All-Time Georgia Line

It has always been my opinion, though I am not a football expert, that in the final analysis all football games are won in the line. Without a good forward wall, a football team is powerless. Linemen do not, as a rule, play in the limelight. They do not furnish the thrills. They get all too little notice in the press. But without them football teams cannot sweep down the path to victory. An ineffective line means nullified passing, bottle up backfield stars, blocked punts, gaping holes through which opposing teams send their players on to glory land. The boys in the line absorb most of the rough playing and stand in their places without complaining to take most of the bruising and battering. Generally these boys are not out for compliments on their playing or undue prominence in the press resorts. But without them what otherwise would be ranked as a team of the first magnitude becomes just another team.

Now Georgia has had an abundance of linemen with magnificent records. In making my selections for the line positions, I am aware of the fact that some names well-deserving mention may be omitted. You know memory is somewhat tricky, sometimes unreliable. The writer in making his selections is influenced largely by the memories that stretch out over a half century. He will not quarrel with anyone who has a different opinion.

Quinton Lumpkin

In naming Quinton Lumpkin as Center, I am passing by several players whom others might choose for that position. In fact, it was no easy job for me to make my choice.

The greater number of the older alumni would, beyond all doubt, name Ashel M. ("Bum") Day for that position. Others would choose John G. ("Tiny") Henderson. Some would name Joe Boland. And there would be a number, especially among the younger alumni who would tell you that...
Georgia never had a better player at the center position than Big Bill Godwin who showed what he could do out in the Pasadena Rose Bowl on Jan. 1, 1943 when Georgia defeated U.C.L.A. by the score of 9 to 0. And then too Georgia has had other great centers who might deserve consideration.

I have given the nod to Lumpkin for several reasons. As a rule, a great center must be a man of great strength. Lumpkin is one of the most powerful of all Georgia players from a physical standpoint, a man of iron and with a playing weight around two hundred pounds. Lumpkin was good at diagnosing plays of opponents and quick to project himself in the right direction to stop the attack. He was reliable on defense and was best known as a roving center. He bobbed up in front of the opponent who was carrying the ball at almost any point on the playing field. If there was any special thing in which he excelled particularly it was in his defensive playing. It was always difficult to get by him. In snapping the ball back he made few mistakes.

Lumpkin is a native of Georgia, having been born in Macon and securing his secondary education in Lanier High School in that city. He graduated at the University of Georgia in 1938. He played football three years and in 1938 was captain of the team. In college he took great interest in track athletics, was captain of the track team and held the record for putting the shot. He was also devoted to basketball and did some coaching of college basketball teams.

During World War II he was attached to the Naval Pre-Flight School at the University of Georgia, played guard on the Pre-Flight team, and was an assistant in training boxers. After the war he assisted Coach Wallace Butts in training Georgia football teams.

On June 20, 1934 he was married to Miss Mary Ella Pattillo. They have one son, Jack Watson, born June 20, 1935.
Hugh ("Puss") Whelchel
Walter ("Chief") Ruark

Guards

There have been many great and effective guards who have worn the Red and Black. I have chosen for those two positions Hugh ("Puss") Whelchel and Walter ("Chief") Ruark, one old-timer and one of more recent years. I am not unmindful of the fact that this leaves out "Emp" Peacock and Georgia's two immortal red-heads, Milton Leathers and Carlisle Maddox, that "Gene" ("Jughead") Smith is passed by; that John ("Tiny") Henderson does not find a berth here. This list of great guards could be stretched out almost indefinitely, for all along the way there were boys who knew how to face the forward lines of their opponents and give a good account of themselves. Among the old-timers there were Sandy Beaver, Billy Kent, J.T. Lucas, W.M. Lucas, Threatt Moore, at first a guard and later on a half back, George Shakkelford, first a guard, then a halfback. And in this list of powerful and effective guards let the names be listed of "Tiger" Bennet, Kirby Malone, who also played fullback, Bobby Rose, Vandiver, Roosevelt Tay, "Jelly" Rogers, Gene Haley, Jimmie Patterson. There are so many others of tit-top caliber that I have omitted some who should be mentioned on this honor roll. Here is a brief biographical sketch of the two players I have named as guards on the all-time Georgia team.

Hugh Calvin Whelchel, the son of Dr. and Mrs. H.C. Whelchel, of Douglas, Ga. He graduated at the 11th District A. & M. School and entered the University, taking the agricultural course and graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture in 1920. He returned to the University and took two years of master postgraduate work.

The greater part of his life since graduation has been spent in Florida where he has achieved marked success in the field of truck-farming in and around Ocala. There is no more loyal and enthusiastic alumnus.
"Puss". He attends all home-coming games and all class reunions, although now well into middle life.

Henry Walter ("Chief") Ruark was the son of Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Ruark, of Bostwick, Ga. He was born in that little Georgia town Nov. 16, 1918. He had Indian blood through inheritance and, being of dark complexion, was nicknamed by his collegemates as "The Chief". He attended school at Bostwick and high school a year at Madison, Ga. Then he went to the Monroe (Ga.) A. & M. School, graduated there and entered the University of Georgia. Years before his coming to the University, the little town of Bostwick had given to the Red and Black two great football stars, Hugh and Henry Bostwick.

"Chief" Ruark was for four years the roommate and classmate of Van Davis. They were together on the Georgia team in 1942 that went to the Rose Bowl at Pasadena on January 1, 1943 and helped in the victory there over U.C.L.A. He also starred in the Orange Bowl game at Miami, Fla.

Just before the close of the 1942 season he and Van Davis decided to get married and there was a double wedding in which Miss Hazel Brackett, of Athens, became the wife of Walter Ruark and Miss Sarah Hayes, of Athens, the bride of Van Davis.

The football record of "Chief" Ruark was unique in that during the three seasons that found him at the Guard's position, his coach never spoke a word of reproach to him. He was graduated with the degree of B.S. Education in 1943. In 1942 he was designated as All-Southern. His daughter, Patricia, was born Aug. 14, 1943 and in the same month he entered the service of his country. He was inside Germany ninety days after D-Day, with the 9th Division of the U.S. 1st Army. He took his fighting in the same stride as he used in football. He was in the fight to win. In writing to Mrs. Ruark, among other things he said:
"This war reminds me of a football game, but in this game you have to win or else."

On Nov. 24, 1944, while facing the foe, he fell in battle near Weiswiler, Germany, and far away from his native Georgia hills his body was interred in European soil.

On Sunday, April 19, 1945, memorial exercises were held in the Prince Avenue Baptist Church in Athens, of which he had been a member.

The following was the memorial program:

- Scripture reading
- Song—"Be Still My Soul"
- Walter as a Man
- Walter as an Athlete
- Song—"A Perfect Day."
- Prayer

At the Georgia—L S. U. Home-Coming Day, in Sanford Stadium in 1945, the U. S. Silver Star Medal was presented to Mrs. Ruark by Major-General E.H. Brooks, in the presence of many sorrowing friends and admirers of the dead athlete.

Coach Wallace Butts, in paying a heartfelt tribute to "The Chief" said: "He was the best all-around guard who has played here since I have been coach."

Arthur Pew and Joseph J. Bennett

Tackles

In selecting the two men as tackles on the All-time Georgia team, I am going back to the teams of many years ago. I am almost tempted to go back to the first team coached by "Pop" Warner at Georgia, back of the beginning of the twentieth century. It was hard to pass by Billie Kent, of the 1895, 1896 and 1897 teams, for fifty years ago Kent was among the star players in the South.

Still, I think, that all things considered, my choice will meet
with general approval when I name

Arthur Pew, Class of

Joseph J. Bennett, Class of

During their college days they played against some of the strongest teams in America and always gave a good account of themselves. This choice leaves out two other old-timers, whom many football experts might assign to first places, George W. Price and "War Eagle" Ketron. It makes me a little sad to pass up the "War Eagle", of whom I have already made considerable mention, as to his playing and his loyalty to Georgia. He passed on only a few months since. Likewise it is difficult to assign a definite and comparative position to tackles like Timon Bowden, Bright McConnell, Mark Anthony, Jim Taylor, the two Luckey boys, Glenn Lautzenheiser, Jim Hamrick and Bobby Rose. Any two of them would grace a position on an all-time Georgia team, but I am convinced that my choice of Pew and Bennett, everything considered, is correct.

Arthur Pew was born in Damascus, Ga., March 26, 1898, the son of Arthur Pew and Bessie Carney Pew. He graduated at the Peacock School in Atlanta and entered the University of Georgia in 1915. He was a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity and the Phi Kappa literary society. He graduated in 1918 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The first two years in the University he studied Civil Engineering and then changed to the A.B. degree, but in his life after graduation he went back somewhat to his first choice and became a very successful contractor, dealing especially with engineering. He was married to Miss Sarah Smith in 1929.

In 1918, the same year as that in which he graduated at the University, he entered the U.S. Marine Corps and landed in France May 26, 1918. He participated in the Meuse-Argonne drive, Nov. 1.—Nov. 11 in the 55th company, 3rd Regiment of Marines. He also served in the 2nd Division,
Army of Occupation.

He played tackle on the Georgia team in 1916, and, returning to the University after World War I, he played on the same position on the teams of 1919, 1920 and 1921. He was captain of the 1919 team and was All-Southern in 1920 and 1921. He also played on the Georgia baseball team and his record as a student and leader was such as to gain him membership in the Sphinx honorary club.

Physically he was everything that a successful tackle should be. He was without fear and took chances that at times seemed doomed to failure, but generally he came up triumphant. He tackled with a force and precision that brought his opponent to earth. He was not excitable. He weighed the facts and the chances and made his decisions with care and yet without delay.

Joseph Johnston Bennett was born at Stilesboro, Ga., April 9, 1901, the son of Rev. Joseph J. Bennett and Mary Conyers Bennett. His father was a graduate in the Class of 1895 and was a distinguished Baptist preacher in Georgia for many years.

Joe Bennett attended the Atlanta schools, graduated at Tech High and entered the University of Georgia in 1920, graduating in 1924 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. On Oct. 14, 1934, he was married to Miss Maxine Dunlap.

Immediately after graduation he entered the service of the Coca-Cola Company in Atlanta in the legal department of that company. He is still with Coca-Cola, having achieved much success in its service. In 1928 he entered the sales division of that company, and went from one position to another in a series of merited promotions. He has served in Denver, Los Angeles and is now Regional Manager with headquarters in Dallas, Texas.

In college days he played tackle four years, 1920--1923. He was ranked all-Southern tackle in 1922 and 1923, and was on the all-time
Georgia football selections made in 1934 and 1939. He served as captain of the Georgia football team in 1923.

As I recall Joe he was a veritable whirlwind. He played with great vigor and his tackling was something fierce and effective. He rarely failed to bring his man down when he threw against him his heavy weight and unerring measurement of time and space in making the tackle. He put everything he had into his playing and was an inspiration to the teams on which he played.
Among the alumni who have followed the development of football at the University during the past half century, there may be considerable difference of opinion concerning the selection of the two players at end on the all-time Georgia team. And there may well be a difference of opinion, for there are at least six boys who played at that position, either one of whom might be chosen as one of the top two. These players are

Herb Maffett
Tom Nash
Chick Shiver
Vernon ("Catfish") Smith
Owen Reynolds
George Poschner

And even that does not exhaust the list when one calls to mind such players as Fred Morris, Frank Ridley, Arthur Sullivan, Arthur Maddox, Tom Powell, Paige Bennett, Van Davis, J. H. Thomason, Jack Curran, Weddington Kelly, Mac Crenshaw, and a more detailed checking of the list might reveal other names, for in the long stretch of times the Georgia team has rarely been without good players at the end position.

But the necessity is here to name two out of the list and my choice falls on Herb Maffett and Tom Nash.

Herbert Sidney Maffett was born March 5, 1907, in Atlanta, Ga., the son of Myrtus W. Maffett and Marie Teagle Maffett. He came of a regular football family, for his brother, Myrtus and Otis have stacked up good football records at the University of Georgia.

He received his secondary education at Toccoa (Ga.) High School and entered the University of Georgia in 1927, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Commerce in 1931. In college he was a member of Pi Kappa Phi fraternity, the Spinx, Gridiron and Blue Key, and a leader among his collegemates. He is a member of the Methodist church.
He was captain of the Georgia team in 1930 and the year before that filled one of the end positions in the game with Yale at the dedication of Sanford Stadium.

After graduation he served for a while as end coach for the Georgia team and then went into a position with the Coca-Cola Company, in which position he has achieved success.

Physically he was a man of iron. He played with every ounce of his strength and energy. When he hit a man either in running or tackling the man generally remained on the ground for a while.

Thomas Acton Nash was born in Washington, Ga., the son of Mr. and Mrs. Reid C. Nash. After graduating at the Washington High School he entered the University of Georgia and played four years on the Red and Black football team. He has devoted himself to the automobile business in his native town of Washington, Ga.

Nash is a good baseball player as well and after graduation played for a while in the Texas League. He served as assistant football coach at the University of Chattanooga. He married Mrs. Mary Pauline Holden. He is a member of the Baptist church.

In 1927 he was accorded a place as all-American end. Professional football claimed his attention and for three years he was with the Greenbay Packers team and for two years played on the Brooklyn team.

In 1944 he served as assistant coach under Wallace Butts at Georgia. He has given up football now and is devoting his attention to his automobile business in Washington, Ga.
Utility Men and Reserves

Two former Georgia players, whose names do not appear on the chosen all-time team, may be mentioned as utility men, men who would be good anywhere on the team. One is an old-timer, the other a player of recent years. They are Rufus B. ("Cow") Nalley, hitherto often referred to for his great work in the very beginning years of Georgia football, and William C. Hartman, who could fit in anywhere he might be placed by a coach and would turn in a brilliant job.

A football team is in a pitiable condition without a full supply of reserve players. The lack of reserves was most apparent in the earlier days of this sport at the University of Georgia. Forty or fifty years ago the Red and Black was playing in good luck if it could corral eleven players of the first rank. They generally had to play the full sixty minutes. In more recent years the Georgia team has had a goodly number of reserves though not enough in some of its more important games.

But for an all-time Georgia team there is no dearth of reserves. It would be no trouble to list at least one hundred. But I will not go to that limit.

However, looking back over the more than half century of Georgia football history, I will note several names for each position to make up the reserve contingent. It will be noted that on this list of reserves, there are a number of players who ranked all-Southern and several who were on the all-American list. The list will also contain several names that others making the selection might put on the all-time Georgia football team. And again there may be names omitted that ought even to be on this list that I am giving.
Center
John Henderson, Joe Boland, Graham Batchelor, Bill Godwin

Guards

Tackles
Billy Kent, George W. Price, Harold Ketron, Timon Bowden, Bright McConnell, Mark Anthony, Jim Taylor, Curtis Luckey, Jim Hamrick

Ends

Quarterback
Johnnie Rauch, Dave Paddock, "Teany" Randall, Howell Hollis, H.F. Johnson, John Broadnax, Sullivan

Halfbacks

Fullbacks
The University boys were never in a large way devoted to the game of tennis. Of course, there were always to be found a number of individuals interested in that sport, but it was many years before that interest was sufficient to call for a tennis organization or to provide for intercollegiate contests.

Somehow back in the eighties there was a campus court on the Lumpkin street side of the campus, located near the north end of what is now Meigs Hall. I remember that that court was in existence when I entered the University in 1885 and I have been told that it was located there after 1880. Probably a half dozen or maybe a dozen boys availed themselves of the privilege of playing there. Back in those days a tennis court consisted simply of a net stretched across the level lawn with certain lines marked off in lime.

About 1886 another simple tennis court was placed in the quadrangle just north of Old College and directly in front of the residence occupied by Professor Charles Morris and family, the building now known as the Lustrat House but standing at that time where the library building now stands. I recollect distinctly that the star player on that court was Charles Ed Morris, son of Professor Morris and a member of the Senior Class, and he was about as good a tennis player as he was a baseball pitcher and that is placing him along at the top.

"Major" Morris, the distinguished father, who filled the chair of English and Belles Lettres in the University faculty, was a great
devotee of all boyhood sports and many were the times I have seen him as he would come out of his house and squat down on the side lines and watch the games. Quite naturally he was very proud of the excellent playing of his boy.

Later on came the time when space was provided for three tennis courts on the ground between Phi Kappa Hall and Broad Street. These served their purpose for several years until ample provision was made Woodruff Hall, between that building and Jackson street, and also on the campus of the College of Agriculture, somewhat near and in front of Conner Hall in the direction of the present stadium.

The increasing student attendance and the growth of college athletics brought about the organization of tennis clubs and the coming of intercollegiate contests which for a number of years were interesting and attractive feature of college athletics. After co-education came to pass in the University of Georgia, the interest in tennis naturally increased, large numbers of the young ladies taking part in that sport. The late Herman J. Stegeman, who was for many years Director of Physical Education, always gave full attention to the development of a lively interest in tennis among the students of the University.
CHAPTER XVII

ATHLETICS AT THE UNIVERSITY
FROM THE BEGINNING THROUGH 1947

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College sports, though not a part of the degree curriculum, necessarily cut a considerable figure in the overall education of a student. They exercise an influence on both the athletes and the other members of the college community. They build up bodies and cement friendships on the part of the participants and afford relaxation and amusement to those who witness athletic contests but do not participate in them.

Just what constituted the athletic activities of students during the first three quarters of a century after the opening of the University of Georgia in 1801, this writer cannot record on account of lack of preservation of records. No doubt the game of old-fashioned town ball was engaged in and there was doubtless some horse racing. Baseball came in 1868, but as a regularly organized University sport it did not make its appearance until nearly three decades later. Tennis was played some on private tennis courts and even on the University campus some seventy years ago. Swimming matches were unknown until in recent years though the Georgia students were not averse to going down the hill to the Oconee river and taking a dip new and then in the waters of that stream, even at that time of a mulatto color and anything but inviting from the simple standard of cleanliness Boxing was indulged in at times in the settlement of disputes of a personal nature, but there was no organized boxing club.

But once sports started, as in the years just preceding the opening of the twentieth century, University organized athletics have grown in interest from year to year until at the present time they occupy much of the attention of the student and represent a considerable portion of the time he devotes to college life.

They have contributed much to the building up of what is entitled "Georgia spirit" and have furnished a connecting link between undergraduates and alumni that is rather enduring and not easily broken.
The **three main sports now, in the order of their attraction are** football, baseball, basketball and track. There is also interest manifested in swimming, tennis, boxing and aviation.

The writer is now essaying to record in more or less detail the history and development of the sports in the University of Georgia. Much of the details are not available on account of the lack of preserved publications and official records. The college annual, The Pandera, is the chief source of supply of needed information in the writing of this story. In the main what is here recorded comes from the memory of this writer, who, in addition to his interest in athletics, has through actual observation witnessed most of the development of athletics at the University of Georgia for more than three decades.
The University of Georgia was more than one hundred years old before it made a definite move towards providing a gymnasium for the physical training of the students, and even then it was a movement on the part of one student and the trustees had nothing to do with it.

This does not mean that the student body all those years went without physical exercise. There were as fine specimens of physical manhood here then as are here now, but they had none of the advantages of a gymnasium. They were a hefty lot of young boys back there and engaged in such outdoor sports as were then usual among boys. Nothing like football, baseball or tennis engaged their attention then, but they had the old-fashioned town ball and running races and the like. They had no modern boxing matches, but there were plenty of fist fights mixed in.

In the records of the earlier days of the University one finds a few references to the need for a gymnasium, but they were mere references. On one occasion Henry W. Grady is reported in the minutes of the trustees as having offered a motion to provide for a gymnasium, but it was not provided.

In 1886 there stood on the campus where the north end of Sandler Hall now stands two tall pine trees. About twenty-five feet from the ground a stout bar of oak connected the two trees and from this oak bar dangled two ropes that made up the college trapeze. Down the hill towards Lumpkin street was a big pile of sand and the athletic contest was to swing high and jump and the winner was the boy who landed nearest to Lumpkin street in that pile of sand. Jim Mell was generally the winner. The writer never had the nerve to try one of those high swings and long jumps.

Nearby was a horizontal bar and on the ground was one dumb-bell, weighing about forty pounds, and the tradition was that years before it had been used daily in his athletic exercises by John C. Rutherford, son of
Professor Williams Rutherford and brother of Mrs. M.A. Lipscomb and Miss Mildred Rutherford, who in later years became the cultured and distinguished principals of Lucy Cobb Institute.

This, in brief, is a fairly good picture of the University gymnasium of those days.

But in 1888 there was a student in the law class who sensed the need for a gymnasium where all the students could obtain proper exercise. That student was Arnold Broyles, of Atlanta, in later years to become one of that city's leading citizens and who now resides there full of years and honors.

Broyles was a splendid athlete, weighing sharply over two hundred pounds, an expert boxer and a man of powerful strength. He didn't have the money himself that was required to carry out his plan, but he had a friend in Atlanta who did have it and who was interested in the youth of Georgia. So he wrote to that friend and asked for the modest sum of two hundred dollars with which to purchase needed equipment. That may sound like a small sum of money with which to equip a gymnasium, but prices were not inflated in those days and the student enrollment was not so very large and that sum was ample to get what was most needed. The money was promptly forthcoming. Thus it was that the first gymnasium in the University of Georgia was made possible by the generosity of Hoke Smith, at that time one of the leading young lawyers in the South, destined to become four years later a member of the cabinet of Grover Cleveland, president of the United States of America and years later to serve as Governor of Georgia and United States Senator.

The necessary equipment was purchased, consisting of horizontal bars, parallel bars, dumb-bells, Indian clubs, trapeze ropes, mattresses, and
numerous other gymnasium accessories. The first floor of the Phi Kappa Hall was made available for the installation of this equipment and presently the University had a gymnasium that was adequate in that day of small attendance and which was used liberally by the student body. The gymnasium remained in the Phi Kappa Hall for several years until much of the equipment was worn out. Then followed a number of years in which little interest was taken in physical training and then came a revival of interest and year by year improvement came until the gymnasium became a fixed asset and a definite part of the University training of the students.

But as things stand today, the University does not have the gymnasium it really needs. Football, baseball, basketball, tennis, swimming, boxing and the like occupy the attention of many students, but opportunities and facilities for the great mass of students in the field of physical education are not what they should be. This is one of the departments to which much attention will be paid in the future. President Caldwell has it in mind to provide a system of physical training that will equal that of any institution in the country and that will take in all the students instead of only those who are devoted to the several athletic sports.
FOOTBALL AT THE UNIVERSITY

While it is true that something vaguely resembling football was indulged in by the students in the University of Georgia for several years prior to the playing of the first intercollegiate game between Mercer and Georgia in 1892, it could hardly be called the beginning of the sport on the University campus.

Several years before I entered the University in 1885 there was more or less talk among the students and alumni about organizing a team, but nothing definite resulted. During my college days we had a football and at times kicked it around on the playing field. It was a round, inflated rubber ball about eight inches in diameter and the main contest was that of seeing how far it could be kicked. We developed a few good punters, but such things as elaborately schemed tricky plays, forward passes, offside penalties and the like were not even in the realm of dreams. Nevertheless we got some fun out of the sport, but it did not interest the boys as much as baseball.

But there was even then in college a boy who was giving thought to the subject of college football and indulging in speculation at least as to its being started in the University. He graduated in the Class of 1886 and shortly thereafter became an assistant in the Chemistry department. He continued to think about college football and studied the rules of the game so thoroughly as to be able to coach the team when one was organized. That boy was Charles Holmes Herty, of Milledgeville, Georgia, who in after years became a famous scientist, nationally and internationally recognized, and of whom more will be written in another part of this story of the University of Georgia.

In the fall of 1891 the first football team of the University was organized. All of the players were Georgia boys with good old Anglo-Saxon names. There was no scouting all over the country in search of good football material, no athletic scholarships to attract the boys with athletic ability, no professional coaches, no official to massage bruised muscles or adjust dislocated joints. There were no giants on the team, but the players were physically fit, well-proportioned, full of Georgia spirit and amply supplied with that indispensable article,
intestinal fortitude. When they finally went into action, they had mastered the technique of the game, that is all the technique there was at that time, under the training of Charlie Herty and gave a good account of themselves.

Mercer was our first opponent on the gridiron. I did not see that game and consequently have no recollections about it. It was a crushing defeat for Mercer and the Georgia contingent occupied for a while the seventh heaven. The game was played in Athens January 30, 1892, and the score was Georgia 50, Mercer 0.

The second game was another story. It was against Auburn. We went out to win it, but just couldn't deliver the goods. We came out on the small end of the score of 10 to 0 at Piedmont Park, February 20, 1892.

We didn't have cheer leaders in those days, not even boy cheer leaders. The man who might have suggested a girl cheer leader would have at once faced a trial for lunacy and might have landed in the state asylum at Milledgeville instead of Piedmont Park in Atlanta.

But the boys knew how to yell. They had good lungs and knew how to use them. And while they did not have a multiplicity of yells as they now have, they did have one yell, and it is doubtful whether any of its successors represents an improvement. Except with some trimmings you do not hear the old yell now, but back in those days it was a cokker. Here is the first Georgia yell as it was used in the game against Auburn in February 1892:

Hoc - rah - rah!
Hoc - rah - rah!
Hoc - rah - rah!
Georgia!

A few years prior to this time the Athletic Association had officially selected the colors of the University - red and black. There was a time when orange was blended with the red and black, but the Association, in the late eighties, had eliminated the orange.

It was decided that all the students who could possibly do so should go over to the game and there were many loyal Athenian citizens who wished to go. So a train was chartered from the Southern Railway and the trip to Atlanta via Lula was
arranged.

As I remember there were five passenger coaches and they were packed to the doors with students and citizens. The coaches were elaborately decorated in red and black, and the locomotive was adorned from the pilot to the tender.

The writer of this story was at that time editor of the Athens Banner, but as full of football enthusiasm as any of the college boys. As a matter of fact he was nothing but a boy himself, having just passed his twenty-first birthday. Of course he was in that crowd and using his lungs to full capacity.

When the train reached Lula, it had to wait quite a while to let the regular train on the main line pass. During this interval of time I taught the engineer how to blow the Georgia yell on the locomotive whistle. It was not a difficult thing to do.

Toot - Toot - Toot!
Toot - Toot - Toot!
Toot - Toot - Toot!
T O O T O T!

Lula is sixty-six miles from Atlanta, and that engineer blew that Georgia yell at least five times for each mile. As the train passed through each town the inhabitants were amazed. This was especially true at Gainesville where quite a number of people were at the depot.

It was suggested that the engineer should blow that whistle continuously from the city limits of Atlanta right up to the old carshed. But there was one thing in the way of that kind of celebration in the municipal ordinance that forbade the blowing of a locomotive whistle within the city of Atlanta.

Now the Hon. William A. Hemphill was mayor of Atlanta and he was my good friend. So I wired him and asked that permission be given to blow our locomotive whistle inside the limits of Atlanta. I received his favorable answer at Norcross and the engineer with great pride kept that whistle going right up to the stop at the carshed. The people of Atlanta must have thought the world was coming to an end.

The weather that day was not at all friendly to the Georgia team. The Auburn
team had the advantage in weight and Georgia was praying for a dry field. The Georgia prayers were not heard. At least they were not answered in the way the Georgia boys wished them to be answered. A drizzling rain had converted the playing field into a mass of soft earth with numerous small holes filled with water and to make the situation all the more uncomfortable the thermometer had taken a decided plunge downward and everybody was shivering.

Judged by the chances they had had to give a satisfactory performance in thus launching a new game in the capital city of the state, the two teams played a good game. It was full of excitement from start to finish. I had tied a yard of red and black ribbon to my walking stick and went up and down the side-lines waving it through the air and yelling at the top of my voice. Looking over to the edge of the crowd of spectators, I saw my father, who was about as much interested as I was. It was the first football game he had ever seen. I didn't have any advantage over him. It was the first real football game I had ever seen.

The captain of the Georgia team was Frank J. Herty, a cousin of Charlie Herty. The boys called him "Si!" He weighed just about one hundred and thirty pounds, but it was all muscle and nerve. He was as active as a cat and afraid of nothing. In addition he was speedy and was relied on as one of the team's best ground gainers.

In giving the names of the players on the team, the list appearing in the Pandora of that year is used. The names of substitutes will not appear and hence some valiant players may be overlooked. Even memory will not enable the writer to avoid this.

That first Georgia football team that went on the field in the game against Auburn was as follows:

Frank J. Herty, Captain
Julian R. Lane - Manager
Players -

Center - E. W. Frey
Guards - George Shackleford
        E. Park Howell, Jr
Tackles - R. B. Nally
        A. O. Halsey
Ends - L. D. Fricks
        J. R. Lane
Half Backs - F. J. Herty
        J. C. Kimball
Quarter Back - W. N. Gramling
Full Back - H. C. Brown

All four classes in the University were represented on the team, there being one freshman, four sophomores, two juniors and four seniors.

That game was played more than fifty years ago. There were thrilling details, but across that half century only one play remains within the call of memory.

Auburn's center was a great big fellow named McKissick. He looked like he weighed two hundred and fifty pounds, but I guess two hundred and ten would have been nearer to the correct statement of his weight. He had the ball and was plunging through the Georgia team at will. He was past the middle stripe and well into Georgia territory. One by one the Georgia defenders went down. Finally there was only one man between him and the goal line. That man was little "Si" Herty. It was a David and Goliath affair, but the Georgia David had no slingshot and no smooth pebble from the brook. But "Si" faced the on-coming giant and at the proper time dived for his legs and reached them.

McKissick went down headforemost and his head was immersed in a mud puddle from which the water went up like a spray from a fountain. Auburn didn't get that touchdown to add to the score already made.

It was a sad, bedraggled crowd that wended its way back to the train. The whistle was silent all the way home. But the spirit to win was still there. There would be other games in which defeat might be wiped out and victory celebrated.

The record of the Georgia football teams for the past fifty years attests the determination, the fighting spirit and the will to win that have marked the conduct of our football players and have carried the red and black to many out-
standing victories.

Of the members of that first Georgia football team, the one who achieved most athletic fame in the years that followed was Rufus Benjamin Nalley. He played tackle in the first game, was then shifted to center, in which position he played three seasons, and then to half-back where he played two seasons. He was captain of the team in 1896. He was a man of average height, powerfully built, weighed in the neighborhood of two hundred pounds, was gifted in diagnosing plays of his opponents, quick to devise ways of meeting them, always ready to take risks, never willing to give up. His most outstanding work was at center, and among all Georgia players who have played that position he can justly be assigned a place among the top. He not only took interest in football, but was also a star baseball player, both as fielder and catcher and excelled in heavy track work such as putting the shot and throwing the hammer. Nalley had a strong mind and stood high in his classes.

Among all the contributors to the literature of football none has excelled the three volumes of the History of Southern Football by Fuzzy Woodruff. That inimitable sports writer described the football game between Georgia and Auburn in 1894. The game was played in Atlanta and Woodruff, in telling the story, gives credit to Nalley for winning it almost single-handedly by the score of 10 to 8.

Auburn had just run over Tech with the smashing score of 94 to 0, and Georgia wasn't conceded a look-in. Touchdowns in those days counted four points. Each team had scored two touchdowns. One of the Georgia touchdowns had come after Nalley, who was a terrific player on the offensive, had crashed through the Auburn line and blocked a punt. In the closing moments of the game, Nalley repeated and blocked another punt which resulted in a safety and the two extra points necessary to win the game.

There were two Frey brothers in college at this time. E. W. was a great, big, broad-shouldered giant, a typical center. B. T. was just an average sized boy. The students called them "Big Fry" and "Little Fry." Just for a beginner in
football "Big Fry" turned in a good job. He afterwards became a successful lawyer in his home town of Marietta, Georgia.

George Shackelford, who played guard, was, after this game, shifted to half-back in which he played brilliantly for several seasons. He was one of the most powerfully built men in his back and across his shoulders who ever donned the Red and Black. He was also a speedy runner. If there is anything in inheritance he must have inherited his speed from his father, for in his day "Uncle Charlie" Shackelford won all the sprinting races in Northeast Georgia.

In the earlier days of football the players had not learned to tackle low all the time. Frequently they would tackle a player around his neck and shoulders. I saw George Shackelford run for a touchdown fully fifteen yards with two opposing players swung around his neck and shoulders.

Park Howell, the other guard, was a good ground gainer. The opposing line suffered from his plunging ability. He was an Atlanta boy, the nephew of Evan P. Howell and cousin of Clark Howell, of the Atlanta Constitution. He became in after life a surgeon in the United States Army.

A. O. Halsey, of Charleston, South Carolina, along with Nalley, played tackle. He was a powerful and versatile athlete. He excelled on the diamond as a pitcher and second baseman and was also interested in track. In after life he became a leading business man in Charleston, South Carolina, and on several occasions has come back to the reunions of the Class of 1893. His brother, Lindsay Halsey, was also a baseball player at Georgia.

Julian R. Lane and Lunsford D. Fricks were on the ends. They covered their positions with satisfaction, but in the earlier days there was more playing through the line and less around the ends than later on. Lane was a first honor man and became a successful railroad manager, while Fricks became a well-known physician and for a time was surgeon at the Marine Hospital on Iloilo, Philippine Islands.

Jim Kimball and "Si" Herty, the half-backs, delivered the goods all right,
but that Auburn line was too strong for them to get loose and show their sprinting
ability.

William N. Gramling, of High Springs, Florida, was the directing general
at quarterback. There was no complaint as to his strategy. It just wasn't in
the book of Fate that Georgia should win that day. Gramling succeeded in after
life as a civil engineer.

Henry C. Brown, of Augusta, who held down the important position of full­
back, gave his opponents plenty to remember him by. The team didn't win that day
but in two succeeding seasons he made them sit up and take notice. He was in
later life a Cotton Oil manufacturer in Augusta. In one of the football games in
Athens I saw him go into a scrimmage in which the whole team piled up on him. I
distinctly heard his neck crack. I fully expected to see a dead boy when the
pile of players untangled, but to my delight found that nobody had been hurt.
That was the worst scare I ever had at a football game except in the game between
Georgia and Tech at Grant Field in 1926, when I was quite certain Captain George
Morton had broken his neck, but after a while he came back on the field and led his
team to victory, although he had been badly shaken up and had narrowly escaped a
fatal injury.

The foregoing is the story in more or less detail of one Georgia football
game. I have given this much space to it and have commented on each player simply
because it was the real beginning of football at the University. I could describe
two or three hundred games in as much detail and comment on hundreds of players, but
the space is not available and I will have to content myself with referring only
to games and plays of unusual interest. In so doing I may omit reference to some
fine fellows who well deserve special mention, for many distinguished themselves
in games I did not witness.

THE TEAM OF 1892

Football had made its debut in the University of Georgia in midwinter. The
fall season found a new team wearing the Red and Black. Four members of the first
team remained, Nalley, Halsey, Fricks and Brown. The new team was made up of the following players:

A. O. Halsey, Captain
George Hillyer, Jr., Manager

Players - Center - R. B. Nalley
Guards - J. C. C. Black, Jr
George G. Stiles
Tackles - Blanton Winship
Newton Watkins
Ends - Jesse Coates
L. D. Fricks
Half Backs - H. C. Brown
A. O. Halsey
Quarter Back - W. B. Armstrong
Full Back - A. P. Butler

On this team there were five seniors, four juniors and two sophomores.

In after life Black, who was the son of Congressman J. C. C. Black, became a successful lawyer in Augusta; Winship was an officer in the Philippine War and afterwards in the United States Regular Army. He served several years as Governor of Porto Rico under the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration. Armstrong became a physician in Atlanta and Butler for many years was a teacher in Augusta, the executive head of Richmond Academy.

By the time the season of 1893 rolled around the Georgia team had been well-organized.

It had secured a regular trainer, Mr. E. Brown. True that there were not many people in the United States that knew very much about football technique and while Trainer Brown put the boys through and gave them good training, he did not profess to know it all. It helped the morale of the team, however, to have a trainer, and no doubt the members of the team were better players after receiving their training. It was not long until they began to call the trainers coaches.

The season of 1893 was important from another angle. It marked the beginning of football contests between the teams of the University of Georgia and the Georgia School of Technology, traditional contests now, covering a period of more than half a century.

I witnessed the first game between these two teams, played on Herty Field.
It was a game never to be forgotten on account of the feeling engendered and the part played by Leonard Wood, later on to become a great soldier and to come within a few votes of being nominated for president of the United States, which at that time would have meant election.

The team ceased to be made up of just eleven men. Trainer Brown had reached out and gathered in twice that number and he used his extra man power to advantage. In spite of defeat at the hands of Georgia Tech, the team had a satisfactory season. Several of the players were trained for interchangeable positions, so that they could be shifted around as needed.

"Cow" Nalley, George Shackelford, Henry Brown, J. C. C. Black and Lorenzo Frick, from the Old Guard were on hand and the others were new boys just beginning to try their wings.

This was the team:

Captain - George P. Butler
Manager - Paul L. Fleming
Center - R. B. Nalley

Guards - J. C. C. Black, Jr
- T. F. Smith
- C. A. Fleming

Tackles - C. A. Fleming
- T. F. Smith
- L. B. Warren
- C. D. McCutchen

Ends - L. D. Fricks
- H. C. Moreno
- A. Wrigley
- C. D. McCutchen

Half Backs - G. Shackelford
- L. Halsey
- E. E. Murphey
- P. P. Ezelle
- G. S. Crane
- W. B. Fender

Quarter Backs - G. P. Butler
- Craig Barrow

Full Backs - H. C. Brown
- H. W. Stubbs

THE FIRST GEORGIA-TECH GAME

Football games in those days were not reported in detail in the daily press as they are now reported, so memory has to supply the gaps. One would think
that the Atlanta Constitution, so interested as it now is in Georgia Tech and Georgia, would have had a long story about that game. But not so. The report was rather meager as to details.

There wasn't the very best of feeling between the two teams and the two crowds, for Tech brought a number of its supporters over from Atlanta to do some "rooting." The rivalry was about as intense then as it has been throughout the past fifty years. Each side had a chip on its shoulder and was daring the other to knock it off. Umpire Hourse had a brother who was "trainer" for the Tech team and who was playing tackle on the team. The Constitution account says that Tech supporters charged that Georgia was playing its "trainer", Ernest Brown, and the paper also stated that a Tech man jumped on Ernest Brown's neck and injured him so that he had to retire from the game.

So it looks like each team was using its "trainer" as a player during the game.

Back there brawn and muscle and weight counted more than speed. The "flying wedge" and other mass plays were abolished later on, but they were effective then. Foul was not often called. Penalties were practically unknown. In the scrimmage, when the two teams were mixed up, slugging was common, and the umpires, referees, and other officials didn't keep their eyes skinned for such conduct. I do not know that there was any biting and gouging, but from the appearance of some of the hands and faces after the game, it would not be stretching the blanket very far to say that some of that old-time practice may possibly have been indulged in.

The Georgia boys were heavily out-weighted and though they fought every inch of the way, they never had a chance to win. The game was played in Athens November 4, 1893, on the athletic field on the campus. There were no grandstand or bleacher seats, or anything resembling comfortable accommodations for spectators.

Perhaps it was just as well for they wouldn't have remained in their seats many minutes after the opening whistle. They just stood along the side-lines
and walked from one end of the field to the other as the game progressed. In exciting moments they would cross the sidelines and swarm on the field. Then there was a delay in the game until the crowd could be pushed back. Always in close proximity to the players, the epithets hurled by the crowd at them when it was thought a wrong decision had been made or a foul blow struck were at times not in the class of Sunday School words.

The officials carried a rule book along with them and generally knew little more what the rules were than the yelling spectators.

Across the chasm of fifty years my memory is clear only as to the high lights of the game. I remember the terrific plunging of George Shackelford and Henry Brown. In spite of extra weight I doubt whether Tech had two men who were physically their superior. I remember the veteran, "Cow" Nalley, who could always be depended on to deliver the goods. "Dee" McCutchen, of Dalton, Georgia, was a flashy little player whose presence in that game I remember indistinctly. Having been well acquainted with Captain George Butler, I naturally recall his splendid handling of his team under trying circumstances. And that is about all I remember about the part played by the Georgia team.


Wood was an army post surgeon with the grade of lieutenant at Fort McPherson. The Georgia contingent held that he was ineligible to play. That was the first protest of ineligibility made in the South. Wood was allowed to play and that was anything but pouring oil on the troubled waters. Later on it was made clear that he had registered as a graduate student at Tech, and, being interested in football, had done much towards organizing the Tech team, as well as playing on it.

Tech had some fine players on her team that year, but on that day Wood appeared to be the whole team. He was not a giant, but still was one of the most powerful men, physically, I ever saw. He was not a tall man, but his shoulders
and chest were tremendous and his legs resembled a couple of large posts. His arms were the arms of power and he knew how to use them.

He seemed to take a delight in grabbing two Georgia boys and bumping their heads together. He just ran roughshod over everybody in front of him. There was no stopping him. I imagine that with the same fury he later on went up San Juan Hill with Teddy Roosevelt.

It was charged that rocks were thrown at the Tech players by spectators on the sidelines. I doubt whether that charge was true, but it was true that some of the small boys did throw clods of earth at them. One end of the field had been plowed and there were plenty of earth clods on the ground. One of these evidently had a small rock in it, and when it struck Wood just over his right eye, it made a gash about three inches long across his forehead and in a few moments he was bleeding freely.

That bleeding didn’t bother Wood one minute. He would just reach up his hand, wipe his bleeding brow and then plaster the face of some Georgia player with a handful of blood. He lost considerable blood but he never quit playing and he never called for any blood transfusion. The game wound up with a score of 28 to 6. Captain Butler called for three cheers for Georgia Tech. The cheers were given and the team was courteously treated until the hour for leaving on the trip back to Atlanta.

I didn’t do any of the cheering for I was in no cheering humor. I had no ill feeling towards Tech but I wasn’t in the humour to do any "pepping up." To tell the truth, I have never thought much of the practice of political candidates taking the hide off opponents and telling the country what a calamity it would be to elect them and then, when defeated, turning around and sending them telegrams of congratulations. They don’t mean what they are saying, then why say it? I can take defeat without groaning and I can recognize worth in an opponent, but I might as well be honest about it and say that I never yet liked to see Tech win a football game from Georgia or rush forward to congratulate the victor when my
banner was in the dust. So Tech got no congratulatory cheer from me. To show you, Kind Reader, that I hold no undue grouch against Tech, one day in later years I was talking to Bill Alexander and the Auburn coach. The Auburn coach laughingly said to me that I should be on the sidelines during the approaching Tech-Auburn game and do some cheering for Auburn. I told him I liked Auburn, but he would not find me cheering for an Alabama team against a team from Georgia, that if I should be present at the game, I would be rooting for the Yellow Jackets.

Leonard Wood passed out of the football picture, became famous as a soldier, went to the highest position in the American Army and almost reached the presidency of the republic. After he had achieved this eminence, the Trustees decided to confer upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He appreciated the honor and came to Athens during Commencement to receive his degree. The Chapel was crowded to the doors. Passing years had to some extent changed his appearance, but he was still the man of massive and iron frame. When he received his diploma from the hands of Chancellor Barrow, he spoke briefly to the large audience, and, with a smile on his lips, said: "I beg to assure you that the reception accorded me on this happy occasion is much more cordial than the one I received when I paid my first visit to your beautiful campus, but I prize my memories of the first and will always cherish the memories I will carry with me from this moment onward through life."

That game started a series that has lasted through the years. There has been intense rivalry, at times bitter feeling, sometimes a breaking off of athletic relations, but with all that, the Georgia - Tech game has come to be the high light of each season and a victory over Tech stamps the Georgia season as a success so far as the Georgia boys are concerned. The relations between the two bodies have been in the main amicable and for the past several years most cordial.
When the fall of 1894 arrived, University of Georgia football had two seasons behind it and was beginning to somewhat strike its stride. In my story of the two preceding seasons, I laid more emphasis on the Auburn and Tech struggles of 1892 and 1893 than anything else. That was because those two games marked the beginning of the long series of combats between them and Georgia. But 1892 and 1893 were not entirely filled with Georgia gloom on the gridiron. We had some victories as well as defeats in those two seasons and came out fairly well for newcomers in that field of sports.

The regular coach had not put in his appearance on the University campus, although in 1893 it is recorded that a man named Ernest Brown did some training for the Georgia team and in 1894 a man named Winston appears to have rendered similar service. I do not remember either man and I presume that what they did was to look after minor injuries sustained by the players.

But to get back to the season of 1894. The team that year was one of comparatively great power. On it were several players who would have merited places on an all-Southern team that year. It is difficult to refer to all players who took part in these games, for no record seems to have been kept of substitutes and detailed accounts in the newspapers were practically unknown.

The teams, as published in the University annual, the Pandora, will have to appear as the regular teams, with apologies to any worthy substitute who may have been at a given moment the man who saved the day.

Here is the Georgia team of 1894 as given by the Pandora.

- Captain - George P. Butler
- Manager - H. C. Moreno
- Ass't Manager - J. T. Dunlap
- Center - R. B. Nalley
- Guards - W. B. Kent
  Fred O. Price
- Tackles - C. A. Fleming
  L. Snider
  N. Watkins
  J. O. Killorin
- Ends - F. Spain
  Fred Morris
The captain and quarterback of that team, George P. Butler, was one of the leading students scholastically and in after years was a distinguished educator in Augusta, serving as principal of the Academy of Richmond County. He died at a rather early age. Hal Moreno, the manager, was a brilliant student and in college language was a "math shark". He became a mathematician of national repute and for many years headed the mathematics department at Leland Stanford. "Cow" Nalley at center continued to mount the ladder of football fame. He might better have been called "Bull", according to his performance on the gridiron, for there was nothing feminine about him but his gentle disposition. In the thick of the battle he looked more like the male species of the bovine herd.

In 1894 Georgia came near having a clean sheet. She made the acquaintance that year of Sewanee and went down in defeat by a score of 8 to 12. She was destined to go up and down with Sewanee in the years just ahead. In those days Sewanee was no weak foe. The other five games that season were victories: Georgia 10, Wofford 0; Georgia 10, Auburn 8; Georgia 40, South Carolina State 0; Georgia 16, Augusta Athletic Association 0; Georgia 22, Savannah Athletic Association 0.

The veteran George Shackelford starred as usual and Stubbs at fullback showed evidence of power in his line plunging. Majorin and Morris played a flashing game. The Auburn game was the highlight of the season. The sensational playing of Nalley in that game has been previously referred to.

Georgia, by virtue of her constantly improving work, was enabled now to challenge the strongest teams. The session of 1895 found the Georgia team facing a real schedule. North Carolina, Sewanee, Alabama, Vanderbilt, Auburn. These five teams were among the South's very best. The sixth game on the schedule was with
Wofford and was easily won by a score of 34 to 0.

To put the team in shape to play this schedule, a real coach was needed and the Georgia athletic management succeeded in engaging one who met all the requirements.

GLENN SCOBEEY WARNER

On April 5, 1871, in Springfield, New York, there was born to William H. and Adeline S. Warner a little boy to whom they gave the name of Glenn Scobey. He grew up to be quite a husky and athletic fellow. Football became an attraction and when he graduated at Cornell University in 1894 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws he likewise rounded up a career on the gridiron that found him occupying the position of Captain of the Cornell football team. He was admitted to the New York bar the same year. It took only one year to convince him that he didn't care to be a lawyer.

In 1895 he decided that he would like to coach a football team. Football at that time was a young sport. It was just beginning to gain a foothold in the South and Warner decided that would be a good field for him to enter. So he wrote to a number of colleges seeking employment as a coach. One day he opened a letter from the athletic authorities of the University of Georgia and his problem was solved.

It contained an offer of the magnificent salary of thirty-two dollars per week for a period of eight weeks. It was immediately accepted and at the appointed time Glenn made his debut in Athens as the first coach of the University of Georgia football team.

It is true that in 1893 Ernest Brown had served as trainer and in 1894 a man named Winston had held a similar position. But they were not coaches in the real sense of the word. Their work was restricted to massaging sore muscles and the like. They didn't profess to know much about the game.

A half century has passed since Glenn Warner first came to Athens as a football coach. I have not seen him since he left in 1896, but I have a good recollection
of him. I would not make an affidavit as to the correctness of the picture
that arises before me now, but as I recall him, he was about five feet, nine or
ten inches in height, weighed about 190 pounds, was rather stocky in build, muscular,
perhaps a little excess of flesh, had a fair complexion, his face round, his hair
brown and his eyes blue.

He must have become enamored of his work here at the University of Georgia
for as it turned out he made football coaching his life work. His first session
at Georgia resulted in three wins and four losses, not a bad record considering
the teams that the young and inexperienced Georgia team went up against. The
athletic authorities were evidently pleased with his work, for they offered him
a renewal of his contract and agreed to pay him forty dollars a week for ten weeks,
which he was glad to accept. Fuzzy Woodruff, in his review of college football
in the South, quotes him as saying: "I thought more of that contract than any I
have ever received for coaching a football team."

His Alma Mater called him back in 1897 and for two years he coached the
Cornell team. His reputation as a successful coach increased each year. In 1907
he took over the job at the Carlisle (Pa.) Indian Industrial School where he
remained eight years, through the season of 1914. In that position he achieved
marvelous success and went to the very front among American football coaches. In
1915 he went to the University of Pittsburgh as head coach and remained there
eight years with a great record for successful work. In 1924 he became head foot-
ball coach at Stanford University and served as such nine years, during which time
he saw the football team of that institution rise to national prominence. In
1933 he became head coach at Temple University, filling that position six years
and transferring from that position to San Jose (California) State College in
1939 where he served two years. He has been president of the All American Football
Board since 1925. He is now seventy-four years old and is enjoying the passing
time at his home in Palo Alto, California.

H. W. Stubble, the plunging fullback, had been chosen as captain and M. B.
Hall as manager. Snider, Kent, Price, Killorin, Clark, Morris and Nalley were back. The others were new men. The team was as follows:

Center - Ralph Cochran

Guards - L. Snider  
Threatt Moore  
Joe Brown Connally  
Percy Middlebrooks

Tackles - W. B. Kent  
G. W. Price

Ends - J. I. Killorin  
W. W. Clark  
Fred Morris  
F. C. Ferrell

Halfbacks - E. E. Pomeroy  
R. B. Nalley

Quarterback - Craig Barrow

Fullback - H. W. Stubbs

It is doubtful whether Georgia ever had two better tackles at the same time on the line of scrimmage than Price and Kent. This season Nalley was shifted from center to halfback and played his usual brilliant game. Stubbs wound up his effective work that year as fullback. Craig Barrow, later a distinguished physician in Savannah, was rather light in weight, but made up in grit and aggressiveness. Threatt Moore was a Freshman and was destined to play in three more seasons.

North Carolina stood right at the top in Southern football but Georgia held the Tar Heals to a 6 to 0 score, which was considered a moral victory. Sewanee went down under a 22 to 0 score and Alabama was on the short end of a 36 to 6 score. Vanderbilt had been a top ranking Southern team and in the game played with Georgia this year was leading with a score of 6 to 0 at the half. In the second half there was a squabble over a decision and Warner took his team off the field, forfeiting the game by that score. Auburn proved too much for the Georgia boys that year and the Red and Black went down under a 16 to 6 score.

Not so many of the Old Guard were back on the firing line in 1896, but there was plenty of new material that Warner whipped into shape and the season went
through with notable victories won. Nalley was captain and Walter Cothran manager. Price, Kent and Nalley were the old players. Among the new players who made a great record that year for superior playing were Richard Blanch, H. S. Walden, W. S. Cothran, Von Gammon and Hatton Lovejoy.

It is doubtful whether any Georgia team has ever had two guards who were more powerful men physically and who played more consistent football than George Price and Richard Blanch. I may be wrong in my judgment, but in my opinion Blanch was the most powerful man who ever donned a Red and Black uniform and Price was not far behind him. Cothran was speedy and effective as a halfback. Hatton Lovejoy was a power house at fullback. I think he was the most powerful and most impressive fullback Georgia ever had.

The regular 1896 team lined up as follows:

- Captain - R. B. Nalley
- Manager - Walter S. Cothran
- Center - T. P. Atkinson
- Guards - R. Blanch, G. W. Price
- Tackles - H. S. Walden, W. B. Kent
- Ends - M. Wight, Y. L. Watson
- Halfbacks - R. B. Nalley, W. S. Cothran
- Quarterback - Von Gammon
- Fullback - Hatton Lovejoy

Mentioned as substitutes were: J. S. Dougherty, E. E. Pomeroy, J. F. Moore, J. W. Spain, H. S. Brown, Fossey Middlebrooks.

Georgia defeated Wofford 26 to 0 that year, but the three notable victories were Georgia 24, North Carolina 16; Georgia 26, Sewanee 0; Georgia 12, Auburn 6. The Warner training showed up in these games. Lovejoy, Blanch, Price, Nalley, Kent, Cothran and Gammon all played brilliant games. Price was declared by the
football critics to be one of the South's greatest all-time stars. In the North Carolina game Georgia tried her first trick play, the onside kick and executed it successfully, to the amazement of the North Carolina team.

When Georgia and Auburn came into their classic contest, two men who afterwards became famous football coaches were in charge of the two teams, Glenn Warner for Georgia and John W. Heisman for Auburn. During the first part of the game it appeared that in some way Auburn knew the Georgia signals and that Georgia was checkmated on every move. Suddenly Georgia began to play without signals and Auburn was completely befuddled. It turned out that Georgia was executing consecutive plays without announcing the signals. Then Georgia, for the first time in the South, used the short lateral kick with effect, catching the Auburn team flat-footed.

The season of 1896 ended with Georgia right along at the top, though she was probably outranked by Virginia. Naturally Georgia wanted to retain the services of Glenn Warner as coach, but Cornell, his Alma Mater, called upon him to come back home and take charge of the Cornell team. So he went and Georgia had to look around for another coach.

CHARLES MC CARYTH

When Glenn Warner left his coaching position in 1896 to accept similar work at Cornell, the University of Georgia athletic authorities began to search for a proper successor. Their choice fell upon a young Irishman named Charlie McCarthy. That was a full generation before Edgar Bergen and his robot "Charlie" came before the American public. In the football world, however, our "Charlie" made them sit up and take notice.

As I recall him, he was a boy of medium height, broad shoulders but slightly stooped, rather thin for a football player but nevertheless robust and with hard muscles, well-chiseled features, Irish blue eyes, brown hair, short, snappy speech, plenty of Irish humor. During his stay of two years he trained some of Georgia's best gridiron leaders. Unlike Glenn Warner the football fever didn't last with him. He went on to achieve national distinction in another field.
McCarthy was born in Brockton, Massachusetts, in 1873, the son of John and Katherine O'Shea McCarthy, graduated at Brown University in 1896 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, and came right on to Georgia as a football coach.

At the end of his coaching experience he went to the University of Wisconsin, where he was a scholar in history in 1900, a fellow in history in 1901. He showed a remarkable ability in legislative lines and in 1901 became legislative librarian for the state of Wisconsin. He was the originator of the legislative reference department in the state library for the drafting of laws at the request of legislators. Hundreds of the important acts of the Wisconsin legislature came from his pen. He served as a member of the United States Committee on Industrial Relations, was assistant to Mr. Hoover in the United States Food Administration and was sent to Europe on an important mission. He died in Madison, Wisconsin, March 26, 1921, at the early age of forty-eight.
The Season of 1897

McCarthy had no easy time on his hands when he began training the Georgia football team of 1897. Blanche, Nalley and Lovejoy were gone and those who knew football as it was then realized the toughness of the job. But the young Irishman was not downhearted and went to work with a will on new material. In spite of the fact that the team lacked weight and consequently couldn't deliver the proper punch at critical moments, McCarthy whipped his team into good shape and was just getting set to carry through a successful season when the unfortunate death of Von Gammon in the third game of the season put an end to Georgia football that year.

The opening game was between Clemson and Georgia and the Red and Black barely squeezed out a victory by the score of 2 to 0, a safety being all that could be marked up. There was one thrilling play when Threatt Moore made a seventy-five yard run that for a moment looked like a touchdown, but it was immediately nullified by Clemson taking over the ball on downs. The next game of the season was a smashing victory over Ga Tech by the score of 28 to 0.

And then came the game with Virginia and with it what seemed to be the end of football in Georgia. This is the team that confronted the team from the Old Dominion on Oct. 31st in Atlanta:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Player</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Center</td>
<td>Bond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right Guard</td>
<td>Price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left Guard</td>
<td>B. Clarke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right Tackle</td>
<td>Kent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left Tackle</td>
<td>Walden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right End</td>
<td>Watson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left End</td>
<td>A. Clarke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right Halfback</td>
<td>Moore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left Halfback</td>
<td>Jones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarterback</td>
<td>Tichenor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fullback</td>
<td>Gammon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Engineering the team that day was a new quarterback, new to Georgia at least as one of its own team, but quite familiar as one who had given the boys all kinds of trouble in the past when he had played as quarterback on the Auburn team. That was Reynolds Tichenor, who had come to Georgia to study law.
There was not much of him in weight but a nervier football player for a more enthusiastic one never put his foot upon a gridiron.

Virginia surpassed in weight and sheer strength. Georgia had little chance to win, but went into the game with plenty of fighting spirit. The Virginia strategy was to use its vast power, pound the life out of the Georgia line and then run roughshod over the team. Kent and Walden, Georgia tackles, received the brunt of the pounding. Tichenor was knocked out of the game.

Virginia scored the first touchdown and then Georgia tied the game when a kick by Virginia was blocked and rolled back of the goal line. That was Georgia's only chance and the game went on to a score of 17 to 4.

It was in the second half that tragedy came. Von Gammon, carrying the ball, plunged headforemost into the Virginia line. When the mass of players untangled, Gammon did not get up. A glance at him lying on the ground was all that was necessary to tell that he had been seriously injured. He was rushed to the hospital and the best attention was given him. He never regained consciousness and died early Sunday morning.

It was thought that the force of the impact had hurled him backwards upon his head and that the whole team piling upon him at the same time had caused the injury at the base of his brain from which paralysis and death ensued.

Following his death, football in Georgia, if not in the entire South, faced a crisis. On all sides arose a demand for the abolition of the game by process of law. A bill was introduced in the legislature making it illegal to play a game of football in the state. Favorable comment came from other Southern states. Those who were on the inside knew that the bill would be passed by the legislature when it came up for a vote.

But it did not pass the legislature. In fact, it never came to a vote.

Up in Rome, Ga., a noble and cultured woman was bowed down with grief over the tragic death of her beloved son. But she realized, even in the hour of her grief, that her boy had loved the sport and that he would not wish it abolished.
were he living. So the mother of Von Gammon asked the legislature not to pass the bill that had been introduced. Thus it was that football escaped what at the time looked to be certain death.

The remaining games on the Georgia schedule were canceled. The tragic death of Von Gammon was mourned not only in Georgia but also in Virginia. Later on, the university of Virginia sent a handsome bronze plaque commemorating his death and it has hung for years upon the walls of Memorial Hall.

In Memory of Von Gammon

Thirty-eight years passed by after the death of Von Gammon, those boys with whom he played on the Georgia football team did not forget him. They had passed into middle life but their hearts were still young and football memories remained with them.

Under the leadership of Walter S. Cothran, who in his college days was one of the Red and Black's stars in the backfield, the surviving members of the football teams of 1896 and 1897 decided to appropriately honor Von Gammon's memory by presenting a bronze plaque on which their names would appear alongside the name of their lamented comrade in remembrance of whom the memorial plaque was given.

Appropriate exercises were held at the stadium just before the opening of the game between Alabama and Georgia in 1935. From Temple University came a telegram from "Pop" Warner, Gammon's coach in 1896. That great leader among the football coaches of America said: "I regret that my duties here make it impossible for me to be present at the unveiling of the tablet in memory of Von Gammon whose inimitable lovable character and sterling qualities will always be an inspiration to all of us who were associated with him. I would dearly love to do honor to his memory and to meet with his teammates whom I had the honor of coaching during my first two years as a coach. Kindly convey my kindest regards and best wishes to your reader."
wishes to those boys and tell them that I will be thinking of them and pulling with them for a Georgia victory."

Dr. Charles H. Herty, Director of Athletics at the University of Georgia from 1891 to 1899 and several members of the football teams of 1896 and 1897 paid tribute to the memory of the young man who had given his life to the game on that tragic day long past.

Only a few weeks had elapsed since Harmon White Caldwell had entered upon his service as President of the University of Georgia. On this occasion he made probably the first of his many short talks that have been so deeply appreciated by the alumni of the University. He said: "To the members of the football teams of 1896 and 1897 let me express the appreciation of the University of Georgia for this plaque. It honors the memory of Vonalbade G ammunition, a valiant son of Georgia, who gave his life fighting for the colors of his alma mater. It honors a mother who refused to allow her son's death to be a cause for suppressing a manly sport which he had loved. It honors the teams of 1896 and 1897 and particularly the members of those teams whose devotion to a fellow comrade has endured throughout the years and now leads to this tangible expression of their remembrance of that comradeship. This plaque will be set up on the hillside overlooking this field. There for generations to come it will be an inspiration to Georgia men to play the game of ball and the game of life fairly and courageously."
The University of Georgia in the Spring of 1897 had a great baseball team and a great coach. It is doubtful whether the Red and black ever had a greater team or a better coach.

The ace pitcher was Will Sanford, who set up a record equalled by few and surpassed by none of the Red and Black hurlers. Behind the bat was Threatt Moore, one of Georgia's all-time receivers. The team was captained by George W. Price, who, in addition to being a great football player, was a demon at the bat and a sure fielder in all emergencies. And who was the coach? Why none other than the famous Hughey Jennings, of the Baltimore Orioles. All of the players on that nine were star players as will appear by scanning the roster of the team:

Pitchers—Will Sanford, Arthur Richardson, Ralph Brightwell
Catcher—Threatt Moore
1st Base—E. E. Dougherty
2nd Base—Reynolds Tichenor
3rd Base—Matthews
Shortstop—Johns
Left Field—Albert Foster
Center Field—George W. Price
Right Field—Hatton Lovejoy

The team played fifteen games that season, winning ten and losing five, a very satisfactory season. The highlights were the games with the University of Pennsylvania and the University of Virginia.

The games played and the results were:
The game with Pennsylvania was played in Atlanta on April 13, 1897. Pennsylvania was considered about tops in the North. Very few believed that Georgia had a look-in. But those who went to the game wearing long faces had not taken into account Hughey Jennings, Will Sahford and the other boys. The Red and Black supporters were loyal in spite of the doubtful outlook and the ball park was jammed with vociferous rooters and the young ladies were there by the hundreds gaily attired in their Easter dresses and swathed in Red and Black ribbons.

The Pennsylvania boys were rather cocksure and never dreamed of what was coming to them. Three of them faced Sanford in the first inning and he set them down in one, two, three order, throwing only ten balls. They looked dazed but took their treatment casually and were certain they would improve.

In the second inning Sanford added insult to injury by lifting the ball over the left field fence for a home run. From inning to inning the game went on. The amazement of the Pennsylvania players grew and grew. They couldn't get anywhere. The Red and Black shoved three more runs across the plate due to a couple of three baggers by Threatt Moore and Hatton Lovejoy and two nifty singles by George Price, coupled with jam-up playing by the whole team. When the game ended the Pennsylvania team had a round goose egg.
Sanford had given up not a single hit and only twenty-nine players had faced him. Not a Pennsylvania player got as far as second base.

The end of the season brought the Georgia team into collision with the team from the University of Virginia. As with the Pennsylvania team, the Virginia boys ruled as the favorites at the beginning of the series of three games. But the Georgia boys made up their minds to give them a run for the money.

The first game was to be played in Athens on the afternoon of Commencement Day and the next two in Atlanta following Commencement. Just a few days before Commencement, Chancellor Boggs and the faculty suspended five of the regular team for delinquency in studies and that made them ineligible for playing. Among the five players thus put off the team was Will Sanford.

The Georgia management at once sought to cancel the three games. Virginia had already started South and refused to cancel. Besides, Georgia had guaranteed three hundred dollars for expenses and that was a pretty stiff guarantee in those days. So the games had to be played. Five substitute players were added in the places of those players who were ineligible, and substitute players in those days were in no sense up to the standards of the present day. Luckily Threatt Moore, the veteran catcher, was eligible to play. So the team made the most of it.

The first game was played on Herty Field in the presence of a very small crowd. Who indeed, wanted to see the Red and Black team massacred? Well, those who didn't go missed the game of their lives.

Arthur Richardson, our second baseman, who was a southpaw,
went to the mound and pitched a very good game. When Georgia went
to the bat in the last half of the ninth inning, the score stood
Virginia 8, Georgia 5. The Georgia team had at least escaped a
Waterloo. The first Georgia player up in that ninth inning drew a base
on balls and the second man was hit by a pitched ball, while a short,
infield hit was batted and the bases were filled with no one out.
Georgia's hopes began to rise. Collier tightened up and fanned the next
two Georgia batters.

Then came the crucial moment and Arthur Richardson, a notoriously
weak batter, stepped to the plate. Now it was certain that the game
was over, for Richardson couldn't hit a ball. The crowd began to
desert the bleachers and move off the field.

One strike, called. Two strikes, called. Just one more ball to
be thrown and game would be over. That was the truth, just one more
ball was thrown and the game was over. But it was not to
Virginia's liking.

Collier, with a smile on his face, tossed an easy, slow ball to
the plate. Richardson swung at it with full force. The end of his bat
catched the ball squarely and sent it almost on a line some three feet
above the third baseman's head and inside the foul line. The ball rolled
clear to the fence, far beyond the left fielder's station. The bases were
cleared and Richardson crossed the plate with a home run. The score
Georgia 9, Virginia 8, and the game was over.

Those who waited to see the game finished were rewarded for their
patience, but they acted like wild men, all scrambling with one another
and striking out with their fists or anything they had in their hands.
The writer had carried with him an umbrella and a walking stick. He
came out of the melee with both of them broken. He never knew whose head
or back he had laid them heavily across.
But that was not the end of it. The next two games had to be played.
The baseball world had been duly notified through the Associated Press
that Virginia's crack nine had been thrashed by the Georgia scrubs
and the Virginia boys had blood in their eyes. Just what Georgia was
to do in that second game for a pitcher was the problem that confronted
Coach Jennings. Ralph Brightwell, our third pitcher, was sent to the
mound. He lasted five innings and then gave out. All things considered
he pitched a fairly good game, but he couldn't stop the infuriated
Virginians who were out for revenge. Richardson, though in no
condition to pitch, had to finish the game. He did his best but without

Then came the rubber the next day. Only a fair crowd attended,
for who wanted to see the Georgia team ground to pieces? Again, those who
stayed away missed a thriller.

Just before the game started, three or four members of the
University of Georgia Board of Trustees, who were in attendance, put their
heads together. The suspended players were in the dugout with their
comrades. The trustees called them out and told them to go on in and
play the game, promising to stand between them and Chancellor Boggs and
the faculty. With great alacrity they responded. Will Sanford marched to
the mound. The Virginians knew there was trouble ahead. It was a great
game. The score was Georgia 4, Virginia 3.

Just how the bold trustees settled with Chancellor Boggs and the
faculty is not of record. There was no explosion and the boys went back to
college without penalty.
Successful 1898 Season

McCarthy started his 1898 season almost from scratch. Walden and Jones were two players who had had experience. The team, however, turned out to be a good one, even if it was not exceedingly brilliant. They played seven games and won five. Ritchie proved to be a good mate for the veteran Walden at tackle and Frank McCutcheon and Harmon Cox played brilliantly at the halfback positions.

McCarthy realized that his team was too light for mass plays against the line. He had witnessed at Princeton the effectiveness of good punting, and as he had on the Georgia team one of the most effective punters who had ever worn the Red and Black, he shifted Jones from to fullback and capitalized on the ability of that gentleman to kick a football.

Here is the 1898 team as it faced its foe in most of the games that season. There were some good substitutes that season no doubt, but the regulars bore the brunt in the hard places.

The players that year were:

Center Shannon
Guards Thrasher, Lindsey, McIntosh
Tackles Walden, Ritchie
Ends Heidt, du Bignon
Halfbacks McCutcheon, H. Cox, McIntosh
Quarterback Huff
Fullback Jones

The seven games that season resulted as follows:

Georgia 28 - Clemson 0
Georgia 15 - Ga. Tech 0
Georgia 14 - Atlanta 0
Georgia 4 - Vanderbilt 0
Georgia 0 - North Carolina 44
Georgia 5 - New Jersey soldiers 0
Georgia 17 - Auburn 18
The most exciting games of the season were the games with Vanderbilt and Auburn. The game with North Carolina was a regular debacle. When that game was played in Macon, the Georgia team had rung up four victories. Both Tech and Vanderbilt had been defeated. It had scored 61 points and no opponent had crossed its goal line. The team went down to Macon perfectly sure of victory and on account of its overconfidence and disregard of ordinary football procedure received a severe drubbing.

Coach McCarthy knew that when Georgia faced Vanderbilt the chances were all against his team. So he pinned all his faith and hope on Jones. That player was instructed to keep the ball in Vanderbilt territory as far as possible, to kick on first down and hope for a Vanderbilt fumble somewhere along the line. That was what Jones did and in due time the hoped-for fumble came and with it victory.

Vanderbilt kicked off to Georgia. Jones kicked the ball right back to Vanderbilt. Vanderbilt worked the ball back into Georgia territory. Then Georgia held and got the ball. Jones kicked it right back to Vanderbilt. Vanderbilt made another long advance and lost the ball again on downs. Jones kicked the ball right back down to the Vanderbilt ten yard line. Then came the Vanderbilt fumble and a Georgia player fell on the ball of Vanderbilt's four yard stripe. Georgia knew that the Vanderbilt line could not be pierced, but the Georgia fullback backed right into it. The play caught Vanderbilt flatfooted, for the Georgia fullback did not have the ball. It was in the hands of Frank McCutcheon, the fleet half back, who easily skirted the end for a touchdown. That was all the scoring that was done in the game. Vanderbilt fought on but was from time to time held by the Georgia line and Jones continued to kick on first down. While Jones and his kicking constituted the chief reason for the victory, the superb holding of the Georgia line contributed much to the result.

The game with Auburn was full of thrills. Georgia led at the
half by a score of 13 to 4. Then Auburn got two touchdowns. Then Harmpn Cox made a forty yard run and put Georgia again in the lead. Then Auburn got another touchdown and the score was Auburn 18, Georgia 17. Then there was a squabble over the referee's decision and the Georgia team walked off the field. The victory, of course, went to Auburn, and Fuzzy Woodruff quotes Coach McCarthy as saying: "Physical condition told the story of the game. I could not get my men to buckle down to getting themselves fit for this battle."
The Red and Black tried to improve its win and loss percentage in 1898 but couldn't do it. The season ended with the same fifty-fifty split as in 1897. As scrappy a little player as ever wore a Red and Black uniform, Andrew Jackson McBride, of Atlanta, came on the time. "Jack" is still on deck so far as I know. I had a pleasant talk with him about a year ago and we reminisced at length about baseball. He is somewhere around the three score and ten marker now but unless you knew it you would never guess it. He looks like he could almost get out on the diamond and scoop them up at shortstop. In 1898 he served as captain of the team.

Reynolds Tichenor was still on the team holding down third base and among other new men was Marion DuBose, who covered second base and later on became a pitcher and captain of the team. Sanford and Richardson were out of college and that made a big hole in the pitching staff. The men who did the hurling that year were Ralph Brightwell and two new hurlers, Harmon Cox and Curtis.

Pennsylvania came back on a revenge trip and swept the Red and Black aside with a score of 11 to 2. Vanderbilt put the trimmings on Georgia by scores of 4 to 0, 13 to 1, and 3 to 0, but there was some consolation in the fact that Tech came up on the small end of a score of 18 to 4 and Sewanee took two defeats, 15 to 6 and 5 to 3.

The team of 1898 was as follows:

Batters—Brightwell, Cox and Curtis
Catcher—Threatt Moore
1st base—C.A. Eddington
2nd base—M. D. DuBose
3rd base—Reynolds Tichenor
Shortstop—A. J. McBride and Captain
Left field—Heidt
Center field—Huff
Right Field—Flournoy
Substitutes—Bignon, Jones and Bullock
A fifty-fifty win and lose record seemed to be the jinx of the Red and Back team.

For the third season in a row that record was rolled up.

Marion DuBose went to the captaincy of the team this year. Arthur Richdrson came back and bolstered up the pitching staff. Threatt Moore, the old reliable, was still on the receiving end. The games won were on lop-sided scores. Ga. Tech was brushed aside by 25 to 1 and Tennessee went down by a good-sized score. Vanderbilt lost two games, whereas the season before she had won all three of the series.

The games and results in 1899 were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Georgia</th>
<th>14</th>
<th>Third New Jersey</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Harmony Grover</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Brooklyn</td>
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<td>Cornell</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
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<td>Trinity</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Ga. Tech</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Tennessee</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
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<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Vanderbilt</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
McCarthy had ended his coaching days and the Georgia team had to be prepared for the 1899 season. Football coaches were not too plentiful in those days, but after looking over the field, the athletic authorities persuaded a young man in Savannah to take on the work. He was Gordon Saussy, of Cornell. He faced a difficult job, for Nalley, Shackelford, Jones, Lovejoy and other great players of the first few years of football at the University were gone. He had some pretty good material on hand, however, and while only three wins against four losses made up the record for the season, he turned in a good job and the teams that won knew they had been in hard-fought battles.

The results of the seven games played that season were as follows:

| Georgia 0 | Auburn 0 |
| Georgia 11 | Clemson 0 |
| Georgia 20 | Ga. Tech 0 |
| Georgia 4 | Vanderbilt 47 |
| Georgia 0 | North Carolina 5 |
| Georgia 0 | Sewanee 12 |
| Georgia 0 | Tennessee 5 |

With the exception of the slaughter by Vanderbilt, the scores reflected the close and hard-fought battles that were waged. In four of the seven games Georgia couldn't cross the goal lines of the opposing teams; in three of the seven games Georgia's goal line was not crossed. The total points for the seven games were Georgia 35, and 69 for her opponents.

The 1899 team was as follows:

Center--Terry and Shannon
Guards--Lindey, Elder and Goff
Tackles Hamilton and Ritchie
In Nov. 1898 three regiments of the United States Army came to Athens on their way back home after the Spanish-American War to be mustered out. They remained here two months. Some of the boys liked Athens so well that they decided to enter the University of Georgia. Four of those boys were good football players when the 1899 session rolled around and Hamilton, Finnegan, Simcox and Young were in the Georgia line-up.

Hamilton was a powerful tackle, Simcox an elusive end and Finnegan and Young were fleet and driving figures in the backfield. These men did not return in 1900, but for the one season they played sensational, if not always victorious, football. Several new men appeared who in after years played thrilling ball, such as Shannon, Gooding, Lindsey, McIntosh and Frank McCutchen. W.R. Ritchie, who had played in 1898, was a powerful and effective mate for Hamilton at tackle. McCutchen directed the team at quarterback Sam Hewlett worked along well with Finnegan at halfback. That was the year in which the Sewanee team won the Southern championship, and in spite of the smallness of that college continued for years to be one of the best trained teams in the South.

On the Georgia team that year Sam Hewlett played a great game. He afterwards became a leading lawyer in Atlanta. Two substitutes saw action also, Herbert Clay, son of United States senator A.S. Clay, who in a few years was to become Speaker of the Georgia house of representatives as his father had been before him, and Harold Hirsch, who became famous as a lawyer, general counsel for the Coca-Cola Company and revered patron of the Red and Black teams of the future.

In these games Finnegan and Simcox pulled off some great runs.
Once Finnegan got to the five-yard line and again to the 10-yard stripe, but Georgia couldn't push the ball over for a touchdown and victory.

The Auburn game brought out a ruling that was new. The score was 11 to 6 in favor of Auburn when the umpire called the game on account of darkness. It was the first time that darkness had apparently settled a football game, but it went into the records as Georgia 0, Auburn 0. One minute and thirty seconds of playing time remained. Auburn raised a great howl, but the officials were adamant as to the ruling.
Season of 1900

The students and their athletic friends were feeling none too good in 1900. The game wasn't going their way and some of them were openly expressing discontent. The Pandora, which presumably spoke for the student body, made its appearance in the summer of 1900 and among other things said: "The history of the football season is a tale of a series of defeats. The cause of these is the fact that Georgia has for the past few years nourished an unhealthy and thoughtless custom of having hired men on her teams. This has grown to be so very degrading that all saw at once the necessity of an immediate correction. To this change we attribute our lack of victories, but we can promise to the athletic world a team in the season to come that will show the grit of Georgia as it really exists."

The Pandora was evidently referring to the four ex-soldiers who were members of the 1899 team, though there is no evidence of either of them receiving any pay. On the other hand all over the South the feeling was beginning to be apparent that several teams were attempting to build themselves up to a strength that would enable them to meet their stronger opponents with some hope of success.

That fall the team had a new coach, E.E. Jones, of Princeton, and only three members of the 1899 team reported at the opening of the season. The other players were either new men or former second-string players. Here is the team that played the season of 1900:

Center — Shannon, Terry and Hirsch
Guards — Swenson, McCalla, Cross, and Patman
Tackles — Gordon and Monk
Ends — Ridleym, Rackers, and Baxter
Halfbacks — McCutchen, Hewlett, Dickinson, and Hall.
Quarterback — Dorsey and Monahan
Fullbacks — Shannon, Lamar and Hall.
Substitutes — Dean, Potts, Smith, Calhoun, Hardy, Walden and Clay.

Frank C. McCutchen was captain of the team.

This season for the first time there appeared on the Georgia team a boy who weighed only one hundred and ten pounds. That boy was Ed
Dorsey. He was almost small enough to put into the pocket of one of the players, but what he lacked in weight he made up in nerve, agility and generalship. This was his first season, but in two games he astonished the natives. In the game with Sewanee, which resulted in a defeat by the score of 21 to 6, Dorsey accounted for the lone Georgia score. He scooped up a fumble and carried the ball forty yards for a touchdown. In the game with Clemson, a defeat by the score of 29 to 5, Dorsey again furnished the only Georgia touchdown on a twenty-five yard run. He played brilliantly several other seasons.

In 1900 Georgia and Georgia Tech played a hard, grueling game which Georgia won by a score of 12 to 0. In that game Frank McCutchen accounted for one of the touchdowns with a run of forty yards.

That season the Red and Black warriors made the acquaintance of Henry Phillips when Sewanee came down to wallop Georgia by a score of 21 to 6. Phillips was then a freshman but he went right on to football glory. Later on he became president of the Southern Intercollegiate Association and in his chosen field in life became a distinguished Episcopalian rector.

Sam Hewlett, playing his last season, did some fine work at halfback. Shannon, who had made a good record, was playing his last season at center. John Monahan was a newcomer at quarterback and Marvin Dickinson at halfback was doing yeoman service.

Six games were played that season and the results were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Georgia</th>
<th>North Carolina</th>
<th>Georgia</th>
<th>Ga Tech</th>
<th>South Carolina</th>
<th>Georgia</th>
<th>Auburn</th>
<th>Georgia</th>
<th>Clemson</th>
<th>Georgia</th>
<th>Sewanee</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>5</td>
<td>44</td>
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<td>21</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

This was a disastrous season; one victory and six defeats, and one tied game. All the defeats were by heavy scores.
Season of 1901

In 1901 there was a change of coaches. E.E. Jones, of Princeton, who had coached the Red and Black team the preceding year, gave way to William A. Reynolds, another Princeton man, who coached the Georgia teams of 1901 and 1902.

Among the new players were Harold Ketron, center, Sandy Beaver, guard, Marion Smith, tackle, and Bill Turner, halfback. They were destined to play several seasons and to make excellent records on the gridiron, and to achieve prominence in the years feew after graduation.

Ketron was a boy who came from up in the mountains of Northeast Georgia, to whom the boys gave the name of "War Eagle," a name that among the Georgia athletes has stuck to him even to the present time. Incidentally it may be remarked that that section of Georgia has been the native habitat of many great Athletes. In Georgia football history there are Ketron, "Buck" Neville, "Goat" Tanner, Cy Grant and "Spad" Chandler. In the baseball world such stars as Ty Cobb, Johnny Rucker and "Spad" Chandler.

The famous "War Eagle" struck his stride from the beginning; in 1901 and 1902 at center and in 1903 and 1906 at tackle. He was a boy of unusual strength and a scrapper in the full sense of the word. He never was afraid of anything and the player on the opposing team in front of him knew thoroughly that he had been in a gruelling battle when the game was over.

There have been many of the old players who have followed the Georgia games long after graduation, but none of them with a record of more loyalty than the "War Eagle." He has risen to high station among the army of workers who have put Coca-Cola on the map and for years has been living in Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania. He has time to look after the interests of the Red and Black in that part of the country and in every way is the equivalent of a good football scout. He makes it his business to ferret out good football players in Pennsylvania and tells them all about Georgia. Numbers
of the best players on the Georgia football team for a number of years past have been directed to the Georgia campus by the "War Eagle." He comes back to witness the spectacular games at Sanford Stadium and though well up in the sixties he still has the springy step of the athlete and the smile of genial comradeship. When he comes to Athens he always pays a visit to this writer and with him talks over the old days.

Sandy Beaver and Marion Smith are still football enthusiasts. Beaver, who was also a great baseball player, has devoted his attention to education, being owner and director of Riverside Military Academy, near Gainesville, Ga., one of the leading preparatory military colleges in the nation. Since 1932 he has served as a member of the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia, at one time being president chairman of that body. Marion Smith has become a great lawyer, has served for a number of years as a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Georgia and of the Board of Regents. For several years he has been chairman of that body. W.R. Turner has achieved much success in the lumber business in South Georgia.

The regular team of 1901 consisted of

Center Metcom
Guards Beaver and Nix
Tackles—Smith and Lamar
Ends Baxter and Wright
Halfbacks Dickinson and Turner
Quarterback Honahan
Fullback Calhoun

Coach Reynolds faced a very difficult job. All the members of the team were new men except Dickinson and he had had only one year of experience. They fought stubbornly and played some close games, but lost five, tied two and won only one. The next year, however, with practically the same line-up the Georgia team made a very satisfactory record.

The results of the games played in 1901 were:
There was some consolation, however, in holding Alabama and Auburn to scoreless ties.

The season opened with a 12 to 5 victory over South Carolina, but that was the end of the victory trail.

The next game was with Vanderbilt and the Commodores simply ran over the Georgia Bulldogs by a score of 48 to 0. It was in that game that the Georgia players first made the acquaintance of John J. Tigert, who ran wild and scored at will throughout the game. In later years he became a great educator and for a long time past has been president of the University of Florida.

The following week the Red and Black went up against Clemson and came out on the small end of a 29 to 5 score. The lone Georgia touchdown came when Hugh Gordon, later on to become a prominent banker, scooped up a fumble and ran eighty yards to a touchdown. Sewanee and North Carolina put the Bulldogs to sleep by the same score of 27 to 0 and Davidson added to their woes by a 16 to 6 defeat.

When the team went against Alabama it was in full fighting spirit. Ketron and his fellow linemen stopped the Alabama attack successfully. Marion Smith carried the ball under the very shadow of the Alabama goal, when Georgia was held for downs. Neither team could score throughout the game.

The traditional game with Auburn wound up with a 0 to 0 tie. Georgia really outplayed Auburn but didn't have the luck to score. On one play Dickinson made a run of fifteen yards and what seemed to be a touchdown, but one of the officials said he found his heelprints on the chalk line and ruled him out of bounds.
The Pandora failed to record the results of games in 1900 and 1901, but as the writer recalls across the lapse of almost half a century there was nothing spectacular in the record of the Red and Black teams for those two years. Capt. Jack McBride continued his brilliant work at shortstop and Sandy Beaver started his work at first base that later on developed into brilliant playing.

The teams for those two years were as follows:

1900—

Pitchers—Troup Cox, Fred Richardson
Catcher and co-captain—J.E. Hall
1st base—Longstreet Hull, R.B. Rounseville
2nd base—Cliff Elder
Shortstop and co-captain—A.J. McBride
Left field—T.W. Baxter
Center Field—T.T. McCalla
Right field—T.D. Carey

1901—

Pitchers—Hugh Gordon, Halsey
Catcher and captain—Sandy Beaver
1st base—Longstreet Hull, McMillan
2nd base—Hugh Gordon, F. Richardson
3rd base—Blackshear
Shortstop—B S Walker
Left field—J.H. McCalla
Center field—S.H. Jacques
Right field—C.S. McWhorter
Substitutes—Hines, Monk, J.D. Bower
Season of 1902

Coach Reynolds turned in a pretty good job in 1902 and the new players who made up the team of 1901 went forward into the outskirts of the veterans' camp. Four victories, two defeats and one tie—not a bad record by any means.

The team that year consisted of:

- Center: Ketron
- Guards: Beaver and Willingham
- Tackles: Smith and McIntyre
- Ends: Ridley and Baxter
- Halfbacks: Dickinson and Harmon
- Quarterback: Monahan
- Fullback: Turner

The games played and results were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furman &amp;</td>
<td>27</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ga. Tech</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clemson</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davidson</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Savannah</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auburn</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the entire season Georgia scored only 70 points and her opponents only 52. Georgia was blanked in two games and blanked her opponents in four games. In only one game was Georgia clearly outclassed. That was when Clemson drubbed her by a score of 36 to 0. In the game with Furman Harmon, for Georgia, made a brilliant run that netted a touchdown. The game with Tech was an utter surprise, a scoreless tie. Georgia was overconfident and Tech was determined. Captain Ridley, of the Georgia team, was somewhat disgusted and declared that it was the worst game the Georgia team had ever played.

Coach Heisman had built up a power team over at Clemson and that team simply ran roughshod over the Red and Black, piling up a score of 26 to 0. The Georgia team came right back into action and handed Davidson a 27 to 0 defeat. Craig Sarrow and Harmon did some flashy playing and John Monahan distinguished himself at quarterback.
Auburn was a heavy favorite, but the Bulldogs had on their fightin clothes and humbled their ancient rival by a score of 27 to 5. In this game Harmon made a forty-yard run for a touchdown.

That night, in Atlanta, Rufus B. ("Cow") Nalley, one of the Red and Black's immortals, passed away. In his last conscious moments he smiled as he was told that Georgia had won the game over Auburn.
The season of 1902 witnessed a marked change in University of Georgia baseball. Hitherto it had been necessary to fill in the schedule with games with professional, semi-professional or city teams. This year was the start of purely intercollegiate contests.

There was a marked improvement in the win and loss column. During the season there were eight wins, four losses and one tie.

Two new pitchers appeared on the team, and they were good ones and went on to make good records. One was Jack Bower and the other was Frank Anderson, though Anderson later played a star game at second base.

After an opening game with the Athens local team, the remaining twelve games were with Hobart College, Cornell, South Carolina, North Carolina, Wofford, Clemson, Auburn, Georgia Tech and Mercer, and it was a tough schedule, featured by fine pitching, heavy batting and two out of three wins over Georgia Tech. Georgia's infield that year was excellent, Sandy Beaver at first, C. S. McWhorter at second and Marvin Dickinson at third.

The games and results were:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Georgia</th>
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<td>North Carolina</td>
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<td>Wofford</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Auburn</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>8</td>
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<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mercer</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Season of 1903

The athletic management of Georgia had a way of changing coaches every two years. That was not always caused all the time by dissatisfaction with the coaches. Warner, McCarthy and Reynolds had all served two years each. This was the year for a change and the choice fell upon a young fellow who just the year before had wound up a brilliant career as a Red and Black warrior—Marvin Dickinson. He served two years, then Barnard one year, then Whitney two years, then Bocock one year, then Coulter one year, and then the two-year custom vanished and coaches came who served a number of years each. And with that change came much improved football.

Coach Dickinson faced a tough problem. Only one man on his regular team was a veteran. That man was "War Eagle" Ketron and he was captain of the team. The other ten players were newcomers in the football world. Three games were won and four were lost during this season. To show that the boys were playing good ball, however, it might be well to state that the three wins were from Georgia Tech by a score of 38 to 0, Tennessee by 5 to 0 and Auburn 21 to 13.

But among the new players were several who stacked up fine records before they bade farewell to football. Virlyn Moore, Charlie Cox, Joe Killorin and Harry ("Big Kid") Woodruff. Virlyn Moore, later on for many years Judge of the Superior Courts of the Atlanta Circuit; became one of Georgia's great backs; Charlie Cox excelled in football, baseball and track and was probably the most versatile athlete who ever wore the Red and Black; Joe Killorin who played brilliant ball several years, chiefly at fullback; and Harry Woodruff, who was no less spectacular than his younger brother George ("Little Kid").

During the season Ketron was shifted from center to tackle and later on, in 1906, he also played tackle. In both positions he ranked well up around the very top. Another McWhorter, a forerunner of his
cousin, the famous "Bob", and he played his part well, even if not as
spectacular as his kinsman, John Brown. Gene Hoke and Arthur Sullivan
were among those who played effectively.

The Georgia team that year consisted of

Center—John Brown
Guards—Hoke and Ritchie
Tackles—Griffin and Lenton
Ends—Sullivan and Moore
Halfback—Cox and McWhorter
Quarterback—Woodruff
Fullback—Killorin

The games played and the results were

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ga. Tech</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vanderbilt</td>
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<td>Georgia</td>
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<td>Tennessee</td>
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<td>Savannah</td>
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<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auburn</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The first two games of the season were defeats. The opening
game with Clemson was a walk-away for the Carolinians, and the following
game with South Carolina found the Georgia boys demoralized by
questionable decisions by officials. The game between Georgia
and Georgia Tech, the game being one-sided, Georgia 33, Tech 0, the
Tech team never being in the running. The work of Moore was brilliant
and Woodruff pulled off a 75-yard run for a touchdown. The following
game was a complete reverse in which Georgia went down before
Vanderbilt with a score of 32 to 0. There was only one scintillating
play on the Georgia side and that was a 30-yard dash by Charlie Cox,
even if it did not yield a touchdown. Georgia turned right around and
handed another Tennessee team a 5 to 0 defeat when she lowered the
colors of the University of Tennessee. Charlie Cox was the only
Georgian to reach pay dirt. He got around the Tennessee end and his
fleetsness of foot enabled him to outdistance his pursuers for 35 yards.
A touchdown

Thanksgiving Day came and with it the annual clash between Auburn and Georgia. The game was played at Brinsmead Park in Atlanta and I was fortunate enough to witness it. The same day Georgia Tech was playing at Grant Field against Cumberland. Feeling between Georgia and Georgia Tech was not the best in the world. Tech resented Georgia playing a game in Atlanta on Thanksgiving Day. It was known that the Georgia—Auburn game would attract the crowd. The night before the game the grandstand at Brinsmead Park went up in smoke. There were some who said that it was set afire by Tech students, though no convincing evidence of such was forthcoming. That didn’t ease the tension between the two student bodies, but it did start an argument that finally ended in Georgia ceasing to play on Thanksgiving Day in Atlanta, and the Georgia—Auburn game was later on shifted to Columbus where it has been played for many years and has become to be a custom that is never disturbed.

A few old bleachers were transported from Athens to Atlanta and a portion of the crowd that witnessed the game had seats. An equally large number had to stand on the sidelines. Along with my wife and two young children, I was in the crowd that had to stand on the ground throughout the game. Ordinarily that would have been no great inconvenience, but on that day the thermometer had dropped well below the freezing point and the ground beneath my feet was very cold. From the standpoint of physical suffering I never spent a worse afternoon, especially since just at that time I had a severe toothache. But the game and the result overbalanced the handicaps. It was up and down and up and down from start to finish.

Auburn charged right down the field and almost on the Georgia goal line was held for downs. Charlie Cox went around end for a twenty yard gain but fumbled and Auburn recovered. Auburn later on punted ove
the goal line. Woodruff tried to catch the ball but fumbled and fell on it for a safety. Score Auburn 2, Georgia 0. Auburn worked the ball down to Georgia's 25-yard line and then kicked goal. Score Auburn 7, Georgia 0.

Then came the thrill of the day. Auburn had again worked the ball down towards the Georgia goal and then decided to try for a field goal. The kick went wide. Woodruff caught the ball behind his own goal line and raced the entire length of the field for a touchdown. That was at a time when the field was one hundred and ten yards in length and Woodruff caught the ball five yards back of the goal line. Hence his run was for one hundred and fifteen yards. Score, Georgia 6, Auburn 13.

Auburn came right back with high power plays, made a touchdown and kicked goal. Score Auburn 13, Georgia 6. That ended the first half. Georgia came back with increased power and full of determination. Auburn had shot her bolt, Georgia was fresh and was driving hard. Woodruff scored the next touchdown, then one was put over by Killorin and another by Sullivan and the game ended with Georgia 22, Auburn 13.
Season of 1903

Georgia won six out of ten games played in 1903. Jack Bower carried the burden of the pitching, though he was assisted by Middleton. Marvin Dickinson captained the team and was on the receiving end. Sandy Beaver and Frank Anderson were at first and second base respectively. Anderson had developed into a heavy hitter. Fleischmann was a new man on the team. He was one of the niftiest shortstops who ever wore the Redand Black.

The roster of the team that year was:

**Pitchers**—Jack Bower, Middleton
**Catcher and captain**—Marvin Dickinson
**1st base**—Sandy Beaver
**2nd base**—Frank Anderson
**3rd base**—Harman
**Shortstop**—Fleischmann
**Left field**—McCalla
**Center field**—Jacques
**Right field**—Walker
**Substitutes**—Twitty, J. Brown, Ashley, Kendrick

The games and results were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Game</th>
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<th>Result</th>
<th>Opponent</th>
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<td>Ga. Tech</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From 1904 to 1910 the Red and Black had pretty rough sledding. During that period of time the teams had five coaches, only one serving as long as two years. G.M. Barnard, 1904; Marvin Dickinson, 1905; W.S. Whitney, 1906 and 1907; Branch Bocock, 1908; and James Coulter 1909. Nevertheless there were a number of individual stars on the teams and some thrilling games resulted. With the coming of Coach William Alexander Cunningham in 1910, the Red and Black started on the road to victory and since that time has piled up a wonderful record.

Coach Barnard, coming from Harvard, faced the season of 1904 with a pretty good team, seven of the old players having returned, but for one reason or another way dirt was not often reached. Only five games were reported as having been played and of that five only one was a victory. Florida, just then coming into the field was trounced by a score of 53 to 0. In the other four games the Red and Black was on the small end of the score sheet; Alabama 16, Georgia 5; Clemson 10, Georgia 0, and the two chief opponents had it pretty much their own way with scores of Tech 23, Georgia 6; and Auburn 17, Georgia 6.

It was in 1904 that John W. Heisman, who had been coaching at Clemson, moved down to Atlanta to begin his long career as Georgia Tech's coach. Heisman was considered a great coach, especially in later years, but in all candor he was never favorably commented upon by the Georgia players and supporters. They just didn't like Heisman. When the two teams met in 1904, it was a Tech triumph, won over a battling Georgia team who fought without avail to the finish.

The only Georgia score made that day was set up by Virlyn Moore, who recovered a fumbled punt and raced to the Tech 5-yard line from which point Sage bucked three yards and Wadley carried the pigskin over for a touchdown.
Fuzzy Woodruff, in his Story of Southern Football, says: "The game was decided by one of the wierdest plays in the whole history of football. Georgia held Tech for downs on the Red and Black 5 yard line, and then decided to kick out of danger. Arthur Sullivan dropped back behind his own goal posts for the punt. He got the kick away all right, but the ball struck the cross bar and bounded back over a fence behind the end zone. There was a mad scramble. Players of each team struggled to climb the fence and recover the ball. As many rival players struggled to haul them back. It is said that this unholy and unheard of scrimmage continued for fully five minutes before Red Wilson, of Tech, managed to clamber over and fall on the ball for a Tech touchdown. After this the game was all Tech's."

It was in that game that the Georgia players faced Ashel M. Day, Tech center, who the next year transferred to Georgia and played center in a number of important games in such manner as to win the approval of most Georgia alumni as the Red and Black's greatest center.

Georgia lost to Clemson through hard luck. Harry Woodruff, a player to be feared at all times, ran through the whole game for gains ranging from 10 to 20 yards, but the gains were offset by costly fumbles by other members of the team.

The game with Auburn, one of Georgia's traditional foes, was hard fought, but only once could the Red and Black reach pay dirt, through an onside kick, captured by Arthur Sullivan, who carried the ball over. The final score was Auburn 17, Georgia 5.

Joe Kilgore was captain of the team and turned in a good game at fullback, while Rossiter and Hoke at tackle gave a good account of themselves.

The football line-up in 1904, as given in the Pandora, was as follows:
Center--Brown  
Guards--Ritchie and Black  
Tackles--Rossiter and Hoke  
Ends--Moore and Sullivan  
Quarterback--Woodruff and Dorsey  
Halfbacks--Cox, Martin, Raoul and Wadley  
Sage and Killorin  
Substitutes--G.A. Moore, Strickland and Scott

The results of games in 1904 were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>52</td>
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<td>Florida</td>
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<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clemson</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ga. Tech</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auburn</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Season of 1904

Beginning with the season of 1904 and stretching over a period of ten years the Georgia team numbered among its players quite a number who made records that placed them well up at the top among all the men who ever wore the Red and Black. This was especially true as to the pitching staffs. Frank Anderson, Arthur Sullivan, Jim Redfearn, Frank Foley, Cliff Brannen, Carl Thompson—six pitchers making up a list from whom it would be hard to rank them in order as to excellence. I reckon Redfearn would top the list, but it would be a narrow margin over Sullivan. Those were the days of John Brown, J.E. Lucas, Hutchings, Homer Thompson, Glenn Colby and Timon Bowden behind the bat, a set of catchers never excelled in Georgia baseball history. Travis Tabor and Trammell Sott were holding down first base and there were no better. Claud Derrick was covering himself with glory at second, later on to make a reputation in the professional field. Fleischmann, Ginsberg, Bartlett, Frank Martin and Horace Clements were at shortstop and out in the outfield were Charlie Cox, Bob McWhorter, and that bright and shining star, Rucker Ginn.

The two pitchers in 1904 were Arthur Sullivan and Frank Anderson. Between them they worked out eight wins and six losses. The greater part of the time Anderson played at second base. Sullivan was a tall, well built boy, with brown hair and pink cheeks. He was a southpaw and when he meant to get right down to business, always reached up with his right hand, snatched his cap from his head and threw it on the ground. Then you knew you were going to see some pitching. He was also a heavy hitter. Anderson was also a heavy hitter. I do not now recall the exact game or year in which he lifted the ball over the fence for a home run that gave Georgia a victory over Tech. But it was a crucial game in Atlanta and set the Georgia fans wild.
In 1904 there came on the team a boy who played with the Red and Balck for five seasons as catcher. He deserves special mention since it is doubtful whether in that position the Georgia baseball team ever had in all its history a better player. In every respect he was the old reliable, never failing to turn in a good game and giving out to the fans a feeling of confidence. That player was John Brown, who afterwards became a well-known young doctor but who died at an early age.

The 1904 team was made up of the following players:

Pitcher and captain—Frank Anderson
Pitcher—Arthur Sullivan
Catcher—John Brown
Head
1st base—Trammell Scott
2nd base—Frank Anderson
3rd base—Cooper
Shortstop—Fleischmann
Left field—Ham
Center field—C. H. Cox
Right field—Virlyn Moore
Substitutes—Turnbull, E. E. Lamkin, Carlisle Cobb

The games and results were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Games</th>
<th>Wins</th>
<th>Losses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>Mercer</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
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<td>4</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Season of 1905

Well, Barnard had left as coach and Marvin Dickinson had returned to take charge of the Red and Black team. He was in many ways a good coach and whipped into shape a very good team, but it just wouldn't click on the victory march. Six games were reported for the season of 1905 and five of them were losses and by wide scores. The only victory was a set-up game with Dahlonega at the beginning of the season.

Harold Ketron, the old "War Eagle", was back at tackle, but even his might was unavailing. For the most part the team was made up of new men. Dozier Lowndes was captain, and playing at end was Kyle Smith, who went on successfully to become a brilliant player and to become captain of the team in 1907. At this time Cliff Hatcher made his debut, and for several seasons thereafter played at end or halfback, becoming one of Georgia's most spectacular players.

The Pandora published the names of the players and devoted one page to the picture of the team, but didn't even publish the results of the games played. Its section on Athletics was prefaced with a picture of a woe-begone football rooter, with hair disheveled, a cigarette in his mouth, a last rose of summer look on his face, and a walking cane under his arm with red and black ribbons tied thereto but lowered.

The following was the list of players published in the Pandora. They did their best and played their hearts out, but to no avail as far as victory was concerned.

Center--Wray
Guards--McCary, Arrendale
Tackles--Ketron, Sage, Giles, Delapierre
Ends--Raoul, Kyle Smith, Clay
Halfback--Passavant, K. Smith, Hatcher, Sage, R. Hodgson
Quarterback--Lowndes, Hartridge, Clay
Fullback--Sage, Robson, Battey

The results of the games played in 1905 were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Georgia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dahlonega</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
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<tr>
<td>35</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Season of 1905

The record of the 1905 team was successful but not brilliant.
The win and loss column showed nine wins and seven losses.

Those who made up the 1905 team were:

Pitcher and Captain—Arthur Sullivan
Pitcher—Marcus P McWhorter
Catcher—John Brown
1st base— Vyrlin Moore
2nd base— Frank Martin
3rd base— Rogers
Shortstop— Ginsberg
Left field— Griffith
Center field — M.P. McWhorter
Right field— Wason McWhorter
Substitutes— Julien Erwin
Strickland
Watson
J.D. Lowndes
In 1906 there came to Georgia a new coach, W. S. White, of Syracuse, who bore the awe-inspiring nickname of "Bull." He was a fine-looking fellow, a typical athlete and the team was improved to some extent during his two seasons as coach; the season of 1906 yielding two victories, three defeats and one tie, and that of 1907 three victories, four defeats and one tie. While the won and lost record did not show up very well, it is probable that no season ever witnessed as small scores on the part of both victor and vanquished. There was but one wide score, that of Georgia 55, Mercer 0. In four games Georgia failed to score and in three games her opponents failed to score. Only thirty-two points were scored against Georgia in the six games played and Georgia scored only fifty-nine points. Thus it is seen that the games were hard-fought and stubbornly contested from start to finish.

This was the season in which "War Eagle" Ketron played his last game. Another Ketron, "G. C.", had appeared in the line-up. Both of them played tackle. Morton Hodgson, who was to become a fine player in the backfield, made his appearance during this season. Kyle Smith turned in an excellent record and was elected captain for the next year. Captain Raoul was a dynamic leader. Cliff Hatcher was there with the goods at halfback.

This was the year when the forward pass was first used in the South. It was experimental and generally only for short distances. One of Georgia's defeats was handed to her by Davidson College, and it is said that a short pass over the middle of the line gave the Tarheel team the victory.

The Red and Black team had three excellent guards in Harmon, Arrendale and McCay.

Georgia nosed out the game against Auburn with a lone drop kick by Graves, score 4 to 0. That victory seemed to salve the feelings of the Georgia boys.

The Red and Black team in 1906 consisted of:

Center—H. Ketron
Guards—Harmon, Arrendale, McCay and Nicoll
Ends—Raoul, Graves, Hatcher, Thurman
Halfback—K. Smith, M. Hodgson, Randon
Quarterback—Farriq
Fullback—Raoul.

The results of the games were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>Auburn</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Clemson</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ga. Tech</td>
<td>17</td>
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</table>
Season 1906

Georgia played twenty-two games in 1906. Gradually the number of games played annually was stretching out. Then, too, the team played away from home were rather strong. The 1906 record showed twelve wins against ten losses, but still not quite up the Georgia average. Morton Hodgson and Fielder came in to relieve Sullivan on the mound when possible.

The team for 1906 was:

Pitcher and Captain—Arthur Sullivan
Pitchers — Morton Hodgson
Fielder

Catcher—John Brown
1st base— Franklin
McDonald

2nd base — X.C.L. Derrick
3rd base— Julien Erwin

Shortstop—Ginberg
Left field— Watson
M Hodgson

Center field— McWhorter
Right field— McDonald
Franklin

Substitutes W. W. Brown
Daley
Walker
Ralph Hodgson

The games and results were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Georgia</th>
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<td>8</td>
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<td>2</td>
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</table>
The Ringer Team of 1907

Back in 1907 the day of athletic scholarships had not dawned, but there had dawned a day in which interested and enthusiastic alumni took it upon themselves to settle that question in their own way. All through the South the smaller teams, drawn from small student bodies, realized the utter uselessness of going up against teams that could attract greater and more powerful players, and the alumni of different colleges began to get up money and go out and hire players for the football season. Of course it was not the thing to be done, but it nevertheless was done. All this was carefully kept secret, secret enough for the college authorities not to find it out. There were very few colleges that were not tarred with this same brush.

Certain it is that Georgia and Ga. Tech had players on their teams who were called "ringers." The same thing was true of other Southern colleges. Fuzzy Woodruff was authority for the statement that Auburn had no such players. Georgia had at least two "ringers" and Ga. Tech had a similar number, it is said. I was at that time editor of the Athens Banner. I was not on the inside and of my own knowledge knew nothing of the details of what was going on, but nevertheless I could sense an air of mystery as the games approached that fall. After the game between Georgia and Georgia Tech was over the facts came out in a number of instances. I can recall the names of only two Georgia players who were said to be "ringers." One of these players went under the name of McGhee, and the other under the name of McDuffie. It is probable that McGhee was sailing under an assumed name. It is certain that McDuffie was. I was told later that McDuffie's real name was Edmondson and that he came from Georgetown. McGhee weighed two hundred and thirty pounds and was a perfect giant.

McDuffie weighed about 180 pounds but in appearance looked like he
would tip the scales at no more than 160. He was a bundle of iron. When it came to punting he was a marvel. It did not appear that he exerted himself very much to punt the ball sixty or seventy yards. I have seen many star punters but recall no one who ever equaled him.

It was evidently understood that when the boys came to register they should in every way possible throw the faculty off guard. So McDuffie cooked up quite a scheme and it worked all right. There was living in Athens that year a citizen named A.A. McDuffie. He resided at 272 Hancock Avenue. He had a son named Jeff who was just about college age.

When the new student came to register, he did so under the name of Jeff McDuffie, gave his father's name as A.A. McDuffie and his home as 272 Hancock Avenue, and nothing was thought of it.

On the day before the game with Tech in Atlanta, McDuffie went into the office of Dean Snelling to excuse some absences. Dean Snelling shot a question at him that was rather confusing. "Mr. McDuffie," said the Dean, "I see in the Banner this morning that your grandmother, Mr. S.C. Reese, is quite ill. How is the good old lady getting along?"

Now McDuffie did not know that he had a grandmother living in Athens, and for a few moments hesitated to reply. Then he told Dean Snelling that he was happy to report that she was some better. The Dean did not catch on until after the game had been played.

When the two teams met in Atlanta, there were at least four "ringers" facing each other. The two captains, Chip Robert, of Tech, and Kyle Smith, of Georgia, were two well-known Georgia boys. There was nothing of the "ringer" in either of them, but there was one thing about the "ringers" that was recognized early in the game. They paid little attention to signals when they got the ball, they played just as they wanted to play. Signals calling for a certain play meant nothing to them. They had their own ideas as to what plays should pull off and
paid little attention to the orders of the quarterback who was calling the signals. The game was a wild and woolly affair. The tackling was fierce and the punishment taken by players on both sides was terrible. Each team scored one touchdown. Tech added a field goal and the game ended Tech 10; Georgia 6.

The night after the game an interesting conversation was going on between two young men on a Southern Railroad train going towards Washington. Across the aisle sat a commercial salesman on his way North. The young men were not talking in whispers and seemed to be enjoying themselves very much. The commercial salesman did not have to eavesdrop to hear the entire conversation.

One of the boys had played the day before on the Georgia team and the other had played on the Tech team. They were swapping stories and were telling each other all about themselves, how much money they had been paid for their services, etc., also what the other hired players on each team had been paid.

The commercial salesman gave the whole story to the press and then there was consternation among the faculties and the athletic authorities. I do not remember about what happened at Tech, but Coach Whitney resigned. Assistant Coach Bocock ceased to function for the time being.

Then followed some clearing up. Whatever "ringers" could be spotted were sent home. The season was finished without them.
Back in 1907 the traditional game was with Auburn. Tech had not reached that spot on the Georgia schedule that it has occupied for many years past. Here was a situation for you, a Georgia team without a coach or a captain, and forced to use at least five second-stringers and in those days the reserves were few and not as well-trained as they are now. But the boys had plenty of Georgia spirit in them and they made up their minds that they would win that Thanksgiving Day game against Auburn. And that is exactly what they did.

They went down to Savannah to play the game. Very few believed that victory was possible. The general outlook was for a slaughter. Auburn had beaten Tech by a score of 12 to 6 and Tech had beaten Georgia by a score of 16 to 6. Little hope for Georgia according to those statistics. But statistics have to give way at times to genuine spirit and determination and that day Georgia was carrying to Savannah an abundant supply of those two ingredients.

Every trick in the Auburn bag was pulled out and every ounce of energy possessed by the team from the "loveliest village on the plain" was called into service, but the Georgia goal line was not crossed. But likewise the nondescript Georgia team, though playing a wonder game likewise couldn't get into pay dirt and it began to look like a tie game.

Then came the deciding moment. The Auburn quarterback threw a long pass, but it fell into the hands of a Georgia receiver, James Edward Lucas. The Auburn goal was a long way out in front of the Georgia player who had captured the ball. He was not too speedy a runner, either. But he had his eye fixed on glory land and on he went. The game ended Georgia 6% Auburn 0. Thus came to a close the season of the "Ringer Team." But it wound up in a blaze of glory minus the "ringers."
The games played in 1907 with their results were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Opponent</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Auburn</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Georgia players this year were Kyle Smith, Arrendale Harmon, Luca, Newsome, Hugh Bostwick Delawerriere, Cliff Hatcher, Napier, Fonville McWhorter, Graves, Colby, A. Scott, Fleming, Grace, Woodruff.

It will be noticed that the above list, published in the Pandora, did not contain the names of McGehee and McDuffie.

In spite of the presence of at least two "ringers" on the Georgia team, the games contained stellar performances of real genuine Georgia boys, players like Hugh Bostwick, who was a great center, Cliff Hatcher and Kyle Smith.

This season witnessed the playing of a young man destined to make football history at Georgia both as a redoubtable and inspiring player and as a coach for four years directing the playing of the Red and Black teams.—George C. ("Little Kid") Woodruff. And Harry Harmon, Napier, J.E. ("Big") Luca, Graves, and others were there with the goods. The net result of the season was four wins, three losses, and one tie. Georgia scored 95 points against 42 scored by her opponents, thus showing that the games were hotly contested.
In 1907, Eugene Talmadge, at that time a member of the graduating class in Law and in later years to be elected four times as Governor of Georgia, was president of the University of Georgia Athletic Association. This year witnessed the coming of three pitchers, all of whom stacked up good records. J.A. Redfearn, Frank D. Foley and W.W. Brown. Over on 3rd base was Ralph Graves who later on achieved distinction on the National Geographic Magazine. Brown was still behind the bat and Derrick was holding down second base.

The team that year consisted of:

Pitchers— J.A. Redfearn
          Frank Foley
          W.W. Brown

Catcher and captain— John Brown

1st base— Lee
          Cozart
          Cobb

2nd base— C.L. Derrick

3rd base— Ralph Graves
          M. Hodgson
          C. Cobb
          W. Cobb

Shortstop— Martin

Left field— Watson
          Hodgson

Center field— McWhorter

Right field— Watson
          Cobb
The "ringer" team was no more and the team that went into action in the fall of 1908 gave a good account of itself. Branch Bocock had come back to do the coaching and he made a fine job of it. Seven games were played, four of them against strong teams. The season ended with four wins, one loss and two ties. Five games saw the opposing teams go down without scoring against Georgia. The only team to win against Georgia was Auburn with a score of 23 to 0. The Red and Black fought out the games with Alabama and Tennessee on even terms.

Herman DeLaperriere was the Georgia captain. The Georgia players were as follows:

Center—J. K. Lucas
Guards—Henry Bostwick, Nixon, Derrick
Tackles—DeLaperriere, Franklin, Davis
Ends—Cliff Hatcher, Arthur Maddox, Griffeth and Simkins
Half backs—Willingham, Newsome and Hodgson
Quarter backs—"Kid" Woodruff, Northcutt and Porter
Fullbacks—Hugh Bostwick, Weit and D. R. ("Emp") Peacock

Woodruff continued his excellent work as quarterback, stacking up a record at that position never excelled by any Red and Black player. John Northcutt, a newcomer at that position, did work well worthy of notice. Claude Derrick, later on to become a great player in both football and baseball, appeared as a guard. Hugh Bostwick at fullback proved to be a regular battering ram. Arthur Maddox began his spectacular work at end which extended over a number of years. Among the newcomers was D. R. ("Emp") Peacock at Fullback, who became one of Georgia's great players and finally became captain of the team. It was not a sensational but a quite satisfactory season.

The results of the games were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Score</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auburn</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Season of 1908

1908 was the year when the Red and Black team literally "went to town." Twenty-one games were played and there were a number of strong teams in the opposition rank, but it was clean sweep for Georgia with the exception of one game. And that game was a hard-fought contest with a New York professional team, the score being 4 to 1 against Georgia.

Refdearn bore the brunt of the pitching, but Foley, Boxtwick and Harman relieved him by successfully pitching some of the games. John Brown, the veteran catcher of five seasons, was gone, but his place was well-filled by Glenn Colby and J. E. Lucas. Derrick was still at second base and "alph Graves at third.

The roster of that year was:

Pitchers— J. A. Redfearn
            Frank Foley
            Harmon
            Boxtwick

Catchers— Glenn Colby
            J. E. Lucas
            Newsome

1st base— M. Hodgson

2nd base— CL. Derrick

3rd base— Ralph Graves

Shortstop— and captain— Frank Martin

Left Field— Foley
            Cobb

Center Field— Watson

Right Field— Barnett
            Oglesby
The games and results were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Games</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Gordon 0, N.Y. Americans 4, Augusta 10, Stone Mountain 0, Newberry 1, Alabama 4, Trinity 2, Sewanee 2, Spartanburg 4, Clemson 0, Centre (Ky) 0, Mercer 0, Wash. &amp; Lee 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gordon</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.Y. Americans</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augusta</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone Mountain</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newberry</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinity</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewanee</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spartanburg</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clemson</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centre (Ky)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercer</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wash. &amp; Lee</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Season of 1909

When the season of 1909 rolled around Branch Bocock had quit coaching and the Red and Black had called into that position James Coulter, of Brown, and also Frank Dobson. They no doubt did the best they could and they had some fine players, but the Georgia team slid down the toboggan and wound up with one victory, three defeats and one tie.

The players that year were:

Center— J. E. Lucas
Guards— W. M. Lucas, Cumming, Peacock and Tuck
Ends— Hatcher and Farrish
Tackles— Franklin and Davis
Halfbacks— Robson, Napier and Cox
Fullbacks— Hoagtwick and Maddox

The results of the games were as follows:

Georgia 0  
Citadel 0  
Davidson 0
Tennessee 0  
Auburn 17
Ga. Tech 12
Alabama 14

The game with Tennessee was a gruelling battle in which Georgia won on a lone field goal with a score of 3 to 0.

The Alabama game was a bitterly contested affair, but Pratt, of Alabama, couldn't be stopped and the score was 14 to 0.

In the game with Tech, Doc Wilson, of Tech, gave the ball to Coleman and then ran to the sidelines hugging his helmet. The Georgia team and the officials thought Wilson had the ball, while Coleman had crossed the goal line with the ball in his hands. Coleman was called back and the game proceeded from where the headgear of Wilson had been used on deception, less a down charged against Tech as a penalty. Tech then went on to score on a Georgia fumble and Georgia came back with a long pass from Northcutt to Hatcher and a plunge over the goal line by Maddox. Tech followed with a touchdown by Wilson and the final score was Georgia 6; Tech 12.
In the game against Auburn, Georgia scored in the first half, but the Auburn forwards wore the Georgia team to a frazzle and finally won by a score of 12 to 6.

Indicative of the fierce and determined playing of Georgia and her opponents was the fact that in the six games played that season only fifty-seven points were scored, fourteen by Georgia and forty-three by her opponents.
When the spring of 1909 rolled around, the question mark was on the pitcher's position. Arthur Sullivan had been gone a couple of years and Jim Redfearn had just wound up his baseball career. The loss of those two star twirlers was necessarily keenly felt.

But there was a little fellow named Cliff Brannen who had entered the University and gave bright promise and a boy named Bostwick stepped in to help him. Brannen was destined to hurl the ball for the Red and Black four years and in that time to put himself in the top bracket of Georgia pitchers. He was a boy of rather small stature as I remember him but that pitching arm—well it is hard to describe it so as to render full credit to its accomplishments.

In one of the games with Ga. Tech, played in Atlanta, and my memory does not recall which one it was, occurred a pitching duel between Brannen, of Georgia, and Mayer, of Tech, in which few hits were given up and few errors made, the game went through fourteen innings, up to darkness, the score finally being called 1 to 1.

About two hundred of the Athens fans were packed into a third story hall on College avenue, getting the returns by telegram. The thermometer was around one hundred degrees plus the animal heat of the crowd, but all of us remained there and suffered. Each person sweated off at least ten pounds and in most instances all fears of hell disappeared. There was no necessity for any reducing medicine. The real tax was on the respiratory organs. Jumping nerves also played their part and patience flew out the windows. Every few minutes the wire messages would get tangled up and then the telegraph instrument would stop clicking for a minute or two. Ordinarily this would happen when two men were out and two strikes were on the batter, or when just a measly little single was needed to bring in the winning run. The
man at the bat usually struck out or the man on base failed to get home. But that didn't soothe our nerves even when the information finally came in. It was a relief or a regret, a temporary pleasure or a grouch at the umpire or bad luck.

That year Georgia had a fine receiver, J.E. ("Big") Lucas. The veteran Derrick was still on the team and Paul Bartlett, star infielder, was just beginning his brilliant playing.

Claude Derrick, by virtue of his great playing in the past and his qualities of leadership, captained the team in 1909.

The roster of the 1909 team was:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Players</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pitchers</td>
<td>C. Brannen, Bostwick, Callaway, McKenzie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catcher</td>
<td>J.E. Lucas, Hutchins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st base</td>
<td>M Hodgson, W. Griffith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd base &amp; Captain</td>
<td>C.L. Derrick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd base</td>
<td>Beggs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shortstop</td>
<td>Carlie Cobb, McCleskey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left field</td>
<td>Paul Bartlett</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center field</td>
<td>J. Northcutt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right field</td>
<td>R. Griffith, Twitty, K. Davis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Spring of 1910 found the Georgia athletic authorities looking for a new head coach for the Red and Black football team. William Alexander Cunningham had been coaching at Gordon Military Institute in Barnesville, Ga., and had brought his baseball team over to Athens to play a game that ended in the defeat of the Red and Black by a score of 21-9 to 1.

Over on the bench Cunningham was in conference with Dean S.T. Sanford, at that time faculty director of athletics. If there was one man in the South who kept posted on football coaches and players that man was Dean Sanford. He knew all about Cunningham's ability as a coach, and by the time that little talk had been finished Dean Sanford had pulled an envelope out of his pocket, had written a contract on the back of it specifying a salary of $1350 and he and Cunningham had affixed their names to the document. Georgia had a new head football coach with instructions to report for duty as soon as possible.

Cunningham was born in Nashville, Tenn., July 9, 1886, the son of W.A. Cunningham and Margaret Miller Cunningham. He attended Vanderbilt University where he pursued engineering studies. He now holds a law degree from the University of Georgia and took postgraduate law at the Univ. of Michigan. He spent two years teaching and coaching at Gordon Military Institute before coming to Georgia as head football coach in 1910.

He came to the University of Georgia when football was just beginning to take on its full stride in Georgia and throughout the South. For eighteen years football at the University of Georgia had fought its way up. Baseball had been and even at that time still was the more popular sport. The expenses of football could not be met by gate receipts; baseball paid its own way and helped keep the football accounts out of the red. Gradually conditions shifted and then the reverse was true. The excess receipts from
football games became quite handy and acceptable when baseball deficits appeared.

Unlike Coaches who had preceded him, Cunningham didn't move on in a year or two. He remained on the job eight years until football at the University was dropped during World War I and then returned to coach the team of 1919, thus making his actual term of service nine and a half years. During those years he developed several strong teams and many star players. Under his direction sixty-three games were played, of which forty-two were victories, eighteen defeats and nine ties.

He had an engaging personality. He was firm but not tyrannical. His relations with his players were always pleasant and they gave him the very best response of which they were capable.

I am writing largely from recollection and some of the really fine players who were coached by him may be unintentionally omitted from this list, but I well remember the following:

Bob McWhorter (all-Southern four seasons).
D.R. ("Emp") Peacock (all-Southern)
J.E. Lucas (all-Southern)
Dave Paddock (all-Southern)
Tom Nash (all-Southern)
Owen Reynolds (all-Southern)
Tom Thrash (all-Southern)

and in addition to the above the following, some of whom I would have placed on the All-Southern list had I been called upon to make the selections, and who were on all-Southern lists other than those named by the newspapers and Coach Heisman, as set forth in Fuzzy Woodruff's book on Southern football:

John (Tiny") Henderson
W.E. ("Buck") Neville
G.C. ("Kid") Woodruff
Kirby ("Punk") Malone
Timon Bowden
W.W. ("Bull") Garmany
Charlie Thompson
Bright McConnell
John Rigdon
L.S. ("Whitey") Davis
Edmund B. ("Rube") Tate
Steve Crump,
Cliff Hatcher

Three other players started their training under Coach Cunningham, but were rated All-Southern in years later on under the coaching of Coach Stegeman. The were

Artie Pew
A.M. ("Bum") Day
"Puss" Whelchel.

John Reynolds (given Reynolds)
Season of 1910

With the coming of Alex Cunningham as coach, Georgia football started on the upward climb and whenever an opposing team finished a struggle with the Red and Black it usually came out a loser and in all cases it knew it had been through a hard fight.

Cunningham was a good coach, but at the same time he had the players to back him up. Just to mention a few who made magnificent records—Bob McWhorter, George Woodruff, Timon Bowden, O.W. Franklin, Arthur Maddox, Covington, W.M. Lucas, Cliff Hatcher, Arthur Maddox, and even others whose names just now slip my memory.

This was the year that marked the debut of Bob McWhorter. Enough said for the next four years of football service of that player. He starred through all four seasons. Kid Woodruff was among the veterans and was going towards the end of his brilliant football career. O.W. Franklin, smashing tackle, was captain of the 1910 team. Cliff Hatcher was rounding out a career of notable service at end. Among the new boys destined to achieve high distinction was Timon Bowden.

The Red and Black team of 1910 consisted of

Center—Covington
Tackles—Franklin, Gu, York, Bowden
Ends—Griffith, Conklin, Cliff Hatcher, Homer Thompson
Halfbacks—McWhorter, Woodruff, Charlie Cox
Quarter backs—Slater, Hay
Fullbacks—Arthur Maddox, McClelland

The results of games were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locust Groves</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gordon Institute</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercer</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewanne</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clemson</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ga. Tech</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auburn</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Georgia team scored 282 points that season while opposing
teams scored only 52. Six wins, two losses and one tie was the record to be proud of. In six of the nine games played, the Georgia goal line was not crossed. The only game of a regrettable score was that with Auburn, 26 to 0.

After two set-up games with Locust Grove and Gordon Institute, the Georgia team tackled strong rivals. Alabama was considered one of the strongest teams in the South and was the decided favorite when the two teams met. Disappointing all the prophets, the Red and Black romped at will over the Alabama boys and handed out a defeat by a score of 22 to 0. That was Bob McWhorter's first real game and there was no stowing of the fleet, side-stepping halfback, even though he was simply a Freshman.

The entire South was amazed by Georgia defeating Tennessee by an even larger score, 35 to 0, as Tennessee had played the mighty Vanderbilt team a very close game. Again it was the story of an unstoppable McWhorter, backed up by the whole team and especially by the entire Georgia line. McWhorter got the praise he deserved, but he couldn't have made football history without the fierce, consistent battling of his colleagues on the team.

The game with Mercer was rather easy sailing, and then came the contest with Sewanee, always a dangerous rival. That game was one of the most thrilling games of the season and in fact one of the fiercest fought games in the history of Southern football. In the very first period the Purples kicked a field goal, quickly followed by an 85-yard run and a touchdown by Jenkins, of Sewanee. In the second quarter Sewanee scored another touchdown and the score at the end of the first half was Sewanee 15, Georgia 0.

But the Georgia boys did not fold up. They came right back in the second half determined and unafraid. "Kid" Woodruff was not only resourceful but he also never was a quitter. Soon after the third quarter
opened he executed a trick that paid off. He faked a pass and shot his headgear far down the field. The whole Sewanee team tried to intercept that pass, but when they laid their hands on it they found it was only headgear and not the football that was in play. Woodruff, with the ball under his arm and entirely unmolested, had crossed the goal line for a touchdown. The Georgia spirit was up and it was a case of do or die. McWhorter got loose on one of his sensational runs. Woodruff led the interference and Bob did the running, shaking off several tacklers and scoring a touchdown. The score then stood Sewanee 15, Georgia 12.

The game was almost over. Georgia made a threatening advance and was almost in reach of victory, when Sewanee, in a last ditch fight, managed to hold the Red and Black for downs, and before the Georgia warriors could get going again, the whistle blew and the game was over.

On Nov. 10th, the Clemson team handed the Georgia team a surprise. The South Carolinians devoted their chief attention to stopping Woodruff and McWhorter, both of which things they did most effectively. They couldn't score themselves, but they saw to it that Georgia didn't score and the game ended Georgia 0, Clemson 0.

Two more games remained to be played and they were against Georgia's ancient rivals, Ga. Tech on Nov. 10th and Auburn at Savannah. The Georgia and Ga. Tech teams were regarded as about equal in strength. Tech made a touchdown early in the game, but Georgia realized her own strength and did not let down. Both in the forward line and in the backfield, the Red and Black had the edge. McWhorter, who possessed a remarkable hip motion, eluded tackler after tackler and scored. Later on he scored again and Kid Woodruff put on the finishing touches. The score ended Georgia 11, Ga. Tech 6.
And then came the game with Auburn, the only fly in the ointment for the entire season. Georgia could do nothing in the way of stopping the charging line of the Auburn team. That meant not only scores for Auburn, but also the bottling up of McWhorter and Woodruff. Strive as they might the Red and Black warriors could not cross the Auburn goal line, while the Plainsmen rolled up twenty-six points.
Four players reported for duty in 1910 who were destined to enroll their names among Georgia's baseball immortals, Carl Thompson, Homer Thompson, Rucker Ginn and Travis Tabor.

Carl Thompson, sturdy blonde, who for three years was to share honors with Cliff Brannen on the mound. In the years that have passed since his baseball days Carl has made good in Coca Cola and has achieved great business success.

Homer Thompson was Carl's brother. He was a brunette, of shorter stature, not so large in build, but had every qualification for the position he assumed, that of catcher. The Thompson brothers made up an almost invincible battery. He has for years been a successful businessman in Atlanta.

Travis O. Tabor fitted in perfectly at first base and though he did not play many years, was somewhat phenomenal in the way in which he covered the initial sack. In business Tabor has succeeded in the management of moving picture establishments, being now in charge of the chief office in Augusta, Ga.

Rucker Ginn was an ideal outfielder. He came from that part of Georgia that gave Ty Cobb and Spud Chandler to baseball. He played four years on the Georgia team and several years ago played professional ball.

J.E. Lucas served as captain of the 1910 team.
The roster of the 1910 team was:

Pitchers— C. Brannen
              C. Thompson

Catcher and Capt. J. E. Lucas
Catcher         H. Thompson

1st base— T. O. Tabor

2nd base— Garnett Brooks

3rd base— Cox

Shortstop— P. Bartlett

Left field— Bergs
           Felker

Center field— R. Ginn

Right field— Twitty
            Walker
Season of 1911

Coach Cunningham expected good results from his 1911 team and he was not disappointed. George Woodruff at quarterback was playing his last game. Later on he would come back as a great coach for five years.

Bob McWhorter was entering his second year and in the backfield Tim Bowden was his running mate. "Emp" Peacock, W.M. Lucas, and "Skippy" Conyers were smashing guards and at tackle Arthur Maddox was winding up his football career. Tom Powell was ready to do the punting and Kirby Smith ("Punk") Malone was on hand at fullback to play the part of a battering ram. Why shouldn't such players make a record? Well, they did.

Nine games were played; seven victories, one defeat and one tied game. One hundred and forty-six points were scored by the Georgia team against only twenty-seven by opponents. And those opposing teams were vigorous, too, among them being Alabama, Sewanee, Vanderbilt, Clemson, Georgia Tech and Auburn. Vanderbilt was the only one that lowered the Georgia colors. Since Vanderbilt was Coach Cunningham's Alma Mater, he was especially anxious to drub the Commodores and consequently was very much disappointed. He might not admit it, but I verily believe that he would have preferred losing to Ga. Tech or Auburn, in spite of ancient rivalries than to have lost to Vanderbilt. But it couldn't be helped. Woodruff, on account of injuries, had to leave the game, and the bottling up of Bob McWhorter was to some extent accomplished. "Dutch" Sancken took Woodruff's place at quarterback and for a newcomer turned in a fine record.

Tom Powell, who had come to Georgia from Auburn, by his excellent punting added great strength to the Georgia team. And Kirby Malone, playing his first season, gave evidence of the power that later on made him a great fullback. In the Sewanee game Bob McWhorter made both touchdowns by sensational runs.
Here is what Coach Cunningham had to say about "Kid" Woodruff as a quarterback: "Quarterbacks may come and quarterbacks may go, but I would rather have that little bunch of nerves leading my team than any man I have ever seen." That was his opinion thirty-five years ago. The writer was talking to Cunningham a few months since. He hadn't changed his mind on that subject.

The Georgia players during the 1911 season were:

Center—L. H. Covington, DeLaperriere
Guards—"Ems Peacock, W. M. Lucas, "Skinny" Conyers, Gus York
Ends—Tom Powell, J. W. Farrigh, Hugh Conklin
Half backs—Bob McWhorter, Timon Bowden, Steve Crump, Charlie McLean
Quarterbacks—"Kid" Woodruff, "Dutch" Sancken
Fullbacks—Kirby Malone, J. R. Minnehan

The results of the game were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ala. Presbyterian</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivy 11</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewanee</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercer</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanderbilt</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clemson</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ga. Tech</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auburn</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Season of 1911

There were two newcomers on the 1911 team who, in the following years were to make history for the Red and Black on the diamond. Those two boys were Bob McWhorter and Timon Bowden.

McWhorter was always an outfielder and a terrific batter. His chief athletic fame, however, was on the football gridiron. But it is not going beyond the bounds of truth to say that Bob was just as great a baseball player as he was a football player, and that is as far as one can go in praise.

Bowden could play anywhere he was stationed. Two years he was a catcher, two years a first baseman and always a reliable batter. He was a left-handed batter and when he came to the bat the ball generally sailed into right field and very frequently over the head of the fielder and into the creek beyond for a home run. In addition to his baseball playing he starred on the football team.

The team of 1911 was one of the strongest ever to represent the Red and Black. Twenty-one games were played that season, of which sixteen were victories and only five losses. The first nine games that season were victories and it began to look like the team might go through without defeat.

No team in the South or the nation had better pitchers than Cliff Brannen and Carl Thompson. At times John Cox relieved them when the burden was too heavy.

Homer Thompson did most of the receiving, though George C. ("Kid") Woodruff did his share in that position.

Those who made up the 1911 team were:
Pitchers—
C. Brannen
C. Thompson
John Cox

Catchers—
H. Thompson
G. C. Woodruff

1st base—
Timon Bowmen

2nd base—
Garnett Brooks

3rd base—
Dana Belser

Shortstop & Capt—
Paul Bartlett

Left field—
Rucker Ginn

Center field—
Bob McWhorter

Right field—
Stark Ginn

The games and results were:

Georgia 5 Clemson 2
  3 " 0
  6 Mercer 1
  2 " 0
  2 Auburn 0
  3 " 1
  7 " 5
  0 Trinity 1
  7 " 3
  5 Sewanee 2
  8 Vanderbilt 4
  5 " 1
  0 Wash. & Lee 2
  5 " 4
  0 Ga. Tech 6
  3 " 2
  3 Mercer 2
  0 " 3

Mercer 1
Auburn 2
Trinity 0
Wash. & Lee 1
Vanderbilt 2
Ga. Tech 3
Stark Ginn 4
Bob McWhorter 2
Paul Bartlett 1
Garnett Brooks 3
Timon Bowmen 0
G. C. Woodruff 2
H. Thompson 0
John Cox 1
C. Thompson 2
C. Brannen 0

The games and results were:
Season of 1912

The Georgia team in 1912 played eight games, winning six, losing one and tying one. That was a very satisfactory record except for one thing. The tied game with Sewanee did not make much, but the Vanderbilt game was a regular debacle, the Commodores romping over the Red and Black to the tune of 44 to 0.

The first two games of the season were the usual set-up games, Georgia 33, University of Chattanooga 0; and Georgia 33, Citadel 0.

Then came that game with Vanderbilt. Considering the fact that Georgia during the season defeated Alabama, Ga. Tech and Auburn by comfortable scores, the result of the Vanderbilt game was hard to account for. The plunging of the Vanderbilt fullback, Sikes, and the general punch of Vanderbilt's forward wall had much to do with it. The failure of the Georgia line to hold their opponents and give Bob McWhorter a chance to get away was another thing that entered into the sweeping Vanderbilt victory. And then Vanderbilt had a runner named Hardage who rambled at will across Georgia's goal line.

The game with Alabama was hotly contested. Early in the game Alabama recovered a blocked kick and fell on the ball behind the Georgia goal line. Soon after that Alabama kicked a field goal and the score was Alabama 9, Georgia 0. In the last quarter Alabama tried for another field goal. The pass was poor. Bowden got hold of the ball and raced back to midfield, then tossed a pass to Charlie Thompson, who, with only a few seconds left in the game, went over for a touchdown, and the game ended, Georgia 13, Alabama 9.

In the next game Clemson went down under a score of 27 to 5 and then Georgia put the trimmings on Ga. Tech by a score of 20 to 0, a game in which McWhorter and Conklin starred. It was decidedly too much McWhorter for Tech to digest.
But the rampaging Bob went right on against Augurn, the game being played in the snow in Athens. He scored the first touchdown on a brilliant run. Then Majors, of Auburn, got two field goals and the score was 6 to 6. Both teams fought desperately in the last quarter. With just a few minutes of play left, McWhorter tossed a long pass to Conklin, the second touchdown was scored and the game ended Georgia 12, Auburn 6.

Throughout the season all the players had shown up well. Peacock, as usual, was right along at the front, and as captain of the team was setting a swift pace for the other players to match. Arnett was due much praise. Malone was on all three selections for All-Southern. Dave Paddock was just beginning his brilliant football career. John G. ("Tiny") Henderson, stood out as a commanding figure and was All-Southern. Timon Bowden and Charlie Thompson were nearly invincible.

Ed Dorsey, 108 pound quarterback, made his appearance and later on played great football.

Covington and J. E. Lucas played their last games this season. Concerning Lucas, Coach Cunningham said: "He is the best guard I have ever seen play in the South."

All-Southern men were McWhorter, Peacock, Henderson, Bowden, Conklin and Malone.

The players during the 1913 season were:

Center—Henderson
Guards—Peacock, Lucas
Tackles—Barrell, Malone, Arnett
Ends—Bowden, Conklin, Parrish
Halfbacks—Paddock, Crump, Thompson
Quarterbacks—Covington, Awtry, Dorsey
Fullbacks—Powell, Wheatley
Results of games were:

<table>
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<th>Team</th>
<th>Score</th>
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<td>Clemson</td>
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<td>Ga. Tech</td>
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<tr>
<td>Auburn</td>
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</table>
1912 was Cliff Brannen's last year and deservedly he captained the team. Carl Thompson was Brannen's companion on the mound. Homer Thompson and Timon Bowden alternated behind the bat.

The season was successful with fifteen wins, six losses and two ties. Three straight games were won from Ga. Tech and also three from Auburn. These victories over ancient foes did much to bring joy to the hearts of th Red and Black supporters.

The team roster for 1912 was:

Pitchers— C. Brannen  
            C. Thompson  
            Bedingfield  
            Wilder  

Catchers— H. Thompson  
            D. T. Bowden  

1st base— H. Hutchens  

2nd base Brannen  

3rd base— L H Covington  

Shortstop  

Left field R. Ginn  

Center field Bob McWhorter  

Right field E G Twitty  

Substitutes— D.R. Peacock  
              Julien Erwin  
              Ed Hitchcock  

The games and results were:

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</tbody>
</table>

The games were played against various opponents as follows:

- Georgia vs. Clemson: 0-0 (twelve innings)
- Georgia vs. Navy: 2-1
- Georgia vs. Virginia: 5-1
- Georgia vs. North Car.: 6-5
- Georgia vs. N.C. A.& M.: 2-2
- Georgia vs. Wash. Lee: 7-2
- Georgia vs. Wash. Lee: 6-3
- Georgia vs. Ga. Tech: 4-4
- Georgia vs. Wash. Lee: 2-4
- Georgia vs. Wash. Lee: 4-4
The season of 1913 opened up rather gloomily for Georgia. Only three veteran players reported at the opening but there was an abundance of material on which Coach Cunningham could try his hand. Then in a few days other old men came back and when the time came for the first few games the Georgia team was in good shape. It played eight games that season, winning six and losing two. The two losses were to Virginia and Auburn. But Ga. Tech went down under a score of 14 to 7 and that was salve enough for the two defeats.

But McWhorter was playing his last games that season. For four seasons he had been the chief reliance of the Red and Black and a terror to all opponents. In most of the games the main strategy of the opposition was to bottle up McWhorter. Sporting experts put him on the All-Southern team four seasons Georgia Tech was unable to negotiate a victory during his four years. His best playing during the 1913 season was against Virginia, even though that was one of the games lost by Georgia.

The alumni took great interest, especially in preparation for the game against Ga. Tech. Hatton Lovejoy, probably the most powerful fullback ever to wear the Red and Black, and Harold Ketron, the famous center and tackle to whom the boys had given the name of "War Eagle," came to Athens and spent some time assisting Coach Cunningham in preparing for that game with Tech. When that game was pulled off, the Georgia boys outclassed their opponents and the Georgia goal line was never in danger.

Again it was a case of too much McWhorter. Bob made both of the touchdowns on long and brilliant runs, and both goals were kicked. Score, Georgia 14, Tech 0.

The two first games with Alabama Presbyterian and North Georgia College were easy victories, but when Georgia went up against Alabama she had to fight hard. In that game Billy Powell at fullback tore the Alabama line to shreds.
One of the hardest fought games ever played on Sanford Field was the game with North Carolina, resulting in a 19 to 6 victory for Georgia.

In that game Edwin Broyles was the star player with his phenomenal running. The Tar Heels were all set for McWhorter but they could not hold him down. Even though they ganged up on him, he delivered the goods. Later on Bob told the writer that of all the games he ever played that one was about the toughest and that he took more punishment than he ever received on the gridiron. When the game was over he was back and blue in many places on his body and was about ready to enjoy a rest. That was in the days when practically all the players went through for the full sixty minutes and when reserves were few and not used to any great extent.

In the game with Clemson, Dave Paddock played brilliant ball and made most of the gains that gave Georgia the victory. A new Georgia star rose over the horizon in the person of Steve Crumb, who made a number of brilliant plays. Dave Paddock was chosen as captain for the team of 1914.

Henderson, as usual, turned in a spectacular performance at tackle.

The players on the 1913 team were:

Center--DeLaperriere, McKinnon
Guards--Malone, Conyers, Thrash
Tackles--Henderson, Turner
Ends--Conklin, Hitchcock, Logan, Smith
Halfback--McWhorter, Thomas, Broyles
Quarterbacks--Paddock, Flournoy, Dorsey
Fullback--Billy Powell, Crump, Sidbury

The results of games were

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<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Score</th>
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<td>Clemson</td>
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<td>Ga. Tech</td>
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<tr>
<td>Auburn</td>
<td>21</td>
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The season of 1913 was successful but not as brilliant as some of its predecessors. A large number of games were played away from home. This trip included games with Trinity, North Carolina, Virginia, Navy and North Carolina State. It was a rather disappointing trip, five out of seven games being lost.

Four new men appeared on the team who remained several years and made good records: George L. Harrison at second base, John Henderson at first base, Horace Clements at shortstop and Ed Hitchcock in the pitcher's box. Hitchcock did some good pitching that season and during the two succeeding seasons was the ace hurler for the Red and Black.

During this season Georgia won the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association championship by a decisive margin, not losing a single series to a Southern college.

This was Bob McWhorter's last year in football and he was captain of the football team. He would play one more season in baseball in the spring of 1914 just before graduation. So he was elected as captain of the 1913 baseball team, thus holding the captaincy of both the baseball and football teams in the same year.

The men who played on the 1913 baseball team were

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Positions</th>
<th>Players</th>
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<td>D. T Bowden</td>
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<tr>
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<td>John Henderson</td>
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<td>C. L. Garrison</td>
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<td>L. H. Covington</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shortstop</td>
<td>Horace Clements</td>
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<td>Left field</td>
<td>R. Ginn</td>
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</table>
Center field and captain: Bob McWhorter
Right field: Brown
Substitutes: Erwin, Morris, Hawes

The games and results were:
Season of 1914

The season of 1914 did not turn out well for the Georgia team. Eleven old players did not return to college. Injuries to five important players during the season weakened the team. Bob McWhorter had passed out of the picture. The Georgia team was not without good players, but did not have enough of them with proper experience.

Those who played gave all that was in them. John Henderson turned in his usual fine game. "Bull" Germany played in his first season gave evidence of future greatness. Bight McConnell played every moment in every game that season. That, in itself, was a record unsurpassed and rarely equaled. Coach Cunningham considered Hitchcock as contributing nine-tenths of the team's defense. Dave Paddock was playing brilliantly and fully deserved the honor accorded him when he was selected on the All-Southern list. Tom Thrash, later on All-Southern, played effectively.

Several of the scores were surprises. North Carolina swamped Georgia 41 to 6. Mississippi Aggies eluded over a surprise victory of 9 to 0, and the Clemson defeat was unexpected. For the first time in five years Ga. Tech managed to eke out a 7 to 0 victory and that came very near to being a 7 to 7 tie, for in the third period Georgia, playing with the utmost determination to win, carried the ball right down the field on a march of sixty-five yards, only to lose it on downs when almost across the goal line.

The surprise game of the year, however, was the game with Auburn.

Up to that time Auburn was in the lead for the Southern championship. The game with Georgia was played on Grant Field, Atlanta, Georgia Tech on that day playing in another state. Auburn was expected to simply crush Georgia, but the score at the end of the game was 0 to 0. The writer witnessed that game, sitting in the stands with his old college friend, Arnold Broyles.
The Auburn team evidently was not up to its standard that day. There was an excess of fumbles and a lack of driving power. Georgia had no idea she could score, but took advantage of fumbles and by continuous puntng kept the ball in Auburn territory most of the time. Auburn never got far enough into Georgia territory to endanger the Georgia goal. Once Georgia shot a pass over the Auburn goal line that looked like a touchdown, but the referee ruled it incomplete. With a little more punch Georgia could have scored several times. That game was one of the greatest defensive games the writer ever witnessed.

The 1934 team was as follows:

- Center—Henderson
- Guards—Garmany, Conyers
- Tackles—McConnell, Garrard
- Ends—Hitchcock, Thompson
- Halfbacks—Powell, Peacock
- Quarterback—Paddock
- Fullback—Thrash

Results of games were:

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<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Score</th>
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<td>Miss. A. &amp; M.</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clemson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ga. Tech</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>28</td>
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<tr>
<td>Auburn</td>
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North Georgia College
Citadel
Sewanee
Clemson
Auburn
Mississippi State
Georgia Tech
Season of 1914

The season of 1914 found few new men on the team, but the results showed eighteen wins and only five losses, one of the best records as to victories and losses ever made by the Red and Black. Hitchcock and Corley did the twirling and Torbett and Armistead, two new men were on the receiving end. Henderson, Harrison, Clements, Ginn and McWhorter, among the old men, were at their respective places. Georgia made a clean sweep of the games with Virginia Wesleyan, Auburn, Vanderbilt and Alabama, and three out of four with Georgia Tech. Bob McWhorter and Rucker Ginn played their last games this season.

The roster of the Georgia team was:

- **Pitchers:** Hitchcock, Corley, Fox
- **Catchers:** Torbett, Armistead
- **1st base:** Henderson
- **2nd base:** Harrison
- **3rd base:** F. Holden
- **Shortstop:** H. Clements
- **Left field:** R. Ginn
- **Center field:** Bob McWhorter
- **Right field:** Owens, Brown

The games and results were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Games</th>
<th>Wins</th>
<th>Loses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Va. Wesleyan</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auburn</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanderbilt</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clemson</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland A&amp;M</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. C. A. &amp; M.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinity</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ga. Tech</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia Tech</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. C. A. &amp; M.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Season of 1915

The Georgia team in 1915 had its ups and downs, but all told the season was fairly successful. There was no intersectional game that season. After sweeping the North Georgia College team aside with a 64 to 0 score and retiring Newberry College with a 79 to 0 score, the Georgia team went up against what was considered something like another set-up game with the University of Chattanooga. But Chattanooga upset the done bucket and the game ended in a 6 to 6 tie, and Georgia was lucky to come out that well.

Florida went down under a 39 to 0 score and then came Virginia. The Old Dominion always put up a hard fight. This time the score was 7 to 6 up to the very end of the game. The whistle had sounded and the spectators were leaving the grounds, when the official ruled that the whistle ending the game had been sounded through error and that enough time remained for one more play. Virginia had the ball and elected to try for a field goal from the 35-yard line. This attempt was successful and the score was marked officially as Georgia 7, Virginia 9. No Georgia player or Georgia alumnus has ever been satisfied with that decision. The writer witnessed that game. The game was over and Georgia had won by a score of 7 to 6. But the decision of the official stood and the game went into the record as a Virginia victory.

Georgia lost to her old-time rival, Auburn by a score of 6 to 12, but succeeded in making a 6 to 6 tie with Georgia Tech.

During this season Billy Powell played his last games and wound up a brilliant football career. Dezendorf was a newcomer and played effectively. Bright McConnell, the old reliable, broke one of his legs in one of the games just as he was about to score a touchdown. Charlie Thompson seemed to be all over the field in all kinds of positions.
Two Georgia players stood out in front during this season. "Tiny" Henderson and "Buck" Neville were winding up his fourth and last year on the gridiron. It would be difficult to name any player during all the football history of the "Red and Black" who in many ways was John Henderson's equal. Coach Hackett sized him up correctly when he said: "Henderson is the brainiest football player in the South."

"Buck" Neville was a star of the first magnitude, even though he had just come upon the football stage. He was a veritable battering ram and especially effective in the game with Ga. Tech, in that he was the player chiefly responsible for keeping Tech from crossing the Georgia goal line. Henderson, Thrash, Neville, Paddock and Thompson were the All-Southern stars on this team.

The regular 1915 Georgia team was as follows:

Center—Henderson
Guards—Conyers, Garmany
Tackles—Thrash, McConnell
Ends—Thompson, Garrard
Halfbacks—Billy Powell, Dezendorf
Quarterback—Paddock
Fullback—Neville

The results of game were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Ga. Coll.</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newberry Coll.</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chattanooga</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citadel</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auburn</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ga. Tech</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clemson</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>35</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>39</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1915 was not so lucky for Georgia. Twenty-two games were played
with twelve wins and ten losses. Her trips away from home were generally
full of losses. The team had a number of fine players, but somehow or
other not much better than a fifty-fifty average could be made.

Hitchcock, Corley and Dunn were on the mound and turned in a
very good performance. Batting was not so very good. John Henderson was
captain and among the old players on hand were George Harrison, Frank
Holden and Horace Clements. Bob McWhorter and Rucker Ginn were sorely
missed. Among the newcomers were Neil Gillis, Julien Erwin and Tharmon
McWhorter. Young McWhorter was a good player but not up to the high
standard of his brother Bob.

The 1915 team was made up of the following players:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positions</th>
<th>Players</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pitches</td>
<td>Hitchcock, Corley, Dunn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catchers</td>
<td>Turbett, Nunnally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st base—captain</td>
<td>Henderson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd base—</td>
<td>Harrison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd base—</td>
<td>Holden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shortstop</td>
<td>Clements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left field</td>
<td>Gillis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center field</td>
<td>J. Erwin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right field</td>
<td>T. McWhorter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The games and results in 1915 were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Games</th>
<th>Wins</th>
<th>Losses</th>
<th>Ties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
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</tr>
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<td>&quot;</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Stats: Home games)
Season of 1916

The Georgia team in 1916 won six out of the nine games played and came near winning the Southern championship. Some of the games were comparatively easy victories but most of them were hard fought and full of thrills.

A number of new faces were seen on the team. These boys, under the training of Coach Cunningham, did valiant service, especially Artie Pew, Owen Reynolds and Jim Tom Reynolds, who won places on the All-Southern list, and in addition Owen Reynolds went on the All-American list.

Tom Thrash was captain of the team and John ("Tiny") Henderson, who had already played his last game, was assistant coach.

The records do not show the positions played by each man, but the list of men who played on the Georgia team that year consisted of the following:

W. W. Garmany, T. R. Beasley, J. S. O'leman, L. S. ("Whitey") Davie,
MyMichael, Bright McConnell, Tom Thrash, W. M. Moore, W. P. Petree, R. H.,
H. L. Wingate, Artie Pew, Owen Reynolds, Jim Tom Reynolds, E. E. Tate, E. H.
Dezendorf.

The results of the games were:

| Georgia | 6 | Citadel | 0 |
| " | 26 | Clemson | 0 |
| " | 21 | Florida | 0 |
| " | 13 | Virginia | 7 |
| " | 3 | Navy | 27 |
| " | 0 | Auburn | 3 |
| " | 49 | Furman | 0 |
| " | 0 | Ga. Tech | 21 |
| " | 0 | Alabama | 0 |

The opening game was with the Citadel and then came the game with Clemson. In that game A. G. Hutchinson, a new man at Halfback, made some dazzling runs. Had he remained in college several years he would have undoubtedly become a great player. As it was he played through the season in great shape. Later on he entered the United States Army, rising to the rank of Colonel.
The Florida team held the Red and Black scoreless the first half but in the third quarter Donnelly shot a pass of 35 yards to Besendorf to begin the scoring, and the game ended with a score of 21 to 0. "Bull" Garmany broke his leg but later on in the season played against Tech although his leg was in a cast.

Virginia met defeat at the hands of the Red and Black by a score of 13 to 7. One of the touchdowns was made by Dezendorf, who recovered a fumble and dashed across the Virginia goal line. The other Georgia touchdown came on a long pass from Dezendorf to Tate. The game with Auburn, played in Columbus, Ga., was a thriller. Auburn started off by recovering a Georgia fumble and carrying the ball to the Georgia 5 yard line only to be held by the Red and Black. In the next period Jim Tom Reynolds made a dash across the field and behind the goal posts, but was called back as it was ruled that he had stepped out of bounds on the 15-yard line. Then in the third period Auburn drove down to the Georgia 2 yard line where she was held on downs.

Then came the play that decided the game. Auburn decided to make a placement kick from the Georgia 45 1/2 yard line. Ducote made a tee of his helmet, placing the ball on top of it and kicking it from that position, thus scoring three points. Then Georgia made a bid for victory. Jim Tom Reynolds passed to Owen Reynolds, but a holding penalty stopped the threat. Donnelly tried for a field goal but missed it.

After the game the question as to the legality of using a helmet for a tee was raised and the rules committee held that it was illegal. But the score of 3 to 0 in favor of Auburn stood on the records.

The game with Tech was played in Athens. It was regarded as the crucial game of the season and the Southern championship probably hinged on the outcome. Heisman, the Tech coach, successfully invented a trick on the Georgia team. He was using the shift play and he had ordered his
backfield men to go to the opposite side of the line from that side to
which the shift had gone. Georgia stopped shifting with the jump
and then Tech went with the jump. These tactics greatly confused the
Georgia team. At one time Georgia got to Tech's four yard line and was
stopped. Everett Strupper and Tommy Speed, of the Tech team, were a
little too much for the Georgia boys. The game ended with a score of
21 to 0 in favor of Tech.

Georgia and Alabama played a hard, grueling game, in which the
measure of victory was a field goal kicked by Donnelly, which made up all
the scoring in the 3 to 0 victory of Georgia over Alabama.
Season 1919

Georgia dropped out of the football contests in 1917 and 1918. Every man on the squad volunteered into some service during World War I. So persistent was "Bull" Garmany in his efforts to take part in the fighting that he had to undergo eight physical examinations on account of former football injuries, before the Army would accept him. Five of the boys never came back. They fell in battle, offering up their lives for their country. Several of them returned to take up their studies and reported for football practice in the fall of 1919. Among them were Jim Tom Reynolds, aviator, John Rigdon, Navy, and Artie Pew, from the Marines.

Coach Cunningham had returned as head coach, and W. J. Stegesman, a newcomer from Michigan, was assistant coach. A good, hard-hitting team was rounded up and while the record for the season showed only four victories to two losses and two ties, all the games were hard-fought and close.

Injuries to players constituted the main drawback during the season. Jim Tom Reynolds went out early after the Sewanee game. Shortly after that Neville was disabled. Collings turned up on the sick list.

"Buck" Cheves was a star player in this, his first season. Dave Collings, although he was just out of a sickbed, when Alabama was held on the one-foot line, went in to kick the ball out of danger and sent it sixty-nine yards down the field.

Coach Cunningham, in reviewing the season's results, among other things said: "There are three men who I consider played the highest calibre of football it has ever been my opportunity to witness: Owen Reynolds, the true type, smashing, driving end; Artie Pew, the steady, dependable, unstoppable tackle; and Captain-elect A.M. Day with his deliberate judgment of opponents' plays and faultless passing of the ball."
"Buck" Heeves was playing his first season and Coach Cunningham said of him: "The team would have had no scoring chance but for Cheves' open field running."

1919 was Cunningham's last year as coach. He said the team and those who had played in former years a high compliment when he said: "I do not remember a black mark against their record of clean sportsmanship."

The players on the 1919 team were

Center—A. M. ("Bum") Day, highsmith
Guards—Whelchel, Vandiver, Rigdon, Rose, Oberdorfer
Tackles—Pew, Harper, Anthony
End—Owen Reynolds, Austin, Collings
Halfbacks—Jim Tom Reynolds, Cheves, Vason McWhorter, Rothe, Broyles
Quarterbacks—Barchan, Mott, Campbell
Fullbacks—Neville, Tanner

The results of games played were

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citadel</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewanee</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auburn</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tulane</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clemson</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Three years under Coach Stegeman

On March 1, 1919, a tall broad-shouldered athlete, with a smiling face and winning ways, came to Athens to assist Coach Cunningham in training the team that was to represent the Red and Black on the gridiron during the coming Fall season. He was Herman J. Stegeman, a genial Dutchman recently graduated from the University of Chicago, who during his college football days had enjoyed the training under the famous coach, Alonzo A. Stagg.

Stegeman, along with Coach Cunningham, spent his time in getting the 1919 team in fine shape and at the conclusion of that season, on Cunningham's resignation to go into the regular army, he became head coach. He officiated as such three years and was succeeded by George C. Woodruff in 1923. At that time he became Physical Director, in general charge of all the physical education in the University. Assisting him as football coach in 1920 was Jimmy DeHart, and they made a fine pair of football mentors.

It is well at this point to give a brief biographical sketch of Coach Stegeman, who in addition to his work as football coach was always especially interested in track athletics and did more than any other official to develop that line of athletics in the University.
Herman James Stegeman

From the year 1919 when he came to the University as athletic coach until his death eighteen years later perhaps no man had quite as close touch with University of Georgia athletics as Herman James Stegeman. He was intensely interested in all lines of college athletics. At one time he coached the teams in football, baseball, basket ball and track. If any man deserved the title of Father of Track Athletics in the University of Georgia it was Stegeman. For years he served as Dean of Men and in that position was invaluable as a wise guide and counselor of students.

Stegeman was of Dutch blood. The writer's paternal ancestors were North Carolina Moravians of two centuries ago. "Stege", as nearly everybody called him, and I felt close to each other on that account, as well as for numerous other reasons.

He was born in Holland, Michigan, January 21, 1891, the son of John and Joanna Stegeman. In his boyhood days he attended the public schools in New Groningen, Michigan, and the Hope College Preparatory School in Holland, Michigan. He entered the University of Chicago in 1912 and in 1915 was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy with a major in German and a minor in Political Science and History. The next year he received his Master of Arts degree at Beloit College, majoring in German and with a minor in Philosophy.

During his stay in the University of Chicago he had become one of that institutions best athletes, excelling in all lines of physical activities. In football he was a prime favorite with his coach, Amos Alonzo Stagg, the grand old man of the football coaching world. He gained inspiration from that great coach and in the years that followed put into his coaching life much of the sound moral uplift that made Stagg so eminently prominent among all the athletic directors of America.

A few years before "Stege's" death, Edwin Camp, of the Atlanta Journal, better known under the nom de plume of "Old Timer," was talking to Stagg and asking his opinion of the Georgia coach. Said Stagg: "Ah, that Stegeman, what a man he is!
You know Stegy — I always called him Stegy — was the only player I ever had who was not in awe of Mr. Stagg. Stegy would sauce the old man. But Stegy was not afraid of anybody or anything. He was no respecter of persons. He loved to joke, and he would say the most amazing things with the straightest face you ever saw. And would laugh at you when your dignity became upset. But when your football team was backed against its goal line, when your basketball five was trailing and the game was nearly over, when your track team was losing and had to have points, there was Stegy doing things that could not be done.

"He was a great athlete, one of the finest of all times. He did things you wouldn't believe, because they were things it was not reasonable to expect.

"But better than his record as an athlete is his record as a man. I have learned the great things he has done for the University of Georgia, and I have learned of the influence he has exerted in the South and among his students. You should be proud of Mr. Stegeman."

One of the happiest days of his life was that on which he welcomed to Athens to make an address in the University Chapel his old football mentor, the famous Stagg, who, though his hair was snowy white, was still coaching the football carriers out in California.

In college he was universally popular. He was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity and throughout his life was intensely interested in the fraternity life of the student. In the University of Georgia for several years he had general supervision of that field of student life.

Those who are familiar with football records say that he was one of the greatest tackles ever to play on the University of Chicago football team and that in basketball he was an outstanding player, also that he was a star half-mile runner and a member of the Chicago relay team that established records in the Big Ten.

He had finished his work for the Master's degree only a short while before the United States entered World War I. He went into service with the Army YMCA and
remained in that service eighteen months. In 1919 he came to the University of
Georgia as coach. For twenty years he remained in service in this institution and
during that twenty years was an effective builder of the entire athletic depart­
ment of the University.

He served as football coach until 1922, when he was succeeded by George C.
Woodruff. He continued to coach basketball and track until 1931, when he retired
as basketball coach. Until 1937 he coached the Georgia track team. If he liked
one branch of athletics better than another, that branch was track. Golf was his
acknowledged hobby. The 1937 track team, the last that he coached, won the South­
eastern championship and one of its members was Forrest (Speck) Towns, who later
on in the Olympic games played in Germany became the Olympic high hurdles champion.
In 1929 Stegeman was made director of athletics at the University. For several years
prior to his death he was a member of the faculty with the rank of associate
professor in physical education, having organized in the institution the department
of Physical Education for Men.

His reputation in the athletic world was not confined to Georgia. He was
regarded as an authority on Southern Sports and contributed many articles to
several publications. He was especially interested in intersectional athletic con­
tests and was largely instrumental in arranging for games between the Georgia
Bulldogs and Eastern and Western opponents. So thoroughly recognized was his
ability in the athletic world that he became a member of the National Rules Committee
for Intercollegiate Football and served in that position several years.

Perhaps the greatest influence he exerted was through the office of Dean of
Men, which he filled for a number of years. He became the adviser of students,
and was one of the best influences in the college community. He had plenty of
firmness about him, but along with that went sympathy and understanding. He was
adept in smoothing out differences and in pouring oil on troubled waters.

In 1938 he suffered a heart attack while witnessing a football game between
Georgia Tech and the University of Florida. He lived a year after that attack, but
never regained his health.

On Saturday, October 21, 1939, as the end neared, "Stega" was still interested in football, his mind as clear and alert as ever. In his hospital room the radio had been turned on and he was listening to the account of the Georgia-Kentucky game, in which his son, John, was playing at end. Thus his last hours were spent in happiness. Before the breaking of the dawn, he had passed on.

"Stega" was a member of the Presbyterian church. He took an active part in all worthy civic movements. He was survived by his wife, who prior to her marriage was Miss Dorothea Washbome, of Holland, Michigan, and by his children, John, Joanna and Marian.

He was buried in Oconee Cemetery after brief services in the old University Chapel, conducted by his pastor, Rev. E. L. Hill. Hundreds of friends, especially those in the world of sports, came to Athens to pay him their last tribute.

The best thing about his life was his influence on students.

During World War II one of the U.S. Naval Pre-Flight Schools was assigned to Athens and a number of new buildings were erected on the campus of the University of Georgia. One of these buildings was erected on old Sanford Field at a cost of more than a half million dollars to be used as an in-door drill hall. At the conclusion of the war this building, that had been named Dahlgren Hall by the Navy, was turned over to the University.

On Nov. 30th, 1946, the annual game of football between Georgia and Georgia Tech was being played in Sanford Stadium in the presence of sixty thousand people. At the intermission between the halves, with appropriate ceremonies, this building was formally dedicated, and in honor of the great athletic leader was given the name of Herman J. Stegeman Hall.
In his first season as head coach in 1920, Stegeman had a well-balanced and aggressive team, such players as A.M. Day, Owen Reynolds, Buck Cheves, Artie Pew, Hugh Whelchel and Vandiver, who had seen service, and for other positions he brought new men into service and rounded out a team that won eight games, tied one and lost none. That was as close as Georgia ever came to marking up a perfect victory score until the team of 1946, under the coaching of Wallace Butts went through the season unbeaten and untied.

The players on the 1920 team were

Center—Day
Guards—Whelchel, Vandiver, Anthony, Murray
Tackles—Pew, Anthony, Joe Bennett and Jim Taylor.
Ends—Owen Reynolds, Paige Bennett, Owens
Half backs—Cheves, Hartley and Collings
Quarterbacks—Cheves, Fitts
Fullbacks—Tanner, Rochols, Collings

There were quite a number of reserves, including some players who later on made fine records. There was no complaint to make of any man on the team. All of them turned in records well-nigh perfect.

Without making any invidious comparison as to the excellence of the playing of all the team, there were two players who stood out somewhat in front, Dick Hartley and Buck Cheves.

Hartley was the most sensational player of the year. He made eleven touchdowns, eight of them on runs of more than thirty-five yards. One of his runs was for 92 yards and another for 78. In addition he showed up well as a pass receiver. In the game with South Carolina he ran the kickoff back from near the Georgia goal line across the entire field, for a touchdown.

Cheves had a way of playing without headgear or padded uniform and was on the battle line during all nine games. In the game with Alabama he sprinted eighty-two yards to the touchdown that won the
game for Georgia

During the season, seven of the opposing teams failed to cross the Georgia goal line; Oglethorpe secured three points on a field goal, and Alabama two touchdowns for a score of 14 to Georgia's 27.

The scoreless tie in the Virginia game was all that kept the record of the season from being perfect. While only 17 points were made by the opposing teams, Georgia ran up a total of 250 points.

The results of the games played were

| Georgia    | 40 | Citadel | 0 |
|           | 37 | S. Carolina | 0 |
|           | 7  | Mercer   | 0 |
|           | 27 | Oglethorpe | 3 |
|           | 7  | Auburn   | 0 |
|           | 0  | Virginia | 0 |
|           | 56 | Florida  | 0 |
|           | 21 | Alabama  | 14 |
|           | 55 | Clemson | 0 |
Season of 1921

The record for 1921 was not quite so good as it was for 1920;
seven victories, two defeats and one tie, but, considering the strength
of the opposing teams, the record was fully as impressive. Every Southern
opponent was overcome. Harvard and Dartmouth were the winners of the two
intersectional games played, and in each game the result was in doubt
up to the last moment.

In the game with Harvard a Georgia punt was blocked and Harvard
put the ball across the line. A little later Harvard kicked a field
goal. In the third and fourth quarters Georgia was decidedly the best
team, working the ball close to the goal line but unable to put it
across.

The Dartmouth game was played in Atlanta and it was really a
toss-up. Neither Georgia nor Dartmouth could carry the ball across the
gal line by straight line playing or even runs. One play settled the
contest and it was sensational. Just before the end of the first half,
Jim Roberston of Dartmouth, heaved a pass that traveled fifty-five years
into the waiting arms of Lynch, who stepped across the line for a
touchdown. It was the longest pass ever thrown and completed in Southern
football. That was all the scoring done that day. During the season,
Georgia had scored 351 points and her opponents had chalked up only 59.
Jim Tom Reynolds at half back and "Goat" Tanner at fullback played
thrilling ball. In fact all the players measured up to the highest
standard of effective playing, especially Day, Welschel, Anthony, Vandiver,
Faw, Bennett, Owen "eYnolds, Fletcher, Collings and Randall. Jim Taylor was
just beginning to strike his stride and was destined to become one of
Georgia's great tackles.

The mythological Southern championship was disputed that year. Two
Georgia, Georgia Tech and Tennessee all claimed it, each college having
about the same kind of record.
Dick Hartley, who had startled the natives in 1930 by his sensational playing, repeated the performance in 1931.

Morgan Blake, of the Atlanta Journal, had this to say of Hartley's work during the season:

"There is something uncanny about the way Dick Hartley can receive forward passes and it is remarkable what a vital part those passes play in Georgia's football scores.

Hartley scored on Harvard. He sewed up the Virginia game. He tied Vanderbilt and against Alabama pulled off a catch that scored the first touchdown in a way that must have made the gods rejoice. He caught the ball on his fingertips and then skidded through the mud on his nose, but he held on to that ball. This catch put the ball on Alabama's 6-yard line and a touchdown came a moment later. In giving laurels to her heroes, Georgia will never forget that brilliant Mr. Hartley."
The Georgia players that year were:

Center—Day, Boney
Guard—Welchel, Anthony, Vandiver
Tackles—Few, Joe Bennett, Taylor, Williams
Ends—Owen Reynolds, Paige Bennett, Murray, Richardson
Halfbacks—Hartley, Jim Tom Reynolds, Spicer, Fletcher, Clark "Smack"
Quarterbacks—Randall, Pierce, Fitts
Fullbacks—Tanner, Collings

The results of the games were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Georgia</th>
<th>Mercer</th>
<th>Furman</th>
<th>Harvard</th>
<th>Oglethorpe</th>
<th>Auburn</th>
<th>Alabama</th>
<th>Clemson</th>
<th>Dartmouth</th>
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<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>
Stegeman closed his career as head coach with the season of 1922. After that season he became Physical Director and later on Dean of Men and one of the most active and colorful members of the University faculty. He was succeeded as head coach by George C. ("Kid") Woodruff.

The season's record was not as good as the records of the two preceding seasons. Five victories, three defeats, one tie; 175 made against 70 made by opponents. One game was intersectional in which Chicago put the trimmings on Georgia by a score of 20 to 0. The five games won were from the Southern colleges. The four lost were to Tennessee, Alabama and Chicago, while Virginia furnished the tied game.

A number of the old veterans were missing from the line-up, but those who were coming up had in their ranks several players who later on achieved much success on the gridiron. Among those who were most favorably noticed were Joe Bennett, "Fuss" Whelchel, John Fletcher, Jim Taylor, "Teeny" Randall, "Goat" Tanner and "Smack" Thompson.

The Georgia players that year were:

Center—Boney, Frier
Guards—Whelchel, Vandiver, Roosevelt Day, Newton, Joselove, Gravson
Tackles—Joe Bennett, Taylor
Ends—Collings, Richardson, Thoman, Butler, Mason, Anderson
Half backs—Randall, Thigpen, Spicer, Poat, Cleckley
Quarter backs—Collings, Randall, Mulvihill, Philpot
Fullbacks—Fletcher, Tanner.

The results of the games were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Georgia</th>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Newberry</th>
<th>13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>Mercer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furman</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oglethorpe</td>
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<tr>
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<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>10</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
A Change of Coaches

At the end of the 1922 season, the Athletic governing board decided that there should be a change of coaches. The need for a general supervisor over all the athletics of the University, football, baseball, track, etc., had become apparent. To the office of director Athletics Coach Stegeman was elected, and for the position of head coach of football George C. ("Kid") Woodruff, of the Class of 1911, was chosen.

George Woodruff had always been intensely interested in the athletics at the University of Georgia, especially during the years in which he played brilliantly on the Red and Black football teams. In later years he gave yeoman service as a member of the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia through a period of thirteen years. A brief story of his life is here given before entering upon the story in detail of his services as football coach.

GEORGE C. WOODRUFF

Judged by the record of his life, for loyalty and service to his Alma Mater, no one can be placed higher on that roll of honor than George C. Woodruff. That is a high praise but it is fully merited.

That is his real name but it would not register readily with the great majority of Georgia alumni, especially those who are athletically minded. He has another name by which he was tagged when he first planted his feet on the old campus back in 1907 and it has stuck to him and come into general use. That name is "Kid". He is no longer a boy, but with hundreds of his friends he is still the "Kid" of college days. From boyhood he was a football player, first on the Columbus High School team, then on the team of the University School for Boys at Stone Mountain, Ga., and then on the team of the University of Georgia.
His enthusiasm and services have been wrapped up in the development of athletics at the University. He was the best quarterback who ever directed a Georgia team upon the gridiron. He was a successful football coach over a term of years, furnishing inspiration for the splendid teams under his directing hand, the large basketball building on the University campus, Woodruff Hall, was named in his honor and also in honor of his brother, Harry Woodruff, who in his college days on the football team was known as the "Big Kid"; for years he has backed every forward movement in University of Georgia athletics, in time, in labor, in money, in advice and in general enthusiasm.

His interest has not been in any sense confined to athletics. The development of every department of the University has commanded his attention and his service. When the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia was organized in January 1932, he answered to his name as a member, having been appointed on the first Board by Governor Richard B. Russell. He was re-appointed by succeeding governors and held that position until Feb. 1945, a period of thirteen years. Attention to his large business interests caused him to resign his place on the Board of Regents. His services on the Board of Regents have been invaluable, not only to his alma mater but also to all the state-supported institutions of higher learning in the state that are under the management of the Board of Regents.

In flesh and bone there was not much of him when he donned his athletic uniform in September 1907 and became a member of the Red and Black football squad. Very properly he inherited the name of "Kid" from his brother, Harry. But what he lacked in size he made up in iron muscle and a spirit that was literally afraid of nothing.

He was from the beginning a born quarterback. It didn't take the coach long to find that out and during the 1907 and 1908 seasons
he played in that position. Then he decided that he wanted some experiences a little broader than college football and he went to Mexico, where there was more or less revolution going on. Then he had an idea that he would do some traveling and for a year he went to all parts of the United States. That was a year of rich experience and in itself was a pretty good education. But he had not given up football or his desire to secure a degree at the University of Georgia. So he came back to college in the fall of 1910 and went to studying, graduating in 1912 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The seasons of 1910 and 1911 witnessed his most spectacular football playing.

Frank Sinkwich with his broken jaw had nothing on Kid Woodruff when it came to playing under physical handicap. The game was with Mercer and it was played in 1911 on Herty Field in Athens. The "Kid" was on the sidelines with a cracked vertebra and his side in a plaster cast. He chafed under restraint quite naturally but couldn't do anything about it. The Georgia team's morale was not at its highest by any means with its sparkplug out of action. The boys fought stubbornly, however, and, while they could not score, succeeded in keeping Mercer in the same condition, though at times the Georgia goal line was seriously threatened.

"Kid" sat through the first half, but that was his limit. When the second half opened, he dashed out on the field and began his work. It was tough going for boys in good condition and extra tough and painful for "Kid." But he had made up his mind to carry that ball across the goal line and presently with a thrilling dash around Mercer's end, he hit pay dirt.

After graduation he entered the insurance business in Columbus, Ga., and was just getting well-established when along came World War I and right out under the flag he stepped. He served as Major in the 82nd Division, American Expeditionary Force, and was in the battles from
St. Mihiel through the Argonne Forest. At the conclusion of the war he took up his business at Columbus and was succeeding well with it when the lure of the football field drew him again to the campus of his Alma Mater. He arranged everything so that he could direct his business and at the same time coach the Georgia football team. He was welcomed back on the campus by the enthusiastic student body and directed the team for five years with great efficiency, during which time the Red and Black won twenty-four games, while losing fourteen and tying one.

Georgia had been playing Yale, but had been unable to defeat Old Eli. It was one of "Kid" Woodruff’s dreams that he would break that record and during his last year as coach that dream came true.

In order to serve as coach he had sacrificed much. The time had come when his business demanded all his time. He had to make his choice between business and football. He was a man of good sense and a level head. He gave up coaching and went back to his insurance business in Columbus.

Dr. S.V Sanford, faculty director of athletics, gave him up with great reluctance, and had this to say about him after he had reached his decision to give up coaching:

"The athletic heads here have long known the state of affairs. Woodruff has frequently been perplexed by having to be in Athens at a time when his insurance business in Columbus needed him. He is a director in a number of business enterprises there and serves on a great many boards. These affairs all demand a great deal of time.

"Again and again we have prevailed upon him to stay in spite of everything, and he has done so because of his love for the University. He accepted the post in 1923 upon the request of a delegation of alumni who urged him to do so. For the sake of the college where he had been a
student and a star football player. He took over the work and has held it at
the expense of his financial interests."

His services to the University have not been confined to the
athletic field. His influence in bringing about more active co-operation amon
among the alumni has been marked. He was largely responsible for the comple-
tion of Woodruff Hall on the Georgia campus. Down in his native city of
Columbus he was the prime mover in the making of arrangements whereby the
Georgia and Auburn teams play in that city each year in what has come to be a
standing classic tilt between those two teams.

But though out of harness, "Kid" Woodruff never lost interest.
He kept his eyes open for good players, he was always available for advice
when knotty problems arose, he was at all times a morale builder, he helped
many boys in a financial way in their efforts to secure a college education, and
even now in his maturer years he is still a great football fan.

In recent years his greatest service to the University has been
his contribution to the successful work of the Board of Regents of the
University System of Georgia, and all lovers of education in Georgia regret
that he felt it his duty to give up his position on the Board in Feb. 1945
in order to return to Columbus and give his whole time to his business
affairs. The Regents recognized the value of his ability and experie nee
as a successful man in the busines world and many of its vexations
problems reached solution through his tireless energy and clear vision.
In the many important movements directed by Chancellor Sanford for the
upbuilding of the University System in both a material and an educational
way he has at all times stood by his side with wise counsel and willing
service.
Season of 1923

George Woodruff served five years as head football coach at the University. During that time the Georgia teams won 29 games, lost sixteen and tied one, and the teams that opposed Georgia were strong and each year's schedule was tough.

During that time Coach Woodruff turned out some of the greatest football players who ever donned the Red and Black. On the All-Southern lists as published in Fuzzy Woodruff's book on Southern Football the following names appear and there may have been others on other lists at that time: Joe Bennett, tackle, Jim Taylor, tackle, Ralph ("Smack") Thompson, end, Curtis Luckey, tackle, George Morton, half back, Tom Nag, end, Chick Shiver, end, Herdia McBrary, fullback.

Coach Woodruff was extremely popular with his players and developed each man to the greatest possibility that was in him.

Among the other well-known Georgia football players who had at least two years of training under Coach Woodruff and an equally large number who had three years training under him were:

Ike Jovelove
Cecil ("Scrappy") Moore
Martin E. ("Buster") Kilpatrick
L.C. ("Teeny") Randall
E.P. ("Jelly") Rogers
Tom Nelson
Jake Butler
Jack Curran
Cecil W. Sherlock
Willis Hatcher
Walter Forbes
Howell Hollis
T.G. ("Shaky") Kain
N.V. ("Red") Subank
Bob McTigue
Gene Smith
Roy Estes
Gene Haley
Frank Dudley
Glen Lautzenheiser
Bobby Hooks
H.F. Johnson
John Broadnax
Levy
Huff
Jacobson
Woodruff’s first year as head coach was successful. He stacked up a record of five wins, three losses and one tie. Coach Stegeman had left him a fairly good number of old players and he quickly whipped the new men into line, so that by the opening ag of the season of 1923 he had a strong, fighting eleven and good reserves.

The players for this season were:

Center Day
Guards Joselove, Grayson, Levy
Tackles Bennett, Taylor
Ends Oliver, Richardson, Thomason
Halfbacks Kilpatrick, Fletcher, Checkley, Nier, Nelson
Quarterback Moore, Philpot
Fullback Butler
Substitutes: Randall, Wiehrs, Anthony, Tupper.

The results of games played were:

Georgia 7 Mercer 0
Georgia 20 Oglethorpe 6
Georgia 0 Yale 40
Georgia 17 Tennessee 0
Georgia 7 Auburn 0
Georgia 13 Virginia 0
Georgia 7 Vanderbilt 35
Georgia 0 Alabama 36
Georgia 3 Central 3.

The Mercer game at the opening of the season was stubbornly fought. The score was not as high as expected. The only touchdown came when Joe Bennett blocked a punt behind the Mercer goal line.

In the Oglethorpe game long John Fletcher scored all three touchdowns.

The Yale game was a crushing defeat, but a few years later Coach Woodruff paid the Elis back in good measure.

The first half of the game with Tennessee was somewhat disappointing but when “Buster” Kilpatrick took over the quarterback work in the second
half it was quite a different story. Fletcher was not be stopped in his running. He accounted for the two touchdowns and Bennett kicked a field goal.

In the game with Alabama, Georgia made only four first downs and Alabama rolled up fourteen, but the Georgia first downs reached pay dirt and Alabama's didn't.

Kilpatrick and Butler did the scoring for Georgia in the game with Virginia.

When Georgia went against Vanderbilt it was no difficulty to stop all the players except one. That one was Gil Reese and he went pretty much where he wanted to, and the game ended Vanderbilt 35, Georgia 0. In the fourth period Cleekley, Nelson and Wiehrs together rolled up an advance of eighty yards that yielded Georgia's only touchdown.

The Alabama game was a sweep off 30 to 0 against Georgia, and the last game of the season was a 3 to 3 tie with Centre College.

Season of 1924

Coach Woodruff bettered his score during the second season in which he trained the Red and Black team. The season ended with six wins, three losses and one of the losses came about through a highly questionable decision by the referee.

The players on the 1924 team were:

Center: Day, Forbes
Guards: Jesselove, Rogers, Butler
Tackles: Taylor, Luckey
Ends: Butler, Thompson, Curran, Howard, Mapp
Halfbacks: Nelson, Wiehrs, Morton, Sherlock, Kilpatrick, Fletcher
Quarterback: Moore, Hollis
Fullbacks: Boland, Randall, Thomason
Substitutes: Bass, Levy, Bacon, Hatcher.

The results of the games during the 1924 season were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Georgia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>33</td>
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<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centre</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the opening game with South Carolina a run of thirty-two yards by J.D. Thomason and three bucks by the same player netted the first touchdown and intercepted passes accounted for the other two touchdowns.

Coach Woodruff took his team to New Haven determined to wipe out the defeat by Yale in 1923. And in all fairness he made good his intention even though the official score was 7 to 6 in favor of Yale.

In the first period the Red and Black warriors showed the Elis just what was coming to them. Taking the ball on the Georgia 20 they made a consistent drive right on down to the goal line, with J.D. Thomason carrying the ball over for the touchdown. Goal was not kicked and the score was Georgia 6, Yale 0. Later on in the game a Yale man got the tip of his fingers on the ball, but it fell to the ground and a Yale man fell on it. The referee ruled the pass complete. From there the ball was put across the goal line for the touchdown and goal was kicked. Score, Yale 7, Georgia 6. Even Yale supporters admitted the ruling was wrong.

Lawrence Perry, one of the most prominent Northern football authorities, admitted that there was a combination of lucky circumstances and a highly questionable decision that gave Yale the official victory.

For the first time in all the contests Georgia defeated Vanderbilt. It was a hardfought game. Each side several times came near scoring, but in the shadow of the goal posts the defending team turned into a solid wall that could not be breached.

It was apparent that victory could not be won by line plunging.
end runs or passes, so "Scrappy" Moore, Georgia's quarterback, decided that he would try for a field goal. From the 32 yard line he sent the ball straight between the goal posts and the game was won by a score of 3 to 0.

Georgia walked all over Tennessee by a score of 33 to 0. Hatcher made one touchdown, Kels Boland one, Kilpatrick one, Sherlock one and J. D. Thomason two.

Randall and Kilpatrick starred in the Virginia game. The game with Alabama was a tough one and would up with a score of 6 to 0. A punt of sixty yards by "Scrappy" Moore to Alabama's one yard line figured in the victory, as Auburn returned the kick only to her 35 yard line and Nelson for Georgia did the line bucking and running that netted the touchdown.

The season of 1925.

The season of 1925 yielded only four victories and five defeats came to the Georgia team, but there was plenty of thrill from time to time.

The Red and Black players were:

Center Butler, Forbes, A. N. Smith
Guards Leffler, Hand, Rogers, Eubank, G. Smith
Tackles C. Luckey, Huff, Rogers, Bacon
Ends Curran, Thompson, Van Giesen, Nash, Levy
Halfbacks Kain, Morton, Hatcher, Sherlock, Kilpatrick, Estes.
Quarterback Moore, Hollis
Fullbacks Boland, Nelson, Kain.

The results of the season's games were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Georgia</th>
<th>Mercer</th>
<th>Virginia</th>
<th>Yale</th>
<th>Furman</th>
<th>Vanderbilt</th>
<th>Tennessee</th>
<th>Auburn</th>
<th>Ga Tech</th>
<th>Alabama</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>7</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"Smack" Thompson was captain of the team and was playing his last
game. He had during the past four years made many brilliant plays. He ranked easily All-Southern.

The season marked the resumption of relations between Georgia and Georgia Tech. These two teams had not confronted one another since 1916, a period of nine years.

Georgia opened up the season with a smashing victory over Mercer, 32 to 0.

The game played against Virginia on the Georgia campus saw each team score a touchdown and Georgia lose the game by not kicking the goal.

Yale walked all over Georgia and won 35 to 7. Georgia's one touchdown came through brilliant runs by Morton and Hatcher and a pass, Hollis to Morton.

Kels Boland, Hollis and Morton starred in the Furman game.

Kels. Morton, Thompson and Sherlock figured prominently in the defeat of Vanderbilt 26 to 7.

A pass to Van Giesen accounted for the score in the game with Tennessee. Auburn was utterly annihilated, 34 to 0. Georgia was characterized this season as an "in and out team."

The game with Tech was close and fiercely fought. Tech tried for a field goal and missed it, then tried again and made it. That was all the scoring in the game. Georgia 0, Tech 3.

Cecil ("Scrappy") Moore played his last game at Quarterback that season. He had a brilliant record for three years and this year wound up with a 71-yard run in the Auburn game.

The game with Alabama was especially hard. Mack Brown and Pooley Hubert just couldn't be stopped, and Alabama piled up a score of 27, while Georgia had a lone goose egg. In spite of the fact that five games had been lost and only four victories won, the Red and Black warriors had done some very fine playing throughout the season.
When the season of 1926 opened, Coach Woodruff was able to put an excellent team into action. His peak team was to come the following season, but as it was in 1926 the Red and Black scored five victories as against four defeats. He was then training several players who a year or two later were to rank on the all-Southern list and one on the all-American. These were Tom Nash (all-American*) and Chick Shiver and Herdie McCrary (all-Southern*).

The results of games played that season were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team 1</th>
<th>Team 2</th>
<th>Score</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Auburn</td>
<td>16-6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Florida</td>
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<td>14-13</td>
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<td>13-33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Vardemont</td>
<td>13-14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The players during the 1926 season were:

Center: Forbes, A.N. Smith
Guards: Rogers, G. Smith, Haley, Jacobson
Tackles: Lautzenheiger, Luckey, Morris, Graves
Ends: Nash, Shiver, Curran, Woodall, Bradley
Halfbacks: Morton, Hatcher, Estes, Sherlock, Hooks, McCutie
Quarterbacks: H.F. Johnson, Dudley, Broadnax
Fullbacks: McCrary, Kain.

Two unusually thrilling games were played in 1926, the Vanderbilt and the Georgia Tech games. It was the privilege of the writer to witness the Vanderbilt game in Nashville and the Tech game in Atlanta.

The game with Vanderbilt was hair-lifting in every sense of the word. Georgia led 6 to 0 up to the fourth period and then it was give and take to the end of the game, ending with the score of 14 to 13 in favor of Vanderbilt. In less than ten minutes in that last quarter the leadership in the game changed three times. There was no such thing as predicting with any
certainty who would be the winner.

Early in the first period a pass from Hooks to Sherlock was good for a touchdown, but goal was not kicked. There was no more scoring until the fourth period and then came the fireworks.

At the very opening of the last quarter, Vanderbilt duplicated Georgia's first quarter stunt, a pass and a touchdown, and went one better by kicking goal. Score Vanderbilt 7, Georgia 6.

Georgia marched right down the field and when almost over, Hollis tossed a pass, which was knocked by a Vanderbilt man right into the arms of Sherlock, who went to the five yard stripe. It took four lunges to make the distance, but Kain put it over the goal line and goal was kicked. Score Georgia 13, Vanderbilt 7.

Georgia played a stalling game as time was running out. Time was almost out when Spears shot a long pass to Owens. It traveled fifty yards and Owens with great difficulty caught it and carried it over for a touchdown. Score Georgia 13, Vanderbilt 13. There was plenty of time remaining for a try for goal. It was safely kicked and with it went the game. Score, Georgia 14, Vanderbilt 14.

The 1926 Game with Ga. Tech.

One of the hardest fought battles I ever witnessed was that between Georgia and Georgia Tech, Nov. 1926, on Grant Field in Atlanta. Also, that game was the last I ever saw on that playing field.

I had just returned from a visit to my son in Tulsa, Oklahoma. He had brought my wife and myself home by automobile and we sat together during that game. He returned home and just a week later his body came back to find its last resting place on my family lot in Oconee cemetery. I have seen many thrilling football games since that day, but somehow or other, I have never wished to go back to Grant Field.
It was a game full of hard fighting from start to finish. The teams were pretty evenly matched. Perhaps Georgia had a slight edge. The Red and Black went into the game a slight favorite.

There were many thrills. Both teams fought hard in all four quarters. I cannot now recall many of the plays that brought to their feet the vast assemblage of football fans. I can recall the resounding cheers, first from the Tech rooters and then from the Georgia contingent.

The game opened with the following Georgia line-up:

Center: A.N. ("Blackshear") Smith
Right Guard: G. Smith
Left Guard: Rogers
Right Tackle: Lautzneheiser
Left Tackle: Luckey
Right End: Shiver
Left End: Nash
Right Halfback: Morton
Left Halfback: McTigue
Quarterback: Broadnax
Fullback: Kain

Used as substitutes were: Ballard, Woodall, Hooks, Sherlock, Curran, and McCrary. It turned out that four of these substitutes contributed in large measure to the Georgia victory, Herdis McCrary, Cecil Sherlock, Jack Curran and Bobby Hooks.

Two incidents stand out clear in memory. One was the essence of the ridiculous and the other was of impending tragedy.

The first half was over and there was a considerable exodus from the stands for the time being. Tech had scored two touchdowns and had kicked one goal. Georgia had a lone goose egg to match Tech's thirteen points. As usual the faint-hearted threw up the sponge.

One of those who pulled down his flag was a rather inebriated follower of the Red and Black. He sat only a few seats from me and had been unusually quiet as he saw the Georgia colors trailing in the dust. He now had a chance to give vent to his feelings, which he proceeded to do in a vociferous manner.

He arose and took a few unsteady steps out into the open aisle. He reached into his hip pocket and pulled out a pint bottle that had
contained rye whiskey but that just at that moment had only about one stiff drink left. Lifting the bottle high above his head, he spoke to it as if it were a human being: "Old boy, there's not much left of you or me. It's dark all around me and I see no hope for the future. From this moment I am a homeless wanderer. Yesterday I left a fond wife in a neat little cottage that we called our home. I borrowed all I could on that piece of property and bet the whole amount on Georgia's winning this game. I don't exactly know how I am going to face the little lady when I get back to the place I used to call home. But, old boy, you have a little consolation left for me, so here goes; I'll put you away where you will bother nobody hereafter except me when I wake up in the morning."

Down his throat went the last drop of the whiskey. Then he threw the bottle down in the aisle, struck a theatrical attitude and said with all solemnity: "Good-bye to the little vineclad cottage."

Before the game was over he was in a quite different frame of mind. By that time he had somewhat sobered up, at least sufficiently to know things were going his way. When the whistle blew, he grabbed his hat and dashed out of the stadium. He looked like a candidate for admission to the asylum for the insane at Milledgeville.

"Little cottage, I am coming back. I'm going to buy two big buckets of paint. You do not look gay enough to suit me. I'm going to give you the proper trimmings in Red and Black." It may be that he kept his word and wielded the paint brush. At least he looked like he meant what he said as he disappeared from my sight.

The tragic event was when George Morton broke his neck——that is when I thought he had broken his neck. In fact, sometimes I think that his neck just snapped back into place.

The last few minutes of the first half were rapidly slipping away when the Georgia team plunged into a scrimmage. Morton was carrying
the ball. The two teams piled up and when they unscrambled Morton, who still clutched the ball, didn't get up. The first I saw was his head hanging down from his body as they carried him off the field. His neck appeared to be perfectly limp. His father was sitting directly behind me and at once hurriedly left for the Georgia dressing room. We were of the same opinion, convinced that he had broken his neck. Everywhere around me the spectators shivered with horror. It appeared an age before his father returned and told us that while the blow had been quite severe, George insisted that he was going to play through the game though he had been advised not to attempt to do so.

Presently the Red and Black team trotted back on the field. Captain Morton was out in front of his team and was greeted by a storm of cheers from the thousands, both Georgia and Tech supporters, who were paying tribute to a superb exhibition of true grit. George didn't hop around as briskly as he had before, but there was a look of determination in his eye. The last two quarters of that game were charged with dynamite. In those two periods, George Morton showed what he was made of. He planned, directed, bucked, twisted, ran and passed, and his team, catching the inspiration, backed him up to the last man. Sherlock did some daring running and McCrary, with his head lowered as he charged, was a veritable battering ram, foreshadowing his future playing that was to establish him as probably the most powerful plunging fullback who ever donned the Red and Black. It was not many minutes until Georgia had scored a touchdown and kicked goal. Score, Tech 13, Georgia 7.

A few minutes later, on straight football the Georgia team had worked the ball down to Tech's twenty yard stripe. Morton tossed a pass into the end zone. The whole Tech team seemed to be around the receiver, but out of the scramble emerged Jack Oirran with the ball in his hands. The score stood 13 to 13. It all depended on H.P. Johnson's
toe. It met the ball squarely and sent it straight over the bar for the winning goal point. Georgia 14, Tech 13.

When the game ended, the Georgia students went after the goal posts and the Tech students rallied to the defense. There was a free for all fight and the Atlanta policemen had to interfere before the fighting was over.

It was a well-earned victory over a strong Tech team. The punting of Parham, of Tech, was always a menace to Georgia, while Marshall, Poole, Horn and Murray kept the Georgia boys on their toes from start to finish. All the Georgia players did well. Nash, Shiver and McCrary were moving on to All-Southern honors.

Season of 1927—Almost Perfect

The season of 1927 was Coach Woodruff's farewell to football coaching, and also his most brilliant season. It came within one game of being perfect and it was General Mud who was the real victor in that game, though the victor's name was officially inscribed on the records as Georgia Tech. Coach Woodruff at last realized his wish to defeat Yale, for the Elis went down under a score of Georgia 14, Yale 10. Nine victories and no defeats was the record when Georgia went up against Tech that year. The score by points was Georgia 248, opponents 16. Goose eggs had been marked up against six opponents. All the boys were playing well. Herdis McCrary at full back had been ripping opposing teams to shreds. He had accounted for thirteen touchdowns during the season. The line had held under trying conditions.

Tom Nash and Chick Shiver were showing the country how to set the woods afire at the end positions, the backfield was doing its part and Roland at center was a stone wall.

Then came the game with Tech in a sea of mud at Grant Field and an adverse score of two touchdowns to none.
The players in 1927 were:

Center: BaMdotat Boland
Guards: Jacobson, Smith, Haley
Tackles: Lautzenheiser, Morris, Stelling
Ends: Nash, Shiver
Halfbacks: Estes, Dudley, McTigue, Hook
Quarterbacks: Johnson, Broadnax
Fullbacks: McCrary, Rothstein, Hill
Substitutes: Cook, Paris, Friebie, Martin, Stewart, Greenfield, Colling, Hill, Bradley, Palmer

The season opened in Athens with a smashing victory over Virginia by a score of 32 to 0.

Then came the defeat of Yale at New Haven by a score of 14 to 10. Bill Munday in the Atlanta Journal gave a full description of the game. Boiled down to its essential features the game was as follows:

Georgia kicked off to Yale's 33. Yale returned the ball some distance, but fumbled and McCrary recovered for Georgia on Yale's 43. Estes and McCrary smashed ahead to Yale's 16. Estes passed to Nash for four yards. Johnson passed to Shiver on Yale's 8 and Shiver carried the ball over for a touchdown and goal was kicked. Score: Georgia 7, Yale 0.

After a punt or two, Yale tried a running play, fumbled and McCrary again recovered for Georgia. That was in the days when you could run on a recovered fumble. McCrary legged it down to Yale's 9. Johnson passed to Shiver on Yale's 2, but Yale held and took over the ball on downs. By passes and a series of reverse plays, Yale got the ball into Georgia territory and then passed to a touchdown and kicked goal. Score: Georgia 7, Yale 7.

A Yale man got into the open and was headed straight for a touchdown when he was pulled down from behind by Johnson. The ball got to the Georgia one yard line, where Caldwell fumbled and Gene Smith recovered it for Georgia. Georgia kicked out, but Yale worked the ball back to within striking distance and kicked a field goal. Score: Georgia 7, Yale 10.

Johnson received the kickoff and raced to the 34 yard line. He then threw
a pass for twenty-eight yards to Frank Dudley, who set out for pay dirt, ran 38 yards and was brought down on Yale's seven yard line. McCrary smashed the Yale line twice and was over for a touchdown. Goal was kicked. Score: Georgia 14, Yale 10. Yale played gamely through the fourth quarter. Thg great Caldwell did some of his most brilliant work, Georgia's goal line was threatened twice, but the Red and Black held firm.

There was plenty of bell-ringing and blazing bonfires in Athens, Ga., that night.

In the game with Alabama which resulted in a 20 to 6 victory, Alabama stopped the Georgia running attack but could not defend against passes. Estes to Nash was the combination that netted two touchdowns and Estes added another on a long run.

The only question involved in the game with Tech was that of rain and mud. Georgia's expert passing was nullified and her swift backfield was slowed down. Grant Field was a perfect sea of mud. The Tech line held firmly. Georgia's star runners could not make the grade on the muddy field. Tech got off a long pass, followed by a run that netted a touchdown. Late in the third period "Stumpy" Thoma1on intercepted a Georgia pass and ran it back fifty-eight yards to Georgia's 23 yard line. Thoma1on was a very elusive player. He soon got loose on an end run and the second touchdown was scored
At the close of the 1927 season Coach Woodruff handed in his resignation. The five years of service he had given in that position were in large measure sacrificial, as he had a large and growing business that needed his attention. In 1927 the time had come for him to give up football coaching and go back to his business that needed his attention. His love of athletics and his devotion to the University had kept him here as coach those five years.

His successor as head coach was already on the ground, Harry J. Mehre, who since April 1, 1924, had served as line coach under Coach Woodruff and hence was in position to go right on with the work.

Mehre was an Indiana boy with a fine record behind him. His parents were Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Mehre. He was born in Huntington, Indiana, Sept. 18, 1901, entered Notre Dame Sept. 1918 and graduated in June 1922. While at Notre Dame he played center on the football team and center on the basketball team. His football coach was Knute Rockne. After leaving Notre Dame his first job was as line coach and head basketball coach at St. Thomas, in St. Paul, Minnesota. From there he came to Georgia in 1924.

For ten years he served as head football coach at the University of Georgia. They were years in which he worked alongside a number of football coaches who have since achieved national prominence, years in which a number of notable victories were won by the Red and Black, including the victory over Yale in 1929 on the occasion of the dedication of Sanford Stadium on the University campus and a record of five consecutive defeats handed out to Yale.

Jim Crowley, of "four horsemen" fame, was Mehre's first backfield coach. Crowley came to Georgia in 1925 after he had graduated from Notre Dame, and served two years here under Coach Woodruff. He stayed on through the 1928 season. He left in 1929 to take the head coach job at Michigan State at Lansing, Mich. From there he went to Fordham University in New York.

Frank Thomas returned in 1929 as backfield coach and stayed on
through 1930, then went to Alabama as head coach, where he has been remarkably successful.

Chick Shiver was end coach from 1928 to 1932. Vernon Smith then took on the end coaching until 1937.

During Mehre's ten years of service as head coach, the Red and Black had several line coaches, Sam McAllister for one year and Ted Twomey for about five years.

Rex Enright came in as a backfield coach in 1931, replacing Coach Thomas, who had gone to Alabama, and remained in that position until 1937. He was elected as head coach at the University of South Carolina in 1938 and took Coach Twomey and Coach Vernan Smith with him to Columbia.

Coach Mehre, on resigning in 1937, went to the University of Mississippi as head coach of football, and did good work there, though faced with difficulties incident to lack of material from which to develop the strongest teams. Some of the games there were thrilling and some of the players developed have ranked high among Southern football players.

Under Coach Mehre's direction the Red and Black teams played games, of which number were victories, defeats and ties.

He coached many of the most brilliant stars in Georgia and Southern football, some all-American, many all-Southern.

There may be some omitted who ought to go in this list. Memory sometimes plays one a scurvy trick, but the following is a pretty good list of the really great players who wore the Red and Black during Mehre's term of service as head coach:

Frank Dudley half back
Herdis McCrary fullback
Chick Shiver end
Tom Nash end
Herb Maffett end
Vernon Smith  
Gene Smith  
Bobby Rose  
Milton (Red) Leathers  
R.C. ("Red") Mattox  
Frank Johnson  
Bobby Hooks  
Spurgeon ("Spud") Chandler  
Gy Grant  
Austin Downes  
Bill Hartman  
Harry Harman  
J.C. Hall

Out of that bunch of players might be picked on first and second All-time Red and Black teams four ends, one fullback, one center, two guards and one quarterback.

Coach Mehre, on being asked what game gave him the greatest thrill, replied: "The game that gave me the most thrill was, of course, the dedicatory game with Yale in Athens in 1929 when we won 15 to 0. Our 7 to 7 tie with Fordham in 1936, knocking them out of a Rose Bowl bid, was another high light for me. I believe that year we lost the first five games and then did not lose another game in a ten-game schedule, and that team was called the greatest comeback team of the year'"
Coach Mehre took charge of the Georgia team in 1928. He had seen previous service with the Red and Black as head line coach and was simply moving up to the head position.

Back of that time there had been three great Georgia coaches, Cunningham, Stegeman and Woodruff. A man-sized task was thus assigned to him to keep up the record. His first season resulted in four wins and five losses, but that did not daunt him. His next season was six wins and four losses. His third season was seven wins and two losses and one tie. His fourth season was eight wins and two losses. He had struck his stride and while not all the succeeding seasons were not quite up to that rapid pace, they were successful. The preserved records do not give a regular first team, but simply a list of all the players. As near as can be figured out, the first team in 1918 was as follows, though there may be mistakes in this listing.

Center: Joe Boland
Guards: Halley and Jacobson
Tackles: Lautzenheiser and Frisbie
Ends: Shiver and Maffett
Quarterback: Johnson
Halfbacks: Hooks and Dudley
Fullback: Rothstein

Others who took part in the games during the season were McCrory, Langford, Stelling, Palmer, Hill, McTigue, Dickens, Tassapoulos, Joselow, Waugh, Barrow, Bryant, Huff, Red Smith and Martin.
The results of the games were

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Score</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>Yale</td>
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<td>Furman</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Tulane</td>
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<td>Auburn</td>
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<td>Florida</td>
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<td>L.S.U.</td>
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<td>Alabama</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Ga. Tech</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Frank Dudley, who had been one of Georgia's most effective players in many games, played this season to wind up his football career. He made a good showing both on offense and defense.

Bobby Hooks might be called the star player this season. In the game against Furman he tossed a pass for the only touchdown and it won the game. In the Yale game he accounted for the only touchdown, the score being 21 to 6 in favor of Yale. That was one of the most thrilling games of the season. Georgia made seventeen first downs to Yale's sixteen, but didn't have the punch to win them on pay dirt.

Tulane's game on October 27th was the Georgia home-coming game and was played on Sanford Field. The next home-coming game would be in the new Sanford Stadium and would result in Georgia's victory over Yale. In the Tulane game, those who witnessed it will never forget the runs made by Billy Banker for Tulane, or the magnificent playing of Maffett and Rothstein for Georgia. Those two and Hill and Stelling figured in all the touchdowns.

The defeat by Florida, 26 to 6, was quite a surprise. The game was played in Savannah. H.F. Johnson tossed a forty yard pass to Dudley for the only touchdown made by Georgia.
This was the season when Herdis McCrary first appeared on the Red and Black team. At times she substituted for Rothstein, the regular fullback and there was plenty of evidence of coming power at that position. Subsequent years showed that McCrary was a top-notcher.

The Tulane game was one of the hardest fought games ever played by the Red and Black. The result was in doubt from the first play down to the blowing of the whistle at the end with the score Tulane 14, Georgia 20.
THE BUILDING OF THE STADIUM

When one says that a man is a dreamer, the general impression is that no special compliment is being paid that individual. But such is not always the case. There are men whose heads are full of dreams that in succeeding years, through effective work, become realities. Dreams are many times synonymous with plans. Ability, energy, devotion and determination clothe the dreams with the garments of reality.

One day Dr. Steadman V. Sanford, then President of Franklin College and Dean of the University of Georgia, later on Chancellor of the University System of Georgia, had a dream. He was Faculty Director of Athletics and all his life had been passionately devoted to athletic sports. Through his agency, more than through the agency of any other man, the athletics of the University had been built up from year to year until the reputation of Georgia in the athletic world ranked alongside the leaders in the whole country. But something was missing. Something new was needed to make the picture perfect.

So Dr. Sanford had a dream. He envisioned an athletic stadium, ample in size, symmetrical in design, perfect in construction, beautiful in natural setting, attractive in surroundings. He was a dreamer, but he put ability, energy, devotion and determination behind the dream and in a little more than one year the dream had come true, and the University of Georgia had what all Georgians at least are convinced is the most beautiful stadium in the United States. Not that he did it all by himself, but he was the planner, the dynamo and the director. For him it was hard and unremitting toil, the expenditure of nerve and energy, sometimes almost to be breaking point. The alumni and his personal friends rallied behind him and helped him put it over.

When he launched the movement for the building of the stadium, it was in answer to his fixed convictions as to its need. Here is what he had to say about it: "Every college athletic contest should be played on the college campus. It is no longer the city that attracts the football
crowd; it is the football game that draws the crowd. Today the college realizes as never before that the contests must be played on the college campus with the college atmosphere present. One purpose of the stadium is to bring to the University its alumni that they may renew their acquaintance with the members of the faculty, may see the student body, may learn more intimately the needs of the institution and may be drawn more closely to Alma Mater. People no longer attend games where the facilities are not modern and are not adequate to care for the crowds—their pleasure and their comfort. The students and the players likewise are entitled to facilities equal to those found at other universities of similar rank and standing."

Dr. Sanford's office and mine were in the same building and I well remember a conversation in which he outlined his plans in the most confident manner. Lack of money with which to carry out those plans didn't seem to worry him in the least. Under his leadership the Athletic Association had just completed Woodruff Hall, the big basketball building and had paid for it, leaving an empty treasury. The proposed stadium would cost more than two hundred thousand dollars. He hadn't a penny on which to start. Just how and where could he get that amount of money? He had his ideas on that subject and they seemed to satisfy him. I knew he possessed much ability and determination, but I really thought he had bitten off more than he could chew, and, without any desire to wrap him up in a wet blanket and chill his ardor, I frankly told him so. He wasn't in the least discouraged by my opinion and in a few months proved that he knew what he was talking about. In the years that have passed since then he has had what I would call wilder dreams than that in the way of developing the physical plant of the university, involving sums of money that in the aggregate ran into the millions, and all those dreams have come true. And now I have come to the conclusion that
when he set out to do a thing, it was as good as done.

Dr. Sanford carried the stadium proposition direct to the alumni and friends of the University. He didn't ask them to contribute one cent. All that he asked was that they lend their credit, and convinced them across a stretch of just a few years the income from gate receipts from football games would pay for the stadium. He arranged with a bank to lend the money. He asked the alumni and friends to endorse their note for not more than five hundred or one thousand dollars each. He quickly got the required number of endorsers, secured the money, saw that the stadium was built, and as he had predicted, the gate receipts in a few years paid for it and the endorsers were not called on to pay a copper cent.

Dr. Sanford sized up the field before he started the work to get the endorsers. He did not rely entirely on alumni, for he had a number of friends, who had never attended the University but who were enthusiastic supporters of Georgia football teams.

Here is the list of the friends of the University and the alumni of old Georgia who signed on the dotted line and made possible the erection of the stadium. It cost them no money; it was a contribution of faith and an enthusiastic interest in Georgia athletics. Their action was necessary to the success of the undertaking. They deserve to be remembered for their generous help.
ATLANTA
William W. Anderson
Preston S. Arkwright
Lowry Arnold
Dana C. Belser
C.H. Black, Jr.
Charles H. Black
Eugene R. Black, Jr.
H.G. Black
Frank K. Boland
J.E. Boston
S.F. Boykin
Norris A. Broyles
F.P. Calhoun
Arthur Clarke
R.G. Clay
W.B. Cody
R.W. Courts, Jr.
Thomas H. Daniel
Milton Dargan, Jr.
John T. Dennis
Jackson P. Dick
S.C. Dobbs
Roy Dorsey
Jesse H. Draper
L.C. Dulaney
S.N. Evins
F.L. Fleming
James S. Floyd
Young H. Fraser
Thomas K. Glenn
J.W. Goldsmith
Max Goldstein
J.J. Goodrum
John W. Grant
John W. Grant, Jr.
James R. Gray, Jr?
H.J. Haas
Leonard Haas
Thomas W. Hardwick
W.P. Heath
Richard Hickey
Harold Hirsch
M.L. Hirsch
M.R. Hirsch
Walter R. Holmes, Jr.
I.S. Hopkins
Clark Howell, Jr.
S.L. Hurt
E.H. Inman
Hugh Inman
Harrison Jones
Jerome Jones, Jr.
Robert P. Jones
G.W. Lanier
A.L. Lippitt
Howard H. McCall
Sanders McDaniel
Fred M. McConigal
Marcus P. McWhorter
Alexander McDougald
Daniel MacDougald
Robert P. Maddox
Pearce Mathews
Grover Middlebrooks
Frank P. Mitchell
James B. Nevin
Henry A. Newman
Lowry Nicholson
W.P. Nicolson
Charles B. Nunnally
J.R. Opilander
Charles D. Orme
R.S. Parker
E.E. Pomeroy
J.H. Porter
Ludley W. Reynolds
Charles P. Rice
Daniel Y. Sage
Charles S. Sanford
John A. Sibley
W. Hart Sibley
Victor Smith
Marion Smith
Hughes Spalding
J.P. Stewart
A.E. Thornt0n, Jr.
W.R. Tichenor
Henry B. Tompkins
C.C. Torrance
H.B. Troutman
R.B. Troutman
Oscar Wenslde
W.C. Wardlaw
G.P. Whitman
W.W. Whittington
Robert W. Woodruff
Max Wright

ATHENS
R.C. Arnold
Harry Atwell
S.G. Backman
J.W. Barnett
Sidney Backman
Sol Boley
G.A. Boley
D.W. Weaver Bridges
M.J. Bryant
W.H. Cabaniss
A.T. Colley
Anthony Costa
M.J. Costa
R.A. Creechmore
U.H. Davenport
John K. Davis
Louis S. Davis
E. S. Dobbs
E. H. Dorsey, Jr.
A. G. Dudley
Andrew C. Erwin
Howell C. Erwin
William L. Erwin
Blanton Forston
Hugh H. Gordon, Jr.
Thomas F. Green
Jay Hanna
Robert Hodges
W. D. Hooper
J. B. Joel
P. S. Johnson
E. E. Lamkin
Ernest A. Lowe
B. C. Lumpkin
Clyde McDorman
Robert L. McWhorter
M. L. Manne
Charles E. Martin
W. K. Meadow
H. J. Mehre
Thomas S. Mell
D. B. Michael
Max Michael
Lee Morris
J ohn White Morton
J. S. Myers
L. W. Nelson
Sam H. Nickerson
Abit Mix
W. H. M. Palmer
G. Palmisano
J. K. Patrick
W. O. Payne
T. M. Philpot, Jr.
Frank Postero
H. I. Reynolds
H. J. Rowe
Albert D. Sams
W. A. Sams
S. V. Sanford
A. W. Scott
H. L. Seagraves
N. C. Slaughter
C. M. Snelling
H. J. Stegeman
M. T. Summerlin
John E. Talmadge, Jr.
Julius Talmadge
F. W. Thomas
W. G. Tiller
C. A. Trussell
E. N. Tutwiler
S. J. Ware
James White, Jr.
W. P. White

Macon
William D. Anderson
Charles C. Harrold
William D. Anderson, Jr.
Charles J. Bloch
Pope F. Brock
Pinkus H. App
Andrew J. Lyndon
Emmett G. McKenzie
A. O. B. Sparks
W. C. Turpin
Watson Walker

Gainesville
Sandy Beaver
W. T. Carlisle
Edgar B. Dunlap
O. R. Horton
H. C. Hosch
Hugh H. Hosch
J. H. Hosch
F. W. Jackson
R. L. Moore
Sidney Smith

Savannah
A. Pratt Adams
David S. Atkinson
Craig Barrow
R. L. Denmark
Davis Freeman
A. A. Lawrence
A. R. Lawton
A. R. Lawton, Jr.
Henry McAlpin
J. D. McCartney
Peter W. Meldrim
Lewis A. Mills
John Rourke, Jr.

Albany
Leonard Farkas
K. B. Hodges
I. J. Hofmayer
Hollis Lanier
Mercer Sherman
J. A. Redfearn
M. W. Tift
Richard Tift
Cruger Westbrook

Newton
Benton Odom
The selection of a site for the stadium brought about considerable discussion, not so much about the selection as the securing of the place after the decision was made.

There never was a doubt as to where it should be located. Tanyard Branch, running east from Lumpkin street, passed through a little valley on its way to the Oconee river. Adjoining Lumpkin street was the old baseball and football field, then stretched the little valley eastward to the high bank on top of which were the tracks of the Central of Georgia Railway. On the north the hill rose rather steeply up to Memorial Hall, on the south the ascent was still steeper and covered with forest almost up to the main building of the College of Agriculture. Between these two hillsides was the ideal site for the stadium. Nature had provided a site upon which no improvement need be made.

The valley land upon which the gridiron would have to be placed was a part of the campus used by the horticultural department of the College of Agriculture as a nursery. From that spot thousands of young trees were being sent out to different parts of the state. Dr. Soule, head of the College of Agriculture, did not want to give it up and be forced to set up a new nursery. He actively opposed the location of the stadium on that ground. He objected to the cutting down of a number of trees on the hillside, declaring that it would ruin his forest in front of his main building.

The discussion went on for several weeks, and finally it came before the trustees of the College of Agriculture for decision. Dr. Lamartine C. Hardman, governor of Georgia, was chairman of the executive committee of the Agricultural College board, a position he filled for about a quarter of a century. He and Dr. Soule were generally on the same side of a question when the Agricultural College was involved. This time, however, they did not agree with each other. The question was thoroughly discussed.
discussed and in the end the nursery was given up and the stadium located in the one place above all others where it should have been placed.

No time was lost in starting the work. The young trees were rapidly moved from the nursery. Grading was soon under way. After looking over the field to select a contractor and secure the proper plans, the contract was awarded to

the firm that had recently constructed Kenan Stadium for the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.
In preparing the hillsides against which the seats were to rest, granite was struck about the center on each side. And it was about the toughest granite to be found anywhere. The County of Clarke was generously lending its aid in the work of excavation. It required weeks and even months to get rid of this granite. Then the Tanyard Branch had to be taken care of. A large concrete culvert had to be built from the western end, under the entire southern side of the stadium and on to the Central Railroad bank to take care of the water and keep it off the playing field. As provision had to be made against freshets, this culvert had to be of large size and it was a rather troublesome and expensive feature of the work. But the work went on steadily and with the determination to finish it by the appointed day on which the first game was to be played in the new stadium.

The gridiron was put in perfect shape and the grounds made as presentable as possible, though, on account of lack of time, they could not be made as beautiful as they now are. Nevertheless on that opening day they were beautiful and attractive.

Dedication of the Stadium.

When the time came to make preparations for the dedication of the stadium there was but one football team considered in the naming of Georgia's opponent on that occasion. It was Yale.

But Yale could not be secured for the mere asking. It had been the unbroken custom of Yale to play on her own campus or in Cambridge or Princeton. But there were special reasons why Yale might discard custom and come to Athens. The founder of the University, Abraham Baldwin, was a graduate of Yale and a member of the Yale faculty. And then, too, Josiah Meigs, the first active president of the University, was likewise a Yale graduate and a member of the Yale faculty, and had patterned the first
curriculum and set up the first college laws after the Yale pattern. And Yale was looked upon as the mother institution.

Dr. Sanford left no stone unturned in putting on the pressure. Hundreds of telegrams went to Yale. Strong letters went to Yale. Alumni and friends of the University kept the wires and the mails busy. All the living governors of Georgia urged the acceptance of the invitation. And Yale, breaking her old custom, agreed to come.

The game was extensively advertised all over the South and East. Long in advance of the game it was known that there would be a record-breaking crowd in Athens and full preparations were made to entertain all visitors. And the crowd came as expected. Thirty-two special Pullman trains rolled into Athens from New England, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Chicago, Cincinnati and other parts of the country, bringing hundreds of enthusiastic Yale supporters as well as supporters of the Red and Black.

The business section of Athens was a mass of color, the blue of Yale and the red and black of Georgia floating side by side. One entire floor of the Georgian Hotel was reserved for the use of the Yale team so that it might be insured perfect quiet and privacy. Quite a number of distinguished people were present, among them President Angell, of Yale, and several members of the Yale faculty. Chancellor Snelling, on behalf of the University of Georgia, headed the committee that looked after their comfort and entertainment.

A number of Northern newspapers were on hand to report the game, among them George Trevor, of the New York Sun, a veteran sports writer, who, among other things, described in the columns of his paper the march of the Yale team from the depot to the hotel. Said he:

"The picturesque town of Athens was swathed in giddy bunting, Georgia's vivid red and black twined with Yale's sober blue."
Huge banners, emblazoned with the scarlet Bulldog of Georgia and the blue Bulldog of Yale were stretched across each street, electioneering fashion.

"Well here we are, well here we are; just watch us roll up the score"—the opening chorus of Baela; carnets meaning plaintively, resounded for the first time on Dixie air. Darkies leaning over the porches of their dilapidated shacks caught the syncopated rhythm and began to clog.

"The Yale musicians switched to 'Dawn the Field,' a melody which high schools from Florida to Maine have borrowed from the Elks. Honey-tongued Southern girls—vivacious, pert, check full of that something Cleopatra had—recognized the tune and mingled their soft soprano voices with the basses and tenors of the marching horde.

"And now the dark blue column turned into College Avenue, the Broadway of Athens, sidewalks jammed to the curbs with spectators. It was the psychological moment for a tour de force and Bandmaster Walterman with a happy sense of the dramatic, blew three blasts on his whistle.

"The drums rolled as they do in the circus when some daredevil prepares to loop the loop on a bike or be shot from a cannon's mouth. There was an expectant hush, then with a blare of brasses that rattled the window panes, the Yale band burst into that most inspiring of America's melodies. Need we tell you that the band played Dixie?

"Hardly had the first notes of that battle march echoed through the street than the crowd, throwing dignity to the winds, broke into the rebel yell—a paean which, once heard, is never forgotten. They yelled as their forefathers yelled at Fredericksburg, Antietam and Shiloh. It was a spontaneous cry, culminating in a long-drawn shriek that bridged half a century in a minute.

"As the pulse-quickening bars of Dixie mounted crescendo—march fashioned, to the lusty climax, you could shut your eyes and see
Pickett's Virginians on that hot afternoon in 1863, surging up the shrapnel-pitted slopes of Cemetery Ridge; you could see Stuart's cavalry at the charge; you could see Stonewall Jackson's gray battalions debouching from the corduroy road at Chancellorsville to fall at dusk upon Hooker's exposed flank.

"Why has life so few such moments?"

"Entering Georgia's homespun, intimate campus, the Eli-band-master switched to "Mothers of Men." A gray-haired little minister of the gospel from Macon, Yale '92, stood near the campus gate with his wife and three sons.

"The lilt of that familiar anthem gripped something inside him; sight of the dark blue banner with the big white Y awoke memories long dormant. He saw in retrospect Sain Rock, Old Brick Row, Mary's, the New Haven House. He tried to cheer but could not for the lump in his throat; he tried to look and couldn't for the mist before his eyes.

"Wht Dad, xxxxxxxxx you're crying," said his small son. The minister brushed his coat sleeve across his face. He felt very foolish, very self-conscious. "I must have got something in my eye," was all he said.

"That night before the game might be likened to Yonkers on election eve. Milling crowds patrolled the streets until 2 o'clock blowing tin horns, whirling 'clackers', buzzing those infernal ratchet devices which murder sleep. Scarlet-jerseyed Georgia students gave the scene a giddy touch of color and contributed to the din with recurrent cheers--'Jaw-gah, Jaw-gah.' The freshmen wore scarlet skull caps crowned with Buck 'fuzz-wuzzies.'

"The 'College Widow' spirit was refreshing to eastern observers. Athens and Georgia University remain delightfully unworldly and ingenious in an era when it is rated smart to be blase. These soft-voiced Georgians aren't ashamed to woop it up over a football game. Football
provides an escape valve for that adventurous urge, that martial ardor, which despite an outward appearance of languor is the heritage of every son of Dixie. Northerners may have originated the American version of Rugby but the game is in the blood down in the deep South and they play it for blood.

"Georgia's quaint little hilltop campus still exudes an ante-bellum atmosphere. The rambling buildings of wood or stone, the high porticos, supported by colonnades; the fragrance of jasmine and magnolia, the trellised verandas, the negro hackmen, the goatee-embellished officials, the unfailing courtesy and gracious hospitality to visitors, the melting cadence of voices intoning 'you all,' 'right smart,' 'ah dean reckon,' and 'honey deah—all these suggest to the stranger the deep South of pre-war days—that hot-blooded, romance-flavored land of starched crinolines, tinkling minto juleps, swords and roses."

And then Trevor, in a few short, expressive phrases gave his impressions of the game that followed the next day under the heading "Yale's Disastrous Southern Argosy."

"Observed on Yale's ill-fated argosy: More state governors than were ever gathered together on one football field before—Southern hospitality that outdid its reputation—Courtesy to visitors that made New York City appear boorish by contrast—A town built to hold 15,000 entertaining 20,000 outsiders and making them like it.

"Georgia cotton in the fields—Georgia corn in the hip flasks—a sun hot enough to sizzle oysters in a chafing dish—girls in chiffon frocks—men in shirt sleeves—newspapers used as head shields—typical baseball weather—the thermometer soaring above 80—a run on ice-cold drink vendors.

" A Yale line slower than dripping molasses—Pop Warner's plays run off slow-motion picture style—Georgia forwards darting through the
gaps left by Yale guards who dropped out of line to head interference—those same Georgia forwards nabbing Yale carriers from behind.

"A Yale team bewildered by its own formations—Elis panting on the turf after every scrimmage, wilted by the heat—an inspired Georgia team that would have beaten Yale just as soundly on a frosty day in Siberia.

"Georgia's players wearing white jerseys instead of those regulations red ones—A lighter Georgia line outcharging its huskier adversaries A Yale line drawing enough offside penalties to reach from here to Atlanta.

"Nobody home" behind that Blue line when the center snapped the ball—Georgia'sshake-crowned drum-majorstrutting like a high-stepping harness pony—Southern roosters uncovering when the Yale band played "Boola", mistaking that xxxxxxxxxx tune for the Yale anthem — Dixie fans agreeing that Big Three football 'aint what it used to be.

"Captain Greene scoring a 'ghost touchdown' on a run from fumble—Referee There calling the ball back as the Georgia players kid the Elis—Spectators howling the new rule despite their loyalty to the home team.

"Tiny Alby Booth vainly trying to get loose without interference or any opening through which to wriggle—Booth getting of zooming punts. — Yale ends completely failing to cover those high trajectory kicks—Booth overshooting his receivers on long forward passes.

"Catfish Smith scoring both Georgia touchdowns, blocking a Yale punt, intercepting a Yale lateral and forcing a Yale safety by means of a punt into the extreme corner.

"Waugh catching Yale's right end asleep at the switch—Georgia players tackling with a ferocity rarely seen above the Mason—Dixon line, nothing dirty but ultra hard football—Georgia generously giving Yale the shady side of the field on which to sit—high carnival
in Athens on the evening following the amazing victory—Yale taking its
defeat with admirable sportsmanship, congratulating and serenading the
winners. —No alibis by the good losers—the mournful retreat from Athens—
is in the blood down in the deep South and they play it for blood."

On the evening before the game, an elegant dinner was given in honor of the visiting team at the Georgia State Teachers College, and the coach allowed the team to be present and to partake modestly of the delicious viands. Fully five hundred citizens and visitors were present.

The next day, just after sunrise, the visitors from all around Athens and from a dozen states began to pour into the city. Special train after special train arrived. The streets in the business section swarmed with people.

The control of traffic was perfect. It was under the direction of Major A.T. Colley, Professor of Military Tactics in the University. For a mile and a half each way from the center, a student of the military department stood at each cross street to direct traffic. In the very center of the business section one block of college avenue was turned into a nursery. No automobile or wagon or horse was allowed in that space all day. The little folks romped and played on that block until the shades of evening fell and were not in the least danger. There was not the slightest accident throughout the day, although thirty thousand people were on the streets and at the game. The arrangements were so perfect that at the end of the game the stadium was emptied in seven and a half minutes and the people, directed along five different routes came up the hill to the business section of the city without being in the least crowded.

At the half the formal dedication of the stadium took place, during which Chancellor Snelling made a brief address. Dr. Craig Barrow, president of the University of Georgia Alumni Society with a few appropriate words presented a beautiful silver loving cup to Dr. Sanford in appreciation of his splendid work. The cup was rather heavy and Dr. Sanford was so surprised that he came near dropping it on the ground.
As they walked off the field someone suggested that Dr. Sanford hold the cup up so that the vast crowd could see it. They insisted that he put it on his shoulder, which he did, and he still felt that it was rather heavy. There was a reason for its being heavy, but Dr. Sanford didn't discover that reason until later on when he was sitting high up in the stadium with Dr. M.L. Brittain, President of the Georgia School of Technology on one side and Hatton Lovejoy, distinguished alumnus of Georgia and one of the old-time football stars on the other. He reached down into the cup and found a sack that was filled with something heavy. Dr. Brittain told him that he would open the sack for him, but Mr. Lovejoy retorted that he wouldn't advise letting a Tech man touch it. Then Dr. Sanford untied the ribbon that was around the sack and looked in. There was a mass of shining yellow coins that had given weight to the sack. He didn't count them until he got home after the game, when he and Mrs. Sanford performed that job. The contents of the cup were gold coins to the amount of fifteen hundred dollars. Dr. Sanford was overcome with emotion as he realized the amount of love and admiration wrapped up in those coins, the gift of his loyal and admiring friends.

Yale played gamely and with determination but couldn't match the Georgia bulldogs. For the purposes of this story it is not necessary to give anything like a detailed account of the plays. The Georgia boys were on their mettle and gave a good account of themselves as attested by the final score of fifteen to nothing. Two incidents I will never forget. A new rule had just been made that the ball, when fumbled, was dead and the one recovering it could not run with it. About the middle of the game Georgia fumbled in midfield and Captain Green, of Yale, recovered. The Yale team needed a touchdown and Captain Green set out to make it. He gallantly raced fifty yards and crossed the goal line, only to be called back.
The other incident involved a joke on my good wife. For a long time she objected to my telling it, but after a while she became resigned and takes it now like a good sport. She has never been able to look with favor on any penalty assessed against Georgia. She generally blames the officials for not seeing things that should be seen. Just a little while before the end of the game Yale put on a determined offensive and carried the ball to about the Georgia twenty. It began to look like Yale might possibly score. My wife spoke up at once: "Referee, blow that whistle, you know the time is up." But the referee wouldn't blow the whistle. I told my wife that the referee was probably right as to the time, but she did not change her mind. The referee remained inefficient in her eyes. Just then Yale fumbled and Georgia recovered. Then Georgia put on the steam and the pressure and carried the ball right on down the field to a touchdown. My wife was enthusiastic and greatly pleased. So I said to her, "I told you that referee knew his business." Said she to me: "I guess, after all, he was right about the time."
Season of 1929

While the spectacular event of the 1929 season was the dedication of Sanford Stadium and the defeat of Yale on that day by the score of 15 to 0, there were other thrilling contests that showed the fighting spirit of the Red and Black.

Coach Mehre's record for the season of 1928 had been four victories against five defeats, and he made up his mind that in 1929 he would move up a peg in the victory line. At the end of the 1929 season the record was six victories and four defeats. His victories were over Furman, Yale, North Carolina, Auburn, Alabama and Georgia Tech. That in itself showed the strength of the Georgia team. The defeats were at the hands of Oglethorpe, Florida, Tulane and New York University. During the season Georgia scored 155 points and her opponent, 97.

The Red and Black team that year came to be known as the "Flaming Sophomores". That name was given them on account of the fact that most of the players were new men on the gridiron, who marked up a record perhaps never equaled by a bunch of inexperienced players and hence a tribute to the coaching that season. Frank Thomas, who later on became Alabama's great coach, was the effective assistant to Coach Mehre.

During the season two strong intersectional contests occurred, the games with Yale and New York University.

The Red and Black players during the 1929 season were:

Center—Joe Boland (Captain), Tassapoulos, Wochurch
Guards—Leathers, Maddox, Potterson, "Tiger" Bennett, Lumpkin, Turner
Tackles—Rose, Bryant, Friebie, Lynn, Stelling, Buchanan
Ends—Herb Maffett, "Catfish" Smith, Kelly, J. E. Smith Palmer
Timmons, Harrell
Halfbacks—Dickens, Chandler, Waugh, Davidson
Quarter backs—Moran, Paris
Fullbacks—Rothstein, Roberts, Jacobson, Revell

The mere mention of the leading line players is enough to demonstrate the strength of the Georgia line: Rose, Noalnd, Leathers, Maddox, Rose, Bennett, Maffett, Smith and Kelly.
That was equally true of the swift, plunging backfield, such players as Dickens, Chandler Waught, Rothstein and Roberts.

The results of the games in 1929 were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furman</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yale</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>19</td>
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<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tulane</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>N.Y University</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auburn</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ga. Tech</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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It was a hard season, not only on account of the strength of the opposing teams, but also on account of an excessive amount of travel between games. That accounted in large measure for some of the adverse scores.

The opening game of the season was a combate unset of dope. The game with little Oglethorpe was considered a set-up, but the Stormy Petrels handed the Red and Black a 13 to 6 defeat. But it didn't break the spirit of the Georgia boys. They turned right around and smashed Furman 27 to 0, and then came the game with Yale which has already been described in the story of the dedication of Sanford Stadium.

Concerning the individual players, here is what George Trevor, in the New York Sun, had to say of them: "Line pressure won the game with Yale, as it has decided many another. Outweighed six or seven mãnds to a man, the blocking, stocky Southerners—real bulldog types—swarmed all over their taller, bigger adversaries. The Georgia center trio, Captain Boland flanked by two redheads, Leathers and Maddox, chewed big holes in Yale's midriff," Rothstein is a worthy successor to Bull McCrary. He ran down to the turf, his nose scraping the sod. He wriggled like a snake threading a cornfield as he eluded the Yale secondary. Line pressure forced the breaks, but it was Vernon Smith, Georgia's rugged Sophomore end, who exploited them. Every football game must have its hero, and Smith, dubbed "Catfish" by his classmates, surely stole Dixie's interesting show."
After defeating North Carolina 19 to 13, the Georgia team suffered a downturn and Florida handed out a surprise defeat by a score of 18 to 6, followed by a 23 to 0 defeat by Tulane.

The losing streak had one more game to add to its column, when the Red and Black bowed to New York University under a score of 27 to 19, but that was a game long to be remembered by those who saw it in New York.

Georgia trailed in a 20 to 0 score at the end of the first half, but she never thought for a moment of lowering her flag. At the end of the game the score was Georgia 19, N.Y.U. 27.

At the opening of the third quarter N.Y.U. added insult to injury by scoring another touchdown and running up the score to 27 to 0. But right there ended the New York scoring and Georgia took over. Roberta led the drive, plunging like a demon through the N.Y.U. team. Dickens and Chandler made a number of good runs and Chandler tossed a 23-yard pass to Maffett for a touchdown.

But the Georgia team had no idea of quitting. With the goal line forty yards away, Roberts, Rothstein, Paris and Chandler did some spectacular work including a pass from Chandler to Dickens for 23 yards. Joe Roland opened great holes through the center of N.Y.U. line and gave the fleet backs a chance to run. Rothstein bucked for six yards and Paris went around end for a touchdown.

But that was not the end of the Georgia scoring. With 35 yards to go for a touchdown, Chandler, Rothstein and Waugh put on the pressure. Both by passes and end runs the Georgia team advanced. These three players made first downs and then a pass from Chandler to Waugh for 17 yards. Right on down the field they went. A pass from Chandler to Rothstein landed the ball on the N.Y.U. six yard line, following which Rothstein bucked over for a touchdown.

The N.Y.U. team had shot its bolt and nothing was needed for a Georgia victory but a little more time, but time had run out.
The Atlanta Journal, in its account of this game and other games during the season, said: "The 1929 team measured up to greatness, for it started with little save youth, inexperience and ambition; it encountered at the beginning a stingling defeat; it was defeated thrice more, but when the season ended, it had won four games over teams which in September it could not with reason have been expected to overcome."

There was consolation, however, in the 24 to 0 score over Auburn, the 12 to 0 score over Alabama and the 12 to 6 score over Ga. Tech.

The game with Ga. Tech was played in a driving rain and on a field of mud. It was pulled off in Athens and was witnessed by over twenty thousand spectators, the second largest in the new stadium that season.

The game was not more than five minutes old when the heavens fairly opened and the rain descended in torrents. Half the crowd got to shelter as well as could be done. The other half remained in their seats and took the drenching. It rained pretty much through the entire game and the field was a sea of mud. Right in front of me sat "Mother" Foley, of Columbus, Ga., a typical daughter of the old South, then in her seventies. In all the history of Georgia football there never was quite as enthusiastic fan and supporter as that cultured daughter of Georgia. She refused to leave, was drenched to the bone, but waved her flag and raised her voice for Georgia up to the blowing of the whistle by the officials. Wonder she didn't go down with pneumonia but she didn't and she lived a number of years longer to attend all the football games and inspire the Georgia teams.

Within two minutes of the opening, Waugh made a fine run, and a long forward pass from Chandler to Maffett had accounted for a touchdown. Goal was missed and the score was Georgia 6, Ga. Tech 0. In the second half Tech evened the score. The triple threat, Stumpy Thompson, was effectively "bottle up" and Tech scored no more during the game.
Bryant grabbed a Tech punt and, aided by the blocking of "Red" Maodox, went forty yards for a touchdown, ending the game with the score Georgia 12, Ga. Tech 6.

The crowd was bedraggled that all the drygoods stores and clothing stores in Athens were completely cleaned out of socks, stockings, underwear, shirts, ladies' dresses, raincoats, and the like. Mud was everywhere from Athens to Atlanta. Automobiles, bumper to bumper, crawled along the seventy miles and it was reliably reported that one farmer had to wait an hour before he could cross the road and milk his cow.
Season of 1930

During the season of 1930 Coach "ehre's team rolled up seven victories, lost only two games and tied one. Tulane and Alabama were the two teams that couldn't be overcome and Lorida played to a scoreless tie. Georgia made 182 points to 71 for her opponents.

The season started off with the game with Oglethorpe. Georgia was not caught napping this time and wiped out the defeat of 1929 by a score of 21 to 6, following which the Mercer team was given its usual drubbing by a score of 51 to 0.

Then the Georgia team settled down to real business and went up against Yale, the game being played at New Haven in the Yale bowl. Coach "ehre had started on what proved to be his most spectacular accomplishment during his service as coach at the University of Georgia, five consecutive defeats of Yale.

The Yale team had made up its mind to wipe out defeat in 1929 at the dedication of Sanford Stadium, but her dream didn't come true and the game ended Georgia 18, Yale 14. That game was declared by Grantland Rice, the dean of sportswriters, to have been "one of the best of the year and one of the games of all time." The Georgia team was in fine shape and ready for the showdown. Herb Maffett, the brilliant and powerful end, was playing his last season and was captain of the team.

It was the pleasure and good fortune of the writer to go to New Haven with the Georgia team and to witness that game. Chancellor Snelling of the University of Georgia and Dr. S.V. Sanford, the Physical Director at Georgia were also among the Georgia representatives. I determined to let the Chancellor and Dr. Sanford represent the dignity of the University and decided that I would be a boy again, even though at that time I had reached and passed the sixty year marker.

The team stopped at Bridgeport, Conn., the night before the game. The next morning I came downstairs, ate my breakfast and then went out...
to buy some red and black ribbon and other ornaments for the game. I bought twenty yards of red and black ribbon very much like baby ribbon, only a little wider. It was cold and overcoats were in evidence. I bedecked my overcoat with the ribbon and several strands floated down to my shortops. But that was not enough. It didn't speak enough of the spirit of the day. I spied red and black feathers over on the newsstand, bought two, crossed them on the front of my black felt hat and came to look very much like a wild Indian on the warpath.

Over at New Haven a few hours later I met my friend, George Trevor of the New York Sun and he promptly portrayed me in the columns of that paper as I appeared to him and remarked that I had bought all that ribbon for the purpose of tying up Albi's Booth, Yale's redoubtable speedster.

The Physical Director of Yale was putting on a small cocktail party in honor of the Georgia visitors. Now I was and am still a total abstainer. So I asked Dr. Sanford if I should attend and he insisted that I should go, stating that I would have a good time and that, of course, I would not have to drink anything. So I went.

It was a delightful little crowd that assembled and I enjoyed the conversation with the Yale contingent of professors and officials. Only one light drink around was taken and when it was offered to me I politely declined. That aroused the risibilities of the gentleman making the offer, and he immediately sang out "Here, all you fellows, stop your chattering and listen to me. I have a curiosity to present to you, a teetotaller who will not imbibe our friendly little glass of spirits. I am willing to accept his maxim declaration, but I had to push back a little doubt about his absolute veracity, for the thought came to me that maybe he didn't like the brand and was sighing for a nip of his Georgia moonshine corn."
I went over and took a peep at Connecticut Hall, one of the oldest buildings still standing on the Yale campus. The blueprints of that building were brought to Georgia by Josiah Meigs in 1801 and were used in erecting Old College on the University of Georgia campus, which is an exact replica of Connecticut Hall except that it has a hip roof where the building on the Yale campus has a mansard roof. The sight of that old building made me feel more at home.

Later on came the game out at the Yale bowl. There were approximately sixty thousand people there, about twice as many as attended the Yale-Georgia game in Athens in 1929. I had a good seat some thirty or forty rows up from the gridiron and about on the forty-yard line. On one side sat Governor Clifford Walker, of Georgia, and on the other side Georgia's United States senator, William J. Harris. We had a most enjoyable time throughout the game.

The whistle blew and Yale kicked off to Georgia. The ball bounded from the hands of Austin Downes, quarterback, and rolled towards the sideline. That was a disastrous beginning and my heart sank. The entire crowd had risen to their feet with resounding cheers, mostly for Yale, and looking down to the field I could not see the sideline markers on account of the crowd being in my line of vision. I dropped back into my seat and just about that moment another shout arose. It was rather weak and I apprehended that it came from the throats of the small number of Georgia rooters. I inquired as to the reason for the cheering. I was told that Georgia had scored a touchdown.

The muffing of that ball was fortunate for Georgia. The few seconds required for Downes to pick up the ball gave the Georgia team time to fall into the correct blocking positions and behind as effective piece of blocking as ever was pulled off by any team, Downes had gone
right down the sideline to pay dirt.

There was some fierce tackling in that game. Maffett and Vernon Smith were playing spectacular ball at the end positions and the two red-headed Georgia guards, Milton Leather and Carlyle Maddox were immovable obstacles in the way of Old Eli. In one tackle, Maffett hit Albie Booth so hard that he did not get up for several minutes. It was feared that he had sustained bad injuries, but it did not turn out that way. But the Yale crowd thought it was going to be serious and Booth was their idol. So they "booed" Maffett loudly.

I will not endeavor to recall all the thrilling plays, but one set of plays must be pinned down here in black and white. Jim Stoinoff, during a part of the game, was playing fullback. He had come to Georgia the previous year and had expected to play that year. Within two weeks he went down with double pneumonia and for weeks it looked like he could not possibly recover. He did win the fight, however, but played no football that season. The effects of that illness told on him and while he played great games thereafter, it always looked like something had been taken from him that he never got back. But for that he might have been an All-American. But there was one thing that Jim never lost and that was his determination and one hundred per cent grit.

Now, in this Yale game, the Georgia team had reached the Yale one yard line and Stoinoff, playing at fullback, was given the ball for a buck over into the end zone. Just then he fumbled the ball and Yale recovered. Yale, of course, kicked on the first play and the ball was back about in midfield.

Coach Gehre didn't take Stoinoff out of the game. The Georgia team worked the ball down the field and right back to about the same spot on that one yard line. Stoinoff was given the ball again and on the plunge forward fumbled again and Yale recovered. As before Yale
kicked almost to midfield and the march of the Georgia team had to be started all over. Stoiaff still remained in the game and made some good gains through the line. When about fifteen yards from pay dirt, Downes passed the ball to a player in the end zone for a touchdown.

Georgia scored three touchdowns and kicked no goals, Yale scored two touchdowns and kicked both goals, the game ending Georgia 18, Yale 14. One of Yale's touchdowns was a gift of the referee, who was ignorant of a change in the rules.

The game being over, the writer left the stadium and sought the bus, in which the team was to ride back to the hotel. He got to the bus ahead of the team and decided he would just wait for the boys.

The weather had turned rather warm during the afternoon and he was hot and tired as he leaned against the bus in a rather slouching position. At that time he had a long lock of hair that easily fell over his forehead. It has disappeared now with the passing of the years. With that lock hanging over his forehead, with more or less perspiration on his face, and with a somewhat tired look, no doubt he presented an appearance that would attract attention and raise a question as to his exact physical condition.

The crowds streamed by and quite a number of people looked him over. Finally a young man and his sweetheart came along, and the writer heard what they had to say.

Said the girl: "John, just look at that old drunk Georgian."

Said the young man: "Mary, I don't care how he looks. That score is what is worrying me."

Georgia 26, North Carolina 0 and Georgia 39, Auburn 7 were two victories by wide scores and were surprisingly one-sided. Then came a scoreless tie with Florida, which was likewise a surprise.

Georgia went back to New York to play N.Y.U. and wipe out that defeat of the preceding year. She did just that.
defeat of the previous year. She did just that by a score of 7 to 6 in one of the closest games she ever played. In the first period N.Y.U. scored a touchdown and failed to kick goal. That failure to convert prevented a tie for in the second half Georgia received and, led by Dickens, worked the ball down to the N.Y.U. 10-yard line, from which point Dickens passed to Maffett who scored. The reliable toe of "Catfish" Smith sent the ball squarely between the goal posts and the game ended Georgia 7, N.Y.U. 6.

But it would not have ended that way but for a spectacular pass interception by Jack Roberts, who gathered the ball into his arms on his own three yard line in the closing moments of the game. In this game Georgia made thirteen first downs, N.Y.U. seven, and Georgia rushed and passed 203 yards to N.Y.U. 79.

Just at this time Tulane was a regular jinx. The year before she had won over Georgia by 21 to 18 and this year was to win by 25 to 0, and the next year was to win 20 to 7 and go to the Rose Bowl. Had Georgia won that game in 1931 she would probably have gone to Pasadena.

In the Georgia—Georgia Tech game, resulting in a Georgia victory by a score of 13 to 0, Austin Downes scored one touchdown and three the pass that resulted in the other.

One of the newcomers to the Georgia team in 1930 was Norman ("Buster") Mott, who developed into one of Georgia's hardest, swiftest, and most plunging backfield runners of all-time Georgia playing. He scored two touchdowns in the Auburn game and in the scoreless tie with Florida, crossed the goal line but was called back when Georgia was penalized for holding.

The game with Alabama in 1930 can never be effaced from the memory of this writer. He has played it over in memory many a time at night as he lay upon his bed awaiting the touch of the god of slumber. The score was 13 to 0 in favor of Alabama, but this writer, who witnessed it from the
players bench on the sideline, has spent many an hour speculating why it
couldn't just as easily have been 21 to 13 the other way.

Alabama had number of great players on her team. So had Georgia. Just
now I recall the names of Sington, Clements, and "Hurry" Cain among the Red
Elephants, and Maffett, Roberts, Dickens, Downes, "Catfish" Smith, Chandler,
Leathers, Maddox, Boland, Waugh, Stolinoff, and there were others on the Georgia
team that ought to be remembered. Nearly every man was a star player.

The Alabama team was a great power team and elected to receive. Then
they came racing down the field. In some way the Red and Black stopped
them. On the first offensive play Dickens went straight through the Alabama
line and almost through the secondary. It looked like he was in the clear, but
he was caught by the heel and his forward movement stopped. An inch or
two more and he would have had an open field and a touchdown.

Later in the game, Jack Roberts, on a somewhat similar play in the
center of the field, had the same misfortune to be pulled down by the heel,
with a clear field in front of him. It seemed that the Alabama players
knew that the Red and Black boys were afflicted with Achilles heels, for
in that game the heel was the vulnerable spot in the Georgia anatomy.

In the latter part of the game Marion Dickens shot a forty-yard
pass to "Spud" Chandler, who was on the Alabama ten yard line. It was well-
timed and correctly thrown. It fell right in the arms of Chandler and
"Spud" held to it. It looked like a certain touchdown.

Now Chandler was within six inches of the sideline and ten yards
behind him was the goal line. He knew he would go out of bounds if he
turned to the right. There was nothing left for him to do but turn to the
left. He did so and went right into the arms of an Alabama player. Georgia
lost that game by three shoestring happenings.

"Old Timer", in the Atlanta Journal, reviewing the season, said:

"Herb Maffett made a great captain. All qualities taken into consideration
over three years, he probably was the best football player Georgia has developed. Vernon ("Catfish") Smith and Dickens made all-Southern and Downes, Roberts, and Leathers were given high rating."

Jack ("The Ripper") Roberts, one of Georgia's greatest fullbacks, was playing his last games that season. He was especially effective in the North Carolina game, scoring three touchdowns. During the season he scored sixty points and was one of the nation's leading scorers.

The records for the season of 1930 are a little confused, and there may be a few errors in the following list of Georgia players that season, but the list is essentially correct.

Center—Joe Boland, Taassopoulos
guards—Leathers, Maffett, "Tiger" Bennett, Patterson
Tackles—Rose, Friable, Bryant, Stelling, Lynn
Ends—Maffett, Smith, W. Kelley, Mac Cranshaw, Farrell
Halfbacks—Chandler, Dickens, Waugh, Mott, Davidson
Quarterback—Downes, Moran, Pari,
Fullbacks—Roberts, Rothstein, Steinoff, Watts Whire.

The results of their games were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Score</th>
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</tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ga. Tech</td>
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</table>
The Georgia team in 1931 came very near winning the Southern championship and a trip to the Rose Bowl, when it set up a record of eight wins and one loss, during the regular season, plus one loss in a post-season game. The loss of one game to Tulane spelled the difference. In several seasons the Red and Black had faced the same results, almost but not quite.

Eight games had been won won and two lost. The Georgia boys had scored 201 points and the opposing teams only 117, of which latter number sixty were scored by Southern California in the post-season intercalational game. Yale had been defeated 26 to 7 and N.Y.U. 7 to 6. That year Austin Downes, captain of the team, was playing his last games, but in the game with Southern California he was not physically able to take part.

The players in 1931 were:

Center—Batchelor, McWhorter
Guards—Leathers, Maddox, Bennett, Patterson, Hazlehurst
Tackles—Harrick, Hazel, Cooper, Townend
Ends—V. Smith, Kelley, Maxwell, Miller, McGrimmon, Crenshaw, Wolfe
Halfbacks—Key, Morgan, Mott, Chandler, Dickens, Brown, Gaston
Quarterbacks—Downes, Sullivan, Young
Fullbacks—Roberts, Gilmore, White, Stoinoff.

The results of games were:


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>7</td>
<td>N.Y.U.</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Auburn</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Ga. Tech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Southern California</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The opening game of the season was that in which Georgia trampled Virginia Polytechnic Institute by the score of 40 to 0. Jack ("The Pinner") Roberts was playing his last season and was in his old form, scoring two of the touchdowns. Jim Harrick, tackle, intercepting a pass, ran seventy yards for a touchdown. The other touchdowns were made by White, Key and Dickens.
The team traveled up to New Haven and handed Yale a 27 to 6 defeat. Homer Key, Georgia's swift and elusive backfield star, outclassed Yale's famous Albie Booth, scored two touchdowns, one on a 74-yard run in the second quarter and the other on a pass from Dickens covering 27 yards and completed in the end zone. Albie Booth couldn't get away from "Catfish" Smith and was thrown for 10, 15 and 25 yard losses. He did make one spectacular run of 75 yards but was stopped by Donnes short of pay dirt.

The victorious sweep of the Red and Black engulfed North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Mehre sent in his second team at the beginning and North Carolina scored one touchdown. Then the first team was sent in and the Tar Heels did no more scoring. Key, Mott, Dickens and Chandler constitute an invincible backfield. Key scored two touchdowns and the other three speedsters annexed one each. The game ended with a score of 32 to 7.

The Georgia—Vanderbilt contest was hard fought, ending in a score of 9 to 0 in favor of the Red and Black. The game was full of penalties on both sides. Austin Donnes returned a Vanderbilt punt 57 yards and then passed to Smith for the touchdown.

Georgia had been held by Florida to a scoreless tie in 1930. The Red and Black went down to Florida in 1931 to win that out and trample the "Gator" team by a score of 33 to 6. Gilmore, Roberts, Mott, Dickens and Key contributed the thrilling features and touchdowns, but all that was made possible by the charging line of the Red and Black. Mott made a 56 yard run for one of the touchdowns and Dickens scored one on a 41 yard run.

The hardest fought game of the season was with New York University. The Georgia team had defeated N.Y.U. the preceding year by a score of 7 to 6 and this game in 1931 ended with the same score. During the first half N.Y.U. scored and failed to kick goal. When the ball was kicked off as the second half opened, Norman Mott put ninety-seven yards behind him.
to score for Georgia and "Catfish" Smith came into action, kicked goal
to give the Red and Black a 7 to 6 lead, which proved to be all the
scoring done during the game.

N.Y. U. was fighting desperately, however, and in the fourth
quarter and drove down to the Georgia 8 yd. line. The Georgia line was a
solid wall that could not be penetrated and N.Y. U. failed to put the
ball across for a winning score.

During the rest between the halves, the usual raking of the
players over the coal by the coach was omitted. Carter Townsend, a
substitute tackle, changed the order of proceedings when he asked
the members of the team if they would let him offer a prayer. He
dropped on his knees and about half the team followed suit. He asked
that power be given to the team to carry through and to keep the faith
with those who believed in them. It was a moment of great solemnity
and then the team dashed back to take up the fray again.

Norman Mott, known under the college boy name of "Buster"
furnished the answer to that prayer. Came the kickoff and the ball
fell into Mott's arms. The store of his thrilling run of ninety-seven
yards to victory has been told by Edwin Camp, "Old Timer", of the
Atlanta Journal in such a way that I cannot resist the temptation to
give his story in full.

"He tucked the ball easily under his right arm and stepped on
the gas. Veering sharply to the left, he fell into the open jaws of the
old Georgia wedge. And down the field the wedge rolled as remorseless
as a juggernaut. Man after man went to the sod—Leathers and Maddox, the
redheaded guards; Rose and Hamrick and Smith, Chandler and Downes and
McWhorter and Roberts. But with every Georgian went a New Yorker.

"At midfield Mott sidestepped a menacing foe. Ten yards further on
he stiff-armed one coming at him from the side and now he was in the
clear. Like a stag at morn, he tossed his head in a characteristic gesture as though at last he were sniffing the air of freedom and then began his sprint.

"Nobody ever caught Mott from behind, except once and that time had not yet come. He crossed goal and stood waiting for the referee to arrive, then handed him the ball. Vernon Smith, the great "Catfish" who never failed in an emergency, kicked the point, and though an hour's battling followed in which little Austin Downes performed miracles of defense in safety position, scoring was over for the day, Georgia 7, New York University 6. A perfect play had thrilled 63,000 spectators and had tied and won a football game.

"But whence came those twelve seconds of perfection? Could it have been from humble and contrite hearts asking the strength to do their best?

"One wonders if in later years when the scrimmage was worse by far than that gory field of a grudge battle alongside the Harlem river in New York, the participants in the dressing room scene and in the play that followed gave thought to their boyish distress and the glorious answer to their prayer.

"For most of them have been where carnage was worse and where prayer was the only refuge. "Red" Maddox died a captain, leading one of Patton's tank formations in the Battle of the Bulge. The boy who prayed came back the other day, Lieut.-Colonel E. Carter Townsend. He had been through the dreadful days of Salerno, Rapido River and Anzio beachhead.

"And Buster Mott. Well, word is not precise as to where Buster is or has been, other than that he is in the European theatre. But you can wager your bottom dollar that when the going was toughest and the outlook most desperate, Buster's head was up and his tail was over the dashboard."
Georgia was heading for the Southern championship and the Rose Bowl when the Red and Black warriors clashed with Tulane in Sanford Stadium in the presence of thirty-eight thousand spectators, the largest crowd that up to that time had ever gathered in the stadium. Tulane, led by Dalrymple, won by a score of 20 to 7 and went on to the Rose Bowl at Pasadena. Georgia was that close to winning the crown. Georgia's lone score was made by Mott's 30-yard run after receiving a 30-yard pass from Homer Key.

By a score of 12 to 6 Georgia overcame Auburn, her ancient rival. Mott, Key and White drove 62 yards at the beginning of the third quarter and White carried the ball over. The second score was made by Mott's spectacular running.

Georgia won a sweeping victory over Tech, score 31 to 6. Again quoting from "Old Timer", "The driving of Dickens, the chunking of Chandler, the mauling of Mott, the ripping of Roberts, the whacking of White and the galloping of Gilmore constituted a six-fold menace which Tech's defense could not curb." Gilmore, playing at fullback, gained 124 yards and Chandler was second with 102.

Then came the most crushing defeat ever handed to a Georgia team. It was a post-season game, played at Los Angeles against Southern California. The Red and Black went into the fight in a weakened condition. Captain Downes was physically unable to play and Jack Roberts, the plunging fullback, had not recovered from an injury received in the game with Ga. Tech. Sullivan went in as quarterback and Gilmore as fullback. The Southern California team was probably the greatest power team in the history of football. The Georgia team was outweighed at least twenty-five pounds to the man.

It was, of course, a hopeless fight from the beginning, due to
im largest measure to the great difference in weight of the two teams. But
the Red and Black put up a valiant and determined fight. Once a
consistent drive carried the ball to Southern California's ten yard line.
At that moment, Mott, who was carrying the ball, was tackled with such
terrific force that the ball shot into the air at least fifteen feet. It
fell into the arms of a Southern California player who raced untouched
ninety yard for a touchdown. On one play Gilmore got away for a long run.
He was pursued by a Southern California player who had a slight edge on
him in speed. That was a thrilling race. At one time it looked like Gilmore
would make the landing. But on the 6-yard line he was overtaken and pulled
down.

All the Georgia crowd had a delightful time socially. Dr. Von
Klein Schmid, president of the University of California at Los Angeles,
gave a lovely luncheon in honor of the visiting Georgia officials, and
the evening after the game, the Georgia alumni, under the direction of
Zach Lamar Cobb, entertained all the Georgians with an elegant dinner at
one of the leading hotels.

Tulane went to the Rose Bowl that year and was defeated by the
same Southern California team that had handed such a crushing defeat to
the Red and Black.
Season of 1932

Coach Mehre faced a difficult task in 1932. Fifteen of his best players had laid aside their Red and Black uniforms. The mere mention of the names of those veteran players is enough to demonstrate the overwhelming loss of the Georgia team—-in the line, Leathers, Maddux, Bennett, Patterson, Rose, Hamrick; in the backfield Roberts, Whire, Mott, Moran, Kelley, Downes, Chandler, Dickens, Wolfson.

During the 1932 season there were two victories, five losses, and two ties. That was a discouraging record, but the reason for it was apparent. The new men who came in to fill up the gap put up a good fight considering their inexperience, and later on brought the record up to its previous high standing.

The record is unavailable to show the separate positions filled by the different players, but the roster of the entire team including reserves was as follows:

Vetter
Parks
J. Brown
Moorhead
Evan's
Townsend
Upper
Davis
Batchelor
Miller
Maxwell
Davidson
Griffeth
Swift
Chapman
Stephens
Minot
Gaston
Crouch
Patton

Dykes
Perkinson
Hazlehurst
McCullough
Ennis
Cooper
Gunnells
Murray
Turbyville
Crenshaw
Mott
Garner
S. Brown
Grant
Styles
Fleming
Gilmore
Young
Jones

In the story of subsequent seasons there will be frequent mention of a number of these players, some of whom went right on up to the top, such players as Cy Grant "Buck" Chapman, Leroy Moorhead, Graham
Batchelor, Al Minot, Jack Griffeth, Tom Perkinson, Sandy Gunnells,

The results of the games played in 1933 were:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Team 1</th>
<th>Score 1</th>
<th>Team 2</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Vanderbilt</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nearly everybody else beat the two teams Georgia won from, and many beat the two teams that Georgia tied. And yet there was evidence that Georgia was giving each opponent a run for the money and none of the victors went through without an experience of extending their efforts to win, for during this season that from the won and lost column was disastrous for Georgia, there can be noted the fact that no team beat Georgia by a margin greater than one touchdown.

For a few seasons back there had been additions to the coaching staff. Serving during this season as assistants to Coach Mehre were Rex Enright, "Chick" Shiver, Ted Twomey, Vernon Smith and John Broadnax.

In the opening game with Va. Polytechnic Institute which ended with a score of 7 to 6 against Georgia, the lone Georgia score came from a blocked kick, a 95-yard run and failure to kick goal.

In the game with Tulane, it was a case of too much Zimmerman. And yet, with the score standing 35 to 6 at the end of the first half, the Georgia team rallied to score three touchdowns in the last half, brought about by steady gains by Mott, a 61-yd. dash by David and a 68-yard dash by Grant, a 61-yard pass from Buck Chapman to Sam Brown and a 23-yard dash by Brown for a touchdown.

The scoreless tie of 6 to 6 with North Carolina as a close,
hard-fought game, featured by brilliant running by Grant. In fact, during this season Cy Grant, who came down from the Georgia mountain section, developed into one of Georgia's all-time backfield stars. In addition to his great running offensive, he kicked most of the goals after touchdowns.

Vanderbilt was probably the most powerful team in the South and the adverse score of 12 to 6 was not a bad showing for the Georgia team. At the end of the first half Georgia had made six first downs to Vanderbilt's three and had gained 103 yards to Vanderbilt's 36. In the third period Sam Brown got away and was about at the goal line when a Vanderbilt player ran him down and jerked him back by catching hold of the collar of his jacket. In the fourth period Grant scored Georgia's only touchdown on a 66-yard run.

In the game with Florida that ended in a 33 to 13 victory for Georgia, the most spectacular and most effective playing was done by Sam Grant, David, Chapman, Mott and Key.

For two seasons, Georgia had defeated New York University by the same score, 7 to 6, and this season she went back for another victory, but didn't win it. In the first half the Georgia Bulldogs clearly outplayed the New York Violets, but could not score. In the second half Gaston recovered a New York fumble on the 23-yard line, which was followed by gains by Mott and Chapman and a drive across the goal line by Gaston, and the kicking of the point after touchdown, N.Y.U. followed with two touchdowns after long passes. Georgia came back with drives by Griffeth, Sam Brown and Chapman that carried the ball to the N.Y.U. one-foot line and there it was fumbled and the game ended, New York University 13; Georgia 7.

The game with Clemson ended in a victory for Georgia by a score of 32 to 18. The most spectacular playing for Georgia was by Key, Mott and Crouch. At the opening kick-off Mott ran the ball back 95 yards
for a touchdown, he had done the same thing the year before when Georgia defeated N.Y.U. 7 to 6.

In the game with Auburn which she lost 14 to 7, Georgia was clearly outplayed in the first half. In the second half Auburn made her two touchdowns and towards the end of the third quarter Georgia succeeded in putting across he only score on a 76 yard advance through powerful running of Mott, Chapman and Crouch. In this advance, Mott accounted for 47 yards on three plays. The touchdown was made by Crouch. During the game one of the chief features was the marvelous punting of Graham Batchelor.

The final game of the season was with Georgia Tech. These two teams had frequently met on muddy fields. This game was one of the very muddiest. Neither team could reach the scoring point and at the end it was a scoreless tie.

Mott, Miller and Hazlehurst played their last games this season.
Following the unsuccessful season of 1932, the Georgia team snapped back into regular form and turned in a record in 1933 of eight games won and two lost. North Carolina, New York University, Yale, Florida, Mercer, North Carolina State, Tulane, and Ga. Tech fell before the Red and Black onslaught. Only Auburn and Southern California could stop the Bulldogs. Georgia piled up 148 points to 86 for all opponents.

Graham Batchelor, a powerful and inspiring player, captained the team.

The Pandora mentioned as stars during the season: Batchelor, Grant, Chapman, Griffeth, Key, McKnight, Moorehead, perkinson, Turbyville, Maxwell, Sam Brown, Wagnon, John Bond, Shi, Glenn Johnson, Minot, Ashford and Wise. Quite a number of star players for one season, but they all deserved the praise given them.

The season opened Sept. 30th with the defeat of North Carolina State by a score of 20 to 10 and the victory chariot swept on through seven successive triumphs before the Georgia team was stopped by Auburn on Nov. 18th in a hotly-contested game, ending with the score of 14 to 6 in favor of Auburn.

In the N. & State game Jack Griffeth threw a number of dazzling passes. During the first half N. C. State led with a score of 10 to 7. At one time, with the ball on the Georgia 5 yard line, Griffeth, instead of kicking out of danger, chose to gamble and sent Cy Grant around end for a 35-yd. gain. Griffeth tossed the ball to Key later on, who went over for a touchdown. In the second half Grant scored on an 80-yard run, and Chapman scored on a 67-yard run, winding up the game 20 to 10 in favor of the Red and Black.

Sweeping aside the Tulane jinx that had oppressed them for four consecutive seasons, the Red and Black lowered the colors of the
Louisiana team by a score of 26 to 13. It was a tough fight from start to finish. Each team scored one touchdown in the first half. For Georgia Homer Key made a long run and then Grant carried the ball over for the touchdown from the 23-yard line. Tulane scored on a brilliant 55-yard dash, and later on annexed another touchdown on a 52-yard dash.

In the second half Chapman intercepted a pass and ran it back 30 yards to within inches of the Tulane goal line, from which point Griffeth carried the ball over. A few minutes later, at the end of a long and sustained drive, Chapman scored another touchdown for Georgia. Then John McKnight, a newcomer, blocked a Tulane punt and dashed to the Tulane 9-yard line from which point Key scored, the game ending Georgia 26, Tulane 13.

The game with North Carolina was played at Chapel Hill, N.C. on Oct. 14th and resulted in a Georgia victory, 30 to 0. In that game three of the younger players starred, John Bond, Glenn Johnson and Hugh O'Farrell. Buck Chapman, the driving fullback, scored the first touchdown, and in the second quarter annexed another. Sam Brown captured a North Carolina pass on the five-yard line and scored. O'Farrell caught a pass, tossed by Bond and being in the end zone, it accounted for a touchdown. Tom Perkins, Jacobson and Al Minot were steady and effective in their work.

The Mercer game, score 13 to 12, was practically a toss-up and was decided by one goal kicked after touchdown. In this game Moorehead, Grant and Chapman did the stellar work. In the third quarter Grant ran 45 yards for a touchdown and also kicked goal. Chapman scored the second touchdown for Georgia, but the attempt to kick goal failed.

Georgia went back to New York to wipe out the 13 to 7 defeat by N.Y.U. in 1932 and came off victor by the smashing score of 25 to 7. Batchelor, Perkins, and Hazlehurst did effective line work. Grant, on a
wide sweep across the entire field, scored the first touchdown. Sam Brown, in the early stages of his football career, accounted for the second touchdown by a 59-yard sprint. Just before the first half ended Grant made his second touchdown on a run of 43 yards. In the last half John Bond punted 59 yards to N.Y.U.'s one foot line. N.Y.U. attempted to punt from behind her goal line. The punt was blocked and Allen Shi fell on the ball for another touchdown. The game ended Georgia 25, N.Y.U. 0.

The game with Florida wound up in a 14 to 0 Georgia victory. In the line, Moorehead, Perkinson, McKnight and Shi outclassed the Florida forwards and gave Grant full opportunity to show his speed, as well as allowing Key to do some spectacular playing. Key tossed a pass to Grant on the Florida 4-yard line and Grant went over for a touchdown. In the second half Grant dashed 36 yards and over the goal line and also kicked the extra point. Florida fought gamely to the last but without effect.

In this season Georgia defeated Yale for the fifth consecutive game. It was a close and hard struggle. Only one touchdown was scored and that was after a 40-yard dash by Key, followed by a driving run by Chapman, who scored, due to the superb blocking by Batchelor and Jack Griffeth. In this game Tom Perkinson made some thrilling and magnificent tackles. The writer was fortunate enough to witness this game. The weather was cold and a light snow was on the ground. It snowed during about half the game.

Down in Columbus Auburn out the trimmings on Georgia by a score of 14 to 6. In ten plays Auburn made the first touchdown. Georgia's lone score came in the second quarter when Al Minot scored on a 51-yard dash.

Georgia snapped right back after this defeat and downed Ga.
Tech by a 7 to 6 score. Key passed to Grant and Grant went 65 yards to a touchdown and then kicked goal. That extra point spelled victory, for in the second quarter Tech scored on a 46 yard dash, but failed to kick goal. Turbyville, Etachelor and Griffeth contributed largely to his victory.

Georgia was still smarting under the 60 to 0 defeat in 1931 by Southern California, and welcomed the opportunity to play the Trojans again, hoping to wipe out that defeat. The Red and Black held the Trojans almost powerless for 28 minutes and once got within fifteen yards of pay dirt. But after that it was all Southern California and the score at the end of the game was 31 to 0.

The Georgia players during 1933 were:

Center—Perkinson, McKnight, Chapman
Guard—Moorehead, John Bond, McCullough, Ludwig
Tackles—Opper, Shi, West, Gunnells
End—O'Farrell, Jacobson, Turbyville, Gaston
Halfbacks—Grant, Key, Minot, David, Jones, Johnson
Quarterback—Jack Griffeth, Young
Fullback—Batchelor, Chapman.

The results of the games in 1933 were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Georgia</th>
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<th>10</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Southern California</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Season of 1934

The season of 1934 was satisfactory with seven wins and three losses, and 141 points to 56 for opponents, but it marked the beginning of a slow slide downward until 1941, two years after Wallace Butts came as coach, since which time the Red and Black has turned in four remarkable performances, including three Bowl games.

There were several newcomers who showed up well. Cy Grant and Buck Chapman, two of Georgia's greatest players of all time were playing their last games as was Jack Griffeth, as wise and nervy a quarterback as any team would be proud to possess.

The opening game of the season was a 42 to 0 victory over Stetson. In that game Glenn Johnson accounted for two of the touchdowns, J. C. Hall did sensational tackling and Maurice Green excelled in punting.

Georgia scored a 7 to 3 victory over Furman and was lucky to come out on the winning side. In Roy Stevens, Furman had a wonderful punter who was a constant threat to the Red and Black. The Georgia score came when Stevens' punt went out of bounds on the 30-yd line. Al Winot made 12 yards, Glenn Johnson 5, Jones 45 and Johnson went around end for 6 yards, followed by Griffeth going across for the touchdown.

The North Carolina game, a 14 to 0 defeat for Georgia, was featured by the superb defense of North Carolina and the frequent fumbles by Georgia. The Tar Heels had grown tired of being defeated year in and year out and turned the tables in this game.

Tulane didn't like Georgia breaking into her winning streak in 1933 and came back determined to get in the running again. This she did by a score of 7 to 6 and for two more seasons thereafter kept the Red and Black on the small end of the score sheet. It was a rough, tough game. Each team scored once, but Tulane got the point after and Georgia failed to get it. That spelled the difference. Georgia's touchdown came on a
pass from Green to Wagnon, followed by a 55-yard run by Wagnon.

Alabama had been off the schedule for three years and on her return this season handed Georgia a 26 to 6 defeat. Dixie Howell and Joe Demyanovitch were the boys who couldn't be stopped. Frank Thomas, the Alabama coach, was coming into his full powers as a coach, ringing up victories and Rose Bowl championships long to be remembered. Georgia's lone touchdown followed a poor punt by Alabama, the ball going out of bounds on the Alabama 19 yard line. Green carried the ball to the five and a penalty put it on the one-inch line. Green carried it over for the touchdown, but Georgia failed to kick goal.

Florida was defeated 14 to 0, the same score as made in 1933. The first touchdown came in the second quarter on a 65-yard advance, made by Jones, Bond and Glenn Johnson. Bond tossed the winning pass to Johnson, who scored. The second touchdown came in the final period through a pass from Green to Bond.

In this season Georgia defeated Yale for the fifth consecutive game. Yale has not appeared on the Georgia schedule since that game. Perhaps the Yale football warriors came to the conclusion that they had had enough of Georgia to last for a time at least. Yale scored in the first quarter and Georgia quickly evened the count. Allen Shi recovered a fumble on Yale's 26 yard line and Al Minot followed with a run that carried across the goal line. Cy Grant and Buck Chapman took charge and by their running and line bucking were responsible for the next score.

Georgia swarmed over the North Carolina State Wolfpack with a score of 27 to 0. Allen Shi was one of the greatest in Georgia football history when it came to recovering fumbles. He got one in this game and in six plays the ball was over the Wolfpack goal line. Chapman, as usual, was called on to buck for eight yards, and scored the second touchdown. In the second half Bond raced 64 yards to the goal, and a few minutes later he
annexed another touchdown through an intercepted pass and a 19-yard run. The last touchdown was made by Newberry, who ran the ball to State's 37-yard line, followed by a run by Johnson, a pass to Johnson on the one-yard line and a buck for the touchdown by Treadaway.

Georgia swept aside her ancient foe, Auburn by a score of 18 to 0. John Bond scored on a dash of 65 yards, Jack Griffith doing some phenomenal blocking. A pass from Alf Anderson to Grant accounted for the second touchdown, and the third touchdown was made by Alf Anderson who wound up a forty-five yard march of the team.

Georgia triumphed over Ga. Tech in a close, hard-fought battle by a score of 7 to 0. It was a typical struggle between those two teams with the players on both teams extending their power and skill to the utmost. The first half was a battle to a standstill, score 0 to 0. In the second half Treadaway sent Anderson around end for a 52-yard advance. Georgia was held for three downs and on the fourth down Green shot a successful pass to Wagnon behind the Tech goal line. Grant kicked goal. Final score Georgia 7, Ga. Tech 0.

The players during the 1934 season were:

Center—McKnight, Perkington, E. Law
Guards—J. Brown, Johnson, McCullough, W. Law
Tackles—Hall, Harmon, West, Shi, Gunnel, Ower, Morgan.
Ends—O’Farrell, Ashford, Wagnon, Canler, Turbyville, Cordell.
Halfbacks—Grant, Bond, Minot, Anderson, Glenn Johnson, Jones, Causey.
Quarterbacks—Griffith, Treadaway Hollis, O’Malley
Fullbacks—Chapman, Green, Farley.

The results of games in 1934 were:

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<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Score</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ga. Tech</td>
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Season of 1935

The fortunes of the Georgia team were decidedly on the wane. It was easy enough to sweep the smaller teams aside, but when it came to the leaders it was another story. The Red and Black in this season went down before Alabama, L. S. U., Auburn and Ga. Tech. Six wins against four losses was not so impressive a record.

And yet there were several brilliant players on the Red and Black team, among the old players Shi, McKnight, Green, Treadaway, Minot, Frank Johnson, Glenn Johnson, Moorhead, Anderson, Hall, Harmon, and among the younger players Hartman, Roddenberry and Tigley, to be heard from in later years.

The players in 1935 were:

Center—McKnight, Law, Moorehead, Milner
Guards—Frank Johnson, Hall, Tinsley
Tackles—Shi, Haygood, Harmon, Davis
Ends—Ashford, Otis Maffett, Wagnon, Candle
Halfbacks—Bond, Minot, Jones, Anderson, Glenn Johnson
Quarter Backs—Treadaway, Roddenberry
Fullbacks—Green, Hartman

The results of games were

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Georgia</th>
<th>Mercer</th>
<th>Furman</th>
<th>Chattanooga</th>
<th>N. C. State</th>
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The first four games in 1935 were rather easy Georgia victories. Mercer went down by a 31 to 0 score, touchdowns being made by Bond, Anderson, Harrell and Wagnon. The University of Chattanooga was trampled by a score of 40 to 0, featured by brilliant backfield playing by Bond, Hartman and Minot and a great line triumph by Green, Shi, Wagnon, McKnight, and Ashford. In the Furman game it was nip and tuck for the first half, 0 to 0. Then the "Red and Black shot the fireworks for a 32 to 6 victory.
four touchdowns in the second half being made by Bond, Hartman, Glenn Johnson and Minot.

The Wolfpack from North Carolina State went scoreless while Glenn Johnson scored both touchdowns for Georgia, the final score being 13 to 0. Harry Harmon, McKnight and Johnson John Bond did brilliant defensive work.

Against Alabama Georgia scored first but Alabama came right back and tied the score. Then Riley, of Alabama kicked a field goal and later on another touchdown was added to the Alabama score. John Bond was the spearhead of the Georgia attack. The final score was Alabama 17, Georgia 7.

Both teams in the Florida contest played a defensive game, no touchdown being made until the fourth quarter, when a quick kick was caught by Bond who raced to the Florida 13-yd. line, from which point the lone touchdown of the game was scored.

Georgia put the trimmings on Tulane in 1935 by a score of 26 to 13. The first touchdown came on a pass from Green to Bond after a Tulane fumble. Early in the second quarter Georgia scored again on a pass from Anderson to Otis Maffett. Tulane tied the score, 13 to 13 at the end of the half. Georgia scored two touchdowns in the fourth quarter, one of them on an intercepted pass and a 55-yard run by Anderson.

On Nov. 16th Georgia and L.S.U. played a great defensive game for the first half, but in the second half L.S.U. could not be stopped, the final score being L.S.U. 13, Georgia 0.

Auburn defeated Georgia 17 to 7. The lone Georgia touchdown came in an unusual way. Bond kicked off for 55 yards. The ball barely scraped the toe of Hitchcock, an Auburn player, and went on into the end zone. Where Henry Wagnon, of Georgia, fell on it, and the point after touchdown was kicked.

Georgia Tech won her first victory over Georgia since 1928 by a score of 19 to 7. The lone Georgia touchdown came through an 88-yd dash by Turbyville, followed by a pass to Otis Maffett behind the Tech goal line.
In 1936 Georgia won five games, lost four and tied one. The defeats by L.S.U. and Tennessee were by smashing scores, regular debacles. On the other side of the ledger were two games that somewhat salved the feelings of the battered Bulldogs, the 7 to 7 tie with Fordham Ram which kept Fordham from being invited to the Rose Bowl, and the 15 to 6 victory over Ga. Tech. According to local tradition a victory over Tech served to salve the feelings of any football team.

The Georgia players in the 1936 season were:

Center—Quinton Lumpkin, Milner and Law
Guards—Tinsley, Gatchell, Harmon, Hall, Leeburn, Troutman
Tackles—Haygood, Badgett, Milton, Davis, Wilhite
Ends—Otis Maffett, Candler, Barbre, Towns, Gillespie, Thomas, Bonner
Halfbacks—Johnson, Anderson, Causey, Vandiver, Jones, Stevens, Cawan
Quarter Backs—Roddenberry, Young, Miller
Fullbacks—Green, Hartman

The results of the games played in 1936 were:

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<th>Team</th>
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<td>Fordham</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ga. Tech</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The 1936 season opened Sept. 26th in Sanford Stadium, Mercer being the opposing team and the final score 15 to 6, in favor of Georgia. Georgia's first touchdown came in the first period 26 yard march by Anderson and Jones and a fifteen yard pass by Hutchinson into the end zone. In the second period Green passed to Stevens for a 37-yard gain and Tinsley scored on a fifteen yard run. A safety in the fourth period completed the score for Georgia with twelve first downs to Mercer's one and 305 yards gained to Mercer's 166. Blocking was excellent by Hall, Green, Young and Bob Law.
The 13 to 0 defeat of Furman was featured by Alf Anderson's passing, Jimmy Cavan's running, Harry Steens' dash across the entire field to Mercer's five yard line, resulting in the scoring of two touchdowns in four minutes towards the end of the game.

L.S.U. romped all over Georgia in the Tiger stadium in Baton Rouge, La., scoring seven touchdowns in the first three periods. Georgia saved herself from a goose egg in the last two minutes of play on a sixty-five yard run. Final score L.S.U. 47, Georgia 7.

On Oct. 17th in Sanford Stadium Georgia lost to Rice by a score of 13 to 6, although the Red and Black advanced the ball 329 yards to Rice's 142, and earned thirteen first downs to Rice's six. The entire Georgia line put up a stiff offense and defense. Lumpkin at center was especially effective. Harry Stevens made a 75-yard dash in the second period. But all this availed nothing when balanced against the toe of Charlie Scherela, of Texas, who pulled off some of the greatest punts ever seen in Sanford Stadium.

The traditional annual contest with Auburn resulted in a Georgia defeat by the score of 20 to 13. Auburn scored thirteen points in the first period and it looked like a Waterloo for Georgia. But the Red and Black came back in the second half with their fighting spirit and evened the count with two touchdowns, in which Johnson, Green and Stevens in the backfield and Maffett and Towne in the line played conspicuous parts. Then Auburn scored another touchdown to win the game.

Georgia's Home Coming day was celebrated in Sanford Stadium on October 21st. But there was no rejoicing. The Georgia team was perfectly flat, was unbalanced in both line and backfield, in running, blocking, tackling and kicking, making only four first downs to Tennessee's seventeen.

The Georgia team came back in fine shape to defeat Florida 26 to 8 in Jacksonville. Every man on the team played with power and precision.
Down in New Orleans on Nov. 14th the Georgia team handed a 12 to 6 defeat to Tulane. Critics said that no Georgia team ever played better football. It was practically Maurice Greene's day and Tinsley and Hall rendered superb service as guards.

Probably the most thrilling game of the season was the clash between the Georgia Bulldogs and the Fordham Rams at the New York Polo field on Nov. 21st. Fordham hadn't lost a game during the season and a victory over Georgia would have sent the Rams to the Rose Bowl.

Fordham outweighed the Bulldogs and ruled as a favorite in the betting.

The first half witnessed no score. As the second half opened, Fordham fumbled and Quinton Lumpkin recovered at the Fordham 30. Greene passed to Otis Maffett for the touchdown and Lew Young kicked the extra point. Fordham tied the score in that period. It was a moral victory for Georgia.

The game with Ga. Tech which resulted in a 16 to 6 Georgia victory, was characterized by the hardest of tackling, a number of fumbles by Tech. Glenn Johnson and Lew Young played brilliantly. Tommy Haygood was full of pep and drive and Otis Maffett was always where he was needed.

The Georgia team had started the season miserably but it had a most creditable come-back.
The season of 1937 wound up the coaching career of Harry Mehre at the University of Georgia. He was completing his fourteen years of coaching the Red and Black teams, ten years as head coach. He had made a great record, but the last few seasons had not been quite up to his former achievements. In some way the alumni had come to the conclusion that a new coach was needed. There were many who wished to retain his services, but those who were dissatisfied were in the majority.

So Mehre, sensing this division of sentiment, felt that the time had come for him to pull out. After the season was over, at the annual dinner given by the Athens Rotary Club in honor of the team, he handed in his resignation, saying: "I believe that for the good of Georgia's athletic team and under the present conditions, it is best that I should sever my relationship."

A month later he became head coach at the University of Mississippi and remained there until his retirement from football coaching in 1945.

There was a full sweep of the Georgia football coaching staff at this time. Rex Thrift went to South Carolina as head coach and Vernon Smith and Ted Twomey went along with him. Weems Baskin went to Mississippi with Mehre.

Joel Hunt came to Georgia as head coach and with him as assistants came Wallace Butts, Elmer Lampe and J.V. Sikes.

The players on the 1937 team were:

Center—Milner, Richards
Guards—Tingley, Troutman, Johnson, Salisbury, Whalen, Simenton, Long
Tackles—Davis, Badgett, Haygood, deCharleroi, Williams, Milton Wilbanks, Pinckney
End—Towns, Gillespie, Thomas, Barbre, Eldredge, Forner
Halfbacks—Cavan, Roddenberry, Cate, Hunnicutt, Mims, Vandiver, Quarterback—Young, Miller, Moss, G. Smith
Fullbacks—Fordham, Holland, Mathews

The results of games in 1937 were:
Th' 1937 Season was opened in Sanford Stadium on Sept. 25th. The game was with Oglethorpe. Th' score was 60 to 0. It was featured by footraces. Va'sa Cate, Oliver Hunnicutt, and Jim Fordham did most of the running. Cate scored three touchdowns and Hunnicutt two. Perhaps the greatest thrill of the game was when Forrest ("Speck") Towns pursued Kelly of Oglethorpe across the field, gradually gaining on him, and pulled him down at the end of a 83-yard run, preventing him from scoring.

A week later, over in Columbia, S. C, Georgia won 13 to 7 over the South Carolina Gamecocks. The first touchdown came after a 65-yard run by Cate and the second was started, engineered and completed by Vandiver. Hartman, Vandiver and Lumpkin put up spectacular defense playing, and Hartman's punting average of 41 feet was a feature of the game.

In the game with Clemson, Hartman passed to Otis Maffett for the first touchdown and Sanford Vandiver made the second touchdown on a run around end. Hartman's punting was again a feature. Roednberry, Tinley and Troutman were effective on defense and in blocking.

Georgia suffered her first loss this season when, in the game with Holy Cross in Fenway Park, Boston, Mass., she was nosed out by a 7 to 6 score. Both touchdowns came through passes, the Georgia pass being from Mims to Maffett in the end zone. Bill Hartman was the hero of the game both on offense and defense and led all the Georgia attacks. He played three full quarters and when he was taken out exhausted.
in the closing quarter he was given an ovation by the Boston crowd equal in volume and enthusiasm to that accorded to the Holy Cross players.

Georgia came right back and defeated Mercer by a score of 19 to 0. Dooly Mathews, Jim Cavan and Billy Mims were the stellar performers in this game.

The Tennessee game, 32 to 0, was something in the way of a rout. Nothing that Georgia did seemed to click and Tennessee's passing was simply unerring. The writer was present and went through the usual agonies. He had gone over with the team. He had a chance to take the return trip with a relative through the Great Smoky Mountains. He wanted to see that scenery, but he just couldn't desert the team. So the rode back in the Pullman with the boys and enjoyed the trip just as much as he would have enjoyed the mountain scenery.

Georgia didn't snap back and went right on down to Florida and took a 4 to 0 defeat from a team that was rated as decidedly the underdog before the game.

Then the Georgia team bucked up and won 7 to 5 from Tulane. This game was largely a punting duel between Hartman and Niven, of Tulane. Georgia scored in just twelve minutes on an intercepted pass by Cate, who ran behind beautiful blocking for the touchdown. Mims kicked goal and as it turned out that was the winning point. Tulane got her touchdown in the fourth period and failed to kick goal. Time and again the attacks of Tulane were thrown back by determined playing, but it was generally Tulane that did the goal threatening. Both in first downs and yards gained Georgia was outclassed.

Auburn was decidedly the favorite team, but in the game at Vx Columbus. The game was fought out to a scoreless tie. Auburn made more first down and more yardage. But the Georgia defense was impregnable.
Fordham, Milner, Mams and Cavan furnished some spectacular playing.
Hartman's punting was again a stellar feature.

Georgia wound up the season with the annual game with Ga. Tech and it was another tie, 6 to 6. Georgia and Tech played a pretty even battle during the first half, neither being able to score. At the opening of the third period Hartman fumbled the kickoff, then picked up the ball and started down the field. Wassa Cate took out the Tech player in Hartman's way and Hartman ran ahead of Jordan, the Tech safety man, who fell exhausted after Hartman had scored. Hartman failed to kick goal. Score Georgia 6, Tech 0. Before the third period ended Tech had tied the score. Then Tech tried for the point after touchdown. Quinton Lumpkin made a marvelous leap into the air to bat the ball down. Komennann, the Tech speedster, scooped up the ball and made a desperate effort to score, but was knocked out of bounds by Lumpkin and that was what kept the score a tie.
This is an hour of sorrow and joy. We miss the presence of those whom we have loved and lost but the benediction of their lives remains with us to brighten and to bless.

We are here to pay tribute to five golden-hearted boys who served their country with valor and devotion and wove around the khaki uniform of the American soldier the fadeless glories of immortality.

The gates of memory land swing open on their golden hinges, the echoes float down from the distant hills of boyhood, the blushes of life's morning are upon your cheeks as you face the eastern hills.

In sweet communion you walk along the well-remembered pathways and recount the incidents of by-gone days when on the old campus you laid the foundations of manly character, prepared yourselves for life's strenuous battles and caught the vision of achievement through the vista of the coming years.

Never to be forgotten are college days; ever-abiding are the lessons of life then learned; sweeter than all others the memories, more lasting the impressions, more impelling the ambitions, more glorious the dreams. Here on the old gridiron, under the direction of your devoted coach, Alex Cunningham, you built into your character courage, fortitude, perseverance, fidelity, unconquerable spirit, and dedicated yourselves to the service of your state and your country.

War came. You bared your breasts to the foe, and, like Francis S. Bartow, as he left his state to lead his troops into battle and yield up his knightly life upon the slopes of Bull Run, you stepped out beneath your country's starry flag to illustrate Georgia. You had never flinched before the onset of your foes on many a gridiron; you did not falter when your country called. You caught the gleam from the battered old swords of your Confederate ancestors. The ragged old cap, the faded jacket of gray were not forgotten as amidst
the carnage of battle on the fields of France you proved yourselves worthy sons of immortal sires.

I am not among those who in the midst of present world conditions are quick to proclaim that America should not have entered the World War in 1917. It is true that the dream of our great President has not come true, but that our course was correct and our action justified I entertain no doubt.

There is nothing in me that would glorify war. I shudder at the thought that at any time in the future our boys should again be called to the colors. But the time will never come when I will advocate peace at any price. There are some things worth dying for. That is what you thought about it twenty years ago and what you think about it now. The American republic is one of the possessions in defense of which our boys were willing and are still willing to die. Other nations may have their communism, their fascism, or any other ism they may select, but we are satisfied with the government as established by our fathers and developed and defended by our people up to this good hour.

The church is the greatest possession a people can have; the freedom of religious worship transcends any right that guarantees material prosperity. It is the duty of the church to preach against war and do its utmost to prevent war. Likewise it is the duty of each citizen to stand firmly and courageously against war. But be it remembered that a church cannot function without a stable and friendly government behind it. There are several nations now where one may not worship God according to the dictates of his conscience. I value my country high enough to say that whenever war is declared in a legal and constitutional manner by the United States of America, through the vote of the representatives in our House and Senate, who have been chosen by the people to represent them, it is the duty of every citizen to defend the Stars and Stripes. We should never and will never wage a war of aggression, but to the last breath our people will defend their country.
Among the football players who in those pre-war days wore the Red and Black and who answered the call to service were five brave and noble boys who came not back. Their bodies have long since blended with the dust, but their spirits are immortal. I come at the command of the silent lips of an American captain who sleeps just over yonder on the banks of the Oconee, their college-mate and friend and comrade in arms, to join with you in paying tribute to their noble lives. They are with us here today to witness the honor we pay them.

Tom Reed Beasley
Elliott Muse Braxton
Walter Hill Levie
Macon Caldwell Overton
Edmund Brewer Tate

Into their brief days of service they carried the same determined spirit that characterized them on the gridiron, the same devotion to duty, the same willing sacrifice. At Soissons, at St. Juvin, at Chateau Thierry, as the great armies strove with each other in deadly conflict, and in the clash of airy navies they yielded up their lives and made the supreme sacrifice.

They are not dead.
For such as they
"..... there is no death.
The stars go down to rise upon some fairer shore."

From their falling hands you caught the torch. Yours be the privilege to carry on in every fight where truth and honor and freedom and civic righteousness unfurl their banners.

From out the spirit world a message comes to us in this solemn hour from those brave lads whom "we have loved and lost a while", pointing out the way in which we may best honor their memories. I lay that message upon your hearts.

"Be strong!
We are not here to play, to dream, to drift;
We have hard work to do, and loads to lift;
Shun not the struggle - face it; 'tis God's gift.
"Be Strong!
It matters not how deep intrenched the wrong,
How hard the battle goes, the day how long;
Faint not, fight on! Tomorrow comes the song."
The bed-rock of Christian faith is immortality. Death is not the end. It is but the waking from the little dream that men call life. God touches the eyelids of his children into sleep, but they open upon the glories of the Life indeed. To all of us some day will come that moment, when, stripped of all the impediments of the flesh, we shall see and know and enjoy our loved ones gone. So shall we meet the five brave boys whose memory we honor today.

"Someday we say and turn our eyes
Toward the fair hills of Paradise;
Some day, some time a sweet, new rest
Shall blossom flower-like in each breast

Some day, some time our eyes shall see
The faces kept in memory;
Some day their hands shall clasp our hand
Just over in the Morning Land.

Some day our ears shall hear the song
Of triumph over sin and wrong;
Some day, some time, but Oh not yet,
But we will wait and not forget

That some day all these thing shall be
And rest be given to you and me.
So wait my friends, though years move slow,
That happy time will come, we know.

Oh Morning Land! Oh Morning Land!

-----------------------------
Season of 1938

Joel Hunt lasted only through the season of 1938 as head coach. The record for the season was five games won, three lost and one tied.

Quinton Lumpkin was captain of the team and Marvin Gillespie as alternate captain.

The squad consisted of: Carroll Thomas, Bill Badgett, Winston Hodges on Howard Johnson, Albert DeCharleroy, Vassa Catte, Jim Fordham, Harry Stevens, Earl Hise, Ned Barbre, Clayton Wilhite, Walter Wilfong, Bel Kersey, Charley Williams, Dooley Matthews, Oliver Hannicutt, Billy Mims, Alex McCaskill, Knox Eldredge and Bob Salisbury.

The first team was:

Center — Quinton Lumpkin  
Right Guard — Howard Johnson  
Left Guard — Walter Wilfong  
Right Tackle — Bill Badgett  
Left Tackle — Albert DeCharleroy  
Right End — Carroll Thomas  
Left End — Marvin Gillespie  
Blocking Back — Bob Salisbury  
Right Halfback — Vassa Cate  
Left Halfback — Earl Hise  
Fullback — Jim Fordham

Cliff Kimsey was just beginning his great football career, though not on the first team. Vassa Cate was displaying remarkable speed, Bill Badgett was a terror at tackle, Howard Johnson and Wilfong turned in good playing at guard, Jim Fordham was turning up a fine record at fullback, and Lumpkin was ending his marvelous career at center.

The games played in the 1938 season and the results were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miami</td>
<td>13</td>
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</table>
Season of 1939

This was the first season under the head coaching of Wallace Butts. In games won and lost the record was not good, only five games being won and six games lost. But "Wally" had to have a little time to get started. Subsequent season demonstrated that he had the goods and delivered them.


The first team that season consisted of:

Center — Tom Witt
Right Guard — Howard Johnson
Left Guard — Walter Wilfong
Right Tackle — Charley Williams
Left Tackle — Lee McKinney
Right End — Alex McCaskill
Left End — Tom Malone
Blocking back — Robin Nowell
Right Halfback — Vassa Cate
Left Halfback — Heyward Allen
Fullback — Cliff Kimsey

The new men who came into the limelight were Witt, Williams, McKinney, McCaskill, Malone, Nowell, Allen and Kimsey. Witt was rather light but played a great center. He was destined a few years later to be one of the casualties of World War II. Cate played sensational ball and Heyward Allen leaped at once into fame as a marvelous speedster. Kimsey began in good style his marvelous career on the gridiron.
The games played during the season of 1939 and the results were:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Team</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Holy Cross</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
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<tr>
<td>N.Y. Univ.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mercer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
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<td>Auburn</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miami</td>
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</tr>
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</table>
Season of 1940

Coach Butts lost no time in strengthening the Georgia team and getting ready for the season of 1940. In spite of the efforts put forth, however, the won and lost figures at the end of the season were not so impressive, five victories, four losses and one tie. But that was better than the preceding season and from then on Coach Butts led his boys on to glory land.

Wagsa Gate, "Smiley" Johnson, Tommy Nowell were gone, but in their places were men fully up to the standard and with great football futures ahead of them. That was the year when two boys came down from Youngstown, Ohio, to leap at once to the front on the gridiron, Frank Sinkwich and George Peschner, while Jim Skipworth and Heyward Allen were adding to the laurels they had won. Lamar ("Race Horse") Davis and Van Davis began their flashy careers, Ken Keuper lent his tremendous punch as fullback and Walter Ruark started on his way to become an all-time Georgia guard. Tommy Witt was playing his last game that season and in a short while he would be fighting beneath the Stars and Stripes and would not come back to his native land. Another player who was to be heard from later on was flashing Andy Dudigh, and also the never-to-be-forgotten Leo Costa, with an educated tee that was to be responsible for several victories in hard-fought games.

The letter men in 1940 were:

The members of the First team that year were:

Center—Tom Witt
Right Guard—Walter Ruark
Left Guard—Will Burt
Right Tackle—Gene Ellenson
Left Tackle—Wyatt Posey
Right End—Jim Skipworth
Left End—George Peschner
Blocking back—Paul Kluk
Right Halfback—Lamar Davis
Left Halfback—Frank Sinkwich
Fullback—Ken Keuper

During the season Georgia rolled up 209 points to 134 for her opponents. There were several close and hotly-contested games, among them the games with Columbia, Kentucky, Auburn, Florida, Tulane and Georgia Tech. The sensational player of the season was Frank Sinkwich.

The games played in 1940 and the results were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Georgia</th>
<th>Opponent</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Oglethorpe</td>
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<td>South Carolina</td>
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<td>13</td>
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<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Tulane</td>
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<td>Ga. Tech.</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Mercer</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Season of 1941

The Georgia team struck the glory trail during the season of 1941. It came very near being a clean sweep, with nine victories, one loss and one tie. Alabama was the only team that year to take the measure of the Red and Black by a score of 28 to 14 in a hard contest in Sanford stadium. Mississippi fought Georgia to a 14 to 14 tie. The Georgia team piled up 304 points to 86 for the opposing teams.

That year Georgia went to her first bowl game and Defeated Texas Christian at Miami, Fla., by a score of 40 to 26. That was the year when big Bill Godwin first came into the Red and Black picture at center. He was destined to become one of Georgia's greatest centers. Ken Keuper was playing his last games. Poschner, Van Davis, Lamar Davis, Keltner and Walter Ruark were setting the woods afire and Frank Sinkwich, even with a broken jaw, was rolling up an All-American record.

Heyward Allen was captain and Cliff Kimsey was alternate-captain, two as dashing and effective players as ever donned the Red and Black.

The letter men in 1941 were:


The First Team for 1941 was:

Center—Bill Godwin Right Halfback—Lamar Davis
Right Guard—Walter Ruark Left Halfback—Frank Sinkwich
Left Guard—Will Burt Fullback—Ken Keuper
Right Tackle—Gene Ellensagen Right End—Van Davis
Left Tackle—Green Keltner Left End—George Poschner
Right End—Van Davis Blocking back—Cliff Kimsey

Left Tackle—Green Keltner Blocking back—Cliff Kimsey
The games played in 1941 and the results were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercer</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bruce Carolina</td>
<td>14</td>
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<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
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<td>Columbia</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>Auburn</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas Christian</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centre</td>
<td>23</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dartmouth</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ga. Tech</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas Christian</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

That was the year of Georgia's fiercest bowl battle. Sinkwich, with a broken jaw and wearing a steel mask, was the sensational feature. Texas Christian was no weak opponent. The game went first one way and then another. Every man on the Georgia team was on his tiptoes and put up a real fighting game.
Season of 1942

During the season of 1942 the Red and Black made almost a clean sweep. The only fly in the ointment was that traditional foe, Auburn, for down in Columbus the warriors from the loveliest village on the plain fought with determination to a 27 to 14 victory.

It is doubtful whether Georgia ever put on the gridiron a stronger team than the team of 1942. Both Sinkwich and Trippi were on that team, and every player was of all-Southern caliber. That was the year when the Red and Black went to the Rose Bowl at Pasadena, determined to wipe out the trouncing the Georgians team had taken in 1931 at the hands of Southern California. During the season Georgia rolled up a record of 377 points against a mere 85 for all opponents. The U.C.L.A. team that opposed the Red and Black at the Rose Bowl was a team of unusual power and one of the best ever put forward by the Pacific coast. It was no easy struggle but Georgia came out on the long end of a score of 9 to 0.

Frank Sinkwich was captain and Walter Ruark was alternate captain. At the time of the Rose Bowl game Sinkwich had a pair of game ankles and consequently saw just a little service in the game, being put in only at critical moments when it was necessary to gain a few yards to reach pay dirt or to sustain the forward drive. But in his place there came a new player, Charlie Trippi, who in large measure fairly stole the show and went right on in later years to become one of Georgia's all-time stars.

Walter Ruark was playing his last game at guard and it was a fitting climax to the record that put him on my all-time Georgia football team. A few months later he was to fall on the European battlefront where he was showing the same intrepid bravery that had marked his service in many gridiron clashes.
Garland ("Bulldog") Williams was another new man who covered himself with glory at right tackle and who in subsequent years piled up an admirable record. Another new man who did excellent work that season at fullback was Dick McPhee, who also later on filled that position with distinction. Big Bill Godwin put the finishing touches on his outstanding work at center, a record that placed him along at the top among the great players on the Red and Black teams. Walter Maguire put up a great game as blocking back. Willard Boyd and J.P. Miller played effectively at left tackle and left guard. George Poschner and Van Davis did All-American work on the ends, as did Lamar Davis at right halfback. Though not assigned to the first team, notice should be taken of the spectacular work of Clyde Ehrhart, Harry Kuniangski, Jim Todd and Joe Tereshingki. Tereshingki came back after World War II and did some fine work at end.

The letter men in 1942 were:


The First team was:

Center—Bill Godwin
Right Guard—Walter Ruark
Left Guard—J.P. Miller
Right Tackle—Garland Williams
Left Tackle—Willard Boyd
Right End—Van Davis
Left End—George Poschner
Blocking back—Walter Maguire
Right halfback—Lamar Davis
Left Halfback—Frank Sinkwich
Fullback—Dick McPhee
It will be noticed that Charlie Trippi, a newcomer, was not on the first team in 1942, yet in the Rose Bowl game, the last of that season, he fairly stole the show.

The games played in 1942 and the results were:

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<thead>
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<th>Georgia</th>
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<td>40</td>
<td>Furman</td>
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<td>48</td>
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<td>U. C.L.A.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Season of 1943

It was quite natural that the season of 1943 as well as that of 1944 should show a decided falling off from the high record that Coach Butts' teams had been setting up. World War II was on and football players could be corralled only from the ranks of thousands who had been classified as 4-F or for one reason or another could not be used in army, navy or aircraft. Nevertheless very good teams were made up. In spite of all handicaps the season of 1943 showed up with six wins and four losses, and a total of 264 points to 153 for opponents.

For the first time in Red and Black football history all the letter men in 1943 were newcomers, as were all the members of the first team. Aside from Louisiana State, Georgia Tech and Daniel Field the opponents of the Red and Black were for the most part from smaller colleges. The L.S.U. team was met twice during the season, both games being won by L.S.U. The captain of the Georgia team this season was Mike Castronig, who eventually played four seasons, one as left guard and three as left tackle, building up a record that became of All-American standard.

This was the season when "Rabbit" Smith made his appearance on the Georgia team. He was light in weight and subject to easy injury, but for his weight he proved to be as good a player as ever donned the Red and Black. Absolutely fearless, taking all kinds of chances, resourceful in sizing up a situation, speedy and elusive, coming back quickly from temporary injuries, he was a player of unquestioned ability and was called on at time whenever a critical situation arose.

The most disappointing game of the season was that with Georgia Tech, the Yellow Jackets in that game defeating Georgia by a score of 48 to 0. Bill Rutland, Johnny Coak, Henry Byrd and Charlie Evans were among others who turned in good records in 1943.

The letter men in 1943 were:

The first team consisted of

Center—Junior Meeks
Right Guard—Bryant Cox
Left Guard—Mike Castronis
Right Tackle—Fred Burke
Left Tackle—Charles Eaves
Right End—Buck Harris
Left End—Henry Byrd
Blocking back—Bobby Hague
Right halfback—Rabbit Smith
Left halfback—Johnny Cook
Fullback—Bill Rutland

The games played in 1943 and results were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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Season of 1944

Nine out of the eleven men on the Red and Black first team in 1944 were 'newmen. Only Billy Rutland and Mike Castronig represented the old guard. Rutland was captain and Castronig co-captain. The team made a good showing, however, with seven victories and three defeats. It also met stronger teams than during the preceding year. It totalled 269 points to 131 for its opponents. It had the satisfaction of defeating Kentucky, Daniel Field, Alabama, Florida, Auburn and Clemson, a record of which it could well be proud, but it was unable to handle Georgina Tech and went down by a score of 44 to 0 before that team. But the tide would turn in the next two tilts with its ancient foe.

With the disappearance of the Phenomenal "Artie" , Lea Casta, Coach Butts was naturally in a quandary, but there turned up a boy named George Jernigan, nicknamed "Geeat", whose toe was equally reliable and who rolled up a record of goals kicked in 1944, 1945, and 1946 that placed him in All-American rank. His record topped all others in the country.

This was the year when Reid Moseley first appeared on the Red and Black team. He became a great runner and as a pass receiver he had no superior in America.

Another new man who was destined to become one of the most indispensible men on the team was Hubert St. John at left guard.

The 1944 letter men were:

Billy Rutland, Mike Castronig, Gene Alexander, Tino Barbas, Sam Bailey, Larry Bouley, Jesse Bowles, Black Bradberry, Billy Bryan, Mike Cooley, Bill Chonko, Clayton Deavers, Charles Eaves, Dan Edwards, Charles Furchgott, Floyd Greene, Bill Haley, W.L. Hiers, Claude Hipps, Billy Hedges, Joe Jackura, George Jernigan, Kenneth McCall, Reid Moseley, Andy Perhach, Al Perl, Carl Phillips, Bernie Reid, Gene Singletary, George Skirvin, Rabbit Smith, Herbert St. John, Don Wells
The first team in 1944 was:

Center—Joe Jackura
Right Guard—Bernie Reid
Left Guard—Herbert St. John
Right Tackle—Andy Perhach
Left Tackle—Mike Castronig
Right End—Reid Moseley
Left End—Don Edwards
Quarterback—Billy Hedges
Right halfback—Billy Rutland
Left halfback—Al Perl
Fullback—Clayton Deavers.

The Games played in 1944 and their results were:

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Season of 1945

During the season of 1945 the Red and Black kept up its victory record. Eleven games were played, nine victories and two defeats. Points gained were 314 to 100 for opponents. The two games lost were to Alabama and LSU. In fact, LSU over a period of years seemed to be the Red and Black jinx. Three games with ancient rivals turned up one-sided scores in which Georgia triumphed over Kentucky, Auburn and Georgia Tech. Charlie Faves was captain of the Georgia team and J.P. Miller was alternate captain.

Among the new men were Dan Edwards and Johnny Rauch. Edwards developed into one of Georgia's most reliable ends. Rauch proved to be a wonder at Quarterback, especially during the 1946 season, setting up a record in the latter year that placed him among the famous Lujack. Joe Tereshinski came back to play in 1945 and 1946 a star game at end. Andy Perhach, Mike Castronis, Herbert St. John, J.P. Miller, Rabbit Smith, all played stellar roles. Mike Cooley took his place at center and for two seasons played topnotch ball. He was handicapped at times by injuries. Charlie Trippi, who had been away in the service, came back to play a spectacular game at left halfback, while Rabbit Smith successfully filled the other halfback position.

In 1945 the Georgia team had another bowl bid and defeated Tulsa in the Oil Bowl by a score of 20 to 6. In fact all of the nine games won by Georgia that season were by heavy scores, the points scored by Georgia 300 to 40 for opponents.

The letter men in 1945 were:

Charles Faves, J.P. Miller, Gene Alexander, Tommy Pope, Bill Chonko, Mike Cooley, Gerald Deleski, Frank Plant, Akton Davis, Mike Castronis Hamp Tanner, Andy Perhach, Joe Tereshinski, Dan Edwards, Sam Bailey, Carl Phillips, Weyman Sellers, Reid Moseley, John Rauch, Jimmy Gordon, Godfrey Steiner.
John Denalsen, Rabbi Smith, Charlie Trippi, Rval's Lee, Bob Sanders, George Jernigan, Al Jeffrey, Floyd Reid.

The Games played in 1945 and results were:

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Season of 1946

Came the season of 1946 and with it the greatest record ever made by a Georgia football team—eleven victories and no defeats or tie games.

All through the season Georgia ranked alongside Army, Navy and Notre Dame. For the greater part of the season the Red and Black was ranked third in the nation. At the end of the season Georgia was the only major team in the country with all victories and no defeats or ties.

Another bowl game was awarded the Red and Black and on January 1, 1947 Georgia defeated North Carolina in the Sugar Bowl by the score of 20 to 10.

Trippi had made a wonderful record during the season, and all over the United States there was an interest among the football fans in what he would do in the bowl game. He did not disappoint his admirers either, as to his passing, blocking or running. Sharing top honors with him were John Rauch as quarterback, Edwards at left end, Tereshinski at right end, Bulldog Williams at right tackle, Herb St. John as right guard and John Donaldson at right half back. Rabbit Smith played a considerable portion of the game in spite of injuries and pulled off several spectacular plays. Weyman Sellers and Eli Maricich were there when needed and didn't fail to deliver the goods. Total points scored during the season 372; opponents 101.

The letter men for 1946 were:

Buck Bradberry, Eli Maricich, Dick McPhee, Joe Geri, Mel Bray.

The first team was:

- **Center** — Mike Cauley
- **Right Guard** — Carl George
- **Left Guard** — Herb St. John
- **Right Tackle** — Bulldog Williams
- **Left Tackle** — Jack Bush
- **Right End** — Joe Tereshinski
- **Left End** — Dan Edwards
- **Quarterback** — John Rauch
- **Right half back** — John Donaldson
- **Left halfback** — Charlie Trippi
- **Fullback** — Joe Geri

The games played in 1946 and the results were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team 1</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Team 2</th>
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</table>
"The Little Round Man."

That is what the sports writers generally call him. Sometimes they call him "Wally."

His full name is James Wallace Butts, Jr.

He is not so little, but he is round, not abnormally fat but still pretty plump. He goes clean-shaven and always greets you with a smile and a hearty handshake, unless, perchance you are asking him about the chances of the Red and Black team winning a certain game. Then he is quite solemn and as to looks rather woe-begone. They say he has a way of weeping when the prospects of the team and under consideration. But he also has a way of winning games and restoring the smiles to all Georgia faces.

He knows how to get along with his assistants and is popular with the boys he has in training from year to year. He has been head football coach at the University of Georgia nine years and gives promise of being in the same position for years to come. He has put the Red and Black team on the map nationally and his teams have played victoriously in four bowl games, including one game in the Rose Bowl at Pasadena, California.

James Wallace Butts is a Georgia product. He was born at Milledgeville, Georgia February 7, 1905, the son of James Wallace Butts, Sr., and Anne Hatchins Butts. Naturally he went to Georgia Military College, Milledgeville, Ga., for his secondary education as that institution is in his native city and offered splendid advantages.

Entering Mercer University in 1924, he remained there four years and graduated in 1928 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was always interested in football and played on the Mercer team four years. He was an end and a halfback. His team was not a strong one and hence he was not in the limelight, but he gave a good account of
himself and the man in front of him knew he had been in a scrap when the game was over. During his stay at Mercer he played three years alongside "Phony" Smith, who was in his day one of the great halfbacks in the South.

Butts went into football coaching as soon as he had finished his college work at Mercer. The urge was there and he knew his calling. For four years he was a teacher and football coach at the Eighth District A. & M. School, Madison, Ga. Then he went back to Georgia Military College as a teacher and football coach for three years. From there he went to the Male High School, Louisville, Ky., where he coached the team of that institution three years.

In 1933 he cast his lot with the Red and Black, serving one year as end coach under the head coach, Joel Hunt. Hunt did not satisfy the athletic authorities that year and in 1939 Butts became head coach at Georgia, the position he has since filled.

The first two years under the coaching of Butts the showing made by the Red and Black, so far as the won and lost table was concerned was not at all impressive, for those two years showed us ten wins and ten losses. It took those two years for him to strike his stride.

Football at the University was in a rather confused and disordered state and material on hand out of which to make winning teams was not by any means what was desired. But "the little round man" laid his plans, improved his players, helped lift the morale and inspired confidence among the alumni. Then better material began to flow in and satisfactory results showed up.

Counting in the first two seasons, the percentage of wins for the entire eight seasons as head coach was .747, but taking into consideration only the last six years, marking the period since he struck his real stride in 1941, the percentage is .825.
Coach Butts is the only Georgia coach ever to send a Red and Black team into a bowl contest. Coach Woodruff came very near in 1927 sending a team to the Rose Bowl, losing only in the last of the nine games played that season, when Georgia Tech triumphed by 12 to 0 in the mud on Grant Field. Coach Mehre came very near making it in 1931, but Tulane got the bid on the strength of a 20 to 7 win over Georgia.

The coming of Frank Sinkwich, Georg Poehner, Lamar ("Race Horse") Davis, van Davi and others gave Georgia the edge over her opponents in 1941, and Butts capitalized on the ability of those players whom he had trained. Only one game was lost that season, the contest with Alabama. The Red and Black was invited to play in the Orange Bowl at Miami and on January 1, 1942 defeated Texas Christian by a score of 40 to 26. In spite of the fact that he had a broken jaw and had to wear a steel mask for protection, Sinkwich ran all over his opponents both as to ground gaining and passing.

The 1942 team wound up with ten wins and one loss, bowing to Auburn at the end of the season. A bid came to Georgia from the Rose Bowl authorities at Pasadena. Of course the red and Black relied largely on Sinkwich and the immense crowd went to see him play, for he had established a national reputation. They wanted to see the "fireball" with the broken jaw and the steel helmet play. But when the time rolled around for the game in the Rose Bowl on January 1, 1943, the "fireball" was on the ailing list. He had a pair of ankles that were out of service. He went along with the team, but was played only when the team was in a hole and needed four or five yards through the line, off tackle or around the end. That was what Sinkwich could always deliver.

But the crowd was not utterly disappointed by his not bearing the brunt of that battle. There was a worthy understudy on the
team, a young man named Charlie Trippi, a Sophomore but one with the football stuff in him. Except where Sinkwich was badly needed, Trippi played in his place and that crowd at Pasadena, disappointed though they were in not seeing more of Sinkwich, sat up and took notice. Charlie Trippi stole the show and since then has gone on his unbroken path to football gloryland.

One blocked kick, yielding a safety, and one touchdown and point after goal told the story with nine points to the University of California at Los Angeles.

The war was on and, while Georgia made a very creditable record in 1943 and 1944, it was not such as to bring bowl invitations.

But the Red and Black roared back in in the fall of 1945 to win another bowl invitation. Charlie Trippi was out of the service and elected to come back to the University of Georgia and finish his education rather than plunge into professional football.

The season started off with a bang, five straight victories being tacked up. Then came the game on Sanford Field with L.S.U. as the opposing team. Charlie Trippi had just returned and everybody was anxious to see him play. It was a curious game. There was no special reason why Georgia should not have won that game, but she went down under a score of 32 to 0. The fact was that the team acted with no co-ordination. Even the players were bent on seeing what Trippi would do and kept their eyes on him rather than on the ball. Regardless of all that, the season wound up with eight wins and only two losses and a bid came from the Oil Bowl in Houston, Texas, where on January 1, 1946 Georgia defeated Tulsa University by a score of 20 to 6.

Then came the crowning of all seasons, the season of 1946.
in which the Red and Black swept the field, playing ten hard games, winning all of them and emerging as the one major team in the United States unbeaten and untied. There is little doubt but that another invitation to the Rose Bowl would have been extended but for the arrangement that had been made for the Rose Bowl opposing team to be selected each year from the Midwestern Association.

Invitation came, however, from the Sugar Bowl at New Orleans, and there on January 1, 1947 Georgia handed out a defeat to North Carolina by a score of 20 to 10. That game gave Tripoli a chance to show his ability both as a runner and a passer, as well as his stonewall work on defense, but the thrill of the game was a sixty-six yard run by Dan Edwards, a Georgia end.

Here are a few of the honors that have come to Coach Butts. An undefeated and untied team in 1946, this team throughout the entire season ranked right along with Army, Navy and Notre Dame on the win and loss percentage.

Butts was named as the best coach of the year in the Southeastern Conference in 1942 and 1946. He was named as the coach of the year for America by the Washington D.C. Touchdown Club.

In 1946 in the national poll of the sports writers of America he ranked fourth among the leading ten American coaches.

In college Wallace Butts was a member of Pi Kappa Phi fraternity. He is a member of the Methodist church and of the Rotary Club. He is a pleasing speaker and is in much demand for short talks at numerous athletic gatherings.

On Feb. 17, 1928 he was married to Miss Winifred Faye Taylor, of Milledgeville, Ga. They have three daughters: Winifred, born March 10, 1930; Martha Jean, born November 11, 1932; and Nancy Elizabeth, born in 1937.
Great Players Under Coach Butts.

Coach Butts developed quite a number of the greatest players in Red and Black history. Three of these players are written of in more detail in the account of my all-time Georgia football team, Frank Sinkwich, Charlie Trippi and Walter Ruark.

Another player who deserves a place among the Georgia football immortals is George Poschner. He came to the University of Georgia along with his buddy, Frank Sinkwich, from Cheney High School, Youngstown, Ohio. When they appeared for entrance, the high school units of Sinkwich easily met the requirements, but with Poschner's credits there was a different story. He had taken entirely too many vocational subjects and it was only after much thought and adjustment that the writer, then the University registrar, was able to admit him. Now Sinkwich was not specially enamored of the gruelling work of hard study. He was full of animal spirits and always on the physical move. Poschner on the other hand, was more studious. The result was that Coach Butts at times had to punch Frankie up and make him come down to studying, but he never had to bother George along that line. Sometimes Carnegie entrance units do not spell the whole story.

Poschner developed into a great end, in fact one of the greatest ends in Georgia football history. In 1941 he broke one of his arms, but after the fracture had been set, he went right on playing until the end of the season. He contributed his full share to the gaining of the victories that sent the Red and Black to the Rose Bowl on January 1, 1943 and in that game played brilliantly.

Following his football career he went into the service of his country and landed in Europe, taking part in the D--day offensive and being at the front in the Battle of The Bulge. In that battle a machine gun bullet struck him in the head and penetrated his brain. Just why it
did not kill him is not known to this day. But he was reserved for something almost worse than death? Snow had covered the ground and the thermometer was below zero. He had pitched forward on his face when struck by the machine gun bullet and there he lay. His comrades were satisfied that he had made the supreme sacrifice and any way they could not stop. The forward movement of the American army was not checked. That moment was in large measure the turning point of the struggle.

When Poschner was found seventy-two hours later he was still unconscious and was carried to the hospital in the rear where it was found that both of his legs had been frozen above the knees and that one of his hands had been injured. The legs could not be saved and both were amputated, leaving only two short stumps. His brain cleared up and in due time he was sent back to America, where, although he had to undergo two more operations, he improved rapidly. He is still in the army hospital but eventually will be able to leave and take up his work in the world, and he will find it possible to do many things.

He is the same cheerful, smiling boy that he always was. He gets about in a roller chair, being pushed around by an attendant. He makes it a point to come to the big football contests where the Georgia boys are out on the gridiron and cheers at times as lustily as any of the other spectators.

Lamar Davis was another of the great players turned out by Coach Butts. He was one of the fastest men ever on a Georgia team. His speed was almost phenomenal. When he got anything like a good start he was on his way to pay dirt. He could outrun most tackles. It was quite natural that he should be given the nickname of "Race Horse."

A great end on the team that went to the Rose Bowl was
Van Davig. He was a great pal of Walter Ruark, guard on that same team. They were in love with two girls back on the Georgia campus, and later on there was a double wedding in which they took unto themselves those two young girls as wives. Van was only seventeen when he came to college. Coach Butts started him off in training and saw him develop into one of Georgia's greatest ends.

Cliff Kimsey, nicknamed "Truck", was a very young boy when he came to the University. It took him two years to find himself, but when he did get started he went right on to the front. It is doubtful whether the Red and Black ever had a more dependable player than Cliff Kimsey. When he went into a game the whole team seemed bolstered up and full of confidence. He was a splendid morale builder on the team.

Coach Butts developed two great centers, Bill Godwin, 335 pounds, and Clyde Ehrhart, 217 pounds. It was a difficult task to get by either of them and Ehrhart was especially effective as a pass receiver. He could turn up at the most unexpected time or place to pull down the pass that had been thrown from the opposite side. In fact for two seasons he led the entire country in pass receiving and pass interception.

Two players, trained by Coach Butts, attracted national attention for the record they stacked up on points after goal. That was all they did, just trot out on the field, kick goal, and go off the field until another touchdown was made. One of those boys was Leo Costa, who for several seasons, by the exercise of his reliable toe, gave the Red and Black the edge of victory in a number of games. The other player was George Jernigan, nicknamed "Goat". In the 1946 season Jernigan rolled up the score of 47 points out of 53 attempts. It is doubtful whether any better record in points after goal was ever achieved in America. Costa's record was practically as good as Jernigan's.

Dan Edwards, who played left end in 1945 and 1946 and who pulled
off a 66-yard run for a touchdown during the Sugar Bowl game, came from Gatesville, Texas. He could be depended on to rush the passer at times and at other times to be well down the field to receive passes, and at all times was a great defensive player.

From Albany, Ga., came Weyman Sellers, who developed into a most effective end and was especially good in snagging passes.

When Joe Tresehinski reported as a student he signed his name as "Terry," not that he was ashamed of his real name, but he had an idea that the other name would not sound like that of a foreigner. The registrar compelled him to register under his real name, but he has always been known as "Terry." He is a most terrific blocker.

Rzaki Reid Mosely's chief development has been that of a pass receiver. In one season he gathered in thirty-six aerials. When he is sent in, the opposing side generally looks for a long pass and attempts to block out Moseley.

Garland Williams deserves special mention as one of Georgia's great tackles. He weighs well over two hundred, is hard and seasoned, and when he tackles a man, that man knows he has been hit. He wears the nickname of "Bulldog." He came to Athens from Blytheville, Arkansas, and played on the Duke team in 1943. He will play professional football.

In the backfield Coach Butts developed in 1946 and 1947 several outstanding players; Charlie Trippi (mentioned elsewhere), John Donaldson, "Rabbit" Smith, John Rauch, John Cook, Jim Gatewood and Eli Maricich.

Donaldson, from Jesup, Ga., has great ability as a ball carrier and is about as good as they make them as a pass receiver.

"Rabbit" Smith is a wonderful little player, very light in weight and subject to being easily injured. But he springs right back from injuries into the tick of the fight. He can be hurt but his spirit
cannot be tamed. In 1945 he scored four touchdowns against Kentucky, one on a run of eighty-six yards. He hails from Palatka, Fla.

John Rauch came to the University of Georgia from Yeadon, Pennsylvania. He could not enter the army on account of a bad knee and was classified 4-F. He weighs 190 pounds, and generally plays close to sixty minutes in each game. At times his bad knee gives him trouble, but he goes on playing. He is one of the best passers in Georgia football history, and as a tackler has no superior. Perhaps his greatest asset is his ability to diagnose a situation and correctly direct the movements of the team. His record places him among the best quarterbacks in America.

Probably the fastest man on the Red and Black squad at the present time is Eli Maricich, who came to the Georgia team from Chicago. When he gets a start, it is hard to head him off on account of his great speed.
The financial affairs of the athletic department of any college the size of the University of Georgia, in these latter days, take rank alongside the work of the coaching staff. It takes money to make the wheels go round and a lot of it, and when the annual receipts reach up towards the half million dollar mark the work of the business manager becomes of prime importance.

John Ellis Broadnax, for the past eleven years Business Manager of the Athletic Department of the University and for more than ten years prior to that time serving as a coach, enjoys the distinction of having served the University athletic department longer than any other member of the staff.

From his high school days to the present time, covering a period of almost a quarter of a century, he has been closely attached to athletics. With him it must run in the blood.

He was born at Ensley, Alabama, January 10, 1904, the son of Henry Broadnax and Nan Burten Broadnax. On June 3, 1934, he was married to Miss Agnes King. They have two children, John E. Jr., and Agnes King.

His secondary education was at the Atlanta School for Boys, from which he graduated in 1924. He immediately entered the University of Georgia, completed some academic work and then entered the Lumpkin Law School of that institution, graduating in 1928 with the degree of Bachelor of Law. In college life he was a member of Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity. He is a member of the Episcopal church, a Democrat in politics, and in civic life a member of Kiwanis

But he was not destined to expand his efforts in the field of law. There was a call to athletics that he could not resist. While in college he was fond of football, baseball and basketball. During 1925, 1926, and 1927, while yet a college boy, he coached the Freshman Baseball and basketball teams. During 1928 and 1929 he served as
football coach at Georgia Military College, Milledgeville, Ga. In 1930 he returned to the University of Georgia as Freshman football coach and in that position served until 1937, when he was made Business Manager of the Athletic Association in which position he has served up to the present time.

Back in the earlier years the business management of athletics at the University was not a difficult task, but during the past twenty years it has grown to very large proportions. During the past year the receipts have reached the three hundred and fifty thousand dollar mark and the management of a business of that size calls for hard and conscientious work in the position he has held for the past eleven years. Mr. Breadnax has proved to be very efficient. One of the most arduous jobs he has is that of satisfying alumni and others with seats at the different important games, especially those where the stadium capacity is not large enough to satisfy the demand. His experience in that kind of work puts gray hairs in his head, but he generally comes through the experience with a smile on his face.
While Coach Butts devotes most of his time and attention to coaching the Red and Black football team, he is in addition the Director of Intercollegiate Athletics and hence has in his hands the general athletic activities in all lines of college sports.

However much merited be the praise accorded to him for the marvelous showing made by the Georgia football teams in recent years, it is but fair to say that much of the credit due for Red and Black excellence must be allowed to the splendid service rendered by his assistants. Their careful and constant attention to both line and backfield and to the training of athletes in all the different lines of athletics, together with the loyal and enthusiastic cooperation with the head coach has always counted in the critical and exciting moments of actual conflict on the gridiron, the diamond or the track, where the results of superior training are made manifest.

JENNINGS BRYAN WHITWORTH

A strong, courageous, tough, alert and aggressive line is a prime essential in any football team that mounts the heights of victory. The boys in the line rarely dominate the headlines in the press. The thrills of the game are rarely furnished by them. They stand in their places and take the beating and hand back to their opponents in kind the same sort of treatment. They open up the holes through which the speedy backfield stars can sweep on to pay dirt. Occasionally they add a thrill by their blooding, sometimes they snag the flying pass, sometimes they make long runs, but in the main they do not monopolize the spotlight. Yet they are indispensable and without them it is impossible to win.

The line coach, on whom too much praise cannot be heaped, is Jennings Bryan Whitworth. His organs of hearing are super-developed and he is best known by his nickname, "Fars."
Coach Whitworth deservedly ranks among the best line coaches in America. Football playing and football coaching has been his life-work since he played his first college game nineteen years ago.

He is a native of the South, born at Luxora, Arkansas, September 17, 1908, the son of J.E. Whitworth and Lyda Weidman Whitworth. They have one son, Jennings Bryan, Jr. In college Coach Whitworth was a member of the Sigma Chi fraternity and his general excellence as a student and college leader won for his membership in Omicron Delta Kappa. In religion he is a Presbyterian and in politics, a Democrat. He is a member of Kiwanis.

He is a graduate of the University of Alabama, Class of 1931. He started playing college football and baseball in 1923 at Alabama and played there until 1931. He was a member of the Alabama football team in 1930, playing in the Rose Bowl when Alabama won by a score of 24 to 0. He coached football and baseball at Alabama 1931-1934. In 1934 Alabama won the conference championship and sent the team to the Rose Bowl that year. The same year Alabama won the baseball championship. He was a member of the team that won the baseball championship in 1931.

From 1934 to 1938 he coached baseball and football teams at Louisiana State University. L S. U. won the Southeastern Conference championship in football in 1935, 1936 and 1937. During those three years the team played in the Sugar Bowl.

In 1939 he came to Georgia as line coach for the Red and Black team. That was the first year of Wallace Butts' service as head coach. Coach Whitworth has served in that position for the past eight years. Since becoming a member of the Georgia football coaching staff Coach Whitworth has seen the Georgia football team play successfully in four bowl games, Orange Bowl in 1941; Rose Bowl in 1942; Bil Bowl in 1945 and Sugar Bowl in 1946, and in 1942 and 1946 saw the Georgia team win
the Southeastern Conference championship. During the years of Coach Whitworth's service, quite a number of distinguished linemen have been trained, notable Walter ("Chief") Ruark, Bill Godwin, Clyde Fairhart and Garland ("Bulldog") Williams.

JULES VERNE SIKES

In 1938, when Joel Hunt came as head football coach at the University of Georgia, Jules Verne Sikes came as end coach and baseball coach. Positions he has held up to the present time. He is a quiet, unassuming gentleman, popular with the boys, successful in his training methods, exemplary in his conduct, and altogether a durable and dependable spoke in the athletic coaching wheel.

Coach Sikes is a native of Texas, having been born at Leonard, Texas, on October 22, 1904, the son of R.G. Sikes and Hattie Sikes. In 1931 he was married to Miss Evelyn Mix. They have no children. In religion he is a Methodist and takes active interest in the church. In Politics he is a Democrat.

He attended the Leonard High School 1920—1924 and then entered Texas A. & M. College. In 1928 he was graduated from that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Later on, 1930—1931, he attended East Texas State Teachers College for special work in Education.

Coach Sikes has devoted his efforts since graduation to athletic training. He was on the coaching staff at Texas A. & M. for a number of years before coming to Georgia. These were years during which the Texas college had a football record that gave it a place among the leading teams of the South and the nation.

As end coach of the Georgia team, since 1937, Coach Sikes has turned out quite a number of great players who contributed much to the successful record of the Red and Black on the gridiron, such players as
George F. Sechler, Van Davis,

The chief work of Coach Sikes has been that of coaching the Red and Black baseball team. That has been an even more difficult task than the coaching of football players, but Coach Sikes has surmounted difficulties and made a success of his work. Football has furnished more excitement and hence the greater difficulty in developing and keeping up interest in baseball. In spite of this handicap, Coach Sikes has succeeded in bringing together a large number of students interested in baseball and has developed quite a number of excellent players, some of whom have made good records in the professional field. Just now Charlie Trippi is a shining light in the professional baseball ranks.

During World War II Coach Sikes served in the United States Navy and did splendid work in coaching the Naval Pre-Flight team at St. Mary’s College, California.

FORREST GRADY TOWNS

Forrest Grady Towns, in charge of coaching in track athletics, as well as assistant and coach for the Red and Black football team, is the only graduate of the University of Georgia to hold a world record in athletics.

He is the holder of the High Hurdle World’s Record. In the Olympic contests in Berlin, Germany, in 1936 he won over world competitors in the High Hurdle Contest and in that same year at Oslo, Norway, set the world record of 13.7 seconds. That record, after eleven years, is still at the top. It may or may not be lowered in future years.

Coach Towns was born at Fitzgerald, Ga., Feb. 6, 1914, the son of
Matthew H. Towns and Eliza Burkett Towns. On July 26, 1937 he was married to Miss Martha Eberhart, of Carlton, Ga. They have two sons, Robert P. and Preston T.

He graduated at the Richmond Academy, Augusta, Ga and from there came to the University of Georgia, graduating from that institution four years later in 1937 with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Education. In religion he is a Baptist and in politics, a Democrat. While in college he played two years in football under the training of Coach Mehre. He was very speedy and effective at end, and now that he is doing coaching work, his attention is directed chiefly to the developing of good end players.

But his chief love has always been track athletics. He was for three years on the Red and Black track team under the coaching of Weems Easkin. Coach Easkin realized his excellence in high hurdles and accompanied him to Berlin in 1936 when he won the Olympic High Hurdles championship.

During World War II he served three and a half years in the United States Army as athletic coach. During two and a half years of that time his service was in Europe and Africa. On returning from the war, he joined the coaching staff under Coach Butts and has done much in the way of improving the work in the field of track athletics, as well as in football.

CARROLL MAPHIS THOMAS

Carrol Maphis Thomas is one of the younger coaches on the staff of Coach Butts, holding the position of assistant baseball coach and assistant football coach. He was born at Warrington, Virginia, Sept 17, 1914, the son of Albert Thomas and Mary Pattie Thomas. On June 21, 1910 he was married to Miss Catharine Allen. They have one son, Carroll, Jr.

After graduating from the Decatur, Ga., High School in 1935 he
entered the University of Georgia and in 1939 graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Education. During his college days he was a popular leader in the student body. He is a member of the Methodist church and in politics is a Democrat. He takes an active interest in civic affairs and was a member of the Junior Chamber of Commerce. For a one year he coached in football and baseball at Virginia Military Institute and in 1947 returned to Georgia to take up his coaching work on Coach Butts' staff.
JAMES QUINTON LUMPKIN

James Quinton Lumpkin serves as Freshman Coach on Coach Butts' staff. Having selected him for the position of center on my all-time Red and Black Football team, the story of his college life and coaching service appears in the description of that mythical team.

WILLIAM COLEMAN HARTMAN

William Coleman Hartman, backfield coach for the Red and Black team, appears as utility man on my all-time Georgia Football team, and the story of his college life and coaching service appears in the description of that mythical team.
The writer has seen all the Georgia football teams in action from 1892 this way, to be sure not all the games played but at least a goodly number of them. The names of the wearers of the Red and Black are kept in memory and were he an artist he could sketch pretty well the features of most of them. But when it comes to his naming an all-time Georgia football team, he comes face to face with many difficult situations. The chief trouble, of course, is the fact that he is in no sense a football expert and there is no special reason why anyone should attach any importance to the choices he makes for the different positions on this mythical team. A real football expert would no doubt make quite different selections.

This writer will not attempt to demonstrate or even predict that the all-time team he names, with the youth of its players called back and under the latest and best coaching, could defeat any team that could be selected from all the American football stars of all time, but he has no hesitancy in saying that any all-American team that could be named from the gridiron output of the last half century would know that they had been in a game when this team got through with them and the official’s whistle blew at the end of the fourth quarter.

In naming such a team one necessarily sticks out his neck and invites those who disagree with him to come along with their axes and take a whack at him. He has no illusions on this subject, but his neck is tough and maybe the axes will not be ground to a razor edge. So, regardless of consequences, here goes.

Before recording the selections, it may be well to make a few remarks concerning the development of the game of football across the past half century, and the basis upon which some of the selections have been made. Naturally there is a tendency to be swept away by the glare of the limelight of the present, as recent games are fresher in memory, but
the old-timers must have their day in court, and back there Georgia had some players who would have given a good account of themselves in any bowl contest had such contests been in existence at that time.

Football today is quite different from the football of fifty years ago. For that reason it is quite difficult to make comparisons of individual players. Fifty years ago football was a new game in the South and practically such in the East and North. It took several years for it to strike its stride in this section of the country. Football coaching in those days was in its infancy, and while there were some good coaches then but it is a noteworthy fact that even the best of them possessed very little knowledge of the game as it is now played with all of its excellent and thoroughly planned developments. No one would think of comparing the Glenn Warner of comparatively recent years with the jovial, smiling young man who started his coaching career on the campus of the University of Georgia a half-century ago, even though he did a good job then.

In making comparisons due notice and consideration will have to be given to the changing rules of the game. The rules have been greatly improved in the years that have passed. Referees and umpires knew much less about their work then than they do now. Players took more punishment then than they do now. Slugging was not infrequent back there and officials paid no great amount of attention to it. Even biting and gouging could be indulged in on the sly if the players cared to add that practice to their store of tricks. The use of such plays as the flying wedge had not been outlawed then. The forward pass was used very little and the more open game of today was practically unknown. It was rough, tough going all the time and chiefly an exhibition of brawn mixed in with speed.

There were practically no reserve players and such reserves as were available were as a rule very ineffective players. A team was lucky if it
could muster eleven first-class players with a half dozen fairly good substitutes. In consequence of the dearth of players, the members of the regular team, as a rule, had to play the full sixty minutes.

Hence it is apparent to the writer that the potential ability of a player must necessarily be considered when comparison is made with a member of any recent team. Also there must be taken into consideration the toughness of the teams against which the Red and Black went into battle. Sometimes a player of All-American caliber turns up on a team of mediocre ability. Hence numbers of players who were on teams that played in "bowl" games would not find their way to the list of the All-time Georgia team. Attention has to be given also to the strength of the Georgia teams to which the player belonged. It may have been that an all-time player would be chosen from a Georgia team otherwise weak and without a successful record.

Consequently one has to look into the potential ability of a player in the earlier days as well as his actual performance on the gridiron, if a team is to be chosen over a period of fifty years. A picture has to be envisioned as to what a given player would have accomplished under the conditions and advantages of more recent years.

It may be that it would be better to pick two teams: one representing the first twenty-five years of football at the University and the other the last twenty-five years. But that is not my purpose. I am picking one team and it is going to have some alltimers on it, whose performances may not have been as startling and spectacular as those of more recent gridiron stars, but whose potential abilities put them out in front. Then it will also be clear that there will be a number of good players who, in my judgment come very near to places on my All-time Georgia team. Be that as it may, here goes for the naming of the team.
Fullback  Frank Sinkwich
Halfbacks  Bob McWhorter  Charlie Trippi
Quarterback  George C. Woodruff
Center  Quinton Lumsden
Guards  Hugh ("Puss") Whelchel  Walter ("Chief") Ruark
Tackles  Arthur Dew  Joe Bennett
Ends  Herb Maffett  Tom Nash
Utility  R.B. ("Cow") Nalley  Bill Hartman

The Georgia Backfield

While I have no hesitancy in selecting those who make up the backfield on my all-time Georgia football team, there are so many who claim attention that a certain bewilderment of mind comes about and leaves me with a feeling that there are some names that have been overlooked. Elsewhere I have told of my first experience on a Georgia baseball field, when I was serving as scorer and a bat that had slipped from the hands of Charlie Mell struck me on the head and felled me to the ground, how in a few brief seconds I saw something like a million stars all colored in rainbow hues. Well, that is my condition now, not physically but mentally. There are so many stars in the Georgia backfield firmament that they constitute one combined ray of light from which the individual can be separated only with difficulty.

Here is a list, any two of whom would make a good pair of halfbacks on any all-time aggregation of Georgia stars.

Robert L. McWhorter  
Frank Sinkwich  
Charlie Trippi  
A.O. Halsey  
George Shackelford  
Walter Cothran
All these and others who perhaps should be in the list.

But out of this list of shining stars two must be named as halfbacks on the all-time Georgia team.

Well, here they are:

Robert, L. McWhorter, Class of 1914

Charles Louis Trinidad, Class of 1947

Robert L. McWhorter
Half back and Captain

There is one name that I have never seen omitted from any team picked by football experts, newspaper correspondents or alumni. There may be differences of opinion about other players but not about him.

My neck will be in no danger when I name as captain of the team the greatest football player who ever walked on a Georgia gridiron—Robert L. McWhorter, A.B. graduate in the Class of 1914, graduate from the law school of the University of Virginia the following year, a
Member of the faculty of the Lumpkin Law School of the University of Georgia and for the past four terms, a period of eight years, mayor of the city of Athens.

McWhorter was born in Lexington, Ga., the son of Judge Hamilton McWhorter and Sallie Pharr McWhorter. His early education was in the schools of Oglethorpe county, then a stay at Gordon Institute, Barnesville, Ga., and then in the University of Georgia, entering in 1910 and graduating with A.B. degree in 1914. Later on, he graduated from the law school of the University of Virginia. In the University of Georgia he was a member of the Phi Kappa literary society and the Chi Phi fraternity. He is in religion a Methodist and in politics a Democrat. He served as a Captain in World War I. His chief work in life is that of a teacher of law in the University law school. He was married to Miss Louise Walker, of Monroe, Ga., and one son was born to them, Robert L. McWhorter, Jr. Mrs. Walker had passed on some time when he married a second time. His second wife was Mrs. ____________.

His position on the Georgia football team was that of halfback and in that position he had no superior. His physical build was ideal and such as made it extremely difficult for any opponent to handle him. He stood about five feet eight inches in height, broad-shouldered, powerfully developed in chest and legs, with hips that could turn and twist at will. His playing weight was around one hundred and ninety pounds, no fat, all muscle. No one would have picked him for a ten-second runner, but he was just that. Added to all that he had no sense of fear, even in those days when umpires and referees took little or no notice of slugging and it was easy enough for a team to "gang up" on any given player and put him out of action. There was plenty of "gangning-up" on Bob, but they never put him out of action, not even in the game with North Carolina, when he left the
field after the game with black and blue spots all over him. Pretty tired but nevertheless victorious.

When Bob McWhorter got well under way it was hard for anyone to stop him. The tackler would have to be mighty sure or he would slip out of his grasp like an eel. I have never seen his equal in reversing a stride. Going at ten seconds speed, it was no very difficult task for him to reverse almost at a right angle. Not many reverses of that kind on the football field. Generally they do well to make a reverse on a forty-five degree angle. On several occasions I have seen Bob charging down the field with an opponent heading towards him, when he would make one of those reverses with the tackler almost upon him and the tackler, missing him entirely, would sprawl headlong on the turf. He was one of the hardest men I ever saw for a tackler to hold. He had a hip movement that enabled him to slip away from an opponent as soon as he laid his hands upon him. Added to all his physical power was his mental alertness in diagnosing the other fellow's intended movements.

McWhorter played first as a Freshman in 1910 and right on through his senior year. The Georgia team was coached by W.A. Cunningham. One of its brilliant players was George C. ("Kid") Woodruff, who was quarterback and directing general of the team. During the four years of McWhorter's service on the team, Georgia did not always, but as a rule, victory perched on her banners. All four years Ga. Tech failed to stop McWhorter. Alabama tried it four years and failed. Twice during the four years Auburn was the winner. Sometimes the opposing line would deny Bob a chance and he would be bottled up, but that did not happen very often. The cry of the opposing team was always "Stop McWhorter."

McWhorter was not only a great football player, but was also a star on the baseball diamond. In 1914 he was captain of both the football team and the baseball team.
Charles Louis Trippi

Halfback

While on the subject of Georgia halfbacks, I might as well pick a partner for McWhorter on this all-time Georgia team. Georgia has had a large number of brilliant halfbacks, and it is no easy task to choose between them for this position. If you want to get up a lively football discussion, just ask a half dozen students or recent alumni to settle the question as to who is the greater player, Frank Sinkwich or Charlie Trippi, and you will get all you are looking for. I have another place on the team for Sinkwich, so I will avoid answering that question and will name Trippi for this halfback position.
Frank Sinkwich

Fullback

The Red and Black has had quite a number of great fullbacks. The greatest of all the players in that position in the judgment of the writer, if picked for his potential ability, was Hatton Lovejoy, of the Class of 1896. Football was only two years old at the University of Georgia when Hatton Lovejoy first donned a football uniform and Glenn Warner, just out of college, had just come as Georgia's first football coach. I can see Hatton now as he would lower his head and but that line in front of him, or when he would come plunging down the field like a made bull. He was certainly from a physical standpoint one hard-headed boy, and when he hit that line it divided into two parts. He is around the three score and ten marker now and I wouldn't say that in other respects he is hard-headed, but one thing is certain, he has a way of standing by his convictions and meeting the other fellow head-on. He was to my mind an ideal fullback, and I had made up my mind to select him for that position. But I was confronted with a situation that had to be cleared up. There were three men from whom two were to be chosen as halfbacks, Bob McWhorter, Frank Sinkwich and Charlie Trippi. Neither of them could be eliminated from an all-time Georgia football team. So I put Frank Sinkwich in the fullback position, though his regular berth would be that of halfback. Actually Sinkwich was all around the better player, but I still believe that potentially Lovejoy was tops at fullback.

I find it difficult to leave out Herdis McGary. barring his temperamental nature, he was probably the greatest plunger of all in that position. When he was at his top notch in feeling, there was no team that could stop him, but at times he might lack the desire to turn himself loose.

For his size there was no fullback better than Buck Neville, and
Jack ("The Ripper") Roberts was a player to be reckoned with. And there were John ("Tiney") Henderson, Hugh Boetwick, Kirby Smith ("Punk") Malone, Billy Powell, Tom Thrash, John Fletcher, "Goat" Tanner, "Shaky" Kain, Rothstein, Jodie Whire, Jim Stoinoff, Lloyd Gilmore and others deserving places on the Georgia honor roll.

Frank Sinkwich came to the University of Georgia as a Freshman in 1939 from Youngstown, Ohio, in which place he was born Oct. 10, 1920, the son of Mr. and Mrs. I. F. Sinkwich. His secondary education was at the Chaney High School at Youngstown.

At first sight he would not have been picked out for the football player that he became. He was about Bob McWhorter's height, possibly a little taller, of about the same weight when on the playing field. But he had to watch himself to keep from getting too heavy. His playing weight was around one hundred and eighty-five pounds. He had a tendency towards flat feet but that did not seem to worry him much.

Later on Ed Rankforth of the Atlanta Journal said of him: "His feet are so flat that the R.O.T.C. doctor at the University of Georgia refused him for military training in his Freshman year, yet Fritz Lutz, the Bulldog trainer, says those same very flat feet gave Frankie the traction to cut at full speed, something few backs can do."

His performance on the gridiron during his Freshman year was so sensational that all the coaches in the Conference realized that during the next year they faced a serious problem in that of keeping Sinkwich in check. He very quickly earned the name of "Fireball Frankie."

He was swift on his feet, a ten second runner. He was great in line plunging and could generally by relied on to make short gains through the line when needed. Whenever he got a fair start there was no stopping him. He had no superior as a broken-field runner. When the team faced a determined opponent near the goal line and only a few yards were
needed for a touchdown, the ball went to Sinkwich and he rarely failed to carry the ball over the line.

He was a marvelous passer. I think his excellence there was due largely to the care and deliberation with which he handled the ball. He took his time, located his receiver, turned the ball loose at the right moment and it went with speed and precision to its destination. When rushed by the opposing team, he had a way of leaping high in the air and turning the ball loose from the elevated position over the heads of the oncoming foe.

During his last two years of playing at the University, injuries militated against the full display of his powers. He stacked up a marvelous record as it was, but just what it would have been had he suffered no injuries it is difficult to imagine. In a game between Georgia and South Carolina in Sanford Stadium in 1941, as the result of a fierce tackle his jawbone was broken and he was taken from the field. There were some who thought it was the result of intention and not accident. It was felt at the time that this injury would put a stop to his playing, but it didn't. He had a physician set the jaw and in a few weeks it had healed and he was back on the gridiron. A steel frame was made that fitted over his head and protected the injured jaw, and with that brace he played through the season. In spite of this hindrance he finished the 1941 season as an All-American and the nation’s number one ball carrier.

In the Orange Bowl game at Miami, Florida, in 1941, while still wearing his face mask, he led the Georgia Bulldogs to victory scoring five out of the six touchdowns. In the first period of that game he pitched three touchdown passes of 32, 61, and 60 yards respectively, in the second another touchdown pass and in the third period a touchdown on a 43-yard run.
During the season he had played 393 minutes out of a possible 660. The Bulldogs ran 473 plays and Sinkwich handled 344 of them. He ran 215 times for 1242 yards and eight touchdowns. He threw 128 passes, completing 61 for 954 yards. He was at times temperamental and a few times it was doubtful whether he would stay with football.

The next year, 1942, he ran into more trouble, an injury to his ankles that deprived him of much of his driving power, yet in that season his record showed 2187 yards gained by rushing and passing. He was again named at All-American, was again America's number one ball carrier, and was named as "the player of the year" in America. During the season he carried the ball from scrimmage 175 times for 795 yards. He completed 84 out of 168 passes for 1092 yards. He scored during the season 16 touchdowns and hurled nine touchdown passes.

In the Rose Bowl game against U.C.L.A. on January 1, 1943, on account of his injured ankles he was used sparingly and the greater part of the half back work had to be done by Charlie Trippi, but late in the fourth period he went in and bucked right tackle for the necessary yardage to win the game.

On March 19, 1942, Sinkwich and his sweetheart, Miss Adeline Weatherly, of Royston, Ga., a walks and in the University of Georgia, went over into South Carolina and were married at Abbeville.

During World War II Sinkwich was in and out of the Marines, accepted at one time and discharged for physical disabilities at another. His flat feet and his injured ankles were in his way from a military standpoint.

He entered the National Pro League, playing with the Detroit Lions. He was voted the most valuable player in the League and was awarded the Joe E. Carr Memorial Trophy. During his first season with the Detroit Lions the "Fireball" completed 50 passes for 700 yards and tied
Sammy Baugh for the highest punting average, 45.9 yards. He returned 11 kicks for 228 yards, including a 77-yard run back, the longest of the season. He gained 266 yards in 93 attempts rushing the ball from scrimmage.

The above are simply a few of the most brilliant features of his remarkable football career. He is still playing professional football.
George C. Woodruff
Quarterback

For the position of quarterback and field general I am picking George C. ("Kid") Woodruff, though that decision was no easy one to make. Right close up behind him stands Johnnie Rauch, and the name of Dave Paddock came in for due consideration. For generalship and high inspiration, coupled with pure grit and neverfailing determination, I think Woodruff has the edge, though it is narrow edge as to Rauch whose great record during the last two seasons has placed him among the great American quarterbacks of recent years.

A more detailed account of Woodruff's contribution to Georgia football has already been given in the story of his service as head coach at Georgia from 1923 to 1927.

Dave Paddock, "teany" Randall, Howell Hollis, E. F. Johnson, John Broadmax, Austin Downes are among the fine quarterbacks whom just at this time I best remember, though there are other field generals who stand up well across the more than fifty years that have passed since the opening game against Auburn in 1992.