A history of the Health, Physical Education and Recreation Department at Montana State University, 1893-1979
by William H McAlduff

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of MASTER OF SCIENCE in Physical Education
Montana State University
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Abstract:
This study was a history of the Health, Physical Education and Recreation Department at Montana State University, 1893-1979.

Source materials used in this study were classified as either primary or secondary and were subjected to internal and external criticism. The weighing of evidence, characterizing the results and generalizing on the findings were the methods employed to organize and record the history of the Department.

The study was divided into five chapters: 1) Introduction, 2) Personnel, 3) Curriculum Development and Department Organization, 4) Facilities, and 5) Summary and Conclusions. This was done to allow for ease, design and reading of the final study.

The growth and development of personnel, curriculum and facilities have paralleled each other throughout the history of the Department.

In the early years, the lack of space prevented the development of a required program. The construction of Romney Gymnasium corrected this problem and as a result, a four year curriculum in Physical Education for men was started and physical education became a University requirement. These developments led to the development of a women's four year curriculum and in addition, the hiring of more personnel.

Over the last twelve years, rapid growth and expansion has been the result of the hiring of many new staff members, a majority who have terminal degrees. The addition of specialists to the Department has led to an expansion in the program and need for more space as a result, New facilities are under construction and being planned to meet these needs.

Much of the growth and development of the Department has been due ' to the addition of highly qualified personnel, the changing curriculum and the construction of new facilities.

This history provides the faculty, staff and others with a reference of what the growth and development of the Health, Physical Education and Recreation Department at Montana State University has been.

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A HISTORY OF THE HEALTH, PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT AT MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY, 1893-1979

by

WILLIAM H MCALDUFF

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the degree

of

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in

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ABSTRACT

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Source materials used in this study were classified as either primary or secondary and were subjected to internal and external criticism. The weighing of evidence, characterizing the results and generalizing on the findings were the methods employed to organize and record the history of the Department.

The study was divided into five chapters: 1) Introduction, 2) Personnel, 3) Curriculum Development and Department Organization, 4) Facilities, and 5) Summary and Conclusions. This was done to allow for ease, design and reading of the final study.

The growth and development of personnel, curriculum and facilities have paralleled each other throughout the history of the Department. In the early years, the lack of space prevented the development of a required program. The construction of Romney Gymnasium corrected this problem and as a result, a four year curriculum in Physical Education for men was started and physical education became a University requirement. These developments led to the development of a women's four year curriculum and in addition, the hiring of more personnel.

Over the last twelve years, rapid growth and expansion has been the result of the hiring of many new staff members, a majority who have terminal degrees. The addition of specialists to the Department has led to an expansion in the program and need for more space as a result. New facilities are under construction and being planned to meet these needs.

Much of the growth and development of the Department has been due to the addition of highly qualified personnel, the changing curriculum and the construction of new facilities.

This history provides the faculty, staff and others with a reference of what the growth and development of the Health, Physical Education and Recreation Department at Montana State University has been.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The aim of this study was to develop a historical narrative reporting the history of the Health, Physical Education and Recreation Department at Montana State University. Montana State University is the state land grant institution located in the city of Bozeman in southwestern Montana. It was founded as the Agricultural College of the State of Montana on February 16, 1893. (26) The first term of instruction was begun on April 17, 1893. In 1913, the Montana University System was established and the name of the institution was changed to Montana State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. In 1935, the name was again changed to Montana State College and in 1965 with the scope and diversity of the institution moving forward, it became Montana State University. (25) Undergraduate instruction is administered through the Colleges of Agriculture, Arts and Architecture, Education, Engineering and Letters and Science and the Schools of Nursing and Business. (27)

Graduate programs leading to the master's and doctor's degrees are offered through the College of Graduate Studies. The main function of the University is to promote study and research as well as the dissemination of knowledge and information. (27)

Physical Education as a required course first appeared on the curriculum during the 1914-1915 school year. Since that time, it has

gone through numerous changes regarding organizational structure, requirements and emphasis. The Department has evolved from one of advisory, to instruction of required courses, to the development of a major's course and to its current curriculum that is offered on the undergraduate as well as the graduate level.

This study was motivated by a personal desire to contribute a worthwhile endeavor to the Department and because a study of this type needed to be done. Department Chairman Shroyer expressed a desire for this to be done and made available, both as a matter of record and as a point of reference for present and future staff members. (32)

Statement of the Problem

The general problem of this study was to compile and put on record the history of the Health, Physical Education and Recreation Department at Montana State University.

Specifically, the problem of this study was to record the history of the Health, Physical Education and Recreation Department and present it in narrative form and chronological order under four sub-headings:

1. Personnel
2. Curriculum Development and Department Organization
3. Facilities
4. Summary and Conclusions

Delimitations

This study was delimited to the history of the Health, Physical Education and Recreation Department at Montana State University. It covered the years 1893 to 1979 inclusive. The development of Physical Education as a Department and major curriculum was closely affiliated with Athletics, especially in the early years. This study was delimited to those aspects of development and history that were associated with the Physical Education aspects of such developments. This study was conducted during the 1978-1979 school year. Source materials were delimited to those in the Montana State University Library and Archives along with personal records and interviews of selected past and present faculty, staff, Department Heads and alumni. Source people were delimited to selected past and present faculty, staff, Department Heads and alumni. The study was delimited further to other people whose contributions were pertinent to this study.

Limitations

This study was limited to the materials the researcher was able to find regarding the history of the Department. It was further limited by the extent to which people interviewed could remember events that happened.

Justification of the Study

Compiling the truth and putting it on record is the purpose of historical research. To learn about the past and to prepare for the future, historians have diligently recorded events of the past.

The purpose of this study was to report in narrative form the history of the Health, Physical Education and Recreation Department with an in-depth history of its growth and development. This study has provided the faculty, staff and students of today, as well as tomorrow, with a written record of what the evolution of Physical Education at Montana State University has been. A brief history of the Department was compiled and recorded by Department Chairman Shroyer in 1967. (30) There was a need for this information to be updated and expanded so a complete history may be available. "There is much historical information about the physical education program at Montana State University that needs to be recorded before it is lost to posterity." (32)

History enables us to study the past and helps us to predict the future. This study has provided Department personnel with an insight on how their Department has evolved and presents them with a tool to help them avoid mistakes of the past and perceive what the future may hold.

Methodology

The history of the Health, Physical Education and Recreation Department at Montana State University was compiled using a historical

research approach. The history was compiled, organized and recorded according to four major sub-headings:

1. Personnel
2. Curriculum Development and Department Organization
3. Facilities
4. Summary and Conclusions

Available source materials from the Montana State University Library and Archives, as well as personal records and interviews of selected past and present faculty, staff, Department Heads, alumni and other people pertinent to this study were utilized.

All source people and materials were subjected to internal and external criticism. By determining the meaning, accuracy, origin and legality of such resources, historical evidence and data were either accepted or rejected.

Sources and materials were classified as either primary or secondary sources. Primary sources are the original materials where only one mind comes between the event and the user of the source. For example, yearbooks, annual catalogues, annual reports and interviews can all be classified as primary sources. (28) "Secondary sources are descriptions of primary sources." (28:p.68) Text books, accounts of interviews or accounts of events where the writer was not in direct contact are examples of secondary sources. (28)

The historical data collected were amassed and chronicled by the researcher. The methods employed to organize and record the history of the Department were the weighing of evidence, the characterizing of results and the generalizing on the findings. (28)

Data pertaining to the Health, Physical Education and Recreation Department found between the years 1893 and 1979 were considered in the final analysis and synthesis of the research. The data obtained were chronologically ordered, recorded and divided into four sub-groups to allow for ease, design and reading of the final study.

CHAPTER 2

PERSONNEL

In the early days of the University, physical activity was encouraged for both male and female students. The first form of such activity was the development of both intramural and inter-school athletics. As early as 1896, an Athletic Association was formed and consisted of both students and faculty. (29) This Association was the governing body, coordinator and spokesman for physical activity and athletics on campus at that time. Faculty members and students acted as coaches for these teams. (26)

Throughout the history of the University, the staff members of the Physical Education Department have been coaches as well as academic teachers. This situation has changed over the last twelve years since Athletics and Physical Education were separated. Today, there are no Physical Education staff members who are full-time coaches although some coaches do teach the theory courses of their sport.

In 1908, President James M. Hamilton decided that it was time athletics and physical exercise became an integral part of the institution. As a result, a new faculty position was established, Mr. John Houston McIntosh became the College's first Athletic Director and Instructor of Physical Training. (1) Prior to McIntosh, there was no faculty member in charge of physical training. McIntosh received his Bachelor of Laws Degree from the University of Georgia. He came to

Montana State College as an experienced coach and a former athletic star at Georgia. (1) His experience as a coach included tenures at the Colorado School of Mines, Leadville Athletic Club and the Colorado Agricultural College. McIntosh's salary was $1,250 per annum. (31) The 1910 Montanan described McIntosh as an expert wrestler and a good gymnasium director. (10) His duties consisted of coaching all sports and directing the physical training program, as well as being a Professor of Short Course English. (10) In addition, he was an active newspaperman who headed the Bozeman Chronicle. (30) McIntosh remained in this position until 1911 when he took a position with Associated Industries of Seattle. He lost his life in a labor dispute while working for this firm. (30)

In the 1910-1911 school year, the College secured the services of Mrs. Una B. Herrick as Dean of Women and Instructor in Physical Training for Women. (2) Mrs. Herrick attended the Sargent School in Cambridge, Massachusetts where she developed her proficiency in gymnasium and vocal expression. For six years prior to coming to Montana, she was an Instructor of Physical Education for Women at the North Dakota State Normal School. (37) Mrs. Herrick was the first professional staff member for Women's Physical Education and did much to establish the groundwork for the women's program at Montana State University.

Mr. Ernest Ambrose Dockstader was chosen to replace McIntosh in the fall of 1911. (3) Dockstader was given the title of Director of

Athletics and Physical Training for Men. His duties were to coach the athletic teams and continue the physical training program started by McIntosh. (37) The great majority of his time however was spent with athletics. "Doc," as he was affectionately called by his students, players and associates, left in the spring of 1913 when he took a position in Boston. (37) There is some uncertainty as to what happened during the 1913-1914 school year. The women's program grew with Mrs. Herrick instructing the physical education classes for women. However, it seems that Montana State College either could not find an adequate replacement for Dockstader or decided to wait a year before replacing him. There is no mention in the literature regarding this. It is speculated that members of the faculty, community or student body coached the athletic teams during this year. It should also be noted that little was done involving the physical training program for men by professional physical education staff members.

On September 1, 1914, Mr. Fred Bennion took over the duties of Physical Director, Athletic Coach and Instructor in Physical Education. Bennion received his Bachelor of Arts Degree in 1907 from the University of Utah where he earned "All Rocky Mountain Conference Fullback" honors and was the state champion in the hammer throw. (39)

Bennion came to Montana State College in very high regard. After leaving the University of Utah, he studied physical education at the University of Pennsylvania. He then became Athletic Director of

Brigham Young University. Following his tenure, he went back to his alma mater as an Assistant Professor of Physical Education and Athletic Coach. For four years, his teams were very successful in the Rocky Mountain Conference. He then came to Montana State College, (39) In five years, Physical Education at Montana State College grew and became an important part of the total curriculum. Bennion resigned his position in 1919.

The school year 1914-1915 also saw the addition of Miss Eva McKinney as Instructor of gymnastics for women. (4) Mrs. Herrick was Director of Physical Education for Women but Miss McKinney did the vast majority of teaching the female students. Miss McKinney studied physical education at the Chicago School of Physical Education and Expression before coming to Montana State College. (39)

Miss Lora Maxwell joined the faculty for the 1917-1918 school year replacing McKinney. She received her Bachelor of Physical Development Degree from Montana State Normal College, thus making her the first staff member who was a product of the Montana University System. (7) Her title was Assistant in Physical Education for Women. Miss Maxwell did all the teaching due to Mrs. Herrick's other duties preventing her from teaching. Mrs. Herrick still retained the title of Director. (46) The next year Miss Maxwell was promoted to Instructor in Physical Education and her salary for the school year was $562.50. (31)

In the fall of 1919, Montana State College obtained the services of Mr. Walter Daniel Powell to assume the duties of Professor of Physical Education and Director of Athletics. (8) Powell came from South Carolina where he was the Physical Director at the United States Naval Station in Charleston. Before that, he was Athletic Coach at West Missouri and Western Reserve Colleges. (47) Powell received his Bachelor of Arts Degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1914. (8) After one year of service at Montana State College, Powell left to take a position as Director of Athletics at Stanford University. (47) Powell was at Stanford for two years when he decided to leave college athletics and enter business with his brother in Atlanta, Georgia. (43)

Mr. D. V. Graves took over the duties of Athletic Director and Professor of Physical Education in the fall of 1920. He was assisted for one year by E. S. Wilson who was also an assistant in Chemistry. (9) Graves left Montana State College after two years to live in Oklahoma. (52)

A new era in Physical Education at Montana State University was begun in the fall of 1922. A most noticeable change was the addition of what is now known as Romney Gymnasium to the campus. The more subtle change of that time was the infusion of a new staff for Physical Education headed by Mr. George "Ott" Romney. Mr. Romney was hired as the Director of Physical Education and Athletics with the rank of Professor. (11) Romney received his Bachelor and Master of Arts Degrees in 1912

and 1913 from the University of Utah. After doing a year of graduate work at Harvard University, he came to Montana State College as a post-graduate during the 1914-1915 school year. During this time, he was a member of the Bobcat football team and active in all campus activities. (39) The following year saw Romney as a Senior candidate for his Bachelor of Science Degree, an Instructor of English, a member of the tennis team and the varsity football Manager. (58) After graduation from Montana State College in 1916, Romney went to Billings where he coached and taught at the high school for two years. He then took a similar position at East High in Salt Lake City. As a result of the fine records of his teams, he was asked to come back to his alma mater. (12) Romney was the first in a long line of alumni to teach and coach in the Department of Physical Education and Athletics at Montana State University.

Also, added to the staff that year was A. D. "Doc" Jones. He was hired as an Instructor of Physical Education for Men. Jones also oversaw the Intramural activities. Jones was a graduate of the Chicago Y.M.C.A. Physical Training School. (74)

While the men's program was going through vast changes, so was the women's. Miss Herrick was no longer involved with the administration of the program as her responsibilities as Dean of Women were very demanding. (74) Miss Maxwell resigned her position in the spring of 1922 and was replaced by Miss Eva Pack. She assumed the duties of Physical Education

Director for Women with the rank of Instructor. Miss Pack received her schooling from the University of Utah, University of California and the Sargent School of Physical Education. Her teaching experience included positions at Saint Mary's Academy in Salt Lake City and East High School in Salt Lake City where she was Director of Physical Education for Girls and worked with Ott Romney. She came to Montana State College from East High and completely reorganized the Physical Education program for women. (76)

In the school year 1923-1924, A. D. Jones became the Assistant Director of Physical Education in charge of the Intramural program. Mr. Schubert R. Dyche was hired as a part-time Instructor, Assistant Coach and Athletic Trainer. (35) The following year Jones left and Dyche was hired full-time to replace him as Instructor of Physical Education, Assistant Coach and Athletic Trainer. (13) Dyche thus began a career at Montana State College that would span a total of thirty-eight years in affiliation with the Department of Health, Physical Education and Recreation.

Schubert Dyche started his college career at the University of Colorado where he was a math major and a member of the varsity baseball squad. After one year, he was drafted into the Army in 1917 and spent three years in France with the Army Corps of Engineers. When he returned to the United States, his family had moved to Salt Lake City and Dyche found a job as a janitor at East High where he met teacher

and coach Romney. During the summer, Dyche took summer school classes in California and obtained authorization to teach physical education. Romney gave him charge of some of the classes. When Romney left that position to come to Montana State, Dyche was offered his position but did not accept it. When Romney left Salt Lake City, Dyche worked in a Veterans Hospital in New Mexico and became interested in the pathology of tuberculosis. In 1923, he contacted Romney about the possibilities of some part-time work while he attended school to study bacteriology. Romney arranged this and brought Dyche to Montana State College. (12)

Romney assumed additional duties as Assistant Dean of Men during the 1925-1926 school year. Because of the establishment of a major's program and Romney's additional duties, Harry P. Ellis was hired as an Assistant in Physical Education and Gymnastics. Ellis was a graduate of the Y.M.C.A. School on Lake Couchiching in Canada. (14) Also, during this year Miss Eva Pack was promoted to Assistant Professor of Physical Education for Women. She was the first woman to hold professorial rank in the Physical Education Department. (14)

The Department received help in the teaching and coaching ranks from two faculty members of other departments. Deanne B. Swingle and Arthur McDonald taught wrestling and boxing respectively. (81)

Harry Ellis was promoted to Instructor of Physical Education for the 1926-1927 school year. Ellis conducted most of the required physical education classes with help from Dyche. (15) Ellis also administered the Intramural program. (81)

Eva Pack's tenure with Montana State College ended with her death on April 25, 1928. During her last two years of service, Pack perfected a system of points and awards for participation, service and supremacy of female students involved in women's athletics and physical education, a tradition and practice that was carried on into the 1960's. (83)

George Romney's tenure at Montana State College also came to an end in the spring of 1928. On April 1, 1928, Romney resigned his post at Montana State College to take a similar position at Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah. (17) Dyche was to accompany him as his assistant. The College administration was afraid of what these losses would mean to the Department and the College. Professor Swingle, Acting President Linfield and President Atkinson, who was on leave doing research at Cornell University, went to work on the situation. Atkinson was kept informed by Swingle who was the Chairman of the Committee on Athletics. Swingle talked to Dyche about staying on and offered him consideration for the head position. If he were not chosen, they would guarantee Dyche a position of Assistant Professor of Physical Education and a salary of $2,500. Dyche responded that he would rather be subordinate to Romney than anyone else. When Romney heard of the negotiating going on, he demanded an immediate rejection or acceptance from Dyche. After deliberating a day, Dyche rejected Romney's offer for three reasons: his wife preferred Bozeman, he wanted to see the players

he and Romney had recruited from Utah and elsewhere finish their schooling at Montana State and a group of local businessmen and alumni petitioned the President to offer Dyche the position. (12) (Appendix A) On April 4, 1928, Dyche submitted his application for the position left vacant by Romney's departure. (17) (Appendix B) In letters from Swingle to Linfield and Atkinson, Swingle recommended that Dyche be hired for this position. Swingle, in his reasons for recommendation that Dyche be hired rather than an outsider, stated that he feared financial extravagance, a possible over-emphasis on football and basketball and the possible degeneration of the physical education course which was so important in holding the College's prestige with high school athletes. He also applauded Dyche's wholesome influence on the students. (17) Shortly after, Dyche was named the new Head of the Department of Physical Education and Athletics with the rank of Professor. Dyche did not have a college degree. This was soon remedied as he received his Bachelor of Science Degree in Bacteriology from Montana State College in June 1928. (16)

Mary L. Stewart was hired to replace Eva Pack and took charge of the physical education for women with the rank of Instructor. Stewart obtained her Bachelor of Science Degree from the University of Utah in 1924. Robert C. Adams was hired to assume Dyche's old position as Instructor. Adams received his Bachelor of Science Degree from Knox College in 1924. (18) He came to Montana State College from Havre High

School. His other duties included: trainer, freshman football coach and track coach. (86)

At the end of Dyche's first year as Head of the Department, he received the following praise in the 1929 edition of the Montanan:

> Schubert Dyche has come through his first year as head coach with flying colors. In every brand of athletics he has been successful, winning national recognition with his championship basketball. The department has held it's head above water financially and a profitable schedule for next year has been completed.
>
> Dyche's cool strategy, good humor, and stout courage have won him the respect and admiration of every man on his teams. The enthusiasm and energy which he brings to bear upon every problem assure him a successful future in his profession. (86)

For the next four years, except for a couple of changes, the staff remained the same. In the fall of 1929, Thomas Vincent "Pat" Dolan was added to the staff as an Instructor in Physical Education and Financial Manager of Athletics. (19) Dolan was a 1929 Montana State College graduate and received his Bachelor of Science Degree in Physical Education. His teaching responsibilities included wrestling, boxing, required physical education and swimming. Dolan was a Red Cross life saving representative. (34)

During the 1930-1931 school year, Mary Stewart went on sabbatical leave to New York University to work on her Master's Degree. She returned to her position the following year with her degree, the first woman staff member to earn a graduate degree. (20) Miss Pearl Kimball replaced Stewart during that year. Kimball received her Bachelor of Arts

Degree from the University in Utah in 1923. At the end of the school year, she returned to her home in Salt Lake City. (17) Harry Ellis took charge of the required physical education classes for freshmen males. He also was the Director of Intramurals. (99)

In the spring of 1933, Robert Adams resigned his position and was replaced by John "Brick" Breeden. Brick was a star player with the Golden Bobcats and yet another Montana State College Physical Education graduate. He received his Bachelor of Science Degree in 1929. (21)

Two new staff members were added for the 1936-1937 school year. Jack Croft, who received his Bachelor of Science Degree from Utah State University in 1924 was hired on September 1, 1936 as Head Football Coach and Instructor in Physical Education. (22) Croft lasted two seasons in this position and resigned in March 1938 to accept the position of Dean of Men at Utah State College. (125) Felton Adams was hired the same year as Croft. His duties consisted of supervising the locker room and repair of athletic and physical education equipment.

In the fall of 1937, Katherine Vada Chrisman assumed Mary Stewart's position as Instructor and Head of Physical Education for Women. Miss Chrisman earned her Bachelor of Science Degree from Ottawa University in 1930 and her Master of Arts Degree from Peabody College in 1937. (23) Two years later Chrisman was promoted to Assistant Professor of Physical Education for Women when the women's major program was started. (24)

The war years of 1940 through 1945 brought many changes in Department personnel. Some went on leave to serve the country in various capacities, others resigned and one member taught for a year, went on military leave for three years and did not return to the College. In August of 1940, Katherine Chrisman resigned her position as Head of Women's Physical Education and was replaced by Miss Miriam Hart. (57) Miss Hart obtained her Bachelor of Arts Degree from the Colorado State College of Education in 1940. (24) She was appointed Instructor in charge of Women's Physical Education. Pat Dolan left Montana State College in the fall of 1941 for a two year leave of absence with the American Red Cross. Richard Briggs was hired as an Assistant in Physical Education to assume Dolan's responsibilities. After one year, Briggs was called to military service and was replaced by Charles Nagel. He was a 1933 graduate of Montana State College. He too was called to military service after one year of teaching. Neither Nagel or Briggs returned to resume their appointments. (45)

For the next two years, Schubert Dyche took a two years leave of absence and went to England with the Red Cross. (59) He returned to Montana State College in May 1944 and resumed his responsibilities as Head of the Department. (60) While Dyche was away, John Breeden was promoted to Associate Professor and was Acting Head of the Department. (59) In that year of 1942-1943, women's physical education received their first additional staff member in Helen Sandvig, one of the first

women to graduate from Montana State College with a Physical Education Degree. (5) She was hired as an Assistant in Physical Education for Women and promoted to Instructor the following year. (60) She was replaced the next year by Mary Jane Bates who remained for two years. (62)

Within a span of one year, the Department was met with the end of one era by the resignation of Harry Ellis and the beginning of another with the hiring of Miss Marga Hosaeus. Ellis ended almost twenty years of service in affiliation with the Department when he resigned his position at the end of the 1944-1945 school year. (61)

Following the 1944-1945 school year, Miriam Hart left Montana State College and Miss Hosaeus was hired as her replacement. (61) Miss Hosaeus received her Bachelor of Science Degree in 1941 and her Master of Science Degree in 1943, both from the University of Illinois. (45) She thus began a career that would span a total of thirty-four years. Felton Adams, who had been an Assistant for the last seven years, left to join the armed forces in the spring of 1945. (45)

After five years of constant change, an emphasis on physically training soldiers for combat and a disruption in the normal routine of college life, the Department was ready to resume its normal college activities in the fall of 1945. The first major change was a reorganization of the curriculum and a change in the name of the Department to Health, Physical Education and Athletics. (62) Schubert Dyche took a

one year leave of absence and Brick Breeden again became Acting Head. Marga Hosaeus was in charge of Women's Health and Physical Education with the rank of Assistant Professor. (62) The school year also saw the resumption of intercollegiate football. Clyde Carpenter was hired as Associate Professor of Health and Physical Education and Head Football Coach. He received his Bachelor of Arts Degree from Montana State University, Missoula in 1932. (45) His teaching load consisted of helping with the required freshmen classes and the football theory class. Another Montana State College Physical Education graduate, Max Worthington, was hired as an Assistant Football Coach and Assistant Professor of Health and Physical Education. Worthington was a standout football and basketball player in the late twenties and early thirties for Montana State and graduated in 1932. Worthington remained in this position for four years until he accepted the position of Associate Director of Public Service for Montana State College. (48) He later became Director of that office and the Dean of Student Affairs and Services. Worthington's teaching responsibilities were with the freshman program and some theory courses. (62) Pat Dolan, promoted to Assistant Professor, had charge of all swimming, boxing, wrestling and intramurals.

Assisting Hosaeus in the women's classes were Instructor Bates and Marjorie Kimmel. (62) Kimmel,who was hired at the rank of Instructor, graduated with a Bachelor of Science Degree from Ohio State University

in 1945. (45) She was responsible for teaching classes in the required curriculum for freshman and sophomore girls. (62)

Schubert Dyche returned the following year to resume his duties as Head of the Department. (63) To meet the increasing needs of the Department, three new positions were added to Men's Physical Education and one new one to the Women's program. Mr. Robert Flieger was hired as an Instructor with duties to teach in the required program and to direct Intramural Athletics. Flieger received his Bachelor of Arts Degree from Colorado State College of Education in 1942 and his Master's Degree from the same institution in 1946. (45) The next addition to the staff was Mr. Robert Beck, an accomplished skier and outdoorsman. Beck took charge of the newly developed intercollegiate ski program and directed the physical education ski classes also. (45) Beck did not have a degree at that time but did earn his Bachelor of Science Degree in 1953 from Montana State College. (49) The third and last addition to the staff was Jason Preston, a 1930 graduate of Montana State College. Preston's responsibilities included locker room supervision, equipment repair and first aid instruction. (45) Miss Vesta Davidson, a Bachelor of Science graduate of Ohio State University in 1946, replaced Miss Bates. Miss Lucille Clydesdale was hired for the new opening in Women's Physical Education. Clydesdale was a 1946 graduate of Montana State College. (45)

The following winter quarter Jason Preston died and was replaced by

Kenneth Freese, another Montana State graduate. Freese remained for one and a half years and was replaced by Gordon Herwig. Gordon earned his Bachelor of Science Degree in 1948 from Bowling Green State University. After four years at Montana State, he took a leave of absence and finished his work and obtained his degree in Physical Therapy. Herwig was Montana State College's first Registered Physical Therapist. He is now the Physical Therapist at the Bozeman Deaconess Hospital. (77) Brick Breeden took a leave of absence and earned a Master of Science Degree at the University of West Virginia in 1948. (64) Also during this year, Margaret Haenal replaced Marjorie Kimmel as an Instructor of Health and Physical Education for Women. Haenal received her Bachelor's Degree from the University of Texas in 1947. (65) She left this position after two years.

In the school year of 1948-1949, Max E. Kimberly was hired to replace Max Worthington. Kimberly earned his Bachelor of Science Degree from Montana State College. In 1948, he earned his Master of Arts Degree from Stanford. In 1950, he took a three quarters leave of absence without pay to work on his Doctor of Education Degree at Stanford. (66) In 1953, Kimberly became the first staff member to hold a Doctoral Degree and was promoted to Associate Professor. (49) Another Montana State College graduate was hired when Glen Anderson, class of 1943, was named Instructor of Health and Physical Education. (48)

The next three years saw only three changes in personnel. In 1949-1950, Miss Dorothy Kennemer replaced Instructor Haenal and assumed her position. (66) Kennemer received her schooling at Southwest Missouri State where she earned the Bachelor of Science Degree in 1944. She obtained her Master of Science Degree in 1949 from Washington State College. (49) In the second personnel change, Mr. John Mason relieved Clyde Carpenter of his position in 1950. (67) Mason stayed in this position for two years and then resigned after winter quarter in 1952. (68) During this year, Schubert Dyche was on a leave of absence and Brick Breeden acted as Director in his place. (68) In the fall of 1950, Josephine White joined the Women's staff and took charge of the dance program. (67) In the spring of 1952, Robert Flieger resigned to go into private business in Colorado. (68) He was not replaced.

In the summer of 1952, after twenty-four years as Head of the Department of Health, Physical Education and Athletics, Schubert R. Dyche stepped down from that position. (68) He cited the growing complexities of running the Department and the need for a change as his reasons. (12) Dyche continued teaching in the Department for ten more years, specializing in health education and baseball theory. In the spring of 1961, after nearly forty years of service with this Department, Schubert Dyche retired. He retained the tital of Professor Emeritus of Health and Physical Education. (53) The end of an era in the Department's history came to a close.

In the fall of 1952, Dale J. Digerness was hired to replace Robert Flieger. Digerness was given the rank of Instructor. His responsibilities included the required program and Director of Intramurals. He earned his Bachelor of Science Degree and Master of Science Degree from the Stout Institute in 1951 and 1952. (49) Anthony Storti was hired to replace John Mason as Football Coach and was given the rank of Assistant Professor. (69) Storti earned his Bachelor of Science Degree from the University of Delaware in 1948. (49) He received his Master of Science Degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1952. (49) Another long time association came to an abrupt end when Thomas Vincent "Pat" Dolan died in November 1952. (69) Dolan served in the Department for twenty-three years and shortly before his death, attained the rank of Associate Professor. (75) Dolan was replaced by Robert Flieger who came back from private business. Flieger stayed on for another three years.

During the two years following Dyche's departure from the Directorship, Breeden served in the capacity of Acting Department Head. (71) For the 1954-1955 school year, Breeden was named Head of the Department. (71) Mr. Walter Lemm was hired as an Assistant Professor and Head Basketball Coach for the 1954-1955 school year. (71) He received his Bachelor of Arts Degree from Carroll College in Wisconsin in 1942 and his Master of Science Degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1951. (49)

The following year Tony Storti resigned his coaching and faculty position to go into business in Bozeman. (77) In light of this situation, Walter Lemm became the new Head Coach of football and Mr. Keith "Dobbie" Lambert was hired as an Assistant Professor of Health and Physical Education and Head Basketball Coach. (72) Lambert came to Montana State from Kansas State University in August 1955. (78) Lambert received his Bachelor of Science Degree from the University of Southern California in 1940 and his Master of Science Degree from Butler University in 1951. (50) Dobbie was the Basketball Coach for seven years until he resigned that position in May 1962 and took charge of the Intramural Program. (84) Another addition to the staff that year was Dr. Keith Bowen who was hired as an Associate Professor of Health and Physical Education. His duties included that of Assistant Director of Health and Physical Education and Head Wrestling Coach. (72) Bowen earned his Bachelor of Arts Degree from Iowa State Teachers College in 1943. He later obtained his Master of Education Degree from the University of Colorado in 1948. Dr. Bowen received his Doctor of Physical Education Degree in 1952 from Indiana University. (50)

Following a disastrous season in 1955, Lemm resigned under fire. Lemm was later the Head Coach of the Houston Oilers in the American Football League where they became League champions. (77) Also leaving their positions that year were Dale Digerness and Robert Flieger. (72)

As a result of Lemm's departure, President R. R. Renne asked Storti to come back as Head Coach. Storti agreed on the condition that he could hire his own staff. In order to pay Storti an adequate salary, he was given the rank of Associate Professor and Head of the Department of Health, Physical Education and Athletics. (89) Brick Breeden had left that position in the spring of 1956 to take the job as Director of the Placement Service, a position he held until 1971 when he retired after thirty-eight years of service.

In the spring of 1956, Storti brought in three assistant coaches. All were given the rank of Assistant Professor. (73) Herb Agocs came from the United States Naval Training Center at Bainbridge, Maryland where he was Head Football Coach. (90) He received his Bachelor of Science Degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1951 where he lettered in football, wrestling and track. (90) In the fall of 1958, Agocs assumed the Head Football coaching duties and remained in that position until 1962 when he resigned. Agocs requested an increase in teaching load and the assignment of Head Wresting Coach. (77) Agocs gave up the coaching chores in 1972 and continues to serve in the capacity of Associate Professor of Health, Physical Education and Recreation.

Joe Berry, another assistant coach, received his Bachelor of Science Degree from Bowling Green University in 1948. He came to Montana State from Stetson University where he was line coach. (90) Berry left Montana in the spring of 1958 to go to the University of

Idaho as an assistant coach. He is currently in the insurance business in Bozeman. (77)

Gene Bourdet, the third assistant coach, came to Montana State from Livingston High School. Bourdet was one of Montana State College's all-time quarterbacks and graduated in 1948. (90) In December 1957, he replaced Tony Storti as Head of the Department of Health, Physical Education and Athletics. In 1959, he received his Master of Education Degree from Montana State. He continued in this position until July 1, 1967. At that time, Athletics and Physical Education were separated into two departments. (88) Bourdet became Athletic Director and remained in that capacity until August 1970 when he accepted a position at San Diego State University. (91)

The list of faculty members in the Department at the end of the 1957-1958 school year included: Professors Schubert Dyche, Marga Hosaeus; Associate Professor Keith Bowen; Assistant Professors Herb Agocs, Bob Beck, Joe Berry, Gene Bourdet, Marshall Cook, Keith Lambert, Mike McCormick, Dorothy Kennemer; Instructors Tom Parac, Bob Rousey, Mary Bunn Johnson Billehus, and Joan Williams. Lucille Clydesdale, an Assistant Professor, was on a leave of absence that year where she assumed the position of Director of Physical Education for Women at New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. She returned to her duties at Montana State the following year. (79)

Another Montana State College alumni was added to the staff in 1958 when George Marinkovich was hired as an Instructor. Marinkovich, a 1958 graduate, was a member of the 1956 National Champion Football team. (80)

In 1960, Maxine Standerfer and Christine Webb were hired as Instructors for Women's Physical Education. Standerfer had her Master's Degree and stayed for one year because she was offered a teaching position that paid $1,200 more than her salary at Montana State. (82)

In the school year 1961-1962, Keith Bowen and Gene Bourdet were promoted to the rank of Professor. There were now three Professors on the staff, the most there had ever been. Kennemer and Clydesdale were promoted to Associate Professors. Four new staff members were added. Roger L. Craft and Mrs. Mollie Hatch were hired as Instructors. Ralph Steben and James J. Sweeney were hired with the rank of Assistant Professor. (53) Hatch received her Bachelor of Science Degree from Wisconsin State College in 1946 and her Master's from Eastern Montana College of Education in 1961. Craft, the new Basketball Coach, obtained his degree from Kansas State University in 1956. Steben, the Track Coach, received his Master of Arts Degree from Northwestern in 1950. Sweeney, the new Football Coach, received his Bachelor of Science Degree from Portland State University in 1951. (51)

Dr. Keith Bowen resigned from the faculty and was replaced by Dr. Jack F. Davis on September 1, 1963. He earned his Doctor of

Education Degree from the University of Oregon in 1955. Davis was hired with the rank of Associate Professor, his major function was Chairman of Men's Physical Education. (84)

Allyn "Sonny" Holland, another Montana State College graduate and member of the 1956 National Champion Bobcat team was hired as an Instructor and assistant football caoch in 1963. (54) Gerald Stockton was also hired as an assistant basketball and football coach with the rank of Assistant Professor. He received his Bachelor of Science Degree from Oklahoma State University in 1953 and his Master of Science Degree in 1959. Craft was promoted to Assistant Professor and Lambert was promoted to Associate Professor. (54) Herb Agocs was made Supervisor of the Men's Service Program. (85)

Dr. George Shroyer was hired to replace Jack Davis beginning the 1965-1966 school year. Shroyer was hired at the rank of Associate Professor and assumed the duties of Chairman, Men's Physical Education. (87) Shroyer obtained his Bachelor of Science Degree from Fort Hays-Kansas State College in 1956. He earned his Master of Science Degree from Kansas State University in 1960. In 1962, he received his Doctor of Education Degree from the University of Wyoming. (30) During this time, Ellen Kreighbaum was hired as an Instructor in Physical Education. She received her Bachelor of Science Degree from Wisconsin State College in 1964. (92) Dr. Kreighbaum earned her Doctor of Philosophy Degree in 1973 from Washington State University. (28)

On July 1, 1967, Athletics and Physical Education were divided into separate departments: The Department of Athletics and the Department of Physical Education. The Physical Education faculty consisted of: Professors Gene Bourdet, Marga Hosaeus; Associate Professors Herb Agocs, George Shroyer, Keith Lambert, Lucille Clydesdale, Dorothy Kennemer; Assistant Professors Bob Beck, Marshall Cook, Mollie Hatch; Instructors Ellen Kreighbaum, Nancy Nordvedt and Jerry Stubblefield. (93) As these staff members resigned and retired, those who replaced them became less involved in coaching responsibilities.

In the fall of 1968, Gary F. Evans and Bette A. Lowery joined the staff. Evans received his Bachelor and Master Degrees from Utah State University and came from the University of Utah where he was working as a Graduate Teaching Assistant. While there, he obtained his Doctor of Education Degree in 1968. He was hired as an Assistant Professor with primary responsibility of coordinating the graduate program. (96) During the autumn quarter of 1974, Evans was on leave of absence for the purpose of attending the U. S. Army General Staff College. (100) Evans currently holds the rank of Professor and Coordinator of Graduate Studies in Health, Physical Education and Recreation. Lowery was a 1958 graduate of Montana State University and earned her Master of Science Degree from Arizona State University in 1966. Lowery came to Montana State from Rocky Mountain College and was hired as an Assistant Professor of Physical Education. In 1974, she

received her Doctor of Education Degree from the University of Montana. Her speciality is History and Philosophy of Physical Education and she currently holds the rank of Associate Professor. (100)

Rozan D. Pitcher, a 1969 graduate of Utah State University, was hired as Instructor of Physical Education to head the dance program for the fall term 1969. (100) This program has experienced growth every year since that time.

Oral Behunin was hired for the 1970-1971 school year as Assistant Professor with responsibilities in Health Education. Behunin came from Oregon State University where he had been a doctoral candidate. He graduated from Brigham Young University in 1967 and received his Master's Degree in Health Education in 1968 from the University of Illinois. (98) He later earned his Doctor of Education Degree from Oregon State University in 1973. (95) Also in 1970, Ann Seibel was hired as a second Health Education Specialist. (100)

At the end of the 1970-1971 school year, Assistant Professor Bob Beck retired after twenty-four years of service with the Department. (100) Beck has been free lancing in the skiing and recreation areas since his retirement. (77)

During the next few years, few staff changes occurred. In 1972-1973, Dr. Robert Schwarzkopf was hired as an Assistant Professor. Schwarzkopf came from the University of Minnesota where he earned his Doctor of Philosophy Degree in 1972. (97) Dr. Schwarzkopf is presently

the Department's Exercise Physiologist and is in charge of the Human Performance Testing Laboratory. Nyles Humphrey was also hired in 1972-1973 after serving as a Graduate Teaching Assistant in this Department. He was hired as Assistant Professor and Head Track Coach. In 1973, Humphrey earned his Doctor of Philosophy Degree from the University of Utah. (95) In the fall of 1975, he accepted the position of Chairman, Physical Education Department at Western Montana College.

In August 1973 after nearly twenty years with the Department, Marshall Cook resigned to work as the Administrative Assistant with the WAMI program at Montana State. (100) At the end of the 1973-1974 school year, Lucille Clydesdale retired after thirty years of work affiliated with the Department. (100)

Gordon S. "Don" Morris was hired in the fall of 1975 as an Assistant Professor. Morris came from Oregon State University where he earned his Doctor of Philosophy Degree in 1974. (27) Morris spent three years in the Department and during his tenure, wrote a federal grant for the establishment of a Bureau of Education for the Handicapped Training Project at Montana State University. He was the administrator during the pilot year. (103) A third Health Education Specialist was added when Dr. William Serdahely was hired in 1976. (100) Serdahely came to Montana State University from the University of Wisconsin where he earned his Doctor of Philosophy Degree. (100)

The 1977-1978 school year experienced many staff changes. Dr. Curt Shirer, Mr. Glenn Norris and Ms. Barbara Miller were hired. Norris, a doctoral student at University of North Caroline at Greensboro and Miller, a 1977 Master of Arts Degree graduate of Ohio State University, were hired to work on the Federal Grant with Dr. Morris. (100) Shirer was hired as the Recreation Specialist for the Department. He came from the University of Nevada-Las Vegas. Shirer had earned his Doctor of Philosophy Degree in 1974 from Texas A & M University. (27) During that school year, three staff members departed. Dorothy Kennemer retired after nearly thirty years with the Department. Ann Seibel retired and resides in Arizona. Don Morris accepted a position at California Polytechnic State University, Pomona. (100)

The school year 1978-1979 was begun with five new staff members, Karen Shirer, Nancy Colton and Greg Olsen were hired as Instructors. All three had earned their Master Degree in Physical Education at Montana State University and had also been Graduate Teaching Assistants in the Department. (100) Dr. Steve Harmon was hired as Assistant Professor with responsibilities in Health Education. Harmon came to Montana State University from Southern Utah College. (97)
Dr. Craig Stewart, who earned his Bachelor, Master and Doctorate Degrees from the University of Texas, was hired as Assistant Professor and administrator of the BEH Training Project. (103)

In the spring of 1979, Marga Hosaeus announced her retirement effective at the end of the 1978-1979 school year. Miss Hosaeus performed her duties in the Department for thirty-four years. Her guidance and work as Chairman of Women's Physical Education and Professor of Health, Physical Education and Recreation had been unparalleled in the Department's history. Many felt that a legacy and era had retired with her.

The history of the personnel in the Department of Health, Physical Education and Recreation showed tremendous growth in both numbers and qualifications of members. From one staff member in 1908-1909 to nineteen professional, six graduate assistants and five classified staff members in 1978-1979, demonstrates the growth of Physical Education at Montana State University.

CHAPTER 3

CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION

This chapter deals with curriculum development and Department organization for Physical Education at Montana State University. Because of the extensive nature of curriculum and organization and because certain courses were dropped and added with each new University Bulletin, there was no attempt to report on the curriculum year by year. Rather, the history was divided into four different eras in which major events and primary factors involved in the development and organization of that era were studied. The four eras were:

1893-1923	--	The Early Years
1923-1952	--	The Romney Dyche Years
1952-1967	--	The Reorganization Years
1967-present	--	Growth and Expansion Years

These eras were selected because of the implementation of a major's program, the Romney-Dyche reign, the separation of Athletics and Physical Education and the growth of the Department under Dr. Shroyer.

1893-1923: The Early Years

The early years of Health, Physical Education and Recreation at Montana State University consisted predominantly of inter-school and intra-school athletics. In the College Bulletin of 1896-1897, there was reference to early physical education activities within the description of athletics as a student activity.

> Believing in the importance of athletics in their relations with college work, field sports and gymnasium practice are encouraged. Each year during commencement week one day is set aside for athletic contests. (29:p.92)

It was felt by the administrators of the school that excellent health was attributed in part to the systematic exercise taken in preparation of those events. (29)

In 1908, John McIntosh was hired as the first faculty member to take charge of Athletics and Physical Culture. That same year, the College Bulletin offered a description of the Department of Athletics and Physical Culture. (1) This was the earliest indication as to when the Physical Education Department was initially organized. The Bulletin describes three responsibilities of the Department in 1908 as:

1) coaching of athletic teams
2) the training of such men who present themselves during winter months for wrestling, boxing and indoor work.
3) general supervision of the physical welfare of all the students through system of physical examination and prescribed exercises. (1:pp.21-22)

The first year that a Department was organized it included only the men students in its responsibilities. The gymnasium work mentioned in the list of responsibilities was open to all young men of the College. Results of the gymnasium work was at times highlighted by means of half time wrestling and boxing matches at basketball games. (1)

The major responsibility regarding Physical Culture were the physical examinations given yearly to every new student. This practice was started by McIntosh when he arrived at Montana State. At the middle

of each school year, all students were requested to submit to an examination. From the results of the exam, the instructor would prescribe certain forms of exercise for each student along with simple recommendations regarding diet and hygiene. At each succeeding annual exam, notes on progress and further suggestions were made. (1)

The next year's College Bulletin had some revisions regarding responsibility and title of the Department. The name of the Department was changed to Athletics and Physical Training. (105) The term culture had become outmoded and did not best describe, as training did, the purpose and scope of the work being done. Women were also included in the gymnasium work for the first time. In the description under Athletics and Physical Training, it was stated "gymnasium work is open to all students of the college." (105:pp.20-21) McIntosh encouraged the young men students to attend classes he was teaching in wrestling and boxing. No credit was received for these classes. In 1910, McIntosh submitted to the Administration a plan to establish gymnasium work for all students when a place adequate for the exercise was furnished. (36)

While the men were participating in athletics and occasional gym work that was not required, the women began to develop a program of physical education for women. Mrs. Una Herrick, the first Instructor of Physical Education for Women, developed a program along these aims:

> The aim of the Physical Education Department for women is to develop each girl to her highest economic value, as a unit of society, to the end that when she finishes her college work she may carry forth into life a sane, well balanced, logical mind, high moral character and a strong symmetrical, properly functioning body capable of assuming and performing cheerfully and well the duties of cultured womanhood. (3:pp.23-24)

Class exercises twice a week were required of all women during their first two years of college work. The first year consisted of physical exercise with the chief aim throughout the year being to establish good posture and carriage and strengthen vital functions. Work consisted of Swedish body building, floor tactics and German rhythmic dancing and games. (3) The second year work was based on the first year work and such activities as light apparatus, folk dancing and gymnasium games were applied. Classes met twice a week and were required. (3)

Over the two years, the physical education course for women included "lectures on personal hygiene; general deportment for girls; dress from the standpoint of health and appearance and the physiology of bodily exercise." (3:p.24) There was a regulation gymnasium suit and shoes required for the classes. They were obtained from the local dealers. (3) The ladies received college credit for attending these classes. (3)

In the school year 1914-1915, physical education for men at Montana State College started to take shape. There were four classes offered to men with two of the courses available for credit. (4) When Military Drill was not given, physical education was required for all

first year men. However, every male physically able would be taking Military Drill. If they were unable to take Drill, there was a good chance they could not take physical education. Therefore, in reality physical education for men was rarely required. First year course work consisted of elementary gymnastics which met two hours per week for two credits. (4) Second year physical education was similar to the first year only more recreative. No credit was given for this course. The second required course was a lecture course required of all sophomore men. It was entitled Hygiene and consisted of topics like personal hygience, proper living on a physiologic basis, causes and transmission of disease, public hygiene and sanitation and first aid to the injured. (4) Lack of space was a real detriment in regard to required gym work for men. It was felt that men could receive their exercise from Military Drill and Athletics. (106)

This changed for the 1921-22 school year. With the anticipation of a new gymnasium opening, Physical Education became required of all men during their freshman and sophomore years. Six credits needed to be secured before the student was allowed to graduate. (107)

The women's program remained basically the same with the only changes being the labeling of the classes to 101-102-103 and 201-202-203. A new course was added entitled: "301-302-303--Playground. Autumn, winter and spring. Continuous. 6 cr. Miss Maxwell." (107:p.134)

> Preparation in theory, methods and practice teaching in physical education. Games, playground work, corrective exercises and folk dancing. Practical experience is gained by the teaching of classes in all grades of the city public schools and high school. (107:p.134)

In all respects, this was the first Physical Education methods course to be taught.

The early classes in Physical Education were the foundation upon which the Department was built. Required physical education, playground and personal hygiene were a part of the curriculum for nearly fifty years.

1923-1952: The Romney-Dyche Years

The Romney-Dyche era in the history of the Department consisted of three major developments over a period of thirty years: 1) the beginning of a men's major curriculum, 2) the start of a women's major curriculum, and 3) the inclusion of Health into the major Physical Education curriculum.

In 1924-1925, a new four year course appeared in the curriculum of Montana State College. A Bachelor of Science Degree in Physical Education was now offered through the College of Applied Science. (13) The College Bulletin described the four year course.

> The four year course leading to a degree in Physical Education is designed specifically to train men to assume professionally the responsibilities of positions in high schools which include coaching athletic teams and instructing in other branches of physical training.

> A study of the sciences fundamental to an understanding of physical education, training in the science of education and instruction, both theoretical and practical, in the various departments of athletic coaching and physical education, contribute to a well balanced course, which should fit men to fill the constantly increasing demand for trained coaches and physical directors, who are also prepared to offer classroom instruction in some other departments.
>
> Positions in collegiate departments of Physical Education and Athletics, municipal playground and recreation systems, and general public school physical educational systems are open to men with this special training. (6:pp.70-71)

In the previous ten years, the number of state institutions offering a four year course of study in Physical Education grew from none to twenty. The need for this course was realized by George Romney, Professor of Physical Education and Director of Athletics at that time. Having been employed in the public schools before coming to Montana State College, Romney was familiar with needs for Physical Education in the public schools and the need for Montana State College to train young men in this direction. His ideas and proposals were researched by a Special Committee for a Four Year Course of Study in Physical Education. (108) This Committee investigated: 1) the need for a course of study in Physical Education, 2) the status of degree courses of study in Physical Education elsewhere, 3) the character of the course of study submitted and 4) the cost of the course of study. (108)

The Committee concluded that: 1) there was a need for a course of study, 2) many other institutions had considerable success with their programs, 3) the character of the course of study was in line with

comparable courses of study and 4) the cost of the course of study would be around $2,000 with the main expense being the addition of a new staff member. (108) It was recommended by the Committee that the course of study be approved. On April 3, 1925, the four year course of study in Physical Education was approved by the Chancellor of the Montana University System. (109) (Appendix C)

The new classes offered for men as a result of the new four year course were: Calisthenics, Gymnastics, Swimming, Mass Athletics, Theories and Systems, Basketball Coaching, Track and Field Coaching, Boxing, Wrestling, Football Coaching, Baseball Coaching, Playground Supervision, Corrective Gymnastics, Practice Teaching and Training, Department Organization and Psychology of Athletics. The women under the leadership of Eva Pack added Theory and Practice of Athletics and Community Recreational Leadership. (32) Many of these courses are still being offered in today's curriculum.

The organizational structure of the Department in 1924 was quite simple. The Department of Physical Education and Athletics consisted of a staff of four people: 1) Head of the Department, 2) two Instructors for men, one being assistant to the Head, and 3) Director of Physical Education for Women. (110) Over the next thirty-five years, staff size increased about three times but the organizational structure remained the same.

By the end of the 1920's after just five years of major curriculum status, Physical Education had become one of the most popular courses of study among young men at the College. Orland Ward, the Senior Class President in 1930, was the first Physical Education major to graduate as Class President. (117)

For the first ten years of its existence, the curriculum for Physical Education majors remained relatively the same except for a few minor changes. Chemistry and Physics were added to provide for a more scientific base. Advanced Gymnastics and Rhythmic Training were added to the men's and women's programs, respectively. (18) (14)

The required work in Physical Education for men was dropped from two years to one in the fall of 1931. The reason was men were also required to take Military Science which included physical training. (111)

In the Annual Report of 1929, Schubert Dyche, Head of the Department, described the scope of the Physical Education and Athletics Department and stated it was organized to:

1) administer the required work in physical education
2) provide necessary courses for the Bachelor of Science in Physical Education for men
3) organize and conduct an intramural program, with aims of reaching the maximum number of students possible
4) conduct a strong program of intercollegiate athletics
5) provide bathing and recreational facilities. (33:p.1)

The aims and goals of men's physical education remained fairly consistent throughout the Romney-Dyche era. In 1933, two aims were added to men's physical education: 1) to inculcate a wholesome attitude

towards muscular development and body cleanliness and 2) to provide for the instruction of increasing numbers of students who desire elective work. (38)

In wording, the women's goals, aims and scope of Physical Education changed every year but the message was basically always the same. In the Annual Report of 1936-1937, the Women's Director reported the aims of Women's Physical Education at Montana State College:

> 1) to assist students to discover the fullness of life through selective leisure and to encourage self initiated activity.
>
> 2) to develop and maintain high standards of communal health and daily fitness - by deepening the appreciation of health values and by regular face to face relations with the services of health promoting agencies.
>
> 3) to promote a varied program of gymnastic, athletic and rhythmic activities by presenting to each student opportunity for immediate physical development and enjoyment and the means for developing skills for post college recreation.
>
> 4) to assist the student in developing the ability to make quick and accurate judgements in acute situations.
>
> 5) to develop those social cooperative qualities which form the backbone of civic morale and the habits of interpersonal leadership. (42:p.1)

As early as 1930, women were expressing the need to carry over into a lifetime activity at least one learned skill through the Women's Physical Education program. (34) The men were interested in this outcome also. It was very interesting that this philosophy was in vogue in 1930 considering the fact that lifetime and carryover philosophies have been a current trend in this field.

In his recommendations of 1935 concerning the direction the Department needed to take, Schubert Dyche expressed the need to connect Health Education with Physical Education. He also expressed the possible benefit of separating the financing of Intercollegiate Athletics and Physical Education. In his report Dyche made this suggestion:

> Suggested Project: To investigate the possible benefit of permanently separating the financing of intercollegiate athletics and physical education as a basis for teacher training and in the general scheme of education. (40:p.3)

Dyche continued to repeat these recommendations in his Annual Reports for the next five years.

In the fall of 1935, the structure of the College was changed. Instead of Colleges, the fields of study were renamed Divisions and Applied Science became Science. The restructuring led to Divisions of Agriculture, Engineering, Household and Industrial Arts and Science. (21) Physical Education and Athletics were included as a Department in the Division of Science. (21) At this time, a few changes were made regarding the curriculum. A minor course of study in Physical Education was added and became available to women and men of the College.

> A teaching minor in physical education for women can be had by combining with physical education theory classes suitable courses in Bacteriology, Human Physiology and Physical Education for men. (41:p.3)

Three new courses were added to the curriculum; Kinesiology was offered to male Physical Education majors, First Aid was open to males and females and Individual Sports was available to women. (42)

The inception of a minor course in Physical Education was one of the last steps in the eventual development of a women's major course in Physical Education. In two years, twenty-six women had qualified to file for a minor in Physical Education. (42) With the need of women physical educators growing and the interest at Montana State College very high, a major curriculum in Physical Education for women was established beginning in the 1938-1939 school year. (55)

> The curriculum in physical education for women is designed to provide a teaching major or minor for women students interested in this increasing field. Through the proper choices of electives, additional teaching majors or minors may be secured. For those not anticipating a teaching career, the curriculum offers opportunity for technical specialization as well as a broad general education including general science and social science.
>
> Graduates from this department are qualified to become teachers of physical education and health, recreation leaders, and playground supervisors. (23:p.59)

As a result of that development, new courses for women were added to the curriculum. The women's curriculum took about two years to get to the point where it was completely organized the way the women wanted it. In the first two years, the requirements went from 33 credits of Physical Education to 58, while the minor course requirement was raised to 27 credits of Physical Education. (57) (Appendix D) The new courses offered were: Modern Dance Techniques, Rhythmic Composition and Rhythmic Training (all designed for the three quarter rhythmic training class), Theory of Major Sports and Teaching of Elementary Physical Education. Theory classes in First Aid, Playground Supervision,

Corrective Gymnastics, Kinesiology and Department Organization were also included in the women's major curriculum and were taught coeducationally. (24) An interesting difference between the men's program and the women's was Kinesiology, a basic course in any Physical Education curriculum of today, was required for women but not for men in the early 1940's. (24) It was added to the men's curriculum in 1946. After two years of organizing and strengthening the women's curriculum, the Annual Report of 1941 described the goals and objectives of the Women's Physical Education Program:

> A. to offer to every freshman and sophomore woman a chance for activities to suit her own needs and interests, both during and after her college life.
>
> B. to help to develop high standards of sportsmanship, loyalty and cooperation during both class and extra-curricular activities.
>
> C. to encourage active participation and to develop leadership in extra-curricular activities.
>
> D. to help develop skills and personalities for future employment. (57:p.1)

The first two women to graduate with a degree in Physical Education for Women were Helen Sandvig and Grace Moore in the spring of 1940. (56) Helen Sandvig became an Instructor at Montana State College two years later.

The war years were times of uncertainty and inactivity as far as a major course for men was concerned. The enrollment of men declined sharply as any able-bodied man was most likely in the service. The

women's course remained steady although most women were doing whatever they could to help in the war effort. The First Aid course that was offered was increased by one credit to include all standard First Aid procedures to allow for Red Cross certification. (59) This was a much needed course as many people during the war served with the Red Cross. The male members of the staff were mostly engaged with instructing physical training under military direction. (60) During this time, nearly 3,000 military personnel participated in phsyical training activities. (60) Many of the staff members went on military leave or worked with the Red Cross. Schubert Dyche was gone almost three years with the Red Cross. The women's staff changed hands twice, Chrisman was replaced by Hart and Hart replaced by Hosaeus. Uncertainly and non-growth during the war led to a need for change and development in the Department for the years following the war.

With the enrollment of the students at the College returning to and passing pre-war figures, growth was ready to begin once again for Physical Education at Montana State University. In the school year of 1945-1946, extensive curriculum revision took place. The needs and objectives of the field had changed and as a result, the Department was reorganized and renamed the Department of Health, Physical Education and Athletics. (112) This was twelve years after Dyche first suggested the need to connect Health Education with Physical Education. The College Bulletin suggested that:

> The health and physical education curriculum provides training essential for instruction in physical education and health subjects; teachers or coaches of athletics; and for supervisors of recreation. (112:p.45)

In the Annual Report submitted by Schubert Dyche in 1946, the purposes of the Department were:

> 1) to promote health, good citizenship, leadership, wise use of leisure time, and ethical character
> 2) to help develop high standards of sportsmanship, loyalty and cooperation during class and extracurricular activities
> 3) to provide recommended teacher training and practical teaching required for degree of Bachelor of Science in Physical Education
> 4) to provide for instruction of teacher candidates who desire elective work for minors.
> 5) to provide for the required courses of all freshmen
> 6) to provide for intramural competition
> 7) to provide for intercollegiate competition
> 8) to provide recreational and bathing facilities for all students
> 9) to provide first aid facilities for all. (62:p.1)

In the next Annual Report, Dyche stated:

> The curriculum of the course in Health and Physical Education, including sufficient education credits to secure secondary school teaching certification, is founded upon a basis of the fundamental sciences concerned with the total life processes. It is supplemented by a wide variety of subject matter in physical and health education, athletics and recreation. As it stands in the catalogue, it is similar to and compares very favorably with like curricula of other institutions in the United States. (63:p.3)

The Department experienced some of its greatest expansion in terms of student enrollment during the two years after World War II. At the end of the 1946-1947 school year, there were 53 men and 33 women majors in Health and Physical Education. (63)

The revised curriculum for the Department consisted of a course core for all freshman and sophomore men and women enrolled in Health and Physical Education. The Health Education Option was picked up in the junior and senior year with a common core for freshman and sophomore men and women. (63) For those students who were concentrating in Physical Education, curriculum was divided for the men and women during the junior and senior years to conform with the proper selection of activities and subject matter. (63) (Appendix E) It was also at that time that the Department offered its first graduate courses. Although a graduate degree was not possible, students could enroll in three graduate Health classes: 1) Public Health Education, 2) Field Work in Health Problems, and 3) Investigations in Health Problems. (62)

Between 1946 and 1953, the curriculum remained unchanged but for minor alternations. The changes included course names, descriptions and code numbers. English and Sociology courses were added and dropped.

After twenty-four years of leading the Department, Schubert Dyche decided to step down as Head of the Department. (68) In submitting his last Annual Report on the proceedings of the Department, Dyche wrote:

> I do not think that the Head of the Department can concentrate fully on the educational phase of health and physical education and at the same time operate as an athletic director who must secure additional funds in order to make the intercollegiate program go.
>
> Since the intercollegiate program seems to have such a serious impact upon our public relations it may be necessary to separate it from the educational activities of the department.

The recommendations I wish to make in closing my work as department head are:

1) To allow no relaxing in the academic requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Health and Physical Education.

2) To have at least one course in hygiene or health education taught entirely by a Doctor of Medicine.

3) To split off the intercollegiate athletic program from this department if it continues to be necessary to raise outside funds. (68:pp.3-4)

With those last recommendations, the Romney-Dyche era in Health, Physical Education and Recreation at Montana State College came to a close.

1952-1967: The Reorganization Years

The next fifteen years included major changes concerning Departmental organization but few changes concerning the curriculum. The growth and expansion of the Department was kept to a minimum and by the end of the fifteen year period, it seemed like the Department was taking a step backwards as Health was dropped from the organization and curriculum.

In 1952, John Breeden was named Acting Head of the Department and remained in this capacity for two years before being given full reign. Hosaeus remained as Director of Women's Health and Physical Education. (69) In the fall of 1952, the men's required activity program was re-organized into more of a physical training procedure. Classes were 37 minutes in length of which 7 minutes were devoted to calisthenics and

the remaining 30 minutes for vigorous workout. The students rotated to different activities every three to four weeks. A major part of the program consisted of pre and post testing of students in the various activities. (69) The women became involved in motor-ability testing every freshman woman to aid them in selecting the service classes best suited to their needs. (69)

In the school year 1953-1954, there were three new courses added to the curriculum and two courses dropped. Added were:

1) H & P.E. 105. History and Principles of Physical Education

2) H & P.E. 406. Physical Education Achievement Measurements

3) H & P.E. 422. Physiology of Exercise. (70)

A graduate course entitled Special Problems was also added. The two courses that were dropped were:

1) H & P.E. 211. Boxing

2) H & P.E. 418. School Health Service. (70)

The women's course in Dance and Dance Methods was renamed Methods in Rhythmics. (70)

The following year tennis classes were deleted from the schedule due to the lack of tennis courts. The same thing happened to the Modern Dance classes due to the women's program being short staffed. (71)

The school year 1956-1957 brought major changes in the organization and structure of the Department. The Department of Health, Physical Education and Athletics was transferred from the Division of Science

to the newly formed Division of Education. (50) Although the Department kept the same name and was still under the direction of one person, Anthony Storti, accountability was divided. Health and Physical Education was accountable and responsible to the Division of Education. Athletics became accountable and responsible to the Office of the President. (72) The staff members continued to have responsibilities in both areas and the financing of both programs was still included in the same budget. The Head of the Department was concerned mostly with Athletics; and an assistant to the Head, Dr. Keith Bowen, oversaw the administrative duties concerning Health and Physical Education for men. Miss Hosaeus retained the duties of Director of Women's Health and Physical Education. The Women's Director had all responsibility for the women's program. All curriculum decisions, service program policies and the hiring and firing of women's personnel were the responsibility of Hosaeus. Her administrative duties covered every aspect except the budget. (113)

Mr. Gene Bourdet was named Head of the Department in December 1957. Under his leadership as Head of the Department, a man and woman were named Chairman of Health and Physical Education in their respective divisions responsible for all administrative tasks except budgeting. Hosaeus and Bowen became the first people to fill these positions. (80) The two Chairmen were accountable to Bourdet who spent most of his time with responsibilities as Director of Athletics.

Over the next six years 1958-1964, a new College Bulletin came out every two years. Each time a new Bulletin was published, there were changes in the curriculum.

In 1958, the number of credits required for a student's major was increased so some new courses were offered in the curriculum. Added were:

1) H & P.E. 221. First Aid, Standard and Advanced (formerly H & P.E. 100)

2) H & P.E. 312. Folk and Square Dancing

3) H & P.E. 329. Individual Sports

4) H & P.E. 330. Gymnastics and Tumbling

5) H & P.E. 404. Supervision of Elementary Physical Education

6) H & P.E. 425. Curriculum and Principals of Physical Education.

The last course was required for two years and then became an elective. (51) The course, History and Principles of Physical Education, was dropped and replaced by H & P.E. 425. For the next four years, there were only minor changes involving general education and supporting areas. The only major course change was the addition of a freshman-level course entitled Foundations of Physical Education. (53) (Appendix F)

Health Education was dropped as a major option and excluded from the name of the Department for the 1965-1966 school year. The previous several years the interest in Health Education had waned to a point where there were no longer any majors enrolled in that option and it was dropped from the curriculum. (113) A teaching minor in Health was

retained. Effective September 1964, two major courses became requirements in the degree curriculum for men and women. They were Physiology of Exercise and Mechanical Analysis of Motor Skills. (85) Intermediate Swimming was also deleted as a major's requirement. (85)

Herb Agocs was appointed Men's Supervisor of the Service Program. It was reorganized once again and five criteria and objectives were established:

> 1) The entrance swimming test will be increased from one length of the pool to two lengths.
>
> 2) Inauguration of a physical fitness test to be held during orientation week. If a student scores below minimum requirements he will be assigned to physical conditioning class.
>
> 3) Only majors and minors in Physical Education can enroll in the 200 level activity classes.
>
> 4) Majors enrolled in 100 and 200 level activity classes will meet three times a week instead of two.
>
> 5) In fulfilling the three quarter requirement, men students must select one quarter from each of the three areas--team, dual or individual. (85:p.2)

Dr. George Shroyer came to the University in September of 1965 as Chairman of Men's Physical Education. Added to the course of instruction that year were activity skills classes for the major and minor students in Physical Education. Added for the men were skills classes in: gymnastics, golf-softball, soccer-football, basketball, badminton, wrestling, volleyball and tennis. For the women: volleyball-basketball, social dance, tennis, soccer-tumbling and gymnastics. (92)

Effective September 1966, the Department of Physical Education and Athletics was transferred once again. This time its new home was the College of Professional Schools. This was in line with the reorganization of the institution which became known as Montana State University. (92) Also, at this time a proposal for the initiation of a Master of Science Degree in Physical Education was presented to the Graduate Dean. (114)

On July 1, 1967, Physical Education and Athletics were split into two separate departments. The Physical Education Department remained affiliated with the College of Professional Schools while the Department of Athletics became accountable to the President's Office. Dr. Shroyer became Head of the Physical Education Department and Gene Bourdet became the Director of Athletics. (88) This move came about thirty-four years after it was initially suggested by Schubert Dyche.

A new era of rapid growth and expansion for Health, Physical Education and Recreation at Montana State University had begun.

1967-present: The Growth and Expansion Years

The last twelve years of this Department have been a period of rapid growth and expansion of programs and services offered. Health was reinstated in the curriculum and Recreation and Pre-Physical Therapy Options were added. The required service classes were voted out and the enlargement of the elective service program was a result.

Three major events happened effective July 1, 1968. The first was that all required Physical Education classes were dropped and became completely elective. (93) The second was that the Department of Physical Education was once again transferred. It became affiliated with the newly formed College of Education. (93) Thirdly, a new Master of Education Degree was offered with a major in Physical Education. (96) A summer graduate program was initiated to allow students to study and work toward their degree during summer sessions. (96)

Dr. Shroyer at that time retained administrative responsibilities for both men and women Physical Education. (113) He was assisted by Miss Hosaeus for the purpose of effecting a smooth transition. It was at this time that the division between men's and women's was removed and the process of operating as one Department was begun. (113)

Within the Physical Education Undergraduate Curriculum, there were basically three directions a student could take in order to obtain a degree. First, a student could pursue a Physical Education K-12 Option with no teaching minor required. Second, a student could pursue a Physical Education Secondary Option with a teaching minor required. Third, a student could enroll in the Pre-Physical Therapy Option. (93)

> Students who are interested in earning a Bachelor of Science Degree and becoming a Registered Physical Therapist can accomplish this by enrolling in the physical therapy option for the first three years of their academic training and continue their education at the Mayo Clinic or other accredited institutions offering a degree in physical therapy. (93:pp.203-204) (Appendix G)

In the fall of 1968, Dr. Gary F. Evans was hired as the first Graduate Coordinator for the Department. (114) As a result of the establishment of a Graduate Program, the Graduate Dean also gave authorization for the Physical Education Department to hire five Graduate Teaching Assistants per year. The Teaching Assistants have been a major and important part of the program. Their responsibilities have been the teaching of activity classes. This has allowed the Department to broaden and expand those course offerings within the service program. (96)

For three years, the Physical Education Graduate Degree was administered through the Master of Education Degree with a major in Physical Education. The school year 1971-1972 was the first year a Master of Science in Physical Education was offered. Thesis and non-thesis plans were available. (114) Since that time, there have been over 100 Master of Science in Physical Education Degrees conferred. (96)

In order to justify a graduate program, the Department needed to establish research facilities and research time for faculty members. (96) In 1968, Marshall Cook was given charge of the Physiology of Exercise Laboratory. It was located on fourth floor Romney where the

Biomechanics Laboratory is now located. Cook was in charge of that facility until he left in 1973.

Following Cook's departure, Schwarzkopf assumed charge of the Physiology of Exercise Laboratory. It was moved to third floor Romney where it is presently located.

Today, two research facilities exist--the Human Performance Testing Laboratory and the Biomechanics Research Laboratory. Dr. Robert Schwarzkopf runs the Human Performance Testing Laboratory which is located on second floor Romney. It is equipped with much of the modern equipment necessary for Physiology of Exercise research. The Biomechanics Laboratory is headed by Dr. Ellen Kreighbaum and is located on fourth floor Romney. "It is designed for exploring human movement patterns in terms of kinesiological and biomechanical parameters." (101)

Health Education reappeared in the curriculum for the 1972 school year. "Health Education is becoming an increasingly popular program throughout the United States with a great deal of emphasis in sex education and drug education." (94:p.72) (Appendix H) Students could obtain their Bachelor of Science Degree in Physical Education-Health Option. Students enrolled in this curriculum were also required to take a teaching minor. (94) The curricula for men and women enrolled in the Health and Physical Education K-12 and Secondary Options were basically the same. The K-12 Option consisted of elementary methods

and early childhood development along with the core requirements. The Secondary Option required a teaching minor. Except for skills classes, men's and women's curricula were similar. (94) (Appendix I)

The curriculum for 1974-1976 underwent some changes in regards to General Education requirements. Biology: cells and organisms became required and the humanistic and fine art courses became electives. The basic methods and theory courses in Health and Physical Education remain unchanged. (95)

On July 28, 1975, the Board of Regents of the State University System approved a proposed name change of the Department to the Department of Health, Physical Education and Recreation stating the new name more accurately reflects the scope of the Department's activities. (100) A Recreation Option was added to the curriculum effective July 1, 1976. "This option is designed to provide a basic general education as well as a competency in recreation." (115;p.96)

The Health and Physical Education K-12 and Secondary Options were presented without gender identification for the first time in the 1976-1978 catalogue. (115) The requirements were basically unchanged from the previous years. There was however a new twist added to the curriculum. A student could enroll in a Junior and Senior High, Athletic Coaching, Dance or Scientific Preparation Emphasis within the Secondary School Option. (115)

These emphases changed slightly when the 1978-1980 school catalogue came out. The Junior and Senior High emphasis was replaced with a teaching emphasis and an Athletic Medicine emphasis was also added. (27) The Physical Therapy program was greatly enhanced when the University reached an agreement with the University of Washington School of Physical Therapy.

> A student who attends Montana State University for two years, and then is admitted and transfers to the University of Washington School of Physical Therapy, will become a registered physical therapist upon graduation. (27:p.117)

The only changes in the required curriculums were that a chemistry was no longer required under the K-12 Health and Physical Education Option. The other change was that there was no longer a Secondary Option, as all students who graduated were certified to teach elementary and secondary Physical Education. (27) (Appendix J)

The twelve years between 1967 and 1979 was a period of rapid growth and expansion for the Department. The introduction of Health, Pre-Physical Therapy and Recreation Options along with emphasis in Dance, Athletic Coaching, Athletic Medicine and Scientific Preparation kept the Department moving along with the field. Current curricula and undergraduate and graduate programs are evidence of the strides made by the Department of Health, Physical Education and Recreation at Montana State University.

CHAPTER 4

FACILITIES

This chapter deals with the facilities that have been associated with the Department of Health, Physical Education and Recreation at Montana State University. Pertinent data such as time of construction, location, cost and departmental use were considered. Outdoor facilities such as track and field complexes, football fields, baseball diamonds, playing areas for activity courses and tennis courts will be covered in this chapter.

Facilities for use in athletic, instructional and recreational functions had a history of not keeping pace with the demand at Montana State University. As the growth of the University and student enrollment continued year after year, a facility would be built but more space would soon be needed.

Drill Hall

The first facility to be used for the purpose of Physical Education instruction was constructed in 1896. (29) It was located between the Chemistry Building and the Experiment Station at a location which would be directly in front of Lewis Hall today. The Drill Hall was designed specifically for military and athletic purposes. (29) It was a one story, frame building measuring 100 feet long by 60 feet wide.

In 1895, the fourth Legislative Assembly passed an act which authorized the issuance of $100,000 in bonds. Four buildings were

constructed as a result of that bond issue. One of these buildings was the Drill Hall which cost $2,000. It contained a dirt floor and no heat source was provided. (26)

In 1906, another $2,000 was spent on renovations to the Drill Hall. (26) It was heated, lighted and a wooden floor was installed to accomodate gymnasium work. In the south end of the building, two dressing rooms were built, each measuring 12 by 28 feet. Along each side of the building, a set of four rows of permanent amphitheatre style seats were installed. These seats accomodated fans for basketball games. (118) The next year the dressing rooms were fitted with shower and needle baths. (119) In the 1908-1909 College Catalogue, the Drill Hall description was changed to include the name of the building as "The Gymnasium" and was described as follows:

> The Gymnasium allows for adequate room for basketball practice and games, baseball and football practice in bad weather and gymnasium practice of various kinds during the winter months. A small amount of apparatus is available. (1:p.11)

The Gymnasium or Drill Hall was again the object of remodeling in 1912 when an addition 90 feet long and 14 feet wide was added. This addition provided room for a Director's office, two locker rooms, a dressing room for women, shower and needle baths and a material room. (120) Nothing more was done to this building until Romney Gymnasium was erected in 1922.

In 1922 after the completion of Romney Gymnasium, the old gym was moved from its location west of Montana Hall. (11) The new location

was directly west of the Extension Building, then known as the Biology Building. It was used by the Agriculture Department and remodeled to serve as the Livestock Judging Pavillion. (11) The old gymnasium stood on this spot until the late 1960's, when it was torn down to make room for the Creative Arts Complex. (102)

Romney Gymnasium

The November 1920 election presented a bond issue to the public. The total bond issue was for $5,000,000 with $3,750,000 allocated for the four higher educational institutions in the state. Of that total, Montana State College received $1,200,000. (110) The bill authorizing the bond expenditure was passed. The money was to be used for buildings and the provisions of the bill were that the institutions could build, equip and repair buildings. (110)

In mid-January 1922, a contract for the construction of Romney Gymnasium was awarded to a Butte firm and construction started soon after. (116) The Gymnasium was built with funds received from the bond issue voted on in 1920. The building was equipped and built at a cost of $239,471.83. (30) The public thought that the College was being extravagant and the building would never be filled to capacity. (30) It was described in the 1924-1925 College Catalogue as one of the most modern and finest athletic facilities in the northwestern United States. (13)

The facility was described as a modern, fireproof building, 169 feet long, 69 feet wide and 4 stories high. There were facilities for men, women and faculty. (11) The first floor contained four handball courts, an indoor tanbark (shredded bark) field, a maintenance room for the plunge (pool) filter, a classroom and the main office. Located on the second floor were the locker and shower rooms for men, women and faculty along with dressing rooms for teams and staff offices. The main floor, or third floor, housed the main gymnasium designated as the men's gym, an auxilliary gym designated then as the women's gym and restrooms. There were provisions for the installation of bleacher seats which could seat approximately 2,000 people. The fourth floor consisted of a balcony which surrounded the main gym floor with a seating capacity for 650 people. (11) The building was located directly south of Montana Hall and built on a large part of what were then outdoor athletic facilities.

Romney Gym has been used for many purposes other than Physical Education and Athletics. Numerous dances, lectures, dinners, assemblies, concerts and other kinds of social functions have been regularly scheduled into that facility. Shortly after Romney was opened, the Music Department conducted classes in what is now Room 104. Solo instruction was usually conducted during the day and Schubert Dyche, in addition to his regular duties, helped out as an instructor for flute and cello between 1926 and 1934. (111) (14) This continued into the 1940's until the Music Department was able to obtain other quarters. (77)

The campus bookstore was housed in Romney Gym until the Student Union Building was constructed in the early 1940's. It was located in what is now the Intramural and Recreation Office. Romney Gymnasium has always been at the disposal of the faculty for their use. The first year the facility was opened Director Romney encouraged the faculty to use the facility for recreation. (35) In the early 1930's, the pool was made available to downtown groups. These practices have continued to present.

In the Annual Report of 1941, it was noted by Dyche that the tan-bark field needed a wooden floor installed. The reasons for installing a floor would be to prevent the constant flow of dust throughout the building, double the space for indoor activities, dances, social functions and to serve as a main playing area. It was also stated that the building was in need of many additional repairs. (57)

A wooden floor was installed on the tanbark field in the late 40's but due to the floor rotting, lasted for a short time. As a result, it was replaced with concrete and covered with a wooden floor. (77)

Shortly after the 1961 Berlin Wall in Europe was erected, Montana State College had its own "Berlin Wall" constructed. A wall was built on the lower floor in order to divide the gym into two areas and develop more teaching stations. (113) The divided floors eventually became known as lower floor east and lower floor west. During that

same time period, the women's gym on the third floor became the gymnastics gym. (77)

The next major remodeling project was done in 1968 when the main floor was expanded into two basketball courts. The balcony seats were removed, the overhang shortened and an indoor running track was built in place of the seats on the balcony. Also in 1968, a research laboratory in Exercise Physiology was established and was located on fourth floor Romney. (114)

In the mid-70's, the auxilliary gym on the main floor was remodeled and became the Dance Studio. In 1978, the lower floor was remodeled again with the addition of the Curriculum Lab. The Curriculum Lab is a learning alternative classroom which contains a Department Library, audio-visual machines and provides for an open classroom atmosphere. Romney Gymnasium was named on approval from the Board of Regents of the Montana State University System in the summer of 1973. (114) It was named for George "Ott" Romney who was Professor of Physical Education at Montana State University between 1922 and 1928.

Fieldhouse

On January 8, 1957, an intercollegiate basketball game between Montana State College and North Dakota University marked the official opening of the Fieldhouse. (90) At that time, the new structure was known as the Multi-purpose Health and Physical Education Center. The structure was financed and paid for by student fees. (72) From 1957

until 1973, the structure was referred to as either the Fieldhouse or the Health and Physical Education Building. Since the new Health and Physical Education Center was built in 1973, all University publications refer to the fieldhouse as the "Fieldhouse."

The main portion of the structure measures 300 feet in diameter, while the center of the dome is 90 feet high. The roof area alone covers 2 acres. (90) When the Fieldhouse was built, it had the most modern lighting, heating, circulation and sound systems. (90) The inside portion of the dome is used for basketball games, track meets, archery and golf classes, rodeos, circus, concerts and other special events. The building also contains locker rooms, offices and storage and training facilities. (90) The cost of the Fieldhouse construction was $1,600,000. (90) The original plans called for added construction consisting of north and south wings to house a gymnasium and a pool. These additions were never erected reportedly due to lack of funds. (77)

Health and Physical Education Center

In 1966, a proposal for new building construction was developed by a committee made up of staff from the Department of Physical Education and Athletics. The proposal consisted of finishing the north and south wings of the original Fieldhouse plans. It was intended to have the women occupy Romney Gymnasium and the men occupy the Fieldhouse. (114) This plan was dismissed in 1967 when Athletics and Physical Education were separated into different departments. (114)

In 1968, the student body voted on a proposal to build a football stadium with student funds. This proposal was soundly rejected as students expressed a desire for more instructional, recreational and intramural space. As a result, the student body requested that the Physical Education building plans become part of the "stadium construction" package. The building of a new stadium was necessary because the new Health and Physical Education Center would be located on Gatton Field, the site of the old football stadium. A total of $1,565,000 was voted on by the student body in 1969 to build the new complex. (114) A bid for construction came in $300,000 over the amount funded by the student body. As a result, a new plan had to be nogotiated. (114)

A court case brought by the student body government in 1970 against the University delayed construction for another year. The student government did not want the building located on Gatton Field and proposed that construction be moved east. The court ruled in favor of the University, stating that the students could not tell the University where to build buildings. (114)

Construction was started in 1971 and the new center (minus the swimming pool) opened in the fall of 1973 in time for the start of the school year. The building was connected to Romney Gymnasium by an underground tunnel to facilitate dressing in one gym and moving to the other in order to participate. (96) The pool was completed and opened

for use one year later. During the period of construction, inflation rose at the rate of one percent a month. Construction costs had been based on a lower rate of inflation and $315,000 worth of facilities had to be cut from the original plans. (114)

The new Health and Physical Center contains two large gyms, five handball/racquetball courts, two indoor tennis courts, a swimming pool, weight room, men, women and faculty shower and locker rooms, seven staff offices, main office, conference room and one classroom.

Outdoor Facilities

The outdoor facilities at Montana State University have a reputation of being relocated due to the construction of new buildings on their sites. The first outdoor facilities were constructed in 1910 and located south of Montana Hall where Romney Gymnasium now stands. It consisted of a quarter-mile track, 20 feet wide, made of cinder. (2) The infield was graded for use as either a football gridiron or a baseball diamond. There were grandstands with seating capacity for 500 spectators. Two cement tennis courts were located to the northeast where the Physics Building is now located. (2)

When Romney Gymnasium was built on top of this field in 1922, the outdoor facilities were moved further south on the present site of the Health and Physical Education Center. (11) This field was constructed in the same manner as the previous field. There was also an ice hockey rink located within this facility. It took nearly seven years to build,

and in October 1930, the field was dedicated and named Gatton Field. It was named in memory of Cyrus Gatton who was an outstanding athlete for Montana State College in 1914-1916. Before his final year in school, he joined the armed services and was killed in World War I during a flying mission in Europe. Six hundred dollars was donated by his family to erect the brick pillars and the memorial which still stands. (104)

The open field south of the Health and Physical Education Center was and is still used for instructional purposes. The tennis courts east of the Fieldhouse were built at the time of the Fieldhouse construction. (77) The open fields are used for instruction in golf, archery, softball and many other outdoor activities. Intramurals makes tremendous use of this space throughout the year. (96) In 1960, a baseball diamond was constructed on the extreme southern edge of the open field. (77) It was named Dyche Field in honor of Schubert Dyche.

When the new Health and Physical Education Center was built in 1973, a new football stadium was constructed south of Dyche Field. An all-weather outdoor track was built east of the Stadium in 1974. (96)

In 1979, new facilities are under construction and others being planned. Eight outdoor tennis courts and six indoor handball/racquetball courts are under construction. The indoor handball/racquetball courts will be an addition to the east wing of the Health and Physical Education Center. A building, which will connect the Fieldhouse with the Health and Physical Education, is in its planning stage. The remodeling of the

Fieldhouse, which will include a removable synthetic floor covering, will increase flat floor space for recreational and instructional use for the future. Facilities have been and will continue to be an important part of the Department's growth and development.

CHAPTER 5

SUMMARY

The purpose of this study was to record in narrative form the history of the Health, Physical Education and Recreation Department at Montana State University. This research was undertaken to provide the faculty, staff, students and others with a reference to what has been the history of the Department. The study was divided into five chapters: Introduction, Personnel, Curriculum Development and Department Organization, Facilities and Summary. This was done to allow for ease, design and reading of the final study.

Available source materials from the Montana State University Library Archives, personal interviews and other pertinent sources were used to obtain data. Sources were classified as either primary or secondary and subjected to internal and external criticism. The weighing of evidence, characterizing the results and generalizing on the findings were the methods employed to organize and record the history of the Department.

Since the establishment of the Department in 1908 under the leadership of Mr. John McIntosh, it has grown from one staff member to a present total of thirty. The growth of personnel, the construction of facilities and the development of the curricula all parallel the growth and the development of the Health, Physical Education and Recreation Department at Montana State University.

Mrs. Una Herrick became the first Instructor of Physical Education for women in 1910. Mrs. Herrick was responsible for developing a women's program. In 1922, Romney Gymnasium was erected and Mr. George Romney became Head of the Department of Physical Education and Athletics. Miss Eva Pack was hired as Women's Director and became the Department's first woman to be given professorial rank. Under Romney's leadership, a four year curriculum in Physical Education for men was implemented in 1925. Romney also brought Mr. Schubert Dyche to Montana State University as his assistant. Dyche remained at the institution for forty years and served as Head of the Department for twenty-four years.

During Dyche's tenure as leader of the Department, a minor curriculum in Physical Education was initiated in 1936. This was followed in 1938 by the implementation of a four year curriculum in Physical Education for women. The women's curriculum was reorganized and expanded by Miss Miriam Hart.

Health Education was added to the curriculum in 1945 and the name of the Department was changed to Health, Physical Education and Athletics. That same year Miss Marga Hosaeus was hired to direct women's Health and Physical Education. Hosaeus retained those responsibilities for nearly twenty-five years until men's and women's Physical Education became administered through one office.

Between 1945 and 1960, staff size nearly doubled. This was due to increasing enrollment and the Department's responsibilities of teaching required Physical Education. The enrollment for Physical Education majors also increased during this period.

The Fieldhouse was constructed in 1957 and provided much needed space for Athletics and Physical Education. Mr. Gene Bourdet became Head of the Department in December 1957. In the ten year period following, Health was dropped from the curriculum, chairmen of men's and women's Physical Education were hired with responsibility to the Department Head and Physical Education and Athletics were split into two separate departments.

Beginning in the fall of 1967, Dr. George Shroyer began his tenure as Head of the Department of Physical Education. Effective July 1, 1968, all University-required Physical Education was dropped from the curriculum. Also, effective that date was the Department's reorganization into the College of Education and the initiation of a graduate program under the direction of Dr. Gary Evans. This program was operated under the Master of Education Degree with a Physical Education major. In 1972, Health Education was reinstated in the curriculum and the graduate program was granted a Master of Science in Physical Education.

Under the direction of Dr. Shroyer, the Health and Physical Education Complex was designed, constructed and opened in the fall of 1973.

In July 1975, the name of the Department was again changed. The name of Health, Physical Education and Recreation was given so as to more accurately describe its scope and purpose.

This study was conducted because of a need for the history of this Department to be recorded and put on record. It is hoped that this study will be a valuable point of reference to present and future staff members, so they may know what the history of the Health, Physical Education and Recreation Department at Montana State University has been.

Conclusions

In the early days of the Department, the main emphasis was placed on athletics and intercollegiate play. Women's Physical Education was required starting in 1914 but lack of space kept the men from having required Physical Education. The added space made available by the construction of Romney Gymnasium in 1922 led to a required program for men and a four year course in Physical Education for men was initiated in 1925. George Romney's leadership and the influence he had on Schubert Dyche determined the direction Physical Education would take at Montana State University.

Schubert Dyche considered it important that the men majors be closely associated with Athletics. He also recognized the need to separate the financing of Athletics and Physical Education so as to allow both to develop to their fullest potential. The need to incorporate Health Education with Physical Education was also recognized

by Dyche and implemented in 1945. The women, whose philosophy differed considerably from the men, continued to administer the four year course for women as an independent division from the men.

One of the most significant developments of the Department's history happened in July 1967 when Physical Education and Athletics were separated into two departments and Dr. George Shroyer was named Head of the Physical Education Department. Under the direction of Dr. Shroyer, a Coordinator of Graduate Studies was hired and a graduate program initiated. As a result, several new faculty were hired, many of them with terminal degrees with specialization in the areas of Physical Education. New emphases in Health, Recreation, Elementary Physical Education, Adapted Physical Education, Coaching, Physiology, Biomechanics, Athletic Medicine and Dance have been developed due to the recruitment of specialists in these areas.

Financial and administrative support have been limiting factors in the growth and development of the Department. Much of the growth and development of the Department has been due to the addition of highly qualified personnel, the changing curriculum and the construction of new facilities.

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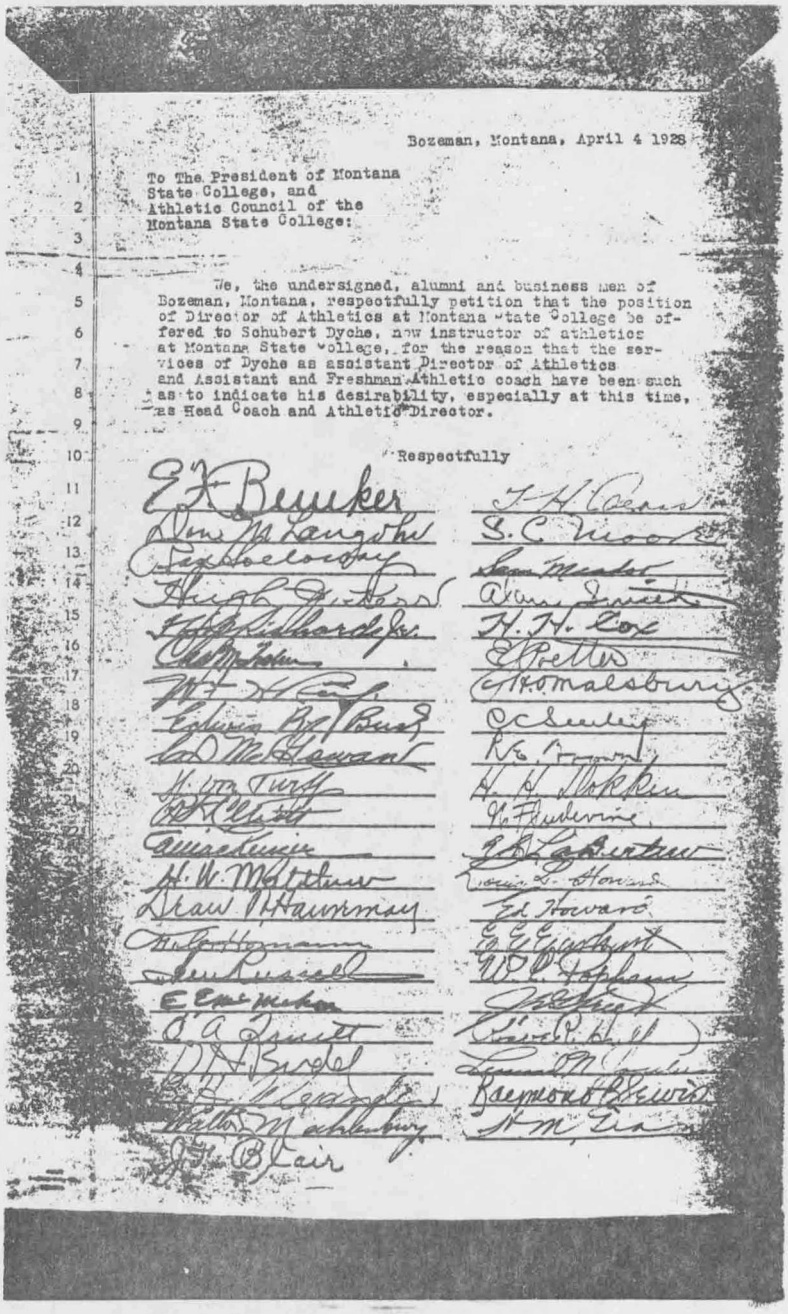
APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

PETITION IN FAVOR OF DYCHE



Bozeman, Montana, April 4 1928

To The President of Montana
State College, and
Athletic Council of the
Montana State College:

We, the undersigned, alumni and business men of Bozeman, Montana, respectfully petition that the position of Director of Athletics at Montana State College be offered to Schubert Dyche, now instructor of athletics at Montana State College, for the reason that the services of Dyche as assistant Director of Athletics and Assistant and Freshman Athletic coach have been such as to indicate his desirability, especially at this time, as Head Coach and Athletic Director.

Respectfully

APPENDIX B

DYCHE, LETTER OF APPLICATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA
MONTANA STATE COLLEGE
BOZEMAN

STATE UNIVERSITY AT MISSOULA
STATE SCHOOL OF MINES AT BUTTE

STATE COLLEGE AT BOZEMAN
STATE NORMAL COLLEGE AT DILLON

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION
AND ATHLETICS

April 4, 1928.

Acting President E.B. Linfield,
Montana State College.

Dear President Linfield:

I wish to make formal application for the position of Athletic Director at Montana State College.

By virtue of my long association with Mr. Romney here, I am familiar with the nature and scope of the work required in this position.

I have personally formulated four of the courses now being given in the Department of Physical Education, and know fully what is required in the administering of the other courses.

I wish to submit a brief summary of my experience in physical education and allied activities aside from my connection with Montana State College:

1919 - 1922 inclusive, instructor in physical education and hygiene at East High School, Salt Lake City, Utah.

1922 - 1923 reconstruction assistant with Veterans Bureau at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, where I devised and administered a system of graduated exercises to determine the physical fitness of convalescent tuberculars.

I have attended four summer sessions in physical education, three at the University of California and one at Stanford University, where I came in contact with many of the noted athletic coaches of the United States. At these summer schools I attended classes in the various theoretical phases of physical education under such authorities as Dr. Tait McKenzie of the University of Pennsylvania and Dr. W.B. Reed of the University of Chicago.

I have had two seasons of experience with the municipal playground system of Salt Lake City, and was director of municipal recreation at Havre, Montana in the summer of 1927.

For the qualifications I have acquired while at Montana State College, you may refer to Mr. Romney.

I expect to receive the degree of Bachelor of Science in Botany and Bacteriology at Montana State College this spring.

In case I am considered favorably for this position, I shall plan to attend the school of physical education at Iowa University the coming summer.

Respectfully submitted,

Schubert R Dyche

APPENDIX C

1925 FOUR YEAR CURRICULUM IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION FOR MEN

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

		A	W	S
Freshman Year				
English Composition	(Eng. 101,102,103)	3	3	3
Literary Review	(Eng. 105,106,107)	2	2	2
Elementary Analysis	(Math. 104,105,106)	4	[illegible]	4
General Zoology	(Zool. 101)	4		
Human Physiology	(Zool. 202)		6	
Agricultural Physics	(Phys. 221)			5
Calisthenics	(Ph. Ed. 104,105)	1	1	
Gymnastics	(Ph. Ed. 106,107)	1	1	
Swimming	(Ph. Ed. 108,109)	1	1	
Mass Athletics	(Ph. Ed. 110)			1
Theories & Systems	(Ph. Ed. 111)			3
Military Science	(M.S. 101,102,103)	1	1	1
College Education	(Ed. 101)	2		
		17	19	19
Sophomore Year				
Expository Composition	(Eng. 201,202,203)	2	2	2
European History	(History 101,102,103)	3	3	3
Elementary Bacteriology	(Bact. 104)	4		
Sanitary Bacteriology	(Bact. 206)		4	
Psychology	(Ed. 301)	3		
Educational Psychology	(Ed. 302)		3	
Advanced Physiology	(Zool. 203)			5
Basketball Coaching	(Ph. Ed. 204,205)	1	2	
Track and Field	(Ph. Ed. 206,207,208)	1	1	1
Mass Athletics	(Ph. Ed. 210)	1		
Personal Hygiene	(Ph. Ed. 209)			1
Boxing	(Ph. Ed. 211,212)	1	1	
Wrestling	(Ph. Ed. 213)			1
Military Science	(MS. 201,202,203)	1	1	1
Elective				3-4
		17	17	17-18
Junior Year				
19th Century Literature	(Eng. 308,309,310)	3	3	3
Industrial History	(History 375,376,377)	3	3	3
History of Education	(Ed. 343)	3		
Advanced Psychology	(Ed. 322)		3	
Secondary Education	(Ed. 315)			3
Football Coaching	(Ph. Ed. 301,302)	2	2	
Baseball Coaching	(Ph. Ed. 303)			2
Corrective Gymnastics	(Ph. Ed. 307)	1	1	
Playground Supervision	(Ph. Ed. 306)			2
Wrestling	(Ph. Ed. 304,305)	1	1	
Elective		3-5	3-5	3-5
		16-18	16-18	15-18
Senior Year				
Public Speaking	(Eng. 315)		2	
American History	(History 451,452,453)	3	3	3
Economics	(Econ. 301,302)	3	3	
Marketing	(Econ. 322)			3
Sociology	(Soc. 310)			3
Principles & Methods	(Ed. 309)			3
Special Methods	(Ed. 319)	2	2	
Practice Teaching	(Ph. Ed. 310)		2	
Thesis	(Ed. 406)	4		
Psychology of Athletics	(Ph. Ed. 403)	3		
Training	(Ph. Ed. 401)		2	
Departmental Organization	(Ph. Ed. 402)			3
Elective		2-4	3-5	2-3
		17-19	17-19	17-18

APPENDIX D

WOMEN'S FOUR YEAR CURRICULUM IN 1941

FRESHMAN YEAR

	A	W	S
Physical Education--(101-2-3)(two courses each quarter)	2	2	2
Theories and Systems--(111)	3		
General Zoology--(Zool. 100)	5		
Physiology and Anatomy--(Zool. 206)		5	
General Botany--(Bot. 100)			5
English Composition--(Eng. 101-2-3)	3	3	3
Contemporary World Problems--(Hist. 110)			3
Music Appreciation--(Music 100)		2	
Piano	1	1	1
Intermediate Mathematics--(Math. 111-112) or (Electives	4	4	3
Total	18	17	17

SOPHOMORE YEAR

	A	W	S
Physical Education--(201-2-3) (two courses each quarter)	2	2	2
Personal & Community Health--(Bac. 210)	3		
Life Saving--(P. E. 110)		2	
Recreational Leadership--(P. E. 335)			4
Chemistry--(Chem. 101-102) or	4	4	
Systematic Botany--(Bot. 103)			5
Techniques of Individual Sports--(P. E. 225)	3		
Principles of Economics-(Econ. 301, 302)	3	3	
General Psychology--(Educ. 301)			3
Survey of English Literature--(Eng. 216-17-17)	2	2	2
Genetics or Evolution--(Zool. 311 or 312)		3	
Electives	1	1	2
Total	18	17	15

FRESHMAN YEAR

	A	W	S
Physical Education--(101-2-3)(two courses each quarter)	2	2	2
Theories and Systems--(111)	3		
General Zoology--(Zool. 100)	5		
Physiology and Anatomy--(Zool. 206)		5	
General Botany--(Bot. 100)			5
English Composition--(Eng. 101-2-3)	3	3	3
Contemporary World Problems--(Hist. 113)			3
Music Appreciation--(Music 100)		2	
Piano	1	1	1
Intermediate Mathematics--(Math. 111-112) or Electives	4	4	3
Total	18	17	17

SOPHOMORE YEAR

	A	W	S
Physical Education--(201-2-3) (two courses each quarter)	2	2	2
Personal & Community Health--(Bac. 210)	3		
Life Saving--(P. E. 110)		2	
Recreational Leadership--(P. E. 335)			4
Chemistry--(Chem. 101-102) or	4	4	
Systematic Botany--(Bot. 103)			5
Techniques of Individual Sports--(P. E. 225)	3		
Principles of Economics-(Econ. 301, 302)	3	3	
General Psychology--(Educ. 301)			3
Survey of English Literature--(Eng. 215-16-17)	2	2	2
Genetics or Evolution--(Zool. 311 or 312)		3	
Electives	1	1	3
Total	18	17	15