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Navy Football Championship Seasons

By Brian Kelly

From the beginning of Navy Championships all the way to
the Ken Niumatalolo Era

1879 to 2019 Seasons





1. VAULX CARTER



2. BEN CROSBY



3. JOSH HARTWELL



4. BILL WURTENBURG



5. MATT McCLUNG



6. JOHNNY POE



7. BILL ARMSTRONG



8. GARRETT COCHRAN



9. DOC HILLEBRAND



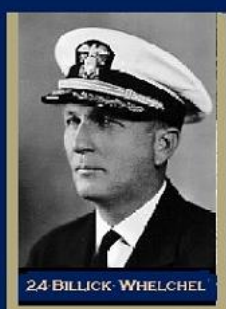
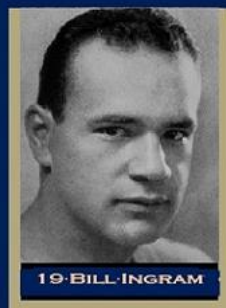
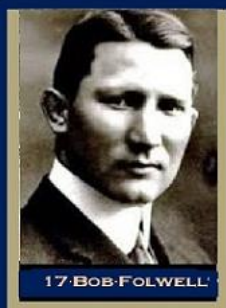
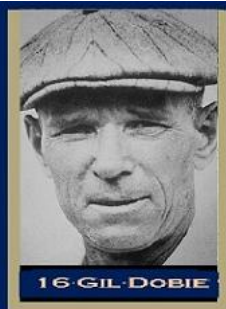
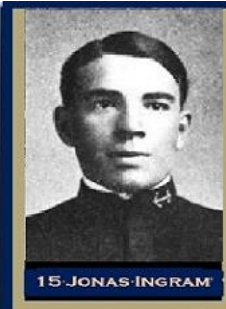
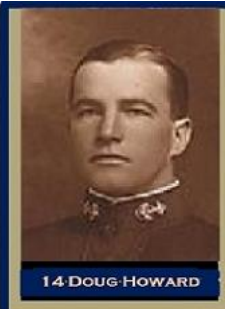
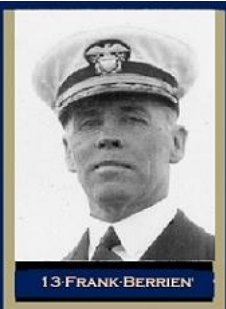
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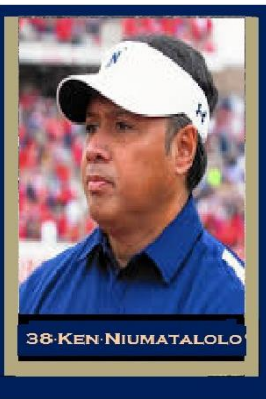
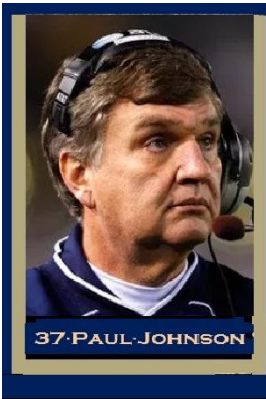
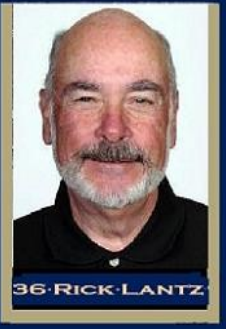
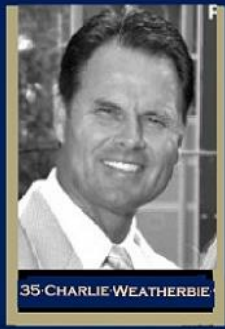
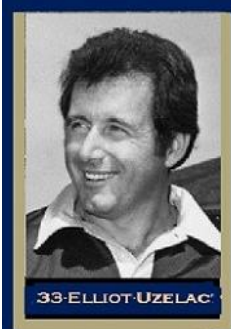
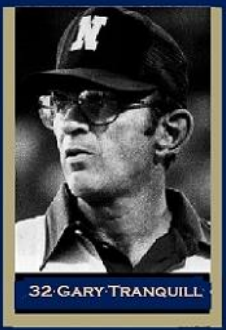
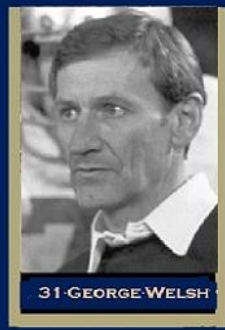
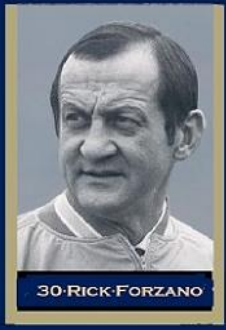
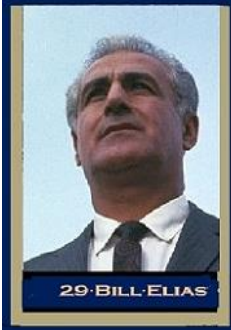
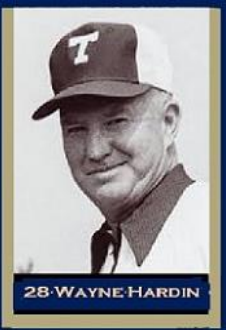


11. PAUL DASHIELL



12. JOE REEVES





Navy Football Championship Seasons

From the beginning of Navy Championships all the way to the Ken Niumatalolo Era

This book is written for those of us who love the US Naval Academy including Commander Ron Sedgley, and especially the Navy's Midshipmen Football Team. You'll like all the stories from the Academy's founding on Oct 10, 1845 as the Naval School by Secretary of the Navy George Bancroft just under 180 years ago, to the beginning of American football in 1869, to the first Navy football game in 1879... and all through the great Navy football teams of the 20th century to today with a revitalized Navy Football Team under coach Ken Niumatalolo.

You will learn that like no other football team, the US Navy Midshipmen are fierce and passionate competitors. From the stadium to the classroom to the research lab, the US Navy Midshipmen always play to win.

You will learn that Navy's first official football game was in 1879 even before American football had been completely defined. They tied the Baltimore Athletic Club. It was not until 1890 that Navy played Army. They beat the Army 24-0 in this first game and Army has never forgotten it. Army and Navy have been beating each other up each year ever since 1890 at their annual Army-Navy Game. To both teams a victory against the other in the Army-Navy Game is still more important than even a great season.

You'll also learn that First Classman J.H. Robinson was the first to get football going at Navy, but back then it was more like a combo of soccer and rugby and it was used more for training and not for competition. First Classman William John Maxwell is credited with getting the current football program started at Navy. Just one game was played to a 0-0 tie v Baltimore's Athletic Club in 1889 but over thirteen-hundred-games have been played since.

From here, the book moves you one great Navy coach at time through the immortals such as Frank Berrien, Bill Ingram (National Champs in 1926), Paul Dashiell, Doug Howard, Eddie Erdelatz, Wayne Hardin, Paul Johnson, and then on to today's great coach, Ken Niumatalolo.

The history of Navy Football as told here is just fascinating. This book captures the many great moments and the contributions of each of the 38 coaches and standout players such as Navy's two Heisman winners, Joe Bellino, and Roger Staubach. Of course, there are other greats such as Ed Sprinkle, Bob Hoernschemeyer, Mike Wahle, and Phil McConkey.

In this book, we look at every game in every season and we take the reader through great chapters about all the Navy teams with great stories and accounts of 138 seasons worth of great games (1323 games) with many great moments.

This book is your finest source for a great read on your favorite service academy college football team (Navy's Midshipmen). It is the closest thing to an all-encompassing, full-blown Navy football encyclopedia-- blow by blow history with tales of the great moments. We capture all the action and all the memorable moments of Navy football. This book is for your reading pleasure, but it also can be a great reference tool for you when you want to see how a particular Navy game in any year happened to turn out.

If you are a Navy Football fan, you will not want to put this book down.

Brian Kelly



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Title: Navy Football Championship Seasons

Editor: Brian P. Kelly
Author Brian Kelly

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Published by:LETS GO PUBLISH!
Editor in Chief.....Brian P. Kelly
Email: info@letsgopublish.com
Web site www.letsgopublish.com

Library of Congress Copyright Information Pending
Book Cover Design by Brian W. Kelly
Editor—Brian P. Kelly

ISBN Information: The International Standard Book Number (ISBN) is a unique machine-readable identification number, which marks any book unmistakably. The ISBN is the clear standard in the book industry. 159 countries and territories are officially ISBN members. The Official ISBN for this book is

978-1-947402-99-7

The price for this work is:..... **\$ 12.95 USD**

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Release Date September, 2019.

Navy Football Seasons by Year/Coach.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Navy Coach</u>	<u>W-L-T</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Navy Coach</u>	<u>W-L-T</u>
1879	No coach	0-0-1	1924	Bob Folwell	2-6
1880	<i>No team</i>		1925	Jack Owsley	5-2-1
1881	<i>No team</i>		1926	Bill Ingram	9-0-1
1882	Vaulx Carter	1-0	1927	Bill Ingram	6-3
1883	No coach	0-1	1928	Bill Ingram	5-3-1
1884	No coach	1-0	1929	Bill Ingram	6-2-2
1885	No coach	1-2	1930	Bill Ingram	6-5
1886	No coach	3-3	1931	Rip Miller	5-5-1
1887	No coach	3-1	1932	Rip Miller	2-6-1
1888	No coach	1-4	1933	Rip Miller	5-4
1889	No coach	4-1-1	1934	Tom Hamilton	8-1
1890	No coach	5-1-1	1935	Tom Hamilton	5-4
1891	No coach	5-2	1936	Tom Hamilton	6-3
1892	Ben Crosby	5-2	1937	Hank Hardwick	4-4-1
1893	Josh Hartwell	5-3	1938	Hank Hardwick	4-3-2
1894	Bill Wurtenburg	4-1-2	1939	Swede Larson	3-5-1
1895	Matt McClung	5-2	1940	Swede Larson	6-2-1
1896	Johnny Poe	5-3	1941	Swede Larson	7-1-1
1897	Bill Armstrong	8-1	1942	Billick Whelchel	5-4
1898	Bill Armstrong	7-1	1943	Billick Whelchel	8-1
1899	Bill Armstrong	5-3	1944	Oscar Hagberg	6-3
1900	Garrett Cochran	6-3	1945	Oscar Hagberg	7-1-1
1901	Doc Hillebrand	6-4-1	1946	Tom Hamilton	1-8
1902	Doc Hillebrand	2-7-1	1947	Tom Hamilton	1-7-1
1903	Burr Chamberlain	4-7-1	1948	George Sauer	0-8-1
1904	Paul Dashiell	7-2-1	1949	George Sauer	3-5-1
1905	Paul Dashiell	10-1-1	1950	Eddie Erdelatz	3-6
1906	Paul Dashiell	8-2-2	1951	Eddie Erdelatz	2-6-1
1907	Joe Reeves	9-2-1	1952	Eddie Erdelatz	6-2-1
1908	Frank Berrien	9-2-1	1953	Eddie Erdelatz	4-3-2
1909	Frank Berrien	4-3-1	1954	Eddie Erdelatz	8-2
1910	Frank Berrien	8-0-1	1955	Eddie Erdelatz	6-2-1
1911	Doug Howard	6-0-3	1956	Eddie Erdelatz	6-1-2
1912	Doug Howard	6-3	1957	Eddie Erdelatz	9-1-1
1913	Doug Howard	7-1-1	1958	Eddie Erdelatz	6-3
1914	Doug Howard	6-3	1959	Wayne Hardin	5-4-1
1915	Jonas Ingram	3-5-1	1960	Wayne Hardin	9-2
1916	Jonas Ingram	6-3-1	1961	Wayne Hardin	7-3
1917	Gil Dobie	7-1	1962	Wayne Hardin	5-5
1918	Gil Dobie	4-1	1963	Wayne Hardin	9-2
1919	Gil Dobie	6-1	1964	Wayne Hardin	3-6-1
1920	Bob Folwell	6-2	1965	Bill Elias	4-4-2
1921	Bob Folwell	6-1	1966	Bill Elias	4-6
1922	Bob Folwell	5-2	1967	Bill Elias	5-4-1
1923	Bob Folwell	5-1-3	1968	Bill Elias	2-8

1969	Rick Forzano	1-9	1995	Charlie Weatherbie	5-6
1970	Rick Forzano	2-9	1996	Charlie Weatherbie	9-3
1971	Rick Forzano	3-8	1997	Charlie Weatherbie	7-4
1972	Rick Forzano	4-7	1998	Charlie Weatherbie	3-8
1973	George Welsh	4-7	1999	Charlie Weatherbie	5-7
1974	George Welsh	4-7	2000	Charlie Weatherbie	1-10
1975	George Welsh	7-4	2001	Charlie Weatherbie	0-10
1976	George Welsh	4-7	2001	Rick Lantz	
1977	George Welsh	5-6	2002	Paul Johnson	2-10
1978	George Welsh	9-3	2003	Paul Johnson	8-5
1979	George Welsh	7-4	2004	Paul Johnson	10-2
1980	George Welsh	8-4	2005	Paul Johnson	8-4
1981	George Welsh	7-4-1	2006	Paul Johnson	9-4
1982	Gary Tranquill	6-5	2007	Paul Johnson	8-5
1983	Gary Tranquill	3-8	2007	Ken Niumatalolo	8-5
1984	Gary Tranquill	4-6-1	2008	Ken Niumatalolo	8-5
1985	Gary Tranquill	4-7	2009	Ken Niumatalolo	10-4
1986	Gary Tranquill	3-8	2010	Ken Niumatalolo	9-4
1987	Elliot Uzelac	2-9	2011	Ken Niumatalolo	5-7
1988	Elliot Uzelac	3-8	2012	Ken Niumatalolo	8-5
1989	Elliot Uzelac	3-8	2013	Ken Niumatalolo	9-4
1990	George Chaump	5-6	2014	Ken Niumatalolo	8-5
1991	George Chaump	1-10	2015	Ken Niumatalolo	11-2
1992	George Chaump	1-10	2016	Ken Niumatalolo	9-5
1993	George Chaump	4-7	2017	Ken Niumatalolo	7-6
1994	George Chaump	3-8	2018	Ken Niumatalolo	2-7

Navy almost always played as an independent Team. In 1978, the team formally joined the NCAA FBS Division for Independent Schools (not a conference). In 2014, Navy became a single-sport member of the American Athletic Conference beginning play in the 2015 season.

Total Games 1,323

Seasons 140

Total Wins 708

Total Losses 558

Total Ties 57 * Prior to Overtime Rules

Stats from 1879 Through August 2018



Acknowledgments:

I appreciate all the help that I received in putting this book together, along with the 212 other books from the past.

My printed acknowledgments were once so large that book readers needed to navigate too many pages to get to page one of the text. To permit me more flexibility, I put my acknowledgment list online at www.letsGOPublish.com. The list of acknowledgments continues to grow. Believe it or not, it once cost about a dollar more to print each book.

Thank you all on the big list in the sky and God bless you all for your help.

Please check out www.letsGOPublish.com to read the latest version of my heartfelt acknowledgments updated for this book. Thank you all!

In this book, I received some extra special help from many avid football friends including Dennis Grimes, Gerry Rodski, Wily Ky Eyely, Angel Brent Evans, Angel Irene McKeown Kelly, Angel Edward Joseph Kelly Sr., Angel Edward Joseph Kelly Jr., Ann Flannery, Angel James Flannery Sr., Mary Daniels, Bill Daniels, Robert Garry Daniels, Angel Sarah Janice Daniels, Angel Punkie Daniels, Joe Kelly and Diane Kelly. Another recent angel, always there to help is Jim Faller.

References

I learned how to write creatively in Grade School at St. Boniface. I even enjoyed reading some of my own stuff as a toddler.

At Meyers High School and King's College and Wilkes-University, I learned how to research, write bibliographies and footnote every non-original thought I might have ever had. I learned to hate *ibid*, and *op. cit.*, and I hated assuring that I had all citations written down in the proper sequence. Having to pay attention to such details took my desire to write creatively and diminished it with busy work.

As a highly published author, I know it is necessary for the world to stop plagiarism so authors and publishers can get paid properly, but for an honest writer, it sure is annoying. I wrote many proposals while with IBM and whenever I needed to cite something, I cited it in place, because my readers, IT Managers, could care less about tracing the vagaries of citations and their varied formats.

I always hated to use stilted footnotes, or produce a lengthy, perfectly formatted bibliography. I bet most bibliographies are flawed because even the experts on such drivel do not like the tedium.

I wrote 212 books before this book and several hundred articles published by many magazines and newspapers and I only cite when an idea is not mine or when I am quoting, and again, I choose to cite in place, and the reader does not have to trace strange numbers through strange footnotes and back to bibliography elements that may not be readily accessible or available. Academicians knowing all the rules of citation are not my audience. In this book, if you are a lover of Navy football, you are my intended group of readers

Yet, I would be kidding you, if in a book about the Championship seasons in Navy Football, I tried to bluff my way into trying to make you think that I knew everything before I began to write anything in this book. I spent as much time researching as writing. I might even call myself an expert of sorts now about the Navy Midshipmen. This team literally is America's team. As the first Service Academy to play College football, everybody in America has at one time watched and enjoyed Navy football, especially when Navy is having winning seasons, and more especially when Navy is beating Army.

Without any pain on your part you can read this book from cover to cover to enjoy the stories about the many *Great Moments in Navy Football*.

It took me about two months to write the essence of this book. If I were to have made sure that a thought of mine was not a thought somebody else ever had, this book never would have been completed or the citations pages would more than likely exceed the prose. Everybody takes credit for everything in sports writing—at least that's what I have found.

I used Navy Media Guide season summaries and recaps from whatever source I could to get the scores of all the games. I verified facts when possible. There is little opinion where facts are presented. There are many web sites that have great information and facts. Ironically most internet stories are the same exact stories. Who's got the original? While I was writing the book, I wrote down a bunch of Internet references and at one time, I listed them right here en masse in this section. They were the least read pages. No more. Unless I am citing a reference in a section of the book, you will not see the URL.

I have no favorite source for information to put in my books. However, I continually hunt for articles written by students to amplify the text I present.

While I was writing this book, because I was not sure that my citations within the text would be enough, and I was not producing a bibliography, I copied URLs into some of the book text in those cases in which I had read articles or had downloaded material and had brought articles or pieces of articles into this book. Hopefully, this will satisfy any request for additional citations. If there is anything, which needs a specific citation, I would be pleased to change the text. Just contact me. Your stuff is your stuff.

Many of the facts in this book are also put forth in the Navy Football Media Guide, freely available on the Internet. Our thanks for the use of this material for the accurate production of this book. This, however, is a unique book as you will find. It is not a copy of anything.

This book is a great source about Navy football where you can find a ton of information about your favorite Navy team. If you don't like it tell a few friends, If you like it as much as I like it, tell only your good friends.

Enjoy

Preface:

This book is all about the great moments in Navy football over the years. Whether the team was playing as the Midshipmen, the Mids, or unofficially as the Middies, it never seemed to matter to the fans or the players. We have the football history right as we begin this book.

In addition to the Midshipmen nickname, the Navy also has a real live mascot—Bill the Goat, that always points to the opponent's end zone



The goat gets special treatment especially at the annual Army-Navy game. It is rumored that Bill the Goat often challenges the VIP status that admirals and other dignitaries are granted. Instead of riding a 'goat' wagon, bill is often escorted in limousines, luxury vans and fancy floats to the stadium. When Bill is introduced to the crowd, he receives great fanfare, that ranks just behind the cheers showered upon the Midshipmen players.

It isn't by accident. In 1893, a live goat named El Cid made his debut as a mascot at the fourth Army–Navy Game. El Cid was a gift to the Brigade of Midshipmen from officers of the USS New York. With the goat, Navy gained a 6-3 win over Army that year, so he was adopted as part of the team.

There have been other mascots in those years, including a gorilla -- the very first mascot, two cats, a bulldog, and a carrier pigeon. However, the goat has served without interruption since 1904.

The U.S. sports media uses the term "Navy" as a synonym for the Academy and the football team. We like that and for this book, Navy, it is!

Along the way to today, we study the founding of Naval Academy in Annapolis Md. then we look at the preliminaries before Navy football officially began, and then we delve right into the storied Navy Football Program--its struggles; its greatness; and its long-lasting impact on American life. This takes us to the football careers of many great college football coaches and players from the Navy team as it engaged tough competition over the years.

As a Pennsylvanian, I admit I wrote a similar book about Penn State Football but only after I had fulfilled the family Irish wish and had written about Notre Dame Football. ND & Navy have a special relationship about which we will share stories in this book. But, I still recall as a kid with our Admiral Black and White TV, my dad calling us to order for the annual Army-Navy-Game, which was always enjoyable. It was always appropriate to watch the game on our *Admiral* TV.

I picked Navy as my next book because the Midshipmen have a long and bold tradition of playing great football. I think Air Force Football may be my next sports book. With many immortal coaches on the roster over the years, unlike Army and other great college football powers, other than Paul Johnson and Ken Niumatalolo there is no one coach that the navy highlights as their best. However, they do give us something to think about ourselves.

Vaulx Carter, for example, might get the nod because he is the program's first coach, and is the all-time leader in win percentage, with a perfect 1.000. Of course he only coached one season, and the team played just one game, but he did retire with a 1-0 record.

Of coaches who have served in more than one game, Gil Dobie has the highest win percentage with .850 after completing a record of 17-3. George Sauer is not considered one of the best because he has the lowest win percentage of any non-interim coach, amassing a percentage of .222 and a record of 3-13-2.

Before the current coach, coach George Welsh was the all-time leader in seasons coached at Navy with nine. He also led in number of games coached (102). Ken Niumatalolo, the current Navy Coach overtook Welsh in 2014 for the most games won at Navy, with 57. In 2014, Niumatalolo overtook Paul Johnson, his predecessor, for the most bowl games coached, with seven, as well as the greatest number of bowl games won

I credit Navy with **two national championships**, but they were so long ago, they may be in dispute. Navy has other records such as 19 players and three coaches in the College Football Hall of Fame and won they won a consensus college football national championship in 1926 according to the Boand and Houlgate poll systems. Without a polling group vouching for them, I credit Navy's 1910 team, which was undefeated and unscored upon (the lone tie was a 0–0 game) as another National championship and so let's use two as the proper number. But if we kept looking, there would be more. In addition to highlighting games, in this book, we also highlight great coaches and great players of Navy's past.

Supporters who love Navy Football as played by the US Naval Academy will read this book and get an immediate burst of emotions such as warmth and love for their favorite team. You will love this book because it has it all – every great season and every great game. Go Navy!

This book walks you through the whole Navy football journey. We examine players, coaches, and successes from the early teams to today. This period began in 1789 with the first Navy game against the Baltimore Athletic Club. (tie 0-0). Like all new teams, you can imagine the struggle of playing on a college football team when getting the right equipment was one of the biggest issues.

At the front of this book, you saw the 38 great Army coaches (including one interim coach) listed within the football seasons in which they coached--from season 1 in 1789 season to 138. There were a few seasons early on that were skipped. In other words, the seasons are examined chronologically, and the coaches and certain games and certain players are highlighted within the seasons in which the games were played. I sure hope you enjoy this unique approach.

As noted, before Ken Niumatalolo put together ten and then more consecutive coaching seasons, George Welsh was the Navy leader for seasons coached at nine. Few of Army's many coaches to that point took the team for more than a couple years. Yet, they still produced some powerful teams with powerful players. Until the last few years, Navy consistently dominated Army in the annual Army-Navy Game and those bragging rights are more important than money.

Navy is a long-time football power

One hundred thirty-eight, going on One forty-one is a long time to be playing football. Navy has a history of being recognized as one of the finest teams in the nation. For many years, the teams were ready to win a national championship or at least, almost, at the drop of the next hat. Though it has been over ninety years since the last recognized championship, Navy is still tough, and nobody can deny that. Nobody, even the vaunted ND Fighting Irish pushes Navy around.

You will be impressed as you look at the highlights of the games and the coaches and players as to how many Admirals contributed to the many great Midshipmen football seasons. There's a lot of great reading in this book for sure.

With the current coach who has brought in great teams since taking the reins in 2007, would it not be wonderful for Navy, the major defender of our Nation at sea, to bring home another football championship sometime soon

Your author would like you to know that when football season closes in the second week of January each year, there is now a great football item—this book—that is available all 52 weeks of the year and in fact all 365 days each year. It does not rely on the stadium gates being open for you to get a great dose of Navy Football. Just begin reading right here.

It is now available for you to add to your Navy Football experience. and your book collection. Once you get this book, it is yours forever unless, of course you give it away to one of the many who will be in awe, and who will accept it gladly. For those who love to use gadgets

to read, this book is also available electronically on sources such as Kindle.

We open the book with the first story set shortly after the beginning of college football as a sport in America. It then moves on to the first official game with the first official coach and all the way to Coach Ken Niumatalolo's great record. It tells a story about all the football seasons and the great coaches and great players and great championships from the first coached game in 1879 to today.

You are going to love this book because it is the perfect read for anybody who loves Navy's storied football program and wants to know more about the most revered athletes to have competed in one of the finest football programs of all time.

Few sports books are a must-read but Brian Kelly's new Navy Football Championship Seasons will quickly appear at the top of Americas most enjoyable must-read books about sports. Enjoy!

Who is Brian W. Kelly?

Brian W. Kelly is one of the leading authors in America with this, his 185th published book. Brian is an outspoken and eloquent expert on a variety of topics and he has also written several hundred articles on topics of interest to Americans.

Most of his early works involved high technology. Later, Brian wrote a number of patriotic books and most recently he has been writing human interest books such as The Wine Diet and Thank you, IBM. His books are always well received.

Brian's books are highlighted at www.letsGOPublish.com. Quantities from 20 to 1000 of any book can be made available from www.letsGOPublish.com. You will see most of Brian's works by taking the following link www.amazon.com/author/brianwkelly. At this site, you can buy one book if you choose or a million, more or less.

The Best!

Sincerely,

Brian W. Kelly, Author
Brian P. Kelly, Editor in Chief
I am Brian Kelly's eldest son.

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About the Author



Brian Kelly retired as an Assistant Professor in the Business Information Technology (BIT) Program at Marywood University, where he also served as the IBM i and Midrange Systems Technical Advisor to the IT Faculty. Kelly designed, developed, and taught many college and professional courses. He continues as a contributing technical editor to a number of technical industry magazines, including "The Four Hundred" and "Four Hundred Guru," published by IT Jungle.

Kelly is a former IBM Senior Systems Engineer. His specialty was problem solving for customers as well as implementing advanced operating systems and software on his client's machines. Brian was a certified Army Instructor before retiring. He is the author of 214 books and hundreds of magazine articles. He has been a frequent speaker at technical conferences throughout the United States.

Brian was a candidate for the US Congress from Pennsylvania in 2010 and he ran for Mayor in his home town in 2015. He loves Navy Football and can't wait to see the Midshipmen finish this 2019 season with a win v Army in the Army-Navy Game and then on to a great 2020 season. God bless the Navy Midshipmen!!!

Chapter 1 Introduction to Navy Football

Navy's 140th Year in 2019!

(counting a few years when no games were played)



Coach Niumatalolo On the Sidelines with his Team

The Navy Midshipmen football team represents the United States Naval Academy in college football. Navy is currently a Division I ACC member of the NCAA. The Midshipmen currently play their home games in Annapolis Maryland at the **Navy-Marine Corps Memorial Stadium**. It has a current seating capacity of 34,000.

Navy is currently coached by Ken Niumatalolo, who is in his 11th season as head coach. Navy is a two-time national champion, winning the title in 1910, and 1926. You'll hear that a lot in this book. In addition to their national championships victories. It needs to be said that the Navy football team has won most of the championship entanglements in which it has chosen to compete. Navy also has a total of six undefeated seasons. We will show where Navy was the Champion, and there are many times, in this book. Do not look in the Army book for Navy accomplishments, please!

With the exception of eight seasons in the very early years of the program. (1879, and 1883-1889, 1998–2004), Navy always had the benefit of an Academy sponsored paid coach. Navy had always been an independent. Hoping for a better affiliation, in 1978, the Midshipmen joined the NCAA FBS (no conference) grouping to make it easier to be part of the NCAA bowl structure. In 2014, they joined the ACC and played their first ACC game in 2015. Only Houdini can know what's next for Navy but if there are no possible championships in the new way, Navy will choose the old way. I am convinced of that from looking at how tough they are.

Officially the Navy Midshipmen recognize a long and great football history that dates back to 1879. If you are from Army or Air Force or some other rival school, you have to be kind. Such rivals know that Navy was born great and then got greater as the program prospered under a number of fine coaches.

Some had been joking after the fantastic 2016 Army victory over Navy that the new Army goal must be to out-Navy the Navy. But then Army again beat Navy—though by just one point in 2017. The Army beat Navy again in 2018 but one thing for sure. The Midshipmen can taste the win in 2019 already. We'll see but win or not, the game will be very tough.

Navy Midshipmen: Can Perry Dazzle Full Season?

Unlike rival Army, the Navy Midshipmen were blessed in 2018 with an abundance of experience at quarterback, with camp focused on junior Malcolm Perry. But when ND came to town in San Diego on Oct 27, Perry was a slot back.

After a bye week that followed a close-call victory against Pittsburgh, Notre Dame stayed unbeaten (8-0) and on a path toward a possible College Football Playoff berth with a 44-22 victory in front of an announced sellout crowd of 63,626 at SDCCU Stadium. ND by the way got its twelfth victory of the season on Nov 24, giving them an unblemished regular season record.

In 2017, after a 5-1 start the prior last season, the Mids went on to lose their next-three games, leaving head coach Ken Niumatalolo searching for a spark. The longtime Navy head coach found it in dynamic slot back Perry, who came to Navy as a high school quarterback. Now, as the Army-Navy game is all there was left of 2018, and it would not have been played long after this book hits the streets (I hope), Navy has a lot of time to get ready to win. After all, in 2019, just three games have been played.

2017 starting quarterback Zach Abey, was relegated to receiver and goal-line TD run-attempts. In 2017, he was nursing a sore shoulder when Niumatalolo opted to try Perry under center against visiting SMU. The move paid off in a big, very big way. Without completing a pass in the game, the versatile Perry ran for a career-high 282 yards on 33 carries with four touchdowns, as Navy held off the Mustangs 43-40.

Perry brings his own electricity to the power game. Arguably, he is the most electric player in service academy football this season, Perry began the season as the full-time starter at QB in 2018 for the Mids, while Abey moved to wide receiver and special duties as needed.

The biggest question surrounding Perry was whether the 5-foot-9, 185-pounder from Clarksville, Tenn. Could stay healthy for a full 13-game 2018 regular season (Navy gets an extra game due to NCAA rules for playing at Hawaii) as he was to absorb the pounding quarterbacks take running the triple option.

However, Perry suffered a foot injury early in the third quarter of Navy's 49-7 whipping of Virginia in the 2017 post season Military Bowl and was hampered in spring practice while still recovering. Abey took over for Perry and went on to be named MVP of the bowl game after rushing for 88 yards and five touchdowns. Navy has talent but bad luck so far during the 2018 season.

Niumatalolo said during American Athletic Conference media days that he expected to play multiple quarterbacks, which would also likely include senior Garret Lewis. Lewis was the QB for the whole ND game. With Perry, Abey and Lewis in short-yardage situations, Niumatalolo and offensive coordinator Ivin Jasper have plenty of

options to keep foes guessing. Army will be guessing a lot just like ND did on Oct 27. Nothing in football is easy to figure out or to execute.

This book that you are reading celebrates The United States Naval Academy USNA; its founding; its struggles; its greatness; its championships, many as there are, and the team's long-lasting impact on freedom and the American life. People like me, who love Navy, will love this book. Navy haters, such as those from the USMA, will want their own copy of this book just for additional ammo. Yet, it won't help them! Hah!

We begin the rest of the Navy football story in Chapter 2 with the founding of USNA Annapolis over 270 years ago and we continue in subsequent chapters, right into the founding of the full Navy football program in 1879 after the Midshipmen had been toying with a rugby form of American football on campus for years just for fun.

Many know that the first nighttime football game was played in Mansfield, Pennsylvania on September 28, 1892 between Mansfield State Normal and Wyoming Seminary and ended at halftime in a 0–0 tie. The Army-Navy game of 1893 saw the first documented use of a football helmet by a player in a game. Joseph M. Reeves had a crude leather helmet made by a shoemaker in Annapolis and wore it in the game after being warned by his doctor that he risked death if he continued to play football after suffering an earlier kick to the head.

Football is a great contagion. Rather than not play, Reeves figured out a way to protect his head. Over the years, more injury-preventive devices were created and used by players and teams. Improvements are made every day. Reeves became an admiral in the United States Navy, and he was an early and important supporter of U.S. Naval Aviation. Personally, I am glad he found head protection as a football player so that after football, he had a great life.

In defining the format of the book, we chose to use a timetable that is based on a historical chronology. Within this framework, we discuss the great championships in Navy football history, and there are many of those. No book can claim to be able to capture them all, as it would be a never-ending story, but in this book of Navy, we sure do try.

Naval Academy has produced 2 Heisman winners

We have already discussed Navy's national football prominence over their almost 140-year history. While the United States Naval Academy has slipped during the drought from its one-time lofty status as one of college football's consistently top programs, there's no denying the successful past of Navy football that produced national championship football teams and players that were recognized as college football's best. With Paul Johnson and Ken Niumatalolo taking over in the more recent past, Navy is again a force with which to be reckoned.

Throughout the college football landscape there is traditionally a long list of programs that have produced waves of great teams and All-Americans. While unknowing pundits might hesitate to put Navy in that category, only ten schools such as Notre Dame, Ohio State, Oklahoma and USC, Army, Auburn, Florida, Florida State, Michigan, & Nebraska, have produced more Heisman Trophy winners than the Midshipmen. Navy is impressive for sure—period.

As an example, Navy's Bo Bellino at running back and Roger Staubach at quarterback are two of the best football players ever. Their greatness on the field is a tribute to the great teams and a great coach Wayne Hardin, for whom they played at the Naval Academy.

Joe Bellino

Joe Bellino, the “Winchester Rifle” is the first Naval Academy football player to win the Heisman Trophy.

Born and raised in Winchester, Mass., Bellino was a three-sport star for Winchester High. He was good enough in baseball to be offered a contract out of high school by the Pittsburgh Pirates, but he chose to play football for Navy despite offers from Notre Dame and several Big Ten schools.

After a year in prep school, Bellino became an instant star for the Midshipmen. In his three years at Navy, he scored 31 touchdowns, rushed for 1,664 yards on 330 carries, returned 37 kicks for 833 more yards and altogether set 15 Naval Academy football records.

USNA Heisman Winners—Joe Bellino 1963, Roger Staubach 1963 below:



USNA Plaque Honoring Heisman Trophy Winners Joe Bellino & Roger Staubach



In 1960, Bellino rushed for 834 yards and 15 touchdowns and scored another three TDs via pass receptions. He was a unanimous All-America selection and also the winner of the Maxwell Award. He won the Heisman handily over Richie Lucas of Penn State, totaling 1,929 points to Lucas' 613.

In addition to his football exploits, Bellino was an outstanding catcher and outfielder on Navy baseball teams. He hit .428 in 22 games in 1959 and led the Eastern Intercollegiate League in stolen bases. He had a .320 average in 1960 and was the baseball team captain in 1961.

Bellino's number 27 jersey was retired after the 1960 season. He had a three-year stint with the Boston Patriots after he had completed his four-year service obligation. He then stayed in the Navy Reserves and reached the rank of Captain.

Bellino was a 1977 inductee into the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame and was a charter inductee into the Maryland Football Shrine in 1984.

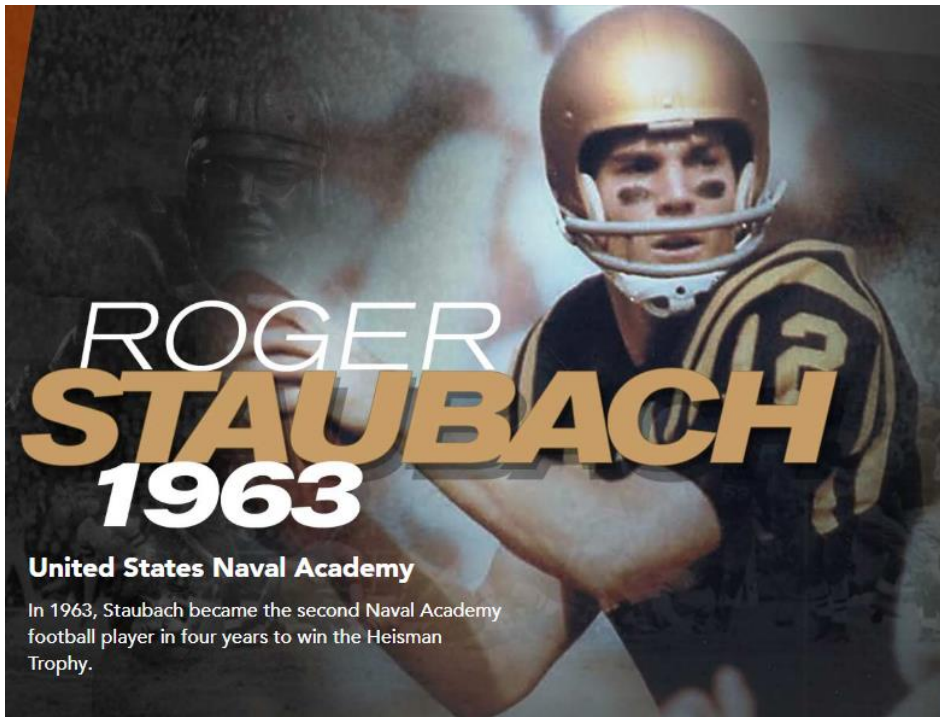
Bellino is semi-retired after working for 40 years in the auto leasing and auction industry. His son, John, is a 1989 graduate of the Naval Academy, and his daughter, Therese, is a public-school teacher in Cambridge, Mass.

Roger Staubach

“ROGER THE DODGER”

In 1963, Staubach became the second Naval Academy football player in four years to win the Heisman Trophy.

Known as “Roger the Dodger,” all he did as a junior quarterback was lead Navy to a ranking of second in the country and a berth in the Cotton Bowl, where he set Bowl records for pass completions (21-of-31) and yards passing (228). The Midshipmen posted wins over West Virginia, Michigan, Notre Dame and Maryland that season. He completed 106 passes in 161 attempts for 1,474 yards, while earning consensus All-America honors, as well as the Maxwell Trophy and Walter Camp Memorial Trophy.



At one time, Staubach, who was hampered by injuries in his senior season of 1964, had set 28 Naval Academy records in football. He also had some outstanding performances as a varsity baseball player and a brief but significant moment as a varsity basketball player. He lettered in baseball three-straight years (1963-65) as an outfielder and pitcher. In 1963, he hit .420, and in 1965 he was the team captain. He also won a letter in basketball in 1962-63.

Staubach was the recipient of the Thompson Trophy Cup at the Academy for three-consecutive years and was the 1965 winner of the Naval Academy Athletic Association Sword. He was the first sophomore to win the Thompson Trophy Cup and is its only three-time winner. He was only the fourth midshipman since 1900 to win both the Thompson Trophy Cup and NAAA Sword.

After four years in the U. S. Navy, including a tour in Vietnam, Staubach joined the Dallas Cowboys and led that team to unprecedented heights. Again, displaying the daring play he had shown at Navy, Staubach directed the Cowboys to 23 fourth-quarter comeback wins, 14 in the final two minutes of a game or in overtime. He played 11 seasons with the Cowboys and led them to the Super

Bowl four times, including world championships in 1972 and 1978. The Cowboys were 90-31 with Staubach as their starting quarterback.

Among his awards were the NFL Players Association Most Valuable Player and The Sporting News NFL Player of the Year in 1971, Most Valuable Player of Super Bowl VI (1972), Washington Touchdown Club NFC Player of the Year in 1976 and 1978, NFC Pro Bowl selection five times, the Vince Lombardi Sportsman of the Year Award in 1975, NFL Players' Association NFC Offensive Player of the Year (1978), and the Byron "Whizzer" White Humanitarian Award in 1979.

Staubach was named Walter Camp Foundation Man of the Year in 1985, was selected to the Pro Football Hall of Fame in 1985, his first year of eligibility.

The football locker room in Ricketts Hall was named in his honor in 1996 and in 2008, Staubach received the National Football Foundation's Gold Medal, the highest honor one can receive from that organization. Staubach has also been honored as a "Distinguished Graduate" of the United States Naval Academy.

He recently was named to the Walter Camp All-Century Team, was elected into the Cotton Bowl Hall of Fame, spearheaded a successful movement to land North Texas and the Dallas Cowboys the Super Bowl in 2011 and was named to the Navy-Marine Corps Memorial Stadium All-Stadium Team.

Staubach is a member of the Board of Directors at Jones Lang LaSalle. He was inducted into the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame in 1981.

Navy Starts Cheering at the Pep Rallies

NAVY SPIRIT - CHEER, DANCE AND MASCOTS

There are some that might take issue with the big brag that the Army/Navy football game is the most electric college football environment they've ever seen but they are few and far between. Like clockwork every December, the game takes place and there is a big item on the line for both teams. It is spelled P-R-I-D-E.

The Pep rally at Navy may not be of Notre Dame lore, but with the similar uniforms by the two teams, once the Navy Rally begins, there are those who might think they are at Notre Dame. The Corps of Cadets and the Brigade of Midshipman along with the rest of the fans form an engaged crowd that is deeply invested in their teams success. “Cheering the Midshipman on to victory was an incredible experience, and it was an honor to be a part of such a special tradition.”



Few rivals in college football history can compete with the intense rivalry between West Point and the Naval Academy. Each year, in early December, the students from USNA and USMA come together, as foes. At USNA, this week of rivalry is known as Army-Navy Week. This week is known for crazy pranks, thousands of pushups, and spirit missions in the middle of the night - all to raise the energy to beat Army in the football game on the coming Saturday. The team records do not matter in this game.

Navy Spirit (Cheer, Dance and Mascots) are a huge part of this intense week - participating in pep rallies, supporting the Patriot Games, visits to the Pentagon, an exciting performance at the Army Navy Gala, and of course, the GAME! The last few years Navy Spirit has also had the privilege of participating in the College Game Day experience.

There is a great video on the Internet. It shows Navy Spirit at the Army-Navy Game:

<https://www.facebook.com/USNACheerleading/videos/vb.167646943393623/530555680436079/?type=2&theater>

Navy Spirit (Cheer, Dance and Mascots) also supports the Army-Navy men's and women's basketball games! Navy faces Army twice during

the basketball season, once at West Point and once at USNA. Cheering the midshipman on in Alumni Hall is absolutely thrilling. The one promise made is that these games are always exciting!

A daughter of an USNA alumni, tells how she had been to upwards of fifteen Army vs. Navy games before even attending the Academy. Despite this nothing could have prepared her for the absolutely electric energy on the field. "Singing Navy Blue and Gold at the end of the game surrounded by the football team and all our fellow midshipman is truly my most treasured memory from my time here at the Naval Academy"

The game doesn't have the same national championship implications it once did. The rise of the National Football League has a lot to do with that, as elite young athletes now are choosing major colleges as a path to the professional game rather than one of the service academies as a path to serving their country.

And there is nothing wrong with that.

A bit more about Navy-Army Game

Yes, I know I did not say it correctly! Hah! I hope the Navy audience for this book appreciates that.

The U.S. Armed Forces have fought for centuries to allow all Americans the right to choose whatever profession they desire.

So, most of the players in whatever version of the rivalry are more likely to end up at Fort Leavenworth than with the 49ers—a choice they've proudly made.

Still, the Army/Navy contest has produced its share of extremely talented players, including Heisman Trophy winners Roger Staubach (Navy, 1963), Joe Bellino (Navy, 1960), Pete Dawkins (Army, 1958), Glenn Davis (Army, 1946) and Felix "Doc" Blanchard (Army, 1945).

Entering each afternoon's matchup wherever it might be held, there was a time when the Midshipmen led the series 55-49-7 and they had

won the nine of the most recent contests. Of course since that day, Navy has won more, and Army came back and broke the streak.

So, when you see a special tribute to Army/Navy Games in sections and chapters of this book, it is because outside sources whoever they may be have looked back at arguably the 10 greatest games in the history of this historic rivalry featuring players who all eventually will end up on the same US military team. In this book, we make a point of rooting for the Navy in the Army-Navy Game. Go Navy.

Chapter 2 The Founding of the United States Naval Academy



Entrance to the Beautiful USNA Campus

The Naval Academy Short Story: Courtesy of USNA

Don't enlist just because I say you should. But, you should! Unless you are an old fart like me who already put in his time—like me!

When the founders of the United States Naval Academy were looking for a suitable location, it was reported that then Secretary of the Navy George Bancroft decided to move the naval school to "the healthy and secluded" location of Annapolis in order to rescue midshipmen from "the temptations and distractions that necessarily connect with a large and populous city." The Philadelphia Naval Asylum School was its predecessor. Four of the original seven faculty members came from Philadelphia. Other small naval schools in New York City, Norfolk, Va., and Boston, Mass. also existed in the early days of the United States.

The United States Navy was born during the American Revolution when the need for a naval force to match the Royal Navy became clear. But during the period immediately following the Revolution, the Continental Navy was demobilized in 1785 by an economy-minded Congress.

The dormancy of American sea power lasted barely a decade when, in 1794, President George Washington persuaded the Congress to authorize a new naval force to combat the growing menace of piracy on the high seas.

The first vessels of the new U.S. Navy were launched in 1797; among them were the *United States*, the *Constellation*, and the *Constitution*. In 1825, President John Quincy Adams urged Congress to establish a Naval Academy "for the formation of scientific and accomplished officers." His proposal, however, was not acted upon until 20 years later.

On September 13, 1842, the American Brig *Somers* set sail from the Brooklyn Navy Yard on one of the most significant cruises in American naval history. It was a school ship for the training of teenage naval apprentice volunteers who would hopefully be inspired to make the Navy a career.

However, discipline deteriorated on the *Somers* and it was determined by a court of inquiry aboard ship that Midshipman Philip Spencer and his two chief confederates, Boatswains Mate Samuel Cromwell and Seaman Elisha Small, were guilty of a "determined attempt to commit a mutiny."

The three were hanged at the yardarm and the incident cast doubt over the wisdom of sending midshipmen directly aboard ship to learn by doing. News of the *Somers* mutiny shocked the country.

Through the efforts of the Secretary of the Navy George Bancroft, the Naval School was established without Congressional funding, at a 10-acre Army post named Fort Severn in Annapolis, Maryland, on October 10, 1845, with a class of 50 midshipmen and seven professors. The curriculum included mathematics and navigation, gunnery and steam, chemistry, English, natural philosophy, and French.

In 1850 the Naval School became the United States Naval Academy. A new curriculum went into effect requiring midshipmen to study at the Academy for four years and to train aboard ships each summer. That format is the basis of a far more advanced and sophisticated curriculum at the Naval Academy today. As the U.S. Navy grew over the years, the Academy expanded. The campus of 10 acres increased to 338. The original student body of 50 midshipmen grew to a brigade size of 4,000. Modern granite buildings replaced the old wooden structures of Fort Severn.

Congress authorized the Naval Academy to begin awarding Bachelor of Science degrees in 1933. The Academy later replaced a fixed curriculum taken by all midshipmen with the present core curriculum plus 18 major fields of study, a wide variety of elective courses and advanced study and research opportunities.

Since then, the development of the United States Naval Academy has reflected the history of the country. As America has changed culturally and technologically so has the Naval Academy. In just a few decades, the Navy moved from a fleet of sail and steam-powered ships to a high-tech fleet with nuclear-powered submarines and surface ships and supersonic aircraft. The academy has changed, too, giving midshipmen state-of-the-art academic and professional training they need to be effective naval officers in their future careers.

The Naval Academy first accepted women as midshipmen in 1976, when Congress authorized the admission of women to all of the service academies. Women comprise over 20 percent of entering plebes --or freshmen-- and they pursue the same academic and professional training as do their male classmates

As noted, the United States Naval Academy, located in Annapolis, Maryland, is a premier training institution offering a comprehensive 4-year midshipmen course. It was established in 1845 by George Bancroft, the then-Secretary of the U.S. Navy.

To date, more than 60,000 young men and women have graduated from the academy. Many of these graduates have worked up their way to earn a special place in the nation's pride and history.

The academy offers the latest academic and professional training, keeping abreast with the cutting-edge technologies utilized in naval warfare. Apart from the strenuous physical training and exhaustive curriculum, the academy strives to instill the highest ideals of duty, honor, and loyalty into its graduates. The stress is on overall physical, mental, moral and ethical development. All students are treated equally, irrespective of their race, religion, or sex.

The training program begins with Plebe Summer, which is the initial training program designed to familiarize the new arrivals with the naval life. Here, the students are taken through a routine consisting of military indoctrination, physical education, basic seamanship and sailing, small arms training, first aid, and computer training. The four-year immersion program involves comprehensive classroom and field training.

The professional courses include naval science, engineering, navigation and weapons systems. These courses are designed to give the trainee a working knowledge of modern naval operations and technology. Additionally, courses in leadership, ethics and military law provide the necessary leadership skills and sense of responsibility, which are the absolute qualities needed for an upper-class midshipman and a commissioned officer.

Leadership skills are further groomed by the academy's athletic program. The trainees are encouraged to participate in a variety of athletic events to make them fit and fine.

The strenuous physical training of the Naval Academy is complemented by its quality academic education. The faculty consists of 600 highly qualified members, derived from both the Navy and civilian background. The curriculum includes courses in engineering, science, mathematics, humanities, and social science.

Specialized trainings on ships, submarines, and naval crafts are given, along with simulations of naval operations. The final summer program gives an opportunity for the trainees to test their leadership skills. They are posted in any Navy or Marine Corps operational unit as junior officers. Here, the trainees can choose their areas of specialization such as surface warship, submarine, aircraft carrier, or aviation squadron.

On completion of the 4-year training program, the graduates are commissioned as an ensign in the Navy or a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

Chapter 3 The Naval Academy Mission

The Naval Academy has a unique clarity of purpose, expressed in our mission:

United States Naval Academy Graduation



United States Naval Academy Graduation

The mission is simple:

"To develop Midshipmen morally, mentally and physically and to imbue them with the highest ideals of duty, honor and loyalty in order to graduate leaders who are dedicated to a career of naval service and have potential for future development in mind and character to assume the highest responsibilities of command, citizenship and government."



Our mission forms the basis for everything we do at the Academy. It also encourages a sense of spirit and pride found at few other schools.



Chapter 4 Historic Navy Fields & Stadiums

Worden Field was not the first Navy Field



The First Navy Football Team from 1879

Worden Field was not the last field used for regular home games either. Moreover, for big games such as Army and Notre Dame, often Navy would find a much larger field such as Franklin Field or Soldier Field or the Polo Grounds to accommodate a much larger crowd,

The first football field used for a Navy game was a temporary field drawn on part of the superintendent's cow pasture. The Naval Academy hosted a Baltimore Athletic Club Football Squad for the first and only engagement of the year and with the Baltimore Team.

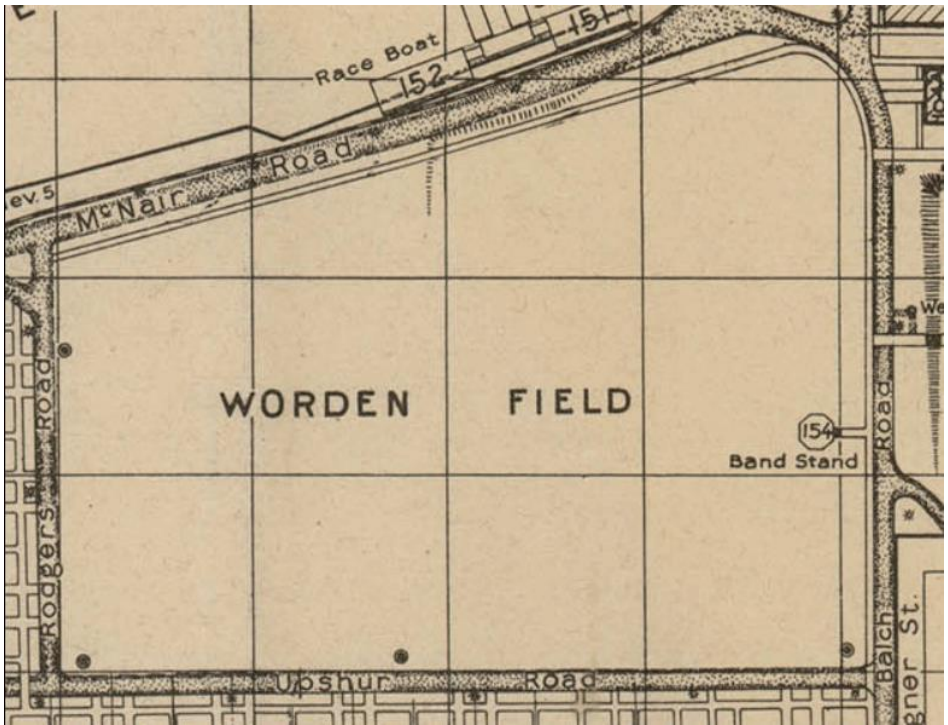
In all subsequent writeups of Navy games, the field is listed as #unknown until 1891 when Navy began to list Worden Field as its regular home field.



A picture of Worden Field. You can see the faint color of football lines on the grass

As you can see in the picture, Worden Field is a large grass field located on the campus of the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland. First mentioned in 1890, the field served as the home stadium for the academy's Midshipmen football team from that year through 1923, replaced by Thompson Stadium in 1924. Since the early 1900s, the field has hosted all of the academy's various yearly parades and many of its drills. It has progressively grown smaller, due to the addition of buildings and roads within the academy.

The field is bordered on all four sides by small academy roads. On two of its sides, it is surrounded by officers' quarters and is bounded by a parking lot and the Severn River on its other two borders. It has rows of bleachers located along its south side and has long contained a small gazebo on its east side. A small historical marker is located on the southwest corner; it is used regularly for drills and important parades. Check out the map on the next page.



Thompson Stadium

As Navy became a more popular name in College Football, more fans wanted to see games featuring the Midshipmen. After Worden Field, the greatest advantage of which was that it costs basically nothing, and it cost nothing to maintain, there was a better option available for the Mids.

Robert Means Thompson Stadium was that answer. It was an American football stadium in the Eastern United States, located on the campus of the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland.

It was constructed in 1914. However, it was not until 1924 that it became the home stadium of the Navy Midshipmen and was where all, but special games were played until 1958. From 1924 through 1958, Thompson Stadium was the place to be for Navy fans on Saturday Afternoon.

It was named after alumnus Robert Means Thompson (1849–1930). He created or led several athletically-based organizations at the academy until his death. It was succeeded by the larger Navy–Marine Corps Memorial Stadium in 1959, the current venue of Navy football.

Before its conversion to a football stadium, the Thompson Stadium site was an unused area on the south end campus, near the water of Annapolis Harbor. Work on the stadium began in 1914 and was finished later the same year but not used for football til 1924.

Navy was becoming a college football powerhouse and in fact, the 1926 Navy team was named as the national champion under Board and Houlgate Systems with a 9-0-1 record.

The seating capacity of Thompson was 12,000, and it underwent few changes during its entire use. It was surrounded by a regulation quarter-mile (402 m) running track, and only had a single seating section, along the southwest sideline. The field had a northwest-southeast alignment, at an elevation slightly above sea level.

During the 1940s, the Naval Academy began to look for options to construct a new, larger football stadium. The school's directors collected money to build the stadium, for which much support was given by the public, due to the lack of seating at Thompson Stadium. Construction on the new stadium began in 1958 and it opened in September 1959. The use of Thompson Stadium ended for varsity games, but it remained a mainstay until the early 1980s, when it was replaced by Lejeune Hall, the venue for USNA water sports.

From its origins until 1931, Thompson Stadium went without a name, and was referred to on maps as simply "Football Field." That year on May 30, the stadium was formally dedicated as the Robert Means Thompson Stadium, for the benefactor and alumnus of the Naval Academy.

Born in March 1849, Thompson graduated from the Naval Academy as part of the class of 1868. He was commissioned as an officer in the Navy in 1869 but retired two years later to pursue a career in law. After leaving the navy, Thompson became active in helping with the athletics program at the academy, donating the Thompson Cup, an award given to the academy's athlete with the greatest improvement

throughout the course of the season. In addition, he served as the head of several Naval Academy organizations and founded the Naval Academy Athletic Association.

Looking back in summary, we see that the Naval Academy's football team played their first game 139 years ago in 1879, an away game against the Baltimore Athletic Club, which ended in a scoreless tie.

The Navy football team, not yet known as the "midshipmen," did not have an official stadium. For the duration of the 1880s, during which the squads obtained a record of thirteen wins, twelve losses, and two ties, the football squads most likely played home games on an unused #unknown, drill or parade field.

From the beginning of the 1890s until 1924, a period in which the Navy squads finished with an overall record of 202–82–23 (.695), the football team used Worden Field, a large multi-use athletic field for their home games.

Army–Navy Game

This game was first played at Thompson Stadium at Annapolis in 1942 and the following year it was played at Michie Stadium, but just once, in 1943 during World War II,. Neither Army nor Navy have played at an on-campus facility since very early in the rivalry, since neither teams' home stadiums are large enough to accommodate the crowds and media that usually attend these great rivalry games. Their rivalry game is normally played at a neutral site between the campuses on the East Coast, most often in Philadelphia in early December.

Here is a list for your convenience from Wikipedia and other sources on the Internet of stadiums in which Navy played Army from the first game ever.

Total games by venue and geography

Venue	Games	Army victories	Navy victories	Tie games	First game	Most recent game
<u>John F. Kennedy Stadium</u>	41	16	22	3	1936	1979
<u>Franklin Field</u>	18	11	7	0	1899	1935
<u>Veterans Stadium</u>	17	11	5	1	1980	2001
<u>Lincoln Financial Field</u>	11	1	10	0	2003	2017
<u>Polo Grounds</u>	9	5	3	1	1913	1927
<u>Giants Stadium</u>	4	1	3	0	1989	2002
<u>M&T Bank Stadium</u>	4	1	3	0	2000	2016
<u>The Plain</u>	2	0	2	0	1890	1892

Venue	Games	Army victories	Navy victories	Tie games	First game	Most recent game
<u>Worden Field</u>	2	1	1	0	1891	1893
<u>Municipal Stadium (Baltimore)</u>	2	2	0	0	1924	1944
<u>Yankee Stadium</u>	2	2	0	0	1930	1931
<u>Osborne Field</u>	1	0	0	1	1905	1905
<u>Soldier Field</u>	1	0	0	1	1926	1926
<u>Thompson Stadium</u>	1	0	1	0	1942	1942
<u>Michie Stadium</u>	1	0	1	0	1943	1943
<u>Rose Bowl</u>	1	0	1	0	1983	1983

Venue	Games	Army victories	Navy victories	Tie games	First game	Most recent game
<u>FedExField</u>	1	0	1	0	2011	2011

Chapter 5 The Evolution of Modern American Football



Lots of playing before playing became official

The official agreed upon date for the first American-style college football game is November 6, 1869. If you can find a replay of this game someplace in the heavens, however, you would find it would not look much like football as we know it. But, it was not completely soccer or rugby either.

Before this game, teams were playing a rugby style similar to that played in Britain in the mid-19th century. At the time in the US, a derivative known as association football was also played. In both games, a football is kicked at a goal or run over a line. These styles were based on the varieties of English public-school football games. Over time, as noted, the style of "football" play in America continued to evolve.

On November 6, 1869, the first football game in America featured Rutgers and Princeton. Before the teams were even on the field it was

being plugged as the first college football game of all time. Penn State did not get a Rugby team until the early 1960's. Nobody at Penn State in 1869, from what I could find, was even thinking about the game of football.

The first game of intercollegiate football was a sporting battle between two neighboring schools on a plot of ground where the present-day Rutgers gymnasium now stands in New Brunswick, N.J. Rutgers won that first game, 6-4.

There were two teams of 25 men each and the rules were rugby-like, but different enough to make it very interesting and enjoyable.

Like today's football, there were many surprises; strategies needed to be employed; determination exhibited, and of course the players required physical prowess.



1st Game Rutgers 6 Princeton 4 College Field, New Brunswick, NJ

At 3 p.m. the 50 combatants as well as 100 spectators gathered on the field. Most sat on a low wooden fence and watched the athletes discard their hats, coats and vests. The players used their suspenders as belts. To give a unique look, Rutgers wore scarlet-colored scarfs, which they converted into turbans. This contrasted them with the bareheaded boys from Princeton.

Two members of each team remained more or less stationary near the opponent's goal in the hopes of being able to slip over and score from unguarded positions. Thus, the present day "sleeper" was conceived. The remaining 23 players were divided into groups of 11 and 12. While the 11 "fielders" lined up in their own territory as defenders, the 12 "bulldogs" carried the battle.

Each score counted as a "game" and 10 games completed the contest. Following each score, the teams changed direction. The ball could be advanced only by kicking or batting it with the feet, hands, heads or sides.

Rutgers put a challenge forward that three games were to be played that year. The first was played at New Brunswick and won by Rutgers. Princeton won the second game but cries of "over-emphasis" prevented the third game in football's first year when faculties of both institutions protested on the grounds that the games were interfering with student studies.

This is an excerpt of the Rutgers account of the game on its web site. A person named Herbert gave this detailed account of the play in the first game:

"Though smaller on the average, the Rutgers players, as it developed, had ample speed and fine football sense. Receiving the ball, our men formed a perfect interference around it and with short, skillful kicks and dribbles drove it down the field. Taken by surprise, the Princeton men fought valiantly, but in five minutes we had gotten the ball through to our captains on the enemy's goal and S.G. Gano, '71 and G.R. Dixon, '73, neatly kicked it over. None thought of it, so far as I know, but we had without previous plan or thought evolved the play that became famous a few years later as 'the flying wedge'."

"Next period Rutgers bucked, or received the ball, hoping to repeat the flying wedge," Herbert's account continues. "But the first time we formed it Big Mike came charging full upon us. It was our turn for surprise. The Princeton battering ram made no attempt to reach the ball but, forerunner of the interference-breaking ends of today, threw himself into our mass play, bursting us apart, and bowing us over. Time and again Rutgers formed the wedge and charged; as often Big Mike broke it up. And finally, on one of these incredible break-ups a

Princeton bulldog with a long accurate, perhaps lucky kick, sent the ball between the posts for the second score.

It was at this point that a Rutgers professor could stand it no longer. Waving his umbrella at the participants, he shrieked, "You will come to no Christian end!"

Herbert's account of the game continues: "The fifth and sixth goals went to Rutgers. The stars of the latter period of play, in the memory of the players after the lapse of many years, were "Big

Mike" and Large (former State Senator George H. Large of Flemington, another Princeton player) ...

The University of Notre Dame did not get into the football act until the late 1880's. At this time, the rules of rugby kept changing to accommodate the infatuation for the Americanized style of "football" play that would ultimately become the American game of football.

Walter Camp: the father of American football?



Walter Camp was a very well-known rugby player from Yale. In today's world, he would have been characterized as a rugby hero. It was his love of the game, his knowledge of the game as it was played, and his innovative mind that caused him to take the evolution of football even further. He pioneered the changes to the rules of rugby that slowly transformed the sport into the new game of American Football.

The rule changes that were introduced to the rugby and association style (like soccer)

of play were mostly those authored by Camp, who was also a Hopkins School graduate. For his original efforts, Walter Camp today is considered to be the "Father of American Football". Among the important changes brought to the game were the introduction of a line of scrimmage; down-and-distance rules; and the legalization of interference (blocking).

There was no such thing in those days as a forward pass and so the legalization of interference in 1880 football permitted blocking for runners. The forward pass would add another dimension to the game that made it much different than rugby or association football.

Soon after the early football changes, in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth centuries, more game-play type developments were introduced by college coaches. The list is like a who's who of early American College Football. Coaches, such as Eddie Cochems, Amos Alonzo Stagg, Parke H. Davis, Knute Rockne, John Heisman, and Glenn "Pop" Warner helped introduce and then take advantage of the newly introduced forward pass. College football as well as professional football, were introduced prior to the 20th century. Fans were lured into watching again and again once they saw the game played.

College football especially grew in popularity despite the existence of pro-football. It became the dominant version of the sport of football in the United States. It was this way for the entire first half of the 20th century. Bowl games made the idea of football even more exciting in the college ranks. Rivalries grew and continued, and the fans loved it! This great football tradition brought a national audience to college football games that still dominates the sports world today.

This book has little to do with pro-football or any other sport. However, there is no denying that the greatest college football players more often than not eventually found their fortunes in professional football. Pro football can be traced back to the season that Notre Dame brought forth a real football team after a two-year lapse from its last half-Rugby season in 1889. It was 1892 when William "Pudge" Heffelfinger signed a \$500 contract to play for the Allegheny Athletic Association against the Pittsburgh Athletic Club.

Twenty-eight years later, the American Professional Football Association was formed. This league changed its name to the National

Football League (NFL) just two years later. Eventually, the NFL became the major league of American football. Originally, just a sport played in Midwestern industrial towns in the United States, professional football eventually became a national phenomenon. We all know this because from August to February, in America, many of us are glued to our TV sets or chained to our seats in some of the most intriguing pro-football stadiums in America.

The Heisman

Named after John Heisman, one of the early great football coaches. In 1935, New York City's Downtown Athletic Club awarded its first Heisman Trophy to University of Chicago halfback Jay Berwanger. He was also the first ever NFL Draft pick in 1936. The trophy continues to this day to recognize the nation's "most outstanding" college football player. It has become one of the most coveted awards in all of American sports.



Jay Berwanger, 1st Heisman Winner

Chapter 6 Navy Launches First Football Team

1879	No coach	
1880-1881	No team	
1982	Vaulx Carter	Coach #1
1881-1891	No Coaches	

<u>Year</u>	<u>Coach</u>	<u>Record</u>	<u>Conf</u>	<u>Record</u>
1879	No coach	0-0-1	Indep	
1880	No team	-	-	-
1881	No team	-	-	-
1882	Vaulx Carter	1-0	Indep	1-0
1883	No coach	0-1	Indep	0-1
1884	No coach	1-0	Indep	1-0
1885	No coach	1-2	Indep	1-2
1886	No coach	3-3	Indep	3-3
1887	No coach	3-1	Indep	3-1
1888	No coach	1-4	Indep	1-4
1889	No coach	4-1-1	Indep	4-1-1
1890	No coach	5-1-1	Indep	5-1-1
1891	No coach	5-2	Indep	5-2



1890 First Army Navy Game (Only game this season) Notice no protective gear

The 1789 season was unique in many ways. First of all, it was Navy's first football season. Second, it was a player who arranged the game to begin Navy's many seasons of football, and Third, it was one of the few seasons in which the Army-Navy game was not played. At the

time, Army had no football team and did not get a team to play football until 1890, and in this season, Army played just one game—Navy. Army's football program began on November 29, 1890, when Navy played in the only game of Army's short season.

A short history of Army-Navy bouts

On December 8, 2018 the teams played their 119th Army-Navy game. From 1890 to 2018, the game was not played just six times. The first five non-game seasons were from 1894-1898. In the years 1894 to 1898, no games were played between Army and Navy. According to Military.com, the suspension came about because the rivalry was so intense that the 1893 game between the two almost ended with a duel between Army and Navy officers. The Secretary of Navy and the Secretary of War banned the two teams from playing each other and the ban lasted five years.

In 1909, the game was not played because Army had canceled its remaining games after Cadet Eugene Byrne died from an injury sustained in an October game against Harvard. Twice during World War I, in 1917 and 1918, games were canceled on orders from the War Department. And in 1928 and 1929, the academies could not reconcile player eligibility standards.

The football program began on November 29, 1890, when Navy challenged the Cadets to a game of the relatively new sport. Navy defeated Army at West Point that year, but Army avenged the loss in and beat the Midshipmen in Annapolis the following year.

The academies continue to clash every December in what is traditionally the last regular-season Division I college-football game. The 2016 Army–Navy Game marked Army's overcoming its fourteenth consecutive loss to Navy, defeating the Midshipmen in a great game W (21-17). Army won again in 2017 in a one-point game. In 2018, the Navy is ready to make amends

From 1944 to 1950, Army had a phenomenal run which included all wins against Navy--57 wins, 3 losses and 4 ties. During this time span, Army won three national championships. It was Army's heyday and nobody in the country could beat them consistently.

As noted, on November 29th, 1890, over 125 years ago, Army hosted Navy at West Point on the Plain in their very first football game. Navy beat Army 24-0 that day. Army did not take too long to learn how to win. The Cadets came back the next year with a 32-to-16 win.

Before it had lived for five years, the classic rivalry almost died an early death in 1894, when, for mostly stupid reasons, such as the prospects of an officer's duel, both academies were forbidden to play anything but HOME games.

One of the greatest football fans of the ages was Teddy Roosevelt. At the time, TR was Assistant Secretary of the Navy. After an appeal to bring back the games that was made to Theodore Roosevelt, the game was re-instated in 1899. Some bureaucrat in Washington had taken five good years away from the rivalry.

Since 1899, with just a few interruptions as noted above, it's been "game on" ever since.

Few may know this but in the pre-Super Bowl era, Army-Navy was widely considered to be THE game to watch. I can remember cozying up on the 363 High Street couch with my dad in his favorite chair watching the Army-Navy game in the 1950's on our 1956 B/W Admiral Console TV.

Usually played on neutral ground in Philadelphia, the game quickly became a magnet for Presidents. Harry Truman was a frequent fan, and John F. Kennedy attended in 1962.

In the period of mourning following his assassination, the very next year, it was Jacqueline Kennedy who urged that the game go on, as her late husband was a great fan.

Navy won 21-to-15, in a game also remembered for featuring the very first instant replay ... a CBS Sports innovation, as it happens. Sadly enough, that game cannot be replayed now as it was erased long ago.

After 119 games in the series, Navy currently leads the series with 60 wins to Army's 52, with seven ties. In the 2016 game, another

president was in attendance. This was president elect Donald Trump. He was in the crowd for the 117th match.



President-elect Donald Trump waved to the crowd and pumped his fist as he arrived in the first quarter of the Saturday December 10, 2016 edition of The Army-Navy game

Navy had won 14 straight contests in the rivalry, but Army's underdog Black Knights prevailed 21-17, in a fourth-quarter comeback that came weeks after Trump's stunning victory over Hillary Clinton.

Trump spent the first half of the game in the box of David Urban, a West Point graduate and one of his Republican advisers in battleground Pennsylvania, and the second half in the box of retired Marine Lt. Col. Oliver North, a graduate of Annapolis.

The 1890 Army-Navy-Game was the first Army Navy Game

This game which, since 1890, comes almost like clockwork in late November or early December, does not have the same national championship implications it once did during some of the many seasons of Navy football. Some think that the rise of the National Football League has a lot to do with that, as elite young athletes now are choosing major colleges as a path to the professional game rather than one of the service academies as a path to serving their country.

And there is nothing wrong with that.

The U.S. Armed Forces have fought for centuries to allow all Americans the right to choose whatever profession they desire.

So, most of the players in the 119th version of the rivalry played in 2018 were more likely to end up at Naval Station Norfolk than with the 49ers—a choice they've proudly made.

Still, the contest has produced its share of extremely talented players, including Heisman Trophy winners Roger Staubach (Navy, 1963), Joe Bellino (Navy, 1960), Pete Dawkins (Army, 1958), Glenn Davis (Army, 1946) and Felix "Doc" Blanchard (Army, 1945).

As we go through each season, we will pick ten in which we amplify the abbreviated coverage of arguably the 10 greatest games in the history of this historic Army-Navy rivalry featuring players who all eventually will end up on the same team.



USNA Navy Midshipmen 1890 Football Team That Beat Army

In their inaugural season, the Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1890 college football season. Navy's record was 5-1-1 including the win against Army. In its first season fielding a team in intercollegiate football, Army compiled a 0-1-0 record with just one game played.

Navy had been playing organized football in 1879. On an intramural and “fooling around” basis, footballs had been tossed around on Navy’s campus for a number of years before the first season (one game) in 1789. After Navy had been playing for a number of years, the Army-Navy match was a natural. In this historical game, the Army team lost to the Navy team, L (0-24). Navy’s Midshipmen were the only players to score in the kickoff game to a long-time series of great Army–Navy Games.

Even though it was just a first for Army, there was a lot of pre-game publicity. In fact, a week before the game, the New York Times reported that the planned match "is beginning to assume almost national proportions."

During the game, Army's quarterback Kirby Walker was knocked out of the game four times, the last time being carried off the field and to the hospital in an unconscious state. As you can see in the picture beginning this chapter, in those days there was no protective headgear.

After the victory, Navy Cadets in Annapolis "fired twenty-four great guns, and then paraded the streets with horns." If the score were reversed, Army would have been doing some powerful celebrating also. As it is, the Cadets would have to wait just one more year in order to get back at Navy for the loss.

1879 Navy Midshipmen Football No Coach

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1789 college football season. It was their first season of intercollegiate football. There was no coach. The team played as an independent (no conference) and had a one-game record of 0-1-1. First-classman William John Maxwell and several friends got the team together to play the Baltimore Athletic Club and Maxwell served in the Captain role, which for a coach-less team meant he was the de-facto Coach.

The Naval Academy's football program is one of the nation's oldest, with its history dating back to 1879. Army did not get into football for twelve more years in 1890. The tale of how Navy began its football

program is told in many sources across the Internet. All of the sources that I have read basically tell the same story.

There were two separate efforts to establish a Naval Academy football team in 1879. The first was guided by first-classman J.H. Robinson, who developed it as a training regimen to help keep the school's baseball team in shape. Because American Football rules were still being formed at the time, the team played the sport under rules that made it much closer to soccer, where the players were permitted only to kick the ball in order to advance it.

The second effort, headed by first-classman William John Maxwell was more successful in its efforts. Maxwell met with two of his friends, Tunstall Smith and Henry Woods, who played for the Baltimore Athletic Club and officially challenged their team to a game with the Naval Academy.[6] A team was formed from academy first-classmen, which Maxwell led as a manager, trainer, and captain.

The team would wake up and practice before reveille and following drill and meals. The squad received encouragement from some of the faculty, who allowed them to eat a late dinner and skip final drill for additional practicing. This was against the direct orders of the school superintendent, who had banned football and similar activities.

The year's sole contest was played on December 11 against the Baltimore Athletic Club. The opposition's team was reportedly composed of players from Princeton, Yale, Pennsylvania, and Johns Hopkins.

The Naval Academy hosted the Baltimore team on a temporary field drawn on part of the superintendent's cow pasture. Rules decided upon between the teams established that the game was to be played under rugby rules. The Baltimore American and Chronicle, which covered the contest, described it well.

The game, played under more or less rugby-style rules, was a battle from beginning to end—a regular knock down and drag out fight. Both sides became immediately excited and the audience was aroused to the highest pitch of enthusiasm by the spirited contest. The ball oscillated backward and forward over the ground without any material result.

The scrimmages were something awful to witness—living, kicking, scrambling masses of humanity surging to and from, each individual after the leather oval. If a Baltimorean got the ball and started for a run, he was unfailingly caught by one of the brawny Cadets and dashed to earth with five or six men falling on him.



THE NAVAL ACADEMY FOOTBALL TAILOR

The 1879 team introduced a white canvas jacket uniform (shown being tailored, c. 1892) which is believed to be the first in college football

The game was closely fought and was finally declared a scoreless tie by the referee about an hour after it began. Navy reportedly never gained possession of the ball. However, the Naval Academy managed to keep the Baltimore Athletic Club from ever being in a scoring position. On three separate occasions, Navy forced Baltimore back into its own end zone for a safety; these were not worth any points until 1882, however, so they offered Navy no benefit. The

American and Chronicle reported that Maxwell, Craven, and Sample of Navy gave the strongest performances, but were also reckless in their play and were repeatedly penalized for jumping offside or kicking the ball out of play, a form of delay of game.

Sometime after the game, Walter Camp, known as the "Father of American Football", credited Maxwell as the inventor of the first football uniform. After he was informed that the Baltimore team, he was playing outweighed his by an average of ten pounds, Maxwell looked for a way to make the teams more evenly matched.

Using his knowledge of sailing, he decided to design a sleeveless canvas jacket which would make his players "difficult to grasp when they began to sweat". He presented the design to the academy's tailor, who created the double-lined jackets which "were laced down the front and drawn tightly to

fit snugly around a player's body". The weighted suits were worn by the team, which was confused by the "strangle, heavy, newfangled getups".

This was technically Navy's first season fielding a team in intercollegiate football, the Midshipmen compiled a 0-1-0 record with just this one game played in 1789.

WINNING FAME.

A Nashville Youth Receives a High Compliment in New York.

•Young Vaulx Carter, youngest son of the late Samuel J. and Anne Vaulx Carter, who was born in this city, is achieving eminence in the East. His working model of the projected Nicaragua ship canal has been accepted as the best. Harper's Weekly devotes a page to the project, and at the introduction of an elaborate article based on the model says: "Visitors to the American Institute Fair must have been struck by an object exhibited there for a few days, which, at a moment when the American Eagle is jealously scrutinizing the attitude of the French Government with regard to the abortive and distracting Panama Canal, assumes no small degree of interest and importance. This was the working model of the projected Nicaragua Inter-Oceanic Ship Canal, designed and constructed by Mr. Vaulx Carter, who has been awarded the contract for the work by the canal company, in open competition with several skilled engineers; his design having been selected both on account of its intrinsic merit and its applicability to the difficulties of the situation. Mr. Carter is a young man of Southern birth, but he has resided for the greater part of his life in Brooklyn. He was educated at Swarthmore College, and at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis. While at the latter place he became permanently lame, and since then he has devoted himself to drawing, engineering and designing, for the last of which he has a decided natural taste. Mr. Carter holds at present the position of Instructor in Mechanical Drawing and Mechanics at the Technical Institute, New York, and this interesting and ingenious model, which is now on its tour of the principal cities of the United States, is the product of his spare time.



William Vaulx Carter was a Brigadier General, United States Army. His biography was provided courtesy of Russell C. Jacobs, Aug. 2007

He led a long life. William Vaulx Carter (1883-1971)

Born in Fort Lowell, Arizona on January 30, 1883. Commissioned in the Cavalry from West Point in 1904. Aide to his father, Brigadier General W. H. Carter in 1907. Duty with the 7th Cavalry in the Philippines October 1913-November 1915. Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Bingham School, Asheville, North Carolina 1916-1917.

Transferred to the Adjutant General Department in 1922. Adjutant General of the Hawaiian Coast Artillery Brigade 1931-1935, then at III Corps Area 1935-1940. Brigadier General in October 1940. Assistant Adjutant General of the Army October 1940 until retirement in August 1942. Died on January 26, 1971.

The son of William Harding Carter, he was born on January 30, 1883 and graduated from West Point in 1904.

His son, William Harding Carter, Second Lieutenant, United States Army Air Corps, was killed in an automobile accident in Canada on May 18, 1941 and is buried with the General.

He served as Secretary of Service Schools, 1917-19.

He retired from active duty in 1942 and died on January 28, 1971. He is buried in Section 1 of Arlington National Cemetery among other family members.

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Military Academy in their second college football season in 1882. It was their second season of intercollegiate football. There was a coach for the first time. The team played as an independent (no conference) and had a one-game record of 1-0-0.

Navy's First Football Season with a Coach

The team was coached by player-coach Vaulx Carter, and was entirely student-operated. It was captained by squad member Alex Jackson. The team played just a single game, an 8 to 0 (8–0) shutout of Johns Hopkins, which was the school's first ever win. The squad was entirely student operated and was not supported by the Naval Academy's faculty. The season would mark the beginning of eight season rivalry between the Midshipmen and Johns Hopkins.

On Nov 30, the Mids took on the Clifton Athletic Club in an unknown field in Annapolis and prevailed W (8-0)

There is a lot of information written about this lone game in 1982.

1880 Navy Midshipmen Football No Team, No Coach

1881 Navy Midshipmen Football No Team, No Coach

1882 Navy Midshipmen Coach Vaulx Carter

The 1882 season began when second-year cadet Vaulx Carter formed a team, which he led as both a player and the coach. Alex Jackson was appointed captain of the squad. Carter scheduled a single game for the season, which was played on Thanksgiving Day against the Baltimore-based Clifton Football Club. The Clifton team was made up of players from Johns Hopkins University, who were unable to play for their school due to their administrator's negative views towards the sport. Navy's team itself played without official permission; the first year the team received approval was in 1885, when, according to Morris Allison Bealle, "some of the faculty actually gave in and admitted that football might, at that, be or become an interesting diversion". This was Navy's second year of football and the first with a coach.

It snowed heavily before the game, to the point where players for both teams had to clear layers of snow off of the field, making large piles of snow along the sides of the playing ground. The field was 110 yards by 53 yards, with goalposts 25 feet (7.6 m) apart and 20 feet (6.1 m) high. The first half of the game went scoreless; the Baltimore American reported that "the visitors pushed Navy every place but over the goal line in the first half". During play, the ball was kicked over the seawall a number of times, once going so far out it had to be retrieved by boat before play could continue. The American described the second half in detail.

After ten minutes interval the ball was again put in play, this time being kicked off by the Cliftons. The rest period had apparently stiffened the Cliftons, for the Academy making a vigorous spurt got the ball thru them, and Street, following it up well, scored a touchdown for the Academy.

The try at goal failed, but the ball, instead of going to the Cliftons behind the line, fell into the field and into the hands of one of the Academy team. By a quick decisive run, he again got the ball over the Cliftons goal line and scored a touchdown.

Cadet George Washington Street, of Wisconsin, was identified as the first person ever to score a touchdown for the Naval Academy. The Baltimore Sun stated that William Ambrose O'Malley, of Pennsylvania, was the cadet who caught Street's blocked kick and scored the second touchdown. The Sun also covered, in detail, the uniforms the squads wore; Johns Hopkins sported blue, black, and white striped uniforms, while the Naval Academy wore maroon and white uniforms. Both teams also nailed strips of leather to the bottom of their shoes to help deal with slipping.

1883 Navy Midshipmen No Coach

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1883 college football season. It was their fourth season of intercollegiate football. This squad was the first to have the approval of the academy's staff, and the one game is regarded by many as the first official game played by the Midshipmen. This season continued a seven-season, eight game rivalry between the Naval Academy and Johns Hopkins. There was no coach this year while Frank Hill served as team captain. As an independent football entity, the team had a record of 0-1-0.

The Naval Academy team played its only game of the 1883 season against a squad from Johns Hopkins University. Previously, the Navy team was operated entirely by students. The game was played at the Naval Academy on November 29, 1883, Thanksgiving Day, most likely on an unused drill field or parade field. This "0 to 2" shutout-loss to Johns Hopkins, was the school's first ever loss. The game "began in heat and discussion", with the "skillful and light weight"

Johns Hopkins controlling the "endurance and muscle" of the Naval Academy's team.

However, tensions in the game quickly escalated. During the middle of the game, "matters grew so hot" that Johns Hopkins players were preparing to stop playing. Johns Hopkins scored two single-point safeties and shutout Navy, winning 2–0. The game as the pundits proclaimed say "ended in quarrel and wrangle".

1884 Navy Midshipmen No Coach

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1884 college football season. It was their fourth season of intercollegiate football. This season continued as part of a seven-season, eight game rivalry between the Naval Academy and Johns Hopkins. There was no coach again this year while Jim Kittrell served as team captain. As an independent football entity, the team had an unblemished one-game season record of 1-0. This was the final season that a Naval Academy team would go unbeaten and untied.

The season like the last began and ended with one game. The sole game of Navy's 1884 season was what had become the annual competition against rival Johns Hopkins, the third consecutive playing of the series. In what was the final season where the rivalry was the only game of the year, Navy defeated Johns Hopkins 9–6.

The game, played on November 27, was hosted by the Academy, likely on an unused drill or parade field. In an unusual agreement between the two schools, the contest was played entirely under rugby rules. In the first half, Hopkins scored twice, on a touchdown from Mr. Bonsall and on a two-point safety. Navy scored twice in the second half of the game, when halfback Julius Dashiell, brother of Hopkins' Paul Dashiell, kicked a five-point goal and rusher David W. Taylor scored a touchdown to secure a victory. The game was somewhat marred by one of the players suffering a broken collarbone and another spraining an ankle.

1885 Navy Midshipmen No Coach

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1886 college football season. It was their fifth

season of intercollegiate football. This was the fifth year in which the team competed. This season continued as part of a seven-season, eight game rivalry between the Naval Academy and Johns Hopkins. There was no coach again this year while Cornelius Billings served as team captain. [They were coached by Harry Nelly in his second of three seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen.] As an independent football entity, the team had a record of 1-2. This was the first season Navy played more than one game.

On Nov 24 in the season opener, in an unknown field in Annapolis, the Midshipmen defeated St. John's College W (46–10) . The next game on Nov 26 was against rival John Hopkins in a carved-out field for the game on Navy's campus, The Midshipmen lost L (8-12) in a close match. On Nov 28, Navy lost their second game Princeton reserve team Unknown location in Annapolis, MD L 10–0

The Naval Academy scheduled three games for the 1885 season, breaking from the tradition of playing only Johns Hopkins. According to Morris Allison Bealle, "Football at Annapolis had shed its swaddling clothes when the autumn of 1885 rolled around. Some of the faculty actually gave in and admitted that football might, at that, be or become an interesting diversion" so the squad was allowed to schedule three games.

As noted, the first game was played against St. John's College, also located in Annapolis. The game kicked off a brief rivalry with St. John's, which would conclude in 1911 with Navy winning eighteen of twenty-one contests. The 1885 match was a 46–10 blowout victory over St. John's. The second game of the season was the annual Thanksgiving Day match against Johns Hopkins. After winning the previous year, Navy fell to Johns Hopkins 12–8.

The season concluded with the Naval Academy challenging the Princeton freshman team, a game which ended in a 10–0 shutout loss for Navy.[7]

1886 Navy Midshipmen No Coach

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1886 college football season. It was their sixth season of intercollegiate football. This 6-game season continued as part

of a seven-season, eight game rivalry between the Naval Academy and Johns Hopkins. There was no coach again this year while Clarence Stone served as team captain. As an independent football entity, the team had a record of 3-3-0. This was the first season that a Naval Academy team would play more than three games,

All games were played on makeshift fields that were available on the Navy's Annapolis campus.

On Nov 10, in the season opener, Navy beat St. John's College W (12-0). Then on Nov 13, the Midshipmen defeated Johns Hopkins W (6-0). On November 19, the Midshipmen lost to St. John's College L (0-4) On Nov 25 in a second game v Johns Hopkins, the Midshipmen prevailed W (15-14). Then, on Nov 27, the Princeton reserve team beat Navy L (0-30). In the last game of the season on Dec 4, Gallaudet defeated Navy L 16-0.

Season Details:

Against St. Johns, one of the first contests in what would become a heated rivalry, Navy won the game with relative ease, 12-0. The following game was against Johns Hopkins, played on November 13. The contest was an irregularity in the schools' rivalry; all previous and most following games were played on Thanksgiving Day, as a part of the Naval Academy's Thanksgiving athletic carnival.

Although the score was close, a 6-0 win for the Naval Academy, Hopkins was never a threat to the cadets. After this point, the Academy's luck shifted. The squad was upset 4-0 in a rematch with St. Johns, and barely defeated Johns Hopkins in a 15-14 contest, played as a part of the athletic carnival. The Baltimore American covered the Johns Hopkins game in detail:

Early in the first half, by much rushing, forcing, snapbacks and vigorous bullyragging Riggs, the huge Hopkins quarterback, crashed over the goal line for 4 points. Paul Dashiell converted. Riggs repeated his performance, but Dashiell missed conversion. Navy then adopted the Hopkins rushing tactics and Stone went over for the first score.

With Hopkins backed up against her own goal line, Dashiell broke through the entire Navy team for a touchdown. Goal was missed, and the score was 14 to 6 against Navy. With the game fast coming to a close The Tars formed a closely-knit ball with the halfback in center.

Navy hit pay dirt but the referee found something illegal and called the ball back, much to the consternation of the Cadet rooters. But on the next play George Hayward kicked a field goal, making the score 14 to 11. Just before the game ended a double pass, Bill Cloke to captain Clarence Stone, carried to ball over the Hopkins goal for the 4 points that won the game.

Just two days after the second Hopkins game, on November 27, the Naval Academy challenged the Princeton Tigers reserve squad and was easily shutout, 30–0. The Academy never came close to scoring on the reserves. The Naval Academy hosted Gallaudet in its final game of the season sometime in December, a contest that the visitors won in a shutout, 16–0.

1887 Navy Midshipmen No Coach

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1887 college football season. It was their seventh season of intercollegiate football. This 4-game season continued as part of a seven-season, eight game rivalry between the Naval Academy and Johns Hopkins. There was no coach again this year while George Hayward served as team captain. As an independent football entity, the team had a record of 3-1-0.

All games were played on makeshift fields that were available on the Navy's Annapolis campus.

The season opened on Nov 5 as Navy beat St. John's College on the Annapolis Campus W (4-0). On Nov 12, the Midshipmen beat St. John's College again W 24–0. On Thanksgiving, Nov 24, Navy beat Johns Hopkins at Annapolis, Maryland W 8–0. In the season finale, on Nov 26, the Princeton Reserves beat the Navy L (5-22).

The Johns Hopkins game was played at the Academy grounds in Annapolis, Maryland, and was described by The Sun (New York) as "a veritable slugging match" and "one of the roughest games of football" ever seen there. In the final game of the 1887 season, the

Midshipmen lost to the Princeton Tigers "B" team in the final game of the season.

1888 Navy Midshipmen No Coach

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1888 college football season. It was their eighth season of intercollegiate football. This 5-game season continued as part of a seven-season, eight game rivalry between the Naval Academy and Johns Hopkins. There was no coach again this year while George Fermier served as team captain. As an independent football entity, the team had a record of 1-4-0.

All games were played on makeshift fields that were available on the Navy's Annapolis campus.

The season opener on Oct 27, found Navy losing a close one to St. John's College L (4-6). This was followed on Nov 3, by a victory over Gallaudet L(4-0.) Next was a close loss on Nov 29 v Johns Hopkins L (12-25). Then, on Dec 1 Penn beat the Midshipmen L (9-20). Navy lost its season finale on Dec 9 to St. John's College L (6-22).

1889 Navy Midshipmen No Coach

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1889 college football season. It was their ninth season of intercollegiate football. There was no coach again this year while Albertus Caitlin as team captain. As an independent football entity, the team had a record of 4-1-1.

All games were played on makeshift fields that were available on the Navy's Annapolis campus.

On Oct 26, Navy beat St. John's College W 20-10. Then on Nov 9, the Midshipmen defeated Johns Hopkins in their classic football rivalry by a big score W (36-0). On Nov 9 Navy and Dickinson played to a tie game T (0-0). The next game was Lehigh on Nov 28, and the Midshipmen suffered their first loss of the season L (6-26). On Dec 7, for the first time the Midshipmen played and beat Virginia W (26-6). On Christmas day, Navy beat the Washington All-Stars W (24-0) to wrap up the 1889 season.

1890 Navy Midshipmen No Coach Army-Navy Game Champions

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1890 college football season. It was their tenth season of intercollegiate football. There was no coach again this year while Charles Emrich was team captain. [They were coached by George Chaump in his first of three seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen.] As an independent football entity, the team had a record of 5-1-1.

Navy achieved a nice 5–1–1 record and outscored its opponents 204 to 49. The season as noted below featured the inaugural meeting in the Army–Navy Game, which ended in a W (24–0) victory for Navy. After the victory, Navy cadets in Annapolis "fired twenty-four great guns, and then paraded the streets with horns.

All games were played on makeshift fields that were available on the Navy's Annapolis campus. The 1890 season results are as follows

On Oct 25, Navy shellacked St. John's College W (45–0). The next game against Georgetown on Nov 1 was a runaway with the midshipmen winning in a blowout W (70-4). At Annapolis again on Nov 8, the midshipmen beat Dickinson W 32–6. This was followed on Nov 12 by a tie v the Columbia Athletic Club T (6-6). On Nov 27, the Midshipmen lost their only game of the season v Lehigh L (4–24). Then in the first ever edition of the classic Army-Navy game, played on Nov 29, at Army on The Plain in West Point, NY, Navy prevailed W (24–0) Then on Dec 7, Navy gained a victory over Gallaudet W(24–0).

1891 Navy Midshipmen Final Year without a Coach

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1891 college football season. It was their eleventh season of intercollegiate football. There was no coach again this year while Charles Macklin was team captain. As an independent football entity, the team had a record of 5-2.

The season opened on Oct 24 with a nice win v St. John's College at Worden Field, Annapolis, MD W (28–6). On Oct 31, Navy beat

Rutgers W (21–12). Then, on Nov 7, the Midshipmen grabbed a close win v Gallaudet W (6–0). On Nov 11, the Midshipmen beat Georgetown W (16–4)

Three days later on Nov 14, Navy crushed Dickinson W (34-4) . On Nov 21, in a tough close game, Lehigh defeated the Midshipmen L (0–4) . In the second “annual” Army-Navy Game on Nov 28 at Army, the Cadets prevailed L 16–32.

Chapter 7 Navy Football Seasons from 1897-1907

Crosby	Coach # 2
Hartwell	Coach # 3
Wurtenburg	Coach # 4
McClung	Coach # 5
Poe	Coach # 6
Armstrong	Coach # 7
Cochran	Coach # 8
Hillebrand	Coach # 9

<u>Year</u>	<u>Coach</u>	<u>Record</u>	<u>Conf</u>	<u>Record</u>
1892	Ben Crosby	5-2	Indep	5-2
1893	Josh Hartwell	5-3	Indep	5-3
1894	Bill Wurtenburg	4-1-2	Indep	4-1-2
1895	Matt McClung	5-2	Indep	5-2
1896	Johnny Poe	5-3	Indep	5-3
1897	Bill Armstrong	8-1	Indep	8-1
1898	Bill Armstrong	7-1	Indep	7-1
1899	Bill Armstrong	5-3	Indep	5-3
1900	Garrett Cochran	6-3	Indep	6-3
1901	Doc Hillebrand	6-4-1	Indep	6-4-1
1902	Doc Hillebrand	2-7-1	Indep	2-7-1

1892 Navy Midshipmen Coach Ben Crosby **Army-Navy Game Champions**

His full name was Benjamin Lewis Crosby. He was born March 22, 1868 and after a short life, he passed away on December 29, 1892 of typhoid fever. He played football, coached, and was a law student.

Crosby was born in Halcott Centre, New York, and he attended Yale University beginning in 1889. He was a very popular student and sportsman. He was a two-year starter on the football team, (football looked a lot like a combination of rugby and soccer back then). He was also a backup on the crew team.

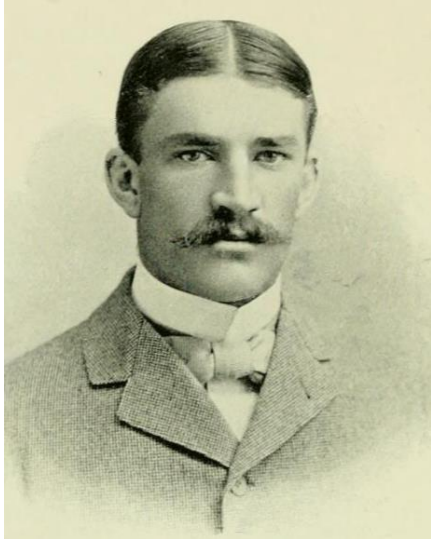
During his junior year, he was replaced on the football team by freshman Frank Hinkey and he never got back his starting position. Nonetheless he still loved the game of football. The remainder of his time at Yale was successful academically and when he graduated, he enrolled at the New York Law School after graduation.

The young man was invited in 1892 to serve as head coach of the United States Naval Academy football program. He took the job. He was known for holding unusually rigorous practicing strategies. His team was quite successful at 5–2 record. His one season culminated in an upset victory over rival Army in the Army–Navy Game. So, he was an immediate Navy hero.

The Navy Season

He received commendation for the victory, including a gift of a personalized trophy. When football was over, he went back to New York to continue his studies. However, he fell ill and was hospitalized after an illness he contracted while coaching worsened shortly after his arrival. He died from typhoid fever in late December, at the age of 24. He had a lot to offer Navy and wherever he might have ventured had he lived a normal length life.

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1892 college football season.



<< Ben Crosby This was their second season with a coach and Navy would always have a coach for every season henceforth. It was their twelfth season of intercollegiate football. Martin Trench was team captain. They were coached by Ben Crosby in his first year of one as head coach of the Midshipmen. As an independent football entity, the team had a record of 5-2.

Instead of makeshift fields from this year onward, before the new stadium was built, home games were played at the named Worden Field. Since few colleges and athletic clubs in the 1890's could afford real football fields, having Worden Field was a big plus for Navy. Navy began playing a number of Ivy League schools such as Penn and Princeton as well as some "Little Ivies," such as Lafayette 7 Lehigh.

1893 Navy Midshipmen Coach John Hartwell
Army-Navy Game Champions



<<< John Augustus "Josh" Hartwell was born September 27, 1869 and he passed away at 71 on November 30, 1940. He played football, coached, was a military officer and a physician.

Hartwell was a Yalee, where he played end for Walter Camp's Bulldogs football team from 1888 to 1891. In 1891, Hartwell's prowess earned him an All-American for a season in which Yale was unbeaten, untied, unscored against, and later recognized as a national champion by a number of selectors.

He held both PhD and MD degrees from Yale, and began a career as a surgeon in New York City. He continued with football as a coach, serving as head football coach at Lehigh University in 1892, the United States Naval Academy in 1893, NYU in 1894, and then at Yale in 1895. He had a fine overall record of 21–12–2. Hartwell's 1895 Yale squad went 13–0–2 and was later he was recognized as a national champion by Parke H. Davis.

In 1918, Hartwell was commissioned a major in the U.S. Army Medical Corps. In WWI, he served in France. From 1910 until his retirement in 1938, he was a professor of clinical surgery at Cornell University Medical College. Hartwell was a pioneer of thoracic surgery and an early champion of safe and effective contraception. He was a well-known outdoorsman throughout his life and a friend and caregiver to Theodore Roosevelt.



1893 Navy Football Team

1894 Navy Midshipmen Coach William Wurtenburg



William Charles "Bill" Wurtenburg was born on Christmas Eve -- December 24, 1863 and he passed away on March 26, 1957). He was a college football player and coach. He grew up in Western New York to German parents and attended the prestigious Phillips Exeter Academy, where he played football.

He enrolled at Yale University in 1886 and soon earned a spot on the school's football team. He played for Yale from 1886 through 1889, and again in 1891; two of those teams

were later recognized as national champions. He was a fine player. His 35-yard run in a close game in 1887 against rival Harvard earned him some recognition. He received his medical degree from Yale's Sheffield Scientific School in 1893.

Then he was hired by the United States Naval Academy to coach their football team. He led the squad to a 4–1–2 record for the season, including a 1–1–1 record against rival schools. He then accepted a coaching job at Dartmouth College, and distinguished himself as a fine coach.

After ending his coaching career, Wurtenburg spent several years acting as a referee for Yale's football team. His final contribution to football was publishing a book about Yale football in the early 20th century. Around 1904, Wurtenburg began pursuing a career as a physician. He set up a medical office near his house in New Haven, Connecticut, and became an ear, nose and throat specialist. Wurtenburg maintained his medical office until at least 1920. He died in 1957 at the age of 93, in New Haven.

1895 Navy Midshipmen Coach Matthew McClung



<< Matthew McClung Jr. was the fifth head football coach for the United States Naval Academy Midshipmen located in Annapolis, Maryland and he held that position for the 1895 season. His coaching record at United States Naval Academy was 5 wins, 2 losses, and 0 ties. As of the conclusion of the 2007 season, this ranks him 28th at United States Naval

Academy in total wins and ninth at United States Naval Academy in winning percentage (.714).

He was an alumnus of Lehigh University, graduating in mining engineering in the class of 1894. He passed away in Illinois in 1908

1895 season

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1895 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's fifteenth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Matthew McClung in his first and last season as head coach of the Midshipmen. Ed Macauley was team captain. As an independent football entity, the team had a record of 5-2.

All games including the Army-Navy game were played at Worden Field on the campus of the Naval Academy.

1896 Navy Midshipmen Coach Johnnie Poe



<<Johnnie Poe was a football player and a coach. He was a player at Princeton and dropped out, but he reenrolled and started at quarterback, moving to halfback midway through the season. After readmission, he played much better than in his freshman year. He finished second on the team for touchdowns scored. However, he was once again forced to leave the university for scholastic reasons. He then got around as best he could. He coached two seasons at Virginia, worked as a steamboat operator, selling real estate, and he was head coach of the fledgling Navy Football Team.

Additionally in his football life, he served as an assistant coach at

Princeton. He liked Princeton and would often return as an assistant coach, including the National Championship season of 1903. It was while serving as an assistant coach that Poe is credited with saying "If you won't be beat, you can't be beat," which became the team motto for many seasons.

1896 Season

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1896 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's sixteenth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Johnny Poe in his first and last season as head coach of the Midshipmen. Joe Powell was team captain. As an independent football entity, the team had a record of 5-3.

All games including the Army-Navy game were played at Worden Field on the campus of the Naval Academy.

1897 Navy Midshipmen Coach Bill Armstrong



<< Richard "Bill" Armstrong was born July 16, 1873 and he passed away on August 4, 1938). He was the seventh head college football coach for the United States Naval Academy Midshipmen located in Annapolis, Maryland. Armstrong held the head coaching position for three seasons, from 1897 until 1899.

Like most of the early coaches at Navy, because of the toughness of the Navy students who played football, and because most men were not as tough as a Navy officer, he had a fine coaching record at United States Naval Academy. It was 20 wins, 5 losses, and 0 ties. Armstrong had a name to go along with his personal toughness after growing up from

his birth in Connecticut in 1873.

He became head coach for the College of William & Mary's football team for one short season (1896) in which he had a 0-2 record. He

concluded his coaching career at Hampton University in 1912 when he coached for one season and finished with a 4–1 record.

Armstrong married Rosa Fairfax Lee in Hampton on April 21, 1906. He later worked in the oyster growing, farming and real estate professions. He died at Hampton in 1938.

1897 Season

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1897 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's seventeenth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Bill Armstrong in his first of three fine seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. Johnny Halligan was team captain. As an independent football entity, the team had a record of 8-1, shut out seven opponents, and outscored all opponents by a combined score of 111 to 34. The Army–Navy Game was canceled due to Presidential cabinet order. It was Army's finest complete season to-date.

All games including the Army-Navy game were played at Worden Field on the campus of the Naval Academy.

1898 Navy Midshipmen Coach Bill Armstrong

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1898 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's eighteenth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Bill Armstrong in his first of three seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. Charles Fischer was team captain. As an independent football entity, the team had a record of 7-1, shut out three opponents, and outscored all opponents by a combined score of 130 to 56. The Army–Navy Game was again canceled due to Presidential cabinet order.

All games including the Army-Navy game were played at Worden Field on the campus of the Naval Academy.

1899 Navy Midshipmen Coach Bill Armstrong

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1899 college football season. It was the Naval

Academy's nineteenth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Bill Armstrong in his third and final season as head coach of the Midshipmen. Ward Wortman was team captain. As an independent football entity, the team had a record of 5-3, shut out five opponents, and outscored all opponents by a combined score of 94-27. It was Navy's finest complete season to-date.

All games except the Army-Navy game were played at Worden Field on the campus of the Naval Academy.

1900 Navy Midshipmen Coach Garrett Cochran
Army-Navy Game Champions



Navy coach Garrett Cochran was born August 26, 1876 and he passed away on July 8, 1918. He was a football player and a coach. He played his college ball as an end at Princeton University from 1894 to 1897. He was a fine player, twice named to the College Football All-America Team.

He first served as the head football coach at the University of California, Berkeley (1898–1899), and

then he came to Navy at the United States Naval Academy (1900) for just one year. Then he returned to Princeton University in 1902. His record as a coach in total was 29–5–3.

Like many young men, for World War I, Cochran enlisted in the United States Army and he served in France as a lieutenant in the field artillery. He developed pneumonia and was a casualty on a ship returning to the United States on July 8, 1918. He was so notable in football that he was posthumously inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame.

1900 Season

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1900 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's twentieth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Garrett Cochran in his first of one season as head coach of the Midshipmen. Orié Fowler was team captain. As an independent football entity, the team compiled a 6–3 record, outscored its opponents 106 to 51, and shut out five of its nine opponents.

All games except the Army-Navy game were played at Worden Field on the campus of the Naval Academy.

1901 Navy Midshipmen Coach Art Hillebrand

Arthur Ralph Thomas "Doc" Hillebrand was born on March 9, 1877 and he passed away on December 14, 1941. He was a football and



baseball player and coach. He played as a tackle for Princeton University and was the head football coach at the United States Naval Academy from 1901 to 1902 and also at his alma mater, Princeton, from 1903 to 1905. He compiled an overall career college football coaching record of 35–15–2.

<< Art Hillebrand

In addition to football, he was good enough to be the head baseball coach at Navy and Princeton during the same years. His career college baseball coaching mark was 65–31. He was inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame as player in 1970.

Hillebrand coached Navy Football in 1901 and 1902. He served as the ninth head football at the United States Naval Academy located in

Annapolis, Maryland . He held the position for two seasons, from 1901 until 1902. His coaching record at Navy was 8–11–2.

1901 Season

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1901 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's twenty-first season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Art Hillebrand in his first of two seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. Neil Nichols was team captain. As an independent football entity, the Midshipmen compiled a 6–4–1 record and outscored their opponents by a combined score of 113 to 81.

All games except the Army-Navy game were played at Worden Field on the campus of the Naval Academy.

Best Army Navy Game #5

The 1901 game marked the first time a U.S. President attended the annual Army-Navy gridiron battle.

Less than three months after taking office following the assassination of then-President William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt traveled to Philadelphia to watch the Cadets top the Midshipmen, 11-5.

Army's Charles Daly was the day's biggest standout.

He kicked a field goal, and, with his team down 5-3, returned a kickoff 95 yards to open the second half. The defenses took over from there, and the Cadets won for the second time in three seasons.



President Roosevelt at 1901 Army Navy Game (Roosevelt loved Football)
I know it is tough to see

1902 Navy Midshipmen Coach Art Hillebrand

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1902 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's twenty-second season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Art Hillebrand in his second of two seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. Charles Belknap was team captain. As an independent football entity, the Midshipmen had a big problem winning and compiled their worst record in years, 2–7–1. They were outscored by opponents by a combined score of 99 to 35.

All games except the Army-Navy game were played at Worden Field on the campus of the Naval Academy.

Chapter 8 Coaches Chamberlain, Dashiell, Reeves, Berrien—1903-1910

Chamberlain	Coach #10
Dashiell	Coach #11
Reeves	Coach #12
Berrien	Coach #13

<u>Year</u>	<u>Coach</u>	<u>Record</u>	<u>Conference</u>	<u>Record</u>
1903	Burr Chamberlain	4-7-1	Indep	4-7-1
1904	Paul Dashiell	7-2-1	Indep	7-2-1
1905	Paul Dashiell	10-1-1	Indep	10-1-1
1906	Paul Dashiell	8-2-2	Indep	8-2-2
1907	Joe Reeves	9-2-1	Indep	9-2-1
1908	Frank Berrien	9-2-1	Indep	9-2-1
1909	Frank Berrien	4-3-1	Indep	4-3-1
1910	Frank Berrien	4-3-1	Indep	4-3-1

1903 Navy Midshipmen Coach Burr Chamberlain



Burr Clark "B. C." Chamberlain was born August 21, 1877 and he passed away on November 11, 1933). He was a national football player and coach. His college playing days were at Yale University from 1896 to 1898 where he specialized at the center and tackle positions. He was a fine player being named an All-American.

Besides Navy, Chamberlain served as the head football for one season at Stanford University in 1899 and of course he stayed a season at the United States Naval Academy in 1903 season. His full compilation of games at these two institutions resulted in a career head coaching record of 6-12-3. That was not all.

He also coached football at the United States Military Academy, the University of Virginia, and his alma mater, Yale.

Chamberlain was from Dalton, Massachusetts. He passed away young from a heart attack at his home in Bronxville, New York on November 11, 1933. He is part of Navy football history

1903 Season

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1903 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's twenty-third season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Burr Chamberlain in his first and only season as head coach of the Midshipmen.

Charles Soule was team captain. As an independent football entity, the Midshipmen had a big problem winning and compiled their worst record in years, 4–7–1. They shut out four opponents (including a scoreless tie with Baltimore Medical College), and were outscored by all opponents by a combined score of 130 to 77

All games except the Army-Navy game were played at Worden Field on the campus of the Naval Academy.

Great Navy Players Charles Belknap Jr



<< Ensign Charles Belknap Jr. circa 1903

Navy football player and Lieutenant Commander Charles K. Belknap Jr. was born September 6, 1880 and passed away December 29, 1954). was the commander of the USS Ammen (DD-35) in 1913. He worked as a censor for the United States Navy in 1917.

Biography

Belknap was all American in 1902 and was inducted into the Navy Football Hall of Fame

In the Dec. 1, 1900, Army-Navy game in Philadelphia, Navy 11, Army 7. Emory Land scored on a naked reverse and Byron Long won a pulsating race for a blocked punt on the game's final play to lead Navy to the upset. The Mids led 11-5 with 10 seconds to play when Army's Quinn Gray blocked **Charles Belknap's punt**. Gray led the pursuit of the ball and had he won the race, would've scored the game-winning touchdown.

He attended the United States Naval Academy from 1899 to 1903 and was a star football player who made the Hall of fame. He married Gladys Goodrich on October 26, 1909 in Pomfret, Connecticut.

Belknap was the commander of the destroyer USS Ammen (DD-35) in 1913 and attended the Naval War College from 1915 to 1916. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant commander on August 29, 1916.
World War I

After the United States' declaration of war on Germany in April 1917, Belknap worked as a censor for the United States Navy.[1] Due to a shortage of experienced officers, he received a temporary promotion to commander on January 1, 1918.

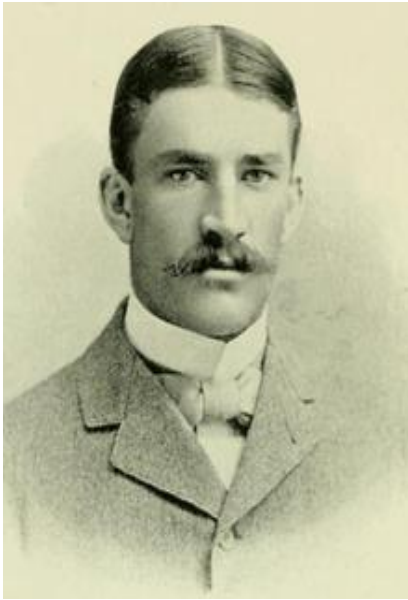
On January 9, 1918, shortly after his promotion to commander, Belknap was appointed director of the newly formed Naval Overseas Transportation Service (NOTS). In this position, Belknap was responsible for Navy cargo ships and all auxiliary vessels not assigned to the fleet or the various naval districts.

In 1919 Belknap received the Navy Cross from the Navy and also the Distinguished Service Medal from the Army for his service with the Naval Overseas Transportation Service during World War I. He was one of a very few individuals to receive both the Navy Cross and the Army Distinguished Service Medal. He was also entitled to the Victory Medal.

-- End of tribute--

1904 Navy Midshipmen Coach Paul Dashiell

Paul Dashiell deserves to be on every Navy football fan's list of "the great ones."



As you know, from 1897 through 1899, Bill Armstrong guided the Mids to 20 wins against only five losses. However, over the next four seasons under three different coaches, the Midshipmen did not do as well, slipping to a collective record of 18-21-3. As the 1904 season began, someone needed to reset – and firmly establish – expectations for the program.

Of course he had to be hired first. Paul Dashiell became that man.

With Dashiell at the helm, Navy rebounded with a 7-2-1 record. The

Midshipmen allowed only 3.8 points per game, recording six shutouts along the way. Navy allowed nine points in three games, and its "worst" defensive performance of the whole season came in the finale against Army. Still the Middies conceded just 11 whole points... but since Navy got shut out, that was more than enough that year for Army to prevail and of course, gloat. Nevertheless, it did not take much time for Dashiell to have restored something, which was missing the previous four seasons. Heading into 1905, Navy had a right to think it could do even better. Dashiell made sure of that.

That's exactly what Navy did. They improved and reached a milestone that seemed impossible at the end of 1903.

Reading along and knowing how poorly the teams executed the prior four years, and then reading about 2004, if you thought Navy's defense was outstanding in 1904 with that 3.8-points-allowed-per-game average, the Midshipmen were legitimately (and more to the point, precisely) twice as good in 1905. Dashiell's defense conceded only 1.9 points per game, never allowing more than six points in a game and recording eight shutouts.

There was just one little issue or shall we say, one wonder of the 1905 season in that Navy did not turn in a 12-0 record. Nevertheless, the double-digit-win season that Michigan and Yost turned into an ordinary event in the first decade of the 20th century became Navy's proud possession in 1905. The Midshipmen stormed to a 10-1-1 record. The Midshipmen had just one defeat – that being a 6-5 loss to Swarthmore on October 28.

Though the Mids found that game and its outcome hard to accept, they dusted off their cleats and came right back. The team and Dashiell need to take credit for their demeanor. Everyone in the locker room turned the page. Navy fought past Penn State, 11-5, the next week after the setback, and by getting through that game, the team's confidence was fully restored.

The Midshipmen won their next three games by a composite score of 68-6 to reach the 10-win mark. The team could not beat Army in the finale, but the Midshipmen did not lose, either. It was a 6-6 tie. No, it was not everything the Navy wanted, but Army was forced to acknowledge the considerable improvements its opponent had made in the intervening year between meetings. That's for sure.

With 10 wins in a season, Navy as expected, became a target in the 1906 season. Dashiell came back for what would be his final season – both in Annapolis and as a college head coach. Bearing that bulls-eye was not supposed to be easy, and it wasn't.

Yet, again, all things considered, Navy handled the season with great resilience and determination. The Midshipmen did lose twice, but even then, their defense could not have been better, allowing only three points in each defeat. (The scores of both losses were 5-0, so obviously, the defense did not allow either safety against Princeton and Penn State.)

Shall we say, improbably but genuinely, Navy's defense managed to become still better in 1906. The offense – which had averaged over 20 points in 1905 – regressed and averaged under 13 points per game. The Middies endured two scoreless ties in 1906, and the offense labored through six games in which it did not score a touchdown. The Mids scored fewer than six points in each of those six contests.

Given that record of offensive futility, a rational person would have expected a crash-and-burn season, a “come down to earth” narrative after the soaring successes of 1905. Yet, Navy went 8-2-2 in 1906. The defense, as mentioned above, improved upon an already remarkable standard of excellence.

Yes, the Navy defense did not allow a single touchdown in that entire 1906 season. Two field goals were all the defense allowed, since the rest of the scoring done by opponents consisted of four safeties given up by the offense unit. Six points—only six points were allowed by the defense. Eight were permitted by the offense or special teams. That’s how six games with virtually no offensive production can be overcome.

The lasting point of satisfaction for Dashiell and Midshipmen everywhere is that when the time came to face Army for a third time, Navy got it right. The stadium was almost not large enough to contain all of the Navy smiles. After losing in 1904 and tying in 1905, Dashiell wanted a win. Navy fans wanted a win and both Dashiell and the fans deserved a win.

However, the notion about “deserving” anything in life is that you have to work hard enough and well enough to put yourself in position to deserve anything. The Midshipmen did just that, blanking the Cadets, 10-0, to give Dashiell the perfect send-off for his career. Dashiell put the “D” in Annapolis, and as a result, he lost only five of his 34 games as Navy’s head coach. What a record!

The postscript to Dashiell’s career at Navy is that the program was on very sound footing when he left. Joe Reeves went 9-2-1 in 1907, and Frank Berrien went 9-2-1 in 1908. Paul Dashiell had taken a drifting ship and righted its course. He turned Navy into a powerhouse, winning 10 games in a season at a time when few college programs ever managed that feat. Navy became the little engine that could because Paul Dashiell had a big enough heart to carry the load.

Make sure folks if ever you choose to compile a list of great Navy coaches and achievements, Paul Dashiell and the teams of 1904 through 1906 certainly ought to be in that number. Fir sure!

1904 Season

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1904 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's twenty-fourth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Paul Dashiell in his first of three seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. Lou Farley was team captain. As an independent football entity, the Midshipmen snapped out of their losing streak and began a nice win streak under Dashiell. Navy compiled a 7–2–1 record, shut out six opponents, and outscored all opponents by a combined score of 149 to 38.

All home games except the Army-Navy game were played at Worden Field on the campus of the Naval Academy.

Great Navy Player William F. Halsey



William Frederick Halsey, Jr. 30 October 1882 - 16 August 1959.

William Frederick Halsey was born in Elizabeth, New Jersey, on 30 October 1882, son of the late Captain William F. Halsey, US Navy, and Mrs. (Anne Masters Brewster) Halsey. He attended kindergarten in Coronado, California, public schools in Vallejo, California, Pingry School, St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland, the University of Virginia in Charlottesville, and the Naval Academy

Preparatory School in Annapolis, Maryland.

Appointed to the US Naval Academy by President William McKinley in 1900, he was a member of the "Lucky Bag" staff, won his letter in football, playing fullback on the team, was president of the Athletic Association, and as First Classman had his name engraved on the Thompson Trophy Cup as the Midshipman who had done most during the year for the promotion of athletics. Halsey is a member of the Navy Football Athletics Hall of Fame

1905 Navy Midshipmen Coach Paul Dashiell

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1905 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's twenty-fifth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Paul Dashiell in his second of three seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. Douglas Legate Howard was team captain. As an independent football entity, the Midshipmen continued their win streak under Coach Dashiell. Navy compiled a 10-1-1 record this year. They were a powerhouse shutting out six opponents and outscoring all opponents by a combined score of 243 to 23.

All home games except the Army-Navy game were played at Worden Field on the campus of the Naval Academy.

The 1905 season began with a nice win v VMI on Oct 7 W (34-0). The opener was played at Worden Field on the campus of the Naval Academy in Annapolis, MD. On Oct 11, Navy shut-out St. John's College W 29-0. On Oct 14 Navy beat Dickinson at home W 6-0. Then, the Midshipmen defeated Western Maryland on Oct 18 W 29-0. Three days later on Oct 21, at home, Navy shut-out North Carolina W 38-0. On Oct 25. The Blue and Gold beat Maryland Agricultural at home W 17-0.

In the only loss of the season on Oct 28 Swarthmore defeated the Midshipmen in a close game L (5-6). In the only loss of the season on Oct 28 Swarthmore defeated the Midshipmen in a close game L (5-6)—their only loss.. This was a great season for the Navy. It was the first 10-win season. Swarthmore for its part was ranked # 8 this year with a number of great teams ahead of them with undefeated Yale ranked #1. It would be hard to complain about Navy not being the National Champions this year as they did not yet play a tough enough

schedule and they had a loss and a tie. But, I did think about complaining before I checked.

Then, on Nov 4, Navy beat Penn State at home W (11-5). On Nov 11, Navy defeated Bucknell at home, W 34-0. Then at home on Nov 18, at Worden Field, Navy beat Virginia W 22-0. On Nov 25, the Midshipmen beat VPI at home W (12-6). Then, in the annual classic, the Navy and the Army tied T (6-6) in their match on December 2 at University Field in Princeton, NJ in the Army-Navy Game.

1906 Navy Midshipmen Coach Paul Dashiell
Army-Navy Game Champions

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1906 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's twenty-sixth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Paul Dashiell in his third and last year as head coach of the Midshipmen. Herbert Spencer was team captain. As an independent football entity, the Midshipmen continued their win streak under Coach Dashiell. Navy compiled an 8-2-2 record, shut out nine opponents (including scoreless ties with Bucknell and Dickinson), and outscored all opponents by a combined score of 149 to 14.

All home games except the Army-Navy game were played at Worden Field on the campus of the Naval Academy.

The 1906 season began with a tie on Oct 6 v VMI (0-0). The opener was played at Worden Field on the campus of the Naval Academy in Annapolis, MD. On Oct 10, Navy beat Maryland Agricultural at home W (12-0). On Oct 13, Princeton defeated the Navy squad L (0-5). Then, on Oct 17, Navy beat St. John's College in a shutout W (34-0). On Oct 20, Navy beat Lehigh W (12-0). Then, on Oct 27, Navy tied Bucknell T (0-0).

On Nov 3 Penn State beat Navy L (0-5). Then, on Nov 10, Navy edged out Swarthmore at home W (5-4). The following week at home, the Midshipmen pounded North Carolina for a shutout win W (40-0). In the second last game of the season, on Nov 24, Navy beat VPI at Worden Field in a low-scoring shutout W (5-0). On December 1 v Army in Franklin Field, Philadelphia, in the annual Army-Navy Game, Navy got back its winning charm against Army W (10-0).

1907 Navy Midshipmen Coach Joseph Reeves Army-Navy Game Champions

In Chapter 1, we first mentioned Joseph Reeves who in his football playing days had a leather helmet built for him as another head injury might cause his death.

Rather than avoid further play, he wore the helmet religiously. He was a real bull.



After he served as a great Navy football coach, eventually, "the Bull" became a United States Navy Admiral. Nicknamed "Bull," he became known as the "Father of Carrier Aviation" for his role in integrating aircraft carriers into the US Navy Fleet as a major part of the Navy's attack capabilities. He was quite a man.

Born Joseph Mason Reeves in Tampico, Illinois, he received an appointment in 1890 to attend the US

Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, where he became a football hero. As noted above, while there, he is credited by some sources with the invention of the modern football helmet, in which he had a shoemaker create for him after he was told by a Navy doctor that a kick to his head could result in death.

After graduating from the Naval Academy with an officer's commission, he was assigned to the cruiser USS San Francisco. He served in the battleship USS Oregon during the Spanish-American War, taking part in the action against the Spanish Navy at Santiago, Cuba in July 1898. After the Spanish-American War, he served in San Francisco, California and on the battleships USS Wisconsin and USS

Ohio, in addition to shore duty at Newport, Rhode Island and Annapolis, Maryland, where he was an instructor in the Naval Academy's Department of Physics and Chemistry from 1906 until 1908.

In 1907 he served as the Academy's Head Football Coach, guiding the team to a nice 9-2-1 record and more importantly, a 6-0 victory over Army. After serving as an ordnance officer on board the battleship USS New Hampshire, he served as ordnance officer in the staff of the Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet. He followed this with assignment to the Board of Inspection and Survey and a tour as Commanding Officer, Naval Coal Depot, Tiburon, California.

In April 1913, at the rank of commander, he assumed command of the collier USS Jupiter, the US Navy's first electrically propelled vessel. Detached from Jupiter in April 1914, he commanded the cruiser USS St. Louis and various other ships until June 1915 when he was assigned to the battleship USS Oregon as its Commanding Officer. In June 1916 he commanded the battleship USS Maine and held that position throughout World War I. After the war, he served as Naval Attaché at Rome, Italy and in April 1921 he assumed command of USS Pittsburgh.

He was promoted to the rank of captain at the Mare Island Navy Yard at the end of that year, and from 1922 to 1923 he commanded the battleship USS North Dakota. From there he attended the US Naval War College at Newport, Rhode Island and spent a year as a member of its staff. After graduating from the Naval War College, he decided to enter the new world of Naval Aviation and in 1925 he qualified as a Naval Aviation Observer as opposed to a Naval Aviator (i.e., a pilot).

Reeves then assumed the post of Commander, Aircraft Squadron, Battle Fleet. Though a captain by rank, his position as squadron commander permitted him to fly a commodore's pennant. His flagship was the experimental carrier USS Langley (his former ship, USS Jupiter), modified for aviation operations. The wooden flight-deck was installed over the Langley's existing deck structures, giving the vessel the nickname of "Covered Wagon." Reeves was always in demand.

From June 1929 until June 1930 he served on the Navy's General Board and fifteen months later, he became Senior Member of the

Board of Inspection and Survey, Pacific Coast Section. Another tour at Mare Island followed and in June 1933, he became Commander, Battleships, Battle Force, with the rank of vice admiral. The following July, he was assigned as Commander, Battle Force, US Fleet, with the rank of admiral. On February 26, 1934 he was designated Commander-in-Chief, US Fleet. He held this command until June 1936, when he was ordered to Washington, DC to serve on the General Board, and remained in that position until November 23, 1936, and he chose to retire seven days later.

1907 Season

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1907 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's twenty-seventh season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Joseph M. Reeves in his first and only year as head coach of the Midshipmen. Arch Douglas was team captain. As an independent football entity, the Midshipmen continued their win streak under Coach Reeves. Navy compiled a 9–2–1 record, shut out eight opponents, and outscored all opponents by a combined score of 118 to 34. Arch Douglas made Walter Camp's third-team All-America, the second Southerner ever to have done so

All home games except the Army-Navy game were played at Worden Field on the campus of the Naval Academy.

On Nov 30, v Army at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, PA, Navy won the Army–Navy Game W (6–0).

1908 Navy Midshipmen Coach Frank Berrien



Frank Berrien graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Class of 1900. He retired as a U.S. Navy Rear Admiral.

F. D. Berrien was the 13th head college football coach for the United States Naval Academy Midshipmen located in Annapolis, Maryland and he held that position for three seasons, from 1908 until

1910. His coaching record at United States Naval Academy was 21 wins, 5 losses, and 3 ties. As of the conclusion of the 2007 season, this ranks him tenth at United States Naval Academy in total wins and fifth at United States Naval Academy in winning percentage (.776).

As captain of the USS Nicholson he fought in the Action of 17 November 1917 and was awarded the Navy Distinguished Service Medal, the highest U.S. Navy award. It out ranked the Navy Cross until 1942. Besides being a great sailor/soldier, he was one heck of a football coach.

The Action of 17 November 1917 was a naval battle of the First World War. The action was fought between a German U-boat and two United States Navy destroyers in the North Atlantic Ocean. Picture of Frank Berrien below

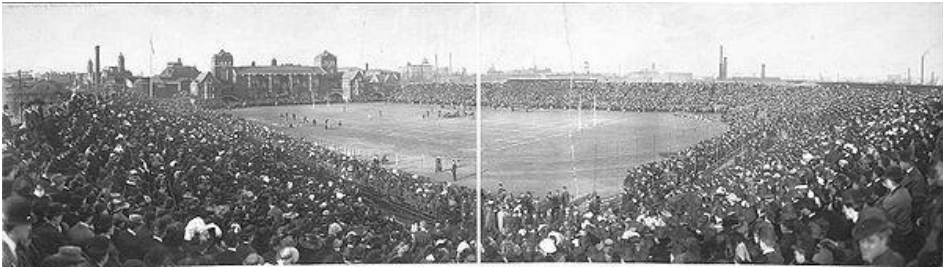
1908 Season

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1908 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's twenty-eighth season of intercollegiate football.

They were coached by Frank Berrien in his first of three seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. Percy Northcroft was team captain. As an independent football entity, the Midshipmen continued their win streak under Coach Berrien. Navy compiled a 9–2–1 record, shut out seven opponents, and outscored all opponents by a combined score of 218 to 38. The Midshipmen had become a college football powerhouse.

All home games except the Army-Navy game were played at Worden Field on the campus of the Naval Academy.

In the season finale on Nov 28, in the most important game of the year for the Naval Academy and for the Cadets, Navy fell just a bit short v Army L (4-6). The game was played in a familiar but high-capacity venue, Franklin Field Philadelphia, PA.



1908 Army Navy Game at Franklin Field

1909 Navy Midshipmen Coach Frank Berrien

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1909 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's twenty-ninth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Frank Berrien in his second of two seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. George Meyer was team captain. As an independent football entity, the Midshipmen continued their win streak under Coach Berrien. Navy compiled a 4–3–1 record and outscored their opponents by a combined score of 99 to 42.

All home games except the Army-Navy game were played at Worden Field on the campus of the Naval Academy.

With no Army-Navy game played this year, on Nov 20 Navy whopped Davidson at Worden Field in Annapolis, MD by a big score W (45–6).

1910 Navy Midshipmen Coach Frank Berrien **Army-Navy Game Champions**

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1910 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's thirtieth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Frank Berrien in his third of three seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. T. Starr King was team captain. As an independent football entity, the Midshipmen continued their win streak under Coach Berrien. Navy compiled an undefeated 8–0–1 record and were not scored upon, having defeated all nine opponents by a combined score of 99 to 0 .

Two players from the 1910 Navy team received first-team honors on the 1910 College Football All-America Team. Guard John Brown

received first-team honors from The New York Sun, New York Herald, and Pittsburgh Leader. Jack Dalton received first-team honors from The New York Times. Brown and Dalton were both later inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame.

The 1910 season was Navy's third with Lt. Frank D. Berrien as head coach. Despite the undefeated season, the Navy announced on December 2 that Berrien would be assigned to duties outside the Naval Academy and would not return as the head football coach for 1911.

With an 8-0-1 record for the year—a great undefeated and one 0-0 tie season, in later years, there would have been a rating group such as Houlgate who would have slotted the Navy as the National Champions.

At the end of the 1910 season, Jack Dalton, the halfback who scored Navy's only points against Army, was selected to serve as captain of the 1911 team.

All home games except the Army-Navy game were played at Worden Field on the campus of the Naval Academy.

The 1910 season began with a Navy shutout win on Oct 1 v St. John's College W(16-6). The opener was played at Worden Field on the campus of the Naval Academy in Annapolis, MD. On Oct 8, Rutgers tied Navy T (0-0). Then, on Oct 15, Navy beat Washington & Jefferson W (15-0). On Oct 22 in a close game, Navy beat VPI at home W (3-0). On Oct 29, Navy beat the Western Reserve W (17-0).

On Nov 5, Navy shut out Lehigh at home W (30-0). Then the Navy defeated Carlisle on Nov 12 W (6-0). This was followed on Nov 19 by a win against NYU at home W (9-0) On Nov 26 Navy played Army at Franklin Field in Philadelphia, PA in the annual Army-Navy Game. After initially missing seven attempts at a field goal, Navy eventually won the classic game by a 3 to 0 score on a kick by Jack Dalton

Chapter 9 Coaches Howard, Ingram, Dobie, & Folwell—1911-1924

Howard Coach #14
 Ingram Coach #15
 Dobie Coach # 16
 Folwell Coach # 17

<u>Year</u>	<u>Coach</u>	<u>Record</u>	<u>Conf</u>	<u>Record</u>
1911	Doug Howard	6-0-3	Indep	6-0-3
1912	Doug Howard	6-3	Indep	6-3
1913	Doug Howard	7-1-1	Indep	7-1-1
1914	Doug Howard	6-3	Indep	6-3
1915	Jonas Ingram	3-5-1	Indep	3-5-1
1916	Jonas Ingram	6-3-1	Indep	6-3-1
1917	Gil Dobie	7-1	Indep	7-1
1918	Gil Dobie	4-1	Indep	4-1
1919	Gil Dobie	6-1	Indep	6-1
1920	Bob Folwell	6-2	Indep	6-2
1921	Bob Folwell	6-1	Indep	6-1
1922	Bob Folwell	5-2	Indep	5-2
1923	Bob Folwell	5-1-3	Indep	5-1-3
1924	Bob Folwell	2-6	Indep	2-6



1911 Navy National Championship Team

1911 Navy Midshipmen Coach Doug Howard
Army-Navy Game Champions

Douglas Legate Howard -- born on 11 February 1885 in Annapolis, Md., the eldest son of Lt. (later Adm.) and Mrs. Thomas B. [Anne J.] Howard -- he entered the United States Naval Academy in 1902, where he played on the football team through the 1902, 1903, and 1904 seasons, becoming the team's captain in 1905. Howard graduated from the Naval Academy in 1906. He later married Ruth Bowyer, a union that produced two children, John M. B. and Anne C.

Howard became the assistant coach of the Naval Academy's football team (1906–1911), being ordered to the institute for that purpose on temporary detached duty from his regular tours of duty with the fleet. He became the Naval Academy's head coach (1912–1914), leading the team to a total record of 25–7–4. His leadership inspired his students, and their class of 1914 dedicated the Naval Academy's annual, *The Lucky Bag*, to Howard.

He received the Navy Cross for his distinguished service as the commanding officer of Drayton (Destroyer No. 23), Rowan (Destroyer No. 64), and Bell (Destroyer No. 95) during World War I, "vigorously and unremittingly" escorting Allied convoys through waters "infested" with German U-boats and mines. He was detached from Bell in April 1919 and ordered to duty as the Director of Athletics at the Naval Academy (1920–1922) until January 1923, when he was ordered to battleship Texas (BB-35) as her navigation officer.

In July of that year, he was transferred to Seattle (CA-11) as her executive officer, and then (1925–June 1928) returned to duty at the Naval Academy. Howard followed that assignment by commanding Destroyer Division (DesDiv) 27 of the Scouting Fleet until April 1930, and later took command of DesDiv 33. He completed instruction at the Naval War College at Newport, R.I. (July 1930–June 1931), and the following year attended the Army War College at Washington, D.C.

Capt. Howard served in the Office of Naval Intelligence from July 1932 until he retired in 1933. He served as the Dean of St. John's College at Annapolis and worked as the president of the Annapolis Banking and Trust Company.

Howard died suddenly at Annapolis on 14 December 1936. Cmdr. William N. Thomas, Chaplain Corps, officiated at Howard's funeral service at the Naval Academy Chapel and his interment in the Naval Academy Cemetery.

The 1911 Season



The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1911 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's thirty-first season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Douglas Legate Howard in his first of four seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. Jack Dalton was team captain. As an independent football entity, the Midshipmen continued their win streak under Coach Howard. Navy compiled an undefeated 6–0–3 record, shut out seven opponents, and defeated its opponents by a combined score of 116 to 11.

Fullback Jack Dalton was the team captain and also a consensus first-team selection for the All-America team. Three other Navy players received first-team honors from one or more selectors: tackle John Brown received first-team honors from Ted Coy; guard Ray Wakeman received first-team honors from Henry L. Williams; and guard George Howe received first-team honors from The New York Globe. Brown and Dalton were both later inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame.

All home games except the Army-Navy game were played at Worden Field on the campus of the Naval Academy.

The 1911 season began with a Navy win on Oct 7 v Johns Hopkins W(27-5). The opener was played at Worden Field on the campus of the Naval Academy in Annapolis, MD.



Navy v John Hopkins 1911

On Oct 11 St. John's College played Navy at home and were shut out W (21-0). Next on Oct 14, Navy shut out Washington & Jefferson at home W (16-0). Then, on Oct 21, Princeton played Navy to a tie T (0-0). For the second week in a row, on Oct 28, Navy played to a tie against the Western Reserve.

On Nov 4, Navy beat North Carolina A&M at home W (17-6). Then on Nov 11, Navy shut out West Virginia at home W (32-0). On Nov 18, Penn State came to Annapolis and played Navy to its third no-score tie T (0-0) for the year. Then, like clockwork, on Nov 25, the annual Army Navy game was back in Franklin Field with Navy prevailing W (3-0)

As noted above, the annual Army-Navy Game was played on November 25 at Franklin Field in Philadelphia. For the second consecutive year, the game was a low-scoring affair; Navy won 3-0 on a field goal by Jack Dalton.[3]



National Champion Navy Team 1911

1912 Navy Midshipmen Coach Doug Howard
Army 1904 Navy-Navy Game Champions

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1912 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's thirty-second season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Douglas Legate Howard in his second of four seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. Pete Rhodes was team captain. As an independent football entity, the Midshipmen continued their win streak under Coach Howard. Navy compiled an undefeated 6–3 record, shut out four opponents, and defeated its opponents by a combined score of 126 to 61.

All home games except the Army-Navy game were played at Worden Field on the campus of the Naval Academy.

1913 Navy Midshipmen Coach Doug Howard

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1913 college football season. It was the Naval

Academy's thirty-third season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Douglas Legate Howard in his third of four seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. Harvey Overesch was team captain. As an independent football entity, the Midshipmen continued their win streak under Coach Howard. Navy compiled a 7-1-1 record, shut out three opponents, and defeated its opponents by a combined score of 174 to 83.

All home games except the Army-Navy game were played at Worden Field on the campus of the Naval Academy.

1914 Navy Midshipmen Coach Doug Howard

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1914 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's thirty-fourth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Douglas Legate Howard in his fourth and last of four seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. Harvey Overesch was team captain. As an independent football entity, the Midshipmen continued their win streak under Coach Howard. Navy compiled a 6-3 record, shut out three opponents, and defeated its opponents by a combined score of 174 to 83.

All home games except the Army-Navy game were played at Worden Field on the campus of the Naval Academy.

1915 Navy Midshipmen Coach Jonas Ingram

Admiral Jonas Howard Ingram (15 October 1886-9 September 1952) was an officer in the United States Navy during World War I and World War II. He commanded the United States Atlantic Fleet during World War II and was a recipient of the Medal of Honor for his actions in 1914 in Veracruz, Mexico.

As a youth, Ingram attended Culver Military Academy in Culver, Indiana, then entered the United States Naval Academy at the age of 17. During Ingram's time at the Academy, he was a member of the school's rowing, track and football teams, leading the latter team to the Midshipmen's first victory in six years over their bitter rivals from Army by scoring the lone touchdown in the 1906 clash. His athletic exploits helped earn him the Academy's prestigious Athletic Sword.



<< Coach Jonas Ingram

Following his graduation in 1907, Ingram served in several cruisers, destroyers, and battleships. As turret officer of the battleship Arkansas (BB-33), he established a world's record for firing 12-inch guns. On 22 April 1914 he landed at Veracruz, Mexico with the Arkansas battalion and was later awarded the Medal of Honor for "distinguished conduct in battle" and "skillful and efficient handling of the artillery and machineguns".

Ingram served as head football coach at the Naval Academy from 1915 to 1917. During World War I he was on the staff of the Commander, Division 9, Atlantic Fleet, and received the Navy Cross for distinguished service.

Earning the rank of Commander in 1924, he was placed in charge of the USS Stoddert (DD-302) before returning to the U.S. Naval Academy to serve as both athletic director and football director from 1926 to 1930. Ingram moved on to command the battleship Pennsylvania for a period of time after that, before serving as director of U.S. Navy public relations.

Prior to his promotion to Captain in 1935, Ingram served as an aide to the Secretary of the Navy, then returned to the sea as commander of Destroyer Squadron Six. Upon his return to land, he then ran the New York Navy Yard in Brooklyn, New York before returning to command the battleship Tennessee.

In the early years of World War II, Ingram's performance in important assignments won him a series of promotions and citations, starting with Rear Admiral on January 10, 1941. In February 1942, he received a third star upon assuming command of Cruiser Division 2. Seven months later he took command of the 4th Fleet and was responsible

for protecting vital Allied shipping in the U-boat infested South Atlantic.

He received the Distinguished Service Medal for his work in this post and on 15 November 1944 became Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet with the rank of Admiral. His efforts in this post helped him win a gold star in lieu of a second Distinguished Service Medal for taking "a major part in the flow of United States troops across the Atlantic... and in the successful combating of the German submarine menace."

Retiring from active duty on April 1, 1947 after 44 years of service, Ingram was named commissioner of the All-America Football Conference. Serving until resigning in 1949, Ingram went on to serve as a vice president for the Reynolds Metal Company.

In August 1952, he suffered a heart attack while serving as the superintendent of summer schools at Culver Academies, then was stricken again with another attack on September 9 in San Diego, California before dying the following night.

For distinguished conduct in battle, engagement of Vera Cruz, 22 April 1914. During the second day's fighting the service performed by him was eminent and conspicuous. He was conspicuous for skillful and efficient handling of the artillery and machineguns of the Arkansas battalion, for which he was specially commended in reports.

Born on October 15, 1886, he was a 1907 graduate of the United States Naval Academy. He earned the Medal of Honor for services at Vera Cruz, Mexico, in April 1914. Later in his career he commanded all Allied Forces in the South Atlantic throughout World War II.

1915 Season

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1915 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's thirty-fourth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Jonas Ingram in his first of two seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. Arthur Miles was team captain. As an independent football entity, the Midshipmen ended their win streak under Coach

Ingram in this his first year as coach. the team compiled a 3–5–1 record and was outscored by a combined score of 118 to 99.

All home games except the Army-Navy game were played at Worden Field on the campus of the Naval Academy.

1916 Navy Midshipmen Coach Jonas Ingram

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1916 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's thirty-sixth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Jonas Ingram in his second of just two seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. Clarence Ward was team captain. As an independent football entity, the Midshipmen began a new win streak this year under Coach Ingram. Navy compiled a 6–3–1 record and outscored their opponents by a combined score of 199 to 76.

All home games except the Army-Navy game were played at Worden Field on the campus of the Naval Academy.

Wrapping up the 1916 season in the classic Army-Navy series, Navy lost another on November 25 vs. Army at the Polo Grounds in New York, NY L (7–15).



Army Navy National Championship Game 1916



Coach Gil Dobie (center) with the football players

1917 Navy Midshipmen Coach Gil Dobie

Coach Gil Dobie was a great coach at Navy and elsewhere. He was the head football coach at North Dakota State, Washington, Navy, Cornell and Boston College. A star quarterback and end at the University of Minnesota, he led the Golden Gophers to the Big Ten title during the 1900 season, before beginning a distinguished career coaching college football.

He was undefeated through his first 11 seasons as a college football coach. His greatest success came at the University of Washington in Seattle, coaching the team that would later become known as the Huskies. During his nine-year coaching tenure at Washington he never lost a football game, compiling a record of 58 wins, zero losses and three ties. From 1908 to 1916, he was instrumental in creating one of college football's most impressive records of all time, coaching Washington in 61 of 63 straight games without a loss.

The 63-game unbeaten streak by Washington, established a National Collegiate Football Association (NCAA) record that still remains unchallenged in the modern era of college football. He also set a

University of Washington school record winning 39 consecutive games between 1908 and 1914, the second longest winning streak in college football history. From 1917 to 1919 he coached at the Naval Academy, where he recorded 17 wins against only three losses. He served as president of the American Football Coaches Association in 1917.

In 1920 he abruptly resigned from Navy after turning down a three-year contract extension, to accept the head coaching position at Cornell University. Over the next 16 seasons he led the Big Red to 82 victories, including national championships in 1921, 1922 and 1923. He spent his final years as the head coach at Boston College winning 16 games, losing six and tying five.

He finished his coaching career after 33 years with an overall record of 180 wins, 45 losses and 15 ties, including 14 undefeated seasons and a winning percentage of .781. In 1951 he was inducted as a charter member into the College Football Hall of Fame and as a charter member in the Husky Hall of Fame in 1979. He was also inducted into the North Dakota State, Navy, Cornell and Boston College Halls of Fame.

1917 Season

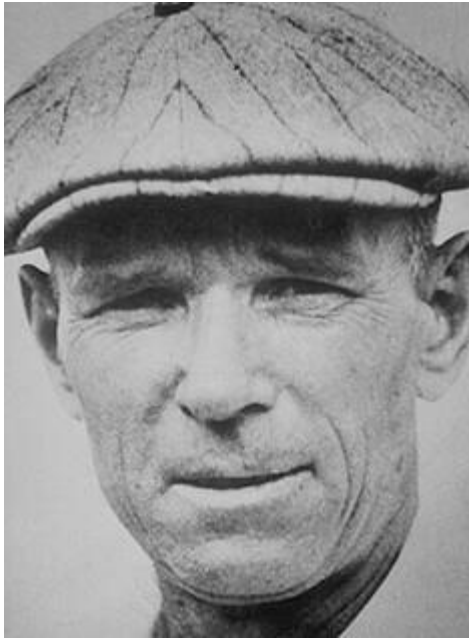
The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1917 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's thirty-seventh season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Gil Dobie in his first of three seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. Ernest Von Heimberg was team captain. As an independent football entity, the Midshipmen continued their win streak this year under Coach Dobie. Navy compiled a 7–1 record, shut out four opponents, and outscored all opponents by a combined score of 442 to 23. The Midshipmen were tough to handle and tough to beat.

All home games except the Army-Navy game were played at Worden Field on the campus of the Naval Academy.

1918 Navy Midshipmen Coach Gil Dobie

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1918 college football season. It was the Naval

Academy's thirty-seventh season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Gil Dobie in his second of three seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. Bill Ingram was team captain. As an independent football entity, the Midshipmen continued their win streak this year under Coach Dobie. Navy compiled a 4–1 record, shut out two opponents, and outscored all opponents by a combined score of 283 to 20.



<<< Coach Gil Dobie

The United States was in WWI at the time and the Naval Academy was producing officers for the war effort. The Navy continued to play during the war as the players were also students on their way to becoming Navy Officers. This year, with just five opponents, it is clear that with US men going off to war that it was tough for a lot of colleges and universities during the war to field football teams. In fact, the ceremonious Army-Navy Game was not conducted this year because of the war. Other than Naval Training schools (NTS),

Ursinus was the only college team that played this year.

All home games except the Army-Navy game were played at Worden Field on the campus of the Naval Academy.

The 1918 Navy Football Season began with a win v Newport NTS on Oct 26, 1918 W (47-7) The opener was played at Worden Field on the campus of the Naval Academy in Annapolis, MD. On Nov 2, Navy shut out St. Helena NTS W 66–0. Then, on Nov 9, Navy took on and defeated Hampton Roads NTS W (37–6). On Nov 16, Navy shellacked Ursinus by a huge score W (127–0). Then, on Nov 23 in the last scheduled game of the season, without the Army-Navy classic, Navy lost to the powerhouse team from the Great Lakes Navy base L (6–7).

1919 Navy Midshipmen Coach Gil Dobie **Army-Navy Game Champions**

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1919 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's thirty-ninth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Gil Dobie in his third and last of three seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. Eddie Ewin was team captain. As an independent football entity, the Midshipmen continued their win streak this year under Coach Dobie. Navy compiled a 7–1 record, shut out five opponents, and outscored all opponents by a combined score of 298 to 18.

This year, since the War ended on November 11, 1918, the football seasons for most colleges and university were put back on schedule. After the war broke out in 1914, there was plenty to study about sports and war. Tony Mason and Eliza Reidy wrote the following in their 2010 study *Sport and the Military: The British Armed Forces 1880-1960*.

“It was not long before officers came to appreciate the game’s military benefits in “improving fitness, relieving boredom, providing distraction from the horrors of war, and building morale, officer-men relations and esprit de corps...in 1914, sports such as football were not officially part of military life but with the war came change, and sports, with football pre-eminent, “became formally integrated into the military system, both as ‘recreational training’ and an officially sanctioned form of leisure for other ranks”. After the war, sports became an integral part of life in the US, first for young men and then for young women.

All home games except the Army-Navy game were played at Worden Field on the campus of the Naval Academy.

On Nov 29 the Army-Navy game renewed. After cancellation in 1917 and 1918 due to World War I, the annual Army–Navy Game was played on November 29 at the Polo Grounds in New York City. Navy won W(6–0). Then, on Dec 5, for the first time since the Army-Navy series began a different team match ended the season for Navy. The sailors from the USS Utah were beaten by the Naval Academy Team W (15–0).

Best Army Navy Game # 7

After a two-year hiatus for World War I, the Army-Navy game returned to the football field in 1919.



President Wilson attended the 1919 Army-Navy Game

Each team entered the contest without a loss, as the Midshipmen were 5-0-3 and the Cadets were 6-0-1.

Navy finished the day with seven times more yards than Army but could not get into the end zone. However, Clyde King booted a pair of field goals to give the Midshipmen a 6-0 victory on a rainy day in a turnover-free game. It would mark the fourth time in 10 years that Navy had won the game by just kicking field goals. The Midshipmen finished the season 6-1, while the Cadets ended up 6-3.

1920 Navy Midshipmen Coach Bob Folwell **Army-Navy Game Champions**

Robert Cook Folwell Jr. (February 17, 1885 – January 8, 1928) was an American style football player and coach. He served as the head coach

at Lafayette College (1909–1911), Washington & Jefferson College (1912–1915), the University of Pennsylvania (1916–1919), and the United States Naval Academy (1920–1924), compiling a career college football record of 106–29–9.

Folwell then moved to the professional ranks, coaching the New York Giants of the National Football League (NFL) in 1925, the Philadelphia Quakers of the American Football League in 1926, and the Atlantic City Roses of the Eastern League of Professional Football in 1927.

Folwell was born in the Mullica Hill section of Harrison Township, New Jersey in 1885. He attended Haverford Grammar School, where he made prep football All-American. He married Elizabeth Pennock in 1913 and had three sons: Robert III, George P. and William Nathan. He attended the University of Pennsylvania, where he set several school football records that stand to this day. He also starred as a wrestler. He won the Intercollegiate Wrestling Association's 175-pound title in 1907.

College coaching career:

Folwell coached Lafayette College from 1908 through 1911, amassing a 19–2–1 record. He coached at Washington & Jefferson also. After hearing rumors that Folwell was unhappy at Lafayette, Robert "Mother" Murphy personally recruited him to coach for Washington & Jefferson College, where he coached from 1912 to 1915 and post a 36–5–3 record and was named coach of the year in 1913.

In Folwell's first season, Washington & Jefferson held the legendary scorer Jim Thorpe and the Carlisle Indians to a scoreless tie. In 1913, the team posted a 10–0–1 record and were the highest scoring team in the nation. That season featured a scoreless tie of Yale, a 100–0 defeat of Grove City College, and a 17–0 victory over Penn State that broke the Nittany Lions' 19-game winning streak, earning the entire school a day off to celebrate.

Sportswriter Walter S. Trumbull of The New York Sun suggested that the Michigan Aggies, Washington & Jefferson, Chicago University, and Notre Dame were the new "Big 4 of College Football" instead of the traditional grouping of Princeton, Yale, Harvard, and Penn.

Folwell's 1914 squad lost at Harvard in front of 15,000 fans by a score of 10–9. If not for an errant kick that hit the crossbar, W&J would have won the same and at least a share of the mythical national championship. That squad saved face by becoming only the seventh team to ever defeat Yale, with a decisive 13–7 victory. The game received national press coverage, and the team received a personal note of congratulations by Theodore Roosevelt.

Folwell then coached at University of Pennsylvania from 1916 to 1919, where he posted a 27–10–2 record.

At Navy, Folwell was the 17th head football coach at the United States Naval Academy and he held that position for five seasons, from 1920 until 1924. His coaching record with a very respectable 24–12–3.

Professional coaching career and death

Folwell was the first head coach for the New York Giants of the National Football League (NFL), in 1925. The following season he took the same position for the Philadelphia Quakers of the first American Football League and led the team to the championship of the short-lived league.

He also coached the Atlantic City Roses of the Eastern League of Professional Football in 1927, but was forced to retire to his farm in New Jersey after one season. A hip infection, which began while he was coaching the Philadelphia Quakers, worsened, forcing him to walk with a cane.

In January 1928, he had a hip operation at Jefferson Hospital in Philadelphia.[1] The surgery was initially successful, but he took a turn for the worse and died January 8, 1928.

1920 Season

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1920 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's fortieth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Bob Folwell in his first of five seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. Folwell was the first coach to handle the team for more

than four years. Eddie Ewin was again the team captain. As an independent football entity, the Midshipmen continued their win streak this year under Coach Folwell. Navy compiled a 6–2 record, shut out three opponents, and outscored all opponents by a combined score of 164 to 43.

All home games except the Army-Navy game were played at Worden Field on the campus of the Naval Academy. Against Army on Nov 27, the Navy edged out the Army W (7-0) in the annual classic at the Polo Grounds in New York, NY.

1921 Navy Midshipmen Coach Bob Folwell
Army-Navy Game Champions

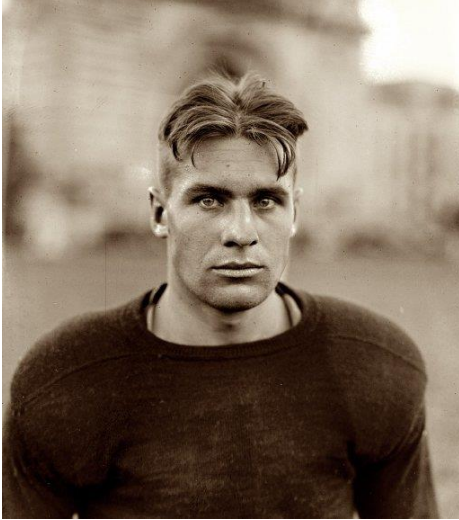


The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1921 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's forty-first season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Bob Folwell in his second of five seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. Folwell was the first coach to handle the team for more than four years. Emery Lawson was the team captain. As an independent football entity, the Midshipmen continued their win streak this year under Coach Folwell. Navy compiled a 6–1 record, shut out six opponents, and outscored all opponents by a

combined score of 147–13.

All home games except the Army-Navy game were played at Worden Field on the campus of the Naval Academy. The annual Army Navy classic game came on November 26, 1921. In this game, played at Polo Grounds in New York, NY, Navy won W (7–0).

Great Navy Player Stephen Barchet, HB



Steve Barchet was born April 4, 1901; passed away November 30, 1964. He is a hall of fame Navy Football Player. Like many Navy players and coaches, he held a high rank in the Navy. He was a Rear Admiral in the United States Navy.

He attended the United States Naval Academy where he played college football as a halfback for the Navy Midshipmen USNA football team. He was selected by

Walter Camp as a third-team All-American in both 1921 and winner of the Thompson Trophy in 1922. After graduating from the Naval Academy, Barchet served in the United States Navy, attaining the rank of rear admiral. He is buried at the United States Naval Academy Cemetery in Annapolis, Maryland with his wife Louise Elizabeth Lankford.

-- End of tribute --

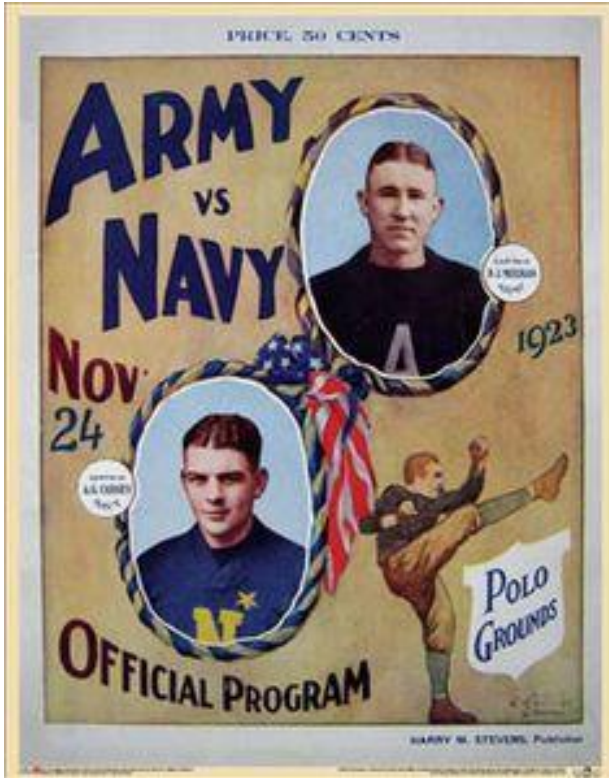
1922 Navy Midshipmen Coach Bob Folwell

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1922 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's forty-second season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Bob Folwell in his third of five seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. Vincent Conroy was the team captain. As an independent football entity, the Midshipmen continued their win streak this year under Coach Folwell. Navy compiled a 5–2 record, shut out four opponents, and outscored all opponents by a combined score of 185 to 37

All home games except the Army-Navy game were played at Worden Field on the campus of the Naval Academy. In the annual Army Navy Classic, the game was played on Nov 25 at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, PA. Navy lost by three points L (14–17)

1923 Navy Midshipmen Coach Bob Folwell Rose Bowl Tie

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1923 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's forty-third season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Bob Folwell in his fourth of five seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. Arthur Carney (No relationship to Ed Norton—I checked) was the team captain.



As an independent football entity, the Midshipmen continued their win streak this year under Coach Folwell. Navy compiled a 5–1–3 record, shut out three opponents, and outscored all opponents by a combined score of 168 to 62.

All home games except the Army-Navy game were played at Worden Field on the campus of the Naval Academy. In the final regular season game on Nov 24, the annual classic Army-Navy game was played to a tie at the Polo Grounds in New York, NY T (0–0). Navy's one-loss record got them invited to the Rose Bowl on January 1, 1924. They played Washington to a tie in the Rose Bowl, Pasadena, CA T (14–14) before 45,000 fans.

1924 Navy Midshipmen Coach Bob Folwell

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1924 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's forty-fourth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Bob Folwell in his fifth and last of five seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. Edmund Taylor was the team captain. As an independent football entity, the Midshipmen ended their win streak this year under Coach Folwell. Navy compiled a 2–6 record and outscored opponents by a combined score of 84 to 69.

All home games except the Army-Navy game and those so marked below were played at Thompson Stadium on the campus of the Naval Academy. The last game of the season was the classic between Army and Navy, played at Municipal Stadium in Baltimore, MD on Nov 19, 1924 L (0–12).

Great Navy Players Arthur G Carney

Arthur Carney graduated from the US Naval Academy after a fine career as captain of the football squad and having been a designated 1923 All American Football Player

Hailing from New York, Carney was an All-American guard and the captain of the 1923 Navy team. As it so happened, his best friend from high school, Dennis Mulligan, was named captain of the Army squad.

The teams of the two boyhood friends battled to a stalemate resulting in the only scoreless game in the history of the rivalry. Carney would also lead his team in a hard-fought tie again the Washington Huskies in the Rose Bowl. Carney went on to play with the New York Giants in 1925 and 1926.

Chapter 10 Coaches Owsley, Ingram. Miller & Hamilton--1925-1936

Owsley	Coach # 18
Ingram	Coach # 19
Miller	Coach # 20
Hamilton	Coach # 21

<u>Year</u>	<u>Coach</u>	<u>Record</u>	Conf	Record
1925	Jack Owsley	5-2-1	Indep	5-2-1
1926	Bill Ingram	9-0-1	Indep	9-0-1
1927	Bill Ingram	6-3	Indep	6-3
1928	Bill Ingram	5-3-1	Indep	5-3-1
1929	Bill Ingram	6-2-2	Indep	5-3-1
1930	Bill Ingram	6-5	Indep	6-5
1931	Rip Miller	5-5-1	Indep	5-5-1
1932	Rip Miller	2-6-1	Indep	2-6-1
1933	Rip Miller	5-4	Indep	5-4
1934	Tom Hamilton	8-1	Indep	8-1
1935	Tom Hamilton	5-4	Indep	5-4
1936	Tom Hamilton	6-3	Indep	6-3



1926 Navy National Championship Team

1925 Navy Midshipmen Coach Jack Owsley

In December 1924, Owsley interviewed at Annapolis, Maryland, to become the head football coach at United States Naval Academy. He

got the job and was hired by Navy in January 1925. Owsley became the 18th head coach for the Navy Midshipmen football team. His coaching record at Navy was 5–2–1.



<< Jack Owsley's Passport Picture

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1925 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's forty-fifth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Jack Owsley in his first and only season as head coach of the Midshipmen. August Lentz was the team captain. As an independent football entity, the Midshipmen compiled a 5–2–1

record, shut out four opponents, and outscored all opponents by a combined score of 134 to 81.

All home games except the Army-Navy game and those so marked below were played at Thompson Stadium on the campus of the Naval Academy. In the yearly classic called the Army-Navy Game, Army got the best of Navy at the Polo Grounds in New York, NY, L (3–10).

1926 Navy Midshipmen Coach Bill Ingram National Championship

Coach Bill Ingram of Navy was born June 16, 1898 in Feffersonville, Indiana. He died very young at age 44 on June 2 in Los Gatos California. He played football for Navy from 1916 to 1918. He had a very successful coaching career (75-42) from 1922 to 1934, coaching at William & Mary, 1922, Indiana, 1923-1925, Navy 1926-1930, and California from 1931 to 1934. He was the coach of the 1926 Navy National Championship Team. In 1973, he was inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame as a coach in 1973. He died in his sleep while serving as a Major in the Marine Corps.

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1926 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's forty-sixth season of intercollegiate football. They were

coached by Bill Ingram in his first of five seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. August Lentz was the team captain.

As an independent football entity, the Midshipmen finished the season undefeated with a record of nine wins, zero losses and one tie (9–0–1). Although Alabama and Stanford have been named the 1926 national champion by most selectors, the 1926 Navy team was named as the national champion under Board and Houlgate Systems.

All home games except the Army-Navy game and those so marked below were played at Thompson Stadium on the campus of the Naval Academy.

The 1926 Navy Football Season began with a hard-fought win against Purdue on Oct 2, 1926. W (17-13). The opener was played at Thompson Stadium on the campus of the Naval Academy in Annapolis, MD. On Oct 9, Navy beat Drake at home W (24–7). On Oct 9, Navy shut-out Richmond at home W (26–0). Then on Oct 16v Princeton at Palmer Stadium in Princeton, NJ, Navy prevailed W (27–13). On Oct 23, Navy beat Colgate at home W (13–7). Then, on Oct 30 Navy beat Michigan at Municipal Stadium in Baltimore, MD W (10–0).

The game was played October 30, 1926 at Baltimore Stadium in Baltimore. Navy beat Michigan 10-0, the only loss of the year for Michigan, while Navy went 9-0-1, and was declared by many to be the National Champions.

The 1926 Michigan Wolverines were led by All Americans Bennie Oosterbaan (End) and Benny Friedman (QB). The team was coached by Fielding Yost. Michigan finished 1st in the Big Ten and ranked #3 overall.

The 1926 Naval Academy were led by All American Tackles Frank Wickhorst and D. Thomas Eddy. The team was coached by Bill Ingram. As noted, it was a great year for Navy—one of its best. Navy finished the year 9-0-1, with a season ending tie with Army. They were ranked #1 in the country by many, although Stanford went 10-0-1 and also received national championship recognition.

On Nov 6, Navy routed West Virginia Wesleyan at home W (53-7). Then, on Nov 13, Navy beat Georgetown in a close game at home W (10-7). On Nov 20 at home, Navy beat Loyola W (35-13). In the annual classic Army Navy Game, with Navy undefeated and Army's only loss to Notre Dame, the was a game of the century that ultimately would decide the National Championship. Played on Nov 27 at Soldier Field in Chicago, IL, this year's Army-Navy Game resulted in a tie T (21-21).



1926 Army Navy Game at Soldier Field

About the 1926 Army Navy Game

THE GREATEST ARMY-NAVY GAME

Thanks to Ray Schmidt

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<https://forwhattheygave.com/2007/12/11/1926-football-team/>

There was a time — more difficult to remember with each passing season — when the results of the annual gridiron showdown between the teams of West Point and Annapolis (that’s Army and Navy) were followed by football fans across the country, and often carried significance in the race for mythical national honors. Yet even more so, the game and its surrounding pageantry represented the best moments of college football. No other rivalry in college football consistently created such anticipation at the host cities, and then actually came through with the color, the excitement, and the spectacle that was unmatched — with even a good football game on occasion.

From this long-running series there is one game that stands above the others as the greatest Army-Navy clash ever, and one of the best in the annals of all college football history. In the early 1940s, Esquire magazine conducted a poll and named the game “the greatest in history” to that time, while the long-time prominent coach, Clark Shaughnessy, selected it as one of the 12 greatest games of all-time. Shaughnessy described it as one game “seldom matched for brilliant and courageous individual play, and for daring and spectacular team strategy.” It was of course the legendary 1926 Army-Navy showdown.

In those times, the service academies alternated years in selecting the site for their annual game, and during the 1920s bids were frequently received from several cities — usually always along the Eastern Seaboard. In late 1924, a group from Chicago — supported by U.S. Representatives Fred Britten and Martin Madden of Illinois — entered the bidding to host the 1925 Army-Navy game. The other cities seeking the game included Washington D.C., Philadelphia, Baltimore, and two different groups from New York (one representing the Polo Grounds and the other the relatively new Yankee Stadium). Chicago was under a handicap because of its distance from the two schools, and West Point officials (who would be selecting the 1925 site) were

on record as opposing any site that would keep the Corps of Cadets away from the school overnight — a position endorsed by War Secretary John W. Weeks.

The 1925 game was ultimately awarded to the Polo Grounds — despite Yankee Stadium’s larger seating capacity — but Chicago businessmen were soon preparing another bid for the 1926 game which would be selected by Naval Academy officials. Again, the Midwest city was challenged by New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, but this time it was better prepared. The Chicago group announced its willingness to raise \$100,000 for each academy’s athletic fund, in addition to the approximately \$600,000 which would be required to cover the expenses of bringing the teams and students to the game. Yet the Eastern cities continued in the role of the favorites.

Political pressure upon the academies intensified, as Midwest congressmen and service men’s organizations turned up the heat. No stone was left unturned — in December 1925 the Chicago Herald-Examiner ran an editorial stating that an Army-Navy game in Chicago would “arouse in youthful civilian minds a new understanding of love of country and eager appreciation of what education at West Point and Annapolis means” — this at a time when many leaders of America were urging the need for much better preparedness and training for the nation’s youth, given the recent experiences of World War I. In case patriotism didn’t strike the right chord, the editorial declared that, “Those great schools are not the exclusive property of the East.”

In the end, political pressure and big money carried the day — along with a stadium that could seat in excess of 100,000 ticket-buying fans — and so Annapolis officials awarded the 1926 game to Chicago.

The Midwest city had built mammoth Grant Park Stadium on the banks of Lake Michigan just south of the downtown area in 1925. Some football games had been played there that first season — including Northwestern’s famous 3-2 win over Michigan in the mud — yet for 1926 the stadium was being renamed as “Soldier Field” in memory of World War I military personnel, and the Army-Navy game was selected as the formal dedication event.

Soldier Field was a U-shaped arena with a seating capacity of nearly 100,000, with many of the seats at the north end well beyond the

gridiron itself. In anticipation of a large ticket demand for the Army-Navy clash, the Chicago Park Board was having temporary bleachers installed to close the open north end of the stadium — with no concern that these seats would be 30-40 yards beyond the goal posts.

After holding out the seats for the two visiting student bodies and numerous dignitaries, there remained 40,000 decent seats which were priced at either \$15 or \$10 each, with the binocular-type seats priced lower. A full house scaled at these prices would produce gate receipts of approximately \$800,000.

To say the least, the demand for tickets was overwhelming, as over 600,000 ticket requests were received for the 100,000 seats available on sale. Placed in charge of the ticket sales was Colonel H.C. Carbaugh — a 65-year old Army veteran who normally served as supervisor of the Civil Service Department for Chicago's South Park Board. Members of the public seeking tickets at times became so aggressive that it was necessary for Carbaugh to have body guards while at work, and police were assigned to protect the entrances to the Park's Administration Building.

Of course, it wouldn't be Chicago without some hint of corruption, and it came to light when U.S. Representative John J. Gorman from Chicago charged that the South Park Board was violating an earlier agreement with the Chicago-area congressmen by only providing them with a hundred tickets each. Gorman added that rumors abounded that each of the park commissioners was receiving 1200 tickets. E. J. Kelly, president of the South Park commissioners, replied that everything possible was being done to distribute the tickets fairly and no attention was being given to the complaints of the congressmen.

Two days before the game Navy's traveling party arrived aboard a special train via the Pennsylvania Railroad Coach Bill Ingram spurned a practice session at Soldier Field, and instead took his Middies to a workout on a secluded grassy island in the Sherman Park lagoon while guards protected all the bridge ways leading over the water. The Army team arrived soon afterward on the Michigan Central line, and Coach Biff Jones then drilled his charges at Soldier Field before the team headed for its accommodations at the South Shore Country Club.

The day before the game the visiting student bodies from the two academies were treated to a luncheon at Marshall Field's giant department store in downtown Chicago, after which the Cadets and midshipmen staged a big parade south on Michigan Avenue as they marched to Soldier Field for the formal dedication ceremony. Meanwhile, there was also a full slate of luncheons and parties planned to entertain the service personnel throughout the weekend.

Helping to fuel the already overheated college football fans of Chicago was the fact that the two teams were among the nation's elite for 1926 — Navy coming in with a record of 9-0-0 and Army at 7-1-0, with only a narrow 7-0 defeat to Notre Dame marring the Cadets record. The Army team was slightly favored, and its powerhouse included such great players as Chris Cagle, "Lighthorse" Harry Wilson, Chuck Born, Gar Davidson, and Red Murrell; while Navy countered with standouts such as Tom Hamilton, Frank Wickhorst, Tom Eddy, and Whitey Lloyd.

When time for the kickoff finally arrived on November 27, 1926 — amidst concerns over the many counterfeit tickets which had been found in circulation — Soldier Field was jammed with approximately 110,000 fans, with thousands more standing atop every nearby building, water tower, and bridge that afforded any hopes of a glimpse of the action. A New York Times writer surveyed the scene from the rim of Soldier Field and reported that, "Looking off over the top of the stadium, there was nothing to see but people."

It was later stated that over 18,000 automobiles had been parked around the stadium, while Chicago taxi companies reported that they had made approximately 20,000 separate trips out to the arena. The massive crush of people and cars required the city to assign 1,350 police officers to direct traffic and maintain order. James Bennett of the Chicago Tribune described it as "a multitude that was worthy of the game."

It was a cold day along the Chicago lakefront, and, except for the sun breaking through on one occasion, the game was played under a gray and heavily clouded sky. Snow banks surrounded the field from an earlier storm that had required 300 men to work the entire night before the game shoveling off the seats of the stadium. Around the rim of the

stadium were large American flags which rippled in the wintry breezes off Lake Michigan.

Army kicked off to open the game, and surprisingly, Coach Jones of the Cadets had a half dozen of his first-string players on the sideline. After the teams exchanged punts, the offensive fireworks began. Starting from its 45-yard line, Navy began to mix an array of short passes with its running attack. After several plays moved the ball to Army's 34, Jim Schuber of Navy faked an end sweep but instead rifled a long pass that Hank Hardwick plucked out of the air at the eight-yard line before being dragged down at the one. Two plays later Howard Caldwell blasted in for the touchdown, and Tom Hamilton's drop-kick made it 7-0, Navy.

Again, the teams returned to an exchange of possessions although Navy clearly held the upper hand, and writer Walter Eckersall later declared that "the Middies appeared unbeatable in the first quarter." Late in the period Navy began a drive from its 43-yard line and, after a penalty set them back to the 32, Hamilton connected on a pass to Schuber that was good for 23 yards. After a couple more plays, Coach Jones rushed the rest of his Army first string into the game just before the quarter ended with the Middies at the Army 22. Several plays later Schuber blasted in from one yard out for the TD, and Hamilton's PAT made it 14-0.

Later in the second quarter Army finally got its offense on track behind the hard running of Chris Cagle and Harry Wilson. Starting from their 37-yard line after a punt, the Cadets got rolling as Wilson broke off a dazzling change of pace run of 23 yards to the Navy 40.

Two plays later, Cagle swept around right end on a 21-yard gallop, and on the next snap Wilson slashed through the left side of the line and sailed 17 yards to Army's first touchdown. Wilson's placekick made it 14-7.

The next time Army had the ball it was unable to move, and so Red Murrell dropped back to his 20, from where he boomed a towering punt that came down to the Middies' Howard Ransford on the Navy 25. Attempting a running catch, Ransford fumbled the ball and the bouncing pigskin caromed off the foot of Army's Skip Harbold and toward the Navy goal line. Catching up with the ball near the 15,

Harbold picked it up and rumbled toward paydirt, and despite falling down at the one, the weary cadet managed to squirm into the end zone for the touchdown. Wilson's PAT made it 14-14, and the wild first half soon came to a close.

After the gigantic throng had been entertained by a mock battle between students of the two schools, the second half got underway as Army started from its 26 after Cagle's 20-yard runback of the kickoff. Several plays later Wilson swept around left end for a gain of 15 yards to the Navy 44, and on the next snap Cagle broke up the middle and dashed all the way for the touchdown that put Army ahead 21-14 after Wilson's PAT.

Despite the stunning comeback by the Cadets, the Middies returned to the attack. Both of the high-powered offenses fought back and forth until late in the third quarter when Navy started from its 43-yard line after a punt. Slowly the Middies headed up the field as the action moved into the fourth quarter. Hamilton completed two key passes to Alan Shapley on the drive, and Ransford chipped in a critical gain of eight yards for a first down at Army's 15. The 12-play drive was capped off in sensational fashion when Shapley swept around right end on a fourth down and three play for an eight-yard touchdown run. With the entire stadium holding its breath, Hamilton calmly drop-kicked the extra point to tie it at 21-21.

With just over seven minutes left to play, the surrounding gloom and darkness had gathered to the point where it was increasingly difficult for fans and writers in the press box to distinguish the players on the field. Still, Army mounted one last attempt at the win, starting from its 27-yard line after the following kickoff. On the second play of the series Wilson broke through left tackle for a 28-yard dash into Navy territory, and then he and Murrell alternated in pounding the Middies' line. Finally, checked just inside the 20, Wilson dropped back to attempt a place-kick from the 26. The ball was spotted directly in front of the goal posts, but incredibly Wilson's kick sailed just wide.

The final couple minutes were played in "almost total darkness," as the electric lights over the stadium's entrance tunnels and on the Scoreboard twinkled in the gloom. On the last play of the game Hamilton attempted a desperate pass for Navy, but the aerial was intercepted by (and here's where the darkness contributed to the

confusion) either Wilson, Cagle, or Chuck Harding — depending on which game account you choose to accept. The runback was finally halted deep in Navy territory, and so the monumental battle ended in a 21-21 tie.

Combined with Notre Dame's shocking 19-0 loss to Carnegie Tech that same day, undefeated Navy's hard-earned tie gave its supporters plenty of ammunition to debate Stanford for the mythical national championship. Yet more significant was the 1926 game's place in football history. Walter Eckersall described it as "one of the greatest football games ever played," and it remains so to his day. No single game in college football history has ever so completely combined the color, spectacle, national media coverage, public popularity, and top-flight level of play as the Army-Navy battle of 1926 at Soldier Field. Robert Kelley of the New York Times defined the game's significance when he wrote that day: "Football had the greatest pageant, its high spot of color, and so did sport in the United States."

<http://www.la84.org/SportsLibrary/CFHSN/CFHSNv17/CFHSNv17n2e.pdf>

Listed as Best Army Navy Game # 2

The Nov. 27, 1926 meeting between Army and Navy took place in Chicago and marked the day the stadium there was christened "Soldier Field."

The fans in attendance also saw a heckuva game.

The contest opened with a bit of gamesmanship from Cadets' coach Biff Jones.

A graduate of West Point, Jones theorized that if he started his second-teamers, the Midshipmen would get a false sense of security and not know what hit them the starters were inserted.

The plan nearly backfired, as Navy jumped out to a 14-0 lead on touchdown runs by Henry Caldwell and James Schuber.

However, Army clawed back in it, and ultimately took a 21-14 lead following a 44-yard touchdown run by Chris Cagle that concluded the third quarter.

Midshipmen Alan Shapley responded with an 8-yard touchdown run to give the game its final score.

Navy went on to win the national championship.

Go Navy!

1927 Navy Midshipmen Coach Bill Ingram

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1927 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's forty-seventh season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Bill Ingram in his second of five seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. Ned Hannigan was the team captain. As an independent football entity, the Midshipmen compiled a 6–3 record, shut out two opponents, and outscored all opponents by a combined score of 192 to 84.

All home games except the Army-Navy game and those so marked below were played at Thompson Stadium on the campus of the Naval Academy.

1928 Navy Midshipmen Coach Bill Ingram

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1928 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's forty-eighth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Bill Ingram in his third of five seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. Ed Burke was the team captain. As an independent football entity, the Midshipmen compiled a 5–3–1 record, shut out five opponents, and outscored all opponents by a combined score of 121 to 21.

For those keeping track of the end of the season waiting for results from the annual Army-Navy game, you will be disappointed. The annual Army–Navy Game was canceled due to disagreement over player eligibility standards. We make note of this as a big deal.

Considering the Commanders of both academies were both under the command of the President, whose name was Calvin Coolidge. We all know that if it were a Roosevelt, who loved football, this would not have happened. We know that a solution would have been imposed. But, not playing this game gave an incentive for both teams to end their petty squabbling and so far to 2018 at least, the games have continued unabated.

1929 Navy Midshipmen Coach Bill Ingram

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1929 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's forty-ninth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Bill Ingram in his fourth of five seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. Ed Burke again was the team captain. As an independent football entity, the Midshipmen compiled a 6–2–2 record, shut out four opponents, and outscored all opponents by a combined score of 233 to 59.

1930 Navy Midshipmen Coach Bill Ingram

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1930 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's fiftieth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Bill Ingram in his fifth and last of five seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. Lyle Koepkewas the team captain. As an independent football entity, the Midshipmen compiled a 6–5 record, shut out four opponents, and outscored all opponents by a combined score of 148 to 117.

In the classic annual Army-Navy Game, on Dec 13, Navy lost to Army at Yankee Stadium in the Bronx, NY L (0–6).

1931 Navy Midshipmen Coach Rip Miller

Rip Miller was quite a football guy. He began by playing for Notre Dame for coach Knute Rockne. He was one of the "Seven Mules", which all good backfields depend on their linemen. In 1924, they were:

- Joe Bach, tackle
- Chuck Collins, end
- Ed Hunsinger, end
- Noble Kizer, guard
- Rip Miller, tackle
- Adam Walsh, center
- John Weibel, guard



<<< Rip Miller

That year was when Knute Rockne directed the Irish to the Rose Bowl and national title. That team was one of the greatest in Notre Dame history, capturing their first national title at the end of a 10-0 season.

The 1924 season had ended for Notre Dame, back home, the team gathered to determine who was responsible for the smashing success - the Four Horsemen or the Seven Mules on the line. A vote was taken: --The Mules 7,

Horsemen 4. Rip Miller's vote went with the Mules, of course, because he was the hard-nosed mixer, an aggressive tackle with incredible quickness.

"There were two kinds of people in Canton then," he would chuckle, "the quick and the dead." The quick played football." Miller was as quick with his brains as he was with his feet. He was presented Notre Dame's top scholar-athlete award.

In 1931, Miller was named head coach at Navy and guided the Midshipmen in their first victory ever over the Irish - a 7-0 triumph in 1933. The following season, Miller relinquished the head coaching duties to Tom Hamilton, preferring to stay on as Navy's line coach. In 1948, Miller was named assistant director of athletics, a position he held until he retired July 1, 1974, ending 48 years' service at the Naval

Academy.

In 1966, he was in the Football Hall of Fame when he was the OT at Norte Dame from 1922-1924. He was the last surviving member of the Mules.

On October 13, 1995 the Academy's Turf Field was dedicated to the late Rip Miller.

1931 Season

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1931 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's fifty-first season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Rip Miller in his first of three seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. For the second year, Lyle Koepkewas the team captain. As an independent football entity, the Midshipmen compiled a 5–5–1 record, shut out three opponents, but outscored all opponents by a combined score of 95 to 78.

In the annual Army-Navy classic, Army beat Navy at Yankee Stadium in the Bronx, NY L (7–17).

1932 Navy Midshipmen Coach Rip Miller

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1932 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's fifty-second season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Edgar "Rip" Miller in his second of three seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. Jim Reedy was the team captain. As an independent football entity, the Midshipmen compiled a record and were outscored by opponents by a combined score of 80 to 67. This was one of Navy's worst years.

In the annual Army-Navy classic game, Army got the best of Navy in Franklin Field Philadelphia, PA L (0–20).

1933 Navy Midshipmen Coach Rip Miller

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1933 college football season. It was the Naval

Academy's fifty-third season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Edgar "Rip" Miller in his third and last of three seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. Hugh Murray was the team captain. As an independent football entity, the Midshipmen compiled a 5-4 record and outscored their opponents by a combined score of 90 to 86. Navy had gotten past its poor 1932 record and was back in the winners' column.

In the classic end-of-season Army-Navy game, Navy again lost to Army on Nov 25 at Franklin Field Philadelphia, PA L (7-12).

1934 Navy Midshipmen Coach Tom Hamilton
Army-Navy Game Champions



US Navy Rear Admiral, College Football Coach. Hamilton graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1927. The Naval Academy football team won the 1926 national championship, with Hamilton as the quarterback being an integral part of the team.

The only blemish on the 9-0-1 record was a tie with Army in which Hamilton drop kicked an extra point to tie the game with .30 seconds left.

At the time it was considered the greatest game ever played. In 1929 he was designated a Naval Aviator after completing the training at Pensacola Naval Air Station. Hamilton became Navy's head coach in 1934 and remained until 1936 and then again became coach again in 1946 and 1947. The following year he became the Athletic Director for the Academy. In 1949 he left the Academy to become the athletic director at Pittsburgh for 1948 and 1949.

He became the coach at Pittsburgh for the year 1951 and coached three games in 1954. Hamilton was the Commissioner of the Pac-8 Conference from 1959 to 1971 and was inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame in 1965. During World War II Hamilton served on the Enterprise initially as the flight deck officer and later as the Executive Officer and in mid-1944 became the Commanding Officer.

He served ashore much of the war in flight training capacities. In May of 1942 the Navy implemented the most effective and productive program even devised for military aviation, known as "V-Five." The program was the idea of then Commander Hamilton. The goal was to produce combat pilots to wage war in the Atlantic and Pacific theaters. However, it's greatest effect was the most thorough and complete unarmed training the Department of the Navy had ever seen.

Hamilton received the Theodore Roosevelt Award from the NCAA, the Stagg Award from the American Football Coaches Association, and the Gold Medal from the National Football Foundation, the Corbett Award from the National Association of Collegiate Directors of Athletics.

1934 Season

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1934 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's fifty-fourth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Tom Hamilton in his first of three seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. Dick Burns was the team captain. As an independent football entity, the Midshipmen compiled an 8–1 record and outscored their opponents by a combined score of 138 to 70.

Navy had not only gotten past its poor 1932 record but this year, it made itself known again as a college football power.

In the annual classic, Navy had a change of football luck as it managed a close victory for the first time in ten years (two ties) against the Army W (3-0). The game was played in a big stadium as usual—on Dec 1—Franklin Field Philadelphia, PA W (3–0). Go Navy!

1935 Navy Midshipmen Coach Tom Hamilton

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1935 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's fifty-fifth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Tom Hamilton in his second of three seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. Louis Robertshaw was the team captain. As an independent football entity, the Midshipmen compiled a 5–4 record and outscored their opponents by a combined score of 136 to 89.



1935 Navy Early Season Football Practice

This was not a championship record; but it was a winning record of which Navy was proud.

In the season nightcap, the game of games, Army came back after a one-year loss, and defeated the Navy at Franklin Field Philadelphia, PA, by more points than normal in the annual match between the service academies, L (6–28).

1936 Navy Midshipmen Coach Tom Hamilton Army-Navy Game Champions

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1936 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's fifty-sixth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Tom Hamilton in his third and last of three seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. Rivers Morrell was the team captain. As an independent football entity, the Midshipmen compiled a 6–3 record and outscored their opponents by a combined score of 115 to

74. The Navy had a tough team and finished the season ranked 18th in the first year of the AP Poll. Football had well entered the national stage.

6-3 admittedly was not a championship record; but it was a winning record and it was a good record and much better than the 5-4 record from 1935, of which Navy was also proud.

To wrap up a fine but tough season, Navy beat Army in the annual classic played at Municipal Stadium Philadelphia, PA W 7-0.

Chapter 11 Coaches Hardwick, Larson, Wheelchel, Hagberg, Hamilton, 1937-47

Hardwick	Coach # 22
Larson	Coach # 23
Wheelchel	Coach # 24
Hagberg	Coach # 25
Hamilton	Coach # 21 (2nd stint)

Year	Coach	Record	Conf	Record
1937	Hank Hardwick	4-4-1	Indep	4-4-1
1938	Hank Hardwick	4-3-2	Indep	4-3-2
1939	Swede Larson	3-5-1	Indep	3-5-1
1940	Swede Larson	6-2-1	Indep	6-2-1
1941	Swede Larson	7-1-1	Indep	7-1-1
1942	Billick Wheelchel	5-4	Indep	5-4
1943	Billick Wheelchel	8-1	Indep	8-1
1944	Oscar Hagberg	6-3	Indep	8-1
1945	Oscar Hagberg	7-1-1	Indep	7-1-1
1946	Tom Hamilton	1-8	Indep	1-8
1947	Tom Hamilton	1-7-1	Indep	1-7-1



Navy Football 1938

1937 Navy Midshipmen Coach Hank Hardwick



<< Harry Judson
"Hank" Hardwick

He was the 22nd head football coach for the United States Naval Academy Midshipmen located in Annapolis, Maryland and he held that position for two seasons, from 1937 until 1938. His coaching record at United States Naval Academy was 8 wins, 7 losses, and 3 ties.

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1937 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's fifty-seventh season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Hank Hardwick in his first of two seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. Ray Dubois was the team captain. As an independent football entity, the Midshipmen compiled a 4–4–1 record and outscored their opponents by a combined score of 150 to 74. a 6–3 record and outscored their opponents by a combined score of 115 to 74.

In the annual classic, Navy fell short against Army L (0-6) at Municipal Stadium Philadelphia, PA.

1938 Navy Midshipmen Coach Hank Hardwick

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1938 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's fifty-eighth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Hank Hardwick in his second and last of two seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. Lucien Powell was the team captain. As an independent football entity, the Midshipmen compiled a 4–3–2 record and outscored their opponents by a combined score of 126 to 60

On Nov 26, Navy's two-game bad-luck streak v Army continued as the cadets beat the Midshipmen at Municipal Stadium Philadelphia, PA (Army-Navy Game) L (7-14).

1939 Navy Midshipmen Coach Hank Hardwick
Army-Navy Game Champions

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1939 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's fifty-ninth season of intercollegiate football. Coached by Swede Larson in his first of three seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. Allan Bergner was the team captain. As an independent football entity, the Midshipmen compiled a 3-5-1 losing record and were outscored by their opponents by a combined score of 107 to 88

In the season finale in the classic Army-Navy Game, Navy broke Army's streak and defeated the Cadets on Dec 2 at Municipal Stadium Philadelphia, PA W (10-0).

1940 Navy Midshipmen Coach Swede Larson
Army-Navy Game Champions

AS PLAYER, COACH AND LEADER, HE WAS MARINES' GIFT TO NAVY 3 December 2000 ---From Arlington Cemetery:

History reserved an extraordinary niche for Emery "Swede" Larson, who enlisted in the Marines, graduated from the Naval Academy, but remained loyal to the cause of the corps ... on the battlefield and football field. Semper Fi.



He was the only Marine to both play and coach at Navy. And he came away a winner every time. Six-for-six in games won against Army. Turn the pages of the dusty history books. No coach in more than a century of Naval Academy football ever achieved such success.

Larson had been an enlisted man who received an appointment to the Naval Academy because of his academic and athletic achievements. Every graduate who came out of the academy, via the Marine Corps, holds him in special regard. Larson

made it on his own.

Eight days after the Japanese tried to eradicate Pearl Harbor, he coached his last game. Football, fun and frivolity were shelved. In the Navy locker room in Philadelphia, with only a few brief words, he put the outbreak of World War II in personal focus when he said, "This will be the last football game for me for a while. There's a bigger game coming up and I'm going to be in it."

Then it was off to the Naval War College in Newport, Rhode Island, and preparation for a life-or-death scrimmage in war zones that could only be measured by the sacrifices he witnessed, the valor and resolve displayed by the men he was leading.

Larson is buried only 100 yards from John F. Kennedy at Arlington National Cemetery. Let his epitaph be written: He never lost to Army.

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1940 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's sixtieth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Swede Larson in his second of three seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. Dick Foster was the team captain. As an independent football entity, the Midshipmen compiled a 6-2-1 record and outscored their opponents by a combined score of 106 to 46.



On Nov 2, #15 Penn beat #14 Navy at Franklin Field in Philadelphia, PA L (0–20). On Nov 9, #7 Notre Dame beat Navy L (7-13) at Municipal Stadium in Baltimore, MD before 61,579. On Nov 16, Columbia played Navy to a tie (0-0) at Baker Field in New York, NY. In the annual Army-Navy Game classic, Navy won its second in a row over Army in on Nov 30 in Municipal Stadium Philadelphia, PA W (14–0).

1941 Navy Midshipmen Coach Billick Wheelchel Army-Navy Game Champions

John Esten "Billick" Wheelchel (April 1, 1898 – November 5, 1973) was an officer in the United States Navy with the rank of Vice admiral. He was a big football guy. He was an American-style football player, coach, and college athletics administrator. He served as the head football coach at the United States Naval Academy from 1942 to 1943, compiling a record of 13–5. In 1949, he was the head coach for the National Football League's Washington Redskins, where he compiled a record 3–3–1.

Navy in 1941

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1941 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's sixty-first season of intercollegiate football. They were

coached by Swede Larson in his third of three seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. Bob Froude was the team captain. As an independent football entity, the Midshipmen compiled a 7–1–1 record, shut out five opponents and outscored all opponents by a combined score of 192 to 34.



<<<Coach Whelchel

All home games except the Army-Navy game and those so marked below were played at Thompson Field on the campus of the Naval Academy.

The 1941 Navy Football Season began at home with a shutout win against William and Mary W (34-0) on Sept 27, 1941. The opener was played at Thompson Stadium on the campus of the Naval Academy in Annapolis, MD. On Oct 4, at home, Navy beat West Virginia W 40-0. On Oct 11, Navy beat Lafayette at home W (41-2).

Then on Oct 18, #7 ranked Navy beat Cornell at Municipal Stadium Baltimore, MD W (14-0) before 45,000. Then, on Oct 25 at Harvard in a game played in Harvard Stadium Allston, MA, #5 ranked Navy played the Crimson to a scoreless tie T (0-0) before 40,000.

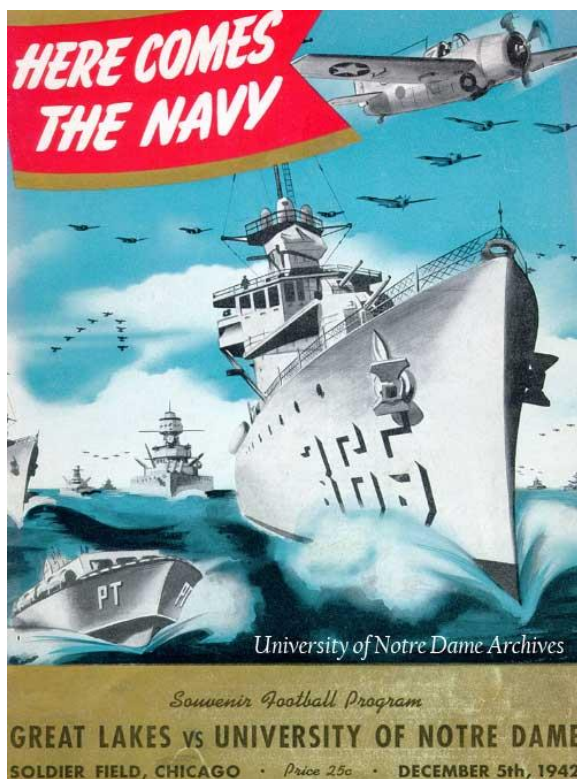
On Nov 1, #11 Navy defeated #8 Penn in Franklin Field Philadelphia, PA W (13-6) before 73,391. On Nov 8, at home, #6 Navy was defeated by #7 Notre Dame at Municipal Stadium Baltimore, MD L (13-20) before 62,074. On Nov 22, #12 Navy defeated Princeton at Palmer Stadium in Princeton, NJ W (23-0) before 42,000. Then, in the annual Army-Navy classic game, #11 Navy beat Army W (14-6) at Municipal Stadium • Philadelphia, PA before 99,000.

1942 Navy Midshipmen Coach Billick Wheelchel
Army-Navy Game Champions

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1942 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's sixty-second season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Billick Wheelchel in his first of two seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. Alan Cameron was the team captain. As an independent football entity, the Midshipmen compiled 5–4 record, shut out five opponents and outscored all opponents by a combined score of 82 to 58

In the classic Army-Navy Game at home on Nov 28 at Thompson Stadium in Annapolis, MD, Navy beat Army W (14–0).

1943 Navy Midshipmen Coach Billick Wheelchel
Army-Navy Game Champions



The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1943 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's sixty-third season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Billick Wheelchel in his second of two seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. Albert Channel was the team captain. As an independent football entity, the Midshipmen compiled an 8–1 record, shut out three opponents and outscored all

opponents by a combined score of 237 to 80. Navy was ranked #4 in the final AP Poll.

During WWII, the 1943 Navy Football Season began at home with a win against North Carolina Pre-Flight W (31-0) on Sept 25, 1943. The opener was played at Thompson Stadium on the campus of the Naval Academy in Annapolis, MD. On October 2, Navy beat Cornell at Municipal Stadium Baltimore, MD W (46-7). On Oct 9 #4 ranked Navy beat #5 Duke at Municipal Stadium Baltimore, MD W (14-13). Then, on Oct 16, #3 Navy beat Penn State at home W(14-6). Then, on Oct 24, #3 Navy beat Georgia Tech at Municipal Stadium in Baltimore, MD W (28-14). On Oct 30 vs. No. 1 Notre Dame, #3 Navy lost its only game of the year to the National Champion Frank Leahy-led Irish L (6-33) at Municipal Stadium • Cleveland, OH (Rivalry) before 77,900

On Nov 6, #7 ranked Navy beat # 5 ranked Penn at Franklin Field in Philadelphia, PA W (24-7). On Nov 13, at Columbia, #3 ranked Navy won at Baker Field New York, NY W (61-0). Then, on Nov 27 at #7 Army, the #6 Navy team beat Army at the Army's home field Michie Stadium in West Point, NY (Army-Navy Game) W (13-0). During this phase of WW II, the service academies played football in their own home fields.

This Army Navy Game

Army Navy Game #1 Best Game

Army came into this contest 8-0, having outscored opponents by a combined score of 481-28. But, the Cadets also came in with something to prove, having lost to Navy, 13-0, a year earlier.

Making that 1943 result even worse for Army was that the game took place in West Point.

The top-ranked Cadets got their revenge, dominating the No. 2 Midshipmen, 23-7, despite throwing five interceptions and fumbling three times.

Competing two weeks before the Battle of the Bulge and featuring a backfield that included future Heisman Trophy winners Glenn Davis and Doc Blanchard, Army outrushed its rivals, 181-71.

And after the contest, the team received a telegram from Gen. Douglas MacArthur, halfway around the world and full of pride.

"The greatest of all Army teams—STOP—We have stopped the war to celebrate your magnificent success. MacArthur."



1944 Navy Midshipmen Coach Oscar Hagberg

Short bio of Oscar Emil Hagberg (December 18, 1908 – August 2, 1992). He was a fine football player and coach and United States Navy officer. He served as the 25th head football coach at the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland. In this capacity he held that position for two seasons, from 1944 until 1945. His coaching record at Navy was 13–4–1.

Hagberg was born December 18, 1908 in Charleroi, Pennsylvania. He played college football as an end and fullback at Navy from 1928 to 1930. Hagberg was the ends coach for the Midshipmen in 1933, 1934, and 1939.[4]

In his naval career he saw service in submarines and commanded two boats during World War II, USS S-16 and USS Albacore.[5]



<<< Oscar Hagberg

1944 Season

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1944 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's sixty-fourth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Oscar Hagberg in his first of two seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. Ben Chase was the team captain. As an independent football entity, the Midshipmen compiled a 6–3 record, shut out three opponents and outscored all opponents by a combined score of 236 to 88. Navy was

again ranked #4 in the final AP Poll.

On Dec 2, 1944 the two service teams played while the big war was going on in full bloom. Army defeated Navy at Municipal Stadium in Baltimore. L (7–23).

Army and Navy were both well stocked with talent from the war effort. As history shows, Army's football team reached its pinnacle of success during the Second World War under coach Earl Blaik when Army won three consecutive national championships in 1944, 1945 and 1946, and produced three Heisman trophy winners: Doc Blanchard (1945), Glenn Davis (1946) and Pete Dawkins (1958). It was nothing to be ashamed of for sure in this time to lose to an Army team. Army was the best. And going into the game in 1944, Navy was slotted at second best. Go USA.

1945 Navy Midshipmen Coach Oscar Hagberg Almost Championship #3

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1945 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's sixty-fifth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Oscar Hagberg in his second of two seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. Dick Duden was the team captain. As an independent football entity, the Midshipmen. a 7–1–1 record, shut out three opponents and outscored all opponents by a combined score of 220 to 65. Navy was ranked #3 in the final AP Poll.

With such a sterling record, the only reason Navy was not in first place was because the pundits had slotted Army in the coveted position. And, so, the Dec 1 Army-Navy Game featured the #1 ranked Army Squad against the # 2 ranked Navy Squad in a fame played at Municipal Stadium in Philadelphia PA. Army prevailed L (13–32).

I suspect all of us Navy fans are wondering what would have happened if Army had taken a year off. The clear and unequivocal Answer is that Navy would have a few more National Championships and a few more Heisman's on its record.

1946 Navy Midshipmen Coach Tom Hamilton

Information about Coach Hamilton is provided in the section highlighting his first stint of duty in 1934 with Navy as its football coach

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1946 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's sixty-sixth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Tom Hamilton in his first season of his second tour of duty as head coach of the Midshipmen. This tour lasted two years. Dick Duden was the team captain. As an independent football entity, the Midshipmen compiled a 1–8 record and were outscored by their opponents by a combined score of 186 to 105. The War was over and Navy recruiting could no longer depend on the war effort.

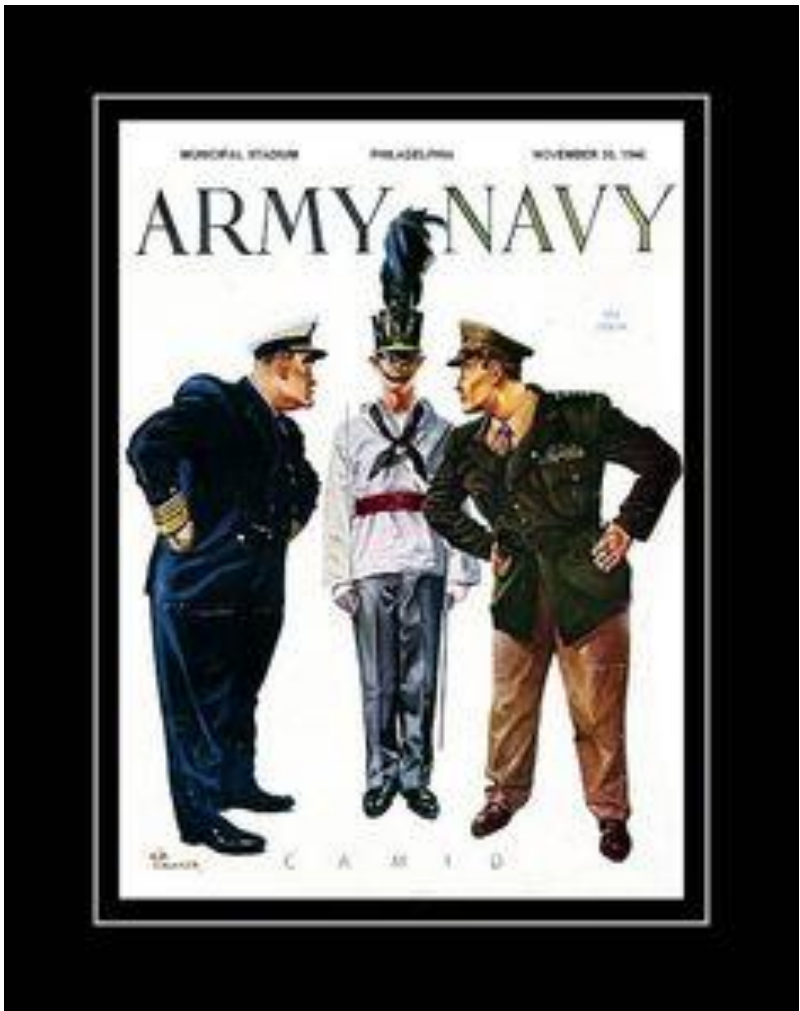
In the season closer in the annual Army-Navy Classic Game, at home, Navy was defeated by #1 Army L 18-21 on Nov 30, at Municipal Stadium • Philadelphia (Army–Navy Game) L 18–21

The irony of the Army Navy game is that this was a very poor year for Navy and yet, Hamilton's squad almost won the game with just a three- point differential to the National Champions. Service men in all Services that exist today, Army, Navy, Coast Guard, Marines, and the Air Force are the best men that can be found willing to defend the great United States of America.

I must admit that as I researched the great Navy teams of the 1940's, I was surprised that Tom Hamilton, a great coach from 1936 who came back to coach in 1946 delivered such poor records in 1946 and 1947. I can't explain it, nor have I found any good explanations. The games were definitely close but bad luck was everywhere for Hamilton in both of these latter seasons. Then, again, there was euphoria that the war had ended.

Clearly, the Navy liked Tom Hamilton as he was a great Admiral, so well they should like him. However, one wonders if the ten years that was added to his age in his second run as coach of the Midshipmen had something to do with his poor record. Yet, if we were not looking at wins and losses, we would say he had a fine season. I won't dwell on it. Instead I choose to thank Admiral Hamilton for his great service overall and his service during the war effort when it counted the most. I thank all of our service men for their fine service in keeping America safe. Like most service men, in my six years of effort on behalf of the Armed services, I feel very proud that I put my time in. I have a great feeling in my heart for the men and women who wore the uniform of

the United States of America, in whatever US Service they gave their service.



1947 Navy Midshipmen Coach Tom Hamilton

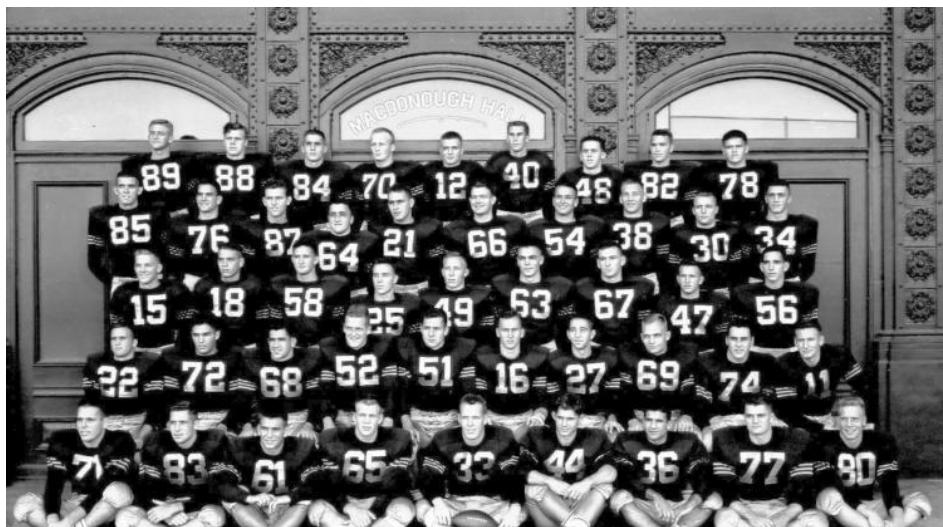
The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1947 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's sixty-seventh season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Tom Hamilton in his second and last season of his second tour of duty as head coach of the Midshipmen. This tour lasted two years. Dick Scott was the team captain. As an independent football entity, the Midshipmen compiled a 1–7–1 record and were outscored by their opponents by a combined score of 165 to 86. Only a great coach could have endured such a poor record.

Against an Army team that no longer had all the choice soldiers working on its team, at # 12, on Nov 29, Army defeated Navy in the end of season Army-Navy Game at Municipal Stadium in Philadelphia, PA L (0–21). Things change as times change. Navy did not necessarily know it but there day in football was coming fast. When there is no tie or close loss to mar the Navy football record, there are those like you and me who will cheer and cheer loudly.

Chapter 12 Coaches George Sauer & Eddie Erdelatz--1948 - 1958

Sauer Coach # 26
Erdelatz Coach # 27

Year	Coach	Record	Conference	Record
1948	George Sauer	0-8-1	Indep	0-8-1
1949	George Sauer	3-5-1	Indep	3-5-1
1950	Eddie Erdelatz	3-6	Indep	3-6
1951	Eddie Erdelatz	2-6-1	Indep	2-6-1
1952	Eddie Erdelatz	6-2-1	Indep	6-2-1
1953	Eddie Erdelatz	4-3-2	Indep	4-3-2
1954	Eddie Erdelatz	8-2	Indep	8-2
1955	Eddie Erdelatz	6-2-1	Indep	6-2-1
1956	Eddie Erdelatz	6-1-2	Indep	6-1-2
1957	Eddie Erdelatz	9-1-1	Indep	9-1-1
1958	Eddie Erdelatz	6-3	Indep	6-3



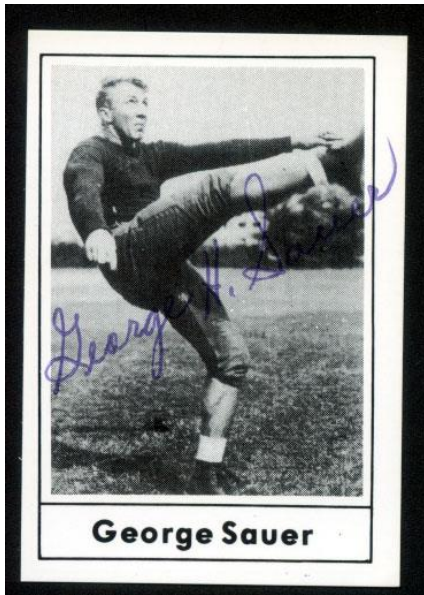
1955 Navy Sugar Bowl Squad

I was born in 1948 and I am pleased that God has kept me alive to chronicle the accomplishments of his favorite seas-squadron, **The United States Navy**.

1948 Navy Midshipmen Coach George Sauer

He was quite a coach. George Henry Sauer was born on December 11, 1910 in Stratton, Nebraska. George's parents, Ludwig (Louis) and Katherine Sauer were natives of Norka, Russia.

George and Louis Sauer descend from Johannes Sauer (born about 1744), Ludwig Sauer (born 1790), Johann Nicolaus Sauer (born 1835) and Conrad Sauer (born 1863).



When George was 5, the family moved to Lincoln where they settled in the North Bottoms neighborhood. Louis went into the trash collection business.

George Sauer was a member of the Lincoln High School Class of 1929. A great high school athlete in all sports, Sauer played on three state championship football teams (32 wins, 1 loss, 1 tie record) and on two state championship track teams. As an all-around excellent player who could run, kick and pass, he often left the competition wondering what he would do next.

Photograph on left of George Sauer Sr. courtesy of Jerry Krieger.

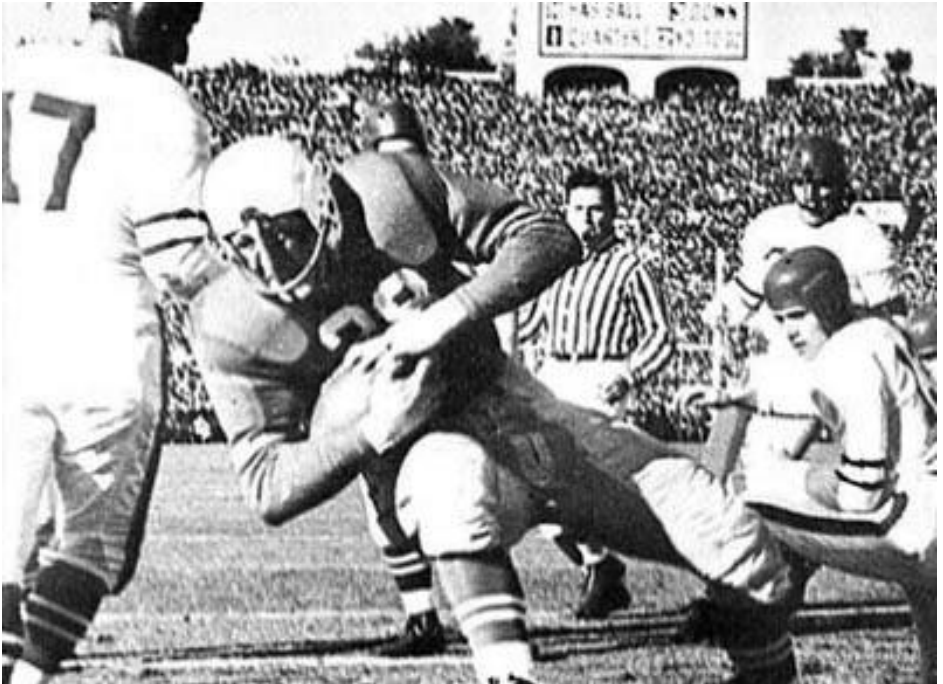


After high school, Sauer attended the University of Nebraska where he was one of most revered Cornhusker players during the hard hit 1930's. As an all-around excellent player who could run, kick and pass he often left the competition wondering what he would do next. Sauer quickly became an emulated football hero. Ed Schwartzkopf, a future Nebraska University player recalled that at the time:

"Everybody wanted to be George Sauer."

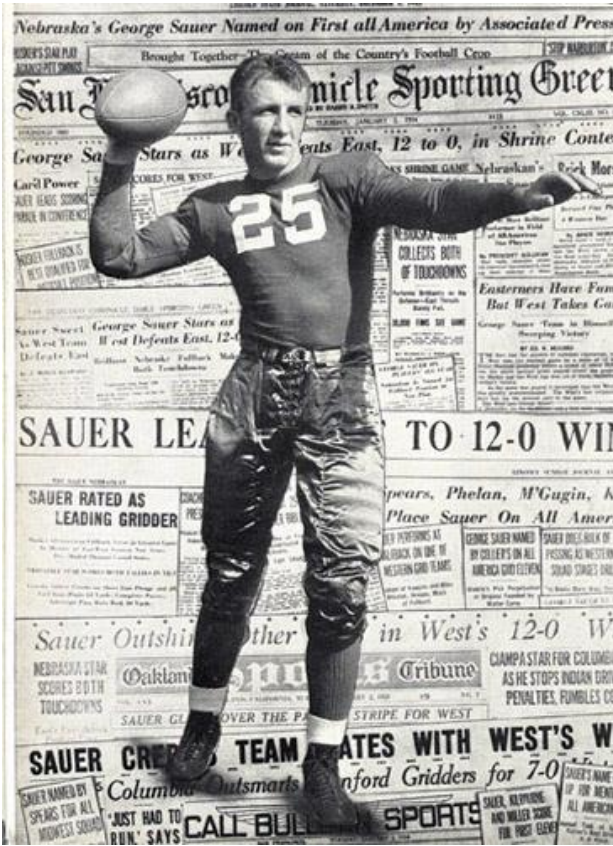
Nebraskan kids idolized the Lincoln native often pressing their mothers to sew George's famous number 25 onto their sweaters. Sauer had a loyal following within the team as well. Coach D.X. Bible glowed when speaking of him:

"He was probably my best all-around athlete. He was great at carrying the ball and he was one of the best on defense. He simply rolled up his sleeves and met the ball carrier head on."



Sauer led Nebraska to Big Six championships in the 1931, 1932 and 1933 conference seasons during which Nebraska was undefeated and the fullback was all-conference.

In 1932 Sauer was central to the Husker's stellar record of eight wins and only one loss. That solitary loss was to undefeated Pittsburgh. The Husker defensive line, led by Sauer, held off the steel-town squad until the slashing Panthers scored the game's only touchdown in the fourth quarter. Games against big teams like the Panthers were bringing national attention to the Huskers.



Players, like Sauer, did not go unnoticed. At the end of his senior season he led the voting for players in the New Year's Day All-Star game. Sauer distinguished himself by intercepting passes and scoring the only touchdowns of the game. After the game, news writer Lawrence Perry commented that Sauer, "stands clearly as the premier ball carrier in the nation."

While Sauer was best known as an All-America football player, he played four sports at Nebraska:

football, basketball, baseball and track.

After his college career ended, Sauer was signed by the National Football League's Green Bay Packers in 1934 where he played running back for three seasons. Sauer retired from the Packers after winning the league championship in 1936.

After leaving the NFL, Sauer served as the head football coach at the University of New Hampshire from 1937 to 1941.

Sauer interrupted his sports career to serve in World War II, obtaining the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Sauer returned to civilian life to use his considerable football skills and knowledge as the head football coach at the University of Kansas. His 1946 and 1947 teams shared the Big Six title and he took the Jayhawks to the Orange Bowl game in Miami.

Sauer moved on to the United States Naval Academy (1948-1949) where he became the first civilian coach in over a decade. He resigned from Navy after two of his assistants were treated unfairly.

From the Naval Academy he went on to Baylor University (1950-1955) where he was named Southwest Conference Coach of the Year in 1950. After six years as head coach, he moved up to the role of Athletic Director.

1948 Navy Team

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1948 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's sixty-eighth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by George Sauer in his first of two seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. Pete Williams and Scott Emerson were the team captains. This was the first time Navy had more than one captain. As an independent football entity, the Midshipmen compiled a poor 0–8–1 record and were outscored by their opponents by a combined score of 227 to 77. This was Navy's first winless season since 1883. It was the third season of a six-season dark period in which Navy had a tough time winning football games.

In its best game of the year, in the Army Navy classic played against #3 Army, Navy tied the Cadets at Municipal Stadium Philadelphia T (21–21).

1949 Navy Midshipmen Coach George Sauer

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1949 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's sixty-ninth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by George Sauer in his second and last of two seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. Phil Ryan was the team captain. As an independent football entity, the Midshipmen compiled a 3–5–1 record and were outscored by their opponents by a combined score of 238 to 151. Navy won three more games than in 1948 but their winning season drought was not over yet.

In the annual season ending classic Army Navy Game, #4 Army shellacked the Navy L (0-38) on Nov 26 at Municipal Stadium Philadelphia, PA.

1950 Navy Midshipmen Coach Eddie Erdelatz
Army-Navy Game Champions

Erdelatz was a great coach

He was at all levels of football and like most coaches, the pros came last.



Though it seems as though Al Davis ran the Oakland Raiders forever, there were men that came before him. In fact, Davis took over the Raiders head coaching position in 1963, replacing William “Red” Conkright. Conkright in fact, had previously been a Raiders assistant who ended up replacing head coach, Marty Feldman, after he led the Raiders to a 2-15 record over a 17-game period in 1961-62.

But Feldman himself, had also previously been a Raiders assistant. The Raiders first head coach was named Eddie Erdelatz, formerly of the

Naval Academy, and the man who led the not-so-mighty Raiders through their inaugural season of 1960.

Eddie Erdelatz was a three-year end at St. Mary’s College, beginning in 1932. After completing his collegiate playing career, he moved into the coaching ranks, taking over the lines for St. Mary’s in 1936. Erdelatz bounced around to different coaching positions in Northern California for several years before joining the Navy during World War II. After the war, and a three-year stint as an assistant at the Naval

Academy, Erdelatz put in three years as defensive coordinator of the San Francisco 49ers of the A.A.F.C.

Eddie Erdelatz got his first shot as a head coach when he traveled back East to take over a miserable Navy team in 1950. Over a period of nine seasons, Erdelatz turned a moribund Naval Academy squad into a respectable, winning program that posted victories in the Sugar Bowl (1955) and Cotton Bowl (1958). Things however were not right for Erdelatz towards the end, and he left the Navy team after the '58 season and took a restful year away from football in 1959.

The 1950 Navy Season with coach Erdelatz

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1950 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's seventieth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Eddie Erdelatz in his first of nine seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. Erdelatz would be the first coach to ever last nine seasons with Navy. Tom Bakke was the team captain.

As an independent football entity, the Midshipmen compiled a 3–6 record and were outscored by their opponents by a combined score of 176 to 122. Navy had their fifth losing season in a row and their winning drought was not yet over.

On Dec 2 vs. #2 Army, the Cadets beat the Midshipmen in the annual Army-Navy Game in Municipal Stadium Philadelphia W (14–2).

1951 Navy Midshipmen Coach Eddie Erdelatz **Army-Navy Game Champions**

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1951 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's seventy-first season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Eddie Erdelatz in his second of nine seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. No captain was listed for Navy. As an independent football entity, the Midshipmen compiled a 2-5-1 record. Navy had its sixth losing season in a row and their winning drought would be complete after this year.

This year's December 1 game was played at Municipal Stadium Philadelphia (Army–Navy Game) Navy got best of Army W (42–7).

1952 Navy Midshipmen Coach Eddie Erdelatz
Army-Navy Game Champions

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1952 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's seventy-second season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Eddie Erdelatz in his third of nine seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. No captain was listed for Navy. As an independent football entity, the Midshipmen compiled a 6-2-1 record. Navy had its first winning season in seven years. Its losing ways were finished as Erdelatz would have winning seasons for his next seven seasons.

On Nov 29 vs. Army, Navy won in a low-scoring shutout at Municipal Stadium Philadelphia (Army–Navy Game) W (7–0).

1953 Navy Midshipmen Coach Eddie Erdelatz

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1953 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's seventy-third season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Eddie Erdelatz in his fourth of nine seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. No captain was listed for Navy. As an independent football entity, the Midshipmen compiled a 4-3-2 record. Navy had no conference affiliation. They finished the season with a winning record.

In the season finale vs Army, the Navy fought hard but were defeated by #18 Army L (7-20) on Nov 28 at Municipal Stadium • Philadelphia, PA (Army–Navy Game).

1954 Navy Midshipmen Coach Eddie Erdelatz
Army-Navy Game Champions Great national record #5 Sugar Bowl Champions

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1954 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's seventy-fourth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Eddie Erdelatz in his fifth of nine seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. No captain was listed for Navy. As an independent football entity, the Midshipmen compiled an 8-2 record. Navy had no conference affiliation. They finished the season ranked # 5 in the nation. Their losing days were well behind them.

Several home games except the Army-Navy game and those so marked below were played at Thompson Field on the campus of the Naval Academy.

The 1954 unranked Navy Football Team began its season with a shutout win against William and Mary at home W (27-0) on Sept 25, 1954. This opener was played at Thompson Stadium on the campus of the Naval Academy in Annapolis, MD. Navy then traveled to Dartmouth's Memorial Field Hanover, NH on Oct 2 and they defeated the Big Green W 42-7. In its first match against Stanford, #19 Navy defeated the Cardinal on Oct 9 at Stanford Stadium in Stanford, CA W (25-0) On Oct 9, Pittsburgh defeated the # 9 Midshipmen at Pitt Stadium in Pittsburgh, PA L (19-21)

On Oct 23 at Penn, Navy pounded the Quakers at Franklin Field • Philadelphia, PA W (52-6). On Oct 30, #6 Notre Dame escaped with a close win v #15 Navy at Memorial Stadium in Baltimore, MD L (0-6) before 60,000. Then, on Nov 6, Navy walloped Duke in Foreman Field Norfolk, VA (Oyster Bowl) W (40-7). On Nov 13, #10 Navy shellacked Columbia at home W (51-6). Then, in the season finale, v Army, on Nov 27, #6 Navy got the win at Municipal Stadium • Philadelphia, PA (Army-Navy Game) W (27-20).

Navy played in a bowl game this year on January 1, 1955 vs. #5 Ole Miss at Tulane Stadium New Orleans, LA (Sugar Bowl). The Navy shut out the Green Wave W (21-0) before 82,000

1955 Navy Midshipmen Coach Eddie Erdelatz
#18 in national rankings

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1955 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's seventy-fifth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Eddie Erdelatz in his sixth of nine seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. No captain was listed for Navy. They began the season ranked 8th in the pre-season AP Poll As an independent football entity, the Midshipmen compiled an 6-2-1 record. Navy had no conference affiliation. They finished the season ranked # 18 in the nation.

At the end of the season, it was Army as usual in a tough game as usual that lined up its squad to beat the Navy. This time, in the Army-Navy classic Army got the best of the Navy in a battle of the trenches L (6-14) played at Municipal Stadium Philadelphia (Army-Navy Game).

Great Navy Player Tom Forrestal QB

Eddie Erdelatz thought the world of Navy Hall of Famer Tom Forrestal as a Quarterback. B Thomas Patrick "Tom" Forrestal, Jr., who was born October 23, 1936 is a former football player who grew up in Cleveland, Ohio. He attended St. Ignatius High School there. He then enrolled at the United States Naval Academy and played top-notch college football at the quarterback position for the Navy Midshipmen football team from 1955 to 1957. He was selected by the International News Service as a first-team player on its 1957 College Football All-America Team. No Picture but ship below USS Forrestal.



1956 Navy Midshipmen Coach Eddie Erdelatz
#16 in the nation

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1956 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's seventy-sixth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Eddie Erdelatz in his seventh of nine seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. No captain was listed for Navy. They began the season ranked in the pre-season AP Poll As an independent football entity, the Midshipmen compiled an 6-1-2 record. They lost just one game. It was to Tulane. Navy had no conference affiliation. They finished the season ranked # 16 in the nation.

Several home games except the Army-Navy game and those so marked below were played at Thompson Field on the campus of the Naval Academy.

The 1956 unranked Navy Football Team began its season with a nice win against William and Mary at home W (39-14) on Sept 29, 1954. This opener was played at Thompson Stadium on the campus of the Naval Academy in Annapolis, MD.

On Oct 6, Navy beat Cornell at Schoellkopf Field • Ithaca, New York W (14-0). In the third game of the season, Navy left its guard down and they were beaten in an away game in New Orleans. On Oct 13 Tulane beat the Navy in a tough contest at Tulane Stadium in New Orleans L (6-21). On Oct 20 at home, Navy beat Cincinnati W (13-7). Then on Oct 27, Navy powered over Penn at Penn playing a home game at Franklin Field Philadelphia W (54-6).

On Nov 3, in a rare victory at home or away, Navy took on and defeated the Fighting Irish of Notre Dame at Memorial Stadium in Baltimore W (33-7) before 57,773. Still smiling from the ND win, the following week on Nov 10, Navy could not get a win as Duke tied the #12 Midshipmen T (7-7) in a game played at Duke Stadium in Durham, North Carolina. On Nov 17, #15 Navy beat Virginia at Memorial Stadium in Baltimore W (34-7). Then in the game of games for the Service Academies, Army tied #13 Navy on Dec 1 at Municipal Stadium in Philadelphia (Army-Navy Game) T (7-7).

1957 Navy Midshipmen Coach Eddie Erdelatz
Army-Navy Game Champions Cotton Bowl Champions

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1957 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's seventy-seventh season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Eddie Erdelatz in his eighth of nine seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. No captain was listed for Navy. They began the season ranked in the pre-season AP Poll. As an independent football entity, the Midshipmen compiled a 9-1-1 record. They lost just one game and tied one. The Loss was to North Carolina by one TD. Navy had no conference affiliation. They finished the season ranked # 5 in the nation and #1 of all independent schools. Some say, Navy was a better candidate than the National Champions

In the season finale, on Nov 30, # 10 Army was defeated by # 8 Navy in Municipal Stadium • Philadelphia, PA (Army–Navy Game) W (14–0). And that was 1957.

#9 Navy did so well that the team played in the Cotton Bowl against #8 Rice on January 1, 1958. The game was played at the Cotton Bowl Field in Dallas, TX and Navy won the game W (20–7) before 75,504

1958 Navy Midshipmen Coach Eddie Erdelatz

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1958 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's seventy-eighth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Eddie Erdelatz in his ninth and last of nine seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. They began the season ranked #7 in the pre-season AP Poll. As an independent football entity, the Midshipmen compiled a 6-3 record.

In the (Army–Navy Game) on Nov 29 vs. #5 Army at Municipal Stadium • Philadelphia, PA, the Navy was defeated L (6–22)

Eddie Erdelatz retired from Navy in 1958

The Eddie Erdelatz era (1950–1958) ended after the 1958 season.

In 1950, Eddie Erdelatz came back to Navy, where just several years previously he served as an assistant coach from 1945–1947. Erdelatz took over a football program that was dying. The Midshipmen had won just four games over the previous five seasons.

Though he did not begin with a fire as head coach, in 1950, Erdelatz was able to win the all-important game—an upset of arch-rival Army. The Cadets were undefeated at 8-0 and had not lost a game in 28 contests. Decreasing the odds of a Navy victory even further. Army also had defeated Navy five times in the prior six games.

Although the Navy team had only a 2–6 record, an outstanding defensive effort resulted in a 14–2 victory for the Midshipmen.



Coach Erdelatz

After two years at Navy, Erdelatz's record was not so good at 5–12–1, but he had a new team and a new attitude, and he would never again have a losing season in his final seven seasons, finishing 5–3–1 in his games against Army. In 1954, the team finished 8–2, losing close games to Pittsburgh and Notre Dame.

Erdelatz called this squad, "A Team Called Desire" and then went on to shut out Ole Miss in the 1955 Sugar Bowl. Three years later, the Midshipmen were successful in the Cotton Bowl, where they beat

Rice, 20–7. This win came one year after Navy's bid to play in a bowl game was rejected despite having only one loss.

After the bowl victory over Rice, Erdelatz was courted by other schools and almost accepted the task of replacing Bear Bryant at Texas A&M University. After the 1958 season, he was viewed as a strong candidate for the NFL's San Francisco 49ers head coaching job, but he began spring practice the following year at Navy. On April 8, 1959, Erdelatz tendered his resignation as head coach of the Midshipmen, citing a number of factors, including the desire for an easier schedule. Erdelatz was a fine coach.

Chapter 13 Coaches Hardin & Elias 1959-1968

Hardin Coach # 28
Elias Coach # 29

Year	Coach	Record	Conference	Record
1959	Wayne Hardin	5-4-1	Indep	5-4-1
1960	Wayne Hardin	9-2	Indep	9-2
1961	Wayne Hardin	7-3	Indep	7-3
1962	Wayne Hardin	5-5	Indep	5-5
1963	Wayne Hardin	9-2	Indep	9-2
1964	Wayne Hardin	3-6-1	Indep	3-6-1
1965	Bill Elias	4-4-2	Indep	4-4-2
1966	Bill Elias	4-6	Indep	4-6
1967	Bill Elias	5-4-1	Indep	5-4-1
1968	Bill Elias	2-8	Indep	2-8



Coach Hardin on the Sidelines Coaching

1959 Navy Midshipmen Coach Wayne Hardin Army-Navy Game Champions

Wayne Hardin was very much alive when he was delivering victory after victory for years for Navy fans and supporters. Wayne Hardin, a Hall of Fame football coach who built standout programs at the United States Naval Academy and Temple University, leading Navy to victory over Army five times in a row and Temple to its first bowl-game win, died eventually in Abington, Pa. He was 91. He died after having a stroke on Tuesday, his daughter Sheri Hardin said.

During his more than 20 years as a college coach, Hardin developed consistent winners using a multifaceted approach, even when he had stellar quarterbacks.

“What we want to achieve more than anything else is balance,” he told The New York Times in 1979.

Bill Belichick, the New England Patriots’ head coach, whose father was an assistant coach under Hardin at Navy, said that Hardin had been “very influential in my development as a coach.” Belichick said that he had also copied many of Hardin’s methods and philosophies.

“I admired his brilliant game plans that he developed for opponents with superior personnel,” Belichick, who has won five Super Bowls as a head coach, told Navy football’s website after Hardin’s death.

A great coach is simply a great coach and great coaches often can recognize the greatest of coaches long before the general public knows they exist.

The 1959 Season

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1959 college football season. It was the Naval Academy’s seventy-ninth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Wayne Hardin in his first of six seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. They began the season ranked #7 in the pre-season AP Poll. As an independent football entity, the Midshipmen compiled a 5-4-1 record. It was a record that would not result in a #7 national ranking. But, it was a great year.

Home games that were not moved for capacity reasons, were played at the brand-new Navy–Marine Corps Memorial Stadium instead of the former venue, Thompson Stadium on the campus of the Naval Academy in Annapolis, MD.

On Nov 28 vs. Army in the classic (Army–Navy Game), Navy pounded the Army W (43-12) at Municipal Stadium in Philadelphia, PA.

About the Commander-In-Chief's Trophy

Since Air Force would now and forever be involved in the Navy football schedule, in this section, it is the right time to acknowledge the existence of the Commander in Chief's Trophy. To any other team looking for a championship, it would mean nothing if they did not win their commanders' trophy. We pause below to explain its importance.

The Commander-in-Chief's Trophy is awarded to each season's winner of the American college football triangular series among the teams of the U.S. Military Academy (Army Black Knights), the U.S. Naval Academy (Navy Midshipmen), and U.S. Air Force Academy (Air Force Falcons).

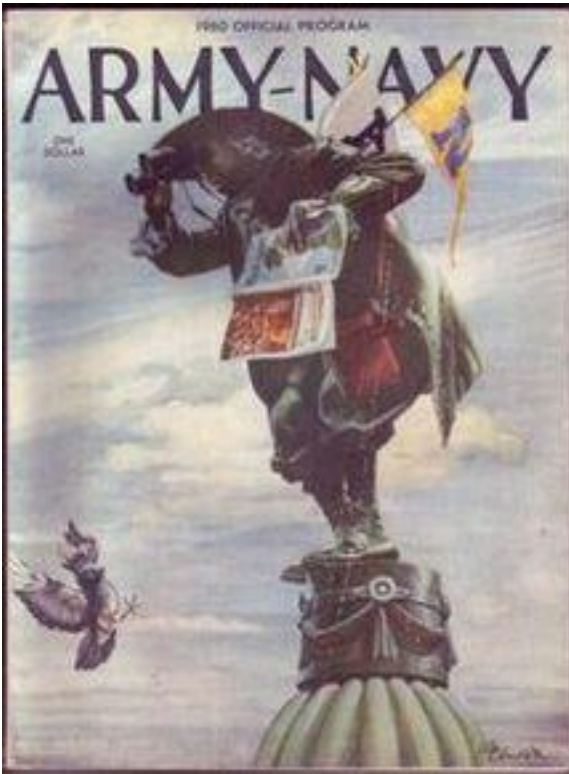
The Navy–Air Force game is traditionally played on the first Saturday in October, the Army–Air Force game on the first Saturday in November, and the Army–Navy Game on the second Saturday in December. In the event of a tie, the award is shared, but the previous winner retains possession of the trophy. Along with the Florida Cup, the Michigan MAC Trophy, and the Beehive Boot, the Commander-in-Chief's Trophy is one of the few three-way rivalries that awards a trophy to the winner.

Through 2017, the Air Force Falcons hold the most trophy victories at 20 and the Navy Midshipmen have won 15. The Army Black Knights trail with only seven; their last came just a year ago in 2017. The trophy has been shared on four occasions, last in 1993.

The first Navy v Air Force game came in 1960. The trophy championship itself did not come about until 1972, however, even though Navy played Air force for twelve years before that. When we

get to 1973, which is one year after the Trophy championship was established, you will note that Navy defeated both Army and Air Force that year and thus became what we will refer to as the Commander's Champions. As you can see below in 1960, Navy was the *Army-Navy-Game Champions*. In 1973, next to this designation will also be *Commanders' Champions* when, of course Navy wins the trophy.

1960 Navy Midshipmen Coach Wayne Hardin
Army-Navy Game Champions



The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1960 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's eightieth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Wayne Hardin in his second of six seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. The offense scored 262 points while the defense allowed 103 points.

Led by head coach Wayne Hardin, the Midshipmen finished the season with nine wins (9-2) and an appearance in the Orange Bowl. The Midshipmen

were Lambert Trophy co-champions with undefeated Yale, captained by Mike Pyle. Senior halfback Joe Bellino was awarded the Heisman Trophy and the Maxwell Award.

Navy upset third-ranked Washington in Seattle, which vaulted them up eleven places in the rankings, to sixth. They played Air Force for the first time this season, a 35–3 win in mid-October. They finished ranked #4 in AP.

Home games that were not moved for capacity reasons, were played at the Navy–Marine Corps Memorial Stadium. It is an open-air stadium located off the campus of the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland.

The 1960 Navy Football Team began its season with a nice win against Boston College W (22-7) on September 17, 1959. The opener was played at Alumni Stadium in Boston, MA.

On Sept 24, Navy beat Villanova at home W (41-7). Then, on Oct 1 at #3 Washington, the #17 ranked Midshipmen beat the Huskies in Husky Stadium Seattle, Washington W (15–14) before 57,379. On Oct 8, #6 ranked Navy beat SMU at Foreman Field in Norfolk, Virginia (Oyster Bowl) W (26–7). In the first game of a long series with Air Force, on Oct 15, Navy beat the Air Force at home W (35–3). On Oct 22 at Penn, # 4 ranked Navy shut out the Quakers at Franklin Field Philadelphia, Pennsylvania W 27–0. On Oct 29 at home vs. Notre Dame, # 4 Navy defeated the Irish W (14-7) at Municipal Stadium in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

On Nov 5 at #15 Duke, the #4 Navy squad lost to the Blue Devils at Duke Stadium Durham, North Carolina L (10–19). Then, on Nov 12 #8 Navy beat Virginia at home W (41–6). In the classic (Army–Navy Game). #7 Navy got the best of Army W (17-12) on November 26 at vs. Army at Municipal Stadium Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

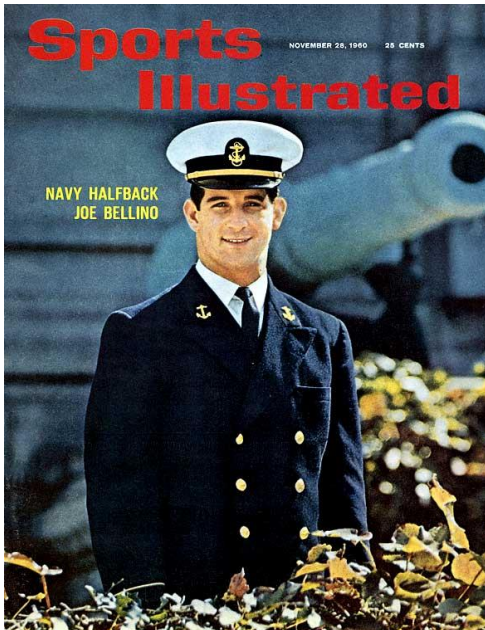
#4 Navy made it to the Orange Bowl and got their first loss in post-season activity against #5 Missouri in their January 2, 1961 contest played in the Orange Bowl Stadium in Miami, Florida L (14-21) before 71,218.

Joe Bellino

The winner of the 1960 Heisman Trophy and Maxwell Award as a halfback for Navy, Bellino was drafted in the seventeenth round of the 1961 NFL draft by the Washington Redskins and the nineteenth round of the AFL draft by the Boston Patriots. The “Winchester Rifle” spent the next several years on active duty including an eventful stint in Guantanamo Bay during the Cuban Missile crisis, which he discussed with Naval History magazine in a recent interview.

He managed to play a few games with the semi-pro Providence Steamrollers to stay in shape while stationed in Newport. After Both the Redskins and Patriots pursued him when he resigned from the Navy in 1965, he decided to join the Patriots because they had offered him a contract while the Redskins had only invited him to training camp.

Great Navy Player Joe Bellino



He spent three years with the Boston club primarily as a kick and punt returner before injuries forced him to leave football for a successful career in the business world and Navy Reserves. 1957, 1959 and 1960.

Joe Bellino has lived the American Dream with three successful careers: athletics, the military and business. His seminal moment was winning the 1960 Heisman Trophy as a U.S. Naval Academy college football star. He served on active duty in the U.S. Navy with tours in Cuba and Vietnam, played pro football for three years with the Boston Patriots, and today is the director of national accounts for one of the world's largest auto auction companies. Along the way, Bellino served 29 years in the U.S. Naval Reserve, retiring as a captain. Bellino among other things, is an American hero.

#5 Best Army Navy Game Ever

1960, Bellino Clinches the Heisman

The 1960 game saw Navy senior Joe Bellino clinch the Heisman Trophy by accounting for 192 all-purpose yards (including defense and special teams) in a 17-12 victory by the Midshipmen.

Nicknamed "The Slasher" by legendary sports writer Red Smith, Bellino carried 20 times for 85 yards, catch a pair of passes for 16 yards and return two kickoffs for 46 yards. He also intercepted a pass and took at 45 yards.

That said, Navy nearly lost a heartbreaker, as the Cadets came back from a 17-0 deficit to cut the Midshipmen's lead to five points after a pair of touchdowns by Al Rushatz.

Army had the ball on the Navy 32 with 1:50 remaining in the contest when Bellino intercepted Tom Blanda's pass in the end zone to seal the win—and the Heisman.

1961 Navy Midshipmen Coach Wayne Hardin Army-Navy Game Champions

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1961 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's eighty-first season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Wayne Hardin in his third of six seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. Led by head coach Wayne Hardin, the Midshipmen finished the season with seven wins (7-3).

Home games that were not moved for capacity reasons, were played at the Navy–Marine Corps Memorial Stadium. It is an open-air stadium located off the campus of the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland.

As the season goes, in the Classic (Army–Navy Game) on Dec 2 vs. Army in Municipal Stadium Philadelphia, PA, Navy won the game W (13–7).

1962 Navy Midshipmen Coach Wayne Hardin
Army-Navy Game Champions

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1962 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's eighty-second season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Wayne Hardin in his fourth of six seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. Led by head coach Wayne Hardin, the Midshipmen finished the season with five wins (5-5).

On Dec 1 in the classic Army-Navy Game Navy defeated Army in Municipal Stadium Philadelphia, PA W (34-14)

1963 Navy Midshipmen Coach Wayne Hardin
Army-Navy Game Champions

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1963 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's eighty-third season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Wayne Hardin in his fifth of six seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. The Midshipmen finished the season with 9 wins (9-2).

Three years after Joe Bellino got the Heisman under Coach Hardin, Quarterback Roger Staubach won the Heisman Trophy and the Maxwell Award. He led the Midshipmen to a 3-6-1 regular season record. Without Roger Staubach, Navy fell hard after such a great 1963 Coach Hardin resigned after the season ended.

In the season finale in the Army-Navy Game Classic, on December 7 vs. Army, #2 Navy beat the Army W (21-15) at Municipal Stadium Philadelphia, PA W 21-15.

Being the #2 ranked team in the country, Navy played #1 ranked Texas on January 1, 1964. The Longhorns defeated the Midshipmen at Cotton Bowl Stadium Dallas, TX in the (Cotton Bowl Game) Texas won the game L (6-28) before 75,300

Great Navy Players Roger Staubach, QB, Navy

Before joining the Dallas Cowboys, the 1963 Heisman Trophy winner served four years on active duty which included a tour in Vietnam at his request.

The leadership and scrambling ability that “Roger the Dodger” cultivated at the Naval Academy would help him quarterback the Cowboys to four Super Bowls and turn them into a dynasty. An NFL MVP, Super Bowl MVP and six-time Pro Bowl selection, the ultra-competitive Staubach even elicited respect from opposing players and fans. He remains one of the greatest NFL players of all time and a Navy legend. 1961, 1962 and 1963.

Staubach did all his great work for Navy in his junior year when he got the Heisman Trophy. He also did some fine work for his Pro team: the Dallas Cowboys from 1969 to 1979. Even fans of non-Cowboys teams like Roger Staubach because he was a fine man besides a great football player.



There is a skinny as in everything that a pundit can write about. At the college level, Staubach starred at Navy. Heck, he won the Heisman Trophy in 1963.

The Dallas Cowboys took him in the 1964 draft, but as a result of his Navy service obligations and a tour of duty in Vietnam, he could not begin his NFL career until 1969.

He had a great record, 85-29 in the big leagues as a starter, and his NFL resume includes two Super Bowl titles, a

Super Bowl MVP, six Pro Bowls and enshrinement in the Pro Football Hall of Fame. I know that I cannot top that, and I bet you can't either.

Roger Staubach, in full Roger Thomas Staubach, byname Roger the Dodger, was born February 5, 1942 in Cincinnati, Ohio. Yes, of course he was an American collegiate and professional gridiron football quarterback. That's why we are talking about him plus he played for Navy.

He was an important factor in the establishment of the National Football League (NFL) Dallas Cowboys as a dominant team in the 1970s.

Regarding Navy, as the QB great coach Wayne Hardin picked in 1963, to run the Navy offense, Staubach played his college football at the U.S. Naval Academy (1962–65). He was a quarterback and he gained 4,253 yards (3,571 yards by passing) and he scored 18 touchdowns. He was named All-American and he won the Heisman Trophy as a junior as the best collegiate player in 1963.

Though Vietnam was blazing, he served in the U.S. Navy (1965–69) following graduation from the academy.

During Staubach's career with the Cowboys (1969–79), they were in the playoffs every year but one (1974) and played in four Super Bowl games, winning in the 1971 and 1977 seasons.

Staubach did not regret his Navy career, instead he led the league in passer rating in four seasons (1971, 1973, 1978–79). In his career, Staubach, known as "Captain Comeback," rallied the Cowboys to victory in 14 games in which, with two minutes to play, they were either tied or losing.

His wholesome image and professional demeanor, together with those of his coach, Tom Landry, were a major part of the Cowboy's characterization as "America's Team" in the 1970s. Dallas was not then the most unliked team in the NFL.

Staubach announced his retirement from football in 1979 and was briefly a sports announcer. He was inducted into the Pro Football Hall of Fame in 1985. He later received the Presidential Medal of Freedom (2018).

Much of this was provided by the Editors of Encyclopedia Britannica.

1964 Navy Midshipmen Coach Wayne Hardin

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1964 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's eighty-fourth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Wayne Hardin in his sixth and last of six seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. The Midshipmen finished the season with 3 wins (3-6-1). It was Coach Hardin's only losing season at Navy.

In the game that counts the most each Navy football year, the Midshipmen lost a close game against Army on November 28 in JFK Stadium Philadelphia (Army–Navy Game) L (8–11).

Wayne Hardin, A Great Navy Coach

Wayne Hardin left Navy after his only bad season perhaps—but he was a winner for sure. Hardin was great at Navy and then he spent 13 seasons as head coach for Temple, leading them to an 80-52-3 record from 1970-82. He became an inductee of the College Football Hall of Fame (2013), and he remains Temple's all-time winningest coach. He was always a fine man and a fine coach.



When Hardin passed away in April 2017, he had many eulogies from many people. There were many who have their own legacy and many who that Wayne Hardin for teaching them how to achieve a legacy. One of those is New England Patriots head coach Bill Belichick. Belichick had a close relationship with Hardin, whose father Steve served as an assistant under Hardin.

"I spent many hours in Coach Hardin's home when he coached at Navy and was extremely close with his family," said Belichick, "I learned so much from watching Coach Hardin coach the Navy teams and I continued to follow his career at Temple and I admired his brilliant game plans that he developed for opponents with superior personnel."

Hardin coached some great players in addition to Staubach and Bellino. Steve Joachim won the 1974 Maxwell Award, and Joe Klecko, Randy Grossman, Kevin Ross and Bill Singletary all played in the NFL. He also led Navy to the 1963 National Championship game against Texas.

"The Naval Academy is heartbroken over the loss of one of our icons," said Naval Academy Director of Athletics Chet Gladchuk. "He was not only a great coach, but a special person that had the respect of everyone who played for him and knew him as a great leader. Coach Hardin set the bar in how we measure excellence at the Naval Academy. He has remained close to the Naval Academy and many of his former players through the course of his retirement. We have shared some special moments with him over the years when we have invited back some of his greatest Navy teams. He will truly be missed, but Wayne Hardin will never ever be forgotten by the Navy family."

Between Navy and Temple, Hardin's career coaching record was 118-74-5. He was inducted into Temple's Hall of Fame in 1994, and in an era where the coaching carousel is never ending, it's hard to imagine another coach supplanting him as Temple's all-time leader in wins. He was a great coach and his leaving Navy after just six years truly was a big loss for the Naval Academy. He had helped Navy be accustomed to great seasons. It was not the same when Coach Wayne Hardin had left the campus.

1965 Navy Midshipmen Coach Bill Elias



William T. Elias (March 15, 1923 – June 28, 1998) was a fine football coach. He served as the head coach at George Washington University, the University of Virginia, and the United States Naval Academy. Elias compiled a career college football record of 36–48–5.

William “Bill” Elias attended Martins Ferry High School in Martins Ferry, Ohio. He starred on the football and basketball teams and then went on to college at the University of Maryland. He was a guard on the football team in 1945 and 1946 but did not earn a

varsity letter.

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1965 college football season. It was the Naval Academy’s eighty-fifth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Bill Elias in his first of four seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. The Midshipmen finished the season with 4 wins (4-4-2).

On November 27 vs. Army in a game played at JFK Stadium in Philadelphia (Army–Navy Game), the game found no victor as its conclusion was another tie T (7–7).

1966 Navy Midshipmen Coach Bill Elias

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1966 college football season. It was the Naval Academy’s eighty-sixth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Bill Elias in his second of four seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. The Midshipmen finished the season with 4 wins (4-6).



Wrapping up the 1966 season on Nov 26 vs. Army in JFK Stadium Philadelphia, PA (Army–Navy Game), Navy was defeated L (7–20)

1967 Navy Midshipmen Coach Bill Elias
Army-Navy Game Champions

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1967 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's eighty-seventh season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Bill Elias in his third of four seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. The Midshipmen finished the season with 5 wins (5-4-1).

Home games that were not moved for capacity reasons, were played at the Navy–Marine Corps Memorial Stadium. It is an open-air stadium located off the campus of the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland.

In the classic Army-Navy Game, Navy defeated army on Dec 2 at JFK Stadium Philadelphia, PA W (19–14).

1968 Navy Midshipmen Coach Bill Elias

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1968 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's eighty-eighth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Bill Elias in his fourth and last of four seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. The Midshipmen finished the season with just 2 wins (2-8-0).

Home games that were not moved for capacity reasons, were played at the Navy–Marine Corps Memorial Stadium. It is an open-air stadium located off the campus of the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland.



Bill Elias, the Coach of the Navy football team with the Captain of the Navy football team, Bill Dow

On Nov 30 in the classic Army v Navy Game, the Cadets beat the Midshipmen at JFK Stadium Philadelphia (Army–Navy Game) in a close game L (14–21)

Chapter 14 Coaches Rick Forzano & George Welsh 1969-1981

Forzano Coach # 30
 Welsh Coach # 31

Year	Coach	Record	Conference	Record
1969	Rick Forzano	1-9	Indep	1-9
1970	Rick Forzano	2-9	Indep	2-9
1971	Rick Forzano	3-8	Indep	3-8
1972	Rick Forzano	4-7	Indep	4-7
1973	George Welsh	4-7	Indep	4-7
1974	George Welsh	4-7	Indep	4-7
1975	George Welsh	7-4	Indep	7-4
1976	George Welsh	4-7	Indep	4-7
1977	George Welsh	5-6	Indep	5-6
1978	George Welsh	9-3	Indep	9-3
1979	George Welsh	7-4	Indep	7-4
1980	George Welsh	8-4	Indep	8-4
1981	George Welsh	7-4-1	Indep	7-4-1



Rick Forzano Navy Head Coach (middle) 1969 with Jeff Krstich & Dan Pike

In this chapter, Navy does not look so good, because of their record, but I wish I could make them look better. What is; is!

1969 Navy Midshipmen Coach Rick Forzano

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1969 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's eighty-ninth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Rick Forzano in his first of four seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. The Midshipmen finished the season with just 1-win wins (1-9-0).

On Nov vs. Army at JFK Stadium in Philadelphia (Army–Navy Game), Army beat Navy L (0–27).

1970 Navy Midshipmen Coach Rick Forzano **Army-Navy Game Champions**

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1970 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's ninetieth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Rick Forzano in his second of four seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. The Midshipmen finished the season with just 2 wins (2-9). Navy won its first game v Colgate and its last game v Army and lost nine games in-between. Tough season.

Saving the season for Navy was this November 28 victory over Army W (11-7) in a game played at JFK Stadium Philadelphia (Army–Navy Game) W (11–7)

1971 Navy Midshipmen Coach Rick Forzano

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1971 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's ninety-first season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Rick Forzano in his third of four seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. The Midshipmen finished the season with just 2 wins (2-9).

To cap off the season, Navy was nosed out by Army in the classic held on Nov 27 in JFK Stadium Philadelphia (Army–Navy Game) L (23–24)

1972 Navy Midshipmen Coach Rick Forzano

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1972 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's ninety-second season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Rick Forzano in his fourth and last of four seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. The Midshipmen finished the season with 4 wins (4-7). Navy kept winning more each year for Coach Forzano but none of his four seasons were great. The coach resigned after this season.

On Nov 4, Notre Dame beat Navy at home playing in Veterans Stadium Philadelphia, PA L (23-42) before 43,089. Then, on Nov 11 at home, Navy beat Pittsburgh W (28-13). Playing for the Commander in Chief's Trophy with a win already in the bank from Oct 21 v Air Force, on Dec 2 at JFK Stadium Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in the Army-Navy Game, the Army won L (15-23).

Since Army beat Air Force W (17-14), Army won the Commander in Chief's Trophy in 1972, the first year all three teams played each other.

Rick Forzano leaves Navy

On Feb. 1, 1973, Rick Forzano resigned as head football coach at the United States Naval Academy today to become an assistant coach under Don McCafferty with the Detroit Lions.

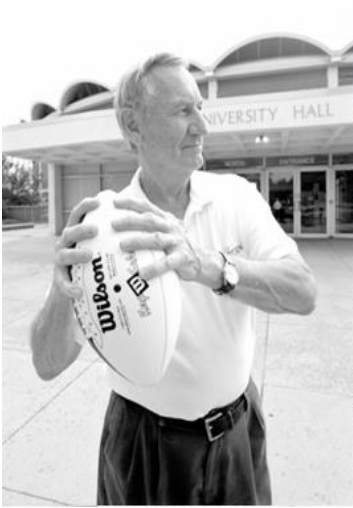
Forzano, 44 years old, had posted a 10-33 won-lost record in four seasons at Navy. The enduring power of Navy coaches for years was not their overall record but how well they did against Army. Forzano's Middies lost three of four games to Army during his tenure.

It was Forzano's second stint at Navy, where he served as an assistant under Wayne Hardin from 1959 to 1963. During that time, the Middies went to two postseason games, losing to Missouri in the Orange Bowl and to Texas in the Cotton Bowl.

Forzano previously coached in the National Football League, at St. Louis (1966-67) and at Cincinnati (1968). On the college level, Forzano was an assistant at Wooster in 1956, and then served as

backfield coach at his alma mater, Kent State, in 1957–58. McCafferty was an assistant at Kent State at the same time.

Navy Appoints New Coach George Welsh



Welsh was a standout player at Navy who returned to his alma mater as head coach and achieved great success.

Welsh is a native of Coaldale, Pennsylvania, which is right down the road from my home town. He was a three-year letterman as a quarterback for Navy from 1953-55. He was starting quarterback for the 1954 contingent that was famously known as the “Team Named Desire.”

That squad, led by renowned head coach Eddie Erdelatz, compiled an 8-2 record and upset Southeastern Conference champion Mississippi in the Sugar Bowl. Welsh was named first team All-American and finished third in voting for the Heisman Trophy as a senior after leading the country in passing and total offense.



<< George Welsh In two seasons as the starting quarterback at Navy, Welsh passed for 2,411 yards and 20 touchdowns while directing teams that compiled an overall record of 18-7-3. The 162-pound field general set eight school records as a senior with teammates calling him the “heart and soul” of the Midshipmen in 1954 and '55.

After graduating from the Naval Academy in 1956, Welsh served eight years on active duty and reached the rank of lieutenant. He was an assistant at Navy under head coach Wayne Hardin in 1960 and 1961 while an officer in the Navy.

On January 2, 2019, George Welsh passed away. What a great man and a sports hero for sure. Here is his obituary from UVA.

College Football Hall of Famer George Welsh, who coached Virginia to a 134-86-3 record from 1982-2000 and retired as the winningest coach in ACC history, died Wednesday at 85, his family announced Friday.

Welsh was the most successful coach in U.Va. history. Beginning in 1987, his teams started a streak of 13 straight seasons with seven or more wins. That stretch included shared ACC titles in 1989 and 1995 and 11 bowl appearances.

His teams also compiled four nine-win seasons, including a school-record 10 wins in 1989. His 1990 team was ranked No. 1 in both major college football polls for two weeks in October.

"I am saddened to hear that Coach Welsh passed away this week," current U.Va. coach Bronco Mendenhall tweeted Friday. "My condolences go out to his family. He was a true pioneer for UVA football and provided the model of success we are working hard to replicate. We will miss his frequent visits to the football offices."

Welsh's 1995 team defeated Florida State 33-28 on Nov. 2, the first time the Seminoles had lost a conference game since beginning ACC play in 1992.

When Welsh took over the program, the Cavaliers had experienced only two winning campaigns in their previous 29 seasons. Some of Welsh's former players credit him with first putting U.Va. on the modern-day map.

"He understood foundation," Hampton native Ahmad Hawkins, a star defensive back and receiver for the Cavaliers from 1997-2000, told The Daily Press. "I think that's what gets lost. He set that foundation and that standard. And when Bronco Mendenhall came in and set new standards, it was a tribute to Coach Welsh."

In 1991, Welsh was awarded the Bobby Dodd Award as the national coach of the year. Welsh was named ACC Coach of the Year four times: 1983, '84, '91 and '95.

Prior to his stint at U.Va, Welsh was the head coach at Navy from 1973-81. He led the Midshipmen to a 55-46-1 record and left as the winningest coach in school history.

"He gave us all he had in everything he did. ... He treated us like winners," said Martinsville's Shawn Moore, a U.Va. quarterback from 1987-90. "He expected us to do the right thing and he trusted us." Welsh's 28-year record as a head coach was 189-132-4 and included 15 bowl appearances. His career win total of 189 was the 24th-most in Division I history at the time of his retirement.

During the 2017 Military Bowl between U.Va and Navy, the Cavaliers wore a helmet decal honoring his tenure at both schools. Welsh was inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame in 2004. He was named to the Virginia Sports Hall of Fame in 2009. In the spring of 2013, Virginia dedicated its new indoor practice facility in Welsh's name.

A native of Coaldale, Pa., Welsh attended the Naval Academy and played for the Midshipmen from 1952 to 1955. He was a first-team All-America quarterback as a senior and finished third in the voting for the Heisman Trophy that season.

"He was a Navy guy," said Hampton native Terry Kirby, a star running back for the Cavaliers from 1989-92. "So he was very disciplined and set in his ways."

After graduating in 1956 and fulfilling his military obligation, Welsh served as an assistant coach under Rip Engle and Joe Paterno at Penn State from 1963-72.

Welsh was married for 52 years before his wife, Alexandra, died in 2015. They had four children: Kate, Duffy, Matt and Adam. David Hall, 757-446-2367, david.hall@pilotonline.com

George Welsh Uva Football Obituary.

1973 Navy Midshipmen Coach George Welsh
Army-Navy Game Champions Commanders' Champions

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1973 college football season. It was the Naval

Academy's ninety-third season of intercollegiate football. They were led by George Welsh in his first of nine seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. The Midshipmen finished the season with 4 wins (4-7).

Home games that were not moved for capacity reasons, were played at the Navy-Marine Corps Memorial Stadium. It is an open-air stadium located off the campus of the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland.



Great Navy Coach George Welsh on the sidelines coaching

With wins v both Service Academies, Navy proudly accepted the Commander in Chief Trophy for 1973.

1974 Navy Midshipmen Coach George Welsh
Army-Navy Game Champions

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1974 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's ninety-fourth season of intercollegiate football. They were

led by George Welsh in his second of nine seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. The Middies finished the season w/ 4 wins (4-7).

Home games that were not moved for capacity reasons, were played at the Navy–Marine Corps Memorial Stadium. It is an open-air stadium located off the campus of the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland.

In the season finale for a share of the Commander in Chief's Trophy, Navy beat Army W (19-0) on Nov 30 at JFK Stadium Philadelphia, Pennsylvania W(19–0) Because of a tie record among the service academies, Navy kept the Commander in Chief's Trophy

1975 Navy Midshipmen Coach George Welsh
Army-Navy Game Champions Commanders' Champions

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1975 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's ninety-fifth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by George Welsh in his third of nine seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. The Midshipmen finished the season with 7 wins (7-4).

Home games that were not moved for capacity reasons, were played at the Navy–Marine Corps Memorial Stadium. It is an open-air stadium located off the campus of the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland.

Looking for the big win in the (Commander-in-Chief's Trophy/Army–Navy Game) on November 29, 1975, Navy won it all W (30-6) vs. Army in JFK Stadium • Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and in so doing they won the big Trophy.

1976 Navy Midshipmen Coach George Welsh
Army-Navy Game Champions

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1976 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's ninety-sixth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by George Welsh in his fourth of nine seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. The Midshipmen finished the season with 4 wins (4-7).

Home games that were not moved for capacity reasons, were played at the Navy–Marine Corps Memorial Stadium. It is an open-air stadium located off the campus of the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland.

The 1976 Navy Football Team began its season on September 11, 1976 with a L (3-13) loss at home against Rutgers. The opener was played at the Navy–Marine Corps Memorial Stadium • Annapolis, Maryland off the campus of the Naval Academy in Annapolis MD.

On November 27, 1976, Navy beat Army in JFK Stadium Philadelphia, PA (Commander-in-Chief's Trophy/Army–Navy Game) W (38–10). Because the service academies had mixed results, Navy kept the trophy.

1977 Navy Midshipmen Coach George Welsh

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1977 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's ninety-seventh season of intercollegiate football. They were led by George Welsh in his fifth of nine seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. The Midshipmen finished the season with 5 wins (5-6).

Home games that were not moved for capacity reasons, were played at the Navy–Marine Corps Memorial Stadium. It is an open-air stadium located off the campus of the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland.

In the final game of the season and the most important for Navy, on Nov 26 Army beat Navy L (14-7)

1978 Navy Midshipmen Coach George Welsh **Army-Navy Game Champions Commanders' Champions**

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1978 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's ninety-eighth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by George Welsh in his sixth of nine seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. The Midshipmen finished the season with 9 wins (9-3).

Home games that were not moved for capacity reasons, were played at the Navy–Marine Corps Memorial Stadium. It is an open-air stadium

located off the campus of the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland.

Army was sitting in third place with an 8-0 record plus one tie when the Army Navy game hit its schedule. Navy was not in the rankings, On December 2 in the classic game, a game that does not have to ever resemble the season, Navy picked up all the moxie it needed and shut out the vaunted Cadets / Black Knights at JFK Stadium Philadelphia, PA W (28-0). Navy therefore won the Commander-in-Chief's Trophy after its wins v Airforce and then Army.

Navy got an invitation to the Holiday Bowl on December 22, 1978 v BYU. The game was played at San Diego Stadium San Diego, CA (Holiday Bowl) and Navy prevailed over the Cougars W 23–16 before 52,500 fans.

1979 Navy Midshipmen Coach George Welsh
Army-Navy Game Champions Commanders' Champions

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1979 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's ninety-ninth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by George Welsh in his seventh of nine seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. The Midshipmen finished the season with 7 wins (7-4).

Home games that were not moved for capacity reasons, were played at the Navy–Marine Corps Memorial Stadium. It is an open-air stadium located off the campus of the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland.

On Dec 1, v Army, Navy at John F. Kennedy Stadium in Philadelphia Navy won the (Army–Navy Game/Commander-in-Chief's Trophy) W (31–7)

1980 Navy Midshipmen Coach George Welsh
Army-Navy Game Champions

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1980 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's One Hundredth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by George Welsh in his eighth of nine seasons as head coach

of the Midshipmen. The Midshipmen finished the season with 8 wins (8-4). Navy accepted a bid to the Garden State Bowl.

Home games that were not moved for capacity reasons, were played at the Navy–Marine Corps Memorial Stadium. It is an open-air stadium located off the campus of the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland.

On November 29, Navy beat Army at Veterans Stadium Philadelphia (Army–Navy Game/Commander-in-Chief's Trophy) W (33–6) With a split decision, the shared victories gave the Trophy to Navy for another year.

In the Bowl season, Navy made the Garden State Bowl and on Dec 14, played Houston at Giants Stadium East Rutherford, New Jersey (Garden State Bowl) and lost to Houston L (0–35) before 41,417

1981 Navy Midshipmen Coach George Welsh

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1981 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's One Hundred first season of intercollegiate football. They were led by George Welsh in his ninth and last of nine seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. The Midshipmen finished the season with 7 wins (7-4-1). Navy accepted a bid to the Liberty Bowl.

Home games that were not moved for capacity reasons, were played at the Navy–Marine Corps Memorial Stadium. It is an open-air stadium located off the campus of the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland.

In the annual Army-Navy Game Classic, on December 1 v Army in Veterans Stadium Philadelphia for the Commander-in-Chief's Trophy, Navy tied Army T (3–3). Because Navy had beaten Air Force on Oct 10, they were awarded the Trophy

In the Liberty Bowl game on December 30, 1981, against Ohio State in a game played at Liberty Bowl Memorial Stadium in Memphis, Tennessee, Ohio State edged out Navy L (28–31) before 43,216.

Chapter 15 Coaches Tranquill & Uzelac 1982—1989

Gary Tranquill Coach # 32
Elliot Uzelac Coach # 33

Year	Coach	Record	Conference	Record
1982	Gary Tranquill	6–5	Indep	6-5
1983	Gary Tranquill	3–8	Indep	3-8
1984	Gary Tranquill	4–6–1	Indep	4-6-1
1985	Gary Tranquill	4–7	Indep	4-7
1986	Gary Tranquill	3–8	Indep	3-8
1987	Elliot Uzelac	2–9	Indep	2-9
1988	Elliot Uzelac	3–8	Indep	3-8
1989	Elliot Uzelac	3–8	Indep	3-8

1982 Navy Midshipmen Coach Gary Tranquill **Army-Navy Game Champions**

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1982 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's One Hundred second season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Gary Tranquill in his first of five seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. The Midshipmen finished the season with 6 wins (6-5). This would be Coach Gary Tranquill's only winning season at Navy.

Home games that were not moved for capacity reasons, were played at the Navy–Marine Corps Memorial Stadium. It is an open-air stadium located off the campus of the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland.

On Dec 4 Navy defeated Army in Veterans Stadium Philadelphia, PA (in the Army–Navy Game for the Commander-in-Chief's Trophy)W 24–7. Because Navy lost in the close game on Oct 9, Air Force won the Trophy this year.

1983 Navy Midshipmen Coach Gary Tranquill **Army-Navy Game Champions**

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1983 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's One Hundred third of intercollegiate football. They were

led by Gary Tranquill in his second of five seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. The Midshipmen began to slip this year and the slide would continue for over ten years. They finished the season with just 3 wins (3-8).

In the season finale vs. Army on Nov in the Rose Bowl Stadium Pasadena, CA (Army–Navy Game/Commander-in-Chief's Trophy), Navy pounded the Army W (42–13). The Air Force kept the Commander in Chief's Trophy by beating both Navy and Army this year.

1984 Navy Midshipmen Coach Gary Tranquill

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1984 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's One Hundred fourth of intercollegiate football. They were led by Gary Tranquill in his third of five seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. The Midshipmen began to slip the prior year and the slide would continue this year for about ten more years. They finished the season with just 4 wins (4-6-1).

Wrapping up the 1984 season, Army beat Navy L (11-28) on Dec 1 at Veterans Stadium Philadelphia, PA (Army–Navy Game/Commander-in-Chief's Trophy). Army won the trophy this year, beating both Air Force and Navy.

1985 Navy Midshipmen Coach Gary Tranquill **Army-Navy Game Champions**

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1985 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's One Hundred fifth of intercollegiate football. They were led by Gary Tranquill in his fourth of five seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. Eric Fudge was the team captain. The Midshipmen began to slip in 1983 and the slide continued this year. They finished the season again with just 4 wins (4-7).

Navy got back on a win streak in the Army-Navy Classic Game played on December 5 at 2:30 p.m. in Veterans Stadium Philadelphia (Army–Navy Game/Commander-in-Chief's Trophy) as the Midshipmen got the best of the Black Knights (Cadets) W (17–7).

1986 Navy Midshipmen Coach Gary Tranquill

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1986 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's One Hundred sixth of intercollegiate football. They were led by Gary Tranquill in his fifth and last of five seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. The Midshipmen began to slip in 1983 and the slide continued this year. They finished the season with just 3 wins (3-8). Coach Tranquill would be replaced the following season.

Outgoing coach Gary Tranquill's 48-year coaching career began in 1962 as a defensive coach at Wittenberg, where he had played quarterback. As we just walked through his seasons at Navy, we know that he was head coach at Navy from 1982-86. His only NFL position was as quarterbacks coach of the Cleveland Browns from 1991-1993 under Bill Belichick. Tranquill was successful in making young men want to play football and then helping them achieve success.

On December 4 vs. Army, Navy lost this year's Army-Navy Classic at Veterans Stadium Philadelphia, PA (Army-Navy Game/Commander-in-Chief's Trophy) L (7-27).

Tranquill's Contract Not Renewed by Navy



Thank you to the Washington Post
by Dave Sell of The Washington Post.
December 8, 1986

<< Gary Tranquill

Tough to find a great coach for sure.

Barely 24 hours after a seventh consecutive defeat ended a most disappointing 3-8 season, Gary Tranquill was told last night that he would not be asked back as Navy's football coach.

Navy Athletic Director J.O. (Bo) Coppedge met for more than an hour yesterday with the Naval Academy Athletic Association Board of Control, which voted not to renew Tranquill's contract, ending his five-year tour as head football coach.

"We believe Gary Tranquill to be a fine football coach and a super person, but after careful evaluation, we have decided our football program needs new direction," Coppedge said in a statement. "Coach Tranquill has been most loyal to us over the past five years, and we are grateful to him for the high personal standards he brought to this school."

Coppedge said the search for a new coach would begin immediately, but that there was no timetable for selecting a replacement.

The Midshipmen lost seven straight games to end a season that had started with grand hopes.

"I don't think I was really surprised," Tranquill said from his home last night.

"I think in the last two years, with some of the things in the press [reports last year that he would resign], when you look at the overview, it's unsettled," he said. "Sometimes you do need a fresh start. When you have four straight losing seasons, it's always a problem." Tranquill, 46, compiled a 20-34-1 record in five seasons. His first team, in 1982, had a winning record of 6-5, but after that were seasons of 3-8, 4-6-1, 4-7 and this year's 3-8.

Tranquill -- whose wife Shirley coaches the women's gymnastics team and son Chris is a junior at the Academy -- has not decided what he wants to do next.

"I would like to coach, and I still think I can coach," said Tranquill. "I guess any time you get fired, in terms of being a head coach, you're not real marketable. A lot have gone back to being assistants."

The 1986 team had more than 30 seniors and was considered more talented than the 1985 team, which lost five games by a total of 15 points. Yet after a 3-1 start, the Midshipmen did not win again, as players consistently blamed themselves and questioned their

commitment. Last week, Tranquill said a lack of leadership on the team was one problem.

"There are teams that jell and there are teams that don't," said running backs coach Bill Haushalter. "This team, for whatever reason, did not."

The Midshipmen this season lost badly on a couple of occasions, never seeming able to stem a tide of turnovers and big plays. Particularly troubling were losses to NCAA Division I-AA schools Delaware and Penn.

Although Tranquill won three of five games against Army, Saturday the Midshipmen lost to the Cadets, 27-7, in Philadelphia. "I don't feel like [a win Saturday] would have made any difference," Tranquill said. The strict academic and military demands on Midshipmen are a major reason service academy teams have struggled in the past.

"It's hard to put your finger on why we lost," said Haushalter, who has been at Navy 14 years. "But I don't think we ever tried to rationalize it by saying something we all know. . . . Things are tougher here. When you're playing teams who you should have a 50 percent chance of beating in weeks when you can't even meet with kids [because of exams] it's tough. When that happens three times a year, it's difficult. But we know that, and whoever takes the job will have to understand that."

Quarterbacks coach Jerry Franks was not surprised by the move but had praise for Tranquill. "Gary Tranquill is as fine a person as there is in the coaching profession," said Franks. "Obviously, I'm disappointed in the fact that he won't be returning."

Michigan Aide Uzelac Is Named Navy's Football Coach

By Dave Sell

December 16, 1986

Courtesy of Washington Post

Elliot Uzelac today became the 32nd head football coach in the history of the Naval Academy.

"I'm very honored and very excited that it worked out the way it did," he said from his home in Ann Arbor, Mich.

"I have no doubt we can win. It's been done in the past and not that long ago. Army and Air Force proved that they can win. But I'm not a magician and I can't say when it's going to happen, but we're going to win."

In announcing approval of the recommendation of the academy's Athletic Board of Control, Superintendent Ronald F. Marriott said: "We found Coach Uzelac to be uniquely well-qualified for the position. He has an outstanding coaching record and an appreciation of intercollegiate athletics at the Naval Academy. He is extremely enthusiastic, and I am sure we will see that enthusiasm reflected in Navy football."

Terms of Uzelac's contract were not available. His predecessor, Gary Tranquill, had worked on a one-year contract for each of the last two seasons. He was fired after the Midshipmen finished the 1986 season with a 3-8 record and seven straight losses, including a 27-7 loss to Army on Dec. 6.

Uzelac, 45, had coached Michigan's offensive line for five seasons. For seven years before that, he was head coach at Western Michigan. He was an assistant at Navy in 1971-72. (Name = You-za-lak.)

"I always had him in my mind because I knew him," Navy Athletic Director J.O. (Bo) Coppedge said. "But the deciding factor was his experience and his tenure as head football coach at a Division I-A school. And there is his obvious success with the Michigan program. And where do I get that? I got that from [Bo] Schembechler."

Uzelac was the last of three candidates the board interviewed. Penn Coach Ed Zubrow was interviewed Thursday, and William and Mary Coach Jimmy Laycock met with the six-member group Saturday. The board met this morning and decided it did not need to interview anyone else in its search for a successor to Tranquill, who was told Dec. 7 that his contract would not be renewed.

"I would say the only real difference in the candidates, all of whom were excellent, was Elliot's previous experience with the Naval Academy," said Capt. Patrick Donnelly, a member of the board. "All of them were outstanding individuals with similar philosophies on

what makes a good football program. All come from good schools which have good football programs. The only obvious difference was his experience at Navy, and, by virtue of that, he probably has a little better understanding of what it takes here."

Michigan is scheduled to play Arizona State Jan. 1, in the Rose Bowl. Donnelly said it was his understanding that Uzelac would spend part of this week in Annapolis to name a staff. Uzelac would then return to Ann Arbor to prepare for the Rose Bowl and come back to the academy after the game.

Uzelac returned to Ann Arbor Sunday night after his interview but will return for a 1 p.m. news conference Tuesday. He also is expected to meet with Tranquill's assistants.

After graduating from Tolleston High School in Gary, Ind., Uzelac played football for two seasons and ran track at Western Michigan, from which he graduated in 1964.

He coached at Loy Norrix High School in Kalamazoo, Mich., and Chesterton, Ind.

He then went to Bowling Green and worked as a graduate assistant in 1965. After that came two seasons as a head coach at Logan (W.Va.) High. He went back to Bowling Green for three seasons starting in 1968. After that came his two seasons as an assistant at the academy under Coach Rick Forzano.

When Forzano was fired after the 1972 season, Uzelac joined Schembechler's staff for two seasons before taking the head coaching position at Western Michigan in 1975.

"The Naval Academy, in hiring Elliot Uzelac, is getting one of the finest football coaches that I have had working for me," Schembechler said in a statement released by the academy.

"He is a great football man, but more than that he is a quality person. In his wealth of experience, he knows the academy and he undoubtedly will give them a highly successful program."

Uzelac spent seven years coaching the Broncos, and is the only football coach in school history who did not have a losing record against fellow Mid-America conference teams. His first Broncos team went 1-10, but after that they were 7-4, 4-7, 7-4, 6-5, 7-4 and 6-5, for an overall record of 38-39.

1987 Navy Midshipmen Coach Elliott Uzelac



The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1987 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's One Hundred seventh of intercollegiate football.

They were led by Elliott Uzelac in his first of three seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. The Midshipmen began to slip in 1983 and the slide continued this year. Uzelac did not improve the situation in his three years. The team finished the season

with just 2 wins (2-9). Coach Uzelac had not (not yet at least) brought back a notion of winning to the Navy squad.

In the Army Navy Classic Army beat Navy L (3-17) at Veterans Stadium Philadelphia L (3-17) Air Force won the big trophy again this year.

1988 Navy Midshipmen Coach Elliott Uzelac

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1988 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's One Hundred eighth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Elliott Uzelac in his second of three seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. The Midshipmen began to slip in 1983 and the slide continued this year. Uzelac did not improve the situation in his three years. The team finished the season with just 3 wins (3-8). Coach Uzelac would not bring the notion of winning regularly to the Navy squad.

On Dec 12 vs. Army in Veterans Stadium Philadelphia, PA, Army beat Navy L (15–20).

1989 Navy Midshipmen Coach Elliott Uzelac
Army-Navy Game Champions

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1989 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's One Hundred ninth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Elliott Uzelac in his third and last of three seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. The Midshipmen began to slip in 1983 and the slide continued this year. Uzelac did not improve the situation in his three years and after this year, it cost him his job. The team finished the season for the second year in a row with just 3 wins (3-8). Coach Uzelac had not brought a winning tradition to the Navy squad though his team did beat Army this year.

At the end of the 1989 season, on Dec 9 against Army in the classic Army-Navy Game, the Midshipmen defeated the Black Knights W (19-17) at Giants Stadium East Rutherford, New Jersey (Army–Navy Game/Commander-in-Chief's Trophy) W 19–17. Air Force won the Commander-in Chief Trophy.

NAVAL ACADEMY DISMISSES FOOTBALL COACH UZELAC

By Anthony Cotton Washington Post
 Thank you to the Washington Post
 December 12, 1989

The Naval Academy fired football coach Elliot Uzelac yesterday, just two days after ending its 1989 season in the sweetest way possible -- by defeating Army.

The decision to dismiss Uzelac after the third year of a four-year contract came on a unanimous vote by the Academy's athletic board of control. Athletic Director Jack Lengyel said the fourth year of Uzelac's contract will be honored by the Academy, and that Uzelac's assistants -- who also were dismissed -- will be paid through June 1990.

Lengyel, a member of the board, said the search for a new coach would begin immediately. He said the school hopes to name Uzelac's replacement by Feb. 1. Although last Saturday's 19-17

victory over Army was the Midshipmen's first over their arch rival in four seasons, Navy finished the season with a 3-8 record, including losses to Division I-AA schools Delaware, The Citadel and James Madison.

Uzelac's teams lost six games against I-AA teams during his three seasons; overall, he had an 8-25 record. "I don't know into what context you can put one game; you always have to ask yourself, 'One game compared to what?' " Lengyel said last night. "I don't think there was any one factor {contributing to Uzelac's dismissal}, but a number of things. . . . The frustration is that we're a leadership institution, and in the evaluation of the last three years we feel the program hasn't portrayed the leadership commensurate with the standards of the United States Naval Academy.

"We're a school of leadership and we need to show that; we accept that responsibility and we're making a change that is commensurate with those objectives." Uzelac was told of the decision shortly before attending a team meeting. Although he was scheduled to have a year-end evaluation with Lengyel, he thought the meeting would be a formality, particularly after beating Army. "That's how I felt, that's how everyone felt," Uzelac said. "We beat Army, I come in for the team function and I get fired -- it's been a helluva day. "I think Navy's a great place; I was excited when I came in and we made some great friends. It didn't work out, but I just feel I had the right to coach that fourth year.

We don't have the opportunity to coach our first recruiting class; everything was geared to that fourth year, the recruiting -- everything we did." Speaking with reporters earlier in the day, Lengyel admitted that though the decision wasn't based only on Uzelac's won-lost record, one factor in Uzelac's firing was the string of losses to Division I-AA teams. "Not to demean I-AA teams," Lengyel said, "but for the Academy to lose to six over the past three years is certainly not indicative of progress."

Uzelac, 48, went to Navy after five seasons as an assistant coach at Michigan. From 1975 to 1980 he was coach at Western Michigan, where he compiled a 38-39 record. He also served an earlier stint with the Wolverines as an assistant as well as two seasons as an assistant with the Midshipmen.

At Navy, Uzelac faced a difficult schedule that regularly included national powers Notre Dame, Pittsburgh and Syracuse. This season's schedule also included No. 19 Brigham Young and Air Force, which was ranked in the top 25 throughout the season. Navy is in the process of downgrading its schedule; beginning in 1990, the Orangemen and Panthers are being replaced with smaller schools such as Richmond and Bowling Green.

"The academy couldn't continue to play that schedule," Uzelac said. "You get pros and cons about it but the only way to compete with the other academies is to be on the same {level} with Army and Air Force, {which also have downgraded their schedules in recent seasons}. You can't keep walking around with blinders on."

Given the change in scheduling, Uzelac said next season's team could finish with at least a 6-5 record. Lengyel said the decision to fire Uzelac was based "on what was achieved as opposed to what could be." Uzelac faced mounting criticism throughout his tenure at Navy, much of it based on the team's offense.

The Midshipmen used a wishbone attack with varying success rushing and virtually none passing. "There was a concern in leadership about the style of offense, the lack of passing and balance," Lengyel said. When asked whether Uzelac would have had a better chance to keep his job at least for the final year of his contract had he switched to a multiple or pro-set offense, the athletic director said "those concerns were shared a year ago. . . . We do that at the end of every year. We talk about where we think the problems are; it's the coach's responsibility to accept or reject them, or at least be aware of them."

According to sources, a number of alumni canceled their season tickets because of unhappiness with Uzelac. Others said Uzelac was not popular among some officials at the Academy. Both factors reportedly were involved in the board's decision. Uzelac said he had no knowledge of a groundswell to dismiss him.

"You know that there are going to be alums who are upset with you -- that happens in winning programs too," he said. "I don't feel I had any enemies within the academy; I think maybe a few people felt

that way for whatever reasons. "I just know that I didn't do anything to embarrass the academy."

Best Army Navy Game # 10

Occurring in the same year (1989) that many of the players in this year's contest were born, Navy junior Frank Schenk kicked a 32-yard field goal with 11 seconds to play to give the Midshipmen a 19-17 victory.

The result snapped a run of three straight losses by Navy, allowing the team's seniors to graduate from Annapolis with a win against their most heated rivals.

The joy was short-lived, however, as coach Elliot Uzelac was fired the next day with a year remaining on his contract. He found out about his dismissal the morning of a planned celebration—one that included fellow students cheerfully throwing snowballs at players—but did not tell the team until after the party had concluded.

Uzelac compiled a record of 8-25 in three seasons with the Middies, but no doubt left on a memorable note.

Chapter 16 Coaches George Chaump & Charlie Weatherbie 1990-2001

Chaump Coach # 34
Weatherbie Coach # 35

Year	Coach	Record	Conference	Record
1990	George Chaump	5-6	Indep	5-6
1991	George Chaump	1-10	Indep	1-10
1992	George Chaump	1-10	Indep	1-10
1993	George Chaump	4-7	Indep	4-7
1994	George Chaump	3-8	Indep	3-8
1995	Charlie Weatherbie	5-6	Indep	5-6
1996	Charlie Weatherbie	9-3	Indep	9-3
1997	Charlie Weatherbie	7-4	Indep	7-4
1998	Charlie Weatherbie	3-8	Indep	3-8
1999	Charlie Weatherbie	5-7	Indep	5-7
2000	Charlie Weatherbie	1-10	Indep	1-10
2001	Charlie Weatherbie	0-10	Indep	0-10



Coach George Chaump with kicker Ryan Bucchianeri

1990 Navy Midshipmen Coach George Chaump

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1990 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's One Hundred tenth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by George Chaump in his first of five seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. The Midshipmen had begun to slip in 1983 and the slide continued year after year. Chaump unfortunately in his first year was not the cure for the slide. The team finished the season this year just a bit better than their predecessor teams with 5 wins (5-6). In this first year, Coach Chaump had not yet brought a winning tradition back to the Navy squad though there was a lot of hope.

In the season finale v Army in the classic Army Navy Game, on Dec 8 in Veterans Stadium Philadelphia, PA, the navy lost the action L (20-30).

1991 Navy Midshipmen Coach George Chaump **Army-Navy Game Champions**



<< George Chaump

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1991 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's One Hundred eleventh season of intercollegiate football. They were led by George Chaump in his second of five seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. The team captains were B. J. Mason and Byron Ogden.

The Midshipmen had begun to slip in 1983 and the slide continued year after year. Chaump

unfortunately, even in his second year was not the cure for the slide. The team finished the season with a record worse than in many years with 1 win (1-10). In fact, it was the program's fewest wins in a season

since the winless 1948 squad. The Navy was clearly not proud of this record.

Coach Chaump was heading in the wrong direction though his methods may have been the best. It did not look like in his tenure the winning tradition would be brought back to the Navy squad though there still was a lot of hope.

On December 7 vs. Army in Veterans Stadium Philadelphia, PA (Army-Navy game/Commander-in-Chief's Trophy), Navy emerged victorious W (24-3).

Great Navy Player Jim Kubiak

Jim Kubiak joined the Naval Academy in 1990 and graduated in 1995, after a stellar career at Navy in which he broke 22 passing records.

In 1996, Kubiak signed to play with the Carolina Panthers, but the Navy refused his request for an early release and the Panthers cut him in 1997. In 1998, he signed a contract with the Colts, and again asked the Navy to release him from active duty so that he could try out for the team. The Navy agreed, but then Kubiak was cut from the team last November.

In December, the Navy asked Kubiak to return to active duty. He had been serving aboard the U.S.S. Eisenhower aircraft carrier, based in Norfolk, Va. Kubiak refused to return to duty, arguing that his release was not contingent upon his making the team.

In January, Kubiak sued the Navy in federal court in Buffalo, N.Y., his hometown, seeking to prevent being forced back to active duty. A judge temporarily granted Kubiak's request, stating that returning to duty would "irreparably damage" his football career.

Kubiak's settlement will likely come as good news to 1998 academy graduate Chris McCoy, another Navy quarterback who signed a contract with the Green Bay Packers last year and had planned to ask for an early release after he had served two years in the Navy.

During had a successful pro career in which he played for the Carolina Panthers, Indianapolis Colts, Barcelona Dragons, New York Jets, Buffalo Destroyers, Dallas Desperados, Detroit Fury, Georgia Force.

Great Navy Player Kyle Eckel



This all-American fullback was named the MVP of the Army Navy game in consecutive years. He rushed for 1,147 yards and 11 touchdowns as a senior, notably rushing 26 times for a career-high 179 yards and one touchdown against Army en-route to being named the Philadelphia Sportswriters Most Valuable Player of the Army-Navy game for the second consecutive year.

Unfortunately, Eckel gained a reputation for lacking discipline which contributed to him being booted from the Navy for undisclosed reasons only a year and half after his 2005 graduation.

He was forced to repay more than \$96,000 in tuition costs. He spent a couple of years on the practice squads of the New England Patriots

and Miami Dolphins before finally cracking the Patriots' lineup player in 2007.

He spent most of his career as a special teams player, making stops in Philadelphia and Denver. He was with the New Orleans Saints for their Super Bowl XLIV victory. Beat Army 2002, 2003 and 2004.

1992 Navy Midshipmen Coach George Chaump

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1992 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's One Hundred twelfth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by George Chaump in his third of five seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen.

The Midshipmen had begun to slip in 1983 and the slide continued year after year. Chaump unfortunately, even in his second year was not the cure for the slide. The team finished the season this year with the same exact poor record as 1991 (1-10) which had given Navy the program's fewest wins in a season since the winless 1948 squad. Just like the 1991 and 1948 seasons, the Navy was clearly not proud of this record.

Coach Chaump was heading in the wrong direction though his methods may have been the best. It did not look like in his tenure the winning tradition would be brought back to the Navy squad though there still was a lot of hope.

Finishing off a very poor year, on Dec 5, Navy was nosed out by Army at Veterans Stadium • Philadelphia, PA (Army-Navy game/Commander-in-Chief's Trophy) L (24–25). Could not have been any closer without being a tie.

1993 Navy Midshipmen Coach George Chaump

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1993 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's One Hundred thirteenth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by George Chaump in his fourth of five seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen.

The Midshipmen had begun to slip in 1983 and the slide continued year after year. Chaump unfortunately, even in his fourth year had not become the cure for the slide. The team finished the season a bit better than the prior two (*one-win*) seasons with 4 wins (4-7). The Navy was hoping for more from Coach Chaump.

In the Army-Navy Classic on Dec 4 vs. Army in Giants Stadium East Rutherford, NJ (Army-Navy game/Commander-in-Chief's Trophy), Army nosed out Navy L 14–16. Since all service teams had one loss, Air Force retained the trophy for their win in 1992.

1994 Navy Midshipmen Coach George Chaump

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1994 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's One Hundred fourteenth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by George Chaump in his fifth and last of five seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen.

The Midshipmen had begun to slip in 1983 and the slide continued year after year. Chaump unfortunately, even in his fifth year had not become the cure for the slide. The team finished the season a bit worse than the prior year with 3 wins (3-8). This would be Coach Chaump's last season at the helm.

From his first season in 1990, Coach Chaump took Navy in the wrong direction. His tenure did not recover Navy's winning tradition from before 1983 and after five years of effort, it was clear Coach Chaump was not going to be the hero he originally was hired to become.

On Dec 3 vs. Army in Veterans Stadium Philadelphia, PA (Army-Navy game/Commander-in-Chief's Trophy), the Black Knights edged out the Midshipmen L (20–22). Air Force took the Commander-in-Chief's Trophy for the fifth time in a row.

Best Army Navy Game # 8

Army captured the 1994 game, 22-20, after Kurt Heiss made one of the longest field goals in the rivalry's history.

In a contest that mostly was about the Cadets' ground game (they rushed for 373 yards) and Navy's passing game (quarterback Jim Kubiak threw for 361 yards), it came down to a 52-yard kick by Heiss with 6:19 remaining to win.

The game featured six lead changes and more than its share of big plays, mostly by Navy, as tailback Michael Jefferson had a 73-yard touchdown run and Kubiak threw a 56-yard scoring pass to tight end Kevin Hickman.

Still, it wasn't enough to overcome the Cadets that day.

NAVAL ACADEMY DISMISSES CHAUMP AS FOOTBALL COACH

By David Nakamura, Washington Post
Thank you to the Washington Post
December 5, 1994

George Chaump, who in five years as the Naval Academy's football coach failed to produce a winning record, was fired yesterday, less than 24 hours after the Midshipmen ended their season with a loss to Army.

Chaump, 59, compiled a 14-41 record at Navy, including four losses to Army, the past three decided on fourth-quarter field goals. The Midshipmen lost to the Cadets, 22-20, Saturday in Philadelphia and finished with a 3-8 record.

"We feel George is a fine individual and a knowledgeable football coach, and that we made some progress," Athletic Director Jack Lengyel said last night from Annapolis. "But we felt that we needed to move forward, and that one of the ways to do that is a change in leadership."

Some observers felt Chaump could have saved his job with a victory over Army on Saturday, but yesterday Lengyel said: "I would hate to speculate on that at this point. The {Navy athletic} committee measured everything."

Chaump was not available to comment last night.

Chaump is the third Navy coach to be fired since George Welsh left the program to become Virginia's head coach in 1982. Navy has had only one winning record since Welsh departed, in 1982 when a team guided by Gary Tranquill went 6-5. Tranquill went 20-34-1 in five seasons before being replaced by Elliot Uzelac, who went 8-25 in three years.

At Navy, Chaump went 5-6 in 1990, 1-10 in 1991, 1-10 in 1992 and 4-7 in 1993. His 3-8 mark this season included a 7-0 victory over Division I-AA Lafayette.

In an interview last week, Chaump said: "It's been a lot harder than I expected when I took the job. I didn't think the differences would be so marked. You're not going to get any magician to come in and turn things around in a couple of years. There's no quick fix at the Naval Academy. We do things the right way. It's slow, piecemeal change -- a nip here and a nip there, accomplishing things."



Courtesy of the ULM Athletic Media Relations office

Charlie Weatherbie turned around the Navy Football Program in his time at the helm. He is a fine coach and Navy was going nowhere fast before Weatherbie became the difference maker. You will see as after this piece courtesy of a school where he also coached, the seasons in which he coached and his fine record at Navy.

Weatherbie, who took over struggling football programs at Utah State

and the Naval Academy and guided both to bowl victories, was introduced Wednesday at ULM as its 13th head football coach at Louisiana-Monroe. The announcement came at a press conference at the Anna Gray Noe Alumni Center on the ULM campus.

"I said at the outset of this search that we wanted to work quickly, but more importantly we wanted to make the right decision on our next head football coach," ULM Director of Athletics Bruce Hanks said in introducing Weatherbie to the overflow crowd of supporters, University and athletic department personnel. "I don't know that we always moved as quickly as everyone would have liked, but I am confident that this Search Committee got the right man for the right time to run our football program."

"The Search Committee was impressed from the outset with both the amount of interest we received in the head coaching position and the quality of the applicants," Hanks said. "As the process progressed, it became clear to us that Charlie Weatherbie possessed all of the attributes we were looking for in our head coach -- character, experience, proven success as a head coach, and the ability to succeed in a University setting similar to ours. And his tenure at Navy shows that academic success for our student-athletes is also something that we share in common with our new head football coach. Numerous experienced individuals in the industry gave Charlie strong recommendations."

Weatherbie said he is excited about the challenge of winning a Sun Belt Conference championship in Monroe, but said it's going to take a group effort.

"I am very excited to come here to ULM. I know that we have the opportunity to be successful and get this program turned around," Weatherbie said. "Once you've been successful, it's easier to get back there. It's like driving a car, once you've been there, it's easier to get back. ULM has been there. We can win in the Sun Belt Conference and go to the New Orleans Bowl, that is our goal. It's about changing an attitude, getting everyone on board and behind this football program, it's going to take a total team effort. It takes the whole city of Monroe, the entire community to bring back the pride in this great program, but I know that it is something that we can get done with the help of everyone in this room."

Weatherbie, 48, has twice proven that he can take over sub .500 football programs and instantly transform them into winners. At Utah State, he inherited a program that had not had a winning season in 12 years and took the Aggies to their first Big West Conference championship in 15 years, their first bowl game in 32 years and their first bowl victory ever, beating Ball State 42-33 in the 1993 Las Vegas Bowl. He was 15-19 in three seasons (1992-94) at the Logan, Utah, school and the Aggies' 1993 win over Brigham Young still stands as Utah State's only win in the last 18 meetings with their in-state rivals.

At Navy, Weatherbie had similar success. He took the Midshipmen, who had suffered through 12 consecutive losing seasons prior to his arrival, to a 9-3 record and the championship of the 1996 Aloha Bowl in his second season. The nine wins were the most by a Navy team in 18 years and no Navy team has won more games since 1905. He also became just the third coach in school history to win a bowl game.

In 1997, Weatherbie led Navy to a 7-4 mark, the first time since the 1981-82 seasons that the Mids had compiled back-to-back winning seasons. The 16 wins over two years tied for the third most in school history. He was named ECAC Coach of the Year and was the head defensive coach at the Kelly Tire Blue/Gray Classic. Weatherbie's first team in Annapolis, Md., went 5-6 in 1995, after Navy had won just nine games the previous four seasons combined. Overall, he was 30-45 at Navy and is 45-64 in nine-plus seasons as a head coach on the NCAA Division I-A level.

ULM President James E. Cofer, Sr. thanked the effort of the Search Committee during his remarks and urged the Indians' fans to look ahead to an exciting future for the football program and the University.

"The selection of Charlie Weatherbie as ULM's head football coach should signal everyone that we are serious about having a successful program," Cofer said. "Charlie is a leader and a winner. He will guide our student athletes to success on the field and in the classroom. I want to thank the committee and all of our boosters for their constant and strong support of ULM athletics."

"Under Charlie's direction, the progress we've made at ULM will continue in our football program. Our players and our program are looking ahead to a bright future. It is time for our entire community to step forward and get behind our football program. Your continued support of ULM athletics -- through attendance at events, ticket sales, and donations to the foundation -- is needed more than ever. We welcome Charlie to the ULM Family."

Prior to his head coaching experience at Utah State and Navy, Weatherbie served as an assistant coach at Arkansas for two years, as quarterbacks coach the first season and offensive coordinator the second. From 1984-89, he was an assistant at Air Force, helping the Falcons to a 48-25-1 record in six seasons. Weatherbie coached the quarterbacks and receivers during his stint as an assistant at Wyoming from 1981-83 as the Cowboys compiled a 20-15 mark over three seasons.

A native of Sedan, Kan., Weatherbie was the starting quarterback at Oklahoma State from 1974-76. In his senior season, he led the Cowboys to the co-championship of the Big Eight Conference and a victory over defending national champion Oklahoma. During his OSU career, he accounted for 2,950 yards of total offense (2,215 passing and 735 rushing) and 25 touchdowns (14 passing and 11 rushing) and led the Cowboys to bowl victories in 1974 and '76.

A member of the Dean's Honor Roll at Oklahoma State, Weatherbie earned his bachelor's degree from OSU in 1977. His first coaching position came as a graduate assistant at his alma mater in 1977.

Weatherbie and his wife, Leann, are the parents of two sons, Lance (25) and Jonas (23). Jonas is a former quarterback at the University of Kansas.

Weatherbie's appointment is pending the approval of the University of Louisiana System Board of Supervisors.

1995 Navy Midshipmen Coach Charlie Weatherbie

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1995 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's One Hundred fifteenth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Charlie Weatherbie in his first of seven seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. Weatherbie had some fine seasons but overall, Navy had not regained its stature as a national powerhouse at the end of Weatherbie's tenure.

As discussed previously, the Midshipmen had begun to slip in 1983 and the slide continued year after year. As you will see, Weatherbie showed some signs of brilliance and even brought in a record one year of 9-3. Weatherbie unfortunately missed the mark with five of his seven seasons categorized as *losing* (less than .500).

This year's team finished the season with the best record since George Chaump's 1990 season with 5 wins (5-6).

On Dec 2 vs. Army in Veterans Stadium Philadelphia (Army–Navy Game/Commander-in-Chief's Trophy), Army nosed out Navy L (13–14) in a classic close game.

1996 Navy Midshipmen Coach Charlie Weatherbie **Aloha Bowl Champions**

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1996 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's One Hundred sixteenth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Charlie Weatherbie in his second of seven seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. This year's team finished the season with the best record since George Welsh's 1978 season with 9 wins (9-3).

Navy Home games that were not moved for capacity reasons, were played at the Navy–Marine Corps Memorial Stadium. It is an open-air stadium located off the campus of the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland.

The 1996 Navy Football Team began its season on September 7, with a W (10-6) win against Rutgers in Rutgers Stadium Piscataway, New Jersey.

At home, Navy beat SMU on Sept 21 W (19–17) before 26,798
 At Boston College on Sept, Navy lost to BC in Alumni Stadium
 Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts L (38–43). On Oct 5 at home, Navy
 walloped Duke W(64–27) before 31,365. At Air Force on Oct 12 in
 Falcon Stadium Colorado Springs, Colorado , Navy beat the Falcons
 W (20–17) Then on Oct 26 at Wake Forest in Groves Stadium •
 Winston-Salem, North Carolina, Navy prevailed W (47–18) before
 17,307.

Then on Nov 2 vs. Notre Dame in Croke Park Dublin, Ireland
 (Emerald Isle Classic/Rivalry), the Fighting Irish beat Navy L (27–54)
 before 38,651. On Nov 9 at home, Navy beat Delaware W (30–14). At
 home on Nov 16, Navy beat Tulane W 35–21 before 24,952. Then, on
 Nov 23 at Georgia Tech's Bobby Dodd Stadium Atlanta GA, Navy
 prevailed W (36–26) before 44,415. Wrapping up the season on Dec 7
 vs. Army in Veterans Stadium Philadelphia (Army–Navy
 Game/Commander-in-Chief's Trophy), the Cadets beat the
 Midshipmen L (24–28).



Charlie Weatherbie 1996 Aloha Bowl Victory

On Dec 25, in a Christmas Day Aloha Bowl meeting against California, Navy prevailed in Aloha Stadium Honolulu, HI (Aloha Bowl) W (42–38) in a close game before 30,411

1997 Navy Midshipmen Coach Charlie Weatherbie
Army-Navy Game Champions

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1997 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's One Hundred seventeenth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Charlie Weatherbie in his third of seven seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. This year's team finished the season with a winning record with 7 wins (7-4).

In the annual Army-Navy Classic Game on December 6 vs. Army in Giants Stadium, East Rutherford, NJ (Army-Navy game/Commander-in-Chief's Trophy), the Midshipmen pounded the Cadets (Black Knights) W (39–7)

1998 Navy Midshipmen Coach Charlie Weatherbie

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1998 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's One Hundred eighteenth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Charlie Weatherbie in his third of seven seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. This year's team finished the season with a losing record with 3 wins (3-8).

In the season ending Army-Navy Classic Game, on Dec 5 vs. Army in Veterans Stadium Philadelphia (Army–Navy Game/Commander-in-Chief's Trophy), Army defeated Navy L (30–34) in a close match.

1999 Navy Midshipmen Coach Charlie Weatherbie
Army-Navy Game Champions

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 1999 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's One Hundred nineteenth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Charlie Weatherbie in his fifth of seven seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. This year's team finished the season with a losing record with 5 wins (5-7).

Navy Home games that were not moved for capacity reasons, were played at the Navy–Marine Corps Memorial Stadium. It is an open-air stadium located off the campus of the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland.

The 1999 Navy Football Team began its home season on September 4, with a L (14-49) drubbing from Georgia Tech before 30,311. This opener, and all home openers, was played at the Navy–Marine Corps Memorial Stadium Annapolis, Maryland off the campus of the Naval Academy in Annapolis MD

On December 4 vs. Army in Veterans Stadium Philadelphia (Army-Navy game/Commander-in-Chief's Trophy)n Navy beat Army W (19–9). Air Force again won the trophy.

2000 Navy Midshipmen Coach Charlie Weatherbie
Army-Navy Game Champions

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 2000 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's One Hundred twentieth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Charlie Weatherbie in his sixth of seven seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. This year's team finished the season with a losing record with 1 win (1-10).

On Dec 2, Navy won its only game of the season in the Army-Navy classic at PSINet Stadium Baltimore, MD (Army–Navy Game/Commander-in-Chief's Trophy) W (30–28).

2001 Navy Midshipmen Coach Charlie Weatherbie

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 2001 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's One Hundred twenty-first season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Charlie Weatherbie in his seventh and last of seven seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. Weatherbie was replaced by defensive coordinator Rick Lantz for the last three games of the season This year's team finished the season with a losing record with 0 wins (0-10).

Since all games were losses this year, the following chart depicts the results of the games of the season.

Date	Opponent	Home/Away	Score	Att.
Aug30	Temple	H Franklin Field	26-45	26,191
Sept 8	Georg Tech	Home	7-70	30,602
Sept 15	Northwestrn	Canceled due to Sept 11		
Sept 22	Boston College	Home	21-38	30,064
Oct 6	Air Force	A FedExField	18-24	36,251
Oct 13	Rice	Home	13-21	29,106
Oct 20	Rutgers	Away Rut Stad	17-23	29,101
Oct 27	Toledo	Away Gls Bowl	20-21	36,852
Nov 10	Tulane	Home	28-42	31,456
Nov 17	Notre Dame	ND Stadium	16-34	80,795
Dec 1	Army	Vets Stadium	17-26	65,352

Best Army Navy Game # 9

In a matchup featuring two teams headed for bowls, Army defeated Navy, 28-24, following a late defensive stand.

Headed for the Poulan Weedeater Independence Bowl, the Cadets stopped the Jeep Eagle Aloha Bowl-bound Midshipmen eight times inside the 10, highlighting the final four minutes of the tight contest. After falling behind 21-3 in the second quarter (21-13 at the half), the game turned for Army early in the third quarter on an 81-yard touchdown run by Bobby Williams. However, the two-point conversion attempt failed, and kept Navy ahead, 21-19.

After the Midshipmen missed a 42-yard field goal try on its next series, the Cadets took a 25-21 lead on a 3-yard touchdown run by Demetrius Perry.

Navy's Tom Vanderhorst atoned for his previous miss by nailing a 31-yard field goal late in the third quarter to cut the deficit to a point. Army responded with a 21-yard field goal by J. Parker to give the game its final margin.

The Midshipmen drove inside the Cadets' 10 twice in the latter stages of the fourth quarter but were stopped each time.

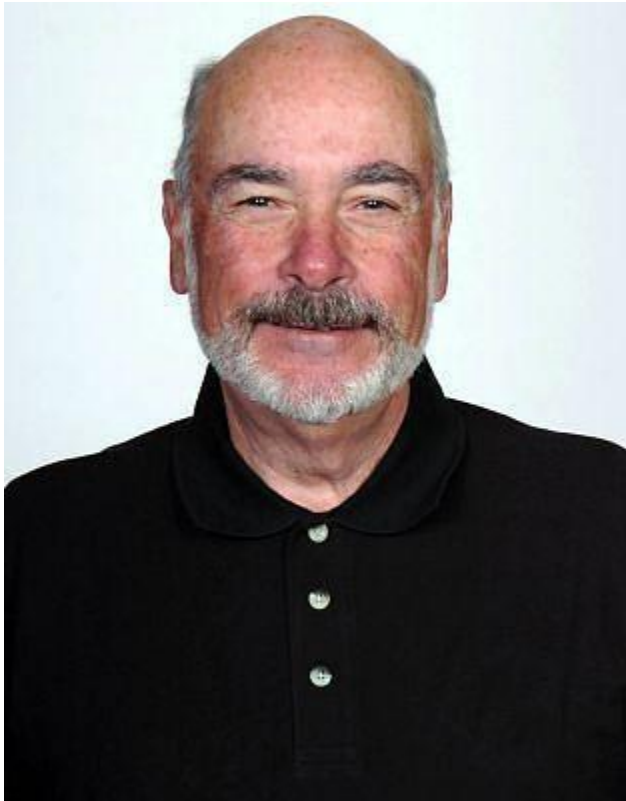
Chapter 17 Coaches Lantz & Johnson 2001 – 2007

Lantz Coach # 36
Johnson Coach # 37

Year	Coach	Record	Conference	Record
2001	Rick Lantz	0-0	Indep	0-0
2002	Paul Johnson	2-10	Indep	2-10
2003	Paul Johnson	8-5	Indep	8-5
2004	Paul Johnson	10-2	Indep	10-2
2005	Paul Johnson	8-4	Indep	8-4
2006	Paul Johnson	9-4	Indep	9-4
2007	Paul Johnson	8-5	Indep	8-5

** Johnson left before 2007 Bowl game

2001 Navy Midshipmen Coach Rick Lantz interim / Charlie Weatherbie



<< Rick Lantz

Lantz was enjoying life as the defensive coordinator for Navy in Charlie Weatherbie's last season at the helm. Weatherbie had begun his tenure at Navy with two very successful seasons and then something happened, and he had a tough time finding a win. In his seventh season, after a 1-10 season in 2000, Charlie was not hitting the win column at all. With three games left in that

season, Navy had enough and let Charlie Weatherbie have a free pass for the remaining three games.

Rick Lantz, who may or may not have been a good DC for Navy agreed to take the team as head coach and as you saw in Chapter 16, as a Weatherbie substitute head coach, that he could not muster up a win in the three games left. Thus Navy was left with a winless season, 0-10. Lantz disappeared after that as Navy invested in a fine coach, Paul Johnson who did quite well for Navy before he left after the 2006 season.

Paul Johnson takes the helm at Navy



It takes a long time to change the character of a team. Paul Johnson made things better for Navy in his second year. After Rick Lantz' interim stint, Navy hired Georgia Southern's Coach Paul Johnson, a former Navy assistant, to be its next football coach.

A Navy spokesman said a news conference had not been scheduled as the hiring was not immediately announced so technically there was no news to report. You never know as in other coaching news at the time, Notre Dame was about to hire Georgia Tech Coach George O'Leary.

ND did hire O’Leary supposedly, this coach but he lasted just five days. So, careful is the order of the day when picking new coaches.

At the time of his hiring, Johnson was in his fifth season coaching at Georgia Southern, which had just advanced to the NCAA Division I-AA semifinals with a 38-24 victory over Appalachian State.

Prior to his stint at Georgia Southern, where he had a 62-9 record, Johnson was the offensive coordinator at Navy. He had been considered one of the leading candidates to become Navy's coach since former coach Charlie Weatherbie was fired and Rick Lantz came in as interim coach. As you will see, Johnson turned Navy around and unlike Weatherbie’s brief turnaround, this one would last.

2002 Navy Midshipmen Coach Paul Johnson
Army-Navy Game Champions

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 2002 college football season. It was the Naval Academy’s One Hundred twenty-second season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Paul Johnson in his first of six seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. This year’s team finished the season with a losing record with 2 wins (2-10). This would be Johnson’s only losing season at Navy. For his next five years, he made great improvements to the Navy program and its record.

In the season wrap-up game, on Dec 7 vs. Army in Giants Stadium East Rutherford, New Jersey (Army–Navy Game/Commander-in-Chief’s Trophy), Navy put all of its eggs together and smothered the Army W (58–12).

2003 Navy Midshipmen Coach Paul Johnson
Army-Navy Game Champions Commanders’ Champions

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 2003 college football season. It was the Naval Academy’s One Hundred twenty-third season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Paul Johnson in his second of six seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. This year’s team finished the season with the first winning record in years with 8 wins (8-5).

This would be Johnson's first of five winning seasons. He brought back the prestige of the old Navy program pre-1983. Unlike other coaches after 1983 that had a winning season or two, Johnson got four in a row and Navy was the better for his efforts.

In the final regular season game, Navy beat Army on Dec 6 in Lincoln Financial Field Philadelphia (Army-Navy Game/Commander-in-Chief's Trophy) W (34-6)

Having made a bowl game for the first time in years. Navy played hard on Dec 30 Texas Tech in Reliant Stadium Houston (Houston Bowl) but they did not have enough to beat Houston L (14-38) before 51,068

2004 Navy Midshipmen Coach Paul Johnson

Army-Navy Game Champions Commanders' Champions Emerald Bowl Champs.

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 2004 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's One Hundred twenty-fourth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Paul Johnson in his third of six seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. This year's team finished the season with another winning record with 10 wins (10-2).

This was the first time since the 1963 college football season that Navy would win nine or more games in a season. Wins over Army and the Air Force Falcons secured Navy's second consecutive Commander-in-Chief's Trophy. Navy also snagged a berth in the 2004 Emerald Bowl when the Pacific-10 Conference did not have enough teams to fill its bowl obligations.

The other connection this year was that the Mountain West Conference (MWC), and the Midshipmen ended up playing the New Mexico Lobos. Navy won the game with a score of 34-19, finishing with a 14-minute, 26-play drive that set the record for the longest drive in a college football game. That great win gave the Midshipmen a final record of 10-2. This was unbelievable. Paul Johnson was a magician for sure. It was the first time since the 1905 season that the Midshipmen finished with ten or more wins. Go Navy!

In the classic Army Navy Game, Navy triumphed on Dec 4 vs. Army at Lincoln Financial Field Philadelphia winning both the Army-Navy

Game and the Commander-in-Chief's Trophy (Air Force Victory on Sept 30) W (42–13).

Navy was invited to play in the Emerald Bowl and accepted. The game was played on December 30 vs. New Mexico. #24 Navy played a great game in SBC Park San Francisco (Emerald Bowl), in a game televised across the country on ESPN2 W (34–19) before 30,563.

2005 Navy Midshipmen Coach Paul Johnson
Army-Navy Game Champions Commanders' Champions

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 2005 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's One Hundred twenty-fifth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Paul Johnson in his fourth of six seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. This year's team finished the season with another winning record with 8 wins (8-4).

On Dec 3 at 2:30 p.m. the Army-Navy game was played vs. Army in Lincoln Financial Field Philadelphia (Army–Navy Game / Commander-in-Chief's Trophy). Navy won the game W (42–23) before 69,322 and received the trophy.

In the Poinsettia Bowl on Dec 22 at 8:30 p.m. Navy pounded Colorado State in a shootout at Qualcomm Stadium San Diego (Poinsettia Bowl) with a nice W (51–30) before 36,842

2006 Navy Midshipmen Coach Paul Johnson
Army-Navy Game Champions Commanders' Champions

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 2006 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's One Hundred twenty-sixth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Paul Johnson in his fifth of six seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. This year's team finished the season with another winning record with 9 wins (9-4).

On Dec 2, vs. Army in Lincoln Financial Field, Philadelphia, PA (Army-Navy Game/Commander-in-Chief's Trophy), Navy grabbed all the marbles W (26–14) before 69,943

In the Meineke Car Care Bowl on December 30 at 1:00 p.m. #23 Boston College beat Navy at Bank of America Stadium Charlotte, NC (Meineke Car Care Bowl) L 24–25 before 52,303.

2007 Navy Midshipmen Coach Paul Johnson
Army-Navy Game Champions Commanders' Champions

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 2007 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's One Hundred twenty-seventh season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Paul Johnson in his sixth and last of six seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. This year's team finished the season with another winning record with 8 wins (8-5).

Before the season had ended. Paul Johnson, who did a fine job with Navy in his six years, and completely turned around the program, accepted the head coaching position at Georgia Tech. In fact, it was prior to the team's final game of the season. Offensive line coach Ken Niumatalolo was first promoted to interim head coach and then named as the team's permanent head coach. For their own reasons, Navy and Johnson decided he would not coach his last bowl game. I could not find a reason in the accounts of the time.

After beginning this season with a 4–4 record through the first eight games, including a loss to Football Championship Subdivision (FCS) foe Delaware, the Midshipmen broke what I will call the Notre Dame barrier. The barrier was a 43-year losing streak in the Navy–Notre Dame football rivalry. But, that all changed with Paul Johnson in the 2007 Navy vs. Notre Dame football game. Navy kept at it while Paul Johnson was on the sidelines and Ken Niumatalolo led the team to a triple overtime victory.

In the annual Army-Navy Game, on Dec 1 at 12:00 p.m. Navy pounded Army at M&T Bank Stadium Baltimore (Army–Navy Game/Commander-in-Chief's Trophy) W (38–3) before 71,610

Having accepted another invitation to the Poinsettia Bowl, Navy lost another in a close match on Dec 20 at 7:00 p.m. vs. Utah at Qualcomm Stadium • San Diego, California (Poinsettia Bowl) L (32–35) before 39,129.

Johnson Leaves Navy for Ga. Tech

washingtonpost.com > Sports > Colleges > Navy

Paul Johnson's outstanding tenure at Navy was marked by the return of the program to major success and national prominence.

This article is right on the mark. It is written by Christian Swezey He is a Washington Post Staff Writer , Saturday, December 8, 2007. *This article, courtesy of the Post, continues below.*

Navy football Coach Paul Johnson will leave the academy to take over the program at Georgia Tech, ending his six-year tenure that included unprecedented success.

"It's a very tough decision to leave Navy, it's a very special place," Johnson said. "But I felt like it was a great opportunity at Georgia Tech at this point in my career. . . . If I was going to do this, this was the time."

Johnson met with Navy Athletic Director Chet Gladchuk on Wednesday to discuss serious interest from Georgia Tech, Southern Methodist and Duke. Late Wednesday afternoon, Gladchuk said Johnson was "doing some serious thinking" about his future. Around 10:30 yesterday morning, Gladchuk said a decision was imminent. At about the same time, an e-mail was sent from Ryan Hamilton, the team's military liaison, to the players. It informed them that a team meeting was being held at 11:45 a.m. at Ricketts Hall.

"I knew as soon as I opened it" that Johnson was leaving, senior wide receiver O.J. Washington said.

Washington said the meeting became emotional.

"A couple guys cried," he said. "Coach Johnson got choked up. . . . He's a good guy. He loved us, and we loved him, too. We wish him the best. There're no hard feelings. It's a business; we understand that. It's just unfortunate."

Johnson's teams went 45-29, including 43-19 over the past five seasons -- and 11-1 against Army and Air Force. Navy also is headed to a bowl game for the fifth straight season.

Johnson, 50, will not coach Navy (8-4) in the Poinsettia Bowl against Utah (8-4) on Dec. 20 in San Diego. Gladchuk said he hoped to know today which assistant coaches would be at the bowl. Almost all of the assistants were out recruiting this week; they returned to Annapolis yesterday, and Gladchuk said he intended to meet with each one.

Gladchuk declined to name any candidates to replace Johnson. But an obvious candidate to Navy fans is Ken Niumatalolo, the assistant head coach and offensive line coach. Niumatalolo, 42, succeeded Johnson as offensive coordinator at Navy in 1997, after Johnson left to be the head coach at Georgia Southern.

"Nobody knows [Johnson's] offense better than Ken Niumatalolo," said Omar Nelson, a radio analyst for Navy. "If you look at the increased production this time [under Johnson] as opposed to the first time he was here, the biggest difference is the offensive line."

Johnson's tenure was marked by the return of the program to prominence. Following a 2-10 mark in his first year, Navy began a run of five straight winning seasons, five straight bowl games and five straight victories over both Army and Air Force.

"We so appreciate Paul and what he meant to the academy and the fleet and everyone who serves in the Navy and Marines," Gladchuk said. "People are disappointed today that he decided to move on. But there is a tremendous sense of appreciation for what he accomplished. . . . Now is the time to move forward."

In many ways, this was a landmark year for Johnson. His offense is leading the nation in rushing for the third straight year; the Midshipmen defeated Notre Dame, 46-44, to end a 43-year losing streak in the series; and they played in one of the highest-scoring games in NCAA history, a 74-62 victory over North Texas on Nov. 10.

"He did a great job at Navy," junior fullback Eric Kettani said. "He beat Army and Air Force and Notre Dame. What else can you do? At the meeting he said his goal in life is to win a national championship. You can't blame him for that."

Chapter 18 Navy Joins the AAC



No longer an independent

Independent schools (those not playing in a conference), such as Army, Navy, Notre Dame and others have often toyed with the idea of joining a conference and being like the others. Most have succumbed over the years and so there are few independents left. Some like Army have tasted the water and then exited. Others like Navy convinced themselves that joining a conference was the best course of action. So, while Ken Niumatalolo was at the helm, Navy negotiated and joined the Big East but before they played a game, the big Est became the American Athletic Conference or as it likes to be known, the AAC—not to be mistaken for the ACC.

And, so, the American Athletic Conference is an outgrowth of the Big East. The Big East Conference was a collegiate athletics conference that consisted of as many as 16 universities in the eastern half of the United States from 1979 to 2013. Seven teams broke away and kept the name Big East while the remaining six football-playing members, three of whom had only joined the Big East in 2005 when an earlier exodus had started, merged with four schools from other conferences.

This mélange become known as the American Athletic Conference (The American), which is the Big East's legal successor.

So the big merger *and more* eventually sorted out as *12 member universities and six associate member universities*. They began to compete together in NCAA Division I in the FBS.

Navy Athletic Director, Chet Gladchuk, has been quite successful in his many years in Annapolis. He believed that the move was necessary for three reasons: scheduling, bowls and television. Gladchuk was concerned that it was getting harder for Navy to put together a 12-game schedule because fewer teams were eager to play the Mids, a perennially good team. He was also worried that with conferences having so many tie-ins, a good Navy team could get left out of a bowl.

And, finally, being part of the Big East's TV package would guarantee more exposure. Navy began its move to the AAC when it was the Big East.

Nobody knows how this will eventually work out but in 2018, it has had a hit on Navy's record or so many pundits believe. It all made sense when it was put together—except it may be as teams in the conference get tougher, the good sense may not last as a good deal.

Coach Niumatalolo was there for all the negotiations but he is the coach, not the AD. The coach has an honest opinion of his team and where they come from. Even when Navy's good, it's beatable. The coach often reminds his players, "We're the Naval Academy. We can't take any opponent for granted." The coach reminded them of that after their season-opening 2018 loss to Hawaii.

With or without a conference that means teams always will schedule Navy—it's a good name on your schedule, it's a national school, and it doesn't come to town with a dozen NFL prospects.

The second-tier bowls love Navy, and there are about a million of them to choose from. They feel the same way about Army, which is an independent again — and will never be left out of a bowl when it is eligible.

Chapter 19 Coach Ken Niumatalolo 2007-2018

Niumatalolo Coach # 38

Year	Coach	Record	Conference	Record
2007	Ken Niumatalolo	bowl game	Indep	8-5
2008	Ken Niumatalolo	8-5	Indep	8-5
2009	Ken Niumatalolo	10-4	Indep	10-4
2010	Ken Niumatalolo	9-4	Indep	9-4
2011	Ken Niumatalolo	5-7	Indep	5-7
2012	Ken Niumatalolo	8-5	Indep	8-5
2013	Ken Niumatalolo	9-4	Indep	9-4
2014	Ken Niumatalolo	8-5	Indep	8-5
2015	Ken Niumatalolo	11-2	AAC	7-1
2016	Ken Niumatalolo	9-5	AAC	7-1
2017	Ken Niumatalolo	7-6	AAC	4-4
2018	Ken Niumatalolo	3-9	AAC	2-6
2019	Ken Niumatalolo	x-x	AAC	x-x

2008 Navy Midshipmen Coach Ken Niumatalolo **Army-Navy Game Champions Commanders' Champions**

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 2008 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's One Hundred twenty-eighth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Ken Niumatalolo in his first whole season of twelve seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. He coached the 2007 season bowl game for Paul Johnson. Niumatalolo is the current Navy coach. This year's team finished the season with another winning record with 8 wins (8-5).

Niumatalolo had been promoted from the offensive line coach before the season, after his predecessor, Paul Johnson, accepted the head coaching position at Georgia Tech.

On December 6 at 12:00 p.m. Army at Lincoln Financial Field Philadelphia, PA (Army-Navy Game/Commander-in-Chief's Trophy) Navy prevailed again W (34-0) before 69,144.

In the Eagle Bank Bowl, the first bowl game earned under Ken Niumatalolo, Navy was defeated on December 20, at 11:00 a.m. by Wake Forest at RFK Stadium Washington, D.C. (EagleBank Bowl) L (19–29) before 28,777.

2009 Navy Midshipmen Coach Ken Niumatalolo
Army-Navy Game Champions **Commanders' Champions**

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 2009 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's One Hundred twenty-ninth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Ken Niumatalolo in his second of twelve seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. Niumatalolo is the current Navy coach. This year's team finished the season with another winning record with 10 wins (10-4). Coach Niumatalolo fit in the Paul Johnson scheme perfectly like as if Johnson was not missed. That's because both men are great coaches. But you knew that.

There was more good news in 2009. On November 7, for example, athletic director Chet Gladchuk announced that the Naval Academy had accepted an invitation to play in the Texas Bowl on Thursday, December 31 at Reliant Stadium in Houston, Texas against the Big 12's Missouri Tigers. This season was the first time that Navy had ever been invited to bowl games in seven straight seasons. Navy won the 2009 Texas Bowl 35–13 and as noted previously, finished with a great record of 10–4. Coach Niumatalolo appeared to be very comfortable in his role of leading the Midshipmen on to greatness.

On Dec 12 at 2:30 p.m. vs. Army in Lincoln Financial Field Philadelphia, PA (Army–Navy Game/Commander-in-Chief's Trophy), Navy was pleased to beat Army again and also pleased to take away the Trophy W (17–3) before 69,541

Inching their way towards a New Year's Day game, Navy played in the Texas Bowl on December 31, 3:30 p.m., against an always tough Missouri squad at Reliant Stadium Houston, TX (Texas Bowl). Navy was tough and unrelenting, and the Midshipmen were forced to carry away the victory with pleasure W (35–13) before 69,441.

2010 Navy Midshipmen Coach Ken Niumatalolo
Army-Navy Game Champions

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 2010 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's One Hundred thirtieth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Ken Niumatalolo in his third of twelve seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. Niumatalolo is the current Navy coach. This year's team finished the season with another winning record with 9 wins (9-4). Coach Niumatalolo was carving out his own great record at Navy after the Paul Johnson years.

After a few weeks rest, Army was at Navy's doorstep again on Dec 11 at Lincoln Financial Field Philadelphia (Army-Navy Game/Commander-in-Chief's Trophy). Navy again found the strength to overcome the Army in this classic inspirational game. W (31-17) before 69,223[12]

Navy got to the Poinsettia Bowl again on December 23 at 8:00 p.m. playing San Diego State at Qualcomm Stadium in San Diego (Poinsettia Bowl). San Diego State whipped the Midshipmen L (14-35) before 48,049.

2011 Navy Midshipmen Coach Ken Niumatalolo
Army-Navy Game Champions

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 2011 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's One Hundred thirty-first season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Ken Niumatalolo in his fourth of twelve seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. Niumatalolo is the current Navy coach. This year's team finished the season with Niumatalolo's first losing record with 5 wins (5-7). Coach Niumatalolo was carving out his own great record at Navy and this was just a bump in the road type year.

In the season wrap-up in the classic Army-Navy game, the Midshipmen beat the Cadets (Black Knights) at FedExField Landover, Maryland (This was the 112th Army-Navy Game/Commander-in-Chief's Trophy) W (27-21) before 80,789.

2012 Navy Midshipmen Coach Ken Niumatalolo

Army-Navy Game Champions Commanders' Champions Armed Services Bowl Champions

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 2012 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's One Hundred thirty-second season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Ken Niumatalolo in his fifth of twelve seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. Niumatalolo is the current Navy coach. This year's team finished the season with a winning record with 8 wins (8-5).

In the annual regular season ending Army-Navy Classic on December 8 at 3:00 p.m., Navy beat the Army at Lincoln Financial Field Philadelphia (Army-Navy Game/Commander-in-Chief's Trophy) W (17-13) before 69,607.

In post season Navy was invited to the Kraft Fight Hunger Bowl on Dec 29 at 4:00 p.m. They were pounded by Arizona State at AT&T Park San Francisco, California L (28-62) before 34,172

2013 Navy Midshipmen Coach Ken Niumatalolo
Army-Navy Game Champions Commanders' Champions

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 2013 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's One Hundred thirty-third season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Ken Niumatalolo in his sixth of twelve seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. Niumatalolo is the current Navy coach. This year's team finished the season with a winning record of 9 wins (9-5).

In the season crescendo, Navy beat Army in the annual Army-Navy Classic played on December at 3:00 p.m. in Lincoln Financial Field Philadelphia (114th Army-Navy Game/Commander-in-Chief's Trophy) W (34-7) before 65,612.

In the Bell Helicopter Armed Services Bowl on December 30 at 11:45 a.m., Navy beat Middle Tennessee at the Amon G. Carter Stadium Fort Worth, Texas W (24-6) 39,246

2014 Navy Midshipmen Coach Ken Niumatalolo

Army-Navy Game Champions

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 2014 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's One Hundred thirty-fourth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Ken Niumatalolo in his seventh of twelve seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. Niumatalolo is the current Navy coach. This year's team finished the season with a winning record of 8 wins (8-5).

In the game of games Navy won the Army-Navy Game on Dec 13 at M&T Bank Stadium Baltimore (115th Army-Navy Game/Commander-in-Chief's Trophy) W (17-10) before

In the Poinsettia Bowl on December 23, 2014, at 9:30 PM before 70,935, Navy nosed out San Diego State in Qualcomm Stadium San Diego W (17-16) before 33,077

2015 Navy Midshipmen Coach Ken Niumatalolo

Army-Navy Game Champions **Commanders' Champions** **Military Bowl Champions** **#18 in football rankings** **West Division Champions**

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 2015 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's One Hundred thirty-fifth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Ken Niumatalolo in his eighth of twelve seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. Niumatalolo is the current Navy coach. This year's team finished the season with a winning record of 11 wins (11-2). They were #18 in the college football rankings.

Navy played this year as a member of the Western Division of the American Athletic Conference and were first year members of the conference. In their entire football history, this was the first season that Navy did not compete as an Independent. This was a great season as noted with the Midshipmen finishing 11-2. They were 7-1 in American Athletic play and they finished in a tie for the Western Division title with Houston.

Unfortunately because they had a head to head loss to Houston, they did not represent the Western Division in the American Championship. They were, however, invited to the Military Bowl where they defeated Pittsburgh.

On Dec 12 at 3:00 p.m. vs. Army in Lincoln Financial Field Philadelphia (in the 116th Army–Navy Game/Commander-in-Chief's Trophy) Navy won the big game W (21–17) before 69,722.

In the Military Bowl on December 28 2:30 p.m., #21 Navy beat Pittsburgh at the Navy–Marine Corps Memorial Stadium • Annapolis, Maryland W (44–28) before 36,352.

2016 Navy Midshipmen Coach Ken Niumatalolo

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 2016 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's One Hundred thirty-sixth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Ken Niumatalolo in his ninth of twelve seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. Niumatalolo is the current Navy coach. This year's team finished the season with a winning record of 9 wins (9-5).

Navy continued as a member of the West Division of the American Athletic Conference—their second year as a member of the conference. They finished this season well at 9–5, 7–1 in American Athletic play. This brought them the championship of the West Division. They represented the West Division in The American Athletic Championship Game where they lost the game to Temple. They were also invited to the Armed Forces Bowl where they lost to Louisiana Tech.

In the annual classic on Dec 10 at 3:00 p.m. vs. Army at M&T Bank Stadium Baltimore (117th Army–Navy Game/Commander-in-Chief's Trophy), #25 Navy lost to Army L (17–21) before 71,600.

In the Armed Services Bowl, Navy had similar misfortune as they were beaten on December 23 at 4:30 p.m. by Louisiana Tech at Amon G. Carter Stadium Fort Worth, L (45–48) before 40,542

2017 Navy Midshipmen Coach Ken Niumatalolo
Military Bowl Champions

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 2017 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's One Hundred thirty-seventh season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Ken Niumatalolo in his tenth of twelve seasons as head coach of the Midshipmen. Niumatalolo is the current Navy coach. This year's team finished the season with a winning record of 7 wins (7-6).

Navy continued as a member of the West Division of the American Athletic Conference—their second year as a member of the conference. They finished this season well at 7-6, 4-4 in American Athletic play. This was good enough for third place in the West Division. They were invited to the Military Bowl where they defeated Virginia 49-7.

On Dec 9 in the annual Army-Navy Game, Navy lost a nail biter by one point on Dec 9 at 3:00 p.m vs. Army in Lincoln Financial Field Philadelphia, PA (It was the 118th Army–Navy Game/Commander-in-Chief's Trophy) L 13–14 before 68,625.

Navy accepted the invitation to the Military Bowl and made up for the Army loss on the field against Virginia. On December 28 at 1:30 PM, Navy began its pounding of the Wahoos and they did not stop until they had won at their home field, Navy–Marine Corps Memorial Stadium • Annapolis, MD (Military Bowl) W (49–7) before 35,921

2018 Navy Midshipmen Coach Ken Niumatalolo

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 2018 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's One Hundred thirty-eighth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Ken Niumatalolo in his eleventh of twelve seasons (point in time) as head coach of the Midshipmen. Niumatalolo is the current Navy coach. This year's team finished the season with a losing record of 3-10 and 2-6 in the ACC. This was the team's worst record since 2002.

Navy continued as a member of the West Division of the American Athletic Conference—their third year as a member of the conference. They finished this season poorly in American Athletic play.

Navy Home games that were not moved for capacity reasons, were played at the Navy–Marine Corps Memorial Stadium. It is an open-air stadium located off the campus of the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland.

On December 8 at 3:00 P.M Navy played Army at Lincoln Financial Field Philadelphia, PA (Commander-in-Chief's Trophy). Army prevailed L (10-17)

2019 Navy Midshipmen Coach Ken Niumatalolo

The Navy Midshipmen football team represented the United States Naval Academy in the 2019 college football season. It was the Naval Academy's One Hundred thirty-ninth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Ken Niumatalolo in his twelfth of twelve seasons (point in time) as head coach of the Midshipmen. Niumatalolo is the current Navy coach. In the third week of the season, Navy's record for the first two games was 2-0 and 1-0 in the ACC. At this point, it looked like a good season on its way.

Navy continued as a member of the West Division of the American Athletic Conference—their third year as a member of the conference. They finished this season poorly in American Athletic play.

Navy Home games that were not moved for capacity reasons, were played at the Navy–Marine Corps Memorial Stadium. It is an open-air stadium located off the campus of the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland.

Navy began the 2019 season on August 31, at home against Holy Cross. The midshipmen prevailed in the home opener W (45-7) before 28,531. After a bye week, the Navy began ACC play and on Sept 14, defeated East Carolina W (42-10) before 30,707.

The schedule for the rest of the 2019 season and a recap of the 2019 results from games played is as follows:

Schedule and Season Results

<u>Date</u>	<u>Opponent</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Attendance</u>
31-Aug	Holy Cross*	W 45-7	28,531
14-Sep	East Carolina	W 42-10	30,707
26-Sep	at Memphis		
5-Oct	Air Force*		
12-Oct	at Tulsa		
19-Oct	South Florida		
26-Oct	Tulane		
1-Nov	at UConn		
16-Novat	Notre Dame*		
23-Nov	MU		
30-Novat	Houston		
14-Dec	vs. Army*		

That's All Folks!

We hope you enjoyed this edition of Navy Football Championship Seasons. We appreciate your selecting this title for your Navy sports book collection. This “Championship Seasons” book joins three other Navy titles brought forth by Brian Kelly and the Lets Go Publish! Team in the last several years.. These are as follows:

Great Moments in Navy Football

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The best to you all – Go Navy!

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