

FIRST FOOTBALL TEAM ORGANIZED BY DR. WILLIAMS

Philosophy Professor Was First Adviser For Athletics

The University organized its first football team back in 1888. Today two of its stars are still on the campus, hearty and hale and still interested in athletics.

Professor H. H. Williams was the first faculty advisory committee of athletics at the University, and Dr. Charles Mangum was a sophomore player on the team.

Class of '88

It was the sophomore class of 1888 which was responsible for the organization of the first team. After defeating another group on the campus they sent a challenge to the Wake Forest sophomores to meet them at the fair grounds in Raleigh.

Wake Forest won this first intercollegiate game by two goals to one. It was found out later that the Wake Forest boys had misunderstood the challenge and had selected any man available, including the local druggist.

Graham Plan?

In 1890 the students decided to have a real team. They hired Hector Cowan of Princeton to coach the players in the Rugby style of play for a week. All students who took the coaching were excused from classes. That year Carolina won from Wake Forest and lost to Trinity. Billy Graves of Yale coached the team in 1891.

Carolina first came into real prominence in intercollegiate football with its famous "punch-bowl" team of 1892. After defeating Richmond College and Trinity by an overwhelming score the team went forth and in four days defeated Auburn 68 to 0, Vanderbilt 24 to 0, and Virginia 26 to 0. This was a remarkable team, not a man being substituted or injured on the trip.

Hunting

Before football became popular at Carolina the students went in for a variety of extra-curricular activities in the sporting line. Partridge and opossum hunting were found very profitable and full of pleasure by many.

In the summertime marbles drew much attention, especially from the seniors who alone were "allowed" to play. Fishing and swimming in the streams near Chapel Hill interested some, and back in the days before the South grew so warm, ice skating and sledding were the popular winter sports.

South Building Sin

Sin was the mother of South building, respectable domicile of the University administration.

In order to raise funds for its construction, the trustees held a lottery. The prizes amounted to \$5,500 and the net profit to \$2,215. A second lottery raised the profit to \$5,080. This, of course, was not enough but served as a good beginning.

The rest was collected by President Caldwell, who traveled through the state soliciting contributions.

First Communist

During commencement, 1879, a student, Kirby Smith, was charged with painting Caldwell monument "red all over." He denied the charge, filing libel suit for \$100,000 against President Battle, Dr. Manning, head of the law school, and Paul Cameron, chairman of the board of trustees and the richest man in the state at that time. The student didn't receive a penny.

Bone Crunchers Of '88



The first organized intercollegiate football team of the University consisted of: 1. George M. Graham, captain, 2. James V. McGougan, 3. Franklin B. King, 4. Sam A. Ashe, 5. W. S. Snipes, 6. S. C. Thompson, 7. A. H. Patterson, 8. C. S. Mangum, 9. H. B. Shaw, 10. H. R. Ferguson, 11. Mike Hoke (captain of '92 team), 12. Jim Philips, mgr., 13. Alfred S. Barnard, 14. Kenneth A. Jones, 15. Preston Bynum.

CAROLINA FIRST TO TOSS PASSES

First Utilized Forward Pass Attack In 1895

"Instead of punting straight into the leaping bodies of the on-rushing Georgians, the Carolina back took a few steps to the right. Raising the ball to his shoulder he tossed it," and so the first forward pass in the history of intercollegiate football was made, according to John W. Heisman, football authority, in an October, 1928, issue of Collier's Weekly.

Mass plays, crushes, wedges, these were the formations used in the bone-crunching and blood-spilling days of football, prior to 1905. It was then that the forward pass was legalized by the rules committee. However, Mr. Heisman gives Carolina credit for introducing the pass.

Away Back

"It was away back in 1895 that I was watching a bitter struggle between Georgia and North Carolina. Neither team had scored and there seemed little likelihood that either would," as Heisman tells the story in Collier's.

"In a few minutes the time-keeper's whistle would blow and the game would be over. Carolina had the ball, her back pressing her own goal. Perhaps she couldn't win but she could see to it that Georgia didn't.

"The Carolina fullback retreated until the crossbar of his goal was above his head and from the Georgia stands came the exhortation to 'block it—Block It! BLOCK IT!'

Blocking

"And Georgia's forwards, gathering all their waning strength and riding over Carolina's defense might have blocked it and even scored, had the sturdy boy from Carolina kicked," but he threw the ball.

"Luck was with the team. The ball was caught by a Carolinian. Now as we know forward passes it was not much. It may have appeared to the spectators that it had been knocked from that fullback's hands.

"At any rate the lad who caught it ran 70 yards for a touchdown.

Stunned

"Georgia was stunned, not quite realizing what had happened. But Glenn Warner, the coach for Georgia, had not missed a moment of it, and neither had I.

"I had seen the first forward pass in football. It was illegal, of course. Already Warner was storming at the referee. But the referee had not seen the Carolina lad, goaded to desperation, toss the ball. A touchdown had been made and a touchdown it remained."

First President



Dr. Joseph Caldwell, who was the first official president of the University, following 10 years of leadership under a board of professors.

Old Authorities Enforced Strict Hours Of Prayer

Early Students Had to Attend Religious Exercises Twice A Day

In contrast to the freedom now granted students by the University administration, are the strict rules adopted by authorities in 1793, the year in which the institution was opened.

Some of the regulations, taken from Battle's "History of the University of North Carolina," follow:

"Attendance of prayers twice a day was required, and morning prayer was at sunrise. From morning prayer to breakfast was to be study hour. One hour was allowed for breakfast and amusement, after which three hours was devoted to study and recreation, i. e., until 12 o'clock. "Study hours began again at 2 p. m., and continued until prayers at 5 o'clock, after which there was a 'vacation' until 8 p. m., 'when the students shall return to their lodgings and not leave them until prayers the next morning.'

"Each class was to have one of its members, a monitor, report those absent without leave, and also the disorderly and vicious.

"All were required to attend divine service on Sunday. In the afternoon they were examined on the general principles of religion and morality. They were enjoined to reverence the Sabbath, to use no profane language, not to speak disrespectfully of religion or any religious denomination.

"Keeping ardent spirits in their rooms, association with evil company, playing at any game of hazard, or other kind of gaming and betting were prohibited. A general injunction to observe the rules of decency and cleanliness was prescribed."

CALDWELL NAMED FIRST PRESIDENT

University Operated 10 Years By Presiding Professors

The University of North Carolina had operated without a president for nearly 10 years when in 1804 Dr. Joseph Caldwell was chosen for the position.

Caldwell had a high reputation as a scholar and the success with which he administered discipline in his classes together with his skill in imparting knowledge, brought him the regard of all his associates.

Resigned

Dr. Caldwell resigned the presidency in 1812 in order to finish writing a textbook on mathematics, but retained his professorship. Later he supervised the building of the first college observatory in America. The prosperity of the University went down and a severe financial crisis came about, but Caldwell stood by the institution through thick and thin until prosperity returned.

Dr. Caldwell died after a short illness in the winter of 1835. He was buried in the old Chapel Hill graveyard, but his body was later removed to a spot in front of New West building.

Modern Students Sissies Compared To Old Scholars

Students of Yesterday Playfully Used Guns, Knives, and Dynamite

Students at the University have become either definitely more civilized or decidedly more sissified, if the records of the school may be believed. Although cutting classes remains one of the major indoor sports, cutting schoolmates is severely frowned upon today.

It seems, however, that such was not the case many years ago, when the Founders were still living and men were men. There is the notation in Battle's "History of the University," that "R. J. was severely whipped for cutting another student about the shoulders with a pen-knife."

Guns, as well as knives, were a part of the average student's equipment, if one may judge by the number of times they got the owners into trouble. These weapons were not usually wielded with lethal intent, but were generally used to relieve the monotony of the long winter nights. Gunpowder, in various other containers, attained prominent usage, one enterprising undergraduate going to the length of filling a door-knob with it and setting off the bomb before another student's door.

University Physical Plant Has Modest Beginning; Grows Rapidly Into One Of America's Finest

Greensboro Alumni Meet To Celebrate 143rd Anniversary

Dr. Henderson Speaks to Graduates at Dinner Session

Over 150 Greensboro alumni of the University met for dinner Friday night at the Jefferson Roof restaurant in Greensboro to celebrate Founders night and the 143rd anniversary of the founding of the University.

The principal address was delivered by Dr. Archibald Henderson of the mathematics department. J. Maryon Saunders, alumni secretary, also spoke. Dr. Fred N. Patterson, president of the Greensboro alumni association, presided at the meeting and arrangements were made by Judge E. Earle Rives and Hoyt W. Boone. An election of officers was a feature of the meeting.

The Greensboro meeting inaugurates a series of such anniversary meetings to be held in various parts of the country in the near future.

Assembly Howled As Students Held Dances On Campus

Class of 1879 Gains Legislative Wrath by Sponsoring Ball In Smith Building

In spite of a howl from the legislature that the University was conducting the only dance in the state at which "students were dancing with girls they didn't know," the class of 1879 held a ball in old Smith hall, now the Playmakers' theater.

A string band furnished "fast music" for frock-coated students and 75 or more girls who did the "schottische" on a highly polished floor, gleaming with light from Japanese lanterns hung from the ceiling.

The "schottische" was a type of waltz, quite mild, with delicate short steps. The "lancer's" step was another favorite. Newly introduced from abroad, it was highly popular and put the the "Virginia Reel" far in the background.

An old timer's description of the dance runs as follows:

"Chinese lanterns were hung on the trees on the campus, light refreshments were provided and seats placed conveniently where 'sweet nothings' could be whispered. The experiment was not successful, the absence of the gay dancers was severely felt, and it was found that those who did not participate in the mazy whirl preferred the brilliant lights of the ballroom where they could gaze on the flashing diamonds, the radiant costumes, the graceful figures of the evolutions."

Diet Of 1793 Student

Breakfast

"Coffee and tea, or chocolate and tea, one warm roll, one loaf of wheat or corn flour, at the option of the student, with a sufficiency of butter."

Dinner

"A dish or cover of bacon and greens, or beef and turnips, together with a sufficient quantity of fresh meats, or fowls, or pudding and tarts, with a sufficiency of wheat and corn bread."

Supper

"Coffee, tea, or milk at the option of the Steward, with the necessary quantity of bread or biscuit."

Old East Was Once Only Building; Now 40 Are Used

Builds Tradition

Astounding though the growth of the University has been since that autumn afternoon 143 long years ago when the cornerstone of the first building was laid, the most amazing feature has been the growth of the physical plant.

From its humble beginning in one building of 16 rooms, the school has expanded, through war and peace, to its present size of 40 buildings.

Even the original building, Old East, has expanded, and, in accord with the remainder of the widespread group, it has developed along lines quite dissimilar to the original plans.

Firm Foundation

Built to endure for many years to come, the foundation was a wall three feet thick. For 30 years the structure rested upon these foundations in its original form. Then, owing to crowded conditions—at that time six, and sometimes eight, residents in each room—it was enlarged by the addition of a third story.

Of interest to modern students are the regulations laid down for the health and comfort of those students of almost a century and a half ago. Among these were the provisions that "Students are required to cleanse and rid their rooms and beds of bugs every two weeks," and that "Water of a sufficient amount—shall be carried into the building four times a day."

Two Buildings

From the inception of the University until 1814, the entire school was housed and fed in two buildings, Old East and Steward's Hall. The latter was constructed soon after the dormitory, and was the forerunner of both our present-day Tin Can and Swain Hall, since within its walls the early student body ate and danced. It was there that the first balls took place, and it was there that the students first expressed their dissatisfaction with Carolina's eating conditions.

After Steward's Hall came South or Main Building, of unpleasant association in undergraduate minds of today. Although the cornerstone was laid soon after that of Old East, funds ran low, and the unfinished structure, roofless and only one and a half stories high, stood uncompleted for 15 years. But, though unable to fulfill its destiny as dormitory and class building, it did, in part, serve to alleviate crowded living conditions. Many of the students built cabins within the uncovered walls, and there lived and studied. Classes were frequently excused at that time because "inclemency of the weather prevented study." And during the Civil War, the present Administration Building housed a cavalry regiment.

Lottery

The necessary cash for the completion of South Building was finally raised, partly by subscriptions and partly—shades of General Davie—by a public lottery. And this was in a school where "gaming" was an expulsion offense.

Person Hall, the next in the slowly increasing number of University buildings, was for many years the scene of varied dignified meetings and just as varied student pranks. When students of the University of that time considered themselves mistreated, their protest was apt

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