soon after. Sorin thought of founding the college there in St Peters, but he met the opposition of the bishop who lamented that this was not in the original plans and it conflicted with the existence of St. However, the bishops also stated that he was not against a founding of a college elsewhere, provided that this effort would not prevent him his Brothers from accomplishing their education duties. Near the end of October the bishop offered Sorin certain lands at the furthest limits of the diocese, in the virtually unsettled area of northern Indiana, just a few miles from the southern boundary of the state of Michigan. These acres of land had been bought in by Rev. Stephen Badin , the first priest ordained on the United States, who had come to the area invited by chief Leopold Pokagon to administer the mission of St. Maries des Lacs to the Potawatomi tribe. Sorin, on the condition that he build a college within two year. Edward Sorin traveled to the chosen site with seven Holy Cross brothers; the rest of the community stayed in St Peters to continue the educational effort under the guide of Brother Vincent and a local priest, Fr. Chartier, as promised to the bishop. Of these seven brothers, only two were of the original colony from France, Brothers Marie Francis Xavier , and Gatian. The other five had joined the community since its arrival at St. On the afternoon of November 26, , he reached South Bend, that at the time was a small village, where he reached the home of Alexis Coquillard , a French-American trapper who had been the first permanent white settler in the area and who was known to Bishop de la Hailandiere. That very afternoon Rev. Sorin and his Brother went to investigate the lands they were given, and found them mantled with snow, softening and mellowing the harshness of the bare winter-frozen forest, so that they were. The only buildings on campus was Rev. Sorin described his arrival on campus in a letter filled with joy and hope to the Superior General Rev. Everything was frozen, and yet it all appeared so beautiful. The lake, particularly, with its mantle of snow, resplendent in its whiteness, was to us a symbol of the stainless purity of Our August Lady, whose name it bears; and also of the purity of soul which should characterize the new inhabitants of these beautiful shores. Our lodgings appeared to us-as indeed they are-but little different from those at St. We made haste to inspect all the various sites on the banks of the lake which had been so highly praised. Yes, like little children, in spite of the cold, we went from one extremity to the other, perfectly enchanted with the marvelous beauties of our new abode. Edward Sorin , C. Both dates were referenced as the official foundation date in later documents, and the confusion remains to this day. Sorin and his Brothers had in front of them was not easy: At the time St. Joseph County was small around 6, to 7, persons and largely unsettled, with South bend barely reaching inhabitants; although in the following years it would experience substantial growth. There were about twenty Catholic families, but no Catholic churches in the area, and anti-Catholic sentiment was spread among the populace. Notre Dame began as a primary and secondary school, but soon received its official college charter from the Indiana General Assembly on January 15, Fires were relatively common and often disastrous. In the Manual Labor School was completely destroyed. In , the original log cabins the one built by Fr. Badin and the one built by Fr. Sorin in , which were then being used as stables, burned and the farm equipment and storehouse were destroyed. A farmer who owned the adjoining property built a dam to power a mill, and this backed up water onto the land around and between the Notre Dame lakes and created a swampland, perfect for breeding flies and mosquitoes. Sorin became convinced that the swamp was the source of malaria, cholera and typhus outbreaks that afflicted the college. In , following another two disease fatalities, Sorin convinced the farmer to sell him the land with the dammed stream, but the

farmer hastily left town before completing the transaction. Enraged, Sorin sent a half-dozen of his strongest religious brothers to demolish the dam by hand. The farmer quickly sealed the deal under the original agreed-upon terms. The marsh was drained, the land dried up, and the diseases disappeared. With each new president, new academic programs were offered and new buildings were built to accommodate these programs. The original Main Building built by Fr. Beginning in , a library collection was started by Father Lemonnier. By it had grown to ten thousand volumes that were housed in the Main Building. The third main building, built in following the fire Great Fire of [edit] Main article: The entire building was destroyed, but the nearby church was spared. The school closed immediately and students were sent home. Eventually becoming known as Washington Hall, it hosted plays and musical acts put on by the school. As recounted in Notre Dame: Instead of bending, he stiffened. There was on his face a look of grim determination. He signaled all of them to go into the church with him. The hall housed multiple classrooms and science labs needed for early research at the university. Hoynes " was dean of the law school " , and when its new building was opened shortly after his death it was renamed in his honor. His term was not renewed because of fears he had expanded Notre Dame too quickly and had run the Holy Cross order into serious debt. By , with the addition of the College of Commerce, [22] Notre Dame had grown from a small college to a university with five colleges and a professional law school. Under Rockne, the Irish would post a record of wins, 12 losses, and five ties. During his 13 years the Irish won three national championships, had five undefeated seasons, won the Rose Bowl in , and produced players such as George Gipp and the " Four Horsemen ". Knute Rockne has the highest winning percentage. During his tenure at Notre Dame, he brought numerous refugee intellectuals to campus; he selected Frank H. Spearman , Jeremiah D. He wrote, "Notre Dame football is a spiritual service because it is played for the honor and glory of God and of his Blessed Mother. Theodore Hesburgh , C. Enrollment nearly doubled from 4, to 9,, faculty more than doubled to , and degrees awarded annually doubled from 1, to 2, In this environment of diversity, the integration of the sexes is a normal and expected aspect, replacing separatism. Jenkins , CSC, the 17th president of the university. The President of the University of Notre Dame is the head of the institution and is elected by the board of Trustees. The first president was the founder of the University, Rev. Edward Sorin , who came from France in

Chapter 2 : - One Hundred Years of Notre Dame Football by Gene Schoor

For instance in one game description Notre Dame came down the field and scored on three straight possessions to lead the game Haskell came down the field and scored a touchdown to bring the score to

He began boxing no later than April , when he won a bout as a welterweight. Modest Champion, Bob Feller: Gene Schoor also wrote the best-seller [10] Young John Kennedy June , a book for adults which drew on extensive interviews with Kennedy intimates and letters from Kennedy [11] to his family. Schoor may have come to the attention of the Kennedys after sending Robert F. Kennedy a number of his sports biographies; Kennedy thanked Schoor in a letter of March , commenting on "our mutual interest" in sports. To attract talent, in January they bought an ad in the New York Times which began: A newly formed syndicate of sportsmen and businessmen is anxious to sponsor the next heavyweight champion. If you are between 19 and 25 years of age€”if you weigh upwards of pounds€”if you are at least 6 feet tall€”then you qualify for an interview. There were letters, phone calls, wires from all over the country, from Australia, Germany, every place. His wife had died, he had no other family [note: Appel adds a postscript suggesting Schoor had an illegitimate son], and the nursing home costs depleted all of his remaining money. Kind people at the home tried to sell his remaining author copies of his own books to get him some spending cash, but he was suffering from mild dementia and lacked memory recall. A Pictorial Biography, Rudolph Field, Sugar Ray Robinson, Greenburg, The Jim Thorpe Story: The Story of Ty Cobb: The Ted Williams Story, Messner, The Stan Musial Story, Messner, Baseball Hero, Putnam, Fireball Pitcher, Putnam, Mickey Mantle of the Yankees, Putnam, Man of Courage, Putnam, Lew Burdette of the Braves, Putnam, Modest Champion, Putnam, The Red Schoendienst Story, Putnam, Young John Kennedy, Harcourt, A Treasury of Football Classics, Dodd, Courage Makes the Champion, Van Nostrand, Young Robert Kennedy, McGraw, Vince Lombardi, Doubleday, The Story of Yogi Berra, Doubleday, A Biography, Doubleday, The Phil Rizzuto Story, Scribner, A Pictorial History of the Dodgers: Brooklyn to Los Angeles, Scribner, A Biography, Contemporary Books, The History of the World Series: Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum website, available at [http:](http://) Your thoughtfulness in recognizing our mutual interest is greatly appreciated. Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy to Gene Schoor, March 17, The [Dubuque] Telegraph-Herald, May 4, , p.

Chapter 3 : Gene Schoor - Wikipedia

Notre Dame's nearly year history of wearing green alternate jerseys. New ND has worn green jerseys at one point or another in 45 different years, including the College Football Playoff.

Michigan had won all its games up to the Notre Dame game and the home club was justifiably worried. However, the sports editor of the Scholastic explained the upset victory by Notre Dame with a disarming candor long out of place in college athletics: When the Michigan men faced him, their confidence began to sink and after the first inning the game was practically won! The local club admitted that "if Notre Dame did not have McGill they would surely have lost the game. The beautiful lakes described in the prospectus of this catalogue sufficiently indicate that pleasure accompanies this branch of education. The staff boat was the Nina. A boathouse was built on St. In the first years there were two principal races, one on St. Occasionally the boats were carried to the St. It was not a race but a pleasure trip and the crews took the day to go one way, glad in the evening to put themselves and the boats on the train for the return. These were the six-oared barges named the Evangeline and the Minnehaha. After the death of Father Lemonnier in , the students changed the name of the club to the Lemonnier Boating Club in honor of the popular president. In the Montmorency, four-oared and thirty feet long, and the Yosemite, were purchased. They had outriggers sliding seats and "all the latest improvements in racing boats. As the number of boats increased, the old boathouse became obsolete and a new one was finished for Commencement in at the east end of St. The two-story building was divided in the middle by a wall so as to furnish two compartments for the racing and pleasure boats. Upstairs was a gym "fitted for the winter training of the crews and a reading room. The races were started at the east end of St. The crews of the "Reds" and the "Blues," names suggested by the colors of their uniforms, raced westward towards the buoy at the west end, turned and came back to the starting point. The club, one of the most popular on the campus, never reached the point of intercollegiate competition. In it was moved, on wheels, west of the college grounds and near the farmhouse. The carpenter, blacksmith, and paint shops which were opposite the Manual Labor School on the same side of Notre Dame Avenue were likewise moved to new locations. The Manual Labor School was a cream-colored, frame building with black trimming, three stories high and one hundred and twelve feet in length. It stood between the present sites of Walsh and Badin Halls. At that time there were about fifty boys in the school and in the shops or on the farm. The boys were given three months of elementary schooling every year. The other nine months were devoted to learning a trade in one of the several shops. In this program was revised in such a way as to give the student five hours a day at several trades and four hours of classwork. Students were accepted up to the ages of twelve and sixteen and could now, under the new plan, not only learn a trade but complete at the same time, in four years, the course of study as taught the commercial students. In the training was altered somewhat so that the students were on a "forty-four hour week" -- eight hours a day, five and one-half days a week. During two hours a day and two hours each evening the students had study and classwork; the rest of the time was passed in the shops. The products of student labor were sold at the local market and the profits from them credited to their account. Since most of these students were orphans or from poor families unable to pay much, if anything, the boys were thus able to earn something while at the same time finishing their education. The Manual Labor School failed, however, to develop. As time went on, very few students were attracted to this sort of training. It never had more than sixty students at the time of which we speak. No doubt the fact that it was a constant drain on the financial resources of the Community was the principal reason for discontinuing it. But at a time when the West was developing, it was no small advantage for the hundreds of orphans and poor boys to have a chance to learn a trade so as to be able to find a place in society. Tradition had established the feast of St. Edward, October 13th, as one of the important holidays of the school-year. As long as Father Sorin was alive it was a day of dramatic entertainments, congratulations to Father Sorin, and of athletics. It became the annual field day for the track stars of all ages. From these campus games, however, were developed several men worthy of intercollegiate competition. And again, the first intercollegiate competition in track was with the University of Michigan. In the hop-step-and-jump event he made forty-four feet, eight and one-quarter inches -- the American record at

the time being but forty-one feet, one and one-half inches. Jewett likewise won the broad jump with a leap of nineteen feet and was second in the hundred yard dash, losing first place by a foot. His reputation was thereupon established as the "champion of the day" and he was invited to become a non-resident member of the Detroit Athletic Club. On this occasion Jewett defeated John Owens, his master in the last meet, in the hundred yard dash in . Afterwards, he returned to Detroit where his skill along engineering lines led him into the growing automobile industry. He was one of the organizers of the Paige-Detroit Company in and became its president and the chairman of the board. His stormy intellectual and spiritual life had been climaxed in when he was received into the Church, much to the dismay of his friends, who prophesied that he would not long remain a Catholic. Brownson seemed to be delighted with the offer. He wrote that he was prepared to teach philosophy, history, rhetoric, English Composition, and elocution. At least in his reply to the offer Brownson was appalled at the teaching schedule suggested by the president of Notre Dame. He did not, however, reject utterly the idea and promised Father Sorin to visit Notre Dame later in January of . By then apparently Brownson had changed his mind for he did not come to Notre Dame. When in the course of events financial misfortune and sickness befell the noted convert, a committee of his friends and admirers was organized to collect funds to help him. Beleke, a German classical scholar, represented the University on the Dr. Indeed, Brownson did write several articles, mostly concerning the Blessed Virgin. This competition was in honor of the rededication and blessing of the Main Building and the statue which surmounted it. Brownson, together with Louis Constantine, shared the prize.

Chapter 4 : Notre Dame -- Years: Chapter XVII

Preface to First Edition. NOTRE DAME'S one hundredth birthday is the occasion for this new history. For on November 26, , she rounded out a full century of existence during which she has seen herself weather many a crisis, make undoubtedly some mistakes and enjoy some rare good fortune.

No part of this book may be reproduced in any form by any electronic or mechanical means including photocopying, recording, or information storage and retrieval without permission in writing from the publisher. Childhood of Edward Sorin; his early studies; his ordination and reception into Holy Cross; his interest in the Indiana missions; his departure from Le Mans with six Brothers; landing in America; the journey to Vincennes II. Choosing the site at St. Sorin and seven Brothers start for South Bend; rigors of the journey. Father Louis Deseille, his dramatic death. The second colony, Fathers, Brothers and Sisters, come from France. The first college building, "Old College"; second college building and Novitiate. The Manual Labor School V. Financial problems; the primitive educational system of the pioneer university; the early faculty. The Museum; the Infirmary; the first church and its consecration; the shops; the seminary; the post-office; brick-making; the chimes. Early student life; the first commencements and exhibitions VI. Cholera, malaria and numerous deaths. Misunderstanding between Notre Dame and the Mother House. Sorin ordered to India, and the question of dispensation; Sorin capitulates; reconciliation. Sisters moved from Bertrand to St. Student life of the early years. Vigilance of the prefects. Notre Dame and the Civil War. Political difficulty with the draft; Schuyler Colfax. Sisters serve in war hospitals. Growth of the University; new college buildings; changes by Father Patrick Dillon, second president X. Sorin becomes Superior General. Beginning of the Law School. Charter amended XI Auguste Lemonnier, fourth president; early life. His admiration for Sorin. The question of temperance. Illness and death of Lemonnier. The great fire of Father Sorin and the Press XV. Walsh, seventh president; early life and education. William Hoynes and the Law School. Zahm, Alexander Kirsch, Science Hall. Albert Zahm and aeronautics. Church of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart. Brownson and Carroll Halls. Edwards and the Lemonnier Library. Father Walsh and total abstinence. Origin of the Laetare Medal. Theft of the crowns. Football, baseball and boating. New Manual Labor School. Father Andrew Morrissey, eighth President. Father Alexis Granger, his death. Death of Father Sorin. Experiments of Jerome Green. The Golden Jubilee of the University. His early life and character. Max Pam and the School of Journalism. Father Cavanaugh and athletics. Burning of the Full Street car. Diamond Jubilee of the University. Students Army Training Corps. Leaves the presidency XXIV. Early years and ordination. Burns becomes superior of Holy Cross College, Washington. Made president of Notre Dame. Internal reorganization of the University. Death of Morrissey and Zahm. Early life and education. Building programs at Notre Dame. Notre Dame and the Ku Klux Klan. Alumni and the endowment drive. Early life, studies, and teaching days. Endowment and gifts XXIX. Fathers Albertson and DeWulf. Excerpts from his correspondence. His sickness and death XXXI. His youth and training. His work as Prefect of Religion. Visit of Franklin D. Notre Dame and the Navy. Cavanaugh, fifteenth President; early years. Gifts to the University. The Notre Dame Foundation. For on November 26, , she rounded out a full century of existence during which she has seen herself weather many a crisis, make undoubtedly some mistakes and enjoy some rare good fortune. It has been impossible to write this history from a strictly objective point of view. That would require the talents, perhaps, of an outsider, and I am distinctly an "insider. Nevertheless, affection for my school has not blinded me to certain deficiencies that may have manifested themselves in policy and personnel. In my analysis and interpretation, I have tried to be just. If I seem to revive old misunderstandings, I do so persuaded that both the University of Notre Dame and her men are big enough and glorious enough to survive criticism. I am perfectly aware that objections may be taken to certain statements found in this volume. That is only natural. Of all the figures and events that pass through these pages, no two men would have the same universal judgment. This history -- it might better be called a chronicle -- is not without its imperfections. Besides my own limitations, there was the necessity of haste. It was impossible for me, in the space of fourteen months, to absorb fittingly all the material and sources placed at my disposal. I am particularly grateful for the

cooperation of Professor James A. For the past eight years he has been gathering data for the compilation of this history. Most of the material contained in the first eight chapters, I have written from his notes. The chapters which cover the administrations of Father Thomas F. Walsh and the Most Rev. To William Farrell, former professor at Notre Dame, I express my gratitude for his research work in the files of newspapers. It has been a pleasant duty to consult with men whose memories rise out of an earlier Notre Dame. To Father Walsh, whose companionship and encouragement helped me through many a difficult day, I offer my sincere thanks. And of those riches, he has given me without stint. My thanks, too, are due those who have taken so much pains with the manuscript, -- besides Father Walsh -- , Father T. Francis Butler and Father Leo L. I have a deep sense of obligation, also, to my Superiors who assigned me to this task and who have aided in its fulfillment. Preface to Second Edition Very little change has been made in this second edition.

Chapter 5 : History of the University of Notre Dame - Wikipedia

Years of Notre Dame Football by Gene Schoor, , Morrow edition, in English - 1st ed.

Chapter 6 : What's So Great About Notre Dame? // News // Notre Dame Magazine // University of Notre Da

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Chapter 7 : Notre Dame Fighting Irish Statistics - Team and Player Stats - College Football - ESPN

Many years ago, the former Notre Dame head coach who was inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame explained to his son why he left in his prime despite posting an extraordinary record.

Chapter 8 : Notre Dame -- Years: Contents

Notre Dame -- One Hundred Years / by Arthur J. Hope, C.S.C. Chapter XVII. Theft of the crowns. Football, baseball and boating. Football was started at Notre Dame.

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