The History of NC State Football

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Games Played

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# **Chapter I: The Beginnings**

The Spring 1892 football season was the first year organized, inter-collegiate football was played at NC State, then known as North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, or NC A&M for short. The first game, played in the Spring of 1892, was played just under three years after the college opened. Before we look into NC State’s first football season, however, let’s take a quick look at the history of the school up to that point.

NC A&M traces its roots to a group of forward-looking citizens of Raleigh who created a group known as the Watauga Club. The Watauga Club was formed in May of 1884 so those citizens could discuss in private how to best advance the state economically, with discussion often focusing on the need for a state industrial school. The club was initially somewhat secretive due to its discussion of what were in the postbellum South viewed as somewhat progressive subjects, leading some to theorize that it was a gambling club. Eventually, however, the club and its ideas, with the help of club-member Walter Hines Page’s paper, the *State Chronicle* (and later member Leonidas Polk’s *Progressive Farmer*, which focused more on the need for an agricultural college), became recognized and accepted by the people of the state.[[1]](#endnote-1) On March 1st, 1887, the bill to create an agricultural college through the Morrill Land Grant Act passed, and the process of creating the college was officially started. Ground broke on August 22nd, 1888, and on October 3rd, 1889, the first 50 students were admitted to the college.[[2]](#endnote-2)

According to C. D. Harris, in a 1910 summary of NC A&M football, A&M opened too late in the 1889 season to organize a formal football schedule; instead, “two teams were organized among the students, and a rough-and-tumble game was played every Saturday.” The players’ equipment was rudimentary, with uniforms being homemade and of differing colors, and shin guards made from soles of leather shoes.[[3]](#endnote-3) This crude start of football was not exactly unique to A&M. In 1899, football as a sport was still in its infancy, especially in the South. Informal games of football were being played on UNC’s campus as early as 1878,[[4]](#endnote-4) and grew more organized with time. By 1883, UNC was organizing inter-class matches, and by 1888 students at Trinity (Duke), Wake Forest, and UNC had all organized teams and a student-run league known as the North Carolina Inter-Collegiate Foot-ball Association.

The first recorded intercollegiate football game in North Carolina was played in Raleigh on October 18th, 1888. Though a game had been scheduled for the Thanksgiving of 1887 between UNC and the Robert Bingham Academy, a boys’ school based out of Asheville, NC, the game was eventually canceled. A central advertising point of the 1888 State Fair, the inaugural game was played by Wake Forest and the University of North Carolina. Played at the State Fair Grounds (which would later become home to NC A&M football), the match was played in the center of a horse racetrack and watched from baseball grandstands. UNC’s team, composed only of sophomores due to a miscommunication in planning, lost to Wake Forest’s full team in a match where each team had fifteen men on the field and the rules “had elements of both rugby and soccer games.” Due to the unfamiliarity of each team with the rules, which were agreed upon just before the game started, the match was very sloppy, with the final score being 6-4 in favor of Wake Forest. Despite this, the game was reported to be “the most interesting feature of the whole fair” and an overall success with the crowd.[[5]](#endnote-5)

Despite A&M starting intra-school games of football early, it would take another two years before intercollegiate football formally began at the college. In his aforementioned history of NC A&M football, Harris claims that NC State had a team in 1890 that played numerous “prep” schools around the Raleigh area, in addition to Horner Military School, based out of Oxford, NC.[[6]](#endnote-6) This team was less a formal team of A&M and more a group of college-aged men from Raleigh who played football together. Historian William Beezley describes this early team by writing that A&M’s students “joined several young men from Raleigh in organizing an informal football team nominally representing the college.”[[7]](#endnote-7) Harris goes on to say that the team lost all those games and even failed to score for the entirety of the season, save the game against Horner. The game, being played in Oxford, required A&M’s team to pay for the trip out of their own pockets. Despite the cost of travel, the match proved to be a shining moment in an otherwise bleak season, with A&M coming out victorious. The victory was celebrated with a “tremendous bonfire” where reportedly “all the members of the faculty” gave speeches “on that glorious victory.”

Harris also claims A&M played a number of “prep” schools in the 1891 season, winning all but two. He makes no specific mention of the game against Raleigh Male Academy, normally cited as NC State's first football game.[[8]](#endnote-8) The only other reference to football that early at NC State I have found (aside from an A&M student breaking his collar bone in February of 1890)[[9]](#endnote-9) is in *Touchdown Wolfpack*, where the author describes “organized intramural contests” and “informal games with the local prep schools.”[[10]](#endnote-10)

Chapter I Citations

# **Chapter II: Spring 1892**

Though I have not been able to find much about other members of the first formal football team of NC State, the members were picked carefully. The issue was mainly logistical: A&M started as a military school, meaning all the students enrolled at the school had to do drill and training three times a week. On top of class work, potential jobs, and a limited amount of light in the day, the men had limited time to train. “Faculty [had] to excuse team members from drills during the season. For this reason, the faculty carefully prescribed the number of players on a team, the length of the season, and regular attendance at practice.”[[11]](#endnote-11)

The Spring 1892 game was the turning point of A&M football. The single match against the Raleigh Male Academy was the first game recognized and played under the purview, however minimal, of the university. None of the earlier games had garnered any attention, and the Raleigh *News and Observer* did not even assign a reporter to A&M’s games until after the Raleigh Male Academy game.[[12]](#endnote-12) It also paved the way for a growing football program in the Fall of 1892.

## 3/12/1892 – Raleigh Male Academy – W 12-6

NC A&M’s first formal game was, as mentioned earlier, played against the Raleigh Male Academy, sometimes also referred to as Morson & Denson’s School. The incarnation of the Raleigh Male Academy that played NC A&M in football was opened in 1870 by S. G. Ryan. The academy was co-principled by Hugh Morson and Captain C. B. Denson and was operated as a preparatory school to prepare young boys for college. Originally located at the grounds of the current Governor's Mansion (though in a different building that was demolished to make room for the Governor's Mansion), the Academy was moved to a location along Bloodworth Street in 1884, where it remained until the “small school house” was demolished in 1903.[[13]](#endnote-13)

The first reference I have found to the game was on March 10th, just two days before the game was to be played. The ad was short: “There will be a game of foot-ball at Athletic park Saturday evening beginning at 3 o’clock between the Raleigh male academy and the A. & M. college elevens.”[[14]](#endnote-14) The *News and Observer* published an article the morning of the game saying the teams were “in fine training” and that “all who go out to see the game will be well repaid.” The article also stated that the teams would play by “the latest code of rules used by all the college teams.”[[15]](#endnote-15)

One aspect of the first game NC State played that has a lot of confusion surrounding it is who exactly, if anyone, coached the NC A&M team. The A&M’s captain was C. B. Williams, and the captain of the Raleigh Male Academy was Perrin Busbee. However, different sources give several different potential coaches for A&M’s team. One article[[16]](#endnote-16) says W. C. Riddick was the school’s first football coach, but Riddick did not arrive in Raleigh until October 1892.[[17]](#endnote-17) Another article says that Bart Gatling was the coach of the team, but Gatling was still a student at UNC at the time, and did not play or coach football that year, at least at UNC.[[18]](#endnote-18)

The coach most NC State publications claim coached the first football team was Perrin Busbee. However, Perrin Busbee was actually hired as an instructor at the Male Academy the previous September,[[19]](#endnote-19) and was noted in one news report as the captain of the R. M. A. team.[[20]](#endnote-20) Further, Joel Whitaker's history of NC A&M football goes on to say that Busbee was the coach of the 1893 team.[[21]](#endnote-21) What likely happened, in my opinion, was that Busbee helped coach the A&M team despite his employment at the RMA and used his connections to both schools to help organize a game.

The game, which started at 3 PM and was watched by nearly 200 fans, was recounted broadly in the next morning’s issue of the *News and Observer*. Taking place at Raleigh’s Athletic Park (now Pullen Park), the game was watched by “nearly 200 people, including an unusual number of ladies.” The boys of the Raleigh Male Academy averaged between 125 and 127-½ pounds, while the men of A&M college averaged between 155 and 160 pounds. The schoolboys reportedly played “scientifically” and had a much more refined game of football, replete with “pretty runs.” The college men, on the other hand, used their weight “with telling effect,” scoring both of their two touchdowns in the first half, the first one after under five minutes of playing time.[[22]](#endnote-22) Joel Whitaker, temporary captain of the Male Academy team (in place of Busbee, who was injured), summarized A&M's playstyle well, saying “Both of the A. & M. touch-downs were scored not between center and guard, but directly over center.”[[23]](#endnote-23) Though it is not recorded who specifically who scored the touchdowns (then worth 4 points each) for A&M, it was probably C. B. Williams and Sam Young. We do know, however, that a student named Faison kicked the goal after touchdowns (an early version of the extra point, then worth 2 points each), making both successfully. For the Academy, Eugene Denson made their touchdown “early in the second half,” while Briggs Baumann kicked the goal after touchdown.

The game was umpired by A&M’s chemistry professor, Hugh H. Miller, and refereed for the first half by David M. Prince, of Wake Forest. Prince, having to catch a train before the completion of the game, was replaced for the second half by a Mr. Bousal, a former Princeton football player.[[24]](#endnote-24) The game was crude: it was played in two 45-minute halves (then the standard period length); the sidelines were marked by a plow; and the end lines were simply ditches.[[25]](#endnote-25)

Prince was well-known in Raleigh football circles at the time because of a controversial call as an umpire the previous year during a game between UNC and Wake Forest. On November 11th, 1891, UNC and Wake Forest were playing in Raleigh; the game was described by Perrin Busbee as, at the time, “probably the best and most scientific game of foot ball... that has ever been played in Raleigh.” Wake Forest had the ball and was down 4-6 when UNC was called for “throttling.” UNC’s team disagreed so strongly with the call that they forfeited the game in its entirety, claiming that “Prince did not know football rules.”[[26]](#endnote-26)

Regardless of past events, A&M’s game was played without injury or disagreement, and *The News and Observer’s* summary of the game ended by optimistically concluding “We hope this game between the School and the College will be an annual affair.” [[27]](#endnote-27)

Chapter II Citations

# **Chapter III: Fall 1892**

Official histories of NC State athletics have little to say about the 1892 football season, with one history even saying we did not have a football team.[[28]](#endnote-28) Another review, written 3 years later, says that A&M had a team, but scheduled mostly games with local “prep” schools, winning all of them, and then finishing off the season with losses to UNC’s scrub team and Wake Forest, and a tie game against Trinity (Duke).[[29]](#endnote-29) *Touchdown, Wolfpack!* summarizes the 1892 season in less than a sentence, saying “A&M organized a team and scheduled three games.”[[30]](#endnote-30) William Beezley gave the most detailed description of the season, writing “The schedule included games against nearby prep schools, and for the first time, scrimmages with second teams—the scrubs—at Wake Forest, the University of North Carolina, and Trinity.” He goes on to add that “[C. D.] Harris, an 1897 graduate, remembered that the team defeated the prep schools, then got ‘beaten to a frazzle by the Carolina and Wake Forest scrubs’ but did manage a tie with Trinity's second team.” The team blamed their losses on a lack of proper equipment, and subsequently petitioned and received $50 (about $1,400 in 2019) for funding.[[31]](#endnote-31)

Unfortunately, beyond these facts, the reviews give no other specific details of the 1892 season. More than likely, if A&M played any games at all, they were, like many of the possible games of the 1891 season, unofficial, and not widely reported. Further evidencing this claim is the fact that two summaries of college football in North Carolina covering the 1892 season failed to mention A&M at all. One article[[32]](#endnote-32) tracked North Carolina’s college football teams from 1889 through the 1892 season; the other[[33]](#endnote-33) focused only on the 1892 season of Southern football teams. Neither article even mentioning A&M football in passing suggests strongly that A&M played no official intercollegiate games.

All in all, organized football at A&M took a step back in the Fall 1892 season, playing no formal games, though the challenge by Wake Forest, however dubious, did serve as some outside recognition of the program. Of the two known members of the football team, only Charles would return for the 1893 season.

## 10/20/1892 – A&M Scrubs and Raleigh Male Academy – W, 8-4 [[34]](#footnote-1)\*

Despite the lack of formal games for the 1892 season, there is evidence of football being played at A&M during the 1892-1893 schoolyear. The first mention of A&M’s football team in the local papers was in the schedule of the State Fair, with the schedule calling for a game between “students of A. & M. college.”[[35]](#endnote-34)

Raleigh had her first taste of intercollegiate football at the State Fair in 1888; the sport proved popular enough that State Fair organizers tried to bring back a match for the following year. A game was planned between Wake Forest and Trinity (Duke) for the 1889 State Fair, but apparently Trinity never fully agreed to the game.[[36]](#endnote-35) Despite the reported popularity of the 1888 Fair game, football was a new sport, especially to the South, and the Fair's organizers preferred to stick with more traditional sports like horse racing or foot races. As such, there appears to have been no efforts made to schedule a State Fair football game after the 1889 game fell through until 1892.[[37]](#endnote-36)

However, football was growing in popularity in North Carolina, and as such, the Fair's organizers brought it upon themselves to bring a game to Raleigh. Though the papers advertised for a game taking place on October 21st, the students of A&M played a game the day before at 3:30 PM. Little was recorded about the specifics of the game, though it was described as “hotly contested” and a “most interesting game” with a “large audience.”

Speaking to the quality of A&M’s football team for the 1892 season, the Raleigh Male Academy, A&M’s first formal opponent from the year before, furnished some of their players to play for A&M’s “scrub” team. The captain of the 1891 team, C. B. Williams, again was noted for his spectacular play. Other players of note were Joel Whitaker and Eugene Denson, both for the amalgamated A&M-scrubs team. The umpire for the game was Charles B. Park, and the referee J. W. Bailey.[[38]](#endnote-37)

The umpire, Park, was a professor at A&M. From Wilmington, NC, Park came to A&M before the 1892 school year as “assistant instructor in practical mechanism.”[[39]](#endnote-38) Josiah William Bailey, the referee, was, at the time of the game, a student at Wake Forest. While at Wake Forest, he was an editor of their magazine, *The Student*. Though his relations to football are not immediately clear, he did write a scathing editorial on behalf of the Wake Forest football team towards UNC for refusing to schedule Wake Forest during the 1892 season. Robert would go on to become a senator, an attorney in Raleigh, and a noted Baptist layman. Bailey also eventually became the editor of his father’s Raleigh-based paper, *The Biblical Recorder*.[[40]](#endnote-39)

Though the official football game was scheduled for October 21st, the game appears to have either not taken place or not been recorded. Apparently, the A&M team had not even formally organized yet, as on October 29th, it was announced that “A picked team of foot ball players... is in daily practice” at A&M. The short editorial announcement stated that the team would “challenge the best players of the state for a good match” and that the college had “good material.”[[41]](#endnote-40)

Finally, the paper notes that W. C. Riddick, A&M’s chair of Mathematics and Mechanics, was the “instructor of the game.” Assuming A&M did not, in fact, have a coach for the Spring 1892 football season, this would add some credence to R. C. Lawrence’s claim that Riddick was the first coach of A&M football, as discussed on the 1891 season page. The team reportedly started official training on October 31st,[[42]](#endnote-41) following their intra-team scrimmage games at the State Fair. C. B. Williams was again elected as captain of the football team.[[43]](#endnote-42)

Despite the optimism of the October 29th report, A&M’s team would see no further formal action during the 1892 season. News of the team is few and far between, with A&M’s young team being easily overshadowed by early rivals Trinity (Duke), Wake Forest, UNC, and inter-state games, especially against Virginia; A&M appears to have organized their team too late in the season to schedule any real games.

Nothing would be heard of A&M’s football team until November 10th, when an article covering Wake Forest's recent trip to Virginia wrote that “the team expects to win another victory next Saturday on their own grounds—They play the A. & M. College.”[[44]](#endnote-43)

## 11/12/1892 – at Wake Forest – Disputed

Wake Forest’s 1892 season was fairly successful when compared to most Southern football teams in the 1890’s: she had an undefeated record and just one tie. Wake Forest opened her season on October 21st by tying VMI 12-12. VMI herself would go on to have a similarly excellent football season, going 4-0-1 with large wins over both Trinity and Washington & Lee. The following day, the Baptists beat Washington & Lee 16-0; the Generals would go on to have a respectable 3-3 season that year. On October 24th, the Baptists beat Richmond College 16-0. Richmond was by far the weakest team the Baptists had played so far that season, with the local paper’s summary of the game starting bluntly by saying Richmond was “defeated again.”[[45]](#endnote-44) While this record in and of itself was a very respectable record, Wake Forest tried to inflate it and make it into more than what it really was; this is where the drama comes in.

On November 24th, Wake Forest traveled to Knoxville and beat Tennessee 10-6; The following Sunday, a controversial paper which made several dubious claims about Wake Forest’s record for the season appeared in *The State Chronicle*. Perhaps the least concrete of those claims was that in defeating Tennessee, the Baptists had defeated “the champions of Tennessee,” as Tennessee was, frankly, terrible, in 1892. The sole intercollegiate win the Volunteers could claim was over Maryville. The remainder of their season included two losses each to Tennessee-based Sewanee and Vanderbilt and a win over the Chattanooga Athletic Club. As such, Tennessee were clearly not the “champions” of Tennessee that Wake Forest attempted to claim them as.

Perhaps the more egregious claims, though, were the wins she claimed by forfeit against St. John’s College, of Maryland, a second game against the Virginia Military Institute, and a game against North Carolina A&M. The article went on to insinuate that Wake Forest could have seriously challenged Southern football powerhouse Virginia, and directly called out Virginia and UNC for refusing to schedule a game with her, saying Wake Forest’s record was “unequaled” and held down only by “an ordinary college quarrel.” The one rational statement in the article was that “Wake Forest may not claim the championship of either North Carolina or the South,” owing to the dearth of teams faced by the Baptists; this, however, this would change shortly thereafter.[[46]](#endnote-45)

Needless to say, the article sat poorly with several of the colleges mentioned. To add to this drama, Wake Forest scheduled and then canceled a game for Saturday, November 26th, against Asheville’s football team, planning to stop and play the game on their way back from Knoxville. Asheville’s city team was perennially strong, having just defeated the similarly strong Robert Bingham School 28-0. Because of this, many Asheville fans thought that their team could win against the Baptists.[[47]](#endnote-46) An early report of why the game was canceled in the Saturday edition of the Daily Citizen was attributed to a late train and difficulty on the part of the Asheville team in reaching Wake Forest’s team via telegraph, with the article stating their manager “could not get any definite reply.”[[48]](#endnote-47)

The next day’s copy of the *Daily Citizen* contained an irate editorial from the Asheville team’s captain, E. B. Lewis. Lewis claimed that the Baptist’s team manager, D. M. Price, requested to be paid more money on their first pass through Asheville on Wednesday, while heading northward. After contacting Price informing him of better arrangements, Lewis received the following reply: “Men badly hurt. Will write tonight. We win.” Despite several further attempts to contact the Baptist team, no response was received. Reportedly, Price made misleading statements about why the game was canceled to Asheville reporters, and eventually wrote that Wake Forest would not play “for less than expenses and one hundred dollars [$2,814.76 in 2019].”[[49]](#endnote-48) Despite the fact the Asheville paper clearly states a game never took place, in the aforementioned *State Chronicle* article, Price claimed his team won “an easy exhibition game in Asheville.” [[50]](#endnote-49)

On November 29th, Wake Forest challenged UNC to a game in Raleigh for December 10th. This timing was highly convenient for Wake Forest, as the State’s Baptist Convention was to be held in Raleigh on December 8th, and “the majority of students of Wake Forest” were expected to be in Raleigh for the convention.[[51]](#endnote-50) However, by December 1st, UNC’s team had disbanded in preparation for examinations.[[52]](#endnote-51) Up until this point, Wake Forest had been the main propagator of petty remarks and criticisms, and had UNC maintained course, the argument could have ended there. However, in a response to Wake Forest, UNC stated “the University does not feel called upon to challenge any lesser institution.” UNC claimed that the paper twisted their words to draw in the argument and stated, “The University declines to be drawn into any newspaper warfare.”[[53]](#endnote-52)

By December 15th, Wake Forest wrote that “Wake Forest has as much right to claim the championship [of the South] as any of the Southern teams.”[[54]](#endnote-53) In response to the Baptists’ claims, UNC’s *University Magazine* wrote a scathing criticism of Wake Forest’s football team, writing that Wake Forest’s claims of Champion of the South were “an unpardonable exhibition of gall” and that they could claim “championship of the United States” with “equal justice.” The editorial went on to say that Wake Forest should attempt to play any of the teams on UNC’s schedule, namely Trinity, Sewanee, and Vanderbilt, “before daring to speak of holding the championship.” It went on to say that “If they play some of these teams we predict some of their astonishing conceit will be knocked out of them.”[[55]](#endnote-54) Wake Forest's *Student* responded with a mock exchange between two passing football fans who indirectly concluded that UNC disbanded out of fear for Wake Forest’s team, and that UNC was ignorant for not conceding the championship or accepting their challenges to settle the dispute.[[56]](#endnote-55)

In the meantime, A&M’s team was also disputing Wake Forest’s claimed win over them. A&M’s manager, Charles Pearson, said Wake Forest had “claimed too much.” Pearson went on to add that Wake Forest “never legally challenged us,” and sardonically stated that Wake Forest declined a proposed game for the first Saturday in December because their team “would go out of training Thanksgiving day,” but later went on to attempt to arrange a game with UNC for December 10th. Pearson also explains that an earlier date was not arranged for because “our team did not go into training until very late.”[[57]](#endnote-56) Pearson ended the letter by saying he hoped to play Wake Forest the next season so the matter could be settled.

Chapter III Citations

# **Chapter IV: 1893**

NC A&M came into the 1893 football season with still relatively little football history, having played just one official game. As a college, though, A&M was growing. The college opened in 1889 with approximately 50 students and finished its first year with 72; on opening day of 1893, the college had 118 students.[[58]](#endnote-57) By now, A&M had a large enough student body to draw up passable varsity and scrub teams, and this was reflected in their scheduling for the year; the men of the team averaged about 155 pounds.[[59]](#endnote-58) Among other new developments of the 1893 season were A&M's first official intercollegiate game, and their first intercollegiate victory. Additionally, the Farmers and played (and won) their first inter-state football game, against Tennessee.

With the 1893 came another apparent coaching change. W. C. Riddick, coach of A&M's team for the 1892 season, appears to have relinquished the job. NC State’s 2016 Football Media Guide[[60]](#endnote-59) says Bart Gatling was the football coach, however, Gatling appears to have been a student at Harvard for the 1893 football season.[[61]](#endnote-60) C. D. Harris[[62]](#endnote-61) says Riddick was still the coach of the football team. However, Joel Whitaker,[[63]](#endnote-62) in his 1907 summary of A&M football, says the coach was Perrin Busbee; this fact is also corroborated in a post-game summary of A&M’s second game against UNC’s scrub team, which concluded the article by saying “Mr. Busbee’s team was improved wonderfully.”[[64]](#endnote-63) Whoever the coach of the A&M team was, they were not brought in until sometime after the loss to UNC on October 12th; after the loss, the team “began discussing the possibility of hiring a coach to guide their efforts.”[[65]](#endnote-64) Also of note is that the college Athletic Association, “which at first had a hard struggling for existence” was now “on its feet and doing good work.”[[66]](#endnote-65)

With this budding football team came larger operating costs. In June of 1893, the Board of Trustees voted to give money towards athletics for the first time in school history, giving $50 (roughly $1,400 in 2019) towards the school’s athletics programs.[[67]](#endnote-66) C. D. Harris, in his somewhat-dubious history of NC State football, writes that A&M played “a large and expensive schedule,” and that the $50 donated by the school was not quite enough; the remainder of the money was furnished by “some friendly ladies, who gave a lawn party to help the boys out.”[[68]](#endnote-67)[[69]](#footnote-2)\*

Early reports of A&M’s progress as a football team were promising: an October 8th article from the *News and Observer* started its brief writeup by confirming that A&M had never officially played another college team and predicted that “by the first of November they will have a team that can play Trinity as well as Wake Forest.” The paper went on to say that “Saunders and McRea [sic] are tackling unusually well” and that “with Mosely in the line they will push any team their weight.”[[70]](#endnote-68) John Hyer Saunders, one of 10 seniors then enrolled at A&M, hailed from Pitt County, and enrolled in the college in 1891. James Christopher MacRae, one of just 31 sophomores, was from Cumberland County. Wylie Thomas Mosely, of Lenoir County, on the other hand, was a fresh addition to the football team, being one of 73 freshmen at A&M, speaking to the rapid growth of the school.

1893 marked the first season where A&M played multiple formal games of football, and their first intercollegiate games. The team was led largely by Whitaker, a freshman who had played in A&M’s first formal game of football as a member of the Raleigh Male Academy. Early in the year, the team lacked the organization and training to compete well against larger teams, but after a month of practice the team was strong and organized enough to defeat Tennessee and UNC’s second team. The only other games of the season were two games against Oak Ridge, a local military school, played at neutral sites in Greensboro and Winston-Salem. Overall, A&M’s 1893 season was very successful; though the team played largely against second-rate teams, that was more-or-less their level of skill at the time. A&M proved that it was capable of moving into the next level of football for the 1894 season.

## 10/12/1893 – at North Carolina (Scrubs) – L 0-22

The team left Wednesday, October 11th, for Chapel Hill and their first game of the season against the scrub team of UNC.[[71]](#endnote-69) A&M, acknowledging that their young, if improved, team had no chance against UNC’s Varsity squad, instead played a team “picked by a committee and excluding a few of the best players.”[[72]](#endnote-70) Chapel Hill had originally planned to see two games of football that week, with their game against A&M being a warm-up match to get spectators, coaches, and the likes back into the swing of the football season, in preparation for a match on Saturday, the 14th, between the Varsity team and Richmond College. Unfortunately for UNC fans, the Richmond team was “disabled” and unable to make the date.[[73]](#endnote-71)

However, likely due to this fact, the game between UNC’s scrubs and A&M’s team got a respectable amount of coverage by the local papers, especially UNC’s burgeoning school paper, *The Tar Heel*. The paper described the game as “a very creditable display of scientific football considering the earliness of [the season and] the necessarily poor chances for practice.”

An early report of the game said that “there was not very much fumbling” and that there were “many brilliant plays.” UNC’s second teams’ coach, George Graham, was praised, in addition to the work of essentially the entire scrub team: “The rushing of Steel, Dockery, and Thomas, the tackling of McKinne and Rankine were especially noticeable. Currie and Sharp did wonders in breaking the Vs, and Webb played his position well.” The report also spoke favorably of the A&M men’s football playing and character, saying “They put up a good steady game but fortune was against them.... They have left a pleasant impression of fine gentlemanly fellows.” The report closed by hoping the two teams could have “many a friendly tussle” in the future, reporting the score as 22-0 in favor of UNC's scrubs, and promising a full report of the game in the next issue.[[74]](#endnote-72)

The game started at 3:30 PM; The first half lasted 45 minutes. UNC’s first touchdown was scored in just 6 minutes by Dockery, with Thomas missing the kick. A&M’s first drive started off decently with a ten-yard run by Pickett, however, a call of off-sides gave the ball to UNC, who quickly punted for a 15-yard gain. Not long later, Steele ran 5 yards for a touchdown, and Rankin made the kick, leaving the score 10-0 after 16 minutes of play.

The Farmers proved entirely unable to advance the ball throughout the entire game, and before long the Red and White were down 0-22. About 25 minutes into the second half, one of A&M’s players named Pritchard was injured in a “hard rush” and the game time was ended “by mutual consent.”[[75]](#endnote-73)

Despite the Farmers’ loss, local papers reported the game as “a very enjoyable trip to the boys,” describing a warm welcome at Chapel Hill. Additionally, the Farmers were optimistic about their future; "On their return, the players reported that they had enjoyed the journey to their sister institution and looked forward to the time when they would defeat Carolina.[[76]](#endnote-74)

## 11/7/1893 – Tennessee – W 12-6

New news about NC A&M’s football team was not mentioned again in the papers until November 2nd. In the meantime, UNC went on to smother Washington & Lee 44-0 at Lexington, lost at Virginia Military Institute 4-10, and lost to Trinity at Durham 4-6. They would also humiliate NC A&M's next competitor, Tennessee, 60-0 at home. Unfortunately, the November 9th issue of *The Tar Heel*, which would have detailed the game, is not digitized, but a writeup of the game in the *Daily Charlotte Observer* says that Tennessee “played an uphill but plucky game,” describing their defense as “good.”[[77]](#endnote-75)

The following day, Tennessee traveled to Durham to play Trinity. The White and Blue of Trinity one-upped UNC by smashing the Tennessee team 70-0, the game being called with five minutes left in the second 30-minute half. Most writeups of the games described Tennessee’s team as “very light” and “plucky” but in general hopelessly outmatched by the North Carolina teams. One writeup said that the Tennessee boys “came here expecting to be beat, but they were desirous of learning the game.” Despite their dearth of on-field success, the team was described as “gentlemanly,” and even in the face of their massive losses, “their conduct... was of such a nature as to excite admiration.”[[78]](#endnote-76)

Of more interest to the people of the people of North Carolina than these blowouts, however, was the State Fair football game between Wake Forest and Trinity. The game had first been announced as a possibility as early as September 22nd, though at that stage the possible teams were UNC and Wake Forest. UNC agreed to play Wake Forest on Tuesday, October 17th, but included in their agreement a lengthy list of conditions to be met before the game, including “a certificate signed by three members of the faculty of the respective institutions stating that every player is a bona fide student.”[[79]](#endnote-77) Whether Wake Forest agreed to those terms or not was never mentioned in the papers, but by the following Sunday, the State Fair’s game was announced to be between Wake Forest and Trinity. Crowds were expected to be enormous; notably, the game would be played on the same day that then-Senator and former Confederate military officer Zebulon Baird Vance would be attending the fair and giving a speech.[[80]](#endnote-78)

The game, which was described in a multi-page writeup in the next morning’s copy of the *News-Observer-Chronicle*, was a close game, eventually won by Trinity 12-6.[[81]](#endnote-79) Papers went on to report that the “teams were the heaviest ever seen” and that the game was “an interesting one,” but that “the Wake Forest boys could not play ball with Trinity,” noting that the only reason the Baptists managed to score on the Methodists was due to an error on the part of Trinity.[[82]](#endnote-80)

As can be seen from the defeats handed to the Volunteers by the UNC and Trinity teams, this was not a strong team for Tennessee; nor had their team been strong the year before. In fact, since their team’s inception in 1891, Tennessee’s football program had won just one intercollegiate game, and two games total: a 25-0 win over Maryville, and a 16-6 win against the Chattanooga Athletic Club. In fact, up to this point, Tennessee’s team had been so abysmal that those two wins represented 41 of the 47 points the team had ever scored.

Before their game against NC A&M, the Volunteers had yet to score in the 1893 season after having played 4 games, losing the two games previously discussed, in addition to falling 0‑56 to Kentucky State and 0-54 to Wake Forest. Up to this point, Tennessee as a football program had a record of 47-376 points scored and sat at 0-194 for the season. So, while this game did count as A&M’s first intercollegiate victory, the team they defeated was by no means a strong one.

Though Tennessee's original trip to North Carolina included games against Trinity, Wake Forest, UNC, and the Asheville Athletic Club, it did not include a game against A&M.[[83]](#endnote-81) However, by November 5th, it was announced that Tennessee would play its 3rd game of football in just 4 days. A brief pre-game writeup written by an observer bullishly wrote that “Both teams are in fine training” and stated confidently that “a very interesting game may be expected”; *The* *Daily Evening Visitor* said the game would be “the event of the week.” Admission to the game was only 25 cents, or about $7 in 2019.[[84]](#endnote-82)

The best players for Tennessee were reported to be Barches, Fisher, and Igams. For the Pink and Blue, the runs of Pritchard, Whitaker, and Hughes in were praised, as was the tackling of McRae and Saunders. The flying V of the Farmers was also praised; it was described as “almost bewildering [to] the Tennessee boys.”[[85]](#endnote-83)

Aside from the report in *News-Observer-Chronicle*, other contemporary summaries of the game are scarce, with just one other paper (*The Morning Star*, of Wilmington) mentioning the game’s final score.[[86]](#endnote-84) Later descriptions of the game, however, generally agree with the summary from the paper that would soon become the *News and Observer*. C. D. Harris, in his error-riddled history of NC State football’s early days, briefly described the game (which he claims took place on November 9th, 1894) as follows: “It was during this season that the ‘flying V’ play was originated, and accounts of the game tell how Hughes, Whitehouse and Whitaker carried the ball in this formation in a 45-yard rush. Hughes on the next play carried the ball over for a touchdown, scoring the first point made by A. & M. on a team outside the State. A few minutes later Tennessee scored a touchdown, and this was followed by a second by A. & M.”[[87]](#endnote-85)

This was a game full of firsts. Notably, it was A&M's first intercollegiate game against a full, Varsity team rather than a scrub team or a local prep school. Additionally, Tennessee was the first out-of-state the Farmers had ever faced. Another notable first of this game was that it was the first intercollegiate game played by A&M at Raleigh's Athletic Field (now on the grounds of Pullen Park).

Tennessee’s troubled season followed them past the A&M game, but not significantly. Following their five consecutive losses to open the season, the Vols returned home to play Maryville, whom they defeated 32-0. Two weeks later, the Asheville Athletic Club journeyed to Knoxville to play Tennessee, who canceled their November 7th game just a day beforehand, likely so they could work in the A&M game; the Asheville team lost 12-6. Tennessee stopped formally sponsoring football following the 1893 season so that boys could focus more on their studies and so that their athletic endeavors could be focused more on baseball; an informal, student-run team represented the school for the two seasons, until the university formally sponsored the sport again in 1896.

## 11/17/1893 – North Carolina (Scrubs) – W 8-6

Coming off their first intercollegiate win against Tennessee, NC A&M played UNC’s scrub team again on Friday, November 17th. A little over a month before, A&M’s team had played UNC’s second team at Chapel Hill and were blanked 22 to nothing in a game called short of the regulation time. This time, however, things would be different. “Both teams are in fine condition,” wrote one report, predicting a close game. “The Agricultural and Mechanical College is making considerable progress in athletics and, considering the weight, the team is a good one.”[[88]](#endnote-86) Also a notable difference in the coming game was that it would be played in Raleigh this time, rather than at UNC’s home field. This was likely a matter of some convenience for UNC, as their “first” team was playing Wake Forest in Raleigh the next day.

A&M’s team won the toss, with then-captain Pritchard electing to keep the ball. A&M’s first play of the game was in the flying V formation, but that play resulted in a fumble, giving the ball to the Chapel Hillians. Fortunately, A&M's defense proved stout, and A&M soon had possession of the ball again after a turnover on just four UNC downs. A&M’s Hughes then kicked the ball, and in a few plays, UNC had scored, capping the drive with a 5-yard run by Dockery and a goal kicked by Denson.

NC A&M had managed to keep the UNC team from scoring until the twelfth minute of play, making it three times longer than in their first meeting. Following this, A&M’s team put together an impressive run, advancing the ball to within six inches of Carolina’s goal line. However, at this point, “the ‘Varsity boys make a beautiful brace,” and the ball is lost on downs. Luckily, A&M’s defense continued to pressure Carolina’s. UNC’s Webb passed the ball to his fullback to kick the ball out of danger, but fortunately for the Farmers, Vick blocked the kick and Pritchard landed on the ball in UNC’s endzone, earning the Farmers their first touchdown against the Tar Heels. Hughes missed the kick for A&M, but the score now stood 6-4. No other scoring happened for the remainder of the half, and the only play of note was “a beautiful tackle by McRae [*sic*].”

The second half started with an injury to UNC’s McKinne, who was replaced by Weaver. Weaver soon thereafter was hurt and replaced himself by Falls. Following that, A&M advanced the ball up the field and there was “a succession of kicks by Hughs [*sic*] and fumbles and muffs by Webb F. B.” Near the end of the half, A&M had the ball “about a yard” from UNC's goal line, but UNC was able to “take the ball again.” UNC’s fullback, Webb, then carried the ball for about a twelve yard gain, but fumbled the ball. Whitaker scored A&M's second touchdown of the day, with Hughes again missing the kick. No more points were scored for the remainder of the game, and A&M won 8-6.[[89]](#endnote-87)

A&M’s team was described as “highly elated,” and it was noted that they “returned from the grounds with the usual yell.”[[90]](#endnote-88) UNC’s newspaper concluded that “Mr. Busbee’s team has improv[ed] wonderfully.” [[91]](#endnote-89)

Other than A&M’s potential improvement over the course of the season, there is a second potential explanation for the turnaround in scoring from the Farmers losing 22-to-nothing to defeating the UNC scrubs by 2. The Tar Heel’s Varsity team suffered “unceasing injuries” during the 1893 season; logically, if the Varsity team lost enough players, eventually scrub players would have to be drawn in to take the injured starters’ places.[[92]](#endnote-90)

The game was umpired by Charles Baskerville and refereed by Perrin Busbee. Baskerville was formerly a student at UNC, having graduated with a Bachelor of Science in 1892. For the 1892-1894 season Baskerville spent his free time as a fullback on the UNC football team, as well as the team manager. Baskerville would eventually go on to become a prominent professor of chemistry at UNC, working as a professor and chair of the chemistry department there until 1904.[[93]](#endnote-91)

The two UNC men injured in the game, McKinne and Weaver, were technically members of the Varsity team, but their absence had little impact on the outcome of the UNC-Wake Forest game the following day, with UNC smashing the Baptists 40-0. A third injury, however, in the Wake Forest game, proved more significant to local sports critics.

Though anti-football sentiment had been strong in many other states at the time, it had not yet reached high levels in the Carolinas. After the Wake Forest-UNC game of November 18th, though, a long anti-football writeup in *The Progressive Farmer* appeared, entitled “Brutal College Sports.” It was by no means the first anti-football writeup in the state; that honor belongs to a number of editorials in Christian papers, brief local outcries following an injury, and short quips in the “exchange” sections of papers joking at the brutality of the game. However, following that game, public opinion in North Carolina began to sway strongly against football. The paper ranted that “these games are not all in keeping with our civilization” and that “more men are killed and wounded in this game than were during the civil war in proportion to numbers.” It went on to rave that even “Residents of ‘Darkest Africa’ would be horrified were they to witness some games of football.”

Though the paper does not specify which of the injured players it describes, it says that one of them “was knocked insensible, and had to be carried home.” It went on to add that “For hours afterward he could not remember anything for two minutes.” In the end though, “he got over it, but it was a narrow escape.” The paper concluded its editorial by tying in the dangers of gambling, another frequent negative aspect brought up about football at the time.[[94]](#endnote-92)

As a response to the growing anti-football sentiment of the state, the Turlington Institute’s[[95]](#footnote-3)\* literary societies issued a challenge in declamation and debate to the Oak Ridge Institute. The contest was to be held with the express goal of “diverting the attention of the public from the match games of foot-ball... and to show that brain as well as brawn is being trained.” The debate was scheduled for February 22nd, 1894 at NC A&M’s campus but appears to have never actually happened.[[96]](#endnote-93)

## 11/30/1893 – vs Oak Ridge Institute – W 24-8

For a brief time after their win against UNC’s second team, it looked like that would be how the Farmers finished their season. It certainly would not have been a bad way to go out, but the boys at A&M felt they could do one better. By November 20th, a game between Oak Ridge and A&M in Greensboro on Thanksgiving was announced to be “in contemplation.”[[97]](#endnote-94)

At some point between that Monday and Thanksgiving, A&M’s first-ever Thanksgiving football game materialized, with the *Greensboro Patriot* advertising “a real live game of foot ball to morrow.” They went on to say that “The Agricultural College has a fine team,” citing their wins against UNC’s second team and Tennessee. The article also encouraged the locals to show up for the game, saying “our people can confidently look for a good game of ball” and that those who went to see the game “would never regret it.”[[98]](#endnote-95)

The A&M team continued to build with their momentum from the last two wins, with an article published the night before the game saying that “The A & M College football team is in fine condition and constantly improving.”[[99]](#endnote-96) A game was also announced to be played between the same two teams in Winston on the following Saturday, December 2nd.

The Oak Ridge Institute was founded in 1853, and by 1893, the school had grown to reach nearly 200 pupils. It has been open ever since, except for a brief period during the Civil War in which it closed after “the entire Oak Ridge Institute student body volunteered... for service in the Confederate Army.” The school nearly closed right before opening day in 1865 after the main building burned down the day before the first class took place, however, the school persevered; classes were held in a log cabin nearby while new buildings were constructed.[[100]](#endnote-97)

1893 was the first year Oak Ridge played intercollegiate football, though the school had started playing intercollegiate baseball the previous academic year.[[101]](#endnote-98) Not much is recorded of Oak Ridge’s 1893 football season. Besides their two games with A&M, their only other known games of the season were scheduled with nearby Guilford College. The first game was played at Oak Ridge on Saturday, November 18th, with a second game to be played at Guilford the following Saturday at Guilford, and a third game to be played at a neutral site in Greensboro on Thanksgiving.[[102]](#endnote-99)

As for the results of the games, we know very little. The game on November 18th was just the second off-campus game ever played by Guilford, and “most of the boys [of Guilford] accompanied our foot-ball team to Oak Ridge.” The brief writeup in the *Guilford Collegian* writes “It was evident that Guilford’s men were the winners, but the game was never finished,” with no explanation as to why, though Guilford’s official records include a 12-4 win over Oak Ridge.[[103]](#endnote-100) The second and third games were probably canceled after whatever dispute that ended the first game could not be resolved.

The Farmers left Raleigh by train and arrived at the McAdoo House.[[104]](#footnote-4)\* The A&M team was described as arriving in Greensboro loudly; “each boy gave their yell” as they disembarked from the train. The Oak Ridge team, on the other hand, “came quietly into town” at 11 AM that morning, meeting the A&M team at the McAdoo House.

The two teams left the hotel around 2 PM, and as they did “the whole of Greensboro seemed to be turned in one direction, namely, towards the park of Greensboro Athletic Association.” The park was soon filled with a variety of colors and colleges: The Oak Ridge fans (nearly all boys) wore red and blue; “the pink and blue of the ‘A. & M.’ mingled beautifully with the white and gold of the ‘N. & I.’ [the State Normal and Industrial School, an all-female school located in Greensboro] and seemed to cover everything.” Also in attendance were the girls of the Greensboro Female College; all the girls on hand, regardless of school, “cheered the boys lustily.”[[105]](#endnote-101) The support of the girls of the N&I and GFC girls was given as a major credit for the success of the “Aggies” over the course of the game, with credence for this claim being given by their performance in the following game.

The first game between A&M and Oak Ridge was a success, with the two teams playing before “The largest crowd that ever assembled in the base ball park in this city,” with the crowd estimated to be nearly 1,000 people. Though the boys of Oak Ridge were reported to be an average of fifteen pounds larger than the A&M boys, the game was, for the most part, all A&M’s. After just two minutes of playing, A&M had scored a touchdown and kicked a goal, making the score 6-0. Oak Ridge then used their superior weight to drive the ball all the way down the field, however, “the little ‘A. & M.’ boys peeped out from under their big opponents and saw the pink and blue and white and gold streaming in all directions that crowned them, and heard the cheers of the beautiful girls... [and] buckled down to work.” The A&M team went on to win the game 24-6.[[106]](#endnote-102)

Unfortunately, the author of the paper deemed it “useless to say anything more about the game” because of the importance to the A&M boys of the event following the game: their invitation to the all-female Normal and Industrial College by President McIver.[[107]](#endnote-103) According to the boys, this was “the most pleasant feature of the trip not excepting even the game.”

It was reported that the people of Greensboro made the boys “feel thoroughly at home,” but much of this description is likely due to the girls of the local colleges: The local papers spent more time discussing the romance of the two colleges than the game. The *News-Observer-Chronicle* wrote “The two institutions have always been fast friends but this trip binds them closer together,” and that “more tender feelings are hoped to be engendered between some of the students of each.” An editorial in The *Greensboro Patriot* written anonymously by an A. and M. Student went further: “each ‘A. & M.’ boy left [the reception], completely stripped of his College colors and wearing in place of them the white and gold of the ‘N. & I.’ which he promised to wear and love and always cherish.” [[108]](#endnote-104)

The game was refereed by Saunders, an A&M player, while George Stevens acted as the umpire. The game was reported as “clear and free from slugging” and “had none of those unsightly performances such as slugging, kicking, &c, which has been attributed of late to all football.”[[109]](#endnote-105) The game was described as having been played for an hour and a half, meaning the game was played in two 45-minute halves. The only other play of enough note to be reported was a 79-yard touchdown made by Captain Whitaker of the A&M team.

After their long and amorous night, the A&M boys woke up at 6 o’clock in the morning in order to catch the train to Winston for their game against Oak Ridge the following day.

## 12/1/1893 – vs Oak Ridge Institute – W 12-6

The A&M and Oak Ridge teams left from Greensboro the morning of December 1st and took a train to Winston. Though the game had originally been scheduled for Saturday, December 2nd, the teams lost out on the day of rest due to a scheduling error: Guilford College had scheduled a game against the Davis Military School, a school based out of Winston, in the same park on the same day. [[110]](#endnote-106) Guilford would go on to win their game 12-0.[[111]](#endnote-107)

The second match between the two teams “was by far a more scientific and hotly contested game,” and it was remarked that “Both teams are young, both are so game.”[[112]](#endnote-108) The game was described in other papers as “interesting and fine”[[113]](#endnote-109) and “an exciting, well-played game.”[[114]](#endnote-110) Unfortunately, this game—reportedly better in every way—was detailed much less than the previous day’s game. It was played in the evening and witnessed by a “very enthusiastic crowd,”[[115]](#endnote-111) but details of the game itself are few and far between.

There were, however, some aspects of the game that entered public record. “The main features of the game for A. and M. College was [*sic*] [the] running and tackling of Hughes, McRae [*sic*] and Whitaker, the brilliant end plays of Vick and the centre playing of Mosely. For Oak Ridge, [it] was the splendid running and tackling of King and the systematic playing of the whole team.” Reportedly much of the success of the Farmers was due to the “flying V” formation that was popular at the time, with A&M making 30 yards’ progress on the very first down of the game. A&M had also been practicing “Yale plays,” and reportedly executed them “with admirable perfection” and “much success.”[[116]](#endnote-112)

The game was played in “only” thirty-minute halves as compared to the then-standard 45-minute halves. A&M won the game 12-6. One paper, comparing the scores of the first and second game between the two teams, quipped “The girls of the Normal and Industrial were out in full force on Thursday and shouted for A. & M., and consequently the score was run up to 24 to 8 against Oak Ridge. The next day at Winston, lacking this kindly influence, a score of 12 to 6 against Oak Ridge was the result.”[[117]](#endnote-113)

The game marked the known end of A&M’s first true season of football. Though the team started off with a tough loss, they closed the season with a 4-game winning streak over similarly experienced teams and had started to truly develop and grow as a football program.

## Unknown – Raleigh Male Academy – W 13-0 [[118]](#footnote-5)\*

Though this game is listed on NC State’s official list of football games for the 1893 season, I have been unable to find a source to substantiate the game. Firstly, it is not mentioned in any of the main books covering NC State football (*The Wolfpack* by Bill Beezley, *Go Wolfpack* by Thad Mumau, or *Touchdown Wolfpack!* by Douglas Herakovich), or the early history of NC State football written by Joel Whitaker in 1907. Secondly, I could find no indication in digitized newspaper collections that the game had been played. Finally, earning a score of 13 at this time would have been rather difficult, as touchdowns earned a team 4 points and the goal kick earned a team 2 points. The only way a team could have scored 13 points would have been by scoring two touchdowns, missing both goal after kicks, and then kicking the ball between the goal posts with a drop kick for 5 points.

The game was, however, offhandedly- and indirectly-referenced by C. D. Harris in his generally-error-riddled 1910 history of NC State football, where he summarized the 1893 season dubiously as follows: “the ‘prep.’ schools, with the exception of Morson and Denson’s [also known as the Raleigh Male Academy], were left out, and a schedule with the colleges of the State was arranged, including games with Davidson, Trinity, Wake Forest, and the university [of North Carolina] scrubs.” I could find no evidence that any of those games aside from the games against UNC’s scrubs took place, while Harris also left off the verifiable games played against Oak Ridge.

All of these facts make me strongly doubt that this game ever happened.

Chapter IV Citations

# **Chapter V: 1894**

Flushed with the success of the previous season, A&M pursued a much more intense schedule for the 1894 football season. However, football was nearly banned at A&M following the 1893 season. Trustees of the school nearly banned the game under the grounds that extended trips and excessive practice distracting students from their studies during their December 1893 meeting, but decided to delay a decision on banning the sport until a meeting in June. Overall, though, the trustees were strongly against the sport.[[119]](#endnote-114) Football did, however, have its proponents: While giving a lecture on A&M’s grounds, President Winston, whose own trustees at UNC had recently voted in favor of a ban against football barring a change in rules, came out on the opposite side of the trustees, jokingly saying that fellows became trustees once they became “too big a fool to get along with his studies [quote not by Winston].”[[120]](#endnote-115) Fortunately for the advancement of football in North Carolina, the rules of football were modified and trustees voted to allow the sport to continue.

With Joel Whitaker, now a sophomore, again acting as the captain of the football team, A&M’s team began practice on September 7th with 35 of the school’s 209 students vying to make the team.[[121]](#endnote-116) One article claimed that “the A. & M. College has this year the material to make one of the best teams in the State.”[[122]](#endnote-117) Another paper more accurately wrote that in a time “not far distant” games between A&M and UNC would “attract much interest and as big a crowd of any other two colleges in the state”; for now, though, the school had “not yet developed a team strong enough to cope with those of the universities.”[[123]](#endnote-118)

One fairly minor change to A&M’s football team from the year before, other than losing a few players, was that the school colors briefly changed from pink and blue to brown and white early in the 1894 season.[[124]](#endnote-119) The change was met with some dissatisfaction, and after just one game the team’s colors returned to pink and blue.[[125]](#endnote-120) By September 1895, football players B. J. Wootten and C. B. Kendall petitioned the faculty to change the colors; by November 11th, the colors were chosen to be Red and White. That makes the 1894 team the only football team of NC State to ever wear brown and white.[[126]](#endnote-121)

There is again some confusion as to who the coach of NC A&M was for the 1894 season. NC State's 2016 Football Media Guide[[127]](#endnote-122) says that the coach was Bart Gatling, but Joel Whitaker, captain of the both the 1893 and 1894 teams up to this point, would later write that Perrin Busbee was still the coach.[[128]](#endnote-123) Though Perrin Busbee did appear in the 1894-1895 team picture,[[129]](#endnote-124) the post-game article written after A&M’s first game, against UNC, said the team had “not had... the advantage of a coach.”[[130]](#endnote-125) As such, I find it most likely that Busbee, who had obtained his license to practice law around the summer of 1894, and partnered with his father, C. M. Busbee, to form a new law firm, was too busy practicing law to take a major role in A&M’s football program in its early days but stepped in to help periodically later in the season.[[131]](#endnote-126)

By September 18th, the team had settled down to “hard practice” and a formal game schedule began to emerge, with a game scheduled at Chapel Hill for October 12th, and a game planned for the Tuesday of fair week between either Trinity or Wake Forest.[[132]](#endnote-127) By September 22nd, NC A&M senior and manager of the football team Joseph Dey had arranged games with UNC, Trinity, and Guilford, and had challenged Wake Forest but not yet heard a response.[[133]](#endnote-128)

Raleigh papers focused less on the existing, arranged games and more on the lack of response from Wake Forest. By the 25th, it was announced that Dey had written to Wake Forest twice with no response; Reportedly, arrangements had been made with the fair for the game to occur, and Wake Forest needed only to “accept the challenge like true athletic men,” with the game being advertised locally as a match between the “two largest colleges situated in [Wake County’s] borders.”[[134]](#endnote-129) The following Saturday (the 29th), the tone of the local papers grew more dramatic, with an article highlighting how A&M had contacted Wake Forest twice with no response, adding “It is to be honed that Wake Forest has thoroughly considered the matter [of] this, and will soon send an answer stating that she will accept A. & M. C.’s challenge.”[[135]](#endnote-130) By October 1st, though, the issue had bothered Wake Forest’s faculty long enough; W. L. Poteat, Wake Forest’s Chairman of Faculty, announced that Wake Forest would play no intercollegiate football for the 1894 season, instead playing games among themselves.[[136]](#endnote-131)

Wake Forest’s decision to forgo football to the season was not unique to the Baptist school; Trinity’s faculty voted on whether to abolish the sport at the school or not, but decided to allow students to play football “in consideration of the modified rules” as long as the matches were played in the state of North Carolina.[[137]](#endnote-132) As discussed in the 1893 season's article, the nascent sport of football was facing mounting criticism among North Carolinians for being too violent, drawing students away from their studies, being immoral, encouraging gambling, and causing a litany of other moral issues. In spite of this, NC A&M’s football program progressed.

The 1894 season was a season of growth for the Farmers; they retained a number of their best players from the 1893 season, including Mosely, Vick, and Whitaker. They did lose some former stars, though, including Pritchett and MacRae. Though Pritchett continued to work as an instructor at the A&M, he did not play with the football team. The most major loss, however, was the that of MacRae, star quarterback for the A&M team; he transferred to UNC, where he played as fullback.

Playing a new, harder schedule, in addition to the loss of a major contributing player, did not bode well for A&M, and the team struggled throughout the season. The team again started off slow, getting stomped by UNC, but just over a week later when they played a second time, A&M managed to hold UNC to nearly a third of the score they made on their last meeting. By the time A&M played Trinity, who notably had hired Fry from Wake Forest’s team that year, the Farmers only lost by 6 points. Finally, the season was capped with a win over an inexperienced Wilmington Athletic Club team, who shocked locals by holding the score to 22-0.

## 10/12/1894 – at North Carolina – L 0-44

NC A&M and UNC opened their 1894 football seasons against each other on Friday, October 12th. The two teams were also originally scheduled to play again on the same field the following day, but it was decided “at the last moment” that the teams should only play the one game.[[138]](#endnote-133)

With this being both teams’ first game of the year, the expectations were somewhat varied, especially due to the turnover on UNC’s team: The Chapel Hill team was “crippled” by the loss of every player from the former year’s team except for one.[[139]](#footnote-6) Tar Heel historians would later write that the team started with “the poorest of prospects,” but under the watchful eye of coach first-year coach Vernon Irvine, the team was turned around.[[140]](#endnote-134)

NC A&M, on the other hand, returned all but four of their players from the previous season. Though the Farmers had never before played UNC’s Varsity team, some basic comparisons could be made between the two teams from the previous year’s matches against Tennessee; UNC beat Tennessee 60-0, whereas A&M had only won 12-6. As a result, one article boldly reported that the A&M team felt confident they would win at least one of the two originally scheduled games but went on to say that “the college boys may be more than satisfied if they are able to score.”[[141]](#endnote-135) Another article concluded by saying “The [A&M] college boys are not bragging but say that when they are beaten the ‘varsity boys [of UNC] will know they have had a good game.”[[142]](#endnote-136)

UNC was looking forward to the game despite some rain earlier in the week hindering their practice, saying it would “have great influence in determining who will fill the positions.” Their student newspaper went on to write that “a very great deal [of work] remains to be done” and complained that “Every one [sic] is miserably slow in starting.” The article went on to criticize the team for their “lack of a leader,” but hoped that the recent election of one would turn their team around. The tone of the article was so dreary that even the most die-hard UNC fan would come away thinking the team would be lucky to score a single point in the coming season.[[143]](#endnote-137)

UNC’s team was captained by Charles Baskerville, who was the Tar Heels’ third choice of captain. Their first was G. R. Little, who was captain for the 1893 season; unfortunately for the Tar Heels, Little did not return to the team in 1894. Their second choice was J. C. Biggs, who was unable to return. Finally, Baskerville was chosen to lead the team. UNC's team averaged 158 pounds. Despite the challenges the Tar Heels faced on retaining football talent, their team was immensely popular; so many students would crowd the practice fields at Chapel Hill’s campus that Coach Irvine would force all students who were not a part of the football team—including the class teams—to leave the field at 5:40 each day so the team could practice “in secret,” and, more importantly, so that the Tar Heels could have room to practice.[[144]](#endnote-138)

A&M’s team left for Chapel Hill on October 11th, the day before the game, with 15 men.[[145]](#endnote-139) Some keen readers may have noticed that October 12th happens to be the exact same date NC A&M played their first intercollegiate game last year against UNC’s scrub team; the reason for this is because October 12th is University Day at UNC, the day the cornerstone of the oldest building on Chapel Hill’s campus was laid (and coincidentally the birthday of then-president Dr. Winston), and a holiday for the entire school. The weather the day of the game was described as “all that could be desired.”

UNC started with the ball and kicked it 20 yards to their Graham, who fumbled but quickly recovered the ball. After a few more attempts, UNC attempted a field goal but failed. Upon getting the ball, the Farmers made no progress of their own and kicked the ball back to UNC, who shortly thereafter kicked the ball back to A&M. UNC then scored on their following drive, with Moore scoring the touchdown and Graham missing the kick for the goal. The score sat 4-0 for UNC after six minutes of play.

After being scored upon, A&M kicked off the ball. UNC’s drive, sparked by a 30-yard run by Baskerville, resulted again in a touchdown, with the plunge this time taken by Denson after a slow, steady drive composed primarily of small-gain plays. Graham successfully kicked the goal this time, making the score 10-0 just 11 minutes and 15 seconds into the game.

The Farmers again kicked off the ball, and again the White and Blue got to work moving the ball down the field, with Denson breaking off 34- and 21-yard runs. Fortunately for the Farmers, though, UNC’s team stalled after Denson’s runs, forcing Baskerville to kick the ball away. Less fortunately for A&M, Slocumb caught the ball for UNC and Graham kicked another goal, making the score 16-0 after 15:30 of play.

In the following drive, A&M would go on to catch their first break of the day after UNC fumbled the ball and Vick recovered it. A&M then executed “two very finely carried out tricks” to advance the ball 17 yards; after that, however, A&M’s luck ran out, with the half expiring just after they kicked the ball away again. After 20 minutes of football the score stood 16-0 for UNC.

The second half only gets worse for A&M; After starting with the ball, A&M was quickly forced to kick, and in the subsequent play Denson then ran the ball 38 yards for a touchdown after just 12-1/2 seconds of play. Graham successfully kicked his goal, making the score 22-0.

A&M then kicked off again, but, for the first time in several drives, managed to prevent UNC from scoring and got the ball on a change of downs. Unfortunately, A&M immediately fumbled the ball, with Pugh for UNC recovering the ball. Graham scored a touchdown on a 38-yard run but missed the goal, making the score 26-0, capping off a 3:35 drive.

The Farmers kicked the ball off to UNC yet again, and 6 minutes later, Denson scored a touchdown and Graham kicked the goal, making the score 32-0. In the following drive, two UNC players, Slocumb and Graham, were injured. Slocumb “grittily play[ed] on,” but Graham, upon twisting his knee, was “obliged to leave,” being replaced by Stanly. Despite the loss of one of their best players, UNC managed to score in just 4 minutes and 30 seconds, with Pugh scoring the goal and Baskerville kicking the goal, resulting in a 38-0 score.

The final two drives of UNC were summarized by *The Tar Heel* in under three sentences, with one touchdown coming in just three minutes and time expiring with the ball in A&M territory. The final score of the game stood 44-0, with the Farmers executing just five drives the entire game, two of which resulted in fumbles.

The game was refereed by Mr. Tom Alexander of NC A&M, and was umpired by Mr. Stephens, of UNC; the linesman was Prof. Ball, of UNC. Despite the destruction of A&M’s team, it was reported that “There was no unpleasantness of any kind during the game.” The article went on to praise A&M’s team for the work they had accomplished, as “The A. & M. men have not had the practice, nor the advantage of a coach.” The article concluded by saying “We hope to meet our A. & M. friends again when they are in better trim.”[[146]](#endnote-140) Other papers quipped that “the A. and M. have some good men in their team, yet they have not enough”[[147]](#endnote-141) and that “The A. & M. team is a very good one for a small college, and plays well.”[[148]](#endnote-142)

The game was watched with interest by a number of Trinity students alongside the Chapel Hill rooters and Raleigh supporters.[[149]](#endnote-143) It was also noted that Trinity students watched the two teams’ matchup the following week in Raleigh. Notably, Trinity would play only two games in 1894, with one against A&M and the other against UNC.

## 10/20/1894 – North Carolina – L 0-16

After their stunning loss to UNC on the 12th, the A&M team set to work. The second game played between the two teams, announced by October 17th, was lauded in Raleigh with promises such as “The college boys are doing hard practice work and say that the score this time will be much less than 44 to 0.”[[150]](#endnote-144) An article the next day hyped up Raleigh’s football enthusiasts with the following enthralling preview:

“Next Saturday the A. & M. college and the University [of North Carolina] will play a game of football at Athletic park. It will be the only game of football played here this season and besides it will be no mean struggle.... The college boys are not disheartened and, while not expecting to win, promise the public that they will play good, honest football.”

Though the article did mention that the Farmers had learned a great deal in their one game of the season so far, the main incentive for Raleighites to attend the game was because “It costs money for a football team to journey to Raleigh to play and Raleigh people should show their appreciation of the university boys’ trouble by giving them a good crowd.”[[151]](#endnote-145)

A slightly more optimistic preview of the game appeared in the *News and Observer* but was unfortunately published the morning after the game had taken place. It said that the two teams were “very equally matched in size and strength” but that UNC had shown better coaching during their game the previous Friday.[[152]](#endnote-146)

While A&M’s poor showing in their first game likely caused some of this lackluster encouragement of attendance for the game, part of the monetary-based incentivization of attendance was probably made with the hope that a good showing for this game would encourage bigger and better matchups—such as that year’s Trinity (Duke)-UNC game, which Raleigh had been courting for some time—to schedule neutral-site games in Raleigh.[[153]](#endnote-147)[[154]](#footnote-7)

Though A&M this time held UNC to a score of just 16-0, the playing of UNC was described as “a decided disappointment.”[[155]](#endnote-148) In contrast to last Friday’s game, the weather for the Raleigh game was described as “rather warm for foot ball.” To add to the negative atmosphere of the game, the field was described as being “in a pitiable condition,” with *The Tar Heel* alluding indirectly that the poor condition of the field was to be blamed for the low score. Finally, the attendance of the game was "quite slim," with most of the fans at the game being A&M students.[[156]](#endnote-149)

There is some disagreement about key aspects of this game. Though the *Evening Visitor* says two twenty-minute halves were played, *The Tar Heel* says that one of the halves was fifteen minutes. Additionally, Beezley writes that this loss was actually to UNC’s second team (or scrubs); by looking at the make-up of UNC’s team, this not exactly true, as the majority of UNC’s lineup remained the same from this game to their next.

UNC scored her first point six-and-a-half minutes into the first half. No more scoring took place in that first half, with UNC’s other two touchdowns coming in the second half. Denson and Stephens made the touchdowns for UNC, and Baskerville again kicked, making 2 of his 3 attempts. The other recorded key contributor to UNC’s win was Guion. In general, UNC’s team was described as lacking spirit, having poor kicking and passing, and lacking “ginger.”

For A&M, the team was described as showing improvement for individuals "in some directions," but overall played with less cohesion than in their previous game; the only especially noted A&M player was Whitaker. Though A&M's ball-carrying backs succeeded in making it through UNC’s line a few times, they never managed to score.

Not much else remains regarding a summary of the game. It is known that UNC's team did not even stay the day in Raleigh; instead, they arrived by train in the morning and left the same way later that afternoon.[[157]](#endnote-150) The game was also watched with interest by a number of Trinity students.[[158]](#endnote-151)

UNC would go on to have a fairly successful football team for the year. With A&M serving as their opening two games, UNC would go on to defeat Trinity (Duke) 28-0 in Chapel Hill, win against Sewanee in a neutral-site game in Asheville, NC, 36-4, win at Georgetown 20-4, and beat Richmond in a game played in Greensboro 28-0. They did however have losses to Lehigh and Rutgers, as well as a massive 34-0 thumping to Virginia.

## 11/10/1894 – at Trinity – L 0-6

As mentioned in previous game summaries, Trinity’s 1894 football season started with some doubt; Trinity faculty initially considered canceling football altogether due to the violence of the sport among other objections of distracting from classes, encouraging gambling, and other issues frowned upon by the faculty of the Methodist school. Trinity’s football team had not played much football up to this point in the season, despite having some success historically, having gone 3-1—including a 6-4 win over UNC—the previous season.

The Trinity team was coached by S. B. Newton, a former sub from the very successful 1893 Penn Quakers football team. [[159]](#endnote-152) Newton arrived in Durham around October 7th[[160]](#endnote-153); by mid-October, it was arranged that UNC would play Trinity on Wednesday, the 24th,[[161]](#endnote-154) and that Trinity would play NC A&M either the following Thursday or Saturday, depending upon which paper you trusted.[[162]](#endnote-155)

Trinity had been listed as an opponent on all of the Farmers’ early schedules, but no formal date had been published by early- to mid-October. A game had apparently been scheduled to be played on Tuesday, October 23rd, likely for the State Fair, but it was canceled on October 18th so the Trinity squad could be well-rested for their UNC game.[[163]](#endnote-156) That game between UNC and Trinity was an important game: with Wake Forest not fielding a team for the year and UNC having already defeated A&M team twice, the winner of the game could rightfully claim to be the champion of North Carolina outright. To add to this, the schools had an intense rivalry in football, dating back to 1888. Since then, the Methodists had won 4 contests to UNC’s 1, with the 1889 game being a forfeit that both teams consider home wins. However, the 1891 and 1893 games had both been close 6-4 wins for Trinity, and UNC’s lone undisputed win had come just two years prior, in 1892.

UNC’s team also had some additional incentive to win, if the local gossip was to be believed. “It was reported to-day that the University boys have been promised a seven thousand dollar (about $204,500 in 2019) athletic building if they beat Trinity to-day. The report seems absurd and there is probably no truth in it.”[[164]](#endnote-157) That possible consequence—along with the fact that one of Trinity’s “star players,” Tom Bray, was out of the game due to a sickness—helped motivate the Tar Heels into a 28-0 win over the heavier Trinity lads despite being outweighed by a noticeable margin.[[165]](#endnote-158)

Following the Trinity-UNC game, the Trinity-A&M game was looked at by most North Carolinians, even in Raleigh, as a game of only “minor importance” due to both teams’ losses to UNC. Even so, most agreed that the Durham boys would probably win. “The A. & M. boys hope to win but such a result is not seriously looked for by those ‘up on the game.’”[[166]](#endnote-159)

There was quite a bit of confusion about when and where the game would be played. Though early reports said either Thursday or Saturday, most newspapers eventually settled into reporting that the game would be played on Saturday, November 3rd, in Durham, though some papers did mistakenly write that the game would be in Raleigh.[[167]](#endnote-160) However, November 3rd came and went without the playing of a game; though some papers reported that the Farmers planned to leave for Durham on Friday night, others reported that the game would be delayed by another week.[[168]](#endnote-161)

By November 7th, a brief note published in the *Evening Visitor* likely reflected the feelings of annoyed fans, writing “The game of football which was to have been played between Trinity and the A. & M. college has been postponed until Saturday next. The game will positively be played then at Durham.”[[169]](#endnote-162) An article the following morning in the *News and Observer* echoed the *Visitor*’s sentiment, writing that a game had “at last” been arranged by the two teams. It also wrote that a second game that had been scheduled between the two teams, which would have been played in Raleigh on the 16th, had been called off by Trinity’s team “for reasons best known to them.”[[170]](#endnote-163)

As for pre-game workouts, both teams were likely practicing hard to get their first win and a chance to claim second in the state. It was reported on November 5th that Trinity’s team was “practicing every afternoon” to get ready for the game.[[171]](#endnote-164) A&M's team, for reasons beyond their control, was much less prepared for the game: The Farmers’ football team was suffering from the loss of three of their star players. Their right end, George Arlington Wright, had sprained his ankle; Joel Whitaker, the team captain and undisputed best member of the team, would be out after an old cut over his eye had reopened on Tuesday, the 6th; and Mark Rodgers Vick, their left end, had also injured his ankle in practice on the 7th. To add to this, A&M had announced that they would play the game using 3 or 4 substitutes instead of starters in protest of the home game in Raleigh Trinity had canceled. All in all, things were looking pretty bleak for the Aggies' chance of winning. “With these men out of the game, the A. & M. has very little chance of winning, but she is plucky enough to try, and the people of Raleigh admire her for it.”[[172]](#endnote-165)

A&M’s team rode a train into Durham early in the morning of the 10th and arrived at around 6:45 AM on the morning on Southern Railroad’s No. 11 train, “the cannon ball.” The game was described as “hotly contested on both sides,” but ultimately won by Trinity 6-0.[[173]](#endnote-166) One short article of the game from the *News and Observer* (which managed to report two incorrect scores in just six sentences) called the game “excellent... closely contested, and well played.” The paper remarked that Whitaker and Vick (in addition to Ramsey, who normally started as a sub) played well for A&M, while Trinity's captain, Plato T. Durham, and Sparger, did good work. Reportedly, Trinity made the first and only touchdown of the game after twenty minutes of play and made “an easy goal” kick. The Tech's reportedly took the ball to Trinity’s 5-yard line in the second half but fumbled the ball before they could cross the end of the field.[[174]](#endnote-167) A report from UNC students wrote that though Trinity had the heavier team, “their playing was entirely outclassed by A. & M.”[[175]](#endnote-168)

This game was Trinity’s last game of the season.[[176]](#endnote-169)

Chapter V Citations

# Rosters

**Spring 1892**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Player | Position | Year | Hometown | Notes |
| Busbee, Perrin | FB |  | Raleigh, NC | Coach |
| Faison, Sherwood Badger |  | Sophomore | Raleigh, NC |  |
| Williams, Charles Burgess | HB | Junior | Camden Co., NC | Captain |
| Young, Samuel Marvin |  | Junior | Wake Co., NC |  |

**Fall 1892**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Player | Position | Year | Hometown | Notes |
| Pearson, Charles |  | Junior | Saluda, NC | Manager |
| Williams, Charles Burgess |  | Senior | Camden Co., NC | Captain |

**1893**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Player** | **Position** | **Year** | **Hometown** | **Notes** |
| Boyd, Pascal Strong |  | Senior | Iredell Co., NC |  |
| Bullock | RG | Junior | Vance Co., NC |  |
| Cox |  |  |  |  |
| Dey, Joseph Charles | C/RT/LG | Junior | Currituck, NC |  |
| Grier, Samuel Andrew, Jr. |  | Sophomore | Cabarrus Co., NC |  |
| Hughes, William Henry, Jr. | FB | "Special Student" | Wake Co., NC |  |
| MacRae, James Christopher | RE/QB | Sophomore | Fayetteville, NC |  |
| Mitchell, George Lee | SUB | Sophomore | Eldora, NC |  |
| Moore, Tilon Vance | RHB | Sophomore | Southport, NC |  |
| Mosely, Wylie Thomas | LG/C | Freshman | Lenoir Co., NC |  |
| Pearson, Charles | LT/LG | Senior | Saluda, NC |  |
| Pritchett, Charles M. | RHB | Instructor |  | Manager |
| Saunders, John Hyer | QB/RHB | Senior | Pitt Co., NC |  |
| Sawyer |  |  |  |  |
| Vick, Mark Rodgers | LE | Sophomore | Northampton Co., NC |  |
| Walton, Benjamin Franklin | RT | Senior | Wake Co., NC |  |
| Whitaker, Joel D., Jr. | LHB | Freshman | Raleigh, NC | Captain |
| Williams, George Daniels | LHB | Junior | Gates Co., NC |  |
| Williams, Jesse Burgess | RT/RE | Sophomore | Camden Co., NC |  |
| Wilson |  |  |  |  |

**1894**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Player** | **Position** | **Year** | **Hometown** | **Notes** |
| Alexander, Sydenham Brevard, Jr. | SUB | Freshman | Charlotte, NC |  |
| Beard, Robert Bruce | SUB/FB/QB | Junior | Kernersville, NC |  |
| Clark, Charles Edward | SUB | Sophomore | Mecklenburg Co., NC |  |
| Clark, David | SUB | Senior | Wake Co., NC |  |
| Dey, Joseph Charles | LG | Senior | Currituck, NC | Manager |
| Hodges, Robert "Bob" Guy | SUB | Freshman | Lenoir Co., NC |  |
| Hughes, William Henry, Jr. | FB | Junior | Wake Co., NC |  |
| Hunter | RG |  |  |  |
| Ingram, Edmund Jerry | LE | Sophomore | Montgomery Co., NC |  |
| Jenkins | RE/LT |  |  |  |
| Kendall, Clyde Bennett | LHB/RHB | Sophomore | Polkton, NC |  |
| McGregor |  |  |  |  |
| Moore, Tilon Vance | SUB | Junior | Southport, NC |  |
| Mosely, Wylie Thomas | C | Sophomore | Lenoir Co., NC |  |
| Perkins, Nathan Snowden | RHB | Sophomore | Anniston, AL |  |
| Pearson, Charles | LT/RT | Graduate | Saluda, NC |  |
| Ramsay, John Ernest | SUB | Freshman | Salisbury, NC |  |
| Tomlinson, Willard Thomas |  | Sub-Freshman | Durham Co., NC |  |
| Vick, Mark Rodgers | LE/LHB | Junior | Northampton Co., NC |  |
| Walton, Benjamin Franklin | LT | Graduate | Wake Co., NC |  |
| Whitaker, Joel D., Jr. | QB/LHB/FB | Sophomore | Raleigh, NC | Captain |

1. Walser, pp. 7-9 [↑](#endnote-ref-1)
2. Lockmiller, pp. 34, 42; Walser, p. 14 [↑](#endnote-ref-2)
3. Harris, p. 174 [↑](#endnote-ref-3)
4. *The* Observer. “[The University—Practical Instruction](https://www.newspapers.com/image/56302914/?terms=%22foot-ball%22%2Bfirst).” February 18th, 1878, p. 2 [↑](#endnote-ref-4)
5. Sumner, Inter-Collegiate Foot-Ball Association, p. 265 [↑](#endnote-ref-5)
6. Harris, p. 174 [↑](#endnote-ref-6)
7. Beezley, p. 2 [↑](#endnote-ref-7)
8. Harris, p. 174 [↑](#endnote-ref-8)
9. *Mecklenburg* Times. “[General News](https://www.newspapers.com/image/64589055/?terms=%22A%26M%2Bcollege%22%2Bfoot-ball).” February 21st, 1890, p. 1 [↑](#endnote-ref-9)
10. Herakovich, p. 2 [↑](#endnote-ref-10)
11. Beezley, pp. 4-5 [↑](#endnote-ref-11)
12. Beezley, p. 3 [↑](#endnote-ref-12)
13. Cross; *The Rattler*, 1909, p. 6; National Register of Historic Places, p. 22 [↑](#endnote-ref-13)
14. *The State Chronicle*. “[Home Happenings](https://www.newspapers.com/image/56827631/?terms=%22A%2B%26%2BM%22%2Bfootball%2Bmale%2Bacademy).” March 10th, 1892, p. 4 [↑](#endnote-ref-14)
15. *The News and Observer*. “[Local](https://www.newspapers.com/image/76104265/).” March 12th, 1892, p. 4 [↑](#endnote-ref-15)
16. *The Technician*. “[Riddick Served As First State Coach](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/technician-v20n3c-1939-09-29#?c=&m=&s=&cv=1&xywh=969%2C3261%2C3919%2C2295).” September 29th, 1939, p. 2 [↑](#endnote-ref-16)
17. *The News and Observer*. “[Personal](https://www.newspapers.com/image/76108901/?terms=riddick%2B%22A%26M%2Bcollege%22%2Barrive).” October 7th, 1892, p. 4 [↑](#endnote-ref-17)
18. *The Technician*. “[State’s Journey To Football Prominence](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/technician-v54n2-1969-09-19#?c=&m=&s=&cv=7&xywh=2108%2C2430%2C5800%2C3397).” September 19th, 1969, p. 8; The Hellenian, 1892 [↑](#endnote-ref-18)
19. *The State Chronicle*. “[Local Happenings](https://www.newspapers.com/image/56741160/?terms=%22perrin%2Bbusbee%22).” September 15th, 1891, p. 8 [↑](#endnote-ref-19)
20. *The State Chronicle*. “[Ball Foot [*sic*] at Athletic Park](https://www.newspapers.com/image/56827655/?terms=perrin%2Bbusbee%2B%22foot%2Bball%22).” March 13th, 1892, p. 4 [↑](#endnote-ref-20)
21. Whitaker, p. 154 [↑](#endnote-ref-21)
22. The News and Observer. “[The Foot Ball Game](https://www.newspapers.com/image/76104269/).” March 13th, 1892, p. 4 [↑](#endnote-ref-22)
23. Whitaker, p. 154 [↑](#endnote-ref-23)
24. The News and Observer. “[The Foot Ball Game](https://www.newspapers.com/image/76104269/).” March 13th, 1892, p. 4 [↑](#endnote-ref-24)
25. Whitaker, p. 154; The Technician. “[State’s Journey To Football Prominence](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/technician-v54n2-1969-09-19#?c=&m=&s=&cv=7&xywh=2108%2C2430%2C5800%2C3397).” September 19th, 1969, p. 9 [↑](#endnote-ref-25)
26. The News and Observer. “[Wake Forest vs. University](https://www.newspapers.com/image/80956700/?terms=%22wake%2Bforest%22%2Bprince).” November 12th, 1891, p. 2 [↑](#endnote-ref-26)
27. The News and Observer. “[The Foot Ball Game](https://www.newspapers.com/image/76104269/).” March 13th, 1892, p. 4 [↑](#endnote-ref-27)
28. Whitaker, p. 154 [↑](#endnote-ref-28)
29. Harris, p. 175 [↑](#endnote-ref-29)
30. Herakovich, p. 2 [↑](#endnote-ref-30)
31. Beezley, p. 3 [↑](#endnote-ref-31)
32. The Tar Heel. “[Record of the University Teams](https://www.newspapers.com/image/70261686/?terms=%22A%2B%26%2BM%22%2Bfootball).” September 25th, 1893, p. 4 [↑](#endnote-ref-32)
33. University Magazine. “[Foot-Ball Among Southern Colleges in 1892](https://archive.org/details/universityofnort18921893/page/130/mode/2up).” January 1893, pp. 129-130 [↑](#endnote-ref-33)
34. \* Exhibition game [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
35. The News and Observer. “[The Programme](https://www.newspapers.com/image/76108946/?terms=%22foot-ball%22).” October 15th, 1892, p. 1 [↑](#endnote-ref-34)
36. The News and Observer. “[Wake Forest’s Explanation](https://www.newspapers.com/image/75975535/?terms=fair%2B%22foot-ball%22).” October 18th, 1889, p. 1 [↑](#endnote-ref-35)
37. Sumner, The State Fair, p. 147 [↑](#endnote-ref-36)
38. The State Chronicle. “[Third Day of the Fair](https://www.newspapers.com/image/56958649/?terms=%22foot-ball%22).” October 21st, 1892, p. 4; The News and Observer. “[Thousands At the Fair](https://www.newspapers.com/image/76108987/?terms=%22foot-ball%22).” October 21st, 1892, p. 1 [↑](#endnote-ref-37)
39. The Wilmington Messenger. “[North Carolina: Raleigh *Mirror*](https://www.newspapers.com/image/54325148/?terms=%22charles%2Bb.%2Bpark%22%2Bprofessor).” July 23rd, 1891, p. 3 [↑](#endnote-ref-38)
40. *The News and Observer*. “[The Wake Forest Student](https://www.newspapers.com/image/76109304/?terms=%22J.%2BW.%2BBailey%22%2Bstudent%2B%22wake%2Bforest%22).” December 9th, 1892, p. 4; *The State Chronicle*. “[Who Are the Champions](https://www.newspapers.com/image/56959842/?terms=%22j.%2Bw.%2Bbailey%22%2B%22foot-ball%22).” December 2nd, 1892, p. 1; Moore [↑](#endnote-ref-39)
41. *The State Chronicle*. “[[Untitled]](https://www.newspapers.com/image/56958851/?terms=%22foot-ball%22).” October 29th, 1892, p. 4 [↑](#endnote-ref-40)
42. *The Evening Visitor*. “[[Untitled]](https://www.newspapers.com/image/57517097/?terms=%22foot-ball%22).” October 29th, 1902, p. 4 [↑](#endnote-ref-41)
43. *The State Chronicle*. “[[Untitled]](https://www.newspapers.com/image/56958851/?terms=%22foot-ball%22).” October 29th, 1892, p. 4 [↑](#endnote-ref-42)
44. *The Rocket*. “[Wake Forest Notes](https://www.newspapers.com/image/89142611/?terms=%22A%2B%26%2BM%2Bcollege%22%2Bfootball).” November 10th, 1902, p. 1 [↑](#endnote-ref-43)
45. *The Times.* “[Defeated Again](https://www.newspapers.com/image/80856370/?terms=%22wake%2Bforest%22%2Brichmond%2B%22foot-ball%22).” October 25th, 1892, p. 6 [↑](#endnote-ref-44)
46. *The State Chronicle*. “[Wake Forest’s Record](https://www.newspapers.com/image/56959697/?terms=%22agricultural%2Band%2Bmechanical%22%2Bfootball).” November 27th, 1892, p. 1 [↑](#endnote-ref-45)
47. *Asheville Daily Citizen*. “[Wake Forest-Asheville](https://www.newspapers.com/image/174201912/?terms=%22wake%2Bforest%22%2Basheville%2B%22foot-ball%22%2B40).” November 21st, 1892, p. 4 [↑](#endnote-ref-46)
48. *Asheville Daily Citizen*. “[Around Town](https://www.newspapers.com/image/73495891/?terms=%22A%2B%26%2BM%22%2Bfootball).” November 26th, 1892, p. 4 [↑](#endnote-ref-47)
49. *Asheville Daily Citizen*. “[That Football Matter](https://www.newspapers.com/image/200154562/?terms=%22A%2B%26%2BM%22%2Bfootball).” November 27th, 1892, p. 4 [↑](#endnote-ref-48)
50. *The State Chronicle*. “[Wake Forest’s Record](https://www.newspapers.com/image/56959697/?terms=%22agricultural%2Band%2Bmechanical%22%2Bfootball).” November 27th, 1892, p. 1 [↑](#endnote-ref-49)
51. *The Biblical Recorder*. “[Personals and Other Items](https://www.newspapers.com/image/96001554/?terms=%22baptist%2Bconvention%22%2Braleigh%2B%22wake%2Bforest%22%2Bstudent%2Bbody).” December 7th, 1892, p. 2 [↑](#endnote-ref-50)
52. *Durham Globe*. “[Football](https://www.newspapers.com/image/174875878/?terms=%22A%2B%26%2BM%22%2Bfootball).” December 1st, 1892, p. 7 [↑](#endnote-ref-51)
53. *The State Chronicle*. “[Who Are the Champions](https://www.newspapers.com/image/56959842/?terms=%22j.%2Bw.%2Bbailey%22%2B%22foot-ball%22).” December 2nd, 1892, p. 1 [↑](#endnote-ref-52)
54. *The Democrat*. “[Championship In Football](https://www.newspapers.com/image/66219274/?terms=%22A%2B%26%2BM%22%2Bfootball).” December 15th, 1892, p. 3 [↑](#endnote-ref-53)
55. *University Magazine*. “[Exchanges](https://archive.org/details/universityofnort18921893/page/78).” 1892, pp. 78-79 [↑](#endnote-ref-54)
56. *The Wake Forest Student*. “[What I Heard](https://lib.digitalnc.org/record/37728?ln=en&p=Wake+Forest+University#?c=0&m=0&s=0&cv=159&r=0&xywh=-933%2C0%2C6962%2C4230).” December 1892, pp. 156-157 [↑](#endnote-ref-55)
57. *The State Chronicle*. “[Who Are the Champions](https://www.newspapers.com/image/56959842/?terms=%22j.%2Bw.%2Bbailey%22%2B%22foot-ball%22).” December 2nd, 1892, p. 1 [↑](#endnote-ref-56)
58. Lockmiller, p. 42; *News-Observer-Chronicle*. “[[Untitled]](https://www.newspapers.com/image/76412937/?terms=enrollment%20opening%20day%20agricultural&match=1).” September 8th, 1893, p. 1 [↑](#endnote-ref-57)
59. Whitaker, p. 155 [↑](#endnote-ref-58)
60. North Carolina State University Athletics, 2016, p. 129 [↑](#endnote-ref-59)
61. *The Wilson Advance*. “[Local](https://www.newspapers.com/image/65978263/?terms=%22bart%2Bgatling%22).” August 10th, 1893, p. 3 [↑](#endnote-ref-60)
62. Harris, p. 175 [↑](#endnote-ref-61)
63. Whitaker, p. 154 [↑](#endnote-ref-62)
64. *The Tar Heel*. “[’A. and M. vs.’ ‘SECOND ELEVEN.’](https://www.newspapers.com/image/70261833/?terms=%22A%2B%26%2BM%22%2Bfootball)” November 23rd, 1893, p. 3 [↑](#endnote-ref-63)
65. Beezley, p. 6 [↑](#endnote-ref-64)
66. *News-Observer-Chronicle*. “[Athletics at A. & M. College](https://www.newspapers.com/image/76207651/?terms=%22A%2B%26%2BM%22%2Bfootball).” October 11th, 1893, p. 4 [↑](#endnote-ref-65)
67. *The Technician*. “[State’s Journey to Football Prominence](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/technician-v54n2-1969-09-19#?c=&m=&s=&cv=7&xywh=1767%2C2542%2C6106%2C3576).” September 19th, 1969, p. 8; Lockmiller, p. 56 [↑](#endnote-ref-66)
68. Harris, p. 175 [↑](#endnote-ref-67)
69. \* Note: Though Harris wrote this while speaking about the 1892 football season, sufficient evidence exists to know that it was, in fact, the 1893 season. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
70. *News-Observer-Chronicle*. “[The A. and M. Football Team](https://www.newspapers.com/image/76207625/?terms=%22A%2B%26%2BM%22%2Bfootball).” October 8th, 1893, p. 4 [↑](#endnote-ref-68)
71. *News-Observer-Chronicle*. “[Athletics at A. & M. College](https://www.newspapers.com/image/76207651).” October 11th, 1893, p. 4 [↑](#endnote-ref-69)
72. *News-Observer-Chronicle*. “[Notes About Town](https://www.newspapers.com/image/76207651).” October 11th, 1893, p. 4 [↑](#endnote-ref-70)
73. *News-Observer-Chronicle*. “[Notes About Town](https://www.newspapers.com/image/76207679).” October 13th, 1893, p. 4 [↑](#endnote-ref-71)
74. *The Tar Heel*. “[[Untitled]](https://www.newspapers.com/image/70261732/).” October 12th, 1893, p. 3 [↑](#endnote-ref-72)
75. *The Tar Heel*. “[Foot Ball: ‘Varsity 22, A. & M. College 0](https://www.newspapers.com/image/70261741/).” October 19th, 1893, p. 1; *University Magazine*. “[College Record](https://lib.digitalnc.org/record/34022?ln=en#?c=0&m=0&s=0&cv=125&r=0).” 1893, p. 108 [↑](#endnote-ref-73)
76. Beezley, p. 29 [↑](#endnote-ref-74)
77. *Charlotte Observer.* “[The University Wins](https://www.newspapers.com/image/622448202/).” November 4th, 1893, p. 1 [↑](#endnote-ref-75)
78. *News-Observer-Chronicle*. “[Trinity Victorious](https://www.newspapers.com/image/76207922/).” November 5th, 1893, p. 1; News-Observer-Chronicle. “[The Tennessee Boys at Trinity—Notes on the Game Saturday](https://www.newspapers.com/image/76207932/).” November 7th, 1893, p. 1 [↑](#endnote-ref-76)
79. *News-Observer-Chronicle*. “[A Possible Game of Foot Ball at the Fair](https://www.newspapers.com/image/76207455/?terms=%22A%2B%26%2BM%22%2Bfootball).” September 22nd, 1893, p. 4 [↑](#endnote-ref-77)
80. *News-Observer-Chronicle*. “[Vance At the Fair](https://www.newspapers.com/image/76207470/?terms=%22A%2B%26%2BM%22%2Bfootball).” September 24th, 1893, p. 1 [↑](#endnote-ref-78)
81. *News-Observer-Chronicle*. “[The Foot Ball Game](https://www.newspapers.com/image/76207724/).” October 18th, 1893, pp. 1, 4 [↑](#endnote-ref-79)
82. *Charlotte Observer*. “[Senator Vance At Raleigh](https://www.newspapers.com/image/622448016/).” October 18th, 1893, p. 1; *Washington Progress*. “[The State Fair](https://www.newspapers.com/image/66761676/?terms=%22foot-ball%22%2BTrinity%2B%22wake%2Bforest%22).” October 24th, 1893, p. 3 [↑](#endnote-ref-80)
83. *News-Observer-Chronicle*. “[Another Game of Foot Ball](https://www.newspapers.com/image/76207894/?terms=%22A%2B%26%2BM%22%2Bfootball).” November 2nd, 1893, p. 4; *Asheville Daily Citizen*. “[First Football Game](https://www.newspapers.com/image/174416775/?terms=Tennessee%2Bfootball).” November 3rd, 1893, p. 4 [↑](#endnote-ref-81)
84. *News-Observer-Chronicle*. “[Notes About Town](https://www.newspapers.com/image/76207929/?terms=%22A%2B%26%2BM%22%2Bfootball).” November 5th, 1893, p. 4; *The Evening Visitor*. “[City In Brief](https://www.newspapers.com/image/59193401/?terms=%22A%2B%26%2BM%22%2Bfootball).” November 6th, 1893, p. 1; *News-Observer-Chronicle*. “[Notes About Town](https://www.newspapers.com/image/76207945/?terms=%22A%2B%26%2BM%22%2Bfootball).” November 7th, 1893, p. 4 [↑](#endnote-ref-82)
85. *News-Observer-Chronicle.* “[Tennessee Defeated Again](https://www.newspapers.com/image/76207959/?terms=tennessee).” November 8th, 1893, p. 4 [↑](#endnote-ref-83)
86. *Wilmington Morning Star*. “[Warm Wirelets](https://www.newspapers.com/image/54499490/?terms=tennessee%2B%22A%2B%26%2BM%22%2Bfootball).” November 8th, 1893, p. 4 [↑](#endnote-ref-84)
87. Harris, p. 175 [↑](#endnote-ref-85)
88. *News-Observer-Chronicle*. “[Football Tomorrow](https://www.newspapers.com/image/76208034/?terms=%22A%2B%26%2BM%22%2Bfootball).” November 16th, 1893, p. 1 [↑](#endnote-ref-86)
89. *The Tar Heel*. “[‘A. and M. vs.’ [*sic*] ‘Second Eleven’](https://www.newspapers.com/image/70261833/?terms=%22A%2B%26%2BM%22%2Bfootball).” November 23rd, 1893, p. 3 [↑](#endnote-ref-87)
90. *The Evening Visitor*. “[City In Brief](https://www.newspapers.com/image/59193445/?terms=%22A%2B%26%2BM%2Bcollege%22%2B%22foot-ball%22).” November 18th, 1893, p. 1 [↑](#endnote-ref-88)
91. *The Tar Heel*. “[‘A. and M. vs.’ [*sic*] ‘Second Eleven’](https://www.newspapers.com/image/70261833/?terms=%22A%2B%26%2BM%22%2Bfootball).” November 23rd, 1893, p. 3 [↑](#endnote-ref-89)
92. Barrier, p. 24 [↑](#endnote-ref-90)
93. Steelman [↑](#endnote-ref-91)
94. *The Progressive Farmer.* “[Brutal College Sports](https://www.newspapers.com/image/56957286/?terms=%22football%22%2B%22agricultural%2Band%2Bmechanical%22).” November 21st, 1893, p. 2 [↑](#endnote-ref-92)
95. \* The Turlington Institute was a noted private preparatory school converted from a former normal institute located in Smithfield, NC. Opened by Ira T. Turlington in 1887 as a boarding school, by 1898, the Institute had grown to hold five courses of study and had more students in UNC than any other prep school in the state. The Turlington Institute became the Turlington Graded School in 1904 and later Smithfield High School. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
96. *The Smithfield Herald*. “[Challenge to a Contest in Debate](https://www.newspapers.com/image/66494878/?terms=%22oak%2Bridge%22%2Bfootball).” December 21st, 1896, p. 2 [↑](#endnote-ref-93)
97. *The Evening Visitor*. “[City In Brief](https://www.newspapers.com/image/59193449/?terms=%22A%2B%26%2BM%22%2Bfootball).” November 20th, 1893, p. 1 [↑](#endnote-ref-94)
98. *Greensboro Patriot*. “[Foot-Ball To-Morrow and Saturday](https://www.newspapers.com/image/63452767/).” November 29th, 1893, p. 3 [↑](#endnote-ref-95)
99. *The Evening Visitor*. “[City In Brief](https://www.newspapers.com/image/59193477/?terms=%22A%2B%26%2BM%22%2Bfootball).” November 29th, 1893, p. 1 [↑](#endnote-ref-96)
100. Stoesen [↑](#endnote-ref-97)
101. *News-Observer-Chronicle*. “[Football Tomorrow at Winston](https://www.newspapers.com/image/76208186/?terms=%22A%2B%26%2BM%22%2Bfootball).” November 30th, 1893, p. 1 [↑](#endnote-ref-98)
102. *The Western Sentinel.* “[Football Games](https://www.newspapers.com/image/67777000/?terms=%22oak%2Bridge%22%2Bfootball).” November 9th, 1893, p. 1 [↑](#endnote-ref-99)
103. *Guilford Collegian*, vol. VI no. 5 (December 1893), p. 146 [↑](#endnote-ref-100)
104. \* The McAdoo House was a popular and well-to-do hotel located in downtown Greensboro built in the late 1800s. Visiting football teams and other guests of prominence were often housed there. The house stood until 1915, when it was destroyed by a fire. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
105. *Greensboro Patriot*. “[Thanksgiving In Greensboro](https://www.newspapers.com/image/63452785/?terms=park).” December 13th, 1896, p. 2 [↑](#endnote-ref-101)
106. *Greensboro Patriot*. “[The A. & M. Downs Oak Ridge](https://www.newspapers.com/image/63452776/?terms=%22oak%2Bridge%22).” December 6th, 1896, p. 3 [↑](#endnote-ref-102)
107. *Greensboro Patriot*. “[Thanksgiving In Greensboro](https://www.newspapers.com/image/63452785/?terms=park).” December 13th, 1896, p. 2 [↑](#endnote-ref-103)
108. Ibid. [↑](#endnote-ref-104)
109. *Greensboro Patriot*. “[The A. & M. Downs Oak Ridge](https://www.newspapers.com/image/63452776/?terms=%22oak%2Bridge%22).” December 6th, 1896, p. 3; *News-Observer-Chronicle*. “[Return of the A. & M. College Team](https://www.newspapers.com/image/76208239/?terms=%22oak%2Bridge%22%2Bfootball).” December 6th, 1896, p. 1 [↑](#endnote-ref-105)
110. *News-Observer-Chronicle*. “[Football Tomorrow at Winston](https://www.newspapers.com/image/76208186/?terms=%22A%2B%26%2BM%22%2Bfootball).” November 30th, 1896, p. 1 [↑](#endnote-ref-106)
111. *The Union Republican*. “[From One Extreme to Another](https://www.newspapers.com/image/81122244/?terms=winston%2Bguilford%2Bdavis%2B%22foot-ball%22).” December 7th, 1896, p. 3 [↑](#endnote-ref-107)
112. *News-Observer-Chronicle.* “[A. & M. Again Victorious](https://www.newspapers.com/image/76208208/?terms=%22oak%2Bridge%22).” December 2nd, 1893, p. 4 [↑](#endnote-ref-108)
113. Ibid., p. 1 [↑](#endnote-ref-109)
114. *Charlotte Observer*. “[A. and M. College, 12; Oak Ridge, 6.](https://www.newspapers.com/image/622448449/?terms=oak%20ridge&match=1)” December 2nd, 1893, p. 2 [↑](#endnote-ref-110)
115. Ibid. [↑](#endnote-ref-111)
116. *News-Observer-Chronicle*. “[Return of the A. & M. College Team](https://www.newspapers.com/image/76208239/?terms=%22oak%2Bridge%22%2Bfootball).” December 6th, 1896, p. 1 [↑](#endnote-ref-112)
117. Ibid. [↑](#endnote-ref-113)
118. \* Unconfirmed [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
119. *Charlotte Observer*. “[The Abuse of Football](https://infoweb-newsbank-com.proxy141.nclive.org/apps/news/document-view?p=AMNEWS&t=favorite%3ACOH%21Charlotte%2520Observer%2520Historical%2520and%2520Current&sort=YMD_date%3AD&maxresults=20&f=advanced&val-base-0=agricultural%20and%20mechanical%20football&fld-base-0=alltext&bln-base-1=and&val-base-1=1892%20-%201893&fld-base-1=YMD_date&docref=image/v2%3A11260DC9BB798E30%40EANX-NB-112CAF4847575D30%402412810-112CAF48B91094E0%402-112CAF4A1511AD40%40The%2BAbuse%2Bof%2BFootball.%2BThe%2BTrustees%2Bof%2Bthe%2BAgricultural%2Band%2BMechanical%2BCollege%2BDo%2BNot%2BFavor%2BLong%2BCampaign%2BAbroad).” December 12th, 1893, p. 3 [↑](#endnote-ref-114)
120. *News-Observer-Chronicle*. “[Football a Means of Grace](https://www.newspapers.com/image/76208824/?terms=%22A.%2Band%2BM.%22%2B%22football%22).” February 6th, 1894, p. 1 [↑](#endnote-ref-115)
121. *The Evening Visitor*. “[A. & M. College Notes](https://www.newspapers.com/image/60353916/?terms=%22A%2B%26%2BM%22%2Bfootball).” September 22nd, 1904, p. 1 [↑](#endnote-ref-116)
122. *The News and Observer*. “A. [& M. College Athletics](https://www.newspapers.com/image/76444282/?terms=%22A%2B%26%2BM%22%2Bfootball).” September 8th, 1894, p. 4 [↑](#endnote-ref-117)
123. *The Evening Visitor*. “[Athletics: Football at the A. & M. College](https://www.newspapers.com/image/60353836/?terms=%22A%2B%26%2BM%22%2Bfootball).” September 7th, 1894, p. 1 [↑](#endnote-ref-118)
124. *The Tar Heel*. “[Other N. C. Colleges](https://www.newspapers.com/image/70262252/?terms=%22A%2B%26%2BM%22%2B%22foot%2Bball%22).” September 20th, 1894, p. 3 [↑](#endnote-ref-119)
125. Beezley, pp. 8-9 [↑](#endnote-ref-120)
126. UA 002.004, [Volume 1, Meeting Minutes 1889-1897](https://www.lib.ncsu.edu/findingaids/ua002_004/contents) [↑](#endnote-ref-121)
127. North Carolina State University Athletics, 2016, p. 129 [↑](#endnote-ref-122)
128. Whitaker, p. 155 [↑](#endnote-ref-123)
129. North Carolina State University, “N. C. State football team, 1894-1895” [↑](#endnote-ref-124)
130. *The Tar Heel*. “[University 44, A & M. 0](https://www.newspapers.com/image/70262333/).” October 18th, 1894, p. 1 [↑](#endnote-ref-125)
131. *The Evening Visitor*. “[Raleigh’s Youngest Lawyers](https://www.newspapers.com/image/60353956/?terms=%22perrin%2Bbusbee%22).” September 29th, 1894, p. 1; *The Wilmington Messenger*. “[Guilty of Murder](https://www.newspapers.com/image/54000295/?terms=perrin%2Bbusbee).” October 7th, 1894, p. 1 [↑](#endnote-ref-126)
132. *The Evening Visitor*. “[Dots and Dashes](https://www.newspapers.com/image/60353892/?terms=%22A%2B%26%2BM%22%2Bfootball).” September 18th, 1894, p. 1 [↑](#endnote-ref-127)
133. *The Evening Visitor*. “[A. & M. College Notes](https://www.newspapers.com/image/60353916/?terms=%22A%2B%26%2BM%22%2Bfootball).” September 22nd, 1904, p. 1 [↑](#endnote-ref-128)
134. *The News and Observer*. “[Will Wake Forest Accept the A. and M.’s Challenge](https://www.newspapers.com/image/76444887/?terms=%22A%2B%26%2BM%22%2Bfootball).” September 25th, 1894, p. 4 [↑](#endnote-ref-129)
135. *The News and Observer*. “[City Items](https://www.newspapers.com/image/76445069/?terms=%22A%2B%26%2BM%22%2Bfootball).” September 29th, 1894, p. 4 [↑](#endnote-ref-130)
136. *The News and Observer*. “[No Intercollegiate Foot-Ball](https://www.newspapers.com/image/76445153/?terms=%22A%2B%26%2BM%22%2Bfootball).” October 2nd, 1894, p. 2 [↑](#endnote-ref-131)
137. *The News and Observer*. “[Durham’s Doings](https://www.newspapers.com/image/76444248/?terms=%22A%2B%26%2BM%22%2B%22foot%2Bball%22).” September 8th, 1894, p. 1 [↑](#endnote-ref-132)
138. *The Evening Visitor*. “[Foot Ball Season](https://www.newspapers.com/image/60353999/?terms=%22A%2B%26%2BM%22%2Bfootball&match=2).” October 8th, 1894, p. 1 [↑](#endnote-ref-133)
139. UNC’s team did, however, keep a number of their former players around as coaches [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
140. *The Tar Heel*. “[Foot Ball Prospects](https://www.newspapers.com/image/70262258/?terms=%22A%2B%26%2BM%22%2B%22foot%2Bball%22%2B%22chapel%2Bhill%22).” September 20th, 1894, p. 4; Barrier, p. 24 [↑](#endnote-ref-134)
141. *The Evening Visitor*. “[Foot Ball Season](https://www.newspapers.com/image/60353999/?terms=%22A%2B%26%2BM%22%2Bfootball&match=2).” October 8th, 1894, p. 1 [↑](#endnote-ref-135)
142. *The Evening Visitor*. “[A. & M. Footballists](https://www.newspapers.com/image/60354011/?terms=%22A%2B%26%2BM%22%2Bfootball).” October 11th, 1894, p. 1 [↑](#endnote-ref-136)
143. *The Tar Heel*. “[Foot Ball Notes](https://www.newspapers.com/image/70262313/).” October 11th, 1894, p. 2 [↑](#endnote-ref-137)
144. Barrier, p. 24 [↑](#endnote-ref-138)
145. *The Evening Visitor*. “[A. & M. Footballists](https://www.newspapers.com/image/60354011/?terms=%22A%2B%26%2BM%22%2Bfootball).” October 11th, 1894, p. 1 [↑](#endnote-ref-139)
146. *The Tar Heel*. “[University 44, A & M. 0](https://www.newspapers.com/image/70262333/).” October 18th, 1894, p. 1 [↑](#endnote-ref-140)
147. *The News and Observer*. “[Twelfth of October](https://www.newspapers.com/image/76407972/?terms=%22A%2B%26%2BM%22%2Bfootball).” October 14th, 1894, p. 2 [↑](#endnote-ref-141)
148. *Goldsboro Daily Argus*. “[University Notes](https://www.newspapers.com/image/76147045/?terms=%22A%2B%26%2BM%22%2B%22foot%2Bball%22%2Buniversity).” October 16th, 1894, p. 1 [↑](#endnote-ref-142)
149. *The Tar Heel*. “[Personal and Local](https://www.newspapers.com/image/70262347/?terms=trinity%2B%22foot%2Bball%22).” October 18th, 1894, p. 3 [↑](#endnote-ref-143)
150. *The Evening Visitor*. “[U. N. C. and Trinity](https://www.newspapers.com/image/60354042/?terms=%22A%2B%26%2BM%22%2Bfootball).” October 17th, 1894, p. 1 [↑](#endnote-ref-144)
151. *The Evening Visitor*. “[Next Saturday’s Game](https://www.newspapers.com/image/60354049/?terms=%22A%2B%26%2BM%22%2Bfootball&match=2).” October 18th, 1894, p. 1 [↑](#endnote-ref-145)
152. *The News and Observer*. “[Foot-Ball—University vs. A. and M. College](https://www.newspapers.com/image/76408431/?terms=%22A%2B%26%2BM%22%2Bfootball).” October 21st, 1904, p. 6 [↑](#endnote-ref-146)
153. *The Evening Visitor*. “[U. N. C. and Trinity](https://www.newspapers.com/image/60354042/?terms=%22A%2B%26%2BM%22%2Bfootball).” October 17th, 1894, p. 1 [↑](#endnote-ref-147)
154. Unfortunately for Raleigh’s entrepreneurs, the game was instead played at Chapel Hill. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
155. *The Evening Visitor*. “[University Wins](https://www.newspapers.com/image/60354062/?terms=%22A%2B%26%2BM%22%2Bfootball).” October 20th, 1894, p. 1 [↑](#endnote-ref-148)
156. *The Tar Heel*. “[Second Game With A. & M.](https://www.newspapers.com/image/70262361/)” October 25th, 1894, p. 1 [↑](#endnote-ref-149)
157. *The Tar Heel*. “[Personal and Local](https://www.newspapers.com/image/70262347/?terms=trinity%2B%22foot%2Bball%22).” October 18th, 1894, p. 3 [↑](#endnote-ref-150)
158. *The News and Observer*. “[Doings in Durham](https://www.newspapers.com/image/76408453/?terms=trinity%2B%22foot%2Bball%22&match=8).” October 23rd, 1894, p. 1 [↑](#endnote-ref-151)
159. Gutowski, 2006 [↑](#endnote-ref-152)
160. *The News and Observer*. “[Trinity’s Foot Ball Team](https://www.newspapers.com/image/76407560/?terms=trinity%2B%22foot%2Bball%22).” October 7th, 1894, p. 1 [↑](#endnote-ref-153)
161. *The News and Observer*. “[The U. N. C.-Trinity Game](https://www.newspapers.com/image/76408453/?terms=%22A%2B%26%2BM%22%2Btrinity%2B%22foot%2Bball%22).” [↑](#endnote-ref-154)
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