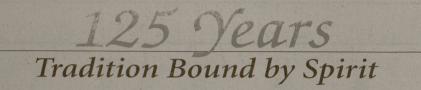
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**TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY** 

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## Growd Pleasers From the Farmers to the Aggies, A&M football is rich in Aggie tradition

Aggie football, an integral part of Aggle football, an integral part of Texas A&M's identity and traditions, was non-existent during the school's first 18 years. When the Agriculture and Mechanical College of Texas fielded its first team in 1894 with the "Farmers" as its mascot, few would have predicted it would evolve into one of the most prominent college football programs in the country. A&M played only two games its first season. The first was against the University of Texas (UT), where the A g g i e s

were shutout by the Longhorns, 0-38.

The second game, a. 14-6 victory against Ball High School from Galveston, was the Aggies' first win and first home game. By today's standards, it may seem unusual for a college team to play a high school team, but A&M played several high schools until the turn of the century.

The Aggies had no football team the year after their inaugural season. Led by Perkins, they regrouped and

1896 and have played ever since. In 1898, A&M suffered its largest defeat when UT blasted A&M, 48-0. Afterward, several coaches led the team until C.B. Moran stepped in for

the 1909 season. Coach Moran only had one losing season in his six-year stay at A&M.

when the Big 12 took its place. The UT team made its first visit to Kyle Field in 1915, losing to the Farmers, 13-0, in front of an estimated 10,000

Two years later, in 1917, Coach Dana X. Bible took the helm and led the Aggies to their first perfect season and a first-place ranking in the SWC.

another perfect season, 10-0. In 1920, A&M destroyed Daniel

Baker, 110-0, giving the Aggies their largest margin of victory ever.

At the end of the 1921 season, the Aggies went to their first bowl game, the Dixie Classic, and battled against the "Champions of the South," Centre College. Centre only allowed six points to their opponents all season, but A&M came through with the upset, winning, 22-14. This game holds the roots of

the 12th Man tradition. E. King Gill, an

Aggie basketball player, asked Bible if he could help spot players from the press box. Near the end of the first half, Bible called Gill down to the field and asked him to be ready to play. Gill changed into the uniform of one of the injured players under the stands and stood on the sidelines for

game or perfect season until 1939, when Homer Norton's Aggies went to National Championship against the Tulane Green Wave. The Aggies had to tie the game. The Green Wave scored another touchdown, but Herbie Smith, who had been sick before the making the score 13-7.

In the fourth quarter, on the Tulane pass to Aggie legend John Kimbrough, who rushed the rest of the a 14-13 final score, A&M won its only national title.

In 1941, A&M made its first appearance in the Cotton Bowl, losing its last regular season game to Texas and settling for a co-championship with Southern Methodist University.

In 1957, John David Crow rushed for 562 yards and caught five inter-ceptions to become the only Aggie to win the Heisman Trophy. As the years passed, the Aggies continued under the leadership of several coaches, including Paul "Bear" Bryant, Gene Stallings, Emory Bellard, Jackie Sherrill and R.C.

The Aggies have won 18 SWC Championships and two Big 12 South Championships in A&M football history.

A&M won the Big 12 Championship in 1998 in a memorable double-overtime

There have been 42 First Team All-Americans in A&M football history, beginning

1999. A&M has produced 202 professional football players, David Crow, Lester Hayes, John Kimbrough, Dat Nguyen and Jack

Of those players, 42 are playing in



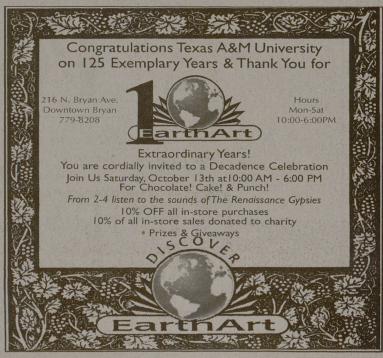


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