

History



2003 NATIONAL CHAMPIONS



ADT

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

THE rich history of LSU football is impossible to portray 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 they 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.

NICKNAME: FIGHTING TIGERS

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 Shenandoah. 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." The 1955 LSU "fourth-quarter ball club" 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 Raymond'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.

1894

LSU cadets at football practice in the fall of 1894



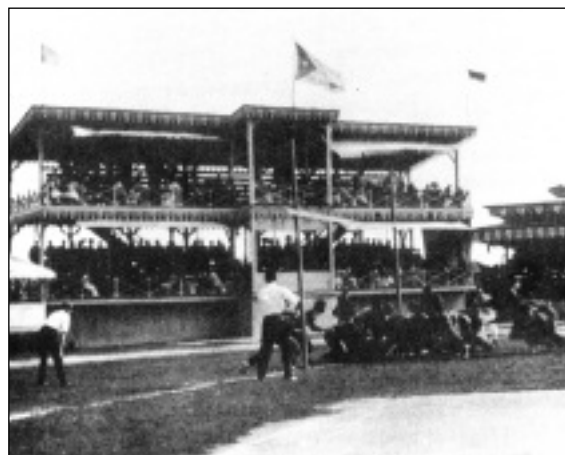
CHEERLEADERS

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 the 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 after halftime of every game. The 1989 Tiger cheerleaders captured the National Championship in the annual Universal Cheerleading Association competition.



TIGERS INVADE 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.



Havana, Cuba – Dec. 25, 1907

1907

LSU was the first college team to play on foreign soil.



LSU Football Traditions



1896 TIGERS



1902 TIGERS



1905 TIGERS



1908 TIGERS

PERFECT SEASONS (1895, 1896, 1898, 1905, 1908, 1958)

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.



The Kingfish, Huey P. Long

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 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.



Stadium Dormitories

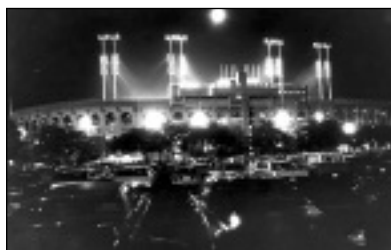
DORMITORIES

Tiger Stadium is unique in that it once housed some 1,500 dorm rooms, home to many LSU students 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 end zones, 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.

OLE WAR SKULE

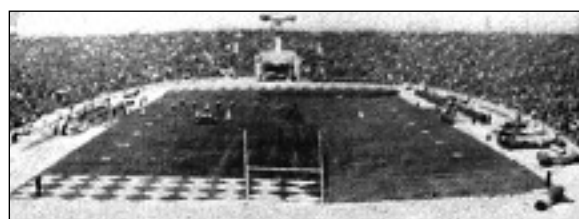
LSU began in 1860 as the Louisiana State Seminary of Learning and Military Academy, shortly before the beginning of the Civil War. In fact, LSU's first superintendent was Civil War commander William Tecumseh Sherman. "Ole War Skule" was formerly a popular reference to LSU, as was the term "Old Lou."





1931 NIGHT FALLS ON TIGER STADIUM

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 athletic director. Several reasons were cited for playing LSU games at night, including avoiding the heat and humidity of afternoon games, avoiding scheduling conflicts with Tulane and Loyola, giving more fans 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 187-62-4 (.747) under the lights of Tiger Stadium and only 16-21-3 (.438) during the day at home.



1946 TIGERS BATTLE HOGS IN "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 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 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 that 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.



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

1958 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 that 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.

LSU Football Traditions

SOUTH END ZONE

Whether it be the 1959 goal line 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 past 18 years alone, the Tiger defenders have put together eight goal line 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 first great goal line 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 goal line 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.

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

1959

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.



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 seesaw 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.

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.

LSU vs. TULANE

THE RIVALRY

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 in 1893 by a 34-0 count, but over the ensuing seasons, the Tigers have dominated the series and own a 65-22-7 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 New Orleans Times Picayune "with a good car, it can be negotiated in perfect comfort in six hours."

THE RAG

The Rag was the traditional spoils of victory in the LSU-Tulane rivalry for many years. This flag, decorated half in LSU's colors of purple and gold and the other half adorned in the green and white of Tulane, was held for one year by the victorious school until the game the following season. The whereabouts of the original flag are unknown; however, a new version of The Rag was awarded to the LSU squad after the Tigers defeated the Greenies, 48-17, in the 2001 season opener in Death Valley.



1966 LSU STUNS NO. 2 ARKANSAS IN 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' 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 three other Cotton Bowl classics, tying Arkansas 0-0 in the 1947 game beating Texas 13-0 in 1963 and losing to Texas 35-20 in 2003.



NATIONAL CHAMPIONS

LSU Football Traditions

1988

TIGERS "MOVE THE EARTH" IN WIN OVER AUBURN



QB Tommy Hodson connected with WR Eddie Fuller in the back of the endzone for the touchdown that vaulted LSU to a 7-6 victory over Auburn on Oct. 8, 1988, to help lead the LSU Tigers their seventh SEC crown. The moment will forever be known as the "Night the Tigers Moved the Earth," as the play caused such a thunderous explosion from the 79,341 fans in Tiger Stadium the LSU Department of Geology registered vibrations on a seismograph machine at the exact moment the touchdown was scored.

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 motor 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).



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, men's basketball, and baseball "Voice of the Tigers." The legendary Ferguson is now director emeritus of LSU's Tiger Athletic Foundation.



CROSSBAR

Unknown to many Tiger fans, 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 a 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 they were 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. In 1993, in celebration of the centennial of LSU football, the "H-style" goalposts were returned to the end zones of Tiger Stadium, thanks to a donation from Shaw Industries of Baton Rouge.

VICTORY HILL

A pre-game 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 Building 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.





INTRO

THE CHAMPIONS

THIS IS LSU

PLAYERS

COACHES

PREVIEW

REVIEW

RECORDS

HONORS

HISTORY

LSU

MEDIA



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 the man handpicked by Louisiana Governor Huey Long in 1935 to revamp the Tiger band. Carazo and Long 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. 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. In December 2001, the band was awarded the Sudler Trophy, the highest honor a collegiate marching band can receive. The award has been called "the Heisman Trophy of marching bands," according to Frank Wickes, director of LSU bands.

WHITE JERSEYS

LSU is one of the few college football teams that traditionally wear white jerseys for its home games. The tradition of wearing white jerseys at home originated when LSU won its first national championship in 1958. Paul Dietzel, who coached the Tigers from 1955 to 1961, had a habit of tinkering with the LSU uniform every year. In 1958, he chose to wear white jerseys for LSU's home games, and the Tigers subsequently won the national championship. A superstitious man by nature, Dietzel didn't change the LSU uniform after that season. LSU continued to wear white jerseys for home games throughout the Charlie McClendon Era of LSU football from 1962 to 1979. When Jerry Stovall took over as head coach in 1980, he said the Tigers would wear purple jerseys on occasion so that home fans could see a different color. Little did he know that the NCAA would change its jersey rule in 1982, requiring all teams to wear dark colored jerseys for all home games. Tiger fans were outraged that the NCAA would dictate a change in this long-standing tradition, but little could be done. The Tigers wore purple jerseys for all home games from 1983 to 1994. When Gerry DiNardo became head coach before the 1995 season, he vowed to change the NCAA jersey rule. After petitioning the rules committee of the American Football Coaches

Association, he flew to Amelia Island, Fla., and met personally with each member of the NCAA Football Rules Committee. DiNardo's efforts were successful and the Tigers were allowed to wear white jerseys again beginning in 1995. A stipulation of the new rule was that the visiting team would have to give the home team permission to wear the white jerseys. The first team to deny LSU's request was DiNardo's former team, Vanderbilt University. Instead of going back to the old purple jerseys, the Tigers took to the field in brand new gold jerseys and fans flocked to the stadium wearing gold shirts in game promoted as "White Out Vandy" Night. The SEC later adopted a league rule stipulating that the home team has sole discretion in determining its jersey color. Having forgotten that rule was put into place, Florida head coach Steve Spurrier attempted to make LSU wear purple for a game between the Tigers and Gators in 1999, two years after LSU had upset No. 1-ranked Florida in Tiger Stadium. Spurrier was reminded that he had no say in the matter, and the Tigers donned their white jerseys for the game. Nick Saban became LSU's head coach in 2000 and continued with the white jersey tradition, but with a twist. For the purpose of variation, Saban decided that LSU would wear purple jerseys for all non-SEC games, except the home opener.





Trainer Mike Chambers and namesake with Mike I housed in City Park Zoo.

Mike 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, that is divided into two areas: a concrete space containing a pool and a grassy expanse equipped with a tiger-sized wooden scratching post and a climbing platform. In addition, there is an indoor area into which he can retreat to avoid inclement weather. This area has a large window that allows his fans to view him while he is 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 locker room 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 the Tigers will score a touchdown for every growl issued by Mike before a football game. 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 more times, 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, 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 I (1936-1956)

The original Mike was purchased from the Little Rock Zoo in 1936 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 to honor 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 (1956-1958)

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

MIKE III (1958-1976)

Just in time for the 1958 national championship season, Mike III was purchased from the Woodland Park Zoo in Seattle, Wash., 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 (1976-1990)

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 weighed 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 expanded. 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 (1990-present)

The newest tiger mascot was donated by Dr. Thomas and Caroline Atchison of the Animal House Zoological Park in Moulton, 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 1990. He officially began his reign on April 30, 1990, when he was moved into the tiger cage across from Tiger Stadium.





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

"Hey, Fighting Tigers," LSU's fight song, was adapted from the Broadway show tune "Hey, Look Me Over" by Cy Coleman. The song appeared in the musical Wildcat starring Lucille Ball. LSU obtained special permission to use the melody that can be heard in and around Tiger Stadium on Saturday nights in the fall.

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!

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!

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!

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.



Tiger Stadium

"It's Saturday Night in

DEATH VALLEY

and here come your Fighting Tigers of LSU."

Hearing those words from public address announcer Dan Borne' as the Tigers enter the stadium brings chills to even the casual LSU football fan and sends shivers to those from the opposing team. Seven nights a year Tiger Stadium becomes the sixth largest city 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 nicknamed "Death Valley", poll after poll have proclaimed Tiger Stadium as one of the greatest sites anywhere for a college football game.

Already considered one of the most raucous stadiums in all of college football, the 2003 season saw Tiger Stadium take it to another level as the team along with the fans captivated the national media almost on weekly basis during LSU's national title run. CBS brought Matt Mauck's last-minute game-winning pass to Skyler Green against Georgia before a Tiger Stadium record crowd of

92,251 to a national audience, while ESPN was on hand for a dominating 31-7 victory over Auburn. The Tigers closed out the 2003 home slate with a 55-24 win over Arkansas before the second-largest crowd in school history (92,213), a contest that was televised to a national audience by CBS and a win that propelled LSU to the SEC Championship Game.

In 1998, Sport 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, while Sports Illustrated's Rick Reilly, in a column debating college football vs. pro football, penned that "College football is LSU's Tiger Stadium at night." ESPN's Chris Fowler called LSU his favorite game day experience in Sports Illustrated's on Campus Issue in 2003.

Now the sixth largest on-campus stadium in college football, Tiger Stadium is considered one of the loudest athletic arenas in the world. Four 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"

1924

North End Zone • Tiger Stadium • Baton Rouge, Louisiana



INTRO

THE CHAMPIONS

THIS IS LSU

PLAYERS

COACHES

PREVIEW

REVIEW

RECORDS

HONORS

HISTORY

LSU

MEDIA



1921



1931



1953



1966

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.

Construction is currently underway for a \$60 million renovation to the west side of the stadium that will add 3,255 special amenity seats as well as a state-of-the-art press box to Tiger Stadium. The west side renovation, which includes the removal and rebuilding of the upper deck to mirror the east side upper deck, is scheduled to be completed for the 2005 season.

Last year, in its fourth season in the expanded stadium, LSU averaged a school record 90,974 fans a contest, the sixth-highest total in college football in 2003. It also marked the third consecutive year in which LSU averaged better than 90,000 fans a contest in Tiger Stadium.

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.

Part of the lore of Tiger Stadium is the tradition of playing games at night, an idea that was first introduced in 1931 against Spring Hill (a 35-0 LSU victory). Since then, LSU has played the majority of its games at night and the Tigers have fared much better under the lights than during the day. Since 1960, LSU is 187-62-4 (.747) at night in Tiger Stadium compared to a 16-21-3 (.437) record during the day over that span.

Whether the game has been at day or night it hasn't mattered under current coach Nick Saban as the Tigers have put together an impressive 23-5 overall mark, which includes an 11-4 Southeastern Conference record, in Tiger Stadium since 2000. LSU enters the 2004 season riding a

three-game winning streak at home. In addition, dating back to the 2002 season, LSU has won seven of its last eight games in Tiger Stadium.

In 2002 after a 33-10 non-conference win over Miami (Ohio), Miami coach Terry Hoeppener said of Tiger Stadium, "that's an exciting as an environment as you can have. I thought the crowd was a factor for us because we

2003 Attendance Figures

	G	ATT.	AVG.
1. Michigan	7	776,429	110,918
2. Penn State	7	739,403	105,629
3. Tennessee	7	735,269	105,038
4. Ohio State	8	838,963	104,870
5. Georgia	6	552,348	92,058
6. LSU	7	636,817	90,974
7. Florida	6	541,060	90,177
8. Auburn	7	596,422	85,203
9. Texas	6	500,034	83,339
10. Oklahoma	7	582,413	83,202



LSU 19
Ewing, Inc.

Tiger Stadium



TIGER STADIUM

had communication problems we haven't had at Michigan and Ohio State."

In 2001, the Tigers clinched a berth in its first SEC 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.

After a victory before a national television audience on ESPN in 2001, ESPN sideline reporter Adrian Karsten said, "Death Valley in Baton Rouge is the loudest stadium I've ever been in. There are very few stadiums in America worth a touchdown, but the Bayou Bengals certainly have that advantage in Tiger Stadium"

In 2000, the first year of the 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' posted a 30-28 win over Alabama, their first victory over the Crimson Tide in Tiger Stadium since 1969.

2003

North End Zone • Tiger Stadium • Baton Rouge, Louisiana

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.

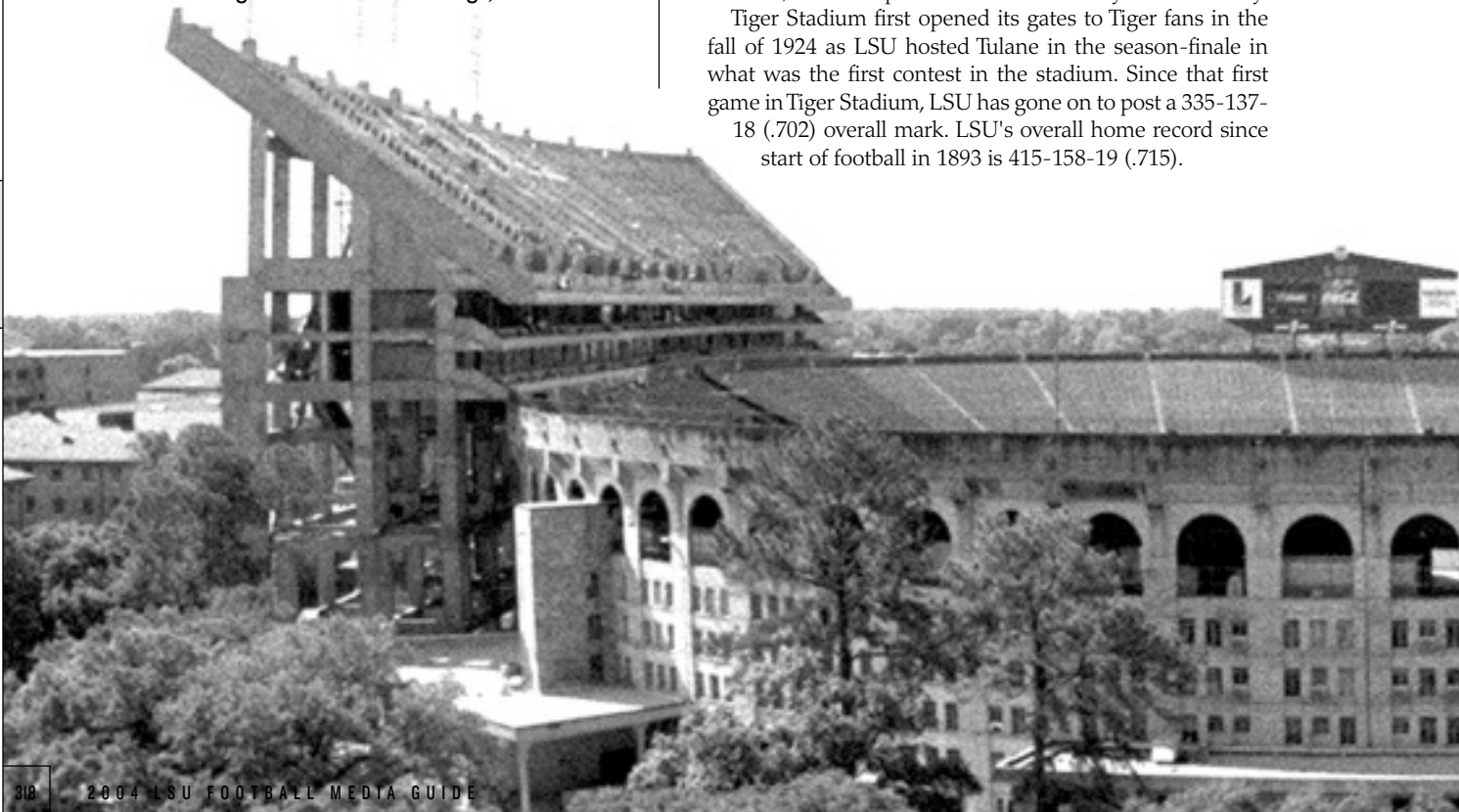
Perhaps the most famous moment in Death Valley history took place on "The Night The Tigers Moved the Earth," October 8, 1988. When Tiger quarterback Tommy Hodson threw to Eddie Fuller for a winning touchdown against Auburn, the explosion of the crowd was so thunderous that it caused an earth tremor that 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 noise erupting around them.

Those are the highlights, some of which have 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 first opened its gates to Tiger fans in the fall of 1924 as LSU hosted Tulane in the season-finale in what was the first contest in the stadium. Since that first game in Tiger Stadium, LSU has gone on to post a 335-137-18 (.702) overall mark. LSU's overall home record since start of football in 1893 is 415-158-19 (.715).





Death Valley

LSU has averaged 74,901 spectators for each of its 291 battles in Tiger Stadium since the NCAA began compiling official attendance figures in 1957. Last year, a school record 636,817 fans packed Tiger Stadium to watch the Tigers go 6-1 at home for the second straight year.

Since the start of the NCAA's attendance compilations, LSU has finished in the nation's top 10 in average attendance 39 of 46 seasons. The Tigers have drawn 21,560,563 fans since 1957.

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 configuration.

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.

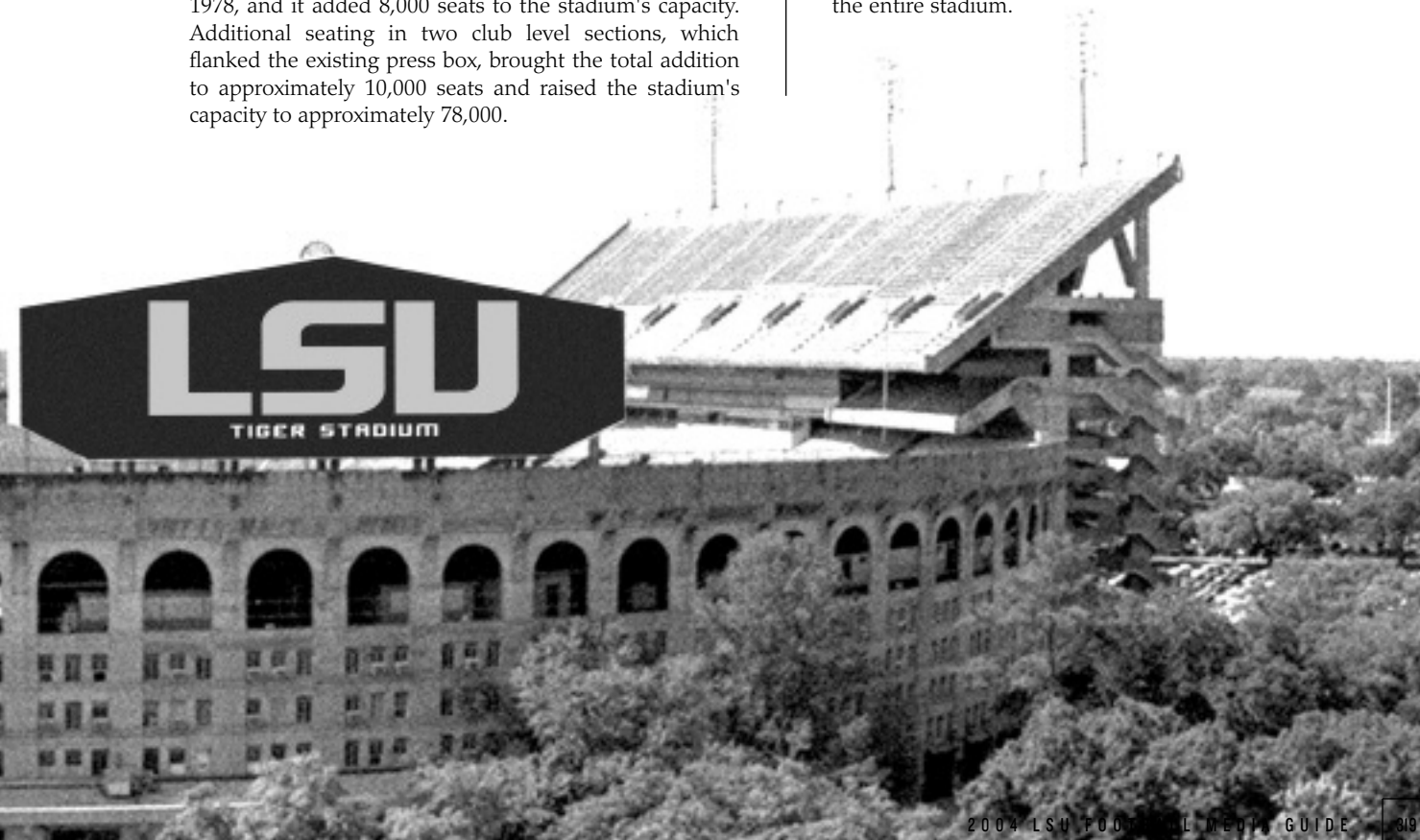
The upper deck atop the west stands was completed in 1978, and it added 8,000 seats to the stadium's capacity. Additional seating in two club level sections, which flanked the existing press box, brought the total addition to approximately 10,000 seats and raised the stadium's capacity to approximately 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, starting in the summer of 2002 and continuing through the start of the 2003 season, concession stands in Tiger Stadium were renovated as the first part of what will be a multi-phased process to update the entire stadium.



Tiger Stadium

Individual Records

RUSHING

Yards246 by Kevin Faulk vs. Houston, 1996;
 Opponent: 291 by Shaun Alexander (Alabama), 1996
 Attempts43 by Charles Alexander, 1977
 Touchdowns4 four times (last: LaBrandon Toefield vs. Utah State, 2001)
 Opponent: 4 by Shaun Alexander (Alabama), 1996
 Longest rush88 yards by Adrian Dodson vs. Tulane, 1940

PASSING

Yards438 by Tommy Hudson vs. Tennessee, 1989
 Opponent: 464 by Rex Grossman (Florida), 2001
 Completions33 by Jeff Wickersham vs. Miss. State, 1983
 Opponent: 37 twice (last: A.J. Suggs, Tennessee, 2000)
 Attempts58 by Josh Booty vs. Auburn, 1999
 Opponent: 59 by A.J. Suggs (Tennessee), 2000
 Touchdowns10 times (last: Matt Mauck vs. Arkansas, 2003)
 Opponent: 5 by Rex Grossman (Florida), 2001
 Longest Pass82 yards - Steve Ensminger to Carlos Carson vs. Georgia, 1978
 Opponent: 93 yards - David Greene to Tyson Browning (Georgia), 2003

TOTAL OFFENSE

Plays61 by Josh Booty vs. Auburn, 1999
 Opponent: 66 by A.J. Suggs (Tennessee), 2000
 Yards433 by Tommy Hodson vs. Tennessee, 1989
 Opponent: 463 by Rex Grossman (Florida), 2001

RECEIVING

Receptions14 by Wendell Davis vs. Ole Miss, 1986
 Opponent: 12 by David Martin (Tennessee), 2000
 Yards248 by Todd Kinchen vs. Mississippi State, 1991
 Opponent: 175 by Brandon Middleton (Houston), 2000
 Touchdowns5 by Carlos Carson vs. Rice, Sept. 24, 1977
 Opponent: 2 by many

RETURNS

Punt Returns7 twice (last: Eddie Kennison vs. Kentucky, 1994)
 Punt Return Yards145 by Joe Labruzzo vs. Rice, 1965
 Kickoff Returns5 twice (last: Domanick Davis vs. Arkansas, 2001)
 Kickoff Return Yards145 by Eric Martin vs. Kentucky, 1981
 Long Punt Return100 by Eddie Kennison vs. Mississippi State, 1994
 Long Kickoff Return100 by Eric Martin vs. Kentucky, 1981

ALL-PURPOSE

Yards376 by Kevin Faulk vs. Houston, 1996

SCORING

Points30 by Carlos Carson vs. Rice, 1977
 Opponent: 24 by Shaun Alexander (Alabama), 1996

DEFENSE

Tackles21 by Al Richardson vs. South Carolina, 1982
 Sacks3 by several (last: Gabe Northern vs. N. Texas, 1995)
 Interceptions3 twice (last: Craig Burns vs. Ole Miss, 1970)

KICKING

Field Goals4 by David Browndyke vs. Ole Miss, 1986
 PAT's Made10 by Bobby Moreau vs. Rice, 1977
 Longest Punt71 by Matt DeFrank vs. Notre Dame, 1986



Team Records

RUSHING

Rushing Attempts83 vs. Wyoming (1977)
 Opponent: 71 by Mississippi State (1991)
 Rushing Yards503 vs. Oregon (1977)
 Opponent: 422 by Mississippi State (1991)
 Rushing Touchdowns8 vs. Tulane (1961)
 Opponent: 5 twice (last Tennessee, 1993)

PASSING

Passes Attempted69 vs. Auburn (1999)
 Opponent: 62 by Tennessee (2000)
 Passes Completed31 vs. Tennessee (1989)
 Opponent: 37 by Tennessee (2000)
 Completion Pct.84% vs. Akron (1997)
 Opponent: 80% by Florida (1993)
 Passing Yards485 vs. Western Carolina (2000)
 Opponent: 504 by Florida (2001)
 Passes Had Int.6 vs. Tennessee (1939)
 Opponent: 5 by Texas A&M (1986)
 Touchdown Passes7 vs. Ohio University (1989)
 Opponent: 6 by Florida (2001)

OFFENSE

First Downs35 vs. Mississippi State (1969)
 Opponent: 33 by Alabama (1989)
 Total Offensive Att.99 vs. Tulane (1969)
 Opponent: 89 twice (last: Tennessee, 2000)
 Total Offensive Yards746 vs. Rice (1977)
 Opponent: 644 by Alabama, 1989
 Fumbles Lost5 three times (last: vs. Mississippi State, 1945)
 Total Turnovers8 vs. Tulane (1944)

SCORING

Points in a Quarter35 vs. Rice (1977) - 3rd Quarter
 Opponent: 24 by Miami (Fla.), 1988 - 4th Quarter
 Points in a Half49 vs. Louisiana Tech (2003) - First Half; vs. Rice (1977) - Second Half
 Points in First Half49 vs. Louisiana Tech (2003)
 Points in Second Half49 vs. Rice (1977)
 Most Points77 vs. Rice (1977)
 Opponent: 58 by Florida (1993)

Top 25 Tiger Stadium Crowds

NO.	ATT.	OPPONENT	DATE	RESULTS
1.	92,251	Georgia	Sept. 20, 2003	LSU, 17-10
2.	92,213	Arkansas	Nov. 28, 2003	LSU, 55-24
3.	92,141	Auburn	Dec. 1, 2001	LSU, 27-14
4.	92,085	Auburn	Oct. 25, 2003	LSU, 31-7
5.	92,077	Florida	Oct. 11, 2003	UF, 19-7
6.	92,012	Alabama	Nov. 16, 2002	ALA, 31-0
7.	92,010	Florida	Oct. 6, 2001	UF, 44-15
8.	91,941	Ole Miss	Oct. 27, 2001	OM, 35-24
9.	91,879	Louisiana Tech	Nov. 1, 2003	LSU, 49-10
10.	91,782	Tulane	Sept. 1, 2001	LSU, 48-17
11.	91,778	Alabama	Nov. 4, 2000	LSU, 30-28
12.	91,682	Tennessee	Sept. 30, 2000	LSU, 38-31(OT)
13.	91,613	Ole Miss	Nov. 23, 2002	LSU, 14-13
14.	91,357	UL-Lafayette	Oct. 5, 2002	LSU, 48-0
15.	91,340	South Carolina	Oct. 19, 2002	LSU, 38-14
16.	90,793	Mississippi St.	Sept. 28, 2002	LSU, 31-13
17.	90,584	Mississippi St.	Oct. 21, 2000	LSU, 45-38(OT)
18.	90,010	Miami (Ohio)	Sept. 14, 2002	LSU, 33-7
19.	89,560	Arkansas	Nov. 23, 2001	LSU, 41-38
20.	89,148	UL-Monroe	Aug. 30, 2003	LSU, 49-7
21.	88,249	Midd. Tenn.	Nov. 10, 2001	LSU, 30-14
22.	87,756	Utah State	Sept. 8, 2001	LSU, 31-14
23.	87,188	West. Carolina	Sept. 2, 2000	LSU, 58-0
24.	87,164	Western Illinois	Sept. 13, 2003	LSU, 35-7
25.	85,664	Kentucky	Oct. 14, 2000	LSU, 34-0

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.



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.

Tiger Stadium

TIGER STADIUM BY THE NUMBERS

92,251	largest crowd to see a game in Tiger Stadium (vs. Georgia, Sept. 20, 2003)
1,500	old dorm rooms below the east and west stands
.702	winning percentage in 490 games
187-62-4	night record since 1960
89	yard punt return by Billy Cannon to beat Ole Miss on Halloween Night in 1959
80th	year of LSU football in Tiger Stadium dating back to 1924
70	"Tiger Den" skybox suites in the East Upper Deck
39	years LSU has ranked in the top 10 in the nation in attendance
23-5	LSU's record in Tiger Stadium under Nick Saban
18	straight wins to set a school record from 1935-37
18	times the crowd in Tiger Stadium has exceeded 90,000 for a game
9	undefeated home seasons
7	times the crowd at Tiger Stadium has exceeded 92,000
6	the sixth largest on-campus stadium in college football
3	times named the toughest place in the nation to play a road game
3	trips by ESPN's "Game Day" crew
1	win over a No. 1 ranked team (def. Florida, 28-21 in 1997)

LSU Won-Loss Records in Tiger Stadium

1924: 0-1-0	1941: 3-3-2	1958: 5-0-0	1975: 3-3-0	1992: 2-5-0
1925: 4-2-0	1942: 6-0-0	1959: 6-0-0	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	1961: 6-0-0	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
1930: 5-0-0	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	2002: 6-1-0
1935: 4-1-0	1952: 0-5-0	1969: 6-0-0	1986: 5-2-0	2003: 6-1-0
1936: 6-0-0	1953: 3-2-1	1970: 6-1-0	1987: 5-1-1	Totals:
1937: 7-0-0	1954: 3-3-0	1971: 5-2-0	1988: 5-1-0	335-137-18 (.702)
1938: 5-2-0	1955: 2-2-1	1972: 7-0-0	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	

TIGER STADIUM ATTENDANCE (1957-2003)

YEAR	G	ATT.	AVG.	NCAA RANK	YEAR	G	ATT.	AVG.	NCAA RANK	YEAR	G	ATT.	AVG.	NCAA RANK
1957	6	297,953	49,659	8	1974	6	395,587	65,931	6	1991	6	412,476	68,746	16
1958	5	296,576	59,315	3	1975	6	386,171	64,362	9	1992	7	470,546	67,221	13
1959	7	408,727	58,390	3	1976	7	452,921	64,703	7	1993	6	361,632	60,272	20
1960	6	318,899	53,150	7	1977	7	455,433	65,062	9	1994	6	390,741	65,124	14
1961	6	381,409	63,568	3	1978	6	446,392	74,399	6	1995	6	446,148	74,358	11
1962	6	397,701	66,284	3	1979	7	507,984	72,569	7	1996	7	556,631	79,519	8
1963	6	396,846	66,141	2	1980	6	444,703	74,617	7	1997	7	561,629	80,233	9
1964	6	380,687	63,448	4	1981	7	513,850	73,407	8	1998	6	481,739	80,290	10
1965	7	457,733	65,390	4	1982	7	537,012	76,716	6	1999	7	551,780	78,826	11
1966	6	386,098	64,350	4	1983	7	535,432	76,490	6	2000	7	614,704	87,815	5
1967	7	454,101	64,872	4	1984	6	467,746	77,958	6	2001	7	633,440	90,491	5
1968	6	396,774	66,129	5	1985	6	454,182	75,697	9	2002	7	632,147	90,307	5
1969	6	388,461	64,744	7	1986	7	546,129	78,018	7	2003	7	* 636,817	* 90,974	6
1970	7	436,823	62,403	9	1987	7	541,307	77,330	7	TOTALS	291	21,560,563	74,091	
1971	7	463,491	66,213	5	1988	6	464,006	77,334	7	<i>*denotes LSU record</i>				
1972	7	470,078	67,154	7	1989	6	425,334	70,889	12					
1973	7	474,108	67,730	5	1990	6	429,480	71,580	13					

Tiger Stadium Attendance Figures

1957	G	ATT.	AVG.
1. Michigan	6	504,954	84,159
2. Ohio State	6	484,118	80,686
3. Minnesota	5	319,942	63,988
4. Mich. State	6	353,961	58,994
5. Notre Dame	5	284,685	56,937
6. Oklahoma	5	279,670	55,934
7. Iowa	4	203,709	50,927
8. LSU	6	297,953	49,659
9. Rice	6	288,834	48,139
10. Illinois	5	233,195	46,639

1958	G	ATT.	AVG.
1. Ohio State	6	499,352	83,225
2. Michigan	6	405,115	67,519
3. LSU	5	296,576	59,315
4. Mich. State	5	296,090	59,218
5. Minnesota	5	288,817	57,763
6. Notre Dame	5	284,963	56,993
7. Oklahoma	6	335,605	55,934
8. Rice	6	333,933	53,656
9. Iowa	6	329,673	54,946
10. Wisconsin	5	273,654	54,731

1959	G	ATT.	AVG.
1. Ohio State	6	495,536	82,589
2. Michigan	6	456,385	76,064
3. LSU	7	408,727	58,390
4. Mich. State	5	282,327	56,465
5. Notre Dame	5	281,153	56,231
6. Iowa	5	279,400	55,880
7. Oklahoma	5	275,828	55,166
8. Illinois	5	270,710	54,142
9. Minnesota	5	263,983	52,797
10. Wisconsin	5	254,072	50,814

1960	G	ATT.	AVG.
1. Ohio State	5	413,583	82,717
2. Mich. State	4	274,367	68,592
3. Michigan	6	374,682	62,447
4. Minnesota	6	344,988	57,498
5. Notre Dame	5	277,278	55,456
6. Oklahoma	6	327,217	54,536
7. LSU	6	318,999	53,150
8. Iowa	5	264,100	52,820
9. Wisconsin	5	262,082	52,416
10. Illinois	5	249,218	48,844

1961	G	ATT.	AVG.
1. Ohio State	5	414,712	82,942
2. Michigan	7	514,924	73,561
3. LSU	6	381,409	63,651
4. Minnesota	6	366,491	61,082
5. Iowa	5	290,250	58,050
6. Mich. State	5	281,372	56,274
7. Notre Dame	5	269,066	53,813
8. Texas	6	321,898	53,650
9. Washington	6	316,148	52,691
10. Oklahoma	4	196,450	49,113

1962	G	ATT.	AVG.
1. Ohio State	6	497,644	82,941
2. Mich. State	4	272,568	68,142
3. LSU	6	397,701	66,284
4. Minnesota	6	370,423	61,737
5. Michigan	5	304,207	60,841
6. Oklahoma	6	352,817	58,803
7. Texas	6	345,413	57,569
8. Iowa	5	281,080	56,216
9. Wisconsin	6	334,259	55,710
10. Washington	6	324,468	54,078

1963	G	ATT.	AVG.
1. Ohio State	5	416,023	83,205
2. LSU	6	396,846	66,141
3. Mich. State	5	326,597	65,319
4. Wisconsin	5	306,114	61,223
5. Michigan	7	424,728	60,675
6. Texas	6	360,986	60,164
7. Minnesota	5	290,746	58,149
8. Iowa	4	230,300	57,575
9. Washington	5	277,040	55,408
10. USC	6	331,062	55,177

1964	G	ATT.	AVG.
1. Ohio State	7	583,740	83,391
2. Mich. State	4	284,933	71,233
3. Michigan	6	388,829	64,805
4. LSU	6	380,687	63,448
5. Texas	5	309,181	61,836
6. Wisconsin	5	303,590	60,718
7. Illinois	4	235,120	58,780
8. Notre Dame	5	291,826	58,365
9. Washington	5	280,285	56,057
10. Minnesota	5	279,822	55,964

1965	G	ATT.	AVG.
1. Ohio State	5	416,282	83,256
2. Michigan	6	450,487	80,081
3. Mich. State	5	346,296	69,259
4. LSU	7	457,733	65,390
5. Texas	6	362,356	60,393
6. Notre Dame	5	295,675	59,135
7. USC	6	345,872	57,645
8. Wisconsin	5	282,139	56,428
9. Washington	6	327,592	54,599
10. Nebraska	6	321,469	53,578

1966	G	ATT.	AVG.
1. Ohio State	6	488,399	81,400
2. Mich. State	6	426,750	71,125
3. Michigan	6	413,599	68,933
4. LSU	6	386,098	64,350
5. Nebraska	5	318,822	63,764
6. Notre Dame	5	295,375	59,075
7. USC	5	288,618	57,724
8. Alabama	8	458,451	57,306
9. Texas	5	283,531	56,706
10. Washington	5	275,396	55,079

1967	G	ATT.	AVG.
1. Ohio State	5	383,502	76,700
2. Michigan	6	447,289	74,548
3. Mich. State	6	411,916	68,653
4. LSU	7	454,101	64,872
5. Nebraska	5	321,714	64,343
6. USC	5	314,246	62,849
7. Notre Dame	5	305,375	61,075
8. Texas	6	364,988	60,831
9. Purdue	5	300,567	60,113
10. Florida	6	355,496	59,249

1968	G	ATT.	AVG.
1. Ohio State	6	482,564	80,427
2. USC	5	354,945	70,989
3. Mich. State	6	414,177	69,030
4. Michigan	6	407,948	67,991
5. LSU	6	396,774	66,129
6. Nebraska	5	329,836	65,967
7. Texas	5	316,664	63,333
8. Tennessee	6	373,550	62,258
9. Purdue	5	305,620	61,124
10. Notre Dame	6	366,450	61,075

1969	G	ATT.	AVG.
1. Ohio State	5	431,175	86,235
2. Michigan	6	428,780	71,463
3. Mich. State	5	352,123	70,425
4. Nebraska	6	400,668	66,778
5. Purdue	5	333,122	66,624
6. USC	5	330,714	66,143
7. LSU	6	388,461	64,744
8. Notre Dame	5	305,375	61,075
9. Alabama	4	242,932	60,733
10. Georgia	6	360,417	60,070

1970	G	ATT.	AVG.
1. Ohio State	5	432,451	86,490
2. Michigan	6	476,164	79,361
3. Purdue	5	340,090	68,018
4. Nebraska	6	403,277	67,213
5. Texas	5	327,515	65,503
6. Mich. State	6	387,051	64,509
7. Wisconsin	6	377,335	62,889
8. Stanford	5	313,553	62,711
9. LSU	7	436,823	62,403
10. USC	5	307,147	61,429

1971	G	ATT.	AVG.
1. Ohio State	6	506,699	84,450
2. Michigan	7	564,376	80,625
3. Wisconsin	6	408,885	68,148
4. Nebraska	7	473,346	67,621
5. LSU	7	463,491	66,213
6. Purdue	5	329,124	65,825
7. Texas	6	392,844	65,474
8. Alabama	5	313,652	62,370
9. Stanford	6	371,013	61,836
10. Mich. State	5	306,162	61,232

1972	G	ATT.	AVG.
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. LSU	7	470,078	67,154
8. Mich. State	6	398,660	66,443
9. Alabama	9	572,372	63,597
10. Oklahoma	7	441,988	63,141

1973	G	ATT.	AVG.
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. LSU	7	474,108	67,730
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	G	ATT.	AVG.
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. LSU	6	395,587	65,931
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

Tiger Stadium Attendance Figures

1975

	G	ATT.	AVG.
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. LSU	6	386,171	64,362
10. Alabama	7	435,583	62,226

1976

	G	ATT.	AVG.
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. LSU	7	452,921	64,703
8. Missouri	5	317,902	63,580
9. Texas	5	308,218	61,643
10. Notre Dame	5	305,375	61,075

1977

	G	ATT.	AVG.
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. LSU	7	445,433	63,633
10. Florida	6	375,814	62,636

1978

	G	ATT.	AVG.
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. LSU	6	446,392	74,398
7. Wisconsin	7	500,102	71,443
8. Oklahoma	6	427,967	71,327
9. Texas	6	427,755	71,292

1979

	G	ATT.	AVG.
1. Michigan	7	730,315	104,331
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. LSU	7	507,984	72,569
9. Oklahoma	6	426,416	71,069
10. Missouri	6	419,202	69,867

1980

	G	ATT.	AVG.
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. LSU	6	444,703	74,117
8. Wisconsin	6	428,166	71,361
9. Alabama	7	494,662	70,666
10. Mich. State	6	420,550	70,092

1981

	G	ATT.	AVG.
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. LSU	7	513,850	73,407
9. USC	6	432,266	72,044
10. Wisconsin	7	501,482	71,640

1982

	G	ATT.	AVG.
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. LSU	7	537,012	76,712
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

	G	ATT.	AVG.
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. LSU	7	535,432	76,490
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

	G	ATT.	AVG.
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. LSU	6	467,746	77,958
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

	G	ATT.	AVG.
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. LSU	6	454,182	75,697
10. Oklahoma	6	446,656	74,443

1986

	G	ATT.	AVG.
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. LSU	7	546,471	78,067
8. Nebraska	6	456,187	76,031
9. Florida	7	528,188	75,455
10. Oklahoma	6	450,500	75,083

1987

	G	ATT.	AVG.
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
7. LSU	7	541,307	77,330
8. Mich. State	6	462,090	77,015
9. Nebraska	7	533,107	76,158
10. Clemson	8	602,526	75,316

1988

	G	ATT.	AVG.
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
7. LSU	6	464,006	77,334
8. Southern Cal	5	380,315	76,063
9. Mich. State	6	451,950	75,325
10. Florida	7	517,020	73,860

1989

	G	ATT.	AVG.
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
12. LSU	6	425,334	70,889

Tiger Stadium Attendance Figures

1990

	G	ATT.	AVG.
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
13. LSU	6	429,480	71,580

1991

	G	ATT.	AVG.
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
16. LSU	6	412,476	68,746

1992

	G	ATT.	AVG.
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
14. LSU	7	470,546	67,221

1993

	G	ATT.	AVG.
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
20. LSU	6	361,632	60,572

1994

	G	ATT.	AVG.
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
18. LSU	6	390,741	65,124

1995

	G	ATT.	AVG.
1. Michigan	7	726,368	103,767
2. Tennessee	7	662,857	94,694
3. Penn State	6	561,546	93,591
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
11. LSU	6	446,148	74,358

1996

	G	ATT.	AVG.
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
8. LSU	7	556,631	79,519
9. Georgia	6	475,630	79,272
10. Wisconsin	6	467,692	77,949

1997

	G	ATT.	AVG.
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
8. LSU	7	561,629	80,223
10. So. Carolina	6	480,041	80,007

1998

	G	ATT.	AVG.
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
10. LSU	6	481,739	80,290

1999

	G	ATT.	AVG.
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
11. LSU	7	550,409	78,630

2000

	G	ATT.	AVG.
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
5. LSU	7	614,704	87,815
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

2001

	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
5. LSU	7	633,440	90,491
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

2002

	G	ATT.	AVG.
1. Michigan	7	774,033	110,576
2. Penn State	8	857,911	107,239
3. Tennessee	7	746,936	106,705
4. Ohio State	8	827,904	103,488
5. LSU	7	632,147	90,307
6. Georgia	7	605,640	86,520
7. Florida	7	596,296	85,185
8. Auburn	7	580,600	82,943
9. Alabama	7	579,999	82,857
10. South Carolina	6	492,828	82,138

2003

	G	ATT.	AVG.
1. Michigan	7	776,429	110,918
2. Penn State	7	739,403	105,629
3. Tennessee	7	735,269	105,038
4. Ohio State	8	838,963	104,870
5. Georgia	6	552,348	92,058
6. LSU	7	636,817	90,974
7. Florida	6	541,060	90,177
8. Auburn	7	596,422	85,203
9. Texas	6	500,034	83,339
10. Oklahoma	7	582,413	83,202