

IV. Physical Education

IV-1 Strobel, Katherine. "The Monteagle Summer School," *Journal of Physical Education and Recreation*, 50, No. 4 (April 1979), 80-84.

During the 1890s and early 1900s, a Summer School of Physical Education (one of the South's first) was operated by the Monteagle School Assembly in Monteagle, Tennessee. Structured after the famous Chautauqua Assembly of New York, the Monteagle School had an outstanding faculty comprised of educators from several states. The main objectives of the physical education summer school included offering instruction in professional preparation as well as exercise courses for the student's educational, corrective, recreative, and anthropometric needs. Initially, the physical education curriculum was based on the Swedish System of Gymnastics with YMCA director training and medical gymnastics offered at later dates. Enrollment started to decline after 1902 and this eventually resulted in the elimination of the physical education program. Based on primary sources and secondary works. 18 notes.

—Robert W. Case

IV-2 Leigh, Mary H. "Edward Hitchcock, Jr., Dean of the Profession," *Journal of Physical Education, Recreation and Dance*, 53, No. 7 (October 1982), 19-21.

This article provides background information leading up to the appointment of Dr. Hitchcock as head of the newly established Department of Hygiene and Physical Education at Amherst College. Hitchcock's program not only included light gymnastics, but also marching, running, and voluntary exercises. He also gathered data on his students by using anthropometric measurement. By sharing this information with colleagues, he influenced the growth of physical education programs in other colleges and universities. Based upon primary sources and secondary works; 11 notes.

—Miriam Sheldon

IV-3 Brunner, Ruth. "Old Doc Hitchcock: A Pioneer Physical Educator with a Humanistic Vision," *Journal of Physical Education, Recreation and Dance*, 53, No. 7 (October 1982), 22-24.

Edward Hitchcock's religious beliefs and how those beliefs affected his attitudes toward physical training are discussed. He wanted to develop totally the young men with whom he worked. There is also some evidence that Hitchcock worked chiefly with the student who was average or below average in physical development. He spent little or no time with those students whose physical capabilities were above average, for he believed that they had the capacity to help themselves. Based upon primary sources and secondary works; 14 notes.

—Miriam Sheldon

IV-4 Kretchmar, R. Scott and Gerber, Ellen W. "Jesse Feiring Williams: A Philosophical and Historical Review," *Journal of Physical Education, Recreation and Dance*, 54, No. 1 (January 1983), 16-17, 19-20.

Jesse Feiring Williams' nondualistic interpretation of life led to his established belief of "education through the physical." This philosophy is apparent in Williams' professional activities, works, and professional offices he held. The article tends to highlight his accomplishments at Teachers College, Columbia University. Based upon primary sources and secondary works.

—Miriam Sheldon

IV-5 Park, Roberta J., "The American Academy of Physical Education," *Journal of Physical Education, Recreation, and Dance*, 52, No. 2 (February 1981), 11.

After several years of planning and organizational efforts, the American Academy of Physical Education was officially founded in 1930 with R. Tait McKenzie serving as its first president. The major purpose of the Academy was to encourage and promote the art and science of physical education as well as honor individuals who have made notable contributions to the profession. Throughout the years, the Academy's membership has included many distinguished individuals (e.g., Luther Gulick, Clark W. Hetherington, R. Tait McKenzie, Jay B. Nash, Jessie Bancroft). The Academy continues to serve as an honorary organization which sponsors annual meetings, publishes *The Academy Papers*, and honors individuals with a variety of awards. No notes.

—Robert W. Case

IV-6 Lucas, John. "Eastern District of AAHPER: 1919-1924," *Journal of Physical Education and Recreation*, 49, No. 6 (June 1978), 63-65.

After years of planning, the Eastern District Society held its first meeting in Boston, May 8-10, 1919. Physical educators, primarily from the New England states, attended this first convention to hear prominent speakers and enjoy planned festivities. The second convention of the Eastern District Society met in Buffalo, April 17-19, 1921. At this meeting, Carl Schrader was elected the Society's first president. The third and fourth conventions of the Eastern District Society were held in Newark and Atlantic City, respectively. Convention activities included exhibits, demonstrations, and speeches covering a variety of physical education and sport related topics. Based on newspapers and secondary works; 1 note.

—Robert W. Case