

THE MICHIGAN STADIUM STORY

The Michigan Stadium Story



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.

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 accommodate 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 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 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 stadium. 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



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

Important Dates In University of Michigan Home 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 plays the Detroit Athletic Club in the opening game at Regents Field. Michigan prevails, 6-0.

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 had donated the year before. The new field carries the Ferry Field name and 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, allowing Michigan's home site to hold 40,000 people.

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

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 dedicat-

ed 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 the seating for 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



The Eagle was erected in 1945 at the southwest corner of the stadium to commemorate those who gave their lives for the United States in World War II.

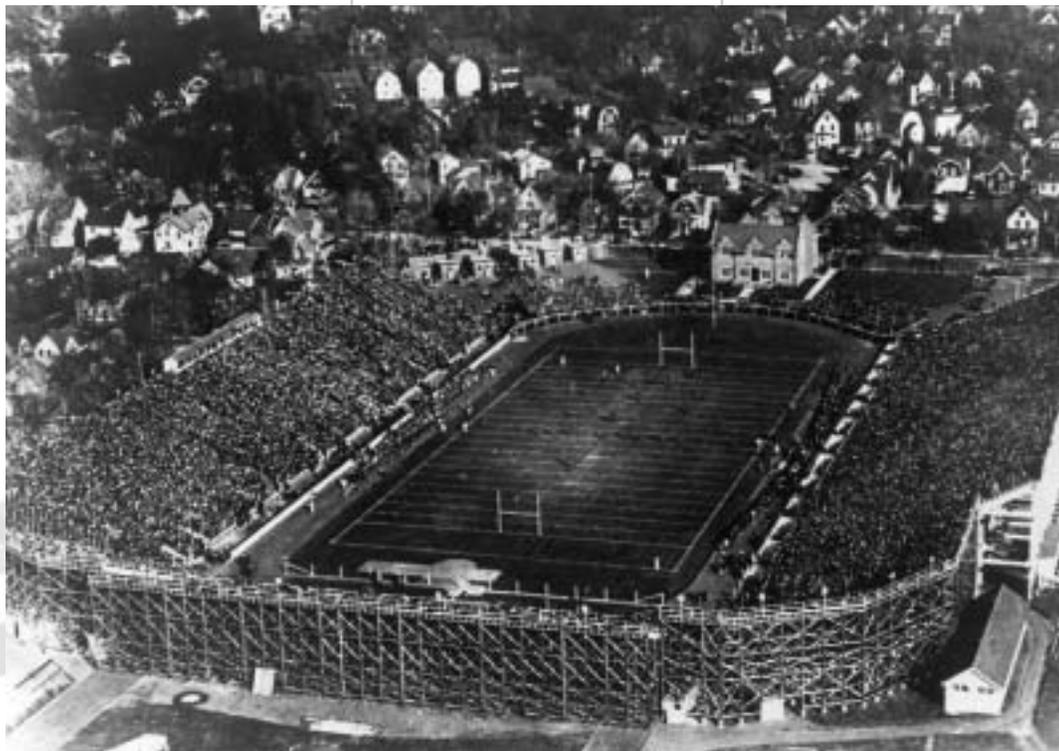
Sept. 22, 1956, the press box and the additional seating constructed along with it increased the capacity of Michigan Stadium to 101,001. This began a tradition of ending all Michigan Stadium capacity numbers with the digit "1", the extra seat being in honor of Fritz Crisler, the director of athletics 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 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



Concrete stands were constructed for Ferry Field in 1914 and in 1921. Temporary wooden bleachers were added to both ends as seating was gradually increased to 40,000.

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 six hundred more seats in the stadium, making capacity 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 Michigan's shutout of Purdue on Nov. 8, 1975. That day, 102,415 fans witnessed the beginning of a streak in which Michigan played every home game in front of more than 100,000 fans, a streak that continues into the 2002 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 sight-lines 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 regular season against Ohio State, 106,867 fans filed into 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 as it enters its 76th year of service. 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



Michigan Stadium opened in 1927 as the largest college-owned stadium in the nation with a seating capacity of 84,401. In 1956, seating capacity was increased for a third time (to 101,001) and a state-of-the-art press box was added.

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 a new NCAA

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 as the Wolverines defeat Ohio Wesleyan, 33-0.

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

1928 Stadium capacity is upped to 85,753.

1930 Michigan erects 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 as 514,598 fans filed into Michigan Stadium.

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.



Game program from the 1927 dedication game vs. Ohio State.

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

A state-of-the-art press box is added at a cost of \$700,000. Dedicated on Sept. 22, 1956, it included a host of amenities, such as 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 Michigan 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 required less maintenance than grass and could withstand any type of weather led the Regents of the University of Michigan to approve artificial turf for use at Michigan Stadium. 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 of 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 is upped, to 101,701, as the box seats and railing are removed from the first few rows and replaced with bleacher seats.

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

record as 745,134 fans (106,448 per game average) watched the Wolverines play at the "Big House."

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 raised the capacity to its current 107,501. With the added seating capacity, the Wolverines went on to set an NCAA single-game attendance record of 111,238 vs. Michigan State on Sept. 26, 1998. Michigan 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 led the nation in average attendance for the fifth straight season and 28th time in past 29 years during the 2002 season. Michigan had an average attendance of 110,576 fans at its seven home games. 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.

Michigan has tallied a 344-103-15 record in "The Big House" and has drawn in excess of 35 million fans. While there are many things known

about Michigan Stadium, one aspect that is not is the location of Fritz Crisler's seat. 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.

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 The 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 the stadium undergoes.

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

1990 November 17 – 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 Michigan Stadium.

1991 May – Michigan Stadium returns to grass as 87,000 feet of Prescription Athletic Turf is installed. Eight thousand square yards of sod were brought in to make up the actual playing surface. In addition, the playing surface was lowered three and a half 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 one from the 90 rows Michigan had maintained since the 1950s.

September 14 – Michigan plays on grass on its field for the first time since 1968 as the Wolverines defeat Notre Dame, 24-14.

October 19 – Michigan draws 106,097 to its Homecoming game against Indiana, the 100th consecutive crowd over 100,000 in Michigan Stadium.

1992 After nearly 20 years of constant capacity, Michigan Stadium begins the 1992 campaign with space for 800 more fans, now totaling 102,501. Michigan also adds another row to its home field, giving it the 92 that it still has today.

1993 November 20 – Michigan sets a stadium and then NCAA record with attendance of 106,867 for the Ohio State game. This increases the Wolverines total home attendance for the season to 739,560, an NCAA record, breaking the one Michigan set in 1987.

1994 November 12 – 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 NCAA record that the Wolverines set in 1992.

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 stadium concourse.

November 22 – Michigan set a new single-game attendance record at the "Big House" as a crowd of 106,867 fans witnessed a 20-14 victory over Ohio State that clinched the Big Ten title and Rose Bowl berth. The attendance also surpassed the Wolverines' previous NCAA record as 745,134 fans (106,448 per game average) attended the seven-game home schedule that led to the national championship.

1998 Michigan Stadium undergoes renovations that add 5,000 seats around the stadium and two video scoreboards in each end zone. The Wolverine Plaza, phase three of the Michigan Stadium Brick Program, was completed at the northwest entrance to the stadium.

September 26 – Michigan sets an NCAA single-game attendance record as 111,238 fans watch the Wolverines defeat rival Michigan State, 29-17, in the Big Ten Conference opener for both squads.

November 14 – The Wolverines completed the six-game home schedule against Wisconsin, drawing 111,217 fans to the "Big House." The second-largest crowd in stadium history helped Michigan set a new NCAA season average of 110,965 fans per game (665,787 total attendance).

1999 September 4 -- Michigan set the NCAA single-game attendance record in the season-opening 26-22 victory over Notre Dame. U-M drew 111,523 for the home-opener, breaking the previous Michigan Stadium and NCAA attendance record set on September 26, 1998.

September 11 -- The Wolverines play their 150th consecutive game in front of at least 100,000 fans. Michigan defeats Rice 37-3 before 110,501 fans in the "Big House."

November 20 -- Michigan sets a pair of NCAA records in the season-ending victory against Ohio State (24-17). The Wolverines broke the single-game attendance record set against the Irish, topping 111,575 fans for "The Big Game." The NCAA record crowd helps U-M sets a new NCAA season average of 111,008 fans per game (666,049 total attendance).

Michigan Stadium Records

University Of Michigan Home Stadiums

Stadium	Years	Games	Win	Loss	Tie	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	1927-2002	462	366	103	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)
Total Ann Arbor Record		676	536	120	20	
In Detroit	1879-1901	18	12	5	1	
Total Home Record		694	548	125	21	

Head Coaches Records at Home

Coach	Years	Games	Won	Loss	Tie	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	1995-2002	51	45	6	0	.882

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

Most Home Wins, Season: 11, 1905
 Since 1950: 7, 1971, 1976, 1977, 1997

Most Home Losses, Season: 4, 1934, 1936, 1958, 1959, 1965, 1967

Most Home Ties, Season: 2, 1963, 1975

Undefeated Home Seasons: 51, Last: 2000

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

Michigan Stadium Records

Single Game	Miscellaneous
Most Points: 70 vs. Navy, 1976 and Illinois, 1981	Won-Lost Record: 333-101-15
Most Opponent Points: 51 by Florida State, 1991	Last Tie Game: vs. Illinois, 1992 (22-22)
Most Combined Points: 91 (Michigan 70, Illinois 21), 1981	Consecutive Wins: 28 (1969-1973)
Widest Margin of Victory: 69-0 vs. Northwestern, 1975 and Pittsburgh, 1947	Consecutive Losses: 5 (1958-1959)
Widest Margin of Defeat: 0-40 vs. Minnesota, 1935	Season
	Most Wins: 7 in 1971, 1976, 1977, 1997
	Most Losses: 4 in 1934, 1936, 1958, 1959, 1965, 1967
	Most Points: 317 in 1976
	Fewest Points: 21 in 1934
	Most Opponent Points: 157 in 1994
	Fewest Opponent Points: 13 in 1932

Michigan All-Time Record at Home

Year	G	W	L	T	Year	G	W	L	T
1879	0	0	0	0	1942	7	6	1	0
1880	0	0	0	0	1943	6	5	1	0
1881	0	0	0	0	1944	6	5	1	0
1883	1	1	0	0	1945	6	5	1	0
1884	2	2	0	0	1946	7	4	2	1
1885	1	1	0	0	1947	6	6	0	0
1886	1	1	0	0	1948	5	5	0	0
1887	1	1	0	0	1949	6	4	1	1
1888	1	1	0	0	1950	6	4	2	0
1889	1	1	0	0	1951	6	3	3	0
1890	3	3	0	0	1952	6	4	2	0
1891	4	3	1	0	1953	6	6	0	0
1892	3	3	0	0	1954	6	4	2	0
1893	4	2	2	0	1955	7	6	1	0
1894	6	5	0	1	1956	7	5	2	0
1895	6	6	0	0	1957	6	3	2	1
1896	6	6	0	0	1958	6	2	4	0
1897	6	5	0	1	1959	6	2	4	0
1898	7	7	0	0	1960	6	5	1	0
1899	6	6	0	0	1961	7	5	2	0
1900	7	6	0	1	1962	5	2	3	0
1901	7	7	0	0	1963	7	2	3	2
1902	8	8	0	0	1964	6	5	1	0
1903	10	10	0	0	1965	6	2	4	0
1904	8	8	0	0	1966	6	3	3	0
1905	11	11	0	0	1967	6	2	4	0
1906	3	3	0	0	1968	6	5	1	0
1907	4	3	1	0	1969	6	5	1	0
1908	5	4	1	0	1970	6	6	0	0
1909	4	3	1	0	1971	7	7	0	0
1910	3	2	0	1	1972	6	6	0	0
1911	5	4	0	1	1973	7	6	0	1
1912	4	4	0	0	1974	6	6	0	0
1913	5	4	1	0	1975	7	4	1	2
1914	6	5	1	0	1976	7	7	0	0
1915	7	4	3	0	1977	7	7	0	0
1916	8	7	1	0	1978	6	5	1	0
1917	8	8	0	0	1979	7	5	2	0
1918	3	3	0	0	1980	6	5	1	0
1919	5	3	2	0	1981	6	4	2	0
1920	5	4	1	0	1982	6	5	1	0
1921	5	4	1	0	1983	6	6	0	0
1922	4	4	0	0	1984	7	5	2	0
1923	6	6	0	0	1985	6	6	0	0
1924	4	3	1	0	1986	6	5	1	0
1925	5	5	0	0	1987	7	5	2	0
1926	5	5	0	0	1988	6	5	1	0
1927	5	4	1	0	1989	6	5	1	0
1928	6	3	3	0	1990	6	4	2	0
1929	6	4	1	1	1991	6	5	1	0
1930	7	6	0	1	1992	6	5	0	1
1931	8	6	1	1	1993	7	5	2	0
1932	5	5	0	0	1994	6	3	3	0
1933	5	4	0	1	1995	7	6	1	0
1934	5	1	4	0	1996	6	5	1	0
1935	5	2	3	0	1997	7	7	0	0
1936	5	1	4	0	1998	6	5	1	0
1937	4	1	3	0	1999	6	5	1	0
1938	5	4	0	1	2000	6	6	0	0
1939	5	4	1	0	2001	6	5	1	0
1940	4	4	0	0	2002	7	6	1	0
1941	5	3	1	1					



Michigan Stadium Facts



Michigan Stadium -- 1927-2002 (76 Years)

Won 344, Lost 103, Tied 15

CAPACITY: 107,501—among 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 and 107,501 in 1998.

FIRST GAME: October 1, 1927—Michigan led by Captain Bennie Oosterbaan, 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—37,431,722 fans have watched the Wolverines play 455 games (an average of 78,369). Stadium attendance record of 106,982 set Nov. 22, 1997 against Ohio State. Since expansion of the “Big House” in 1998, the single-game attendance record is 111,575 set against Ohio State on Nov. 20, 1999. NCAA season record of 745,139 set in 1997. Entering 2002 season, 173 consecutive crowds of over 100,000.

FIELD: 360 x 160 feet—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 vs. All Opponents in Michigan Stadium

School	W	L	T	Pct.	School	W	L	T	Pct.
Air Force	1	0	0	1.000	Mt. Union	1	0	0	1.000
Albion	1	0	0	1.000	Navy	11	3	0	.786
Arizona	2	0	0	1.000	Nebraska	0	1	0	.000
Army	4	3	0	.571	North Carolina	0	1	0	.000
Baylor	1	0	1	.750	Northwestern	27	5	2	.818
Boston College	2	0	0	1.000	Notre Dame	5	5	0	.500
Bowling Green	1	0	0	1.000	Ohio State	20	15	3	.566
California	2	1	0	.667	Ohio Wesleyan	1	1	0	.500
Central Michigan	1	0	0	1.000	Oklahoma State	1	0	0	1.000
Chicago	5	0	0	1.000	Oregon	3	0	0	1.000
Colorado	2	1	0	.667	Oregon State	3	0	0	1.000
Columbia	1	0	0	1.000	Pennsylvania	4	0	0	1.000
Cornell	2	0	0	1.000	Penn State	3	2	0	.600
Dartmouth	1	0	0	1.000	Pittsburgh	2	0	0	1.000
Denison	1	0	0	1.000	Princeton	1	0	0	1.000
Duke	5	0	0	1.000	Purdue	21	4	0	.840
Eastern Michigan	3	0	0	1.000	Rice	2	0	0	1.000
Florida State	1	1	0	.500	South Carolina	0	1	0	.000
Georgia	1	1	0	.500	Southern California	1	0	0	1.000
Georgia Tech	1	0	0	1.000	Southern Methodist	1	0	0	1.000
Great Lakes	2	0	0	1.000	Stanford	3	1	1	.700
Harvard	2	0	0	1.000	Syracuse	0	1	0	.000
Houston	2	0	0	1.000	Texas A&M	2	0	0	1.000
Illinois	27	9	1	.743	Tulane	2	0	0	1.000
Indiana	27	7	0	.794	UCLA	5	1	0	.833
Iowa	20	4	3	.796	Utah	1	0	0	1.000
Iowa Pre-Flight	1	1	0	.500	Vanderbilt	1	0	0	1.000
Kansas	1	0	0	1.000	Virginia	2	0	0	1.000
Long Beach State	1	0	0	1.000	Wake Forest	2	0	0	1.000
Maryland	3	0	0	1.000	Washington	3	1	0	.750
Memphis	1	0	0	1.000	Washington State	3	0	0	1.000
Miami (Fla.)	1	1	0	.500	Western Michigan	3	0	0	1.000
Miami (Ohio)	2	0	0	1.000	Wisconsin	20	5	0	.800
Michigan State	31	16	3	.650	Yale	1	0	0	1.000
Minnesota	28	9	1	.750	Totals	344	103	15	.759
Missouri	2	2	0	.500					

Attendance Totals

Michigan Stadium (1927-2002)

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
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
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

* Includes Bowl game attendance
‡ Stadium Record/NCAA Record

173 Straight

The University of Michigan football team has played 173 consecutive home games in front of crowds in excess of 100,000 through the 2002 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 for 28 of the past 29 seasons in attendance.

Largest Stadium Crowds

At Michigan (1927-1997)

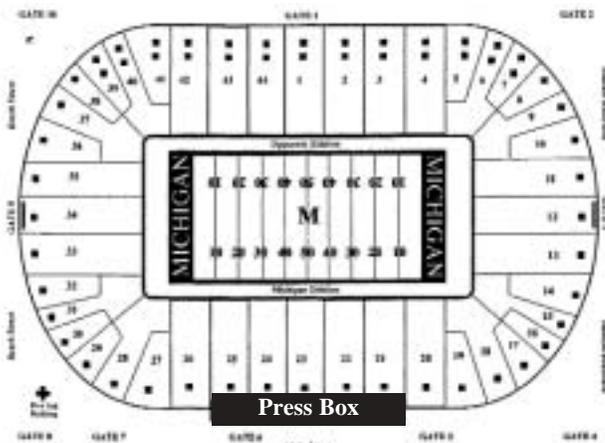
Game	Year	Attendance
Ohio State	1997	106,982
Ohio State	1993	106,867
Notre Dame	1993	106,851
Penn State	1994	106,832
Michigan State	1992	106,788
Minnesota	1992	106,579
Minnesota	1997	106,577
Notre Dame	1997	106,508
Iowa	1997	106,505
Illinois	1992	106,481
Colorado	1997	106,474
Colorado	1994	106,427
Illinois	1993	106,385
Michigan State	1996	106,381
Ohio State	1995	106,288
Michigan State	1994	106,272
Ohio State	1979	106,255
Wisconsin	1994	106,209
Michigan State	1988	106,208
Michigan State	1990	106,188
Ohio State	1991	106,156
Florida State	1991	106,145
Michigan State	1986	106,141
Notre Dame	1991	106,138
Ohio State	1989	106,137
Iowa	1992	106,132
Ohio State	1983	106,115
Michigan State	1982	106,113
Indiana	1988	106,104
Ohio State	1985	106,102
Notre Dame	1987	106,098
Indiana	1991	106,097
Indiana	1996	106,088
Northwestern	1997	106,048
Ohio State	1981	106,043
Baylor	1997	106,041
Ohio State	1987	106,031
Ohio State	1977	106,024
UCLA	1996	106,011
Illinois	1996	105,992
Indiana	1989	105,989
Boston College	1994	105,936
Iowa	1981	105,915
Notre Dame	1989	105,912

Largest Stadium Crowds

At Michigan (1998-2002)

Game	Year	Attendance
Ohio State	1999	111,575*
Ohio State	2001	111,571
Michigan State	2002	111,542
Notre Dame	1999	111,523
Michigan State	2000	111,514
Penn State	2002	111,502
Iowa	2002	111,496
Washington	2002	111,491
Purdue	1999	111,468
Wisconsin	2000	111,341

*NCAA regular-season record



On The Road

(Regular Season)

Year	Site	Attendance
2001	Penn State	107,879
2002	Ohio State	105,539
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

Average At Michigan

Year	Games	Average
1999*	6	111,008
1998	6	110,965
2000	6	110,822
2002	7	110,576
2001	6	109,908
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



Michigan Stadium is one of the few collegiate stadiums to have a video scoreboard in each end zone.

Consecutive 100,000+ Crowds

Nov. 8, 1975. Not many things have remained consistent since that Saturday 28 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 2003 season, Michigan has drawn in excess of 100,00 fans for 173 consecutive games at Michigan Stadium. Since 1975, 18,329,230 fans (105,949 avg.) have seen the Wolverines compile a record of 144-28-1 (.835). Following is a list of Michigan Stadium's 173 consecutive crowds of 100,000-plus:

No.	Date	Opponent	Score	Attendance
1.	Nov. 8, 1975	Purdue	28-0	102,415
2.	Nov. 22, 1975	Ohio State	14-21	105,543
3.	Sept. 11, 1976	Wisconsin	40-27	101,347
4.	Sept. 18, 1976	Stanford	51-0	103,741
5.	Sept. 25, 1976	Navy	70-14	101,040
6.	Oct. 2, 1976	Wake Forest	31-0	103,241
7.	Oct. 9, 1976	Michigan State	42-10	104,211
8.	Oct. 30, 1976	Minnesota	45-0	104,426
9.	Nov. 13, 1976	Illinois	38-7	104,107
10.	Sept. 17, 1977	Duke	21-9	104,072
11.	Sept. 24, 1977	Navy	14-7	101,800
12.	Oct. 1, 1977	Texas A&M	41-3	104,802
13.	Oct. 15, 1977	Wisconsin	56-0	104,892
14.	Oct. 29, 1977	Iowa	23-6	104,617
15.	Nov. 7, 1977	Northwestern	63-20	103,211
16.	Nov. 19, 1977	Ohio State	14-6	106,024
17.	Sept. 16, 1978	Illinois	31-0	104,102
18.	Sept. 30, 1978	Duke	52-0	104,832
19.	Oct. 7, 1978	Arizona	21-17	104,913
20.	Oct. 14, 1978	Michigan State	15-24	105,132
21.	Oct. 28, 1978	Minnesota	42-10	105,308
22.	Nov. 18, 1978	Purdue	24-6	105,410
23.	Sept. 8, 1979	Northwestern	49-7	100,790
24.	Sept. 15, 1979	Notre Dame	10-12	105,111
25.	Sept. 22, 1979	Kansas	28-7	103,698
26.	Oct. 13, 1979	Minnesota	31-21	104,677
27.	Oct. 27, 1979	Indiana	27-21	104,832
28.	Nov. 3, 1979	Wisconsin	54-0	104,952
29.	Nov. 17, 1979	Ohio State	15-18	106,255
30.	Sept. 13, 1980	Northwestern	17-10	100,824
31.	Sept. 27, 1980	South Carolina	14-17	104,213
32.	Oct. 4, 1980	California	38-13	104,621
33.	Oct. 11, 1980	Michigan State	27-23	105,263
34.	Oct. 25, 1980	Illinois	45-14	105,109
35.	Nov. 15, 1980	Purdue	26-0	105,831
36.	Sept. 19, 1981	Notre Dame	25-7	105,888
37.	Sept. 26, 1981	Navy	21-16	105,213
38.	Oct. 17, 1981	Iowa	7-9	105,915
39.	Oct. 24, 1981	Northwestern	38-0	104,361
40.	Nov. 7, 1981	Illinois	70-21	105,570
41.	Nov. 21, 1981	Ohio State	9-14	106,043
42.	Sept. 11, 1982	Wisconsin	20-9	104,932
43.	Sept. 25, 1982	UCLA	27-31	105,413

No.	Date	Opponent	Score	Attendance
44.	Oct. 2, 1982	Indiana	24-10	104,385
45.	Oct. 9, 1982	Michigan State	31-17	106,113
46.	Oct. 30, 1982	Minnesota	52-14	105,619
47.	Nov. 13, 1982	Purdue	52-21	105,281
48.	Sept. 10, 1983	Washington State	20-17	103,256
49.	Oct. 1, 1983	Indiana	43-18	104,126
50.	Oct. 15, 1983	Northwestern	35-0	103,914
51.	Oct. 22, 1983	Iowa	16-13	104,559
52.	Nov. 5, 1983	Purdue	42-10	104,946
53.	Nov. 19, 1983	Ohio State	24-21	106,115
54.	Sept. 8, 1984	Miami (FL)	22-14	105,403
55.	Sept. 15, 1984	Washington	11-20	103,072
56.	Sept. 22, 1984	Wisconsin	20-14	104,239
57.	Oct. 6, 1984	Michigan State	7-19	105,412
58.	Oct. 13, 1984	Northwestern	31-0	102,245
59.	Oct. 27, 1984	Illinois	26-18	104,916
60.	Nov. 10, 1984	Minnesota	31-7	101,247
61.	Sept. 14, 1985	Notre Dame	20-12	105,523
62.	Sept. 28, 1985	Maryland	20-0	105,282
63.	Oct. 5, 1985	Wisconsin	33-6	105,491
64.	Oct. 26, 1985	Indiana	42-15	105,629
65.	Nov. 9, 1985	Purdue	47-0	105,503
66.	Nov. 23, 1985	Ohio State	27-17	106,102
67.	Sept. 20, 1986	Oregon State	31-12	104,748
68.	Sept. 27, 1986	Florida State	20-18	105,507
69.	Oct. 11, 1986	Michigan State	27-6	106,141
70.	Oct. 18, 1986	Iowa	20-17	105,879
71.	Nov. 1, 1986	Illinois	69-13	104,122
72.	Nov. 15, 1986	Minnesota	17-20	104,864
73.	Sept. 12, 1987	Notre Dame	7-26	106,098
74.	Sept. 19, 1987	Washington State	44-18	103,521
75.	Sept. 26, 1987	Long Beach State	49-0	101,714
76.	Oct. 3, 1987	Wisconsin	49-0	104,410
77.	Oct. 17, 1987	Iowa	37-10	105,406
78.	Oct. 31, 1987	Northwestern	29-6	104,101
79.	Nov. 21, 1987	Ohio State	20-23	106,031
80.	Sept. 17, 1988	Miami (FL)	30-31	105,834
81.	Sept. 24, 1988	Wake Forest	19-9	102,776
82.	Oct. 8, 1988	Michigan State	17-3	106,208
83.	Oct. 22, 1988	Indiana	31-6	106,104
84.	Nov. 5, 1988	Minnesota	22-7	102,171
85.	Nov. 12, 1988	Illinois	38-9	105,714
86.	Sept. 16, 1989	Notre Dame	19-24	105,912
87.	Sept. 30, 1989	Maryland	41-21	104,872
88.	Oct. 7, 1989	Wisconsin	24-0	104,097
89.	Oct. 28, 1989	Indiana	38-10	105,989
90.	Nov. 4, 1989	Purdue	42-27	105,128
91.	Nov. 25, 1989	Ohio State	28-18	106,137
92.	Sept. 22, 1990	UCLA	38-15	104,992
93.	Sept. 29, 1990	Maryland	45-17	102,894
94.	Oct. 13, 1990	Michigan State	27-28	106,188



No.	Date	Opponent	Score	Attendance
95.	Oct. 20, 1990	Iowa	23-24	105,517
96.	Nov. 8, 1990	Illinois	22-17	105,343
97.	Nov. 15, 1990	Minnesota	35-18	102,112
98.	Sept. 14, 1991	Notre Dame	24-14	106,138
99.	Sept. 28, 1991	Florida State	31-51	106,145
100.	Oct. 19, 1991	Indiana	24-16	106,097
101.	Nov. 2, 1991	Purdue	42-0	105,401
102.	Nov. 9, 1991	Northwestern	59-14	102,087
103.	Nov. 23, 1991	Ohio State	31-3	106,156
104.	Sept. 19, 1992	Oklahoma State	35-3	104,253
105.	Sept. 26, 1992	Houston	63-7	104,968
106.	Oct. 3, 1992	Iowa	52-28	106,132
107.	Oct. 10, 1992	Michigan State	35-10	106,788
108.	Oct. 24, 1992	Minnesota	63-13	106,579
109.	Nov. 14, 1992	Illinois	22-22	106,481
110.	Sept. 4, 1993	Washington State	41-14	105,512
111.	Sept. 11, 1993	Notre Dame	23-27	106,851
112.	Sept. 25, 1993	Houston	42-21	104,196
113.	Oct. 2, 1993	Iowa	24-7	105,423
114.	Oct. 23, 1993	Illinois	21-24	106,385
115.	Nov. 6, 1993	Purdue	25-10	104,326
116.	Nov. 20, 1993	Ohio State	28-0	106,867
117.	Sept. 3, 1994	Boston College	34-26	105,936
118.	Sept. 24, 1994	Colorado	26-27	106,427
119.	Oct. 8, 1994	Michigan State	40-20	106,272
120.	Oct. 15, 1994	Penn State	24-31	106,832
121.	Oct. 29, 1994	Wisconsin	19-31	106,209
122.	Nov. 12, 1994	Minnesota	38-22	105,624
123.	Aug. 26, 1995	Virginia	18-17	101,444
124.	Sept. 9, 1995	Memphis	24-7	100,862
125.	Sept. 30, 1995	Miami (OH)	38-19	104,484
126.	Oct. 7, 1995	Northwestern	13-19	104,642
127.	Oct. 28, 1995	Minnesota	52-17	104,929
128.	Nov. 11, 1995	Purdue	5-0	103,721
129.	Nov. 25, 1995	Ohio State	31-23	106,288
130.	Aug. 31, 1996	Illinois	20-8	105,992
131.	Sept. 21, 1996	Boston College	20-14	105,219
132.	Sept. 28, 1996	UCLA	38-9	106,011
133.	Oct. 19, 1996	Indiana	27-20	106,088
134.	Nov. 2, 1996	Michigan State	45-29	106,381
135.	Nov. 16, 1996	Penn State	17-29	105,898
136.	Sept. 13, 1997	Colorado	27-3	106,474
137.	Sept. 20, 1997	Baylor	38-3	106,041
138.	Sept. 27, 1997	Notre Dame	21-14	106,508
139.	Oct. 11, 1997	Northwestern	23-6	106,048
140.	Oct. 18, 1997	Iowa	28-24	106,505
141.	Nov. 1, 1997	Minnesota	24-3	106,577
142.	Nov. 22, 1997	Ohio State	20-14	106,982
143.	Sept. 12, 1998	Syracuse	28-38	111,012
144.	Sept. 19, 1998	Eastern Michigan	59-20	110,438
145.	Sept. 26, 1998	Michigan State	29-17	111,238
146.	Oct. 24, 1998	Indiana	21-10	110,863
147.	Nov. 7, 1998	Penn State	27-0	111,019
148.	Nov. 14, 1998	Wisconsin	27-10	111,217
149.	Sept. 4, 1999	Notre Dame	26-22	111,523
150.	Sept. 11, 1999	Rice	37-3	110,501
151.	Oct. 2, 1999	Purdue	38-12	111,468
152.	Oct. 23, 1999	Illinois	29-35	110,188
153.	Nov. 6, 1999	Northwestern	37-3	110,794
154.	Nov. 20, 1999	Ohio State	24-17	111,575
155.	Sept. 2, 2000	Bowling Green	42-7	110,585
156.	Sept. 9, 2000	Rice	38-7	109,778
157.	Sept. 30, 2000	Wisconsin	13-10	111,341
158.	Oct. 14, 2000	Indiana	58-0	110,909
159.	Oct. 21, 2000	Michigan State	14-0	111,514
160.	Nov. 11, 2000	Penn State	33-11	110,803
161.	Sept. 1, 2001	Miami (Ohio)	31-13	109,676
162.	Sept. 22, 2001	Western Michigan	38-21	109,837
163.	Sept. 29, 2001	Illinois	45-20	107,085
164.	Oct. 13, 2001	Purdue	24-10	110,450
165.	Nov. 10, 2001	Minnesota	31-10	110,828
166.	Nov. 24, 2001	Ohio State	20-26	111,571
167.	Aug. 31, 2002	Washington	31-29	111,491
168.	Sept. 7, 2002	Western Michigan	35-12	107,856
169.	Sept. 21, 2002	Utah	10-7	109,734
170.	Oct. 12, 2002	Penn State	27-24 (OT)	111,502
171.	Oct. 26, 2002	Iowa	9-34	111,496
172.	Nov. 2, 2002	Michigan State	49-3	111,542
173.	Nov. 16, 2002	Wisconsin	21-14	110,412

Michigan Stadium Milestone Games

No.	Date	Opponent	Result	Score
1	Oct. 1, 1927	Ohio Wesleyan	W	33-0
50	Nov. 2, 1935	Pennsylvania	W	16-6
100	Sept. 15, 1945	Great Lakes	W	27-2
200	Oct. 14, 1961	Michigan State	L	0-28
250	Oct. 11, 1969	Purdue	W	31-20
300	Sept. 24, 1977	Navy	W	14-7
400	Sept. 11, 1993	Notre Dame	L	23-27

Michigan Stadium Milestone Wins

No.	Date	Opponent	Score
1	Oct. 1, 1927	Ohio Wesleyan	33-0
50	Sept. 27, 1941	Michigan State	19-7
100	Oct. 11, 1952	Indiana	28-13
200	Oct. 18, 1975	Northwestern	69-0
250	Oct. 27, 1984	Illinois	26-18
300	Aug. 26, 1995	Virginia	18-17

Evolution of the Largest Michigan Stadium Crowds

Date	Opponent	Attendance
Oct. 1, 1927	Ohio Wesleyan	17,483
Oct. 8, 1927	Michigan State	27,864
Oct. 22, 1927	Ohio State	84,401
Nov. 19, 1927	Minnesota	84,423
Oct. 19, 1929	Ohio State	85,088
Oct. 9, 1943	Notre Dame	86,408
Oct. 16, 1948	Northwestern	87,782
Sept. 24, 1949	Michigan State	97,239 *
Oct. 8, 1955	Army	97,366
Nov. 19, 1955	Ohio State	97,369
Oct. 6, 1956	Michigan State	101,001 #
Oct. 3, 1959	Michigan State	103,234
Nov. 22, 1969	Ohio State	103,588
Nov. 20, 1971	Ohio State	104,016
Nov. 24, 1973	Ohio State	105,223
Nov. 22, 1975	Ohio State	105,543
Nov. 19, 1977	Ohio State	106,024
Nov. 17, 1979	Ohio State	106,255
Oct. 10, 1992	Michigan State	106,788
Sept. 11, 1993	Notre Dame	106,851
Nov. 20, 1993	Ohio State	106,867
Nov. 22, 1997	Ohio State	106,982
Sept. 12, 1998	Syracuse	111,012
Sept. 26, 1998	Michigan State	111,238
Sept. 4, 1999	Notre Dame	111,523
Nov. 20, 1999	Ohio State	111,575

* tied on eight occasions / # tied twice

Michigan Football Streaks at Michigan Stadium

Most Consecutive Wins vs. One Team

No.	Team	Years
15	Northwestern	1960-91
13	Indiana	1971-Present
12	Illinois	1968-90
12	Wisconsin	1965-89
11	Minnesota	1964-84

Longest Unbeaten Streaks vs. One Team

No.	Team	Years
15	Northwestern (15-0)	1960-91
13	Indiana (13-0)	1971-Present
13	Illinois (12-0-1)	1968-92
12	Wisconsin (12-0)	1965-89
11	Minnesota (11-0)	1964-84
11	Iowa (9-0-2)	1928-57

Most Consecutive Losses vs. One Team

No.	Team	Years
4	Michigan State	1934-37
4	Michigan State	1956-61
4	Minnesota	1935-51
4	Ohio State	1961-67
4	Purdue	1963-66
3	Army	1946-54
3	Illinois	1928-32
3	Notre Dame	1909-79

Longest Non-Winning Streaks vs. One Team

No.	Team	Years
7	Michigan State (0-6-1)	1956-67
4	Michigan State (0-4-0)	1934-37
4	Minnesota (0-4)	1935-41
4	Ohio State (0-4)	1961-67
4	Purdue (0-4)	1963-66

Michigan's National Attendance Rankings

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

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



The Michigan football program enters its 77th season in the "Big House." The Wolverines carry a 344-103-15 all-time record at Michigan Stadium into 2003. 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 eight times to its present 107,501. The Wolverines have led the nation in attendance 28 times in the past 29 years, and hold the NCAA single-game (111,575) and season (745,135) attendance records.

The Wolverines enter the 2003 season having drawn crowds of 100,000-plus for 173 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.

With the first game of the 2001 season, Michigan Stadium hosted its 35 millionth fan.

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.

2002 Home Attendance Totals

School	Games	Total	Per Game
1. Michigan	7	774,033	110,576
2. Penn State	8	857,911	107,239
3. Tennessee	7	746,936	106,705
4. Ohio State	8	827,904	103,488
5. Louisiana State	7	632,147	90,307
6. Georgia	7	605,640	86,520
7. Florida	7	596,296	85,185
8. Texas	6	498,901	83,150
9. Auburn	7	580,600	82,943
10. Alabama	7	579,999	82,857
11. South Carolina	6	492,828	82,138
12. Florida State	6	490,598	81,766
13. Notre Dame	6	484,910	80,818
14. Texas A&M	7	561,389	80,198
15. Wisconsin	8	624,182	78,023
16. Nebraska	8	622,415	77,802
17. Clemson	7	530,000	75,714
18. Oklahoma	6	450,621	75,104
19. Michigan State	8	591,539	73,942
20. Washington	7	500,042	71,435

Conference	Games	Total	Per Game
1. Southeastern	83	6,085,156	73,315
2. Big Ten	78	5,502,437	70,544
3. Big 12	79	4,383,370	55,485
4. Atlantic Coast	58	2,944,936	50,775
5. Pacific-10	66	3,292,112	49,880

Michigan Stadium Situational Attendance

Att.	Home Opener Opponent	Year
111,523	Notre Dame	1999
111,491	Washington	2002
111,012	Syracuse	1998
110,585	Bowling Green	2000
109,676	Miami (Ohio)	2001
106,474	Colorado	1997
106,138	Notre Dame	1991
106,098	Notre Dame	1987
105,992	Illinois	1996
105,936	Boston College	1994

Att.	Homecoming Games Opponent	Year
111,496	Iowa	2002
111,468	Purdue	1999
110,909	Indiana	2000
110,863	Indiana	1998
110,450	Purdue	2001
106,579	Minnesota	1992
106,577	Minnesota	1997
106,385	Illinois	1993
106,209	Wisconsin	1994
106,104	Indiana	1988
106,097	Indiana	1991

Att.	Non-Conference Games Opponent	Year
111,523	Notre Dame	1999
111,491	Washington	2002
111,012	Syracuse	1998
110,585	Bowling Green	2000
110,501	Rice	1999
110,438	Eastern Michigan	1998
109,837	Western Mich.	2001
109,778	Rice	2000
109,734	Utah	2002
109,676	Miami (Ohio)	2001

Att.	Big Ten Conference Games (Prior to 1998) Opponent	Year
106,982	Ohio State	1997
106,867	Ohio State	1993
106,832	Penn State	1994
106,788	Michigan State	1992
106,579	Minnesota	1992
106,577	Minnesota	1997
106,505	Iowa	1997
106,481	Illinois	1992
106,385	Illinois	1993
106,381	Michigan State	1996

Att.	Big Ten Conference Games (Since 1998 Expansion) Opponent	Year
111,575	Ohio State	1999
111,571	Ohio State	2001
111,542	Michigan State	2002
111,514	Michigan State	2000
111,502	Penn State	2002
111,496	Iowa	2002
111,468	Purdue	1999
111,341	Wisconsin	2000
111,238	Michigan State	1998
111,217	Wisconsin	1998

Att.	Big Ten Home Openers Opponent	Year
111,502	Penn State	2002
111,468	Purdue	1999
111,341	Wisconsin	2000
111,238	Michigan State	1998
107,085	Illinois	2001
106,272	Michigan State	1994
106,208	Michigan State	1988
106,188	Michigan State	1990
106,141	Michigan State	1986
106,132	Iowa	1992