THE HISTORY OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND ATHLETICS
FOR MEN AT DENISON UNIVERSITY

A Thesis Presented for the
Degree of Master of Arts

By

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Approved by:
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I hope that this account will be of benefit to some students, and that it is a fair account of the past history of Physical Education and Athletics for Men in Denison University.
TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Chapter I
Introduction ........................................... 1.

Chapter II

Chapter III
Athletic Association .............................. 12.

Chapter IV
Intercollegiate Sports and Military
Training ............................................. 16.

Chapter V.
Present Status of Program of Health
and Physical Education ............. 28.

Chapter VI
Membership in Athletic Conferences ......... 39.

Post War Coaches ................................. 46.

Presidents of Denison University ........... 49.

Appendix ........................................... 50.

Bibliography ...................................... 55.
Foreword

Denison University is located at Granville, Ohio, and was founded in 1831 by a group of earnest men who in 1830 had formed the Ohio Baptist Education Society.

This paper, The Historical Development of Physical Education and Athletics at Denison University, is written largely from the original materials in the records of the University, which include:

**Denison Collegian** - a periodical published once each month by the students of Denison. It was started as a literary magazine with "editorial comments" at end of each paper. The file of this paper is not complete. First published in 1867.

**Adytum** - A year book, published beginning 1882 by the Senior class, but later by the Junior class. Files are complete, although there are no issues from 1882-1887.
Denisonian - Weekly newspaper published by the students. Files are not complete, especially from 1900-1910. Publication started 1890.

Minutes of the Athletic Association.

These begin in 1903 and are complete until the organization was disbanded.

Minutes of the Board of Control

Minutes of Faculty Meetings 1920-1938

The writer has been unable to locate the minutes of the faculty meetings for the years previous to 1920.

President's Reports to the Trustees and Minutes of the Executive Committee of Board of Trustees.

Granville Times - File in the Granville Public Library is complete. Through the kindness of Mrs. Charles B. White and Donald Young of Granville, these files were made available to the writer. Although not carrying all the affairs of the college the paper gives a fair picture of College proceedings.
Personal conversations were held with many individuals who are familiar with the background of the college. Some of these persons were former students and graduates; others were non-students; among whom are the late F. W. Shepardson, Dr. F. D. Barker, Dr. J. W. Rohrer, Fred L. McCollum, W. J. Livingston and others.
Chapter I

Introduction.

Denison University finds its remote beginnings in the appointment on August 22, 1816, by the Beaver Baptist Association of northeastern Ohio and adjacent territory in Pennsylvania, of a committee to draw up a constitution for an Educational Society, with the two-fold purpose of founding a college and of aiding in ministerial education. This committee met at Youngstown, Ohio, November 1, 1816 and framed the constitution of the Ohio Baptist Educational Society.

When the Ohio Baptist Educational Society met in their fourth annual convention at Lebanon, Ohio, there was no call for an educational meeting before the gathering. At the close of that convention a small group of men remained and on Tuesday, May 25, 1830, met in the home of Ichabod Corwin, Sr.

"To take into consideration the expediency of adopting some measures relative to the encouragement of education in the Baptist denomination in the state of Ohio." (1)

as the minutes of that meeting cautiously state

"Resolved that this meeting deem it expedient that a Literary and Theological Seminary, under the patronage of the Regular Baptist denomination of Christians, be established in the state of Ohio." (2)


(2) Denison University Centennial History, 1831-1931. By authority of Board of Trustees. F. W. Shepardson, 1931. Page 4

The Committee to prepare a notice in the official organ of the Society (The Western Miscellany) regarding the above resolution. The special object of the new educational society was declared to be:
"To establish a school for the education of persons of the Baptist denomination, who are approved by the churches of which they may be members, and who have been examined and approved by the society as suitable candidates for the Gospel Ministry." (1)

For these purposes

"The Society was very anxious to procure a farm so that the students, especially those who were preparing for the ministry, might labor a portion of their time to aid their expenses of education, and the better to prepare themselves to endure hardness as good soldiers of Jesus Christ." (2)

The second meeting was held in Zanesville, Ohio where a constitution was adopted. This convention provided that an institution should be located "as centrally as possible" (3) in Ohio. Several sites were proposed: Newport, Kentucky; Oldtown, Ross County; Wooster and Granville. The final selection of the Granville site was made at the Lancaster, Ohio meeting of the Society on May 26, 1831. Factors in the selection of the Granville site were (1) the offer of a farm for the location of the school; (2) the central location; (3) the type of inhabitants in the community; (4) the religious attitude of the people.

Site of the New College.

The farm to be used for a campus of the new institution was located one mile southwest of the village on the Columbus Road (State Route 16). In addition to the usual buildings on the farm was a very large house which was to be used as class rooms, dormitory and residence of the teachers. Before this site could be used as a school, considerable remodeling had to be done. In order not to delay the opening of the new school, the first classes were held in the old Baptist Meeting House.

(1) Ibid. Page 9
(2) Denison University Centennial History, 1831-1931 P.W. Sheppardson P.Q
(3) Denison University Memorial Volume 1907
This Meeting House was located on the northeast corner of Broadway and Cherry Street. That corner is now occupied by the Conservatory of Music of Denison University and is now a part of the Campus. The first classes were on December 13, 1831 with approximately twenty-seven students in attendance. Before the buildings were completed on the farm site, they were destroyed by fire, presumably of incendiary origin. Not to be dismayed, the buildings were reconstructed and the Institution was moved to the farm in December, 1833.

General Object and Plan of Granville Literary and Theological Institute.

The general object and plan as stated in the Catalogue of 1832,

"Our object has been and is, to build up a useful Institution suited to the wants, and calculated to promote the welfare of a rapidly growing and free country, where virtuous intelligence, industry and enterprise are sure to meet a quick reward. It designs to embrace, agreeably to its appellation, two departments, Literary and Theological. In the literary department we aim to fit the youth of our country to be skillful instructors of our common schools, for the ready and accurate transactions of business, whether in public or private life. (1)

The school was incorporated by an act of the Ohio Legislature, February 3, 1832, under the name of "The Granville Literary and Theological Institution."

The reference to manual education calls attention to a popular idea of this period. All over the country the manual labor adjunct of education was being magnified. It had a wide vogue for a time. It soon lost its place in popular fancy, as difficulties of administration appeared and as experience failed to show for it the expected benefits to the students. (1) Denison University Catalogue, 1832.
In 1836 the manual labor idea was abandoned as a compulsory feature because the Trustees were unable to meet the bills for labor performed by the students. The catalogue of that year carried the following note:

"Opportunity for manual labor will be furnished to a limited extent to those who desire it."  (2)

By an act of the Ohio Legislature of January, 1845, the name of the Institution was changed to Granville College; and on June 25, 1856 the name was changed to Denison University. It was so named in honor of William Denison, of Adamsville, Muskingum County in accordance with an early vote of the Board of Trustees of the Institution that the first donor of ten thousand dollars or more to the Institution should have the privilege of naming it. (1) During the same year (1856) the school was moved from its farm site to the present campus adjacent to the village of Granville.

Granville Female Seminary.

The Granville Female Seminary was founded in 1832, and was located on the present site of the Granville Inn. This school held its first classes on December 17, 1832, under Mrs. Jerusha Gear as the teacher, and with twenty-five pupils enrolled. This school was sponsored by the Baptists but was later sold to the Episcopal Church in 1838, who operated it until 1860, when it was again taken over by the Baptists.

Young Ladies Institute.

This Institution was founded in 1839 on the present site of Shepardson College. This school was founded by the Baptists under Dr. and Mrs. Nathan S. Burton. The first classes were held in the Baptist Church.

These two schools were later merged in 1887 and the Trustees named the Institution Shepardson College in recognition of Dr. Daniel Shepardson. This school was for the women as Granville College did not permit young ladies in attendance.

(2) Ibid - Page 2
On October 20, 1927, Denison University and Shepardson College were merged. This merger was filed with the Secretary of State, October 22, 1927.

The Preparatory Department of Denison University became Granville Academy in 1878. This name was later changed to Doane Academy in 1895 in honor of Mr. W. H. Doane for the bequests that he had given both the college and the academy. The Academy was abandoned by the Trustees of Denison University at their April meeting in 1927, there being no further need for its existence. It was organized for those students who were compelled to withdraw from public schools and who later wished to resume their education. At the time of the founding of the Academy, High Schools had not reached a high standard.

**Aims and Ideals of Denison University**

"Denison University is a Christian College in the sense that all its instruction is motivated by Christian principles. Christianity is accepted as the supreme ideal of life. There is no attempt to force religion into a particular denominational expression and all advantages of the institution are offered without religious distinction. The courses of Instruction are based on the purpose of imparting a liberal training in the Arts and Sciences. Students are encouraged to build a broad foundation of Knowledge, to form an acquaintance with several fields of thought as a preparation for later specialization. While the entire course is planned for general rather than vocational training, it is found in practice that this procedure gives the best foundation for all kinds of professional careers." (1)

**Statement of Objectives.**

Denison University is a college of liberal arts in which the development of persons takes precedence over all other aims. Consequently the University attempts to aid the student to achieve:

1. The ability in oral and written use of English and some familiarity with the treasures of Literature.

2. The ability to think honestly, clearly and constructively.

3. An understanding of the meaning and methods of the main branches of learning.

4. Sufficient concentration in one or two fields of learning so that he may be prepared more adequately for his life's work.

5. An interest in the excellent management of his mind and body so that they may become contributing factors in the furtherance of his life's aims.

6. An appreciation of all peoples, past and present, which will contribute towards a cosmopolitan attitude of mind.

7. A social outlook and a way of living that will lead to mutually satisfying and helpful relations with others.

8. An appreciation of beauty as expressed in nature and the arts.

9. The determination to use his knowledge for human welfare.

10. A personality developed around Christian principles and ideals. (1)

(1) Denison University Bulletin, Vol. XXXVII No. 14, June, 1937
Chapter II

Early History of Physical Training at Denison.

When the Institution was first conceived, the manual labor movement was at its height of popularity. Since the institution was to be located on a farm the Trustees felt,

"The benefits of the manual labor education system will, we hope, be manifest to all." (1)

During the first forty years of the life of the Institution there was little time for anything but study and work. There are no indications of intercollegiate athletic competition. The main extra-curricular activity of the students in these early times was the literary societies. The two earliest were the Franklin and Caliopean societies. Much interest was shown in all their programs. During an Intercollegiate, State, or Interstate contest great crowds of students and townspeople followed their favorite. There was as much interest shown in these affairs as is shown in the present day athletic contests.

As early as October, 1857, President Hall laid before the Trustees a petition from the students relative to a gymnasium. (This was the first petition of all time sent to the Trustees by the students.) The Trustees after due consideration resolved,

...That the Faculty be requested to assure the students that while the Trustees appreciate the importance of a gymnasium and feel disposed to provide such means of healthful exercise as soon as their means will allow, they think their immediate attention should be given to the erection of a temporary chapel." (1)

The Trustees were sympathetic but the finances of the Institution were unable to stand the cost of providing a place for exercise. From time to time articles were printed in the Collegian and the Granville Times.

telling of the benefits to be derived from regular and systematic exercise in a gymnasium. This campaign ended in a petition to the faculty on October 4, 1879 for the use of a room in the "Old Frame" to be fitted as a gymnasium. The "Old Frame" was a frame building which had been moved from the farm site to the present campus. Until Marsh Hall was built (1856) it had been used as a dormitory for students. This petition was acted upon favorably and in 1879 the "Old Frame" was set aside for the use as a gymnasium, provided the work necessary to make it available for use be done by the students under the supervision of the superintendent of buildings and grounds. There was no way of heating the building in winter, it was damp, poorly ventilated, and the ceiling was entirely too low.

The students had purchased some gymnasium apparatus including chest weights, parallel bars, rowing machines, horizontal bars, ladders, climbing poles, swing and rings, eight pairs of Indian clubs, eight pairs of dumbbells, and three mats.

This gymnasium was controlled by an association of students and was known as the Denison University Gymnasium Association. Any student had the privilege of joining the association by the payment of the fee of one dollar and subscription to the constitution. C. H. Carey was the first President; E. E. Ferris, Vice President; L. R. Zollars, Secretary and Treasurer; F. G. Warden, C. F. Castle and J. L. Phillips, the Executive Committee. The gymnasium was not very popular for the following reasons:

1. The room was not fit for use in winter, there being no facilities to heat it.
2. Gymnastics lacked the appeal of athletics with their democratic leadership.
3. The gymnasium was too small for a great number to participate at the same time.
4. Gymnastics did not have the competitive spirit of athletics, gymnastics being artificial and lacking the spirit of play activities.

The main sports and games engaged in by the students informally, were: 1. Foot-ahead, a type of leapfrog. 2. Baseball. 3. Walking and running races. 4. Football, a game of the soccer type. 5. Hiking. 6. Boxing and wrestling. 7. Coasting in winter. All these sports were engaged in informally, with very little or no organization.

Agitation for a new Gymnasium.

Because of the shortcomings of the room in the "Old Frame" that had been set aside for a gymnasium and the resulting lack of enthusiasm on the part of a great many students towards gymnastics, the students started a campaign for a better room for a gymnasium. Among the editorials that appeared in the college paper of November, 1872, is the following:

"We need a good gymnasium, where we can take systematic exercise in all kinds of weather. Will not some one, or more of our alumni come forward and present sums sufficient to fit up a good gymnasium....Will confer a great blessing on the students and cannot help increasing, naturally, the average grade of the college; for all will admit that the sounder the body the better does the brain perform its work." (1)

The Trustees set aside a larger and better room in the old frame building. And the following editorial appeared in the Collegian, October, 1880: -

"The Trustees of the College deserve the warmest thanks from the students, for their action in giving a part of the "Old Frame" edifice for the use of the Gymnasium Association. The need of a good room has been felt ever since the Association was organized.

The old room was not adapted for the purpose. It was not well ventilated; it was damp, and there was no way of heating it, so that, for a considerable time in winter, it was practically useless. The ceiling was so low that much of the apparatus purchased a year ago could not be set up or used at all.

(1). Denison Collegian. Vol. 16, Nov. 1872. P. 86
The new room possesses all the advantages the old one lacked. It is light and airy, has a high ceiling and can easily be kept warm enough to avert all danger of catching cold while exercising.

Last year many students, who would otherwise have joined the Association, were deterred from doing so, simply by the fact that the room occupied by the Association was so unsuitable. They have now no excuse for keeping aloof and allowing their muscles to become still more emaciated for lack of regular exercise.

There is, perhaps, no one thing so generally neglected by our students as the symmetrical development of the physical man. Baseball, football are indulged in to some extent; but they are apt to be practiced at irregular intervals and in a manner calculated to arouse a sluggish circulation to too great activity, and, in that way, often do more harm than good. Anything to be successful needs system and regularity. Both of these can be had by taking exercise, and it certainly would be wise for college boys to pay more attention to that. (1)

While progress in intercollegiate sports was evident at the same time it is to be observed that the lack of adequate facilities fitted for physical exercise or gymnastics probably hindered physical training during this period. The lack of competent leadership was also a contributing factor. The student body repeatedly asked for some assistance in securing a competent individual for director of the gymnasium. Because of lack of finances and the apparent lack of interest on the part of the students to join the association, various means were employed to raise money to equip the room. The room was used mainly by athletes, as a result the gymnasium fell into disuse and it was not until the field day of 1885 that there is found renewed interest in a gymnasium.

"The gymnasium has not been used the past term but will be reopened at the beginning of the next term under the direction of Professor Merrill. There is quite an advantage in having one of the regular instructors at the University in charge of the gymnasium also. The student can see that because one has scientific control of his physical organism he does not necessarily lose his right to the title of scholar and gentleman." (2)

(2) Granville Times, 1885
Mr. Merril remained in charge of the gymnasium for the balance of that year. The student body renewed their right for competent leadership but it was not until 1895 when President Purinton made the following report to the Trustees:

"We have experienced great difficulty in finding a competent Director for our gymnasium for any such salary as we are prepared to offer. During most of the present year we have had the place vacant. After repeated efforts it was found possible to engage the services of Mr. H. S. Sauerbrey at the very moderate salary of $150.00 and his college bills. Mr. Sauerbrey has, for several years, been Physical Director in Pillsbury Academy, and is very highly recommended in all respects."(1)

Mr. Sauerbrey was given the title Physical Director. He was the first man to carry that title. He held the post for the four years of his college course. In 1899 Fred S. LaRue, another student, was appointed to the same position at the same salary. These men were students and participated on the athletic teams. The gymnasium was open each day from 3:30 until 4:30, except Sunday. No credit was given for this work. The gymnasium was open for use to any of the members of the Denison University Gymnasium Association.

(1) President's Report to the Trustees, 1895.
THE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The Denison Gymnasium Association was organized when permission was given for use of the "Old Frame" as a gymnasium. Since the gymnasium was to be used mainly for the athlete and since athletics were supported entirely by student and alumni subscriptions the students formed an association for the efficient conduct of their affairs. This organization (1896 - E. A. Deeds, first President) was called the Denison Athletic Association. In 1897 a constitution was adopted which provided for a Board of Control. Article 2, Section 7 of the Constitution provides:

"The Board of Control shall consist of six members two of which shall be elected and four of which shall be appointed as follows: Two undergraduate students, not officers of the association, to be elected at the same time as the other officers of the association; two members of the faculty, one non-resident alumnus and one citizen of Granville, not a member of the faculty, to be appointed by the faculty at such time as the faculty may choose and to serve for two years from date unless otherwise ordered by the faculty." (1)

The alumni and citizens of Granville were given representation on the board because of their contributions to the financial backing of the association. The duties of the Board of Control as stated in Article 11 Section 12 of the Constitution were:

"Shall have final authority in all matters pertaining to college athletics and shall appoint all managers, captains and curators." (2)

The first Board consisted of six members which was later increased to seven and then reduced to five members. At present the Board consists of five members: three appointed from the faculty and two elected by the student body.

From the inception, the Athletic Association not only cared for the gymnasium but by fees, subscriptions and benefits paid the Coach's salary, and that of the Physical Director. But on the recommendation of the

(2) Constitution of the Athletic Association - P. 193
Association, President Purinton had as a part of his report to the Trustees:

"The Athletic Association is a voluntary organization among the students of the University. Any student may become a member by the payment of an annual fee of one dollar. The organization is carried on in a fairly proper and successful way but as it seems to me, some improvement may be made. The chief difficulty in the way of just results is a tendency toward the application of "College Politics" in the securing of votes for the accomplishment of a given measure, which, though very desirable in the opinion of a certain coterie of students, may nevertheless be injurious to the Association as a whole."

"A general gymnasium fee would have a tendency to correct this evil and at the same time would create a much needed fund for the use of this association. Therefore I recommend, that each student of Granville College and Doane Academy be required to pay gymnasium fee of one dollar for each year in attendance, and that this fund be used first for current expenses of the gymnasium and thereafter for the Association under the direction of the Board of Control."

Adopted by Board of Trustees, June, 1901 (1)

The finances of the Association were in a very bad shape, and it was hoped that the above method would alleviate the situation.

The athletic teams had their problems and difficulties centering principally around a lack of sustained management and centralized control. The Athletic Association, through the Board of Control, was the controlling group in Athletics. Each sport had its manager whose duties were many. He made the schedules, cared for the finances, prepared the fields, sold the tickets, cared for the equipment, etc. All schedules and financial reports were submitted to the Board for approval. If there was a deficit this was passed on to the next manager in that sport.

In a Board of Control meeting of Jan 20, 1909, a graduate manager was elected to put under one head the responsibility of making schedules,

(1) Report of President Purinton to Board of Trustees, June 1901 - P. 505.
purchasing supplies, deciding points of eligibility, and the general affairs of the Association. Dr. H. R. Hundley was elected as the first Graduate Manager. (1) The Board of Control at that time consisted of three members of the faculty and two members of the student body.

The Athletic Association remained in existence until 1921 when a system of self-government was granted the students of Granville College.

The constitution of this newly formed student government association, concerning athletics, provided:

"Article V - Part 3, Athletic Department
Section 1. For the purpose of conducting, controlling and managing of the organized Athletic Activities of the members of the Association, all the rights, duties and powers formerly held by and vested in "The Athletic Association of Denison University" are hereby assumed by and vested in the Student Association of Granville College.

Section 2. The Board of Control. The executive authority within the field of activity covered by this part of Article V shall be vested in a Board of Control consisting of two students, members of the Association, and three members of the Faculty, together with one alumni member appointed by the Board of Control. The student members of the Board shall be chosen in accordance with Article V, Part 1, Section 5. The three members of the Faculty shall be appointed by the Faculty, one each year and serve for three years, or until successors shall have been appointed.

Section 3. The Board of Control shall choose its chairman, Treasurer and Faculty Manager from the faculty members. The duties of each of these officers shall be those delegated to them by the Board. The Board of Control shall have final authority in all matters pertaining to the organized athletics of the college, and shall cooperate with the Department of Physical Education in the conduct of intramural athletics. They shall appoint all student managers and captains, approve all schedules, and contracts for contests, and in

(1) Minutes of Board of Control of Athletics. P. 71.
every way promote the development of adequate and proper athletic activities. All meetings shall be open for all members of the Student Association who may care to attend.

Section 4. The entire management and control of the finances of the Board shall be invested in a Finance Committee, consisting of the Treasurer, Faculty Manager and one student member of the Board. (1)

The Board of Control of Athletics of Denison University is now a standing committee of the Faculty. (2)

(1) Minutes of Faculty Meeting - March 21, 1921.
(2) Denison University Catalogue, 1936-1937.
Intercollegiate Sports and Military Training.

The introduction of baseball at Denison was in the decade between 1860 and 1870. A great many informal games were played between class teams and between teams composed of college boys and the town teams. Added impetus was given the sport by the achievements of the Cincinnati Red Stockings of 1869.

The first intercollegiate baseball game played by a Denison team was with Kenyon College on May 21, 1870. An editorial concerning the game is as follows:

"On the 21st of May a match game was played on the grounds south of the creek on Dr. Bancroft's farm. We are sorry to say that our nine was beaten 35 to 20, but it seems to us that there are some extenuating circumstances which will set the defeat in a little better light. The Kenyon nine showed every evidence of thorough organization and practice, while all we had to oppose them was a "scrub nine," which was hustled together for the occasion without ever having played together. We were agreeably disappointed by the result, for we thought that the playing of our nine was only equalled by their foolhardiness in accepting the challenge." (1)

During the spring of 1871, Denison played two intercollegiate baseball games. The first with Kenyon College at Granville which resulted in a victory for Denison by a score of 59-34. On June 10, Denison played Ohio Wesleyan at Delaware. Even in those days considerable difficulty was experienced with umpires:

"The Umpire was evidently not the man for the place as his demeanor and decisions very well testify. A little spurring brought him to time but still he was the object of many murmurs and severe censure." (2)

The large scores, so different from the present-day game were not due to the lively or "rabbit" ball as we hear today, but due to the character of the pitching. The pitcher used a side arm delivery, much like we use

(2) Denison University Collegian - Vol. 5, July, 1871 - P. 27.
in the present day playground ball, the purpose being to enable the batsman
to hit the ball. It was illegal for the pitcher to bring his pitching
arm above the hip in delivering the ball to the batter. This always caused
a great deal of controversy as to whether the pitch was legal or illegal.
It was not until the above the shoulder pitching was legalized, did curve
balls and the ability to baffle the batter come into the sport.

Baseball continued to flourish at Denison, culminating in the cham-
pionship of the Ohio Intercollegiate Athletic Association in the spring of
1890, having won seven out of eight games. The Ohio Intercollegiate
Athletic Association was formed in Springfield in 1890 by Buchtel (Akron
University) Denison University, Ohio State University and Wooster. A
Denison man, Mr. Bosler, was instrumental in forming this conference. The
team of 1891 again defeated all the Ohio Colleges played, and in addition,
the University of Chicago, Purdue and Michigan.

In all the intercollegiate sports the formation of and training of
the teams was done by the students. Student managers and captains were
appointed by the Athletic Associations. The making of schedules, signing
of contracts, purchasing equipment, arrangements for the games, were all
the duties of the manager. The captain was responsible for the preparation
of the team for the game and its conduct during the contest.

Baseball has been a major sport since its beginning with the exception
of two years, 1931-1932, when the depression caused a curtailment of some
of our athletic sports. Our records are very incomplete regarding baseball,
but no championship teams are recorded, excepting the championships of
1930-1891.

Development of Athletic Playing Fields.

Quite early in the history of the College, there had been appeals from
the students for facilities in the direction of bodily development. The
nature of the terrain presented difficulties in the way of grounds and were not readily adapted to playing fields. In a natural amphitheater, now a part of the Deeds addition to the campus, baseball, the only activity of its type favored, was played. But the ground was uneven and a part of the field was swampy. It was also privately owned and sometimes the occupant of the farm was not friendly to the use of the field, partly because of the damage done by cattle as a result of gates being carelessly left open. At one time a terrace between Sugar Loaf and the Ohio Central railroad track was used for baseball games, but owing to the short left field and the sloping of the ground toward the tracks, this field was not satisfactory. Later a fairly level ground, known as the Thorne Farm was used.

During the decade from 1880-1890 when baseball enthusiasm was high at Denison on account of some especially good players, the students, with the aid of friends in the faculty and town rented a parcel of ground across Raccoon Creek on the Lancaster Road at its junction with Lover's Lane. Here great crowds assembled and many notable records were made by Denison students. The distance from the college and difficulty of quick access made this field undesirable as a college adjunct.

Finally, Mr. Frederick P. Beaver of Dayton, Ohio, a member of the Board of Trustees made available a fund for the purchase and development of a tract of land at the foot of Main Street, just across the railroad. This was one of the first athletic fields in Ohio Collegiate circles. This field was presented to the University in June of 1901. As Beaver Field it served the purpose of the Institution fairly well, although being low-land it suffered each year from high waters from Raccoon Creek. This required that constant attention be given to track and baseball diamond, and some times the field was not fit for use for several days after a flood or high waters. When Deed's field was ready for use in 1922, Beaver Field
was used by Doane Academy until it was abandoned and then the field was
given to the women for their use.

Through the generosity and foresight of Mr. E. A. Deeds, Denison '96,
a member of the Board of Trustees, the old Dustin farm, as it was then known,
became a part of the campus. He had long dreamed of this area for an athletic
plant. Through his untiring efforts Deeds Field was built. This new
athletic plant was dedicated on the morning of Nov. 4, 1922, the same day
that the corner stone of Swasey Chapel was laid. The formal presentation was
made by Mr. Deeds himself. The field contained a football field, a running
track (¾ mile), and one section of the stadium. Later the north section of
the stands was erected, which contain lockers, showers, storage rooms and
training quarters. Since Nov. 4, 1922, there have been added baseball
diamonds, tennis courts, three football practice fields, women's athletic
plant, volley ball courts, etc. In all, we have seventy-five acres for
recreational activities.
FOOTBALL

Football was mentioned here at Denison University as far back as 1875. This, however, was unorganized and resembled soccer more than football as later played. The main feature of the game was kicking the ball. These contests were informal affairs, one class or group would challenge another.

The first intercollegiate football game played by Denison was with Wooster College on Nov. 23, 1889, at Wooster. During the same year, Dec. 6, Wooster played a return game at Granville, defeating Denison by the score of 50-0. The third game played during that season was with Academy and the score was Denison 16 - Doane 0.

An editorial in the Wooster Voice, after the Wooster-Denison games, regarding the training and condition of the Denison team, was replied to by the editor of the Collegian in the following manner:

"We would be very glad to follow your advice in regard to gym practice, my dear Voice, but our gym is what is usually called a "castle in the air," and as such edifices are not very substantially furnished, we shall be obliged to confine ourselves to such exercises as we can get from sawing wood or like work that the Trustees of a college without a gymnasium generally recommend when the students plead for their rights."  (1)

Here, again, was stressed the benefits to the athlete from the exercises in a gymnasium.

In the next seven years Denison played twenty nine games with following record: Won 10 - Lost 15, and Tied 4.

"The football team of 1891 was second in the Intercollegiate championship race - Wooster knocking the persimmon."  (2)

During this period Denison's opponents were: Doane Academy, Wooster, Kenyon, Otterbein, Ohio State, Ohio Wesleyan, Adelbert (Western Reserve),

(1) Denison Collegian - Vol. 13, 1889.

(2) Adytum, 1891.
In 1896 the Athletic Association was formed with E. A. Deeds as its first president. The purpose of this organization was to regulate the affairs of athletics. The officers of the Association were: President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, and Board of Control. This board was composed of two students, two faculty and one alumnus and one citizen of the village. L. A. Austin, citizen of Granville, was elected Treasurer. This regulation was later amended stating that the Treasurer of the Board shall be a member of the Faculty or an Alumni. This was the first step in the centralizing of control of athletics at Denison University.

From 1890 to 1895 Denison teams were not up to the usual caliber of past teams. The fact that many of the colleges were securing coaches, caused the students and the alumni to start a determined drive to secure a competent individual as coach of the University athletic teams. No doubt there is hidden in this, the first attempt on the part of the Alumni to influence the administration on athletics. The writer does not doubt that this interest in the athletic teams of their Alma Mater led to proselyting and subsidizing. There are no records in Denison that any athletic scholarships were given. Since athletics have become such a factor in college life, the Faculty has kept close supervision over its athletic teams. Today the Board of Control of Athletics is a standing committee of the Faculty, and consists of three faculty members and two students elected by the student body.

As was the case with most schools at this time, the chief problem of athletics was one of finances. Debts were handed down from one manager to his successor. The steps taken at Denison to alleviate this situation was the subscription list among students, faculty and friends in the village.
There was a second method which was very successful, which was the presentation of a minstrel show called, "The Denison Dandy Darkies." This show was given annually until 1917, when the lack of interest and the World War caused its abandonment. The Denisonian carried the following:

"Proceeds from the Denison Dandy Darky Show and student subscriptions resulted in a fund of $600.00 for a coach. The Board of Control was given custody of the coach's fund which had heretofore been kept from the Board." (1)

First Football Coach.

As a result of the campaign put on by the students and alumni, the Trustees appointed Professor H. Rhodes Hundley, for several years a member of the Faculty and also, one of the first members of the Board of Control of Athletics, as football coach (1900). Professor Hundley had played football in the South, and was a great believer in athletics. He served for one year and his team won two, lost five and tied one. Athletically, his record is not a very impressive one, but the influence of his personality in shaping the likes and dislikes, in forming standards of sportsmanship and ethical conduct was far reaching. Dr. Hundley was a member of the Board of Control from its inception until January 1, 1909, when he resigned. It was during this period of service to athletics that his influence for good sportsmanship was felt. He was instrumental (1897-1909) in shaping the athletic policies that have given Denison teams a reputation throughout the State as good sportsmen.

Dr. Hundley resigned as coach in June, 1901, and was succeeded by Mr. Holtse, a graduate of Chicago University the same year. He had been a player at the University and as a player he had an enviable record. His record at Denison University as coach was six won and five lost.

F. W. Staunton, A. B. Bucknell University, 1902, succeeded Mr. Holtse in the fall of 1902 and remained for four years. His title was Director

(1) Denisonian, April 13, 1901.
of Athletics, and he was the first to hold that title. He was a member of the Faculty of Doane Academy, and coached the teams after he had completed the work of teaching.

Dr. Jacob W. Rohrer succeeded Mr. Staunton as Director of Athletics in 1906. He gave full time to his coaching duties, resigning in 1908 to practice his profession of dentistry. He was succeeded by Charles I. Freeman, who was given the title of Director of Physical Training. Mr. Freeman's record was as follows: Y. M. C. A. work; Assistant in Gymnasium at Yale University; Director of Athletics at Purdue University; Director of Athletics at Pottsdam Normal; Athletic Coach at Central High School in Cleveland, Ohio.

It was during his term that academic credit was given for physical training. (1) The student received four hours credit for the first two years of college.

Mr. Freeman was succeeded by Walter J. Livingston, Denison, 1909, as Director of Athletics. In 1916 Mr. Livingston was appointed Professor of Physical Education and the Department of Physical Education was placed on the same basis as all other departments in the University.

The best years of the football teams were under W. J. Livingston. His record for the years 1911-1926 is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Won</th>
<th>Lost</th>
<th>Tied</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>1916</td>
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<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Denison University Catalogue - 1908-1909.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Won</th>
<th>Lost</th>
<th>Tied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Basketball**

Although basketball was invented in 1891, Denison did not play a game until 1900. Some of the students erected an outdoor court where the game was played.

On Jan. 20, 1900, the following item appeared in the Denisonian:

"Interest is being aroused in basketball. A Denison team is being formed but as yet no Intercollegiate games have been scheduled. The lamentable fact is that there is no place large enough for basketball. The boys are practicing out of doors, weather permitting. An effort is being made to secure use of the old chapel in the college dormitory." (1)

On Feb. 3, 1900 the first basketball game was played with Newark Y. M. C. A., which resulted in a defeat for Denison by a score of 8-10. Very few baskets were made, most of the points coming on fouls. Two other games were played during this year, one with Kenyon and another game with the Newark Y. M. C. A. Kenyon defeated Denison by a score of 18-7; Denison defeated Newark 22-7. In 1901 three games were played with above teams.

The real beginning of basketball at Denison University dated from the completion of Cleveland Hall in 1905. Previous to that time all games were played away from home.

(1) Denisonian - Jan. 20, 1900.
The first game played in Cleveland Hall was with Muskingum, Jan. 21, 1905, Denison being defeated by a score of 42-22.

The best years of basketball were under W. J. Livingston, whose teams won the Ohio Conference Championship three successive years, 1913, 1914 and 1915. During these three years Denison played most of the colleges in Ohio and in addition such teams as: Colgate, Buffalo Germans, West Virginia Wesleyan, Notre Dame, Michigan Aggies, Xenia Bradys (Buffalo Germans and Xenia Bradys were two of the best independent teams in the country.)

In 1917 and 1919 Denison finished second on the Ohio Conference, and in 1923 again won the championship. In 1921 Denison finished seventh on a record of twelve won and three lost, but entered the Allegheny Mountain Association Tournament at Cincinnati, and was declared Champion. In 1922 Denison placed second to Akron. In 1926 Denison accepted membership in the Buckeye Conference composed of Ohio Wesleyan, Ohio University, Cincinnati, Miami, Wittenberg and Denison. In its first year of competition in the Buckeye Athletic Association Denison finished in third position, and the following year (1927) Denison won the Buckeye Athletic Association Championship.

In his twenty-five years of coaching basketball, Mr. Livingston compiled the following record:

| Games played | 393 |
| Games won   | 251 |
| Games lost  | 142 |
| Percentage  | .638 (The percentage is for all games played.) |

In 1923 plans were completed by the Board of Control of Athletics for the construction of a temporary structure for basketball. Although designed especially for basketball, it is used for a variety of purposes such as dances, conventions, banquets, alumni gatherings, exhibitions, etc.
Military Training.

Military training in Denison University was organized and controlled by the students in 1873. The purpose of its organization was for pleasure and benefit to its individual members. Their aim was not preparation for military service, but to secure graceful and soldierly bearing. Drills were held three times each week on the hill. Instead of interest waning, as had been predicted, it increased to such a point that its backers believed it would become a fixture at Denison University. On October 19, 1878 as an answer to the request of the cadet students that military training become a part of the college curriculum, the Faculty made the following decision:

"We do not feel disposed, at this time, to make military training a college exercise." (1)

This organization was handicapped by lack of finances, and the individuals had to purchase their own uniforms, etc. Because of the cost of maintaining the corp and the waning interest on the part of the student body, military training went out of existence.

On October 6, 1896, President Purinton in a report to the Board of Trustees in regard to formation of a Cadet Corp, in part states:

"This was thought to be an opportune time for such an advance movement, especially in view of the fact that the work of Athletics among the students had recently encountered such serious obstacles." (2)

On November 4, 1896, the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees adopted a resolution for the formation of a cadet corp at Denison. Capt. C. M. Rockerfeller was to be in command. The U. S. Government was to furnish all equipment necessary for the proper conduct of the corp. Because of the war with Spain and the calling of Capt. C. M. Rockerfeller for services, the work of the cadet corp was at a temporary standstill.

(1) Denison University Collegian - Vol. 12, October 19, 1878. P. 21
(2) President Purinton's Report to Board of Trustees, 1896. P. 274.
(3) Minutes of Executive Committee - 1896.
In 1901 it was revived with Capt. William M. Williams in command.

During the World War Denison cooperated in every possible way with the U. S. Government through the War Department, in forwarding plans for national defense, and for national participation in the great conflict.

The whole institution was turned over to the S. A. T. C., under the leadership of Capt. C. B. Clark of the 25th U. S. Infantry. The military work became one of the most popular features of the college. (1)

On April 18, 1919, the Reserve Officers Training School was organized on the campus under command of Col. C. B. Clark and remained in the institution until 1928 when the unit was disbanded. Opposition on the part of some of the students and faculty led to its abandonment. They believed that the support of a military group was contrary to the principles of the University.

Present Status of Program of Health and Physical Education.

Physical Training was started when the Trustees first authorized the use of the "Old Frame" as a gymnasium, but it was not until the school year of 1908-1909 that credit was given for physical training during the first two years of college. In the catalogue of 1904-1905 we find:

"Physical Training under the supervision of a competent Physical Director, is expected to become an important factor in maintaining the health and vigor of the student body and consequently in improving the standards of scholastic work." (1)

Required physical training classes were held twice each week for freshmen and sophomores, for which they received four credit hours. From the year 1908-1909 until 1912-1913, no other courses were offered. During this latter year, under the direction of W. J. Livingston is found,

"Physical Training is essential to sound scholarship. With this in view, a progressive course in systematic and rational physical training is given, covering a minimum of two (2) hours per week in the Freshman and Sophomore years for which two credits are allowed each year. A careful physical examination of each student is made at the beginning of the school year, of which an accurate record is kept, and advice is given to assist the individual in acquiring or maintaining a healthy body....An elective course in Physical Training is offered to Juniors and Seniors who desire a deeper knowledge of the subject than the work of the underclassmen furnishes.

This course includes lectures on the history, theory and practice of gymnastics and athletics; lighting, seating, heating and ventilating of school rooms; the taking of physical measurements and examination of heart, lungs and senses; first aid to the injured and care of minor injuries. Ample opportunity is given for practice in handling gymnasium classes and athletic teams." (2)

There is no evidence that shows that the students taking these elective courses received any academic credit, nor did they have a place in the regular schedule of other academic courses. It was not until the

(1) Denison University Catalogue - 1904-1905. PP 16-17
(2) Denison University Catalogue - 1912-1913. PP 75-75
catalogue of 1919-1920 appeared that we find these elective courses being given a place in the curriculum. (1) (2)

Up to this time there was only one man in the Department, and most of the emphasis was being placed on the athletic teams. Service courses or "required gym" was supervised and taught by student assistants. During the fall and spring classes were held on Beaver Field, in the winter in Cleveland Hall. In the fall of 1920, the Trustees employed Mr. Jenkins who relieved Mr. Livingston of some of his work. By 1922 there were three men in the Department. President C. W. Chamberlain realized the necessity for added help in the Physical Education Department and was heartily in favor of the program outlined by Professor Livingston, for the preparation of teachers and coaches for high school work. By 1922 a total of sixteen hours, outside the four required hours for graduation, were offered by the Department. (3) In 1926 a full college major of twenty four (24) hours was being offered, placing the Physical Education Department on the same basis as other departments. (4)

As a further means of strengthening the academic program, the Department requested permission to add several courses to the major sequence.

"Department of Physical Education for men requests permission for a restatement of their courses as issued in their special bulletin. Also requested permission to add: Zoology 201-202, Physiology 201 and Hygiene 201, in the amount of four (4) semester hours to complete the major in this department, for those not taking education course. Granted." (5)

Again, in 1929, in order to meet the requirements set up by the Department of Education of Ohio, the department requested changes to be made in the sequences and that was granted:

(1) Denison University Catalogue, 1919-1920. PP 66-67
(2) Denison University Faculty Minutes, October 4, 1920.
(3) Denison University Catalogue 1922 - 23. P. 74.
(4) Denison University Catalogue 1926 - 27. P. 86
(5) Denison Faculty Minutes. December 4, 1928.
"Department of Physical Education for Men. Dean F. G. Detwiler reported new courses to be offered by the Department of Physical Education for Men to meet certain State requirements for teachers of Physical Education in secondary schools and colleges. Committee of Curriculum recommended approval."

(1)

Today the curriculum of courses in Denison University, in Physical Education satisfies the State Department of Education requirements for Colleges training special teachers of Health and Physical Education. These requirements are in the Ohio Health and Physical Education Series, Volume III, printed in 1932. (2)

The attitude of the Administration of Denison University toward Physical Education is well expressed in the following:

"There is no single feature of the curriculum at Denison as important as Physical Education. A sound mind needs a well trained body. Nothing can take the place of an all round physical development.

Four hours of Physical Education required of all students in the Freshmen and Sophomore years, and some form of Athletics offered for all students all through their course testifies to the important position this department holds at Denison." (3)

Avery Albert Shaw, President, Denison University.

(1) Denison University Faculty Minutes. November 4, 1929
Appendix E, pp 435 - 437.
(3) Denison University Bulletin, Vol. XXVIII, No. 6, April, 1929 - P.5.
Intramurals.

Intramural athletics provide an opportunity for the great mass of students to engage in vigorous activities. Its aim and objective is for participation on the part of a very large percentage of the students, as against the varsity team idea. The purpose is to give as many as wish participation in some form of sport, rather than have them as spectators.

The physical training programs of those early days were formal gymnastics. As a result, the athletic activities grew up almost independently under student and alumni control and the activities were narrowed down to a varsity program in which the aim of winning was considered so paramount that all the money available was centered on this athletic program. Consequently intramural competition grew up alone. The result was that this growth lacked any plan or system.

The early intramural competition was of a challenge nature. There were contests in baseball, football, tug-of-war, go-as-you-please, tennis and wrestling. The first intramural contest at Denison University was a baseball game in the early 1870's. There was also recorded a challenge match of football between the College and the Preps. (1)

The first organized attempt at intramurals was the Field day of 1881. These were gala days and large crowds from near and far attended them. Perhaps an account of the events and their records would be of interest.

"A very large concourse assembled upon the Campus on Tuesday, June 26th, to witness the first Field Day Exercise at Denison University.

Although the weather was quite warm, the contestants acquitted themselves nobly and the scores made compare very favorably with those of other colleges. The program was as follows:-

Heavy dumb bell throwing - won by W1 C. Shepard, '84, 27 ft., 1 inch, for "Ballads of Beauty."

(1) Denison University Collegian Vol. 13, 1879-1880
Baseball Throwing for League Ball - F. D. Barker '82 - Distance 319 feet, 8 inches.

100 yard Dash for Austin's Silver Cup - A. R. Morse, '85

Boxing - C. H. Carey vs. J. J. Robinson

C. J. Banks vs. W. G. Shultz.

Won by Robinson and Shultz.


Running Long Jump for $5.00 photo won by G. K. Goulding, '84 - 18 feet, 4½ inches.

Silver Cup for Wrestling was taken by E. E. Kitchen, '86.

The Gold Pin for Indian Club exercises was awarded to Chas. H. Carey, '81.

Hop, Step and Jump - won by A. K. Morse, '85, "Jean Ingelow's poems."

In the half hour go-as-you-please, the Silver Goblet was won by F. D. Barker, '82 - Distance, 4 3/4 miles. Second C. L. Owens.

E. E. Kitchen, '86 won the Album by jumping 3 feet 11-1/2 inches high.

E. E. Kitchen, '86 won a pair of pictures for standing long jump, making 9 feet, 9 inches.

Sack Race - Clock to W. C. King; Scarf Pin to Max Robb.

Wheelbarrow Race - Napkin Ring to A. Gear; Scarf Pin to Will Owens; Times to C. Malone.

The Silver Cup presented by Carter and Carter for the ugliest man in College was given to W. C. King. J. L. Phillips, '81 captured the bag of peanuts as the best looking man in College.

J. G. Ditmar was given the moustache cup for the best moustache raised during the year.

We thank the persons who donated the prizes, and hope this will be the first of annual days for athletic sports. (1)

These field days did continue for many years and now are considered a part of our intramural system. The events are changed considerably,

(1) Denison University Collegian, Volume 14, 1880-1881 PP 140-141
following closely the events in the regular track and field meets.

The competition remained on an informal basis until after Cleveland Hall (a combination building designed to provide facilities for the Young Men's Christian Association and to care for the physical needs of the men students) was built and Mr. Freeman organized intramural competition in basketball. The units were classes, boarding clubs and fraternities.

The Adytum of 1909 states,

"Under the direction of Mr. Freeman the interclass and interfraternity contests have been very successful in inspiring greater athletic activity. (1)

There did not seem to be any definite rules as to eligibility for competition in this sport. Members of the varsity teams are shown as members of both class and fraternity champions. Basketball remained the chief intramural sport with the addition of baseball, tennis and track some time later.

The real organization of these sports began in 1923 when rules and regulations were adopted. The varsity athlete was barred from competition in sports in which he had earned a letter. An organization of all the group managers was formed to administer the activities of the program. A member of a varsity squad cannot play in any intramural contest as long as he remains on the squad. The Coach must release the individual before he can participate.

In 1923 four sports were on the calendar and these activities were increased from year to year until at the present time (1937) there is competition in fourteen sports. Denison University was the first school in Ohio to introduce speedball as an intramural sport. (1924). The Department has a director of intramurals, with a senior manager and two junior managers for organizing and conducting competition, in addition to the major students and officials necessary for such an organization.

(1) Denison University Adytum, 1909
Purpose of Intramurals.

The purpose of Intramurals at Denison is to provide a wide range of activities and to secure a maximum interest on the part of a majority of the students and to participate regularly as his interests and time will allow. The staff is particularly interested in those individuals who are least apt to exercise. In the past the tendency was to be a spectator, to watch while others played. Lately, however, there seems to be an increase in active participation and the nation seems to be approaching the more desirable English ideal of everyone at play.

In order to further this ideal the Intramural Departments must teach a wide range of activities that will continue to attract the individuals between the ages of 30 and 60. The Intramural Staff is continually experimenting with the activities, placing each new one on a period of "probation" before it is made a part of the program. It must prove itself before it is accepted.

Intramural competition has increased interest and enthusiasm in participation in all sports. There has been a steady increase in participation at Denison since 1923, sometimes reaching as high as 90% of the student body.

Today in the program is found the following seasonal activities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fall</th>
<th>Winter</th>
<th>Spring</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Speedball</td>
<td>Basketball</td>
<td>Playground Ball</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archery</td>
<td>Handball</td>
<td>Tennis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relay Carnival</td>
<td>Swimming</td>
<td>Golf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wrestling</td>
<td>Volley Ball</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Foul Shooting</td>
<td>Track</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indoor Track</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
STUDENT HEALTH SERVICE.

Until 1922 the University did not provide any facilities to maintain the health of its students. At Faculty meeting on January 27, 1922, President Clark W. Chamberlain reported that provisions had been made for hospital services for the men of the University. (1) (The women of Shepardson College were taken care of in their dormitory rooms.) While there was no resident physician in charge, the four physicians in the village were given a definite schedule of times for holding clinics. However, a registered nurse was on duty at all times.

In 1923, the University adopted a regulation requiring all persons registering for the first time to take a medical examination, and provided a medical examiner for that purpose. (2)

The University maintained a small eleven bed hospital which was meeting the needs satisfactorily from 1922 until 1929, when the Helen Arnett Whistler Hospital was dedicated. This was donated by Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Whistler of Hillsboro, Ohio, in memory of their daughter Helen, who died after completing two years at Denison. It is for the exclusive use of students. Modern hospital practice was followed in equipping this hospital. Dr. R. H. Williams, Denison '15, and Ohio State was appointed to the position of University Physician. (3)

Personnel.

The Director of Student Health Service and Hospital is a regular practicing physician, who gives adequate time to the entire health problem of the University. He has regular hours each day when the students may consult him for advice and treatment.

The physician is assisted in his work by two registered nurses who are residents of the hospital building and are available at all times for the care of students. Other nurses are called in cases of emergency.

(1) Minutes of Faculty, Jan. 27, 1922
(2) Minutes of Faculty, Mar. 19, 1923.
(3) Minutes of Trustees - June, 1928
Student Health Service.

The Student Health council is a standing committee of the Faculty, and is composed of eight faculty members. (President, Business Manager, Director of Women's Dining Halls, Directors of Physical Education for Men and Women, Physician in charge) and two students (Presidents of Men's and of Women's Student Government.) (1)

The Health Service, under the direction of the University Physician has the responsibility of caring for the individual health of the students and maintaining a healthful atmosphere in the entire student body. All athletic injuries are cared for in the University Hospital.

The Physician is consulted by the Deans of the University when any student seems to be falling down in his work, in order to determine if a health factor might be the cause.

From an educational standpoint the Health Service aims to establish good health habits. Occasional health talks are given, with the idea of making students familiar with the fundamentals of disease prevention. As a result, the service has inspired confidence in the student body, and the common ailments are cared for as soon as they are noticed.

A course in Hygiene, with two hours credit toward graduation is required of all Sophomores. (2) This course is taught by the University Physician with the cooperation of the Men's and Women's Department of Physical Education and the department of Zoology.

On April 27, 1937, the Faculty passed a resolution reducing the credit given for hygiene 201 from two to one hour for the two hours of lecture and recitation per week for one semester. (3) This course is offered the first semester for women and the second semester for men.

(1) Catalogue of Denison University, 1937-1938.
(2) Faculty Minutes - December 12, 1930.
(3) Faculty Minutes, April 27, 1937.
The physical condition of all athletic teams is under the supervision of the University Physician, who accompanies the football team on all its trips. He is the sole judge of the man's fitness to participate. All athletes must submit to a thorough examination before they are permitted to join an athletic squad.

In the service courses the University Physician, in cooperation with the Physical Director, is responsible for the prescription of activities for any handicapped individual. Only excuses signed by the physician are honored by the Physical Education Department.

When a student falls down in his work and a health factor is indicated, the physician's recommendations are taken in regard to the student's academic and activity load. Both are reduced commensurable with the condition of the student's health. Periodic inspection of all dining halls, kitchens, dormitories and sanitary equipment is made by the physician, and recommendation made to the administration for improvements.

Before a prospective student may register, he must have had a physical examination made by some reputable physician, and must fill out a history card. (Samples are attached.)

During Freshman week all new students are given another examination by the College Physician, assisted by other physicians, and members of the departments of Physical Education for Men and Women. These three blanks are kept in the hospital files until the student has graduated or leaves the school.

Facilities and Equipment.

The hospital contains reception rooms, an office, a well-equipped clinic and examination rooms, laboratory and pharmacy, X-Ray, eighty-two bed rooms, together with necessary service rooms.
Provision is made in the two wards at either end of the building for strict isolation of any contagious disease cases.

On the second floor are four private rooms and a suite of rooms for the two resident nurses. On the ground floor is a well-equipped recitation room where the required course in hygiene is taught.

The hospital and Clinic is maintained partly by college funds and partly by a portion of each semester's tuition. Each student is entitled to an unlimited number of calls at the clinic where ordinary medicines are furnished gratis. Occasionally, prescriptions are given, and these are obtained locally, and paid for by the student.

The Health Fee included in the tuition entitles the student to three days in the hospital gratis. Times in excess of three days during the year are charged at the rate of two dollars per day.

With this excellent service, the students are being properly guided and cared for medically while attending the University.
MEMBERSHIP IN ATHLETIC CONFERENCES.

The years between 1852 and 1865 in the United States were characterized by a comparatively slow growth in college athletics. But from 1870 on, the situation was altered, and the growing interest in the direction of organization. By 1870 athletics had taken their place in college life. (1)

With the increasing interest in sports and the growth of athletic rivalry between schools was the increase in the cost and amount of equipment. This called for increased amounts of money for their support. This financial support was raised by subscription among the students, faculty, alumni, townspeople, and gate receipts at the games. It followed that certain alumni who were contributing generously toward the support of athletics received directly or indirectly a corresponding share in their control. These years contain the origin of those defects which are to be traced in our college athletics today.

Meanwhile the faculty seemed to hold aloof from athletics and their administration in maintaining their attitude of laisser-faire, and in concerning themselves with study, rather than affairs of college life.

The first attempt to form a conference in this state was at Springfield, Ohio in 1890. This conference called the Ohio Inter-collegiate Athletic Association, was formed with four schools, Buchtel, Denison, Ohio State and Wooster. This conference conducted the annual track and field meet for many years until it was taken over by the Ohio Athletic Conference.

   The Carnegie Foundation for Advancement of Teaching — Howard J. Savage page 18.
it was not until the formation of the athletic association at
Denison that the faculty assumed some control over athletics. In 1897
President Furinton in his report to the trustees spoke of the formation
of a Board of Control of Athletics,

"—— the board of Control composed
of two professors, two undergraduates,
an alumnus and one citizen of the
village." (1)

This arrangement seemed to work very well and has remained in effect
ever since. All the affairs of athletics were submitted to this board
for confirmation.

When Denison applied for membership in the Ohio Conference,
which had been organized Oct. 10th., 1902 at Columbus, Ohio, by re-
presentatives from Case School (F. R. Van Horn); Kenyon (W. P. Reeves);
Oberlin, (C. E. St. John); Ohio State University (B. F. Thomas); Ohio
Wesleyan (E. L. Rice); Western Reserve University (H. P. Cushing);——
it was the President of the Board of Control, C. W. Chamberlain, who
presented the petition. Being granted membership in the conference, on
Oct. 14, 1907, along with Wooster college and Heidelberg college, Denison
agreed to abide by all the rules and regulations of that conference.

1. Centennial History Shepardson 1931 - page 232
ELIGIBILITY.

At the first informal meeting of representatives, it was agreed that each institution should adopt the Western Conference code of rules. They were formally adopted as Ohio Conference rules at the time of the formal organization of the conference, with slight changes to adapt them better to the local needs of the Ohio situation. These rules attempted to define, regulate, and limit individual and institutional participation. They limited competition to bona-fide college students and limited the competition to four years.

Made a one year residence rule for migrants.

Prohibited acceptance of remuneration for any use of athletic skill.

Prohibited playing under an assumed name.

Prohibited playing when deficient in studies.

Made the election of captains and managers subject to the approval of committee on athletics.

Restricted football competition to college teams.

Made athletes subscribe to a statement of eligibility.

Restricted the play of students who failed to finish the semester in which they competed.

Some of these rules were later changed among which were:

1. Exclusion of athletes who received compensation for instruction from the institution, in 1903.

2. Disqualification for playing on professional or semi-professional teams, in 1904.

3. The extension of the one year residence rule to all students and the limitation of participation to three years, in 1906. (1)

1. Brief History of Ohio Athletic Conference.
The class of 1909 was the last class to enjoy four years of intercollegiate conference competition in athletics.

At a meeting of the Board of Control, March 27th, 1907 it was,

"moved and carried that the chairman
of the Board of Control represent
Denison at the Ohio Conference". (1)

Denison held membership in the Ohio Athletic Conference until Oct. 12th, 1928, when,

"C. D. Coons reported for the committee
on athletics and moved that the faculty
authorize the action taken sometime ago
by the Board of Control of Athletics of
Denison in withdrawing Denison from the
Ohio Intercollegiate Athletic Association,
and affiliating with the Buckeye Athletic
Association. Seconded and carried." (2)

1. Minutes of Board of Control. Page 31
2. Faculty minutes - May 21st., 1928. - Page 44
BUCKEYE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The Buckeye Athletic Association was formed in the Fall of 1927 by representatives from Ohio Wesleyan, Miami, Cincinnati, Ohio University, Wittenberg and Denison. The Board of Control authorized the membership for the following reasons:

1. Ohio Conference was too large and unwieldy for good competition among all its members.

2. Standings of the various schools were printed in the newspapers (the O. A. C. did not recognize championships) but some schools were picking their schedules in order to make a good showing.

3. It was impossible for all teams to play each other. (Several plans had been submitted for a Round Robin schedule over a period of years, but none was satisfactory to the Conference as a whole.)

4. The B. A. A. presented much better opportunity for fair competition.

Eligibility.

The Buckeye Athletic Association adopted rules and regulations modeled after the Western and Ohio Conferences and changed them to fit their situation and needs. In addition, they set up a definite number of hours to be passed by the player the preceding semester; a point value for all grades earned by the athlete; made it mandatory that this standard be reached before participation be permitted.

The Faculty in a meeting on October 1, 1928 passed the following:

"We accept for our athletes the standard of eligibility set up by the Buckeye Athletic Association. (Pass 12 semester hours the preceding semester, and earn 12 points on the basis of A, 3 points; B, 2 points; C,
Denison remained in the B. A. A. until 1931 when,

"President Shaw presented the following recommendations from the Board of Control of Athletics of Denison University: 'Your committee on intercollegiate activities, after careful consideration at its last meeting, Nov. 17th, 1931 desires to submit the following: Where as, the Denison football team has won but few of its games in the past few years, and whereas, the keen competition within the Buckeye Athletic Association renders it impossible for us to meet the other colleges on an equal basis of enrollment, and whereas, Denison is, at present, unable to provide a sufficient number of recruits (stars) for each quarter, and whereas, the endurance of the present player is severely taxed, we unanimously recommend that Denison withdraw its membership from the Buckeye Association, and henceforth arrange its schedule independently, or form a new league of such colleges as may seem advisable. This action to become effective after the football season of 1932. Signed E. J. Shuaker, J. J. Livingston, A. J. Johnson for the faculty, and Carl S. Rupe and R. H. Scott for the students. Voted and seconded that the faculty approve these recommendations. Carried." (1)

Denison did not seek entrance to the Ohio Conference until the Spring of 1933, having "free lanced" for two years. By a mail vote of the membership of the Conference, Denison was formally readmitted at the meeting May 26th, 1933 at the Oberlin Inn, Oberlin, Ohio. They were also permitted to take part in the Big Six Track Meet that year.

Denison (1937) is still in the Ohio Conference and has adopted the Constitution of the organization as recodified in 1935, when

"President Shaw presented a report from Ohio Athletic Conference submitted to member institutions for faculty action. It was voted that the faculty members of the men's Board of Control of Athletics pass on the report and present it for action at the October meeting." (2)

and,

1. Minutes of Faculty -- Dec. 1931
2. Minutes of Faculty -- Sept. 16th, 1935 -- page 18
"Dr. E. J. Shumaker presented a recommendation from the Board of Control of Athletics that the faculty endorse the constitution of the Ohio Athletic Conference and that the secretary forward the endorsement to the conference. This recommendation was adopted. (1)

At a later meeting, a recommendation from the University Rules Committee regarding eligibility was adopted for all college activities;

"To be eligible to represent the University in intercollegiate activities, a student shall present at least fifteen units of high school work, eleven of which are academic units when he enters college. Further, he shall have passed in at least twenty four academic semester hours during the preceding two semesters or three terms of the regular school year with a grade of graduating rate in these 24 hours; shall be passing in at least 12 hours at the time of participation and shall have passed with a grade of graduating rate in 12 hours the preceding semester." (2)

The eligibility standards of Denison are higher than those of the Ohio Conference as Denison is anxious to maintain a high standard in academic work as well as in athletics.

1. Minutes of Faculty -- Oct. 7th, 1935 -- page 20
2. Minutes of Faculty -- Dec. 2nd, 1935 -- page 24
Post War Coaches.

J. J. Livingston 1911-1937 (Denison)

Director of athletics 1911
Professor of physical education and
Athletics 1916
Coach of football 1911-1925
Coach of basketball 1911-1936
Coach of track 1911-1937
Coach of baseball 1911-1921

Sidney Jenkins 1920-1921 1922-1937 (Denison)

Instructor 1920-1930
Freshman football coach 1920-1927
Freshman basketball coach 1920-1927
Varsity baseball 1921, 1922-1927, 1930
Instructor in service courses 1920-1936
Assistant professor 1930-1936
Director of intramurals 1927-1936
Basketball 1936

Thomas F. McMahon (Denison)

Instructor 1921-1927
Freshman basketball 1921
Freshman football 1921
Varsity baseball 1921
Instructor in service courses 1921-1927
Intramural director 1921-1927
Thomas A. Rogers (Denison)

Instructor 1926-1935
Assistant Professor 1935-1936
Assistant Football 1926-1935
Assistant Track 1926-1936
Freshman Basketball 1928-1936
Instructor in Service Courses 1926-1933
Football 1925-1936

Harry Wilhelm (Illinois)

Instructor 1926
Football 1926
Resigned Jan. 1st. 1927

Edson Rupp, Sr. (Denison)

Assistant Professor 1927-1930
Football 1927-1930
Basketball 1927-1930
Instructor in Service Courses 1927-1930

George E. Rich (Michigan)

Assistant Professor 1930-1934
Football 1930-1934
Tennis 1930-1934
Wrestling 1930-1934
Instructor in Economics 1931-1934
George E. Morgan (Michigan)
Instructor Football only. Line Coach.

Sidney Gillman (Ohio State)
Instructor 1934-1936
Assistant football Line Coach 1934-1936
Varsity Baseball 1934-1936
Instructor in Service Courses 1934-1936

Edward Spear (Denison)
Baseball 1933

Thomas Ferguson (Denison)
Baseball 1934

Fred Franz (Denison)
Swimming 1934-1935
PRESIDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY

1831-1833 Rev. John Pratt, Principal.
1833-1837 Rev. John Pratt
1837-1844 Rev. Jonathan Going
1844-1846 Rev. John Pratt - Acting President.
1846-1852 Rev. Silas Bailey
1852-1853 Rev. John Pratt - Acting President.
1853-1863 Rev. Jeremiah Hall
1863-1873 Rev. Samson Walbot
1873-1875 Rev. Fletcher W. Farish - Acting President.
1875-1879 Rev. E. Benjamin Andrews
1879-1886 Rev. Alfred Owen
1886-1887 Rev. Nathan S. Burton - Acting President - 6 months.
1887-1889 Rev. Galusha Anderson
1889-1901 Daniel B. Furinton
1901-1913 Rev. Emory H. Hart
1913-1925 Clark W. Chamberlain
1927- Rev. Avery A. Shaw
Plan of the Organization of Health and Physical Education Department

President of University

Director of Health and Physical Education

Physical Education Staff

Education, Athletics, and Health

Coaching and Theory of Play

Organizations and Administration

Preprimary

Primary

Basic

Track

Country

Cross Country

Swimming

Volleyball

Basketball

Football

Preprimary

Individually

Physical Education

Athletics

Preprimary

Individually

Physical Education

Athletics

Freshman

Sophomore

Freshman

Sophomore

Physical Education

Physical Education

President of University
Plan of Organization for Intramurals.

Department of Physical Education and Athletics.

Required Physical Education

Intramural Director

Varsity Athletics

Senior Manager

Junior Manager

M M M M M M

G G G G G G G G G G

U U U U U U U U U U

K - Student major students in the Department.
O - Paid officials in all sports.
G - Group managers.
U - Sport managers of each participating group

All members of the Physical Education Staff assist in the supervision of all sports.

TGroup managers are on the Executive Board, which settles all controversial matters. The presidency of the committee is rotated and serves for one year. The rotation is determined by the order in which the groups were founded on the campus. The Intramural Director is a member of this committee but only in an advisory capacity.
DENISON UNIVERSITY
GRANVILLE, OHIO

Student Health Service
Russel H. Williams, M.D., Director

To Parents of Prospective Students:

We are sending herewith two forms which must be carefully filled out and returned by the student to the University Medical Officer, at least a week before the student leaves for school. The Personal and Family History form is to be filled out by the student. The Physical Examination form is to be filled out by a competent physician after careful examination.

It is our practice at Denison to give examinations to all new students within a few days after their arrival. This examination is of necessity quite hurried and is designed primarily to acquaint us with students whose physical condition is below normal, in order that we may be guided as to what they should be allowed to do scholastically and athletically. We insist, therefore, on a complete physical examination by the home physician. Please make an appointment for such an examination and allow your physician adequate time and compensation for the work involved. It will be worth while to know that the student is perfectly normal or that some condition is present which should be corrected as soon as possible.

May we suggest that all necessary medical and dental work be done before the student begins his busy college year? This applies particularly to the removal of tonsils, if there have been frequent attacks of tonsillitis, quinsy or sore throat; glasses fitted, if needed; and teeth put in good condition. If the student has not been vaccinated against small pox within the last five years this must be done regardless of the presence of a successful scar.

Our Student Health service is ready at all times to co-operate with home physicians and parents, whose correspondence is invited. We wish to assure the parents that we will do all in our power to maintain good individual health and uninterrupted school work. Each student has unlimited use of the facilities we have to offer—a new twenty bed hospital, two trained nurses, a well equipped clinic and treatment room, and a physician who gives ample time daily at specified hours for consultation and treatment. We are endeavoring to make our service to students increasingly useful and will welcome any criticisms or suggestions parents may wish to make.

With kindest regards and best wishes for happy, healthy years at Denison University for each new student.

Sincerely,

Russel H. Williams, M.D.
University Medical Officer

Enc. 2
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