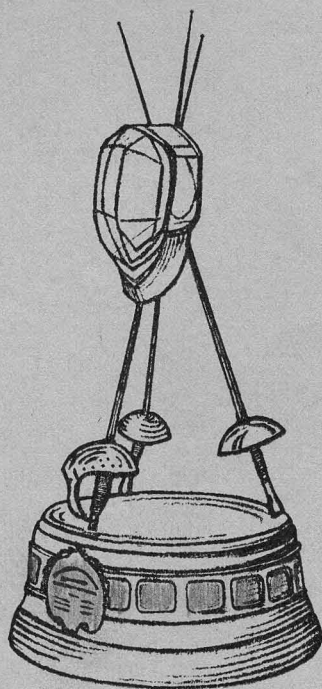


The Intercollegiate Fencing Association



HANDBOOK 1933

EASTERN COLLEGE ATHLETIC CONFERENCE
BILTMORE HOTEL
NEW YORK CITY

The Intercollegiate Fencing Association

MEMBERS

College	Admitted*	Resigned	Reinstated*
Columbia University	1894		
Harvard University	1894		
Yale University	1894		
United States Naval Academy	1896		
Cornell University	1898	1917†	1924
United States Military Academy	1902	1913	1923
University of Pennsylvania	1902		
Princeton University	1906	1917†	1926
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	1908	1917†	1920
Dartmouth College	1921		
Hamilton College	1923		
New York University	1924		
The Ohio State University	1926		
Boston College	1930		
College of the City of New York	1931		

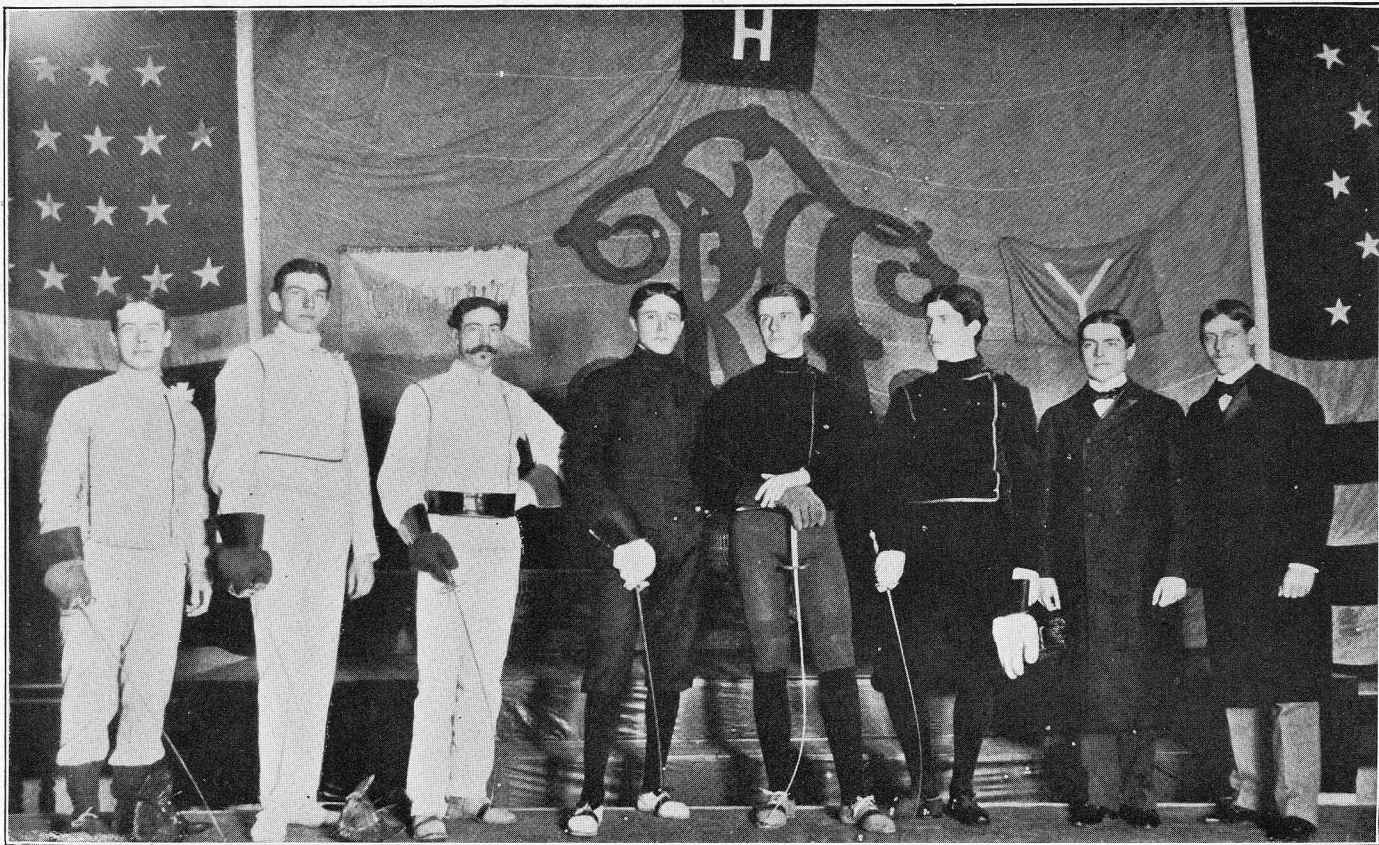
FORMER MEMBERS

University of Pittsburgh‡	1913	1913
Bowdoin College	1914	1922
Norwich University	1930	1932

* Dates of admission and reinstatement are those of the first Championships in which teams were eligible to compete.

† Or earlier.

‡ According to an article in the Harvard Crimson (March 20, 1913), the University of Pittsburgh qualified for the finals from the southern division. However, the record indicates that they did not compete in the finals nor did they again appear in I. F. A. competition.



The Founders and Original Contestants of the Intercollegiate Fencing Association (1894)

Fitzhugh Townsend	Hamilton Fish, Jr.	L. M. Lawson, Jr.	J. Ellis Hoffman	Archibald G. Thacher	James P. Parker	H. P. Disbecker	G. S. Haydock
	<i>Columbia University</i>			<i>Harvard University</i>			<i>Yale University</i>

THE INTERCOLLEGIATE FENCING ASSOCIATION

Fencing as a college sport probably commenced in the Service schools where, in its earliest days, it was undoubtedly considered an important part of the curriculum. Army, for its part, reports that "the beginnings of fencing at the Academy are lost in antiquity." From Annapolis we learn that "when the Naval Academy was founded in 1854, fencing was one of the three forms of exercise in which the then called 'Naval Cadets' participated. It was important, because the Navy was still using the cutlass in boarding enemy vessels and every man in the service, down to the lowest ratings, had to have fencing drill. Football, baseball and other big sports hadn't been heard of then."

The birth of the Intercollegiate Fencing Association can best be described by quoting, in part, an interesting history of its early days gleaned from an ancient scrap-book in the possession of the Racquet and Tennis Club:

"In 1893 the Committee on Rules of the Amateur Fencers' League of America had, as one of its members, L. M. Lawson, Jr., then an undergraduate at Columbia, who strongly objected to adhering to the chalk point rule of the League as being out of date and contrary to all acknowledged rules of the highest development of the fencing art in France. In these objections Mr. Lawson was ably seconded by Fitzhugh Townsend, also an undergraduate of Columbia at that time and now (1902—Ed.) one of its instructors.

"During that and the following year the Amateur Fencers' League of America adhered to its old rules, and the Columbia men interested some old fencers, including several ex-champions, in their plan to revise the rules and form an intercollegiate fencing association.

"Mr. Lawson placed himself in correspondence with A. G. Thacher, Harvard '97, and H. P. Disbecker, Yale '96S. The result was the formation of the present Intercollegiate Fencing Association and the adoption of the French rules of fencing. These differed from the American rules then in use, inasmuch as no chalk was used on the end of the foil and, instead of fencing for a total of five touches, the bout was fenced for four minutes and the bout awarded on the number of touches, combined with good form on attack and defense. A jury of at least three men decided the bouts.

"Through the efforts of the following gentlemen: Messrs. Isaac Townsend, Charles Steele, George Lord Day, H. K. Bloodgood, Luis J. Francke, Whitney Warren, Eugene Higgins and William T. Lawson, members of the Racquet and Tennis Club, the Governing Board of the Club presented for competition a handsome bronze trophy, emblematic of the Intercollegiate Championship, and the first competition was held in the Club House of the Racquet and Tennis Club on May 5, 1894. (Note—The trophy here referred to is the 'Little Iron Man', today emblematic of the Intercollegiate Foils Championship. According to tradition, supported by the memories of some of the earliest college fencers, it was the gift of Col. Robert M. Thompson, but this history and the inscription on the base of the trophy itself indicate that the Racquet and Tennis Club was the agency through which the gift was made.—Ed.)

"In the first meeting Yale, Harvard and Columbia were listed for competition, but, owing to an unfortunate accident to one of the Yale team, they were compelled to withdraw and Harvard and Columbia were the contestants. After a close fight, Harvard won, the score being five bouts to four.

"In 1895 . . . both West Point and Annapolis were invited to compete, but the authorities at these institutions could not consent under their then existing rules. In 1896 . . . through the efforts of an old Annapolis graduate, Mr. Thompson, a member of the Racquet and Tennis Club, the Naval Academy finally sent a team. In 1898 Cornell joined the Association. . . The Naval Academy was unable to compete. In 1899 . . . the Naval Academy team was again unable to compete. In 1900 Harvard won and the Naval Academy was second. Columbia, Cornell and Yale also competed.

"In 1901, owing to the growing interest in squash racquets, the gymnasium of the Racquet and Tennis Club could no longer be used and the Intercollegiate Fencing tournament was transferred to the gymnasium of the New York Athletic Club.

"In 1902 the United States Military Academy and the University of Pennsylvania entered the Association and competed for the first time, so that now (1902—Ed.) teams from six institutions compete for the trophy. This year the Military Academy team won, with Columbia second and the Naval Academy team third."

Here ends what was probably the first history of the Intercollegiate Fencing Association. For additional information regarding the "Little Iron Man", however, the Association is indebted to the Racquet and Tennis Club and to 1st Lieut. H. J. Koehler, U. S. A., who in 1902 was senior instructor of military gymnastics at West Point and who, following Army's victory in its first appearance in the Association, wrote to the Racquet and Tennis Club for a history of the newly won trophy and the terms of its presentation. In reply he received the following communication:

INTERCOLLEGIATE FENCING TROPHY PRESENTED BY
THE RACQUET AND TENNIS CLUB
1894

1. This is a challenge trophy presented by the Racquet and Tennis Club to be competed for annually by members of the Intercollegiate Fencing Association, composed of Columbia, Harvard and Yale Universities and such other institutions as the Association invites to join its membership.
2. Each member of the Association shall send a team composed of three men to the annual tournament, and the contests shall be confined to the foils as representing the fine art of swordsmanship.
3. When at the annual tournament only three teams compete, each individual contestant will fence with every other contestant. The bouts are to be regulated by and fenced under the rules of the Intercollegiate Fencing Association, but there shall be no chalk points and the bouts shall be judged by a jury of at least three men and the contests are to be determined on general good form in attack and defense as well as upon the number of points scored during each bout.
4. The trophy is to be returned to the Racquet and Tennis Club whenever the Intercollegiate Fencing Association decides to discontinue its annual contests.

5. The place for holding the annual tournament shall be decided upon by the Intercollegiate Fencing Association.

Unfortunately, nothing so definite as the above, on which to build a history of the Association after 1902, has as yet come to light. From the memories of some of our graduates and from scattered newspaper clippings, however, some facts can be pieced together to give an impression of the later period.

A crisis in the affairs of the Association was reached when in 1904 opinion was divided on the question of whether or not the membership of the Association should be enlarged. The University of Michigan applied for admittance and was refused, Army, Navy, Pennsylvania and Yale overruling Columbia, Cornell and Harvard in the matter. The lines were sharply drawn when Princeton and Massachusetts Institute* of Technology were similarly refused admittance. At a later date Princeton's application received favorable action, but M. I. T. was again turned down and the minority members served notice that, if the Association did not reverse its decision in 1905, they would resign to form a new fencing group. At the next meeting M. I. T. was again barred from membership and Columbia, Cornell and Harvard resigned from the Intercollegiate Fencing Association to form the University Fencing League which was to include, in addition to themselves and M. I. T., the University of Michigan, the University of Chicago and Georgetown University. Princeton was also invited to cast its lot with the new group. The situation was saved, however, when the graduate directors of fencing at Columbia refused to sanction the break. The Captain of the Columbia team, whose brother was a fencer at M. I. T., felt that he had been forced to break his word and resigned his captaincy on a point of honor, but it is not improbable that by its action Columbia, one of the charter members of the Intercollegiate Fencing Association, saved college fencing from extinction.

At the annual meeting of the Council in 1911, it was proposed that the Association affiliate with the Amateur Fencers' League of America. This proposal was unanimously rejected, because the colleges still disagreed with the A.F.L.A. manner of judging bouts, according to which the judges consulted each other before awarding a point and freely discussed the merits of each touch. The point of view of the colleges at that time is revealed by a contemporary newspaper account which quotes a college fencer as saying that the A.F.L.A. plan "takes up much time and causes much wrangling, and in several of the amateur bouts in this city this past season the free discussion led to many serious arguments, which at times became almost as spirited as the fencing bouts." For many years after, the Intercollegiate Fencing Asso-

ciation clung to its own method of judging bouts and not until 1933 did it finally adopt a code of rules in complete agreement with those of the A.F.L.A.

Between 1901 and 1910 intercollegiate team championships, and to a large extent individual championships as well, were monopolized by the Service schools and the feeling developed that, because fencing was compulsory for all cadets and midshipmen, their competition with colleges, which in many cases were barely able to get a team together, was not entirely fair. It was even intimated that their popularity with a majority of the spectators tended to influence the judging in their favor and it was proposed that they resign from the Association, possibly to hold their own dual meet, the winner of which might meet the Intercollegiate Championship Team in post-season competition. This sentiment never reached the point of a motion to drop Army and Navy from membership, but for one reason or another West Point finally resigned in 1913 and remained out of the competition until 1923. Navy, however, retained its membership and from 1915 to 1922 practically dominated the championships, its success reaching its highest point in the latter year when the Navy team made a clean sweep of team and individual prizes. Since 1923, although both Army and Navy have remained strong contenders, fencing has become highly developed in many of the other colleges and today little or nothing is said of unfair competition.

Although a copy of the Intercollegiate Fencing Association's rules for 1899, probably the first printed, reveals a brief code covering the use of sabre and épée, it appears that from 1894 through 1913 the foil alone was used in the Intercollegiate Championships. In 1914 an individual championship in sabre was inaugurated, to be followed in 1922 by a two-man sabre team championship. The épée was adopted for the individual championships in 1920, and, when in 1923 the two-man épée team championship was added, there came into being the three weapon championship, the winner of which is now considered the Intercollegiate Fencing Championship Team.

From 1894 through 1906 the Championships were apparently conducted on the basis of a straight round-robin tournament. The growth of the Association, however, brought about its division in 1907 into three groups, northern, central and southern, each of which fenced its own round-robin to eliminate one team, the others going to the finals which again were fenced on a round-robin basis. This system was used until the War when the membership was sharply reduced (Columbia, Pennsylvania and Yale alone competing in 1918) and the divisional semi-finals were no longer necessary. By 1923 the finals had again become unwieldy and for two years a system of divisional qualification, based on

dual meet results within the division, was attempted. This proved unsatisfactory, however, and in 1925 the Association resumed its divisional semi-finals, the system differing from that of 1907 in that only two teams in each weapon qualified from each division. In 1932 the semi-finals were again eliminated and the system described in the present Rules Governing Competition was installed.

The government of the Association was at first informal, the Racquet and Tennis Club acting as host to the fencers and following up the Championships with a formal supper at which speeches, toasts and general good fellowship prevailed. In 1902 the Council came into being, and, although the Championships were still in charge of an A.F.L.A. committee, which in 1904 consisted of Dr. Graeme H. Hammond and Mr. Charles E. Goodhue, judges were selected from a list approved by the Council. Some form or other of government by the Council and a Graduate Committee elected or appointed thereby was continued down to 1932. Officers of the Council were undergraduates and representatives were usually the captains or managers of the competing teams. About 1924 the Council turned over the superior power to the Graduate Committee which had to ratify all action taken by the Council and was final court of arbitration in all disputes arising out of the Championships. In 1932, in order that control of the affairs of the Association might be brought more directly under the athletic authorities of the member colleges, the Graduate Committee was dissolved and the government described in the present Constitution and By-Laws was inaugurated.

No history of this sort would be complete if it were to fail to mention the individual exploits of our former champions. Of these the first to go through an entire competition, in which more than two teams competed, without the loss of a bout was F. W. Honeycutt of the 1904 Army team and sixteen years later Captain of the United States Olympic Fencing Team. His perfect performance has since been matched by O. A. Dickinson, Army '07; Harold M. Rayner, Army '12; J. F. Leicester, Jr., Yale '20; and John F. Potter, Yale '32, all with the foil, and by F. S. Righeimer, Jr., Yale '29, who won both foil and épée championships without suffering a defeat in either weapon. The number of our repeating champions is small, if we disregard those whose title to first place was shared with others. The first was C. H. Callaway, Navy, who took the épée honors in 1922 and again in 1924. Following Callaway was Dernell Every, Yale, who captured the foils in 1927 and 1928, and John F. Potter, Yale, whose record in winning the foil title three years running (1930, 1931 and 1932) is unmatched.

The list of masters who have coached the teams of the Intercollegiate Fencing Association contains such famous names as

Jacoby and Rondelle, who instructed the original teams of Columbia and Harvard respectively, Danguey, Gouspy, Senac and Vautheir. Our present corps of fencing masters maintains the high standard set in earlier years and includes some who have advanced from the amateur ranks as well as others who are graduates of European academies. Under their tutelage college fencing has become an important sport; undergraduate fencers are strong contenders in A.F.L.A. competition; and from year to year the list of national champions includes many of our graduates.

For assistance in the preparation of this history I am indebted to the Racquet and Tennis Club for the use of its scrap-book, to Mr. A. G. Thacher, Harvard '97, one of the founders of the Association; Mr. J. P. Parker, Harvard '96, Mr. Gustavus T. Kirby, Columbia '95E, '98L, and other alumni who have given me the benefit of their recollections, and to Mr. John Allaire, Honorary Vice-President of the Amateur Fencers' League of America, who, from his vast store of fencing memorabilia, supplied many old newspaper reports on the Association and its championship matches.

It is to be hoped that the many unavoidable gaps in our written history will be filled in, when later editions of this Handbook are published, and to this end our graduates and others whose memories cover the period of our existence are urged to correspond with the Graduate Secretary.

John Howard Hanway,
60 Cedar Street,
New York.

January, 1933.

RULES GOVERNING COMPETITION

DEFINITIONS

1. A "meet" is a competition between two or more teams and consists of matches in foil, sabre and épée.
2. A "match" is a competition between two teams in any one weapon and consists of a series of bouts.
3. A "bout" is a competition between two individuals and may or may not be part of a match.
4. A "phrase" is a period in a bout during which there is no cessation of the play.

COMPETITIONS

DUAL MEETS

A. Dual meets shall consist of team matches in each of the three weapons: foil, sabre and épée. The foil, sabre and épée events shall be separate and distinct matches. The score in one shall not affect the score in either of the others, although the final score of the meet as a whole shall be determined by totalling the bouts won in all three matches.

B. A foil team shall consist of three men. A match shall consist of nine bouts, each man fencing each member of the opposing team.

C. Sabre and épée teams may consist of two or three men each, the number to be determined by the opposing captains prior to the meet. In the case of two-man teams, the match in either weapon shall consist of four bouts; in the case of three-man teams, of nine bouts. In either case, each man shall fence each member of the opposing team in his weapon.

D. Should a dual meet result in a tie, due to one or more tie bouts in épée, the tie shall stand, unless prior to the meet the opposing captains have agreed to fence off such tied épée bouts. Three-weapon ties cannot be resolved by a resort to touches won or lost.

E. Substitutes may be used to replace any man on a team at any time between bouts, provided that a man so replaced shall not compete again in that match. If a fencer is disabled during a bout, he shall be replaced by a substitute and the bout shall be fenced over.

F. Whereas these rules are intended in general to cover dual meets between members of the Association, the conditions under which such meets are fenced are in large measure subject to prior agreement in writing between captains of opposing teams.

G. The undergraduate fencing manager of each member college, immediately after January 1, shall forward to the Chairman of the Bout Committee a copy of his dual meet schedule for the current year and, at the close of each home dual meet with another member college, shall submit to said Chairman a complete record of the meet, including detailed individual records of the members of both teams. He shall also notify the Graduate Secretary of all dual meet results, to be entered by the latter in the minute book.

THE INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS

A. At least one month prior to the Intercollegiate Championships, each undergraduate fencing manager shall notify the Chairman of the Bout Committee as to the weapon or weapons with which his college will be represented in the Championships and at least two weeks prior to the event shall send to said Chairman the names of the individuals, including substitutes, who will compose the team.

B. *Procedure at the Intercollegiates.*

1. The Graduate Secretary shall be designated Master of Ceremonies for the Championships and Ball.

2. The managers of the contesting teams shall report to the Master of Ceremonies upon their arrival, that they may be assigned duties as recorders and scorers.

3. The managers shall be responsible for the prompt appearance of their teams at the strips upon which their teams are scheduled to fence.

4. The Bout Committee shall be responsible for all details concerning the Championship Matches, including the selection and securing of sufficient competent officials.

a. The Chairman of the Bout Committee shall mail to each member of the Council a program containing information as to the dates, hours, and locations of the matches in the various weapons, which program shall be mailed at least one week before the Championships.

b. The Bout Committee shall be responsible for the recording of all bouts and for the general efficiency of the meet.

c. They shall enter the results of each match on the "team sheet," using a double entry system.

5. Scoring forms to be initialed by the Director and scorer and returned to the Central Recording Desk immediately upon the completion of each match, in team competition, and of each pool, of the individual championships, shall be supplied to each scorer by the Bout Committee.

6. The scorer shall announce the score after each touch, the score and winner after each bout, and the score and winner after each match.

7. Members of the press shall not be permitted to have the reports of the scorers until the Chairman of the Bout Committee or an assistant has entered them upon the proper sheet.

C. *Team Competition.*

1. There shall be team competitions in the three weapons: foil, sabre and épée. The foil, sabre and épée events shall be separate and distinct competitions. The score in one shall not affect the score in either of the others.

2. A college shall be represented by not more than one team in each weapon. A team or individual not on the mark when called is liable to disqualification by the Bout Committee after an interval in their opinion sufficient, taking due account of the circumstances.

3. A foil team shall consist of three men. A match shall consist of nine bouts. Épée and sabre teams shall each consist of two men and épée and sabre matches shall consist of four bouts.

4. The Intercollegiate team championships in each weapon shall consist of a preliminary elimination round, a secondary elimination round and a final round-robin. In the preliminary round, teams shall be paired and shall fence in the order prescribed by the Bout Committee. In the secondary round the survivors from the preliminary round shall be paired and shall fence in the order prescribed by the Bout Committee. In the final round in each weapon the survivors from the secondary round shall fence a complete round-robin to determine first, second, third and fourth places on the basis of matches won. (N.B.—This rule, which is adapted to present conditions, is of general intent. It is necessarily subject to change by the Bout Committee which at any time may at the discretion of a majority of its members devise and substitute some similar procedure to meet such new conditions as may arise. Proper notice of any such change must be sent in writing to each member of the Council.)

5. In elimination matches the match shall be concluded as soon as one team has won a majority of the maximum number of bouts. Where matches constitute a part of a round-robin, the total maximum number of bouts must be fenced in each weapon.

6. No college shall receive more than one bye in all three weapons in the pairings for preliminary and secondary rounds.

7. If there is a tie in bouts won in a match, the team having the least number of touches received shall win the match. If there is a tie in bouts won and touches received, it is a tie match

and must be fenced over. In case of a tie match in any weapon, necessitating a fence-off, the bouts that shall count for team standing purposes (in the event of a tie in the number of matches won in the final ranking) shall be the bouts of the fence-off.

8. In the event of a tie, on the basis of matches won, between two or more teams for any place in the final round, the teams actually involved shall be placed on the basis of the total number of bouts won in all matches of the final round. In the event of a tie in bouts won, the teams shall be placed on the basis of the total number of hits scored against them in all matches of the final round, the team receiving the lowest total of hits being awarded the highest ranking. In the event of a tie in bouts won and hits received, the teams shall be placed on the basis of the total number of hits given in all matches of the final round, the team having given the greatest total of hits being awarded the highest ranking. In the event of a tie in matches, bouts and hits, received and given, a fence-off by the teams actually affected shall be held.

9. Points towards the Three-Weapon Trophy shall be allotted on the following basis: in each weapon the team placing first shall receive five points, the team placing second shall receive four points, the team placing third shall receive three points, the team placing fourth shall receive two points and all teams that survived the preliminary round but were eliminated in the secondary round shall receive one point apiece.

10. When a team withdraws from the competition by reason of some cause which, in the opinion of the Bout Committee, is beyond its control, its results shall be dealt with as follows:

a. If the withdrawal takes place prior to or during the preliminary elimination round, the match shall be forfeited and the opponent of the withdrawing team shall advance to the secondary elimination round.

b. If the withdrawal takes place after the preliminary round but prior to or during the secondary round, the team's victory in the preliminary round shall stand but its match in the secondary round shall be forfeited and its opponent in that round shall advance to the final round.

c. If the withdrawal takes place after the secondary round, the team's victory in the secondary round shall stand and the team shall be considered to have qualified for the final round.

d. If the withdrawal takes place during the final round, it shall be considered that the team concerned has lost all uncompleted matches and that its members alone have been touched in each such match.

i. If, under these circumstances, the withdrawing team still qualifies for first, second or third place in the finals, its

right shall be respected, in principle, and its classification maintained.

ii. In classifying the other teams in the final round for the remaining places, however, all matches that have been fenced with the withdrawing team shall be annulled.

iii. Under any circumstances, a team that has qualified for the final round shall at the very least be considered to have taken last place in that round.

11. When a team withdraws from the competition for some reason which, in the opinion of the Bout Committee, is not beyond its control, the match in which it is competing or is about to compete, or, if the withdrawal takes place in the final round, all of its matches fenced and to be fenced in that round, shall be annulled.

12. The captain of each team may for each match alter:

a. The composition of his team among eligible fencers from his college.

b. The order in which the team members are entered.

13. Any college may replace any man on its team by a substitute at any time between bouts, provided that a man so replaced shall not compete again in that match. If a fencer is disabled during a bout, he shall be replaced by a substitute, and the bout shall be fenced over. A fencer substituted for in any match may be returned to the competition during any other match.

14. When, in a match, a member of a contending team withdraws and no substitution is made, the results achieved up to the time of his withdrawal shall be counted, and for all other bouts which he should have fenced a defeat shall be counted against him; that is, it shall be figured that all his other opponents have beaten him without themselves having been touched a single time.

D. *Individual Competition.*

1. There shall be individual competitions in the three weapons: foil, sabre and épée. The foil, sabre and épée events shall be separate and distinct competitions. The standing of a fencer in one shall not affect his standing in any other event.

2. The individual competitions shall be separate and distinct from the team competitions and results in one shall have no bearing on results in the other.

3. Each college may nominate two men in each weapon to compete in the individual championships. In each weapon the fencers so nominated shall be distributed by the Bout Committee among four preliminary pools each of which shall fence its own round-robin and from each of which the two highest ranking contenders shall advance to the semi-final round. In the semi-final

round the fencers shall be divided by the Bout Committee between two pools each of which shall fence its own round-robin and from each of which the two highest ranking contenders shall advance to the final round. The final round shall consist of a round-robin between the four qualified contenders. (N.B.—This rule, which is adapted to present conditions, is of general intent. It is necessarily subject to change by the Bout Committee which at any time may at the discretion of a majority of its members devise and substitute some similar procedure to meet such new conditions as may arise. Proper notice of any such change must be sent in writing to each member of the Council.)

4. In distributing contestants among the various pools of the preliminary and semi-final rounds, the Bout Committee shall so arrange that representatives of the same college do not meet each other in either of these rounds.

5. Where representatives of the same college qualify for the finals in any one weapon, they shall fence one another before meeting any other fencer qualified for the finals in that weapon.

6. In determining those fencers which are to qualify from the preliminary and semi-final rounds and those which place in the final round, contestants shall be ranked according to the number of bouts won. In the case of a tie in the number of bouts won, except where such tie is for first place in the Finals, the contestant receiving the lowest total of touches in all bouts of the pool or round shall be declared the winner. If the total number of touches received is equal, the contestant giving the greatest total of touches shall be declared the winner. In the event of a parity of victories and touches, both for and against, a fence-off by the contestants actually affected shall be held. A tie for first place in the Finals must always be fenced-off without consideration for the number of touches received or given in the previous bouts of the round.

7. When a contestant withdraws from the competition by reason of some cause which, in the opinion of the Bout Committee, is beyond his control, his results shall be dealt with as follows:

a. His own classification in the pool from which he withdraws shall be computed on the basis of bouts actually fenced and those still to be fenced, it being considered that he alone has been touched in all bouts in which he has still to engage.

i. If, under these circumstances, his results give him the right either to a prize or to promotion to the next round, his right shall be respected, in principle, and his classification maintained, provided, however, that promotion to the semi-final or final round shall be subject to his ability and willingness to compete in the round in question.

ii. In classifying, as between themselves, the other contestants in the pool from which one or more fencers have withdrawn, all bouts that have been fenced with the withdrawing contestant or contestants shall be annulled.

8. When a contestant withdraws from the competition for reasons which, in the opinion of the Bout Committee, are not beyond his control or when, having withdrawn from the preliminary or semi-final round for any reason whatever, he is unable to continue the competition in the next round, all of his bouts shall be annulled.

E. *Trophies.*

1. Gold medals shall be given to the winning épée, foil and sabre teams in the Intercollegiate Meet, and to the individual winners in épée, foil and sabre. Silver medals shall be given for second place individuals in each weapon and bronze medals for third place. The winning foil team shall be given custody for one year of the Colonel Thompson "Little Iron Man" trophy; the winning épée team shall be given custody for one year of the R. H. E. Grasson épée trophy, and the winning sabre team shall be given custody for one year of the R. H. E. Grasson sabre trophy. The team achieving the highest total score in the three weapons shall retain the Alumni Three-Weapon Championship trophy for a period of one year. In the event that two or more teams tie for the three-weapon trophy, they shall divide its possession among them, each keeping it an equal fraction of the year. The names of each year's winners shall be engraved on the épée team trophy, the sabre team trophy and the three-weapon trophy respectively.