



**Tiger Stadium**

Built in 1924

It is impossible to portray the rich history of LSU football in only a few pages. However, below are tidbits from Tiger football annals that have contributed to the story that is LSU Football. These items are presented as background material with the hope that it will encourage a better understanding of the many traditions that are associated with Tiger athletics.

Special thanks to Peter Finney of the New Orleans Times-Picayune who has documented the history of LSU football in his book "Fighting Tigers," Marty Mule' of the New Orleans Times-Picayune who penned "Eye of the Tiger" in celebration of LSU's football centennial in 1993, and to the late historian H. Warren Taylor whose relentless pursuit of accurate information and record-keeping in the early years of LSU athletics has kept alive the accomplishments of Tiger athletes in football, basketball, track and boxing dating back to the late 1800s.



*The 1931 Tigers*

# The History of LSU FOOTBALL

## Cotton Bowl

One of the most notable games in LSU football history was the 1966 Cotton Bowl against powerful Arkansas. The Razorbacks went into the New Year's Day tilt ranked No. 2 in the country and riding a 22-game winning streak. LSU owned a meager 7-3 mark compared to the Hogs's perfect 10-0 record, but little Joe Labruzzo silenced many a disbeliever to spark the Bayou Bengals to their greatest bowl win. The Tigers left Dallas with a 14-7 win over the Southwest Conference host Razorbacks. The Tigers have appeared in two other Cotton Bowl classics, tying Arkansas 0-0 in the 1947 game and beating Texas 13-0 in 1963.

## Cheerleaders

Cheerleaders have long been a part of college football tradition, and the LSU Varsity Cheerleaders are no exception in their role in Tiger gridiron lore. Pregame ceremonies feature



LSU Cheerleaders atop Mike the Tiger's cage as it circles the field. The cheerleaders also traditionally lead the Tigers onto the field before and at the half of every game.



*The Chinese Bandits*

## Chinese Bandits

The nickname of one of the three units utilized in Paul Dietzel's three-platoon system that vaulted the Tigers to the 1958 national championship. That year, the first team was named the White Team, an offensive unit was named the Go Team and a defensive unit was tabbed the Chinese Bandits. The White Team, naturally, wore white jerseys and was so named. The Go Team wore gold jerseys as the

word "gold" was eventually shortened to "go." The name "Chinese Bandits" actually originated when Dietzel recalled a line from the old "Terry and The Pirates" comic strip which referred to Chinese Bandits as the "most vicious people in the world." In their heyday, the Chinese Bandits were featured in Chinese masks in *Life* magazine. In 1980 the LSU band revived the Bandit tune played when the LSU defense stalls any opponent's drive.



**The Tigers still run under this crossbar that stood in Tiger Stadium from 1955-1984.**

**Crossbar**

Unbeknownst to many a Tiger fan, the LSU football team still runs onto the field under the same crossbar that stood as part of the north end zone goalpost in Tiger Stadium as early as 1955. It had long been tradition that the LSU football team enter the field by running under the goalpost when the new "T-style" goalposts came into vogue. By virtue of tradition, the old "H-style" posts stood on the field of Death Valley until it was finally removed in 1984. Part of the crossbar, however, was kept and mounted above the door of the Tiger Den through which the Tigers run onto the field each game. For many years, it was also tradition that the Tigers run under the goalpost at away games as well. That tradition was maintained, too, until Sept. 29, 1984, when the Tiger troops emerged from the lockerroom of the Los Angeles Coliseum, ran down the track on which the Summer Olympics had been run just months before, and sprinted to a 23-3 rout of the Southern Cal Trojans. In 1993, in celebration of the centennial of LSU football, the "H-style" goalpost was returned to the end zones of Tiger Stadium thanks to a donation from Shaw Industries of Baton Rouge.

**Cuba**

LSU was the first college team to play on foreign soil when, in 1907, coach Edgar R. Wingard took his Tigers to Havana for an international gridiron bout. The University of Havana team had dominated every American service team it had played, but had never encountered football collegiate style. The finesse of the Tigers took the big Cuban team by surprise on Christmas Day at Almendares Park and LSU walked away with a convincing 56-0 victory before 10,000 fans.

**Dormitories**

Tiger Stadium is unique in that it once housed some 1,500 dorm rooms, home to many an LSU student over the years. This concept was introduced in 1928 by T.P. "Skipper" Heard, who can also be credited for bringing night football to Tiger Stadium. Heard learned that LSU president James Smith proposed to use \$250,000 to build new dormitories on the LSU campus. Heard sold Smith on the idea of

raising the stands on both the East and West sides of the stadium and extending them to the endzones, then constructing the dorms inside the stadium. Thus the University got its dorms and Tiger Stadium's capacity increased by 10,000 seats in 1931.



**Stadium Dormitories**

**Earthquake**

October 8, 1988, has come to be known as the "Night the Tigers Moved the Earth." LSU struggled throughout the night against the mighty Tigers of Auburn University in a battle of the SEC elite. The visitors from the Plains had held the hometown Tigers at bay, but LSU, too, had allowed Auburn just a pair of field goals. With but 1:41 to play in the game, on fourth down and 10 from the Auburn 11, Tommy Hodson connected with Eddie Fuller in the back of the endzone for a tying touchdown that vaulted LSU to 7-6 win. The play caused such a thunderous explosion from the crowd of 79,341 that the tremor caused by the vibrations registered on a seismograph in LSU's Geology Department on campus. The seismograph of the week revealed a large block of ink that registered at 9:32 p.m., the exact moment of the winning score. In May of 1994, that memorable event was featured in a "Ripley's Believe It Or Not!" item distributed to newspapers all over the world.



**The seismograph reading from the night the Tigers moved the earth. Hodson to Fuller...LSU 7, Auburn 6**

**The Golden Band From Tigerland**

The grandest band in all the land, the Golden Band from Tigerland is as much a part of Saturday nights in Tiger Stadium as the team itself. Among the many favorites of LSU fans is the band's traditional pregame march down North Stadium Drive from the Band Hall to the tune of "Hold That Tiger." That tradition is a carry-over from the old pregame parades through downtown Baton Rouge. Castro Carazo was



## 89-Yards

There have been longer scoring plays in LSU football history, but Billy Cannon's 89-yard punt return against Ole Miss in 1959 is simply, and undeniably, the most famous play in Tiger gridiron records. In fact, some consider it one of the most memorable in college football history. It was an eerie, misty and humid Halloween night, and the Rebels of Mississippi took a 3-0 lead into the final quarter, threatening to end an 18-game LSU win streak. On third and 17 from the Ole Miss 42, the Rebels' Jake Gibbs punted 47 yards to the Tiger 11 where Cannon hauled it in on the bounce. Cannon careened off seven tacklers down the east sideline and darted 89 yards to immortality. Some say it may have been that run that assured Cannon of the Heisman Trophy he received at season's end.

## LSU vs. Tulane

LSU's rivalry with the Green Wave of Tulane was a natural from the game's infancy. The Greenies won LSU's first football game by a 34-0 count, but over the ensuing seasons, the Tigers have dominated the series and own a 64-22-7 margin over their neighbors from New Orleans. The proximity of the schools made for the development of the rivalry in its early years and, by 1913, fans began to travel the distance by automobile instead of by train. Today's Tiger fan can traverse the distance from Tiger Stadium to the Louisiana Superdome in less than 90 minutes, but in the early years, according to the Times Picayune of the day, "with a good car, it can be negotiated in perfect comfort in six hours."



the man handpicked by Louisiana Governor Huey Long in 1935 to revamp the Tiger band. It was Carazo and Long who together wrote fan favorite "Touchdown for LSU," and two years later Carazo also penned the official LSU fight song, "Fight For LSU."

The tradition of the LSU Tiger Marching Band continues today. In December of 2001 the band was awarded the Sudler Trophy. The Sudler Trophy is the highest honor a collegiate marching band can receive and has been called "the Heisman Trophy of marching bands," according to Frank Wickes, director of LSU bands.

The LSU Tiger Marching Band is made up of some 325 musicians, Golden Girls and Colorguard members. In 1997, the band was selected as the top band in the Southeastern Conference by SEC band directors.

### Halloween

Drama on Halloween is as traditional as pumpkins and goblins for LSU and Ole Miss. These schools have met seven times on October 31 with the series tied at 3-3-1. The most notable game on All

Hallow's Eve was the 1959 thriller that saw Billy Cannon return a punt 89 yards to spur a 7-3 Tiger victory. The Tigers and Rebels next met on Halloween in 1964. Ole Miss led 10-3 late in the fourth quarter in Death Valley when LSU scored a touchdown to make it 10-9. Quarterback Billy Ezell then threw to Doug Moreau in the front corner of the endzone on the two-point conversion, at nearly the exact point where Cannon had crossed the goalline five years earlier for an 11-10 win. There was a 17-year drought before the teams played on Oct. 31 again, this time at Jackson in 1981. A see-saw battle ended with a 46-yard field goal off the foot of LSU's David Johnston as time expired for a 27-27 tie. In the most recent meeting, the teams engaged in the first overtime game in LSU history at Oxford in 1998, but Ole Miss emerged with a 37-31 win. In other Halloween games, Ole Miss won 27-16 in 1953, LSU took a 42-13 win in 1987 and Ole Miss won 32-0 in 1992.

### Ice Bowl

The Tigers of 1946, though not one of Bernie Moore's two SEC championship teams, was surely one of Moore's finest squads. Only a 26-7 loss at the hands of SEC foe



*The Ice Bowl of 1947 — LSU 0, Arkansas 0*

Georgia Tech spoiled the season and the Y.A. Tittle-led Bayou Bengals landed in the Cotton Bowl against Arkansas and star Razorback Smackover Scott. But ice, sleet and snow pelted Dallas on that Jan. 1 as LSU filled oil drums with charcoal and started fires for makeshift heaters on the field. Fans built fires in the stands and

### The Rag

The Rag was the traditional spoils of victory in the LSU-Tulane rivalry for many years. A flag decorated half in LSU's colors of purple and gold, and the other half adorned in the green and white of Tulane, it was



held for one year by the victorious school until the game the following season. The whereabouts of the flag are unknown.

### 62-0

Oddly enough, this is the most common score for an LSU victory in the 86-game LSU-Tulane series. Three times in this series, one of the oldest rivalries in the South, have the Tigers emerged with a 62-0 triumph. The first time the Bayou Bengals walked away with such a win was in their 1958 national championship season, and they duplicated that accomplishment in their next Southeastern Conference title season of 1961. Once again, four years later, in the midst of a 17-game LSU win streak over the rivals from New Orleans, the Tigers won 62-0.



watched the Tigers roll to 271-54 advantage in total yardage and a 15-1 lead in first downs. Those numbers, however, didn't equate on the scoreboard which showed 0-0 at game's end. The Tigers finished the season with a 9-1-1 record in Moore's penultimate season as head coach.

### Indoor Facility

The spring of 1991 brought the opening of LSU's indoor football facility on the "Ponderosa," LSU's practice fields located on South Stadium Drive across from the LSU School of Veterinary Medicine. The need for the facility was never more evident than during the 1988 preseason when heavy rains forced the Tigers to look for higher grounds in preparation for the '88 season opener. The LSU squad practiced in no less than seven different locations, including the Parade Grounds in the middle of campus, the New Orleans Saints' practice facility in New Orleans and the LSU Field House. Nevertheless, that team went on to win the 1988 SEC Championship.

### Kingfish

No single person can be credited for building LSU Football into the entity it is today, but one of the men who most influenced the popularity of Tiger football was neither a player nor a coach. The Kingfish, Louisiana Governor Huey P. Long, never shied from using his political influence to aid the cause of LSU football. Two examples: In 1934, athletic director T.P. Heard reported low advance sales for the LSU-SMU



*The Kingfish, Huey P. Long*

game because of a circus coming to town the night of the game. Long contacted the proper Barnum and Bailey representatives and informed them of a near-forgotten animal-dipping law. The show was canceled and LSU-SMU ticket sales took off. Later that same year, Long used his influence to "entice" passenger agents of the Illinois Central Railroad to lower fares for LSU students traveling to a road football game. When Long threatened to reassess the value of railroad bridges in the state from \$100,000 to \$4 million, the railroad generously agreed to give LSU students a \$6 roundtrip fare for the Vanderbilt game that season.

### Night Games

The tradition of playing night games in Tiger Stadium began on Oct. 3, 1931, when LSU downed Spring Hill, 35-0, under the lights. The idea of night football was introduced by T.P. "Skipper" Heard, then graduate manager of athletics and later to be athletic director. Several reasons were cited for playing LSU games at night: (1) to avoid the heat and humidity of afternoon games, (2) to avoid scheduling conflicts with Tulane and Loyola, (3) to give some fans who were busy tending to plantations in the afternoon the opportunity to see the Tigers play. An immediate increase in attendance was noted, and Night Football soon became ingrained in LSU football lore. LSU has also traditionally played better at night than in the light of day. Since 1960, LSU is 173-56-4 (.751) under the lights of Tiger Stadium and only 12-19-3 (.397) during the day at home.

**No. 20**

Despite the number of colorful figures and outstanding athletes who have come down the pike in the history of LSU football, just one jersey number, No. 20, has been retired. The great Billy Cannon, two-time All-American and Heisman Trophy winner, played at LSU from 1957-59. He led the Tigers to the 1958 national championship and is best known for his 89-yard punt return to beat Ole Miss in 1959. In his career, Cannon rushed for 1,867 yards on 359 carries, an average of 5.2 yards per carry and scored 19 rushing touchdowns. He also scored two touchdowns by receiving and one each by punt return, kickoff return and interception return. LSU went 24-7 during Cannon's stay on the Baton Rouge campus, including 19 straight victories from the end of the 1957 season to the eighth game of the 1959 campaign. Following that 1959 season, Cannon's jersey was retired into the LSU Athletic Hall of Fame.



*The only man who can wear No. 20: Billy Cannon returned to Tiger Stadium in 1988.*

Gumbo, boldly predicted that the new system "may revolutionize the football jersey manufacturing industry." It didn't.

**Ole War Skule**

LSU began in 1860 as the Louisiana State Seminary of Learning and Military Academy, shortly before the beginning of the Civil War. In fact, LSU's first superintendent was Civil War commander William Tecumseh Sherman. "Ole War Skule" was formerly a popular reference to LSU, as was the term "Old Lou."

**Numbering System**

LSU, in 1952, introduced a unique--and short-lived--jersey numbering system. The idea of coach Gaynell "Gus" Tinsley and publicity director Jim Corbett, the system utilized an abbreviation of the player's position on his jersey. Thus, ends, guards and tackles wore the letters "E", "G" and "T" followed by a single-digit number. The right side of the line wore even numbers, the left side odd numbers. In similar fashion the centers, quarterbacks, left halfbacks, right halfbacks and fullbacks wore "C", "Q", "L", "R" and "F", respectively, followed by single-digit numerals. The 1953 LSU yearbook, the

*LSU's unique number system failed to "revolutionize" the world of football.*

**Perfect Seasons**

LSU has had six unblemished seasons in its history. The Tigers first went undefeated and untied in 1895 under head coach A. P. Simmons with a 3-0 record, but the first truly great LSU team is considered to be the 1908 squad led by one of the most legendary players to wear the Purple and Gold--Doc Fenton. That 1908 team, coached by Edgar R. Wingard, soared through a 10-game schedule without a loss or tie as Fenton scored an incredible 125 points on the year. It was 50 years before LSU would post another perfect season, winning the national championship in 1958 with an 11-0 mark.

**South End Zone**

Whether it be the 1959 goalline stand that sealed victory for the Tigers against Ole Miss on the "Billy Cannon Run" night or Bert Jones' pass to Brad Davis as time expired to beat the Rebels in 1972, the south end zone of Tiger Stadium has become somewhat of an enigma for the sometimes strange and often memorable plays in LSU football. In the last 15 years alone, the Tiger defenders have put together eight goalline stands at the south end zone, including the following games: 1985 Colorado State, 1985 Florida, 1986 North Carolina, 1986 Notre Dame, 1988 Texas A&M, 1991 Florida State, 1992 Miss. State and 1996 Vanderbilt. In 1988, the Tigers stymied the Texas Aggies at the LSU 2-yard line despite the distraction of a bank of lights going dark midway through A&M's series of plays. For that series, LSU's defense was nicknamed the "Lights Out Defense." The



***Billy Cannon and Warren Rabb make a stop at the South End Zone.***

first great goalline stand at that end of the field may have been in that 1959 game when Warren Rabb and Billy Cannon halted Ole Miss' Doug Elmore at the one-yard line for the 7-3 victory. Then, in 1971, the first and most memorable of LSU's three goalline stands against Notre Dame was at the one-yard line at the South end of the field as Louis Cascio and Ronnie Estay hit the Irish's Andy Huff at the goal en route to a 28-8 Tiger victory.

### **Tailgating**

It has often been pondered whether the attraction of night football is because of the excitement of the atmosphere created by a game under the lights, the more pleasant weather of an evening after the sun has set, or because it allows more time for tailgating. If it is not football that people of South Louisiana crave, then it is food. Tiger fans arrive as early as Thursday evening for Saturday games, set up their mobile homes and kick back for a weekend of cooking and enjoyment for two days until kickoff. A stroll across the LSU campus and through the parking lots is a veritable connoisseur's treat. Common entrees include crawfish, boiled shrimp and jambalaya and, on occasion, one will run across a cochon-de-lait (pig roast).

### **Victory Hill**

A pregame ritual for many Tiger fans is to line North Stadium Drive in the hours before kickoff to see the Tiger Marching Band in its walk from the band hall. The band pauses each game on the hill next to the Journalism School to play "Tiger Rag" to the delight of the LSU throngs. Former head coach Curley Hallman began the tradition in the early 1990s of leading the

team by foot down Victory Hill from Broussard Hall two hours before the game. That practice became so popular that Gerry DiNardo and Nick Saban continued the tradition, even though the team began to stay in a hotel the night before home games. The team buses drive from the hotel to Broussard Hall--not Tiger Stadium--in order for the players to make their traditional walk down Victory Hill.

### **Voice of the Tigers**

For many years, John Ferguson was known as the "Voice of the Tigers" as his call of the action was broadcast nationwide. The most famous call of all plays, though, belongs to J.C. Politz who was the "Voice of the Tigers" in 1959 when Billy Cannon made his famous 89-yard run. By the time Cannon reached midfield on that play, a technician attempted to turn up the sound on Politz' mike to raise it above the crowd noise. In the excitement of the moment, though, he turned the knob the wrong way, lowering the volume and raising the crowd noise, and much of Politz' call of that play is lost forever. Ferguson later returned to the mike as "The Voice," then moved into television where he worked on TigerVision broadcasts beginning in 1984. At that time, Jim Hawthorne took over the radio duties and remains today the football, basketball and baseball "Voice of the Tigers." The legendary Ferguson is now director emeritus of LSU's Tiger Athletic Foundation.



***John Ferguson was the "Voice of the Tigers".***



***Fans greet the Tigers as they walk down Victory Hill.***

# Mike the Tiger

**M**ike V, the famed live Bengal Tiger that serves as the graphic image of all LSU athletic teams, begins the 13th year of his reign on the LSU campus.

He proudly rules over a modern, refurbished domicile, just north of Tiger Stadium which is divided into two areas: a concrete space containing a pool and grassy expanse, equipped with a tiger-sized wooden scratching post and a climbing platform. In addition, there is an indoor home into which he can retreat to avoid inclement weather with a large window that allows his fans to view him while inside.

Mike's ride through Tiger Stadium before home games in a cage topped by the LSU cheerleaders is a school tradition. Before entering the stadium, his cage on wheels is parked next to the opponent's lockerroom in the southeast end of the stadium. Opposing players must make their way past Mike's cage to reach their locker room.

Tradition dictates that for every growl elicited by Mike before a football game, the Tigers will score a touchdown that night. For many years, Mike was prompted to roar by pounding on the cage. Objections of cruel punishment brought about the use of recorded growls to play to the crowd before the games. That practice was discontinued shortly afterward and, today, Mike participates in the pregame tradition without provocation.

The Tiger mascot stopped traveling with the LSU team in 1970 when his cage overturned on Airline Highway in an accident en route to a game. Mike IV traveled four times in recent years, though, as he appeared at a Mardi Gras parade in 1984, the 1985 Sugar Bowl and LSU's basketball games in the Superdome.

Mike V made his first road trip in December 1991 to the Louisiana Superdome to witness LSU and Shaquille O'Neal defeat Texas, 84-83.

In the mid-1980's,

*The nickname "Tigers" was used for nearly half a century before a live Tiger was brought to the LSU campus as an official mascot. For more than a decade, a very realistic paper-mache' Tiger was used as the prized mascot of the Ole War Skule. Then in 1935, the legacy of Mike the Tiger began.*



**Mike Chambers**

pranksters cut the locks on Mike IV's cage and freed him in the early-morning hours just days before the annual LSU-Tulane clash. Mike roamed free, playfully knocking down several small pine trees in the area, before being trapped in the Bernie Moore Track Stadium where police used tranquilizer guns to capture and return the Bengal Tiger to his home.

The incident was reminiscent of a kidnapping of Mike I many years ago by Tulane students before a Tiger-Green Wave battle.



## MIKE'S FAMILY TREE

### MIKE I

The original Mike was purchased from the Little Rock Zoo for \$750, with money contributed by the student body. Originally known as "Sheik" at the time of his purchase, his name was changed to Mike for Mike Chambers who served as LSU's athletic trainer when the first mascot was purchased. Chambers had played football at Illinois where he blocked for the legendary Red Grange. The first Mike was housed in the Baton Rouge Zoo for one year before a permanent home was constructed near Tiger Stadium. Mike I reigned for 20 years before dying of pneumonia in the midst of a six-game LSU losing streak in 1957. Fearing the LSU faithful would give up hope upon the death of the mascot, Mike's death was not made public until the Tigers finally ended the losing streak.

### MIKE II

Served a brief reign, lasting only the 1957 season, before dying of pneumonia in the spring of 1958. He was born at the Audubon Park Zoo near the Tulane campus in New Orleans.

### MIKE III

Just in time for the 1958 national championship season, Mike III was purchased from the Seattle Zoo following a "national search" by then-athletic director Jim Corbett. The student body contributed \$1,500 for the purchase of the tiger. Mike III served as mascot for 18 seasons, dying after the only losing season of his reign as LSU posted a 5-6 record in 1975.

### MIKE IV

Mike IV reigned over Tiger athletics for 14 years after being donated to the school by August A. Busch III from the Dark Continent Amusement Park in Tampa, Fla., on Aug. 29, 1976. Born on May 15, 1974, Mike's age and health were determining factors in his retirement to the Baton Rouge Zoo in 1990. The centerpiece of the Zoo's cat exhibit, Mike weighs in at 500 pounds. His only hiatus from the LSU campus before 1990 was the summer of 1981 which he spent at the Little Rock Zoo while his cage was being refurbished. Ironically, the Little Rock Zoo was the birthplace of the first Mike the Tiger. Mike IV died of old age in March of 1995 at the age of 21.

### MIKE V

The newest tiger mascot was donated by Dr. Thomas and Caroline Atchison of the Animal House Zoological Park in Molten, Ala. Avid LSU supporter Charles Becker, a member of the LSU booster group the Tammany Tigers, put Dr. Sheldon Bivin of the LSU School of Veterinary Medicine in touch with the Atchisons. Bivin traveled to Alabama and brought the baby tiger back to Baton Rouge. Born Oct. 18, 1989, the new tiger was introduced to LSU fans at a basketball game against Alabama in February of 1990. He officially began his reign on April 30, 1990, when he was moved into the tiger cage across from Tiger Stadium.



# LSU Fight Songs

## Fight for LSU

*(LSU fight song)*

Like Knights of old, Let's fight to hold  
The glory of the Purple Gold.

Let's carry through, Let's die or do  
To win the game for dear old LSU.

Keep trying for that high score;  
Come on and fight,  
We want some more, some more.

Come on you Tigers, Fight! Fight! Fight!  
for dear old L-S-U.  
RAH!

## Hey, Fightin' Tigers

*(Adapted from the original composition "Hey, Look Me Over" from the Broadway production "Wildcat".)*

Hey, Fightin' Tigers, fight all the way  
Play Fightin' Tigers, win the game today.

You've got the know how,  
you're doing fine,  
Hang on to the ball as you hit the wall  
And smash right through the line

You've got to go for a touchdown  
Run up the score.  
Make Mike the Tiger stand right up and roar.  
ROAR!

Give it all of your might as you fight tonight  
and keep the goal in view.  
Victory for L-S-U!



*The Tiger Marching Band's pregame "Salute" is one of the most anticipated moments of Saturday night in Tiger Stadium.*

## Tiger Rag

*(Hold That Tiger)*

Long ago, way down in the jungle  
Someone got an inspiration for a tune,  
And that jingle brought from the jungle  
Became famous mighty soon.

Thrills and chills it sends thru you!  
Hot! so hot, it burns you too!

Tho'it's just the growl of the tiger  
It was written in a syncopated way,  
More and more they howl for the "Tiger"  
Ev'ry where you go today  
They're shoutin'

Where's that Tiger! Where's that Tiger!  
Where's that Tiger! Where's that Tiger!  
Hold that Tiger! Hold that Tiger!  
Hold that Tiger!

## Touchdown for LSU!

Tigers! Tigers! They've come to town,  
They fight! They fight! Call a first down,  
Just look them over, and how they can go,  
Smashing the line with runs and passes  
high and low.

Touchdown! Touchdown! It's Tigers' score.  
Give them hell and a little bit more.  
Come on you Tigers, Fight them, you Tigers,  
Touchdown for LSU.  
Rah! U. Rah!

## LSU Alma Mater

Where stately oaks and broad magnolias  
shade inspiring halls,  
There stands our dear Alma Mater  
who to us recalls  
Fond memories that waken in our hearts  
a tender glow,  
And make us happy for the love  
that we have learned to know.

All hail to thee our Alma Mater,  
molder of mankind,  
May greater glory, love unending  
be forever thine.  
Our worth in life will be thy worth  
we pray to keep it true,  
And thy spirit dwell in us forever...L-S-U.

## LSU HERITAGE



### NICKNAME:

## Fighting Tigers

Way back in the fall of 1896, coach A.W. Jeardeau's LSU football team posted a perfect 6-0-0 record, and it was in that pigskin campaign that LSU first adopted its nickname, Tigers.

"Tigers" seemed a logical choice since most collegiate teams in that year bore the names of ferocious animals, but the underlying reason why LSU chose "Tigers" dates back to the Civil War.

During the "War Between the States," a battalion of Confederate soldiers comprised of New Orleans Zouaves and Donaldsonville Cannoneers distinguished themselves at the Battle of Shenoah.

These Louisiana rebels had been known by their contemporaries as the fighting band of Louisiana Tigers. Thus when LSU football teams entered the gridiron battlefields in their fourth year of intercollegiate competition, they tagged themselves as the "Tigers".

It was the 1955 LSU "fourth-quarter ball club" that helped the moniker "Tigers" grow into the nickname, "Fighting Tigers".

### COLORS:

## Purple and Gold

There is some discrepancy in the origin of Royal Purple and Old Gold as LSU's official colors.

It is believed that those colors were worn for the first time by an LSU team in the spring of 1893 when the LSU baseball squad beat Tulane in the first intercollegiate contest played in any sport by Louisiana State University. Team captain E.B. Young reportedly hand-picked those colors for the LSU squad.

Later that year, the first football game was played. On Nov. 25, 1893, football coach/chemistry professor Dr. Charles Coates and some of his players went into town to purchase ribbon to adorn their gray jerseys as they prepared to play the first LSU gridiron game.

Stores were stocking ribbons in the colors of Mardi Gras — purple, gold and green. — for the coming Carnival season. However, none of the green had yet arrived at Reymond's Store at the corner of Third and Main streets. Coates and quarterback Ruffin Pleasant bought up all of the purple and gold stock and made it into rosettes and badges.

# Tiger Stadium



## Night in Tiger

those words to even the casual fan. Seven years later Tiger Stadium is the sixth largest stadium in the state of Louisiana as over 91,000 fans pack the cathedral of college football to watch the Tigers play.

For LSU fans, there's nothing better than spending a night in Tiger Stadium. LSU home football games are events talked about year-round. For opponents, it's another story as Tiger Stadium is an intimidating venue that has been called one of the most dreaded road playing sites in all of college football. Seating 91,600 fans and

### 2001 ATTENDANCE FIGURES

	G	ATT.	AVG.
1. Michigan	6	659,447	109,908
2. Penn State	6	645,457	107,576
3. Tennessee	6	641,059	106,843
4. Ohio State	6	621,192	103,532
<b>5. LSU</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>633,440</b>	<b>90,491</b>
6. Georgia	6	519,120	86,520
7. Auburn	6	512,691	85,449
8. Florida	6	512,590	85,432
9. Texas A&M	6	496,268	82,711
10. South Carolina	7	578,295	82,614

nicknamed "Death Valley", poll after poll have proclaimed Tiger Stadium as the greatest site anywhere for a college football game.

In 1998, Sports Illustrated Magazine named Tiger Stadium "the most feared road playing site in America." And in 1996, ESPN named LSU's pre-game party the best in all

of America. Those surveys supported the previous polls by Gannett News Service in 1995, The Sporting News in 1989 and the College Football Association in 1987 that show Tiger Stadium to be the most difficult place for a visiting team to play.

Most recently, the Sporting News ranked Tiger Stadium as the sixth best college football stadium in America in a poll of college football coaches and fans.

Now the fifth largest on-campus stadium in college football, Tiger Stadium is considered one of the loudest athletic arenas in the world. Two years ago, an additional 11,600 seats were added with the addition of the east upper deck to bring the capacity to 91,600. In addition to the new east upper deck, 70 skyboxes, called "Tiger Dens" were built giving Tiger fans luxury accommodations. The addition of the 11,600 seats marked the first expansion to Tiger Stadium since 1978 when the west upper deck was completed.

Last year, in just the second season in the expanded stadium, LSU

posted a 30-28 win over Alabama, their first victory over the Crimson Tide in Tiger Stadium since 1969.

The goal posts came down for the first time in 1997 as all of America witnessed one of the most explosive nights in the history of the grand ol' stadium when the Tigers upended No. 1-ranked Florida before a national television audience. A sea of Tiger fans swamped the floor of Tiger Stadium as both goal posts came crashing down -- a scene that was replayed countless times in college football highlight shows.

Perhaps the most famous moment in Death Valley history took place on "The Night The Tigers Moved the Earth," October 8, 1988. When Tiger quarterback Tommy Hodson threw to Eddie Fuller for a winning touchdown against Auburn, the explosion of the crowd was so thunderous that it caused an earth tremor that registered on a seismograph meter in LSU's Geology Department across campus.

Then there was the night the Tigers nearly upset No. 1-ranked Southern Cal before a sellout crowd on September 28, 1979. The Tigers came up short, but the crowd roared from kickoff to final gun in a game many ardent LSU followers rank as the loudest in stadium history.

And of course there was Halloween night, 1959, when Billy Cannon made his famous 89-yard punt return to lead No. 1 LSU past No. 3 Ole Miss. Legend has it that families living near the campus lakes came running out of their homes in fear of the

averaged a school-record 90,491 fans, the fifth-highest total in college football. It also marked the first time in school history that LSU averaged over 90,000 fans a contest. The Tigers played before four 90,000-plus crowds in Tiger Stadium in 2001, including a school-record 92,141 against Auburn on Dec. 1.

Indeed, Tiger Stadium is legendary in college football circles for its overflowing, raucous crowds and for uncountable memories that have been spawned inside the mammoth structure.

In 2001, the Tigers clinched a berth in its first Southeastern Conference Championship Game with a 27-14 victory over Auburn in the season-finale in Tiger Stadium. After the contest, thousands of Tiger fans spilled onto the stadium floor to celebrate the victory. In 2000, the first year of the Nick Saban era, the goal posts came down twice. Immediately after the Tigers upset then No. 11 ranked Tennessee 38-31 in overtime, the capacity crowd of 91,682 spilled onto the field of Tiger Stadium to celebrate the victory. Hundreds of students lined the sidelines and the back of the north end zone as the Tigers held the Vols scoreless in overtime for the victory.

The goal posts came down again in the final home game of the season as the Tigers'

#### THERE'S PROOF IN THE POLLING

##### 2001

The Sporting News ranks Tiger Stadium as the sixth best college football stadium in America in a poll of college football coaches and fans.

##### 1998

Sport Magazine names Tiger Stadium "the most feared road playing site in America."

##### 1996

ESPN proclaim's LSU's pregame party to be the best in college football.

##### 1995

Gannett News Service, in a poll of college football head coaches, names Tiger Stadium as the most dreaded road playing site in America.

##### 1989

The Sporting News rates Tiger Stadium No. 1 among "The 10 best places to attend a college football game."

##### 1987

The College Football Association, in a poll of the nation's Division I-A head coach, determines that Tiger Stadium is the most difficult place for a visiting team to play.

noise erupting around them.

Those are the highlights, some of the moments which shaped the character of this great stadium. But week in and week out each fall, a new chapter unfolds in the history of Death Valley.



# Tiger Stadium



LSU has averaged 73,255 spectators for each of its 277 battles in Tiger Stadium since the NCAA began compiling official attendance figures in 1957. Last year, a school-record 633,439 fans witnessed seven home games in Tiger Stadium.

Since the start of the NCAA's attendance compilations, LSU has finished in the nation's top 10 in average attendance 39 of 44 seasons. The Tigers have drawn 20,291,599

fans since 1957.

LSU's all-time record in Tiger Stadium is a sparkling 323-135-18 (.697), and since the start of football at LSU in 1893, the Tigers have posted a home record of 403-156-19 (.714).

The home of one of football's proudest traditions, this unique structure also once served as a dormitory for approximately 1,500 students, and while Broussard Hall, then LSU's athletic dormitory, was being renovated during the fall of 1986, the LSU football players lived in Tiger Stadium.

The original phase of construction was completed in 1924. This first phase included

the east and west stands, which seated about 12,000. Seven years later (1931), the sides were extended upward to accommodate an additional 10,000 fans, raising the capacity to 22,000. In 1936, the stadium seating capacity was increased to 46,000 with the addition of 24,000 seats in the north end, making Tiger Stadium into a horseshoe con-

***Above: As the sun prepares to set on Tiger Stadium on a Saturday evening during the fall, the possibility always exists that more than 91,000 crazed LSU fans will be witness to another brilliant chapter in the stadium's illustrious history.***



### LSU Won-Loss Record in Tiger Stadium

1924: 0-1-0	1941: 3-3-2	<b>1958: 5-0-0</b>	1975: 3-3-0	1992: 2-5-0
1925: 4-2-0	<b>1942: 6-0-0</b>	<b>1959: 6-0-0</b>	1976: 6-0-1	1993: 3-3-0
1926: 3-1-0	1943: 4-1-0	1960: 4-2-0	1977: 5-2-0	1994: 2-4-0
1927: 2-1-0	1944: 1-4-1	<b>1961: 6-0-0</b>	1978: 5-1-0	1995: 5-1-0
1928: 4-0-0	1945: 4-2-0	1962: 4-1-1	1979: 4-3-0	1996: 6-1-0
1929: 5-1-0	1946: 6-1-0	1963: 5-1-0	1980: 5-1-0	1997: 4-3-0
<b>1930: 5-0-0</b>	1947: 4-1-0	1964: 4-1-1	1981: 3-4-0	1998: 3-3-0
1931: 3-1-0	1948: 3-4-0	1965: 6-1-0	1982: 5-1-1	1999: 3-4-0
1932: 3-1-1	1949: 7-1-0	1966: 3-2-1	1983: 2-5-0	2000: 6-1-0
1933: 5-0-2	1950: 3-2-1	1967: 5-2-0	1984: 5-1-0	2001: 5-2-0
1934: 3-1-1	1951: 4-2-1	1968: 6-1-0	1985: 4-1-1	
1935: 4-1-0	1952: 0-5-0	<b>1969: 6-0-0</b>	1986: 5-2-0	<b>TOTALS:</b>
<b>1936: 6-0-0</b>	1953: 3-2-1	1970: 6-1-0	1987: 5-1-1	323-135-18
<b>1937: 7-0-0</b>	1954: 3-3-0	1971: 5-2-0	1988: 5-1-0	(.697)
1938: 5-2-0	1955: 2-2-1	<b>1972: 7-0-0</b>	1989: 2-4-0	
1939: 2-4-0	1956: 1-4-0	1973: 6-1-0	1990: 5-1-0	
1940: 5-2-0	1957: 4-2-0	1974: 5-1-0	1991: 2-4-0	



figuration.

The next phase of construction took place in 1953, when the stadium's south end was closed to turn the horseshoe into a bowl, increasing the seating capacity to 67,720.

The upper deck atop the west stands was completed in 1978, and it added 8,000 seats to the stadium's capacity. Additional seating in two club level sections, which flanked the existing press box, brought the total addition to approximately 10,000 seats and raised the stadium's capacity to approximately 78,000.

Refurbishing began on the stadium in the summer of 1985, when the east and west stands were waterproofed, and 25,000 chair back seats were added to replace the older "bench" type seats. Another phase of improvements was completed in 1987, when the north and south stands were waterproofed and newer bleachers were once again installed to replace the older ones.

The playing field was moved 11 feet to the south in 1986, to provide more room between the back line of the North End Zone

and the curvature of the stadium fence which surrounds the field. It also put the playing area in the exact center of the arena's grassy surface.

The Tiger Stadium press box was redecorated prior to the 1987 season, and a few more seats were installed at the upper portion of the west lower stands. Also, the stadium's seating arrangement was renumbered prior to the 1987 season, to make all seats a uniform size. The addition of bleacher seating in 1988 brought the capacity to 80,150 and the elimination of some bleacher seating after the 1994 season to accommodate renovated visiting team dressing facilities, and other ensuing seating adjustments, brought the capacity to 80,000, its size until the expansion for the 2000 football season. Most recently, in the summer of 2002, concession stands in Tiger Stadium were renovated as the first part of what will be a multi-phased process to update the entire stadium.



1924 • 1925 • 1926 • 1927 • 1928 • 1929 • 1930 • 1931 • 1932 • 1933 • 1934 • 1935 • 1936 • 1937 • 1938 • 1939 • 1940 • 1941 • 1942 • 1943 • 1944 • 1945 • 1946 • 1947 • 1948 • 1949 • 1950 • 1951 • 1952 • 1953 • 1954 • 1955 • 1956 • 1957 • 1958 • 1959 • 1960 • 1961 • 1962 • 1963 • 1964 • 1965 • 1966 • 1967 • 1968 • 1969 • 1970 • 1971 • 1972 • 1973 • 1974 • 1975 • 1976 • 1977 • 1978 • 1979 • 1980 • 1981 • 1982 • 1983 • 1984 • 1985 • 1986 • 1987 • 1988 • 1989 • 1990 • 1991 • 1992 • 1993 • 1994 • 1995 • 1996 • 1997 • 1998 • 1999 • 2000 • 2001

# Tiger Stadium

## Top 25 Tiger Stadium Crowds

NO.	ATT.	OPPONENT	DATE	RESULTS
1.	92,141	Auburn	Dec. 1, 2001	LSU, 27-14
2.	92,010	Florida	Oct. 6, 2001	UF, 44-15
3.	91,941	Ole Miss	Oct. 27, 2001	OM, 35-24
4.	91,782	Tulane	Sept. 1, 2001	LSU, 48-17
5.	91,778	Alabama	Nov. 4, 2000	LSU, 30-28
6.	91,682	Tennessee	Sept. 30, 2000	LSU, 38-31(OT)
7.	90,584	Mississippi St.	Oct. 21, 2000	LSU, 45-38(OT)
8.	89,560	Arkansas	Nov. 23, 2001	LSU, 41-38
9.	88,249	Midd. Tenn.	Nov. 10, 2001	LSU, 30-14
10.	87,756	Utah State	Sept. 8, 2001	LSU, 31-14
11.	85,664	Kentucky	Oct. 14, 2000	LSU, 34-0
12.	87,188	West. Carolina	Sept. 2, 2000	LSU, 58-0
13.	85,339	UAB	Sept. 23, 2000	UAB, 13-10
14.	82,469	Houston	Sept. 9, 2000	LSU, 28-13
15.	82,390	Washington	Sept. 24, 1983	LSU, 40-14
16.	80,792	Georgia	Oct. 3, 1998	UGA, 28-27
17.	80,677	Florida	Oct. 11, 1997	LSU, 28-21
18.	80,583	Florida	Oct. 7, 1995	UF, 28-10
19.	80,566	Notre Dame	Nov. 15, 1997	ND, 24-6
20.	80,562	Auburn	Sept. 18, 1999	AU, 41-7
21.	80,559	Auburn	Sept. 16, 1995	LSU, 12-6
22.	80,538	Auburn	Sept. 20, 1997	AU, 31-28
23.	80,524	Kentucky	Oct. 17, 1998	UK, 39-36
24.	80,522	Alabama	Nov. 7, 1998	UA, 22-16
25.	80,466	Idaho	Sept. 26, 1998	LSU, 53-20



## MEDIA ENTRANCE

The LSU Press Box is located on the west side of Tiger Stadium. Enter through the press box elevator located to the right of the Tiger Gift Center, between Gates 4 and 5.



### More Info:

[www.lsusports.net/fb/fbmap/fbimgmp.htm](http://www.lsusports.net/fb/fbmap/fbimgmp.htm)

Want to see the view from your seats in Tiger Stadium? Visit LSUsports.net "Online Ticketing" and click on seating charts.

LINK

## TIGERSTADIUM ATTENDANCE (1957-2001)

YEAR	G	ATTENDANCE	AVG.	NATIONAL RANK
1957	6	297,953	49,659	8
1958	5	296,576	59,315	3
1959	7	408,727	58,390	3
1960	6	318,899	53,150	7
1961	6	381,409	63,568	3
1962	6	397,701	66,284	3
1963	6	396,846	66,141	2
1964	6	380,687	63,448	4
1965	7	457,733	65,390	4
1966	6	386,098	64,350	4
1967	7	454,101	64,872	4
1968	6	396,774	66,129	5
1969	6	388,461	64,744	7
1970	7	436,823	62,403	9
1971	7	463,491	66,213	5
1972	7	470,078	67,154	7
1973	7	474,108	67,730	5
1974	6	395,587	65,931	6
1975	6	386,171	64,362	9
1976	7	452,921	64,703	7
1977	7	455,433	65,062	9
1978	6	446,392	74,399	6
1979	7	507,984	72,569	7
1980	6	444,703	74,617	7
1981	7	513,850	73,407	8
1982	7	537,012	76,716	6
1983	7	535,432	76,490	6
1984	6	467,746	77,958	6
1985	6	454,182	75,697	9
1986	7	546,129	78,018	7
1987	7	541,307	77,330	7
1988	6	464,006	77,334	7
1989	6	425,334	70,889	12
1990	6	429,480	71,580	13
1991	6	412,476	68,746	16
1992	7	470,546	67,221	13
1993	6	361,632	60,272	20
1994	6	390,741	65,124	14
1995	6	446,148	74,358	11
1996	7	556,631	79,519	8
1997	7	561,629	80,233	9
1998	6	481,739	80,290	10
1999	7	551,780	78,826	11
2000	7	614,704	87,815	5
2001	7	*633,440	*90,491	5
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>20,291,599</b>	<b>75,154</b>	

\*denotes LSU record

# Tiger Stadium Attendance Figures

1957				1962				1967			
	G	ATT.	AVG.		G	ATT.	AVG.		G	ATT.	AVG.
1. Michigan	6	504,954	84,159	1. Ohio State	6	497,644	82,941	1. Ohio State	5	383,502	76,700
2. Ohio State	6	484,118	80,686	2. Mich. State	4	272,568	68,142	2. Michigan	6	447,289	74,548
3. Minnesota	5	319,942	63,988	3. <b>LSU</b>	6	<b>397,701</b>	<b>66,284</b>	3. Mich. State	6	411,916	68,653
4. Mich. State	6	353,961	58,994	4. Minnesota	6	370,423	61,737	4. <b>LSU</b>	7	<b>454,101</b>	<b>64,872</b>
5. Notre Dame	5	284,685	56,937	5. Michigan	5	304,207	60,841	5. Nebraska	5	321,714	64,343
6. Oklahoma	5	279,670	55,934	6. Oklahoma	6	352,817	58,803	6. USC	5	314,246	62,849
7. Iowa	4	203,709	50,927	7. Texas	6	345,413	57,569	7. Notre Dame	5	305,375	61,075
8. <b>LSU</b>	6	<b>297,953</b>	<b>49,659</b>	8. Iowa	5	281,080	56,216	8. Texas	6	364,988	60,831
9. Rice	6	288,834	48,139	9. Wisconsin	6	334,259	55,710	9. Purdue	5	300,567	60,113
10. Illinois	5	233,195	46,639	10. Washington	6	324,468	54,078	10. Florida	6	355,496	59,249
1958				1963				1968			
	G	ATT.	AVG.		G	ATT.	AVG.		G	ATT.	AVG.
1. Ohio State	6	499,352	83,225	1. Ohio State	5	416,023	83,205	1. Ohio State	6	482,564	80,427
2. Michigan	6	405,115	67,519	2. <b>LSU</b>	6	<b>396,846</b>	<b>66,141</b>	2. USC	5	354,945	70,989
3. <b>LSU</b>	5	<b>296,576</b>	<b>59,315</b>	3. Mich. State	5	326,597	65,319	3. Mich. State	6	414,177	69,030
4. Mich. State	5	296,090	59,218	4. Wisconsin	5	306,114	61,223	4. Michigan	6	407,948	67,991
5. Minnesota	5	288,817	57,763	5. Michigan	7	424,728	60,675	5. <b>LSU</b>	6	<b>396,774</b>	<b>66,129</b>
6. Notre Dame	5	284,963	56,993	6. Texas	6	360,986	60,164	6. Nebraska	5	329,836	65,967
7. Oklahoma	6	335,605	55,934	7. Minnesota	5	290,746	58,149	7. Texas	5	316,664	63,333
8. Rice	6	333,933	53,656	8. Iowa	4	230,300	57,575	8. Tennessee	6	373,550	62,258
9. Iowa	6	329,673	54,946	9. Washington	5	277,040	55,408	9. Purdue	5	305,620	61,124
10. Wisconsin	5	273,654	54,731	10. USC	6	331,062	55,177	10. Notre Dame	6	366,450	61,075
1959				1964				1969			
	G	ATT.	AVG.		G	ATT.	AVG.		G	ATT.	AVG.
1. Ohio State	6	495,536	82,589	1. Ohio State	7	583,740	83,391	1. Ohio State	5	431,175	86,235
2. Michigan	6	456,385	76,064	2. Mich. State	4	284,933	71,233	2. Michigan	6	428,780	71,463
3. <b>LSU</b>	7	<b>408,727</b>	<b>58,390</b>	3. Michigan	6	388,829	64,805	3. Mich. State	5	352,123	70,425
4. Mich. State	5	282,327	56,465	4. <b>LSU</b>	6	<b>380,687</b>	<b>63,448</b>	4. Nebraska	6	400,668	66,778
5. Notre Dame	5	281,153	56,231	5. Texas	5	309,181	61,836	5. Purdue	5	333,122	66,624
6. Iowa	5	279,400	55,880	6. Wisconsin	5	303,590	60,718	6. USC	5	330,714	66,143
7. Oklahoma	5	275,828	55,166	7. Illinois	4	235,120	58,780	7. <b>LSU</b>	6	<b>388,461</b>	<b>64,744</b>
8. Illinois	5	270,710	54,142	8. Notre Dame	5	291,826	58,365	8. Notre Dame	5	305,375	61,075
9. Minnesota	5	263,983	52,797	9. Washington	5	280,285	56,057	9. Alabama	4	242,932	60,733
10. Wisconsin	5	254,072	50,814	10. Minnesota	5	279,822	55,964	10. Georgia	6	360,417	60,070
1960				1965				1970			
	G	ATT.	AVG.		G	ATT.	AVG.		G	ATT.	AVG.
1. Ohio State	5	413,583	82,717	1. Ohio State	5	416,282	83,256	1. Ohio State	5	432,451	86,490
2. Mich. State	4	274,367	68,592	2. Michigan	6	450,487	80,081	2. Michigan	6	476,164	79,361
3. Michigan	6	374,682	62,447	3. Mich. State	5	346,296	69,259	3. Purdue	5	340,090	68,018
4. Minnesota	6	344,988	57,948	4. <b>LSU</b>	7	<b>457,733</b>	<b>65,390</b>	4. Nebraska	6	403,277	67,213
5. Notre Dame	5	277,278	55,456	5. Texas	6	362,356	60,393	5. Texas	5	327,515	65,503
6. Oklahoma	6	327,217	54,536	6. Notre Dame	5	295,675	59,135	6. Mich. State	6	387,051	64,509
7. <b>LSU</b>	6	<b>318,899</b>	<b>53,150</b>	7. USC	6	345,872	57,645	7. Wisconsin	6	377,335	62,889
8. Iowa	5	264,100	52,820	8. Wisconsin	5	282,139	56,428	8. Stanford	5	313,553	62,711
9. Wisconsin	5	262,082	52,416	9. Washington	6	327,592	54,599	9. <b>LSU</b>	7	<b>436,823</b>	<b>62,403</b>
10. Illinois	5	249,218	48,844	10. Nebraska	6	321,469	53,578	10. USC	5	307,147	61,429
1961				1966				1971			
	G	ATT.	AVG.		G	ATT.	AVG.		G	ATT.	AVG.
1. Ohio State	5	414,712	82,942	1. Ohio State	6	488,399	81,400	1. Ohio State	6	506,699	84,450
2. Michigan	7	514,924	73,561	2. Mich. State	6	426,750	71,125	2. Michigan	7	564,376	80,625
3. <b>LSU</b>	6	<b>381,409</b>	<b>63,651</b>	3. Michigan	6	413,599	68,933	3. Wisconsin	6	408,885	68,148
4. Minnesota	6	366,491	61,082	4. <b>LSU</b>	6	<b>386,098</b>	<b>64,350</b>	4. Nebraska	7	473,346	67,621
5. Iowa	5	290,250	58,050	5. Nebraska	5	318,822	63,764	5. <b>LSU</b>	7	<b>463,491</b>	<b>66,213</b>
6. Mich. State	5	281,372	56,274	6. Notre Dame	5	295,375	59,075	6. Purdue	5	329,124	65,825
7. Notre Dame	5	269,066	53,813	7. USC	5	288,618	57,724	7. Texas	6	392,844	65,474
8. Texas	6	321,898	53,650	8. Alabama	8	458,451	57,306	8. Alabama	5	313,652	62,370
9. Washington	6	316,148	52,691	9. Texas	5	283,531	56,706	9. Stanford	6	371,013	61,836
10. Oklahoma	4	196,450	49,113	10. Washington	5	275,396	55,079	10. Mich. State	5	306,162	61,232

# Tiger Stadium Attendance Figures

Year	Rank	Team	G	ATT.	AVG.
1972	1.	Michigan	6	513,398	85,566
	2.	Ohio State	6	509,420	84,903
	3.	Nebraska	6	456,859	76,143
	4.	Wisconsin	6	422,721	70,454
	5.	Tennessee	6	409,188	68,198
	6.	Texas	5	339,368	67,874
	7.	<b>LSU</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>470,078</b>	<b>67,154</b>
	8.	Mich. State	6	398,660	66,443
	9.	Alabama	9	572,372	63,597
	10.	Oklahoma	7	441,988	63,141
1973	1.	Ohio State	6	523,369	87,228
	2.	Michigan	7	595,171	85,024
	3.	Nebraska	6	456,726	76,121
	4.	USC	6	413,220	68,870
	5.	<b>LSU</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>474,108</b>	<b>67,730</b>
	6.	Tennessee	7	460,641	65,806
	7.	Texas	6	381,065	63,511
	8.	Alabama	6	316,548	63,310
	9.	Oklahoma	5	309,130	61,826
	10.	Mich. State	6	306,542	61,308
1974	1.	Michigan	6	562,105	93,684
	2.	Ohio State	6	525,314	87,552
	3.	Nebraska	7	534,388	76,341
	4.	Wisconsin	5	358,150	71,630
	5.	Tennessee	8	929,127	66,141
	6.	<b>LSU</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>395,587</b>	<b>65,931</b>
	7.	Mich. State	6	386,237	64,373
	8.	Oklahoma	7	442,988	63,284
	9.	Alabama	7	442,661	63,237
	10.	Texas	6	305,834	61,167
1975	1.	Michigan	7	689,146	98,449
	2.	Ohio State	6	527,141	87,856
	3.	Nebraska	7	533,368	76,195
	4.	Wisconsin	6	443,771	73,961
	5.	Tennessee	7	508,724	72,674
	6.	Oklahoma	6	421,421	70,236
	7.	Mich. State	6	401,369	66,894
	8.	Missouri	5	322,977	64,595
	9.	<b>LSU</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>386,171</b>	<b>64,362</b>
	10.	Alabama	7	435,583	62,226
1976	1.	Michigan	7	722,113	103,159
	2.	Ohio State	6	526,216	87,702
	3.	Tennessee	7	564,922	80,703
	4.	Nebraska	6	455,856	75,976
	5.	Wisconsin	6	425,386	70,897
	6.	Oklahoma	6	425,113	70,852
	7.	<b>LSU</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>452,921</b>	<b>64,703</b>
	8.	Missouri	5	317,902	63,580
	9.	Texas	5	308,218	61,643
	10.	Notre Dame	5	305,375	61,075
1977	1.	Michigan	7	729,418	104,203
	2.	Ohio State	6	525,535	87,589
	3.	Tennessee	7	582,979	83,283
	4.	Nebraska	7	533,054	76,151
	5.	Wisconsin	6	436,093	72,682
	6.	Oklahoma	6	427,104	71,184
	7.	Alabama	5	323,166	64,333
	8.	USC	6	381,958	63,660
	9.	<b>LSU</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>445,433</b>	<b>63,633</b>
	10.	Florida	6	375,814	62,636
1978	1.	Michigan	6	629,690	104,948
	2.	Ohio State	7	614,881	87,840
	3.	Tennessee	8	627,881	78,422
	4.	Penn State	7	542,144	77,449
	5.	Nebraska	6	455,061	75,843
	6.	<b>LSU</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>446,392</b>	<b>74,398</b>
	7.	Wisconsin	7	500,102	71,443
	8.	Oklahoma	6	427,967	71,327
	9.	Texas	6	427,755	71,292
	1979	1.	Michigan	7	730,315
2.		Ohio State	7	611,794	87,399
3.		Tennessee	6	512,139	85,357
4.		Penn State	7	541,895	77,414
5.		Mich. State	6	460,135	76,689
6.		Nebraska	6	456,457	76,076
7.		Wisconsin	6	444,075	74,013
8.		<b>LSU</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>507,984</b>	<b>72,569</b>
9.		Oklahoma	6	426,416	71,069
10.		Missouri	6	419,202	69,867
1980	1.	Michigan	6	625,292	104,292
	2.	Tennessee	8	709,193	88,649
	3.	Ohio State	7	615,476	87,925
	4.	Penn State	6	498,268	83,045
	5.	Nebraska	7	523,326	76,047
	6.	Oklahoma	7	521,144	74,449
	7.	<b>LSU</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>444,703</b>	<b>74,117</b>
	8.	Wisconsin	6	428,166	71,361
	9.	Alabama	7	494,662	70,666
	10.	Mich. State	6	420,550	70,092
1981	1.	Michigan	6	632,990	105,498
	2.	Tennessee	6	558,996	93,166
	3.	Ohio State	6	521,760	86,960
	4.	Penn State	6	507,697	84,616
	5.	Georgia	6	484,162	80,694
	6.	Nebraska	6	457,675	76,279
	7.	Oklahoma	6	455,078	75,846
	8.	<b>LSU</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>513,850</b>	<b>73,407</b>
	9.	USC	6	432,266	72,044
	10.	Wisconsin	7	501,482	71,640
1982	1.	Michigan	6	631,746	105,291
	2.	Tennessee	6	561,102	93,517
	3.	Ohio State	7	623,154	89,022
	4.	Penn State	7	588,287	84,041
	5.	<b>LSU</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>537,012</b>	<b>76,712</b>
	6.	Florida	7	535,432	73,855
	7.	Wisconsin	7	497,280	71,040
	8.	Georgia	6	490,080	81,680
	9.	Nebraska	6	457,614	76,269
	10.	Oklahoma	6	456,510	76,085
1983	1.	Michigan	6	626,916	104,486
	2.	Ohio State	6	534,110	89,018
	3.	Tennessee	8	679,420	84,928
	4.	Georgia	7	574,898	82,128
	5.	Penn State	7	572,256	81,751
	6.	<b>LSU</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>535,432</b>	<b>76,490</b>
	7.	Nebraska	6	458,005	76,334
	8.	Oklahoma	7	450,048	75,008
	9.	Auburn	7	524,065	74,866
	10.	Clemson	7	521,898	74,557
1984	1.	Michigan	7	726,734	103,819
	2.	Tennessee	7	654,602	93,515
	3.	Ohio State	6	536,691	89,449
	4.	Penn State	6	511,638	85,273
	5.	Texas	6	475,456	79,243
	6.	<b>LSU</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>467,746</b>	<b>77,958</b>
	7.	Georgia	6	466,884	77,814
	8.	Clemson	6	466,077	77,680
	9.	Illinois	6	458,397	76,400
	10.	Nebraska	6	457,280	76,213
1985	1.	Michigan	6	602,783	100,464
	2.	Tennessee	7	658,690	94,099
	3.	Ohio State	6	535,284	89,214
	4.	Penn State	6	505,895	84,316
	5.	Georgia	7	567,888	81,127
	6.	Clemson	6	460,413	76,736
	7.	Illinois	6	457,639	76,273
	8.	Nebraska	7	531,738	75,963
	9.	<b>LSU</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>454,182</b>	<b>75,697</b>
	10.	Oklahoma	6	446,656	74,443
1986	1.	Michigan	6	631,261	105,210
	2.	Tennessee	7	643,317	91,902
	3.	Ohio State	6	536,210	89,368
	4.	Penn State	7	585,703	85,100
	5.	Georgia	6	477,573	79,596
	6.	Clemson	5	397,000	79,400
	7.	<b>LSU</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>546,471</b>	<b>78,067</b>
	8.	Nebraska	6	456,187	76,031
	9.	Florida	7	528,188	75,455
	10.	Oklahoma	6	450,500	75,083



# Tiger Stadium Attendance Figures

Year	G	ATT.	AVG.
<b>1987</b>			
1. Michigan	7	731,281	104,469
2. Tennessee	8	705,434	88,179
3. Ohio State	6	511,772	85,295
4. Penn State	7	590,677	84,382
5. Georgia	6	476,614	79,436
6. Auburn	7	551,276	78,754
<b>7. LSU</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>541,307</b>	<b>77,330</b>
8. Mich. State	6	462,090	77,015
9. Nebraska	7	533,107	76,158
10. Clemson	8	602,526	75,316
<b>1988</b>			
1. Michigan	6	640,806	106,801
2. Tennessee	6	551,676	91,946
3. Ohio State	6	516,972	86,162
4. Penn State	6	504,840	84,140
5. Clemson	6	490,500	81,750
6. Georgia	6	481,704	80,284
<b>7. LSU</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>464,006</b>	<b>77,334</b>
8. Southern Cal	5	380,315	76,063
9. Mich. State	6	451,950	75,325
10. Florida	7	517,020	73,860
<b>1989</b>			
1. Michigan	6	632,135	105,356
2. Tennessee	7	656,419	93,917
3. Ohio State	6	535,609	85,302
4. Penn State	6	514,329	83,645
5. Auburn	7	577,557	82,508
6. Georgia	6	489,210	81,535
7. Clemson	6	473,566	78,817
8. Nebraska	7	534,086	76,298
9. Alabama	6	438,255	73,043
10. Mich. State	6	433,896	72,316
<b>12. LSU</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>425,334</b>	<b>70,889</b>
<b>1990</b>			
1. Michigan	6	627,048	104,508
2. Tennessee	7	666,540	95,220
3. Ohio State	6	512,094	85,349
4. Penn State	6	511,224	85,204
5. Auburn	7	569,975	81,425
6. Georgia	6	481,038	80,173
7. Clemson	6	475,176	79,196
8. Nebraska	7	533,673	76,239
9. Texas	5	380,035	76,007
10. Florida	7	526,927	75,261
<b>13. LSU</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>429,480</b>	<b>71,580</b>
<b>1991</b>			
1. Michigan	6	632,024	105,337
2. Tennessee	6	578,389	96,398
3. Penn State	6	575,077	95,846
4. Ohio State	7	620,845	88,692
5. Florida	6	506,729	84,455
6. Georgia	7	577,922	82,560
7. Auburn	7	552,155	78,879
8. Nebraska	7	533,715	76,245
9. Alabama	6	453,094	75,516
10. Clemson	7	513,915	73,416
<b>16. LSU</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>412,476</b>	<b>68,746</b>
<b>1992</b>			
1. Michigan	6	635,201	105,867
2. Tennessee	6	575,544	95,924
3. Penn State	6	569,195	94,866
4. Ohio State	6	555,900	92,650
5. Florida	7	586,626	83,804
6. Georgia	6	499,162	83,194
7. Clemson	6	460,732	76,789
8. Alabama	7	537,264	76,752
9. Nebraska	6	457,124	76,187
10. Auburn	7	510,549	72,936
<b>14. LSU</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>470,546</b>	<b>67,221</b>
<b>1993</b>			
1. Michigan	6	635,201	105,867
2. Tennessee	6	575,544	95,924
3. Penn State	6	569,195	94,866
4. Ohio State	6	555,900	92,650
5. Florida	7	586,626	83,804
6. Georgia	6	499,162	83,194
7. Clemson	6	460,732	76,789
8. Alabama	7	537,264	76,752
9. Nebraska	6	457,124	76,187
10. Auburn	7	510,549	72,936
<b>20. LSU</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>361,632</b>	<b>60,572</b>
<b>1994</b>			
1. Michigan	6	637,300	106,217
2. Penn State	6	577,731	96,289
3. Tennessee	6	573,821	95,637
4. Ohio State	6	558,619	93,103
5. Florida	7	596,986	85,284
6. Georgia	6	488,633	81,439
7. Auburn	7	569,013	81,288
8. Wisconsin	6	463,970	77,328
9. Florida State	5	382,673	76,535
10. Nebraska	6	453,421	75,570
<b>18. LSU</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>390,741</b>	<b>65,124</b>
<b>1995</b>			
1. Michigan	7	726,368	103,767
2. Tennessee	7	662,857	94,694
3. Penn State	6	561,546	95,591
4. Ohio State	6	561,057	93,510
5. Florida	6	510,832	85,139
6. Georgia	6	503,687	83,948
7. Auburn	7	568,266	81,181
8. Wisconsin	6	469,330	78,222
9. Nebraska	7	529,616	75,659
10. Florida State	6	448,150	74,692
<b>11. LSU</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>446,148</b>	<b>74,358</b>
<b>1996</b>			
1. Michigan	6	635,589	105,932
2. Tennessee	6	632,509	105,418
3. Penn State	6	577,001	96,167
4. Ohio State	6	564,167	94,028
5. Florida	5	427,003	85,401
6. Auburn	7	577,278	82,468
7. So. Carolina	6	477,208	79,535
<b>8. LSU</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>556,631</b>	<b>79,519</b>
9. Georgia	6	475,630	79,272
10. Wisconsin	6	467,692	77,949
<b>1997</b>			
1. Tennessee	6	639,227	106,538
2. Michigan	7	745,139	106,448
3. Penn State	6	582,517	97,086
4. Ohio State	8	731,884	91,486
5. Florida	6	512,775	85,463
6. Auburn	6	501,267	83,545
7. Georgia	6	494,375	82,396
8. Notre Dame	6	481,398	80,223
<b>8. LSU</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>561,629</b>	<b>80,223</b>
10. So. Carolina	6	480,041	80,007
<b>1998</b>			
1. Michigan	6	665,787	110,965
2. Tennessee	6	641,484	106,914
3. Penn State	6	579,190	96,532
4. Ohio State	6	561,014	93,502
5. Georgia	6	513,710	85,618
6. Florida	6	511,792	85,299
7. Alabama	7	578,693	82,670
8. Auburn	7	567,773	81,110
9. Florida St.	6	482,941	80,490
<b>10. LSU</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>481,739</b>	<b>80,290</b>
<b>1999</b>			
1. Michigan	6	667,049	111,175
2. Tennessee	7	747,870	106,839
3. Penn St.	7	675,503	96,500
4. Ohio St.	7	654,192	93,456
5. Georgia	6	516,702	86,117
6. Florida	6	512,960	85,493
7. Texas	6	496,036	82,673
8. Auburn	7	566,333	80,905
9. Notre Dame	7	560,084	80,012
10. Florida St.	6	472,350	78,725
<b>11. LSU</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>550,409</b>	<b>78,630</b>
<b>2000</b>			
1. Michigan	6	664,930	110,822
2. Tennessee	6	645,567	107,595
3. Ohio State	6	586,542	97,757
4. Penn State	6	573,256	95,543
<b>5. LSU</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>614,704</b>	<b>87,815</b>
6. Florida	6	511,518	85,253
7. Georgia	6	506,922	84,487
8. Alabama	6	502,622	83,770
9. Texas	6	493,297	82,216
10. Auburn	6	491,433	81,906
<b>2001</b>			
1. Michigan	6	659,447	109,908
2. Penn State	6	645,457	107,576
3. Tennessee	6	641,059	106,843
4. Ohio State	6	621,192	103,532
<b>5. LSU</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>633,440</b>	<b>90,491</b>
6. Georgia	6	519,120	86,520
7. Auburn	6	512,691	85,449
8. Florida	6	512,590	85,432
9. Texas A&M	6	496,268	82,711
10. South Carolina	7	578,295	82,614