

the Navy two. Hall scored from there on a quarterback sneak.

Army added a third touchdown after the half, when Hall scored from the one, before Navy added its lone score to escape the shutout. Hall was the game's MVP, running for 89 yards on 30 carries, including all three Army touchdowns. He also completed two of his three passes for 86 yards. Navy quarterback Jason Kranker completed half of his 32 passes for 187 yards to lead the Midshipmen.

2001: Army 24 Navy 7 – When the Anthracite Bowl Committee began planning for the 2001 game it seemed logical to dedicate it to the local veterans of World War II. On December 7, the country would be remembering the sixtieth anniversary of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. The terrorist attack on September 11 added even more meaning to that choice.

Most prognosticators expected Army would have a tough game. It was their first contest of the season, while Navy had already beaten Delaware Valley College. Worse, Jonathon Hall, Army's MVP from the year before, had been called up to the big Army team where he was a third string quarterback. Army's strength, though, was its offensive line. As Coach Gene McIntyre explained, "They're all seniors, except one ... all experienced, all very strong, and have a strong cohesive bond among them. We feel that we can give the ball to anyone in the backfield and they'll gain yardage."

That strong offensive line allowed Army to dominate on the ground, running the ball 63 times while attempting just seven passes. Their ball control offense took charge almost immediately. Army's opening possession saw quarterback George Feagins and halfback Clay Bibb work the option play almost to perfection. After driving to the Navy 13 Kurt Cheeseman kicked a 25-yard field goal to give Army a 3-0 lead. Navy's first possession ended in a punt, and Army drove again from their own 37 to the Navy 34. From there Feagins completed his only pass of the day, a touchdown strike to Macharia Brown.

Now behind 10-0, Navy began to move the ball. They drove into Army territory on each of their next three possessions, but couldn't take advantage of their opportunities. The Midshipmen missed two field goals and had a fourth down pass bounce off the receiver's hands in the end zone. Then in the second half a Navy fumble on their own 32 set up Army for their second touchdown. After a nine-play drive Feagins scored on a keeper from the three. The two teams then traded touchdowns to get the final score.

GREATEST PLAYS EVER

(Editor's Note: In 1924 the American Legion Weekly published an article entitled "The Greatest Football Play I Ever Saw," which was a compilation of short anecdotes by eleven prominent college coaches of the day. Following is the third installment of the most interesting of those.)

Bill Roper: One of the most spectacular plays I ever witnessed occurred in one of the greatest games ever played, the intersectional contest at Chicago in 1922 between the University of Chicago and Princeton. At the end of the third period Chicago, mainly through the aid of the line-plunging of John Thomas, led us 18 to 7. A few minutes after the fourth quarter started, Princeton found itself in possession of the ball backed up to its own one-yard line. The Princeton backs lined up in kick formation behind their own goal line. "Princeton's going to kick," a spectator said "Princeton's got to kick," commented another.

Certainly a kick was the orthodox thing to do. Yet Princeton doesn't always play orthodox

football. Once football teams practiced the axiom "Always fall on the ball. Never try to pick up a fumbled football." This axiom wasn't heeded by Sam White of Princeton in 1911. By picking up a blocked kick, instead of falling on the ball, he beat Harvard by running 95 yards to a touchdown, and two weeks later, by picking up a fumble, he beat Yale by running 60 yards to a touchdown.

At Chicago, in 1922, Princeton smashed another precedent. Gleaves, Princeton fullback, dropped back and, feinting a kick, threw a long forward pass to Gorman, who ran to his 45 yard line before he was tackled. The Chicago players, expecting a punt, had rushed in to block the kick, and were entirely taken off their guard. This break in the luck started the Tigers on their way to victory. It raised their morale and lowered the morale of the enemy.

In the center of the field, Gray of Princeton picked up a fumble and ran for a touchdown, making the score 18 to 14. Crum made the third touchdown and Princeton won, 21 to 18. At the whistle of this terrific game, Princeton had just stopped John Thomas two feet from the goal line. It was a great game, and that forward pass from behind the line started the Princeton rally that ended in victory.

A. A. Stagg: One of the greatest plays I ever saw was the day in 1904 that Walter Eckersall of Chicago ran 105 yards for a touchdown from a kickoff against Wisconsin. That was a remarkable run by a remarkable player.

Yet that feat has been discussed so much that I will go back to 1891 when American rugby football was definitely breaking away from English rugby, and tell of another long run made by Dr. Seerley of the YMCA Training College team in a match with the Yale Consolidated squad. After playing end at Yale I went to Springfield as a physical instructor in the new YMCA Training College, then having an enrollment of 42. I organized a football eleven, coached them and played as a halfback. The Yale varsity, under the name of the Yale Consolidateds, accepted a challenge to play us a post-season game.

In those days American football was in a state of development. For instance, the center, while in a scrimmage, didn't snap the ball back with his hands, but kicked it or heeled it back with his foot. When I was at Yale our center contributed something new by stamping down on one end of the ball so it popped up into the quarter's hands. The quarter didn't have to bend clean over to the ground to pick the ball off the turf as before. We considered this a tremendous advance in technique.

Instead of a line of scrimmage we used a flying wedge, an inverted V of players around the man carrying the ball. I contributed something new to the flying wedge when I had two runners precede me as interference. We were always looking for something new. My teammate, Heffelfinger, would tear opposing wedges apart, man by man, until he conceived the idea of jumping on the apex and crushing three or four men by his great bulk.

It was from a wedge formation that Seerley made his great run. The Springfield wedge was moving forward I had the ball, which I slipped to Seerley, but with my two men for interference I pretended that I still had the ball and allowed the Yale men to tackle me. Seerley found an "outlet" from the wedge, as we said in those days, and ran 95 yards for a touchdown. Yale scored more points in the end than we did, yet our men considered a score against Yale as a moral victory. I received much pleasure in outsmarting my old teammates by what was then considered great strategy.
