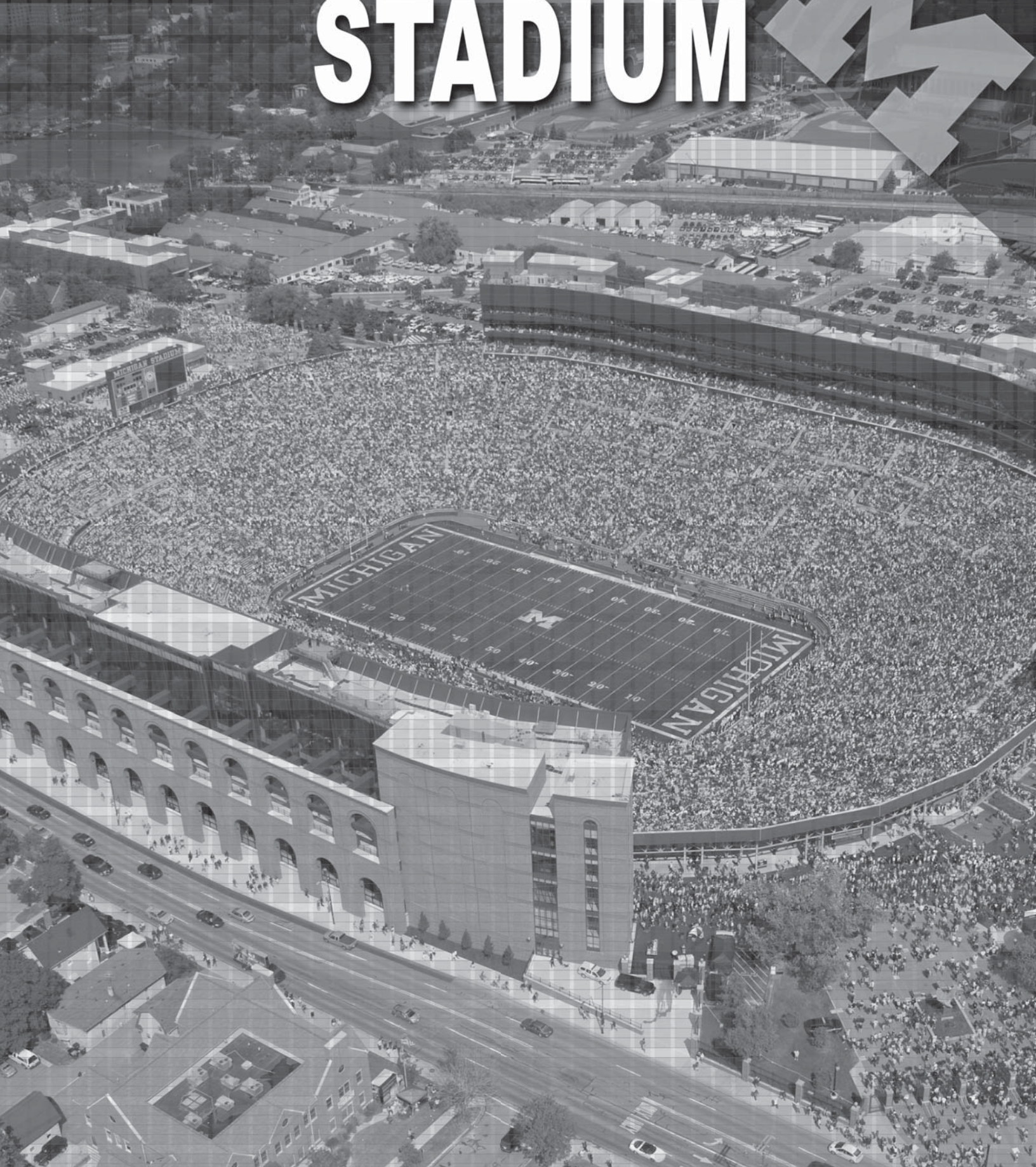


MICHIGAN STADIUM



MICHIGAN STADIUM HISTORY

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN FOOTBALL FIELD HISTORY

1883 / First home game played on May 12.

1890 / The Regents of the University of Michigan authorize \$3,000 for the purchase of 10 acres of land for a football field.

1891 / The Regents approve \$5,000 to “put the field in shape.”

1893 / “The Athletic Field,” later known as Regents Field, opens with a capacity of 400.

October 7 / Michigan defeats the Detroit Athletic Club, 6-0, in the opening game at Regents Field.

1895 / The original stands at Regents Field burn down.

1896 / The Regents order the construction of another covered stand in order to offer seating to 800 people.

1902 / Due to the donation of 21 acres by Detroit native Dexter Ferry, the Regents change the name of the complex to Ferry Field.

1906 / The home field of the Wolverines moves to a new site on the land that Dexter Ferry donated the year before. The new field - Ferry Field - is located where the outdoor track now stands.

1914 / Concrete stands are erected at Ferry Field, increasing capacity to 25,000.

1921 / The stands around Ferry Field are completed, increasing capacity to 40,000.

1925 / The land where Michigan Stadium now stands is purchased for \$240,000. This land is located where a spring had been, a source that had served the University of Michigan's water needs in its earlier days.

1926 / The Athletic Association increases the capacity of Ferry Field by adding wooden structures to both ends.

The Board of Athletics offers bonds at a price of \$500 each to pay for the construction of Michigan Stadium. The bond-holder was offered the



The first University of Michigan football game played on a home field occurred on May 12, 1883, when Michigan took on the Detroit Industrial Team in Ann Arbor. For the next 10 years, Michigan players would call two sites in Ann Arbor, as well as several fields in Detroit, home turf. The Wolverines fared well in Detroit, recording a 12-4-1 mark in games played there, but had an even better record in Ann Arbor, going 18-1 at the locations where Waterman Gym was later built and where Burns Park stands today.

Following a successful Michigan football season in 1890, the Michigan Board of Regents authorized \$3,000 for the purchase of land so a permanent home football field for the Wolverines could be built. Twelve months later, the Regents voted to add \$5,000 more to this allotment to improve drainage and put the field into shape. By the fall of 1893, this new facility was ready, and on Oct. 7th, Michigan played on a permanent home field site for the first time, defeating the Detroit Athletic Club, 6-0.

The new home of Michigan Football, named Regents Field, was located along South State Street, where Schembechler Hall stands today. Though Regents Field had a single wooden bleacher section that seated 400 people, many more would show up for the Michigan home games. The original seating area burned down in 1895. The following year, the Regents ordered construction of another covered stand. This stand doubled the seating capacity to 800 but still fell far short of demand. Often times, temporary seats were erected to accommo-

REGENTS FIELD served as Michigan's first permanent home field. Originally accommodating just 400 fans, temporary bleachers were erected to seat up to 17,000. The Wolverines compiled an 87-2-3 record at Regents Field.

date the throngs of Wolverine faithful. Crowds of 5,000 were not uncommon in the early part of the 20th Century.

In 1902, Detroit native Dexter M. Ferry donated 21 acres of land to the University, stretching from South State Street to the railroad tracks. This donation united the land which now comprises the athletics campus of the University of Michigan. In honor of this gift, the University Regents renamed the entire complex as Ferry Field. Despite the name change, the stadium still only had room

One fact that remains unknown about Michigan Stadium is the location of Fritz Crisler's seat - the single seat indicated at the end of the stadium's capacity. Despite this anonymity, the legacies of Crisler and Yost live on as Michigan continues to pack the stadium full of 100,000-plus fans, game after game.

for a small number of fans. As Fielding Yost's "Point-A-Minute" teams continued to win games, Ann Arborites, Michiganders and people from around the nation came to see the "Champions of the West."

Realizing the need to accommodate more people, the Regents approved the building of a new football field. The new complex was to continue under the name Ferry Field and would be located closer to campus at the site where the Michigan outdoor track now lies. But while the name stayed the same, much else about the new field was different. Unlike the old field, which was home to the football, baseball and track teams, the

grass on Ferry Field was for football use only. Michigan had built separate practice fields so that use of Ferry Field could be restricted to game days only. In addition, Ferry Field had the capacity to seat 18,000 fans. To facilitate media coverage, Ferry Field included a press box on the Hoover Street side, where the Intramural Sports Building now stands.

After compiling a record of 87-2-3 at Regents Field, many wondered whether the new field could offer such great success. Michigan quickly answered that question in its new setting. On Oct. 6, 1906, Johnny Garrels scored the first touchdown en route to a 28-0 victory over Case.

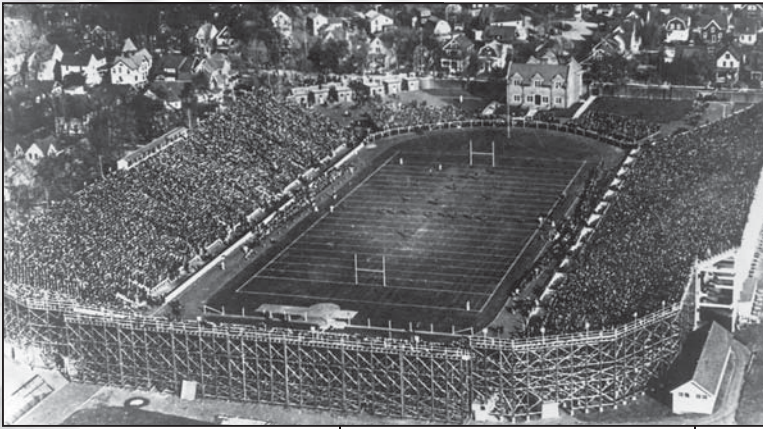
As Michigan continued to win at home and fans lined up to pay \$1 to see a Michigan home football game (conference rules required that students pay no more than 50 cents), Fielding Yost saw the need to increase the seating capacity of Ferry Field. In 1921, Yost's wish was granted as temporary wooden bleachers were added to both ends of the stadium to almost double capacity from 21,000 to 40,000. This substantial increase in stadium capacity was not enough and Yost soon asked the Regents for approval to build a new stadium.

The "Roaring '20s" were a great time for stadium building. In the previous five years, Michigan had already played in the dedication game of the home stadiums for Vanderbilt, Ohio State, Michigan State and Illinois. In addition, conference foes Minnesota, Northwestern and Purdue had each erected new facilities.

Fielding H. Yost envisioned a stadium that would seat between



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100,000 and 150,000 people for each Michigan home game. Because of the recent expansion of Ferry Field, the Regents were reticent to approve Yost's request. Once word of Yost's idea reached the public, the debate raged in the Ann Arbor community. Some contended a new stadium with twice the capacity would create no serious evils and would provide greater convenience to the students, alumni and general public. However, others believed the new stadium would injure the University academically, socially and intellectually. Furthermore, it was stated that the large stadium would inevitably increase student attention to football in conversation, publications and in attendance at practice. The increased interest would become a detriment to the community as it would overshadow academic and scholastic honors. The building of a new stadium would be a permanent and undeniable concession - set in concrete for years to come - to the notion that "college is nothing more than a Roman holiday."

Through Yost's dogged perseverance, the Regents approved

the new stadium on April 22, 1926. Although Yost originally wanted to build the new stadium where the Michigan Golf Course is now located, that plan was denied. Instead, this new structure was to be built on land the University had purchased in 1925, land that at one time had been home to a barn, a strawberry patch and an underground spring. This underground spring had been capable of delivering 300 gallons of water per minute, which had served the University's water needs in the early years. The water posed a problem to the construction, as the land had to be lowered to take care of a large underground lake. The underground lake also led to a surface which nearly resembled quicksand. It was this moist ground that during construction, engulfed a crane which, according to legend, remains under the stadium today. The high water table also led to nearly three-quarters of the stadium being built below ground level.

After much debate, the Regents, the University of Michigan and Fielding Yost reached an agreement by which the stadium would seat 72,000.

However, Yost was able to influence the plans so the stadium could be expanded to seat more than 100,000. The construction would be financed not by the taxpayers of the State of Michigan, but by the sale of 3,000 \$500 bonds. These bonds would entitle the bondholder to buy season tickets (guaranteed to be between the 30-yard lines) for every season from 1927 until the bonds would be retired in 1936 (due to the Great Depression, not a penny was paid on these bonds between 1931 and 1936, and they were not completely retired until October 15, 1947).

With Yost's successful promotion, the bonds sold and construction began. Fashioned after the Yale Bowl, 440 tons of reinforcing steel and 31,000 square feet of wire mesh went into the building of the 44-section, 72-row, 72,000-seat stadium at a cost of \$950,000. The original seats consisted of 22 miles of California Redwood and the 360 x 160 foot grass playing field included the planting of one four leaf clover.

Despite the grandeur of the new home, doubt still existed, as it was written in an article on the last game at Ferry Field, "Ferry Field passed on as the home of Michigan Football Saturday to give place to a larger, possibly better field..." Again the question of home field success arose, as Michigan had gone 88-14-2 in games played on Ferry Field.

As the stadium neared completion, Yost requested an addition of 10,000 temporary seats for the concourse at the top of the sta-

right to purchase tickets from the 1927 through 1936 seasons, when the bonds were scheduled to be retired. The seats offered to these bondholders were guaranteed to be between the 30-yard lines.

1927 / Michigan Stadium is constructed at a cost of \$950,000. It contains 70 rows and is designed to seat 72,000 fans. Capacity was increased to 84,401 with the addition of wooden bleachers.

October 1 / The first game in Michigan Stadium is played. The Wolverines defeat Ohio Wesleyan, 33-0.

October 22 / In the dedication game of Michigan Stadium, Michigan blanks Ohio State behind a then-record crowd of 84,401.

1928 Stadium capacity is increased to 85,753.

1930 / Michigan installs electronic scoreboards at both ends of the stadium, becoming the first stadium to use electronic scoreboards as official time.

1946 / Michigan breaks the half million mark in a season for the first time with 514,598 fans.

1949 / Permanent steel stands replace the wooden bleachers, raising capacity of Michigan Stadium to 97,239.

1949 / In the first year that NCAA attendance records are kept, Michigan leads the nation with an average of 93,894 for each of its six home games. Michigan's nearest competitor, Ohio State, averages 76,429.

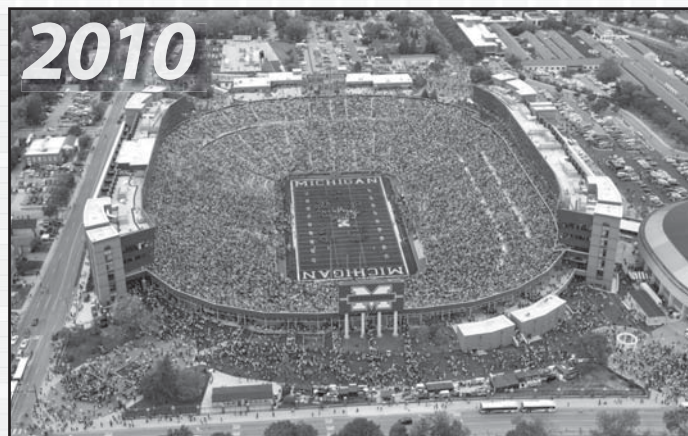
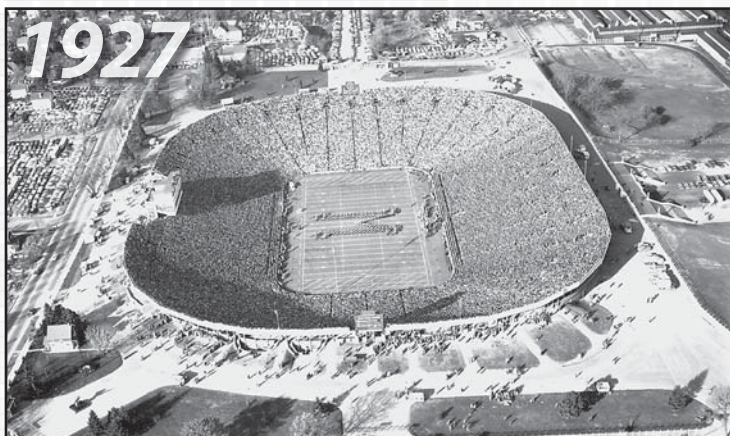
1956 / The capacity of Michigan Stadium is increased once again, and the "Big House" now holds 101,001 people.



As Fielding Yost's "Point-A-Minute" teams gained fame and popularity, Michigan's regents approved a new football complex on the corner of State and Hoover. FERRY FIELD, completed in 1906, could seat 18,000 fans and offered a press box to facilitate growing media coverage.



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A state-of-the-art press box is added at a cost of \$700,000. Dedicated on Sept. 22, 1956, it includes a press area, photo deck and dark rooms.

October 6 / Michigan Stadium hosts over 100,000 people for the first time, as 101,001 see Michigan and Michigan State square off.

1968 August / The scoreboards at each end of the stadium are replaced at a cost of \$75,000.

November 16 / Michigan crushes Wisconsin, 34-9, in the last Michigan Stadium game on grass for the next 22 seasons.

1969 June / Evidence that turf requires less maintenance than grass and could withstand any type of weather led the U-M Regents to approve installation of artificial turf. At a cost of \$250,000, 88,285 feet of Tartan Turf is installed in July.

September 20 / The Wolverines break-in the newly installed Tartan Turf with a 42-14 defeat over Vanderbilt.

October 4 / The Wolverines lose at home to Missouri, 40-17. Michigan would not lose another game at home until Nov. 22, 1975, a streak of 41 games.

1972 / The University of Michigan leads the nation in attendance as 513,398 (85,566 average) fans watch Michigan go 6-0 at home.

1973 / Michigan Stadium capacity increases to 101,701. The box seats and railing are removed from the first few rows and replaced with bleachers.

1974 / Michigan leads the nation in attendance, as it has done every season since except 1997.

1975 The playing area is resurfaced with Tartan Turf.

November 8 / 102,415 fans are on hand as Michigan shuts out Purdue, 28-0. This begins a streak of consecutive crowds over 100,000 at Michigan Stadium that is still alive today.

1976 / Stadium seats are repainted and workers discover 19 new seats, 15 where the old box seats and rails were eliminated and four new ones above the tunnel. The painting of the seats is part of a \$250,000 face-lift of the stadium.

1982 / The playing area is resurfaced, this time with All-Pro Turf.

November 17, 1990 / Michigan defeats Minnesota, 35-18, in its last Michigan Stadium game on artificial turf. From 1969, when the turf was installed, Michigan compiled a 119-18-3 record while playing on artificial turf in the stadium.

dium. This request was passed, and Michigan Stadium opened at the corner of Main Street and Stadium Boulevard with a capacity of 84,401 – the largest college owned stadium of any team in the nation.

On Oct. 1, 1927, Michigan played Ohio Wesleyan in the first game at Michigan Stadium. The game was a success as Michigan started the scoring on a 28-yard pass from Louis Gilbert to tight end Kip Taylor, and prevailed easily, 33-0. Dedication of the new stadium came three weeks later, Oct. 22, 1927, against Ohio State. The Buckeyes came into Michigan Stadium seeking revenge for a game five years earlier, when the Wolverines spoiled the dedication of Ohio Stadium with a 19-0 victory. However, Michigan was not to be denied on its big day, and the Wolverines blanked the Buckeyes 21-0 before a capacity crowd of 84,401. Before the 1927 season ended, Michigan shattered its own attendance mark again, drawing 84,423 to a game against Minnesota.

After a successful season in which the Wolverines drew nearly 300,000 fans, the capacity of Michigan Stadium was upped to 85,753 prior to the start of the 1928 season. In 1930, the University took advantage of new technology and installed electronic scoreboards at both ends of the stadium. In doing so, Michigan Stadium became the first to use electronic scoreboards for official game time.

With the end of World War II in 1945, Michigan Stadium was dedicated to all the men and women who gave their lives for the United States. In their honor, a bronze eagle was placed at the southwest entrance of the stadium where it remains today.

The Wolverines continued to draw crowds in the 80,000 range for 20 years, and in 1949, plans were drawn up to increase the size of the stadium. The most ambitious of the plans called for the addition of a top deck entirely around the stadium, increasing capacity to 125,300. Permanent steel stands around the stadium complex were finally settled upon, allowing for seating of 97,239 fans. Michigan also replaced the temporary wooden bleachers erected in 1927 with permanent steel ones. In its first game in the enlarged stadium, Michigan drew a then-record capacity crowd to the game against Michigan State. In the first season of official NCAA attendance records (1949), the final tally showed Michigan leading the nation in average home attendance with 93,894.

Seven years would pass before the capacity of Michigan Stadium was raised again with the building of the Michigan Sports Communications Center (press box). Built at a cost of \$700,000, the structure provided a host of resources, including a press area, a photo deck, darkrooms and various other amenities. Dedicated on Sept. 22, 1956, the press box and the additional seating constructed along with it increased the capacity of Michigan Stadium to 101,001. This began a tradition of ending all Michigan Stadium capacity numbers with the digit "1", the extra seat being in honor of Fritz Crisler, the director of athletics at the time. On Oct. 6, 1956, Michigan Stadium hosted over 100,000 people for the first time as a capacity crowd saw Michigan State defeat Michigan, 9-0.

Though the Michigan football team suffered some lean years in the 1960s, the Ann Arbor faithful still packed the stadium to the point where

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between 1959 and 1971, Michigan finished no lower than fifth in the nation in average attendance.

During this period, major changes continued. In 1965, the benches were redone in blue fiberglass to prevent weathering and discoloration of the seats. It was then that the yellow "Block M" was created on the east bleachers of the stadium, a design done by former U-M player Dan Dworsky. In August of 1968, at a cost of \$75,000, both scoreboards were replaced after 38 years of service. The new scoreboards added the number of time outs left for each team as well as the spot the ball was on, in addition to the features given on the old boards. These scoreboards, measuring 41 feet by 16 feet, were in use at the north and south ends of the stadium until 1998.

Based on evidence that artificial turf could withstand any type of weather and required less maintenance than grass, the Regents of the University of Michigan approved the installation of artificial turf at Michigan Stadium. In July 1969, a total of 88,285 feet of Tartan Turf were installed at a cost of \$250,000. In its first game on the new surface, Michigan defeated Vanderbilt, 42-14. However, the Wolverines would drop their next home contest, 40-17 to Missouri on Oct. 4, 1969. After this defeat, Michigan would not lose at home again until Nov. 22, 1975 – a span of 41 games.

In the summer of 1973, renovations called for the removal of many of the rails in the stadium and replacement of the box seats in the first three rows with bleacher seats. This change allowed for 600 more seats in the stadium, raising capacity to 101,701. In 1974, Michigan led the nation in average attendance, as it has done every season since, except 1997.

Another game of note in the 1970s was U-M's shutout of Purdue on Nov. 8, 1975. That day, 102,415 fans witnessed the beginning of a streak in which Michigan has played every home game in front of more than 100,000 fans, a streak that continues into the 2009 season.

Michigan resurfaced the field with artificial turf in 1975 and 1982. When the time to do so arose again in 1990, a decision was made to return to a natural surface in time for the 1991 season. Michigan played its last home game on artificial surface against Minnesota on Nov. 17, 1990, winning, 35-18. The Wolverines' artificial turf home record was an impressive 119-18-3 over 22 seasons.

In May of 1991, 87,000 feet of prescription athletic turf were installed in a comprehensive renovation of Michigan Stadium. In addition to returning to natural grass, the field was lowered by three and a half feet to facilitate sightlines in the lower rows. The bill for these improvements came to \$2.25 million. Included was the addition of two rows to the lower seating area of the stadium, raising capacity to 102,501.

As Michigan closed out the 1993 season against Ohio State, 106,867 fans filled the stadium, breaking both the Michigan Stadium and NCAA single-game attendance records. The number of people in Michigan Stadium exceeded the population of all but 185 cities in the United States and increased the Wolverine season tally to 739,560, a then-NCAA record.

The stadium continues to undergo changes. Prior to the 1996 season, the surface was torn up and the field crowned to allow for better drainage. Prior to Michigan's 1997 game against Ohio State, the University of Michigan Board of Regents approved the expansion of Michigan Stadium that added seats around the stadium and video scoreboards in each end zone.

During the 1997 national championship season, the schedule was highlighted by the 17th seven-game home slate in Michigan Football history. A single-game Michigan Stadium record crowd of 106,867 fans witnessed the Wolverines' 20-14 victory over Ohio State that clinched the Big Ten title and subsequent Rose Bowl berth. That game closed out a 7-0 home slate that saw Michigan draw another NCAA record of 745,139 fans (106,448 per game average.)

Michigan continued to rewrite the NCAA record books in 1998, setting single-game and season attendance marks. Construction was completed on the stadium prior to the season-opener that increased capacity to

May 1991 / Michigan Stadium returns to grass as 87,000 feet of Prescription Athletic Turf is installed. Eight thousand square yards of sod were brought in for the playing surface which is lowered 3 1/2 feet to facilitate better sightlines for those seated in lower rows. The conversion from turf back to grass costs \$2,250,000.

The rows in Michigan Stadium number 91, up from the 90 rows Michigan maintained since the 1950s.

September 14 / Michigan plays on grass on its field for the first time since 1968 in a 24-14 win over Notre Dame.

October 19 / Michigan draws 106,097 to its homecoming game against Indiana, the 100th consecutive home crowd over 100,000.

1992 / After nearly 20 years of constant capacity, Michigan Stadium begins the 1992 campaign with space for 800 more fans, now totaling 102,501. Another row is added, giving it the 92 that it still has today.

November 20, 1993 / Michigan sets a stadium and then-NCAA record with a crowd of 106,867 for the Ohio State game. This gives U-M a season home attendance total of 739,560, an NCAA record, breaking its own record from 1987.

November 12, 1994 / Michigan ends the home season with a crowd of 105,624 against Minnesota. The season average for the six Wolverine home games is 106,217, breaking the 1992 NCAA mark.

1996 / Despite being overshadowed by Tennessee's expanded Neyland Stadium, Michigan averages 105,933 fans per game, leading the nation for the 23rd consecutive season.

1997 / Varsity Plaza is added, as well as brick and wrought iron fencing around the stadium concourse.

November 22 / Michigan sets a then single-game attendance record at the "Big House" as a crowd of 106,867 witness a 20-14 victory over Ohio State that clinched the Big Ten title and Rose Bowl berth. The attendance total surpassed the Wolverines' previous NCAA record as 745,139 fans (106,448 per game average) attended the seven home games.

1998 / Michigan Stadium undergoes renovations that add 5,000 seats around the stadium (107,501) and two video scoreboards in each end zone. The Wolverine brick plaza is completed at the northwest entrance.

September 26 / Michigan sets an NCAA single-game attendance mark (111,238) at the 29-17 win over Michigan State in the Big Ten opener.

November 14 / The Wolverines complete the six-game home schedule against Wisconsin, drawing 111,217 fans. The second-largest crowd in stadium history helps Michigan set an NCAA season average of 110,965 fans per game (665,787 total).

September 4, 1999 / Michigan sets the NCAA single-game attendance record (111,523) for the season-opening 26-22 victory over Notre Dame. The mark breaks the previous NCAA record set by U-M on Sept. 26, 1998.

September 11 / The Wolverines play their 150th consecutive home game in front of at least 100,000 fans. Michigan defeats Rice, 37-3 (110,501).

November 20 / Michigan sets a pair of NCAA records in the 24-17 victory over Ohio State. U-M breaks the single-game attendance record set against the Irish, with 111,575 fans. The crowd helps U-M set an NCAA season average record of 111,008 fans (666,049 total).

2001 / Michigan plays its 75th season at Michigan Stadium, compiling a 6-1 record.

2002 / The Board of Regents approve the expansion of a new home locker-

MICHIGAN STADIUM HISTORY

room (Nov. 12) and an artificial surface field (Dec. 12) at Michigan Stadium.

2003 / The new team lockerroom, designed by Rosetti Architects in Birmingham, Mich., provides U-M with improved medical facilities and an area where all players can dress at the stadium. The 10,208-square-foot facility is three times larger than the previous locker room (3,145 square feet) and costs \$3 million.

April 28 - Early July / The field at Michigan Stadium returns to an artificial surface as FieldTurf replaces the Prescription Athletic Turf (PAT) that had been in place since 1991. The surface cost \$620,000 to install, with the fee including removal of the existing surface, installation of the new field and replacement of the urethane track around the field and tunnel. It also included a \$46,000 donation by Ford Motor Company for the crushed rubber infill used in the field.

September 13 / The Wolverines set the NCAA single-game attendance record as 111,726 fans witness a 38-0 shutout win against Notre Dame.

November 22 / U-M sets the NCAA single-game attendance mark set earlier against the Irish as 112,118 are in attendance for the Big Ten title clinching 35-21 victory over Ohio State. U-M leads the nation in average attendance for the sixth straight season, with its seven-game total of 776,429 fans breaking the previous school-record (774,033 set in 2002).

2004 / The first of four phases of concrete restoration begins with the replacement of cement and bleachers in sections 28-33. The project costs \$2 million.

October 30 / Michigan rallies from a 17-point deficit with 6:28 remaining to defeat Michigan State in triple overtime, 45-37, in the longest game in Big Ten history. The crowd of 111,609 is the third-largest in stadium history.

2005 / The concrete and bleachers on the east side of the stadium (sections 6-40) is replaced at a cost of \$2.75 million.

2006 / The cement and bleachers are replaced on the west side and in the south end zone, from sections 7-40 at a cost of \$6.3 million.

November 4 / U-M plays its 200th consecutive game with at least 100,000 fans. The Wolverines defeat Ball State, 34-26 (109,359).

2007 / The final section of the concrete and bleacher restoration, sections 34-39 in the north end zone, is completed at a cost of \$2.5 million.

Summer / A \$750,000 upgrade of the scoreboards includes light-emitting diode message banners. The incandescent bulbs used in the two scoreboards are also replaced with LED lights, which are easier to read and use less power.

September 27, 2008 / U-M plays its 500th game in Michigan Stadium, recording the largest comeback in stadium history with a 27-25 win over Wisconsin.

September 4, 2010 / Renovated stadium is rededicated in season-opener against Connecticut. With a new capacity of 109,901, it features additions to the east and west sides with club suites and seats, a second elevated concourse and additional concessions areas and restrooms.

April 5, 2011 / U-M announces TS Sports/Lighthouse will provide new state-of-the-art video boards at Michigan Stadium. The boards will be 40 percent larger than the previous system at 47 feet x 85 feet and measuring more than 4,000 square feet each. The upgrade will be completed in August prior to the 2011 season-opener.



107,501. With the added seating, the Wolverines went on to again set an NCAA single-game attendance record with 111,238 vs. Michigan State on Sept. 26, 1998. U-M finished the six-game home slate in 1998 with a season average of 110,965 fans per game, breaking Tennessee's NCAA record.

The Wolverines had an average attendance of 110,576 fans at its seven home games during the 2002 season. The season total of 774,033 fans at the "Big House" set a new stadium record but ranked third in NCAA total attendance behind Penn State (857,911) and Ohio State (827,904), which both played eight home games. U-M had four crowds over 111,000, including the season's largest attended game of 111,542 fans vs. Michigan State.

U-M led the nation in average attendance for the 13th straight season and the 37th time in past 39 years in 2010. The Wolverines set the NCAA single-game attendance mark twice during the 2003 season, first in a 38-0 shutout win against Notre Dame on Sept. 13 (111,726) and again before 112,118 spectators at the conference title-clinching 35-21 victory over Ohio State on Nov. 22 - the 100th game in the historic rivalry. U-M's seven-game total of 776,429 fans broke the previous school-record mark of 774,033 patrons set in 2002.

On Sept. 4, 2010, the Wolverines were proud to unveil their newly expanded and renovated Big House, hosting an NCAA record 109,901 fans in the season-opening 30-10 victory over Connecticut.

U-M averaged 111,825 fans during the seven-game home season in 2010, but added a very unique eighth game in the confines of the stadium on Dec. 11. The Michigan hockey team shut out rival Michigan State, 5-0, in The Big Chill at the Big House on Dec. 11, 2010, before a world record crowd of 113,411.



CONSECUTIVE 100,000+ CROWDS

Nov. 8, 1975. Not many things have remained consistent since that Saturday 35 years ago. Nearly 33 percent of the United States population today was not even born when 102,415 fans filed into Michigan Stadium to begin a streak that continues on to the present day. Entering the 2010 season, Michigan has drawn in excess of 100,000 fans for 223 consecutive games at Michigan Stadium. Since 1975, 22,285,384 fans (106,300 avg.) have seen the Wolverines compile a record of 179-44-1 (.825).

MICHIGAN STADIUM FACTS

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN HOME STADIUMS

Stadium/Years	Games	Record	Capacity (Yr)
Ann Arbor Sites/1883-1892	18	17-1-0	
Regents Field/1893-1905	92	87-2-3	400 (1893)
			800 (1896)
Ferry Field/1906-1926	104	88-14-2	18,000 (1906)
			25,000 (1914)
			40,000 (1921)
			46,000 (1926)
Michigan Stadium/1927-2010	519	384-120-15	72,000 (1927)
			84,401 (1927)
			85,753 (1928)
			97,239 (1949)
			101,001 (1956)
			101,701 (1973)
			102,501 (1992)
			107,501 (1998)
			102,601 (2008)
			109,901 (2010)
Total Ann Arbor Record	733	576-137-20	
In Detroit (1879-1901)	18	12-5-1	
Total Home Record	751	588-142-21	

HEAD COACHES RECORDS AT HOME

Coach	Years	Games	Record	Pct.
Mike Murphy & Frank Crawford	1891	4	3-1-0	.750
Frank Barbour	1892-93	7	5-2-0	.714
William McCauley	1894-95	12	11-0-1	.958
W. Douglas Ward	1896	6	6-0-0	1.000
Gustave Ferbert	1897-99	19	18-0-1	.974
Langdon Lea	1900	7	6-0-1	.929
Fielding Yost	1901-23, 25-26	144	129-13-2	.903
George Little	1924	4	3-1-0	.750
Elton Wieman	1927-28	11	7-4-0	.636
Harry Kipke	1929-37	50	30-16-4	.640
Fritz Crisler	1938-47	57	46-8-3	.833
Bennie Oosterbaan	1948-58	67	46-19-2	.701
Bump Elliott	1959-68	61	33-26-2	.557
Bo Schembechler	1969-89	134	115-16-3	.869
Gary Moeller	1990-94	31	22-8-1	.726
Lloyd Carr	1995-2007	86	74-12-0	.860
Rich Rodriguez	2008-10	22	11-11-0	.500

HOME GAME RECORDS

- Most Home Games, Season:** 11, 1905
Since 1950: 7 (1955, 1956, 1961, 1963, 1971, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1979, 1984, 1987, 1993, 1995, 1997, 2002, 2003, 2006)
- Most Home Wins, Season:** 11, 1905
Since 1950: 7 (1971, 1976, 1977, 1997, 2003, 2006)
- Most Home Losses, Season:** 5 (2008)
- Most Home Ties, Season:** 2 (1963, 1975)
- Undefeated Home Seasons:** 54 (Last: 2006)
- Longest Home Winning Streak:** 50 (1901-07)
Since 1950: 28 Games, 1969-73
- Longest Home Undefeated Streak:** 95, 1893-07
Since 1950: 41 Games, 1969-75
- Longest Home Losing Streak:** 5, 1958-59; 2008

230 STRAIGHT

The University of Michigan football team has played 230 consecutive home games in front of crowds in excess of 100,000 through the 2010 season. The last time Michigan did not have 100,000 in attendance in Michigan Stadium was on Oct. 25, 1975 vs. Indiana. A crowd of 93,857 was on hand for the 55-7 Michigan victory. Since then, Michigan has set numerous NCAA attendance marks and the Wolverines have led the nation in attendance for 36 of the past 37 seasons.

MICHIGAN STADIUM -- 1927-2010 (84 YEARS)

Won 384, Lost 120, Tied 15

CAPACITY: 109,901 — The largest college-owned structures of its kind designed solely for football — closer to the playing field with no running track—no posts or other obstructions.

COMPLETION: 1927 — At a cost in excess of \$950,000 to seat 72,000 spectators. Capacity raised to 84,401 by addition of temporary wooden bleachers until 1949 when permanent steel stands replaced the wooden bleachers, increasing the capacity to 97,239. Seating capacity then raised to 101,001 in 1956, 101,701 in 1973, 102,501 in 1992, 107,501 in 1998 and 106,201 in 2008.

FIRST GAME: October 1, 1927 — Led by captain Bennie Oosterbaan, U-M defeated Ohio Wesleyan, 33-0. LaVerne (Kip) Taylor, Michigan end, scored first in the stadium on a 28-yard pass from halfback Louis Gilbert.

DEDICATION GAME: October 22, 1927 — Michigan defeated Ohio State, 21-0.

ATTENDANCE: Since 1927 — 43,717,240 fans have watched the Wolverines play 519 games. Stadium attendance record of 113,090 set Sept. 4, 2010 against Connecticut.

FIELD: 360 x 160 feet — Installed FieldTurf in 2003, returning Michigan to an artificial surface for the first time since the 1990 season.

Installed Prescription Athletic Turf in 1991, giving Michigan its first natural grass field since 1968. Field was also lowered 3-1/2 feet allowing better sightlines for those seated in the lower rows.

NOTES ON THE BUILDING OF MICHIGAN STADIUM

- The number of tons of reinforcing steel used in the construction was estimated at 440 (880,000 pounds).
- The 31,000 square feet of wire mesh used in building the stadium could, at that time, imprison all the inmates of Sing Sing, and the federal prisons of Atlanta and Leavenworth.
- "Nature" Magazine estimated that it would take 14,000 woodchucks, working eight hour days, 11 1/2 months to move an amount of dirt equal to the 240,000 square yards that were excavated out of the Michigan Stadium site before the cement was poured.
- 45,000,000 words were typed before the stadium was even authorized, and 4,500 yards of type were devoted to the construction process. Of these 4,500 yards of type, 3,000 were made up of adjectives.
- It was estimated that there were 106,000,000 blades of grass making up the field at Michigan Stadium at the dedication game in 1927.

MICHIGAN STADIUM RECORDS

SINGLE GAME	Widest Margin of Victory: 69-0 vs. Northwestern, 1975 and Pittsburgh, 1947	Consecutive Losses: 5 (1958-1959)
Most Points: 70 vs. Navy (1976) and Illinois (1981)	Widest Margin of Defeat: 0-40 vs. Minnesota, 1935	SEASON
Most Opponent Points: 51 by Florida		Most Wins: 7 in 1971, 1976, 1977, 1997, 2003
Most Opponent Points including Overtime		Most Losses: 5 in 2008
Games: 65 by Illinois (2010)		Most Points: 317 in 1976
Most Combined Points: 91 (Michigan 70, Illinois 21), 1981	MISCELLANEOUS	Fewest Points: 21 in 1934
Most Combined Points Including Overtime	Won-Loss Record: 384-120-15	Most Opponent Points: 253 in 2010
Games: 132 (Michigan 67, Illinois 65), 2010	Last Tie Game: vs. Illinois, 1992 (22-22)	Fewest Opponent Points: 13 in 1932
	Consecutive Wins: 28 (1969-1973)	

MICHIGAN STADIUM ATTENDANCE

ANNUAL ATTENDANCE TOTALS / MICHIGAN STADIUM, 1927-2010

Year	Home	Away	Total
1927	297,641	147,611	445,252
1928	261,900	100,872	362,772
1929	267,655	130,047	397,702
1930	234,395	112,372	346,767
1931	197,174	48,293	245,467
1932	144,295	75,906	220,201
1933	206,394	63,803	270,197
1934	122,526	140,268	262,794
1935	166,950	67,418	234,368
1936	146,797	127,987	274,784
1937	196,737	87,030	283,767
1938	241,873	147,886	389,759
1939	297,090	75,299	372,389
1940	243,287	195,677	438,964
1941	299,283	105,999	405,282
1942	206,135	175,284	381,419
1943	217,327	58,801	276,128
1944	178,664	159,628	338,292
1945	309,506	206,615	516,121
1946	514,598	138,211	652,809
1947*	456,693	245,598	702,291
1948	408,057	241,357	649,414
1949	563,363	213,058	776,421
1950*	492,867	299,691	792,558
1951	445,635	147,964	593,599
1952	395,907	146,541	542,448
1953	353,860	183,723	537,583
1954	410,017	146,495	556,512
1955	545,143	119,586	664,729

Year	Home	Away	Total
1956	566,096	134,726	700,822
1957	504,879	154,978	659,857
1958	405,066	189,694	594,760
1959	457,963	125,021	582,984
1960	375,232	217,226	592,458
1961	506,891	104,077	610,968
1962	310,065	261,637	571,702
1963	400,637	117,917	518,554
1964*	380,309	320,133	700,442
1965	474,651	189,662	664,313
1966	413,599	255,399	668,998
1967	447,029	179,997	627,026
1968	407,948	202,423	610,371
1969*	428,780	308,525	737,305
1970	476,164	286,242	762,406
1971*	564,376	335,149	899,525
1972	513,398	292,971	806,369
1973	595,171	231,288	826,459
1974	562,105	313,197	875,302
1975*	689,146	317,373	1,006,519
1976*	722,113	322,067	1,044,180
1977*	729,418	356,140	1,085,558
1978*	629,697	409,219	1,038,916
1979*	730,315	319,917	1,050,232
1980*	625,861	430,693	1,056,554
1981*	632,990	369,986	1,002,976
1982*	631,743	423,684	1,055,427
1983*	626,916	411,344	1,038,260
1984*	726,734	316,442	1,043,176

Year	Home	Away	Total
1985*	633,530	431,765	1,065,295
1986*	631,261	477,102	1,108,363
1987*	731,281	308,797	1,040,078
1988*	628,807	413,466	1,042,273
1989*	632,135	428,032	1,060,167
1990*	627,046	373,113	1,000,159
1991*	632,024	385,348	1,017,372
1992*	635,201	375,497	1,010,698
1993*	739,560	349,027	1,088,587
1994*	637,300	398,633	1,035,933
1995*	726,370	395,257	1,121,627
1996*	635,589	331,682	967,271
1997*	745,139	400,450	1,145,589
1998*	665,787	367,380	1,033,167
1999*	666,049	413,998	1,080,047
2000*	664,930	441,534	1,106,464
2001*	659,447	466,944	1,126,391
2002*	774,033	436,871	1,210,904
2003*	776,429	401,453	1,177,882
2004*	666,149	435,615	1,101,764
2005*	776,405	342,154	1,118,559
2006*	770,183	483,487	1,253,670
2007*	882,115‡	326,791	1,208,906
2008	759,997	410,551	1,170,548
2009	871,464	289,873	1,161,337
2010	782,776	398,022	1,249,123

* Includes Bowl game attendance
‡ Stadium Record/NCAA Record

LARGEST STADIUM CROWDS

85,753 (1928-48)

Game	Year	Attendance
Notre Dame ...	1943	86,408
Five times*	1946-47	85,938
Navy	1948	85,808
Twice I	1948	85,782
Ohio State	1945	85,200

* Army and Illinois-1946; Minnesota, Indiana, Ohio State-1947
! Illinois, Northwestern in 1948

97,239 (1949-55)

Game	Year	Attendance
Ohio State	1955	97,369
Army	1955	97,366
Six times*	1949,54,55	97,239
Mich. State	1950	96,602
Illinois	1950	96,517

* Michigan State, Army, Minnesota, Ohio State-1949; Michigan State-1954 and 1955

101,001 (1956-72)

Game	Year	Attendance
Ohio State	1971	104,016
Mich. State	1972	103,735
Ohio State	1969	103,588
Mich. State	1970	103,580
Mich. State	1959	103,234

101,701 (1973-91)

Game	Year	Attendance
Ohio State	1979	106,255
Mich. State	1988	106,208
Mich. State	1990	106,188

Ohio State	1991	106,156
Florida State	1991	106,145

102,501 (1991-97)

Game	Year	Attendance
Ohio State	1997	106,982
Ohio State	1993	106,967
Notre Dame	1993	106,851
Penn State	1994	106,832
Mich. State	1992	106,788

107,501 (1998-2007)

Game	Year	Attendance
Ohio State	2003	112,118
Ohio State	2007	111,941
Notre Dame	2003	111,726
Mich. State	2004	111,609
Ohio State	2005	111,591

109,901 (2010-current)

Game	Year	Attendance
Connecticut	2010	113,090*
Michigan St.	2010	113,065
Iowa	2010	112,784
Wisconsin	2010	112,276
Illinois	2010	111,441

*NCAA regular-season record

SEASON HOME AVERAGE

Year	Games	Average
2010*	7	111,825
2004	6	111,025
1999	6	111,008
1998	6	110,965
2003	7	110,918
2005	7	110,915

2000	6	110,822
2002	7	110,576
2007	8	110,264
2006	7	110,026
2001	6	109,908
2009	8	108,933
2008	7	108,571
1997	7	106,448
1994	6	106,217
1996	6	105,932
1992	6	105,867
1993	7	105,651
1985	6	105,588
1981	6	105,498
1989	6	105,356
1991	6	105,337
1982	6	105,290
1986	6	105,210
1978	6	104,949
1988	6	104,801
1990	6	104,508
1983	6	104,486
1987	7	104,469
1979	7	104,331
1980	6	104,310
1977	7	104,203
1984	7	103,819
1995	7	103,767
1976	7	103,159
1975	7	98,449
1949	6	93,894

*NCAA regular-season record

LARGEST ROAD CROWDS

(Regular Season)

Year	Site	Attendance
2008	Penn State	110,017
2006	Penn State	110,007
2010	Penn State	109,539
2001	Penn State	107,879
2006	Ohio State	105,708
2008	Ohio State	105,564
2002	Ohio State	105,539
2010	Ohio State	105,491
2004	Ohio State	105,456
2000	Ohio State	98,568
1997	Penn State	97,498
1999	Penn State	96,840
1993	Penn State	96,719
1995	Penn State	96,677
1992	Ohio State	95,330
1996	Ohio State	94,676
1998	Ohio State	94,339
1994	Ohio State	93,869
1986	Ohio State	90,674
1984	Ohio State	90,286
1982	Ohio State	90,252
1988	Ohio State	90,176
1990	Ohio State	90,054
1980	Ohio State	88,827
1978	Ohio State	88,358
1974	Ohio State	88,250
1976	Ohio State	88,250
2000	UCLA	88,044
1970	Ohio State	87,331
1949	Stanford	87,123
1972	Ohio State	87,040
1968	Ohio State	85,371
1964	Ohio State	84,685

MICHIGAN STADIUM ATTENDANCE

The Wolverine football program is in its 85th season in the "Big House" in 2010, with a 384-120-15 all-time record at Michigan Stadium. The largest college football stadium in the country, it was completed in 1927 at a cost of \$950,000, initially seating 72,000 fans. Michigan won the first game played at Michigan Stadium, defeating Ohio Wesleyan, 33-0, on Oct. 1, 1927. The stadium was officially dedicated on Oct. 22, 1927, with a 21-0 shutout over Ohio State.

Since that inaugural season, the capacity of Michigan Stadium has increased nine times to its present 109,901. The Wolverines have led the nation in attendance 37 times in the past 39 years, and reestablished the NCAA single-game attendance record at 113,090 fans during the 2010 rededication game against Connecticut.

The Wolverines enter the 2011 season having drawn crowds of 100,000-plus for 230 consecutive games. On football Saturdays in Ann Arbor, Michigan Stadium ranks as the fourth-largest "city" in the state of Michigan, surpassing the population of Ann Arbor itself.

Michigan Stadium was the only college-owned football facility with a video scoreboard above both end zones. It was also the first stadium to use electronic scoreboards for official time when, in 1930, two were installed.

MICHIGAN'S NATIONAL ATTENDANCE RANKINGS

Year	Rank	Year	Rank	Year	Rank
1949	First	1974	First	1999	First
1950	First	1975	First	2000	First
1951	Second	1976	First	2001	First
1952	Second	1977	First	2002	First
1953	Third	1978	First	2003	First
1954	Second	1979	First	2004	First
1955	First	1980	First	2005	First
1956	Second	1981	First	2006	First
1957	First	1982	First	2007	First
1958	Second	1983	First	2008	First
1959	Second	1984	First	2009	First
1960	Third	1985	First	2010	First
1961	Second	1986	First		
1962	Fifth	1987	First		
1963	Fifth	1988	First		
1964	Third	1989	First		
1965	Second	1990	First		
1966	Third	1991	First		
1967	Second	1992	First		
1968	Fourth	1993	First		
1969	Second	1994	First		
1970	Second	1995	First		
1971	Second	1996	First		
1972	First	1997	Second		
1973	Second	1998	First		

NOTE: Based on average attendance per game. NCAA began compilation in 1949.

MICHIGAN STADIUM SITUATIONAL ATTENDANCE

Home Openers			Big Ten Conference Games (Prior to 1998)		
Att.	Opponent	Year	Att.	Opponent	Year
113,090	Connecticut	2010	106,982	Ohio State	1997
111,523	Notre Dame	1999	106,867	Ohio State	1993
111,491	Washington	2002	106,832	Penn State	1994
111,012	Syracuse	1998	106,788	Michigan State	1992
110,971	Northern Illinois	2005	106,579	Minnesota	1992
110,815	Miami (Ohio)	2004	106,577	Minnesota	1997
110,637	Central Michigan	2003	106,505	Iowa	1997
110,585	Bowling Green	2000	106,481	Illinois	1992
109,676	Miami (Ohio)	2001	106,385	Illinois	1993
109,668	Vanderbilt	2006	106,381	Michigan State	1996

Homecoming Games			Big Ten Conference Games (Since 1998 Expansion)		
Att.	Opponent	Year	Att.	Opponent	Year
112,784	Iowa	2010	112,118	Ohio State	2003
111,518	Minnesota	2004	111,941	Ohio State	2007
111,496	Iowa	2002	111,609	Michigan State	2004
111,468	Purdue	1999	111,591	Ohio State	2005
111,117	Minnesota	2005	111,575	Ohio State	1999
110,909	Indiana	2000	111,571	Ohio State	2001
110,888	Purdue	2007	111,542	Michigan State	2002
110,863	Indiana	1998	111,518	Minnesota	2004
110,450	Purdue	2001	111,514	Michigan State	2000
110,231	Illinois	2003	111,502	Penn State	2002

Non-Conference Games			Big Ten Home Openers		
Att.	Opponent	Year	Att.	Opponent	Year
113,090	Connecticut	2010	113,065	Michigan State	2010
111,726	Notre Dame	2003	111,502	Penn State	2002
111,523	Notre Dame	1999	111,468	Purdue	1999
111,491	Washington	2002	111,428	Iowa	2004
111,386	Notre Dame	2005	111,341	Wisconsin	2000
111,178	Notre Dame	2007	111,310	Penn State	2007
111,012	Syracuse	1998	111,238	Michigan State	1998
110,971	Northern Illinois	2005	111,117	Minnesota	2005
110,815	Miami (Ohio)	2004	111,058	Wisconsin	2006
110,637	Central Michigan	2003	110,788	Indiana	2003

2010 HOME ATTENDANCE TOTALS

School	Games	Total	Per Game
1. MICHIGAN	7	782,776	111,825
2. Ohio State	8	842,221	105,278
3. Penn State	7	729,636	104,234
4. Alabama	7	712,747	101,821
5. Texas	7	704,580	100,654
6. Tennessee	7	698,465	99,781
7. Georgia	6	556,476	92,746
8. LSU	7	649,023	92,718
9. Florida	7	633,579	90,511
10. Auburn	8	688,692	86,087
11. Nebraska	7	599,648	85,664
12. Oklahoma	6	508,426	84,738
13. Texas A&M	7	577,338	82,477
14. Notre Dame	7	565,565	80,795
15. Southern California	6	479,444	79,907
16. Wisconsin	7	559,035	79,862
17. Clemson	7	542,280	77,469
18. South Carolina	7	536,675	76,668
19. Michigan State	7	514,894	73,556
20. Florida State	7	498,890	71,270
21. Iowa	7	494,095	70,585
22. Arkansas	6	413,591	68,932
23. Washington	6	397,581	66,264
24. Virginia Tech	7	463,631	66,233
25. Kentucky	7	462,488	66,070

MICHIGAN STADIUM MILESTONES



MICHIGAN STADIUM MILESTONE GAMES

FIRST GAME

Oct. 1, 1927 - Ohio Wesleyan
W, 33-0

50TH GAME

Nov. 2, 1935 - Pennsylvania
W, 16-6

100TH GAME

Sept. 15, 1945 - Great Lakes
W, 27-2

200TH GAME

Oct. 14, 1961 - Michigan State
L, 0-28

250TH GAME

Oct. 11, 1969 - Purdue
W, 31-20

300TH GAME

Sept. 24, 1977 - Navy
W, 14-7

400TH GAME

Sept. 11, 1993 - Notre Dame
L, 23-27

500TH GAME

Sept. 27, 2008 - Wisconsin
W, 27-25

MICHIGAN STADIUM MILESTONE WINS

FIRST WIN

Oct. 1, 1927: Ohio Wesleyan, 33-0

50TH WIN

Sept. 27, 1941: Michigan State,
19-7

100TH WIN

Oct. 11, 1952: Indiana, 28-13

200TH WIN

Oct. 18, 1975: Northwestern, 69-0

250TH WIN

Oct. 27, 1984: Illinois, 26-18

300TH WIN

Aug. 26, 1995: Virginia, 18-17

350TH WIN

Oct. 25, 2003: Purdue, 31-3

EVOLUTION OF THE LARGEST MICHIGAN STADIUM CROWDS

17,483

Oct. 1, 1927 - Ohio Wesleyan

27,864

Oct. 8, 1927 - Michigan State

84,401

Oct. 22, 1927 - Ohio State

84,423

Nov. 19, 1927 - Minnesota

85,088

Oct. 19, 1929 - Ohio State

86,408

Oct. 9, 1943 - Notre Dame

87,782

Oct. 16, 1948 - Northwestern

97,239 *

Sept. 24, 1949 - Michigan State

97,366

Oct. 8, 1955 - Army

97,369

Nov. 19, 1955 - Ohio State

101,001 #

Oct. 6, 1956 - Michigan State

103,234

Oct. 3, 1959 - Michigan State

103,588

Nov. 22, 1969 - Ohio State

104,016

Nov. 20, 1971 - Ohio State

105,223

Nov. 24, 1973 - Ohio State

105,543

Nov. 22, 1975 - Ohio State

106,024

Nov. 19, 1977 - Ohio State

106,255

Nov. 17, 1979 - Ohio State

106,788

Oct. 10, 1992 - Michigan State

106,851

Sept. 11, 1993 - Notre Dame

106,867

Nov. 20, 1993 - Ohio State

106,982

Nov. 22, 1997 - Ohio State

111,012

Sept. 12, 1998 - Syracuse

111,238

Sept. 26, 1998 - Michigan State

111,523

Sept. 4, 1999 - Notre Dame

111,575

Nov. 20, 1999 - Ohio State

111,726

Sept. 13, 2003 - Notre Dame

112,118

Nov. 22, 2003 - Ohio State

113,090

Sept. 4, 2010 - Connecticut

** Tied on eight occasions / # Tied twice*

U-M RECORD VS. ALL OPPONENTS AT MICHIGAN STADIUM

School.....	W	L	T	Pct.
Air Force	1	0	0	1.000
Albion.....	1	0	0	1.000
Appalachian State.....	0	1	0	.000
Arizona.....	2	0	0	1.000
Army	4	3	0	.571
Ball State	1	0	0	1.000
Baylor.....	1	0	1	.750
Boston College.....	2	0	0	1.000
Bowling Green.....	2	0	0	1.000
California.....	2	1	0	.667
Central Michigan.....	3	0	0	1.000
Chicago.....	5	0	0	1.000
Colorado.....	2	1	0	.667
Columbia.....	1	0	0	1.000
Connecticut	1	0	0	1.000
Cornell.....	2	0	0	1.000
Dartmouth	1	0	0	1.000
Delaware State	1	0	0	1.000
Denison	1	0	0	1.000
Duke.....	5	0	0	1.000
Eastern Michigan.....	6	0	0	1.000
Florida State.....	1	1	0	.500
Georgia.....	1	1	0	.500
Georgia Tech.....	1	0	0	1.000
Great Lakes.....	2	0	0	1.000
Harvard.....	2	0	0	1.000

School.....	W	L	T	Pct.
Houston.....	3	0	0	1.000
Illinois.....	29	10	1	.738
Indiana.....	30	7	0	.811
Iowa.....	22	5	3	.783
Iowa Pre-Flight.....	1	1	0	.500
Kansas.....	1	0	0	1.000
Long Beach State.....	1	0	0	1.000
Maryland.....	3	0	0	1.000
Massachusetts.....	1	0	0	1.000
Memphis.....	1	0	0	1.000
Miami (Fl.).....	1	1	0	.500
Miami (Ohio).....	4	0	0	1.000
Michigan State.....	33	18	3	.639
Minnesota.....	30	10	1	.744
Missouri.....	2	2	0	.500
Mt. Union.....	1	0	0	1.000
Navy.....	11	3	0	.786
School.....	W	L	T	Pct.
Nebraska.....	0	1	0	.000
North Carolina.....	0	1	0	.000
Northern Illinois.....	1	0	0	1.000
Northwestern.....	29	6	2	.811
Notre Dame.....	8	6	0	.571
Ohio State.....	21	18	3	.536
Ohio Wesleyan.....	1	1	0	.500
Oklahoma State.....	1	0	0	1.000

School.....	W	L	T	Pct.
Oregon.....	3	1	0	.750
Oregon State.....	3	0	0	1.000
Pennsylvania.....	4	0	0	1.000
Penn State.....	5	3	0	.625
Pittsburgh.....	2	0	0	1.000
Princeton.....	1	0	0	1.000
Purdue.....	23	5	0	.821
Rice.....	2	0	0	1.000
San Diego State.....	1	0	0	1.000
South Carolina.....	0	1	0	.000
Southern California.....	1	0	0	1.000
Southern Methodist.....	1	0	0	1.000
Stanford.....	3	1	1	.700
Syracuse.....	0	1	0	.000
Texas A&M.....	2	0	0	1.000
Toledo.....	0	1	0	.000
Tulane.....	2	0	0	1.000
UCLA.....	5	1	0	.833
Utah.....	1	1	0	.500
Vanderbilt.....	2	0	0	1.000
Virginia.....	2	0	0	1.000
Wake Forest.....	2	0	0	1.000
Washington.....	3	1	0	.750
Washington State.....	3	0	0	1.000
Western Michigan.....	4	0	0	1.000
Wisconsin.....	22	6	0	.786
Yale.....	1	0	0	1.000