

# BEAT ARMY

At the Naval Academy, beating Army is important. Plebes yell "Beat Army!" in Bancroft Hall, "Beat Army" is on every weight in the Naval Academy weight room and alums and fans alike scream "Beat Army!" at the end of Blue & Gold, the Naval Academy alma mater.

Navy has dominated Army over the last 30-plus years, posting a winning record against the Black Knights 32 of the last 35 years and winning the N-Star series 10-consecutive years.

Over the past nine years the Midshipmen have won 66 percent of all athletic contests played against West Point, including an astounding 70 percent of all N-Star contests.

2005-06 Record Against Army .....	18-14 (.563)
2005-06 N-Star Record Against Army .....	14-8 (.636)
Nine-Year Record Against Army .....	184-95-5 (.657)
Nine-Year N-Star Record Against Army .....	134-57-5 (.698)

## 2005-06 N-STAR WINNERS

- |                      |                                 |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| • Sprint Football    | • Men's Indoor Track & Field    |
| • Women's Volleyball | • Women's Indoor Track & Field  |
| • Men's Soccer       | • Gymnastics                    |
| • Women's Swimming   | • Wrestling                     |
| • Men's Swimming     | • Women's Outdoor Track & Field |
| • Football           | • Lacrosse                      |
| • Men's Basketball   | • Tennis                        |

★ **Wrestling:** Heavyweight **Tanner Garrett** helped Navy to its sixth win in a row over the Black Knights with a 3-2 victory in the 50th meeting between the two rivals. Navy owns an incredible 40-5-5 record all-time against Army.

★ **Tennis:** Navy scored its first victory over Army since the 2002 season with a thrilling 4-3 triumph over the 2006 Patriot League Champions. Navy used a young lineup, starting three freshmen, two juniors and a senior to knock off the Black Knights. **Adrian Lai**, a 2006 All-Patriot League honoree, won both of his matches against Army.

★ **Men's Lacrosse:** Face-off specialist **William Wallace** dominated the "x" where he won 16 of the 23 draws and also added a goal in leading the Midshipmen to an 11-10 Star Game victory over Army. Richie Meade has led his Midshipmen to nine-straight Star Game wins and owns an 11-game winning streak heading into 2006-07.



◀ **TANNER GARRETT**

◀ **ADRIAN LAI**

◀ **WILLIAM WALLACE**

★ **Men's Basketball:** In earning their 13th N-Star in the last 14 years, **Greg Sprink** paced the Mids with 23 points, making clutch free throws down the stretch to lead Navy to a 67-62 overtime win over Army on national television.

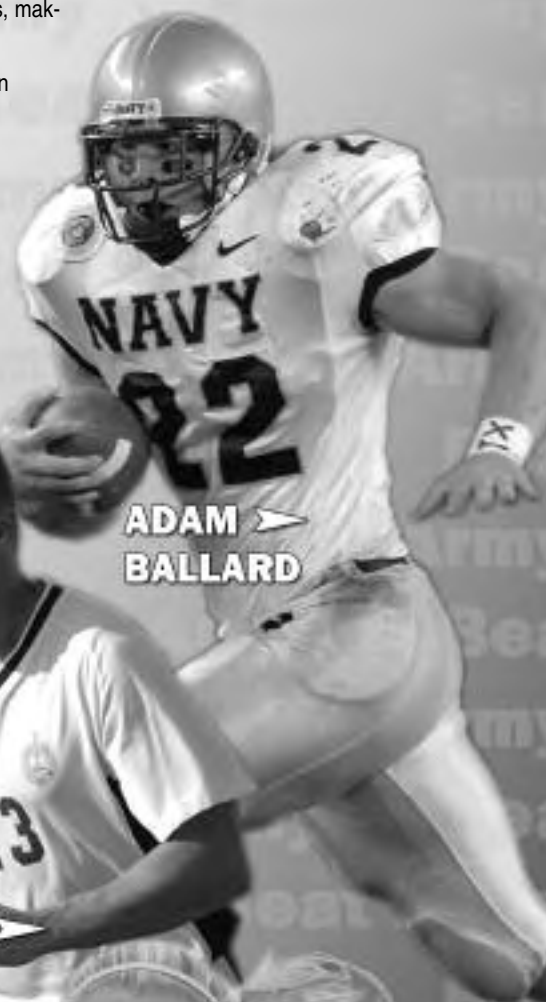
★ Three victories in last year's dual meet allowed **Mike Linn** to conclude his career having never lost a race to an Army swimmer in any of his 12 individual or relay events against the Black Knights.

★ **Volleyball:** **Beth McArthur** totaled 31 kills, 31 digs and 11 blocks in helping lead Navy to a pair of victories over Army. In addition to their two wins over the Black Knights, the Mids also defeated Air Force in Colorado Springs.

★ **Women's Track & Field:** Led by **Kirsten Andrews'** four combined first-place performances against Army, Navy defeated the Black Knights in both the women's indoor and outdoor Star Meets for the fourth time in the last seven seasons. Andrews won the 100-meter hurdles, pole vault and long jump to lead the Mids to a 104-99 outdoor victory, while Navy claimed a 99.5-81.5 win in the indoor meet as Andrews topped the field in the pole vault.

★ **Men's Soccer:** Four different players scored goals and Navy ran it's record against Army to 2-0-3 in the last five years with a convincing 4-2 victory in front of a national-television audience. **Kris Huff** scored a goal and assist and was named CSTV's Player of the Game.

★ **Football:** **Adam Ballard** rushed for 192 of Navy's 490 yards and scored a touchdown, leading the Mids to a 42-23 victory over Army in the 106th meeting between the service academies. The win marked Navy sixth Star Game win in the last seven years.



**ADAM** ▶  
**BALLARD**

**KRIS** ▶  
**HUFF**

**BETH** ▶  
**McARTHUR**

**KIRSTEN** ▶  
**ANDREWS**

**GREG** ▶  
**SPRINK**

**MIKE** ▶  
**LINN**



# THE NAVAL ACADEMY

## ANNAPOLIS

The City of Annapolis has been home to the Naval Academy for all but four years since the founding of the school in 1845 on the grounds of what originally was the Army's Fort Severn. The Academy moved its location to Newport, Rhode Island, from 1861-1865 during the Civil War.

## ANCHORS AWEIGH

"Anchors Aweigh" was written by Lt. Charles Zimmerman, musical director of the Naval Academy, in 1906, with the lyrics provided by Alfred H. Miles '06 as a fight song for the 1907 graduating class. The song made its debut at the 1906 Army-Navy game and when the Mids won, the song became traditional at the contest.

## BANCROFT HALL

Named after the former Secretary of the Navy (1845-46) and founder of the Naval Academy George Bancroft, Bancroft Hall serves as the dormitory for the entire Brigade of Midshipmen. Its 33 acres of floor space and nearly five miles of hallways makes it one of the largest dorms in the world.

## BRIGADE OF MIDSHIPMEN

The 4,000-member student body at the Naval Academy is called the Brigade of Midshipmen.

The Brigade is organized into ...

- 2 regiments
- 6 battalions
- 30 companies

## BILL THE GOAT

The first recorded use of a goat as the mascot for Navy teams was in 1893 when an animal named El Cid (the Chief) was presented to the Brigade by officers of the USS New York. El Cid helped Navy to a 6-4 win over Army that year and a goat became the permanent mascot of the Academy in 1904.

## BLUE & GOLD

Now, colleges from sea to sea  
May sing of colors true;  
But who has better right than we  
To hoist a symbol hue?  
For sailors brave in battle fair,  
Since fighting days of old,  
Have proved the sailor's right to wear  
The Navy Blue and Gold

Four years together by the bay,  
Where severn joins the tide,  
Then by the service called away  
We're scattered far and wide;  
But still when two or three shall meet  
And old tales be retold  
From low to highest in the fleet  
We'll pledge the Blue and Gold.

## CLASS RANKS

First-year students at the Naval Academy are referred to as "plebes" during their initial or "Fourth Class" year in school, while sophomores at Navy, members of the "Third Class," are called "youngsters." Juniors at the school are designated as "Second Class," with seniors called "Firsties" in reference to their "First Class" year.

## CO-ED

Women were first admitted to the Naval Academy during the summer of 1976. Today, women comprise roughly 15 percent of the student body.

## COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

When a student graduates from the Naval Academy, they have the option to enter either the Navy or the Marine Corps as an officer. If they choose to join the Navy, they are commissioned as Ensigns, while those entering the Marine Corps are given the rank of Second Lieutenant.

## JOHN PAUL JONES

The crypt of John Paul Jones, considered America's first naval leader and hero, is located below the Naval Academy Chapel.

The native of Scotland was born in 1747, and travelled to the colonies to assist America during the Revolutionary War. His ship never lost a battle as he reached a rank of captain in the Continental Navy.

Jones died in 1792 in Paris, France, and was buried there. His remains were returned to the United States in 1905 and he was interred at the Naval Academy eight years later.

## MARINE CORPS

Those officers entering the Marine Corps have the choice of service selecting one of the following fields ...

- Aviation -- air command and control, anti-air warfare, aviation maintenance, aviation supply, pilot, naval flight officer.
- Ground -- armor\*, artillery\*, communications (information systems), engineering, financial management, infantry\*, logistics, military police (\* = not available to women)



## MIDSHIPMAN

The original 17th Century meaning of the word “midshipsmen” designated those men who stood watch “amidships”, or in the middle portion of a ship. The middle “s” was later dropped to give the current form of the word.

Midshipmen were originally young boys who were apprenticed to sea captains to learn the trade.

In the early days of the Navy, midshipmen were trained aboard ship until they were commissioned as ensigns.

## NAVY

Graduates of the Naval Academy entering the Navy have the following service options available to them ...

- Aviation -- flight officer, pilot
- Nuclear Propulsion -- ships, submarines\*
- Restricted Line and Staff Corps -- civil engineering, cryptology, intelligence, maintenance, medicine, meteorology/oceanography, supply
- Special Operations -- explosive ordinance disposal, explosive ordinance management, mine countermeasures, operational diving and salvage,
- Navy SEALs\*
- Surface Warfare -- conventional, nuclear powered
- Submarines\*

(\* = not available to women)

## NICKNAME

The official nickname for all of Navy's athletic teams is Midshipmen. “Mids” is an appropriate nickname, while “Middie” is inappropriate.

## N-STAR

Members of varsity teams who qualify for the varsity letter receive an N-Star for their letter sweaters if they participate in a victory over Army in any sport-designated Star Game.

The varsity N and corresponding N-Star were initiated during the early 1890s.

## SCHOOL COLORS

Each class at the Naval Academy produced their own set of class colors until 1892 when Navy Blue and Gold were established as the official colors for the entire Naval Academy.

## SUMMER TRAINING

Summers remain a busy and challenging time of year for midshipmen. Their initial tenure at the Naval Academy begins around July 1 prior to the start of the freshman year at the school with “Plebe Summer.” Instead of taking academic classes, plebes receive military indoctrination and learn basic seamanship and sailing.

The summer following plebe year is spent aboard various ships to gain knowledge and experience of the workings of the Navy. Included in this time is a three-week cruise aboard either a 44-foot Naval Academy sailboat or a Yard Patrol craft traveling on the East Coast.

Portions of the summer before the start of a second-class year is spent visiting bases of both the Navy and the Marine Corps. That leads up to the next summer when midshipmen join an operational unit of the Navy or Marine Corps for several weeks. In addition, rising firsties also begin to accept leadership roles at either the Naval Academy for plebe summer, the Naval Academy Prep School (Newport, R.I.) or aboard a yard patrol or sailing cruise.



## TECUMSEH

Tecumseh is the Native American figurehead which has been facing Bancroft Hall since 1866.

The statue originally was the figurehead of the USS Delaware and named after Tamanend, a Delaware chief. The name was later changed to Tecumseh after a Shawnee chieftain who lived from 1768-1813.

The original wooden statue was replaced after 50 years by the current bronze version.

Tecumseh is painted prior to football games and during Commissioning Week he is adorned with the shoulder boards of a Navy ensign on one side and that of a Marine Corps second lieutenant on the other.

## THE YARD

“The Yard” is another name for the grounds of the Naval Academy. Originally just 10 acres, The Yard has grown to a size of 338 acres.

## NAVAL ACADEMY LEADERSHIP



**VICE ADM.  
RODNEY P. REMPT, USN**  
Superintendent



**CAPT. BRUCE GROOMS,  
USN**  
Commandant of Midshipmen



On Nov. 9, 2001, the United States Naval Academy dedicated the Glenn Warner Soccer Facility prior to the Navy men's soccer game against Bucknell.

The \$4.5 million Glenn Warner Soccer Facility is a prime example the Naval Academy's commitment to excellence. One of the finest college soccer facilities in the nation, the 16,300-square-foot facility is named after Navy's legendary men's coach Glenn Warner, who guided the Midshipmen to nine NCAA Tournament appearances, four Final Four appearances, one national championship, 28 winning seasons and a record of 243-65-31 during his 30-year tenure. In a stretch from 1962-67, Warner's teams put together a string of 48 regular-season victories without a defeat (70-6-3) and qualified for five-straight NCAA Tournaments. Warner, who produced 26 All-Americans, is a member of the National Soccer Hall of Fame and is a recipient of soccer's top award, The Honor Award.

The cornerstone of the project is the Anders Hall of Honor, made possible by Maj. General William A. Anders, USAFR, and family, in appreciation of Warner and to recognize the leader-

ship, character and commitment of former Naval Academy soccer players.

The Anders Hall of Honor features 13 trophy cases and display areas of cherry cabinetry that depict Navy's storied soccer history. From former Navy soccer players who achieved excellence in military service and leadership, to past Navy All-Americans and team captains, the "Hall of Honor" pays tribute to former Midshipmen and their military, civilian and athletic accomplishments. The Anders Hall of Honor gives the coaching staff a place to meet, greet and entertain recruits and midshipmen candidates, while experiencing the rich tradition of Navy soccer.

The home team wing highlights Navy's commitment to soccer and the future with two spacious team locker rooms, coaches offices and locker rooms, a fully-equipped training room, laundry and equipment rooms. The 1,300-square-foot men's and women's team locker rooms are equipped with custom-made wooden lockers for each athlete, a video projector and



screen for viewing and analyzing of practice and game film. The 375-square-foot training room contains training tables, modern whirlpool, ultrasound and physical therapy equipment, and provides Navy's scholar-athletes with the most complete and advanced treatment in the country.

The visiting team wing of 4,300-square feet contains two spacious locker rooms, officials' locker room, ticket office, public restrooms and a concessions area.

The facility features a 120-by-75 yard flat bermuda-grass playing surface and a modern drainage system, allowing the field to withstand heavy rain. A state-of-the-art, scoreboard, funded by the Class of 1983, was erected at one end of the field. The stadium seats approximately 2,500 fans and provides fans with optimal viewing with room for further expansion.

**Glenn Warner Soccer Facility Top 10 Single-Game Crowds**

	Att.	Opponent	Date
1.	1052	Army	10/3/03
2.	915	Army	10/26/01
3.	855	George Washington	8/26/05
4.	731	Stanford	9/22/05
5.	722	Georgia State	9/9/05
6.	716	Seton Hall	9/11/05
7.	656	Army	10/7/05
8.	637	Delaware	10/10/03
9.	620	La Salle	8/28/05
10.	583	Holy Cross	10/9/05

**All-Time Glenn Warner Soccer Facility Record**

Year	Record	Pct.
2001	10-2-0	83.3
2002	8-0-1	94.4
2003	9-1-1	86.4
2004	9-1-0	90.0
2005	6-3-1	65.0
<b>Five Years</b>	<b>42-7-3</b>	<b>83.7</b>

**Glenn Warner Soccer Facility Single-Game Individual Records**

**Most Goals**

N — 4 by Amelia Sheveland vs. Marist, 9/13/02  
O — 3 by Anabel Jimenez, American, 10/14/03

**Most Assists**

N — 3 by Meggie Curran vs. La Salle, 8/28/05; Brigitte Fox vs. The Citadel, 10/24/04; Stephanie Parker vs. Holy Cross, 10/23/04; Stephanie Parker vs. Robert Morris, 11/4/02  
O — 3 by Simone Konig, American, 10/14/03

**Most Points**

N — 9 by Amelia Sheveland vs. Marist, 9/13/02  
O — 7 by Anabel Jimenez, American, 10/14/03

**Most Shots**

N — 10 by Stacy Finley vs. Mount St. Mary's, 9/12/03  
O — 7 by Savannah Rennels, Bucknell, 11/11/01

**Most Saves**

N — 8 by Kate Macfarlane vs. G. Washington, 9/17/01  
O — 12 by Chrissy Dolan, Villanova, 9/15/02

**Glenn Warner Soccer Facility Single-Game Team Records**

**Most Goals**

N — 8 vs. The Citadel, 10/24/04; vs. Robert Morris, 11/4/02; vs. Marist, 9/13/02  
O — 5 by American, 10/14/03

**Most Assists**

N — 10 vs. Robert Morris, 11/4/02  
O — 5 by American, 10/14/03

**Most Points**

N — 26 (8G, 10A) vs. Robert Morris, 11/4/02  
O — 15 (5G, 5A) by American, 10/14/03

**Most Shots**

N — 32 vs. Marist, 9/13/02  
O — 17 by Bucknell, 11/11/01

**Most Saves**

N — 8 vs. George Washington, 9/17/01; Georgia Southern, 9/9/01  
O — 13 by Villanova, 9/15/02; Marist, 9/13/02