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THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE RECREATION PROGRAM
OF THE NORTH TEXAS STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE
FROM 1911 TO 1939

THESIS

Presented to the Graduate Council of the North
Texas State Teachers College in Partial
Fulfillment of the Requirements

For the Degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

by

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Definition

"Re" cre' a tion--To give power anew or effectiveness; as one who has become exhausted. Rec" re a' tion--The refreshment of body or mind after toil; by diversion, amusement, pleasurable exercise or enjoyment."¹

The playground is commonly recognized as a play area for children's use. On the other hand, in recent years, due to a greater emphasis upon larger areas and to the fact that larger numbers of young people and adults have more time in which to play, the playground is increasingly used by these age groups.

The playground almost unknown at the beginning of this century, has become widely recognized as an essential community feature. Educators, judges, church leaders and high government officials testify to the value of the playgrounds and their contribution to city, town and village life.²

Play is a universal language. In the kingdom, or republic if you will, of play there are no boundaries except those that separate the living from the dead; those who still play and those who do not.³

The writer of this thesis has taken part in the recreation program at North Texas State Teachers College, and as a participant became interested in the growth and development of this program.

¹Webster's New International Dictionary of the English Language, Second Edition, p. 2082.

²George D. Butler, Playgrounds Their Administration and Operation, p. 1.

³Howard Braucher, "The World at Play," Recreation, XXV, (1931), 43.

Purpose

The purpose of this study was to show the growth and development of the recreation program for men and women in the North Texas State Teachers College from 1911 to 1939.

Sources of Information

This information was gathered from the following sources:

1. Files of the "Campus Chat" in the museum.
2. Minute Book, City of Denton.
3. Personal interviews with faculty members who were interested in the recreation program of the North Texas State Teachers College.

Treatment of Data

The writer of this thesis with the aid of the above sources, has attempted to show in chronological order that the growth and development of the year-round recreation program at North Texas State Teachers College was a result of two underlying factors; namely, (a) leisure time, and (b) the innate tendency of man to express his emotions through the avenue of play.

CHAPTER II

FACILITIES

"The play tradition of the United States owes much to Germany, to England, and to other countries--yet after all it is essentially American."¹

In order to better understand the newness and the struggle with which the forerunners of recreation in the United States have had to contend, a short historical sketch of the National Recreation Association as to origin, growth, and development will be given.

In the winter of 1905, Henry S. Curtis, called together, in New York City, a group of people consisting of Luther H. Gulick, Superintendent Seth T. Stewart of New York, Superintendent Schauffer of New York City Missions, James B. Reynolds, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Miss Curtis, Supervisor of Kindergartens, and Miss Jessie Bancroft, Supervisor of Physical Education. Others who stood out in the field of recreation but who were not present were Jacob Riis, Jane Addams, Joseph Lee, and H. S. Braucher. The object of the meeting was

¹H. S. Braucher, "The World at Play," Recreation, XXV (1931), 413.

to consider the question of organizing a source for the training of those who were working in the playgrounds.²

Mr. Curtis, with the aid of Mr. Weller, raised the funds that were necessary for the organization meeting. Upon suggestion of L. H. Gulick, who later became the first president of the association, Mr. Curtis wrote the constitution which was submitted and adopted without change, except that the name was changed from "National Playground Association" to "Playground Association of America." According to the constitution the association was to conduct an annual Play Congress, and it was to publish a magazine to be known as "Playground." This magazine was published as "Playground" from 1906 to April, 1931, when the name was changed to "Recreation." Seth T. Stewart, Chairman of the Executive Committee since it was formed, took the responsibility of the publication of the magazine the first three years.³

The National Recreation Association maintains a school in New York City that gives nine months graduate

²H. S. Curtis, "How It Began," Recreation, XXV (1931), 71.

³Ibid.

work in recreational leadership. The membership is limited to fifty students. This group is small enough to keep alive the friendly, pioneering spirit which has always prevailed.⁴

In 1906, there were forty-eight members of the National Recreation Association; today the membership is over 1,500. In 1906, the income of the National Recreation Association was \$1,000; today the annual income is over \$500,000. In 1906, the cities of the United States spent less than \$1,000,000 on playgrounds; today there is approximately \$25,000,000 spent on playgrounds.⁵

The purpose of the organization may be defined in the following words:

That everybody in America, young or old, shall have an opportunity to find the best and most satisfying use of leisure time. This increasing leisure may become a national resource of incalculable proportions or it may lead the way toward decay and destruction. Whether society shall take the one road or the other will depend primarily upon our attitude toward the use of leisure; will depend upon the way we run our homes and our provisions for play fields and parks and summer camps; will depend upon the character and spirit of the leadership which comes into charge of this significant phase of our life.⁶

It is evident that in the thirty-three years of growth of the National Recreation Association, much time in this

⁴ J. E. Morgan, "Twenty-five Years of Prophetic Achievement," National Education Association Journal, XX (1931), 147.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

movement has been spent in laying foundations, discovering leaders, creating literature, and pointing the way toward the main development which lies ahead.⁷

Prior to 1911, the chief forms of recreation at North Texas State Teachers College were these: buggy rides, hikes, picnics, clubs, teas on special occasions given by some of the faculty members, and dancing to some extent. All social calls which the gentlemen made on the ladies had to be preceded by a formal note of request. The Mary Arden Club directed by Miss Edith L. Clark, and the Current Literature Club directed by Miss M. Anne Moore were the only literary and social organizations for girls at that time. Both of these organizations are on the campus today.⁸

By the latter part of 1911 a volley ball court, two tennis courts, a basketball court, and a baseball diamond composed the recreation facilities of the North Texas State Normal College. The chief amusements for the next few years were the games between the club teams, and the faculty team against the seniors.

Before 1911, the college did not have an organized band. During that year Mr. J. W. Pender organized and directed a band composed of faculty members and students.⁹

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Personal conference with Miss Edith L. Clark.

⁹ Personal conference with Mr. J. W. Pender.

Open House was started in 1925 by Miss Mary C. Sweet, Miss Clara Morley and Miss Edna St. John. This program was a result of the demands made by the Young Women's Christian Association activities. Open House was held in what was then the Library Building each Saturday night from six to eleven o'clock. There was no planned program, but all sorts of games were played; for example, checkers, dominoes, authors, guessing games, and relays. Dancing was prohibited, but the students could take part in the minuet and the virginia reel.¹⁰ Members of the faculty who were interested were stationed on each floor of the building to help direct the groups of from four hundred to six hundred students who attended the Open House. This number represented about one-half of the entire student body.¹¹

While the above mentioned changes were taking place in indoor recreation at North Texas State Normal College, outdoor activities were also developing. In 1920 the athletic field contained about ten acres on which there was a football field covered with sand burs and a baseball diamond with a small grandstand in one corner. This field was enclosed by an eight foot board fence. The following year, at a cost of \$1,000, the park was enclosed by a woven wire fence with six rows of barbed-wire on the top.¹²

¹⁰Personal conference with Miss Mary C. Sweet.

¹¹Personal conference with Miss Mary C. Sweet.

¹²Personal conference with Mr. T. J. Fouts.

The name of State Normal College was changed to North Texas State Teachers College on April 19, 1923. During the next few years the college developed rapidly. It was necessary, in 1927, at a cost of \$10,000 to erect the present football field. The stadium, constructed of steel and wood, was erected on the west side of the gridiron. On top of the stadium and even with the fifty yard line, was erected a shaded and illuminated press box.¹³

On February 2, 1933, at a cost of approximately \$3,500, the North Texas State Teachers College equipped and installed the gridiron with lights. This lighting system consists of five steel towers on each side of the field. Each of these towers has three 1,500 watt lamps. All of the lights are controlled by a master switch; each tower has an individual switch.¹⁴

From the saving on the student optional fee in 1933, an accumulation of \$25,000 was used to erect a hospital and a field house. The field house was constructed of brick and concrete, and it provides ample space for the storing of athletic equipment and for dressing rooms. A cutaway was made under the stadium for the teams to pass from the practice field and dressing rooms to the main field.¹⁵

¹³ Personal conference with Mr. T. J. Fouts.

¹⁴ Campus Chat, North Texas State Teachers College, February 2, 1933.

¹⁵ Ibid.

Due to a lack of seating accommodations, on October 2, 1937, a new tier of seats was added to the stadium at a cost of \$10,000. The new stand was erected on the east side of the gridiron, directly opposite the old stand. This stand was constructed of steel and wood and is an exact duplication of the stand on the west side, except that it has no press box. The total capacity of the stadium was enlarged to approximately 7,000 by this addition.¹⁶

The half-block, directly east of the North Texas State Teachers College ball park, was purchased on August 21, 1923, and converted into a park and picnic ground for students. The lot was enclosed with the athletic grounds, tennis courts, and barracks with an ornamental wire fence, which was later vine-covered and bordered with shrubs.¹⁷ Avenue B and Prairie Street which separated these lots were closed by order of the City Commission of Denton.¹⁸ The ditches and gulleys were filled in and the land was graded down level. The entire enclosure was converted into a recreation park for all kinds of outdoor sports.¹⁹

The park was named "Christal Park," complimentary to Mr. J. R. Christal of Denton, Texas, who was helpful to the North Texas State Teachers College authorities in securing the wooded lot.²⁰

¹⁶Ibid., Vol. XXII, Oct. 2, 1937 ¹⁷Ibid.

¹⁸Minute Book, City of Denton, VII, (1924), 160.

¹⁹Campus Chat, Vol. XVII, February 2, 1933.

²⁰Ibid.

When the present Administration Building was under construction, the room partitions were left out of the part of the building that forms the present auditorium. This saving was used in purchasing a \$20,000 organ, which was not possible to have otherwise.²¹ The balcony of the auditorium will seat about 475 and the main floor will seat about 1,800. Two silent moving picture machines were installed at a cost of \$3,000, of which the state paid nothing. The machines were soon paid for by a small fee that was necessary for admittance with the student activity ticket.²²

The first feature college movie, "Broken Laws," was shown January 10, 1925. Mrs. Wallace Reid played the leading role.²³ Four years later at a cost of \$5,500 two sound projectors were installed, and the first part talkie was shown May 18, 1929,²⁴ but not until June 29, 1929, was the first full length talkie shown.²⁵

In 1926 at a cost of \$26,000 a swimming pool was constructed in that section of West Prairie Street which had been closed by the Denton City Commission.²⁶ The pool is one hundred feet long and fifty feet wide, and graduates in depth from three and one-half feet to nine and one-half feet.

²¹ Personal conference with Dr. J. L. Kingsbury.

²² Campus Chat, Vol. VIII, April 15, 1924.

²³ Ibid., Vol. IX, January 6, 1925.

²⁴ Ibid., Vol. XII, May 18, 1929.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Minute Book, City of Denton, VII, (1924), 160.

All four sides are equipped with a ladder, and there is a ten meter and a three meter diving board at the east end.

The water is drained from the pool once a week, and it is left empty one day, and refilled the next day with fresh artesian water. There is no disinfectant used in the water, and to date, there is no record of an infection from the pool.²⁷

The pool is operated at a very small cost due to the fact that on October 10, 1889, the City of Denton obligated itself in writing, binding the city to furnish for the use of North Texas State Normal College at Denton, in the County of Denton, State of Texas an abundant supply of artesian water free of cost to the State of Texas.²⁸

In 1926 a recreation park, located on Lake Dallas, was acquired jointly by North Texas State Teachers College and Texas State College for Women from the City of Dallas. This park has a water front of 1,600 feet, and has a large club house which is used alternately by the colleges on week ends. The park is ideally located, with picnic space and good fishing near.²⁹

Before 1927 the few available tennis courts were scattered over the campus. At this time at a cost of \$500 per

²⁷Personal conference with Miss Beulah A. Harriss.

²⁸Minute Book, City of Denton, 1B, p. 377.

²⁹Personal conference with Mr. T. J. Fouts.

court, the first tennis courts were constructed in the park west of the boys' gymnasium. In 1930, at a cost of \$4,000 a steel fence was erected around the courts. Due to the popularity of tennis in 1931, at a cost of \$2,200, a concrete slab was constructed, to be used for tennis, basketball, skating, and dancing. Later in the year of 1931 at a cost of \$2,200 two concrete tennis courts were added to the park on the west side of the boys' gymnasium.³⁰

In 1928, at a cost of \$1,500 a silent outdoor theater and band shell were constructed. Later on, at a cost of \$1,000, a vitaphone was installed.³¹ R. L. Marquis, President of North Texas State Teachers College, said, "that play furnishes happiness and contentment for the students and that he believes the spirit of play should permeate our campus. The purpose of this theater is to add to the beauty of the park and to the comforts of the students."³²

On January 29, 1924 the following names were submitted for the name of the new building, which was to be occupied by the girls as a gymnasium: Harriss Hall, Marquis Hobby, Eagles Nest, Blackburn's Hall, Gym. (Jim) St. Clair, Athletic Home, The Baby Giant, The Carol, Drill Hall, and Girls Barracks. The name selected was Harriss Hall, named in honor

³⁰Personal conference with Mr. T. J. Fouts.

³¹Personal conference with Mr. T. J. Fouts.

³²Campus Chat, Vol. XII, July 21, 1928.

of Miss Beulah A. Harriss because she is known as the mother of physical education for boys and girls of North Texas State Teachers College.³³ As a result of S. A. Blackburn's initiative the building was constructed from the lumber of the old Administration Building and \$10,000, which was appropriated by the State Legislature for a temporary classroom building. After the new Administration Building was completed, the partitions were removed from the gymnasium, which made room for girls' physical education, and boys' varsity basketball. With the increase of students, new classrooms, showers, and locker rooms were added.³⁴

In 1925 bleachers were erected on the east, west, and north sides of the playing court in the Harriss gymnasium. Another improvement was the new maple floor that was laid over the old floors. This improvement brought the cost of the building up to about \$19,500.³⁵

During the summer of 1930 with T. J. Fouts in charge, the present track was begun, and was completed in January 1931 by student labor at a cost of \$6,000. The track is a quarter-mile oval with a 100 yard straight-away on the west and a 220 yard straight-away on the east side of the grid-iron. There is no better cinder track in the state than

³³Ibid., Vol. VII, January 29, 1924.

³⁴Personal conference with Miss Beulah A. Harriss.

³⁵Personal conference with Mr. T. J. Fouts.

the one at North Texas State Teachers College. All of the sand pits for jumping, and vaulting as well as the facilities for the other field events are located on the west side of the gridiron.³⁶

Upon completion of the track there was a high embankment cut down at the north and west corner of the track. This was very unsatisfactory in so far as looks were concerned, but thanks to T. J. Fouts, who with National Youth Administration Labor, constructed at a cost of \$1,665 a beautiful rock garden. Later, in 1938, at a cost of \$275 the upper rock garden was completed. This garden is northwest of the lower garden and east of the tennis courts. These two rock gardens with their 1,102 plants have received much national recognition through the efforts of Mrs. W. Lake of Fort Worth, Texas, who is an authority on rock gardens.³⁷

In 1930 miniature golf swept the country. In keeping with its progressive procedure in Recreation the North Texas State Teachers College constructed an eighteen-hole miniature course on the south side of the park, at a cost of \$1,500. For a period of two years a fee of ten cents a game was charged in order to pay the original cost. It is today one of the most popular pastimes in the park.³⁸

³⁶Personal conference with Mr. T. J. Fouts.

³⁷Personal conference with Mr. T. J. Fouts.

³⁸Personal conference with Mr. T. J. Fouts.

Notwithstanding the fact that miniature golf was very popular, there was a demand for regular golf. In 1935, at a cost of \$200, with National Youth Administration Labor a four hole golf course was constructed on the corners of the football practice field.³⁹

The desire for adequate means to cook while on a picnic, caused two barbecue pits to be constructed at a cost of \$25. These pits were completed in 1935, and are east of the miniature golf course.⁴⁰

Through a Works Progress Administration Project at a cost of \$1,500, a walk and an elaborate ticket box were added to the main upper gate, and at the present a rock wall is being constructed from the upper gate to the band house.⁴¹

The Model Training School, known today as the Demonstration School, occupied what is now the boys' gymnasium. In 1918 S. A. Blackburn and employees remodeled this building into a gymnasium at a cost of \$5,500. During the World War, the gymnasium was known as the barracks, for Student Army Training Corps.⁴² In 1938 the boys' gymnasium was remodeled at a cost of \$2,000. This brought the total cost

³⁹ Personal conference with Mr. T. J. Fouts.

⁴⁰ Personal conference with Mr. T. J. Fouts.

⁴¹ Personal conference with Mr. T. J. Fouts.

⁴² Personal conference with Miss Beulah A. Harriss.

of the building to \$8,000. Today the gymnasium is used for intra-murals, physical education classes for men, and as a recreation place for all students. In the long term of school the students use this building for all sorts of games, as well as dances.⁴³

Today the park is the only one of its kind, and represents an asset of over \$200,000, from which the students of North Texas State Teachers College receive many times that amount of recreation.⁴⁴

Dr. Shurey of the University of New York, and Elbert K. Fretwell of Columbia University, have the following to say about the recreation park and program at North Texas State Teachers College: "This college has the finest college recreation park in the United States,"⁴⁵ and "the best recreation program in connection with a college of any school in these United States."⁴⁶

The equipment in the park is kept up to date and new forms of recreation are adopted as the participants desire them. Games that might be had in the park are these: football, basketball, volley ball, softball, handball, field hockey, golf, miniature golf, tennis, track, field events, archery, badminton, croquet, ping pong, swimming, skating, picnics, dancing, picture shows, checkers, dominoes, chess, cards, band concerts, musicals, and plays of all kinds.⁴⁷

⁴³Personal conference with Mr. T. J. Fouts.

⁴⁴Personal conference with Mr. T. J. Fouts.

⁴⁵Campus Chat, XIX, September 27, 1934.

⁴⁶Ibid., June 20, 1935.

⁴⁷Personal conference with Mr. T. J. Fouts.

CHAPTER III

PARTICIPATION

The following chapter is a record of the actual participation or uses made of the facilities described in the preceding chapter.

Table 1 shows the facilities for the games to be played in the recreation park. When these facilities are used to their maximum capacity, the following activities and number of participants are possible: archery, five targets with twenty possible participants; basketball, four courts with forty-four players in action; badminton, one game with four players; box hockey, one box with twenty people participating; croquet, four courts with enough balls and mallets for thirty-two to play simultaneously; cards, six decks with twenty-four participating; checkers, three boards for six players; Chinese chess, eight boards with thirty-two playing; darts, five targets with twenty-five participants; and dominoes, five sets with twenty playing.

A victrola with a loud speaker attachment furnishes the music for dancing on the concrete slab. This slab is large enough to accommodate about two hundred couples. Once a week dances are held in the boys gymnasium at which time the music is furnished by the college dance band. For these occasions the gymnasium, with a capacity for 175 dancing couples, is lighted by reflections from two revolving crystal balls.

TABLE 1
 RECREATIONAL GAMES, AMOUNT OF FACILITIES,
 AND MAXIMUM PARTICIPATION

Game	Amount of Facilities	Maximum Participa- tion
Archery	5 targets	20
Basketball	4 courts	44
Badminton	1 court	4
Box Hockey	1 box	20
Croquet	4 courts	32
Cards	6 decks	24
Checkers	3 boards	6
Chinese Chess	8 boards	32
Darts	5 targets	25
Dominoes	5 sets	20
Dancing on the Concrete Slab	1 concrete slab	400
Dancing in the Boys' Gymnasium	1 floor	350
Football	2 fields	44
Field Hockey	2 fields	44
Golf	4 holes	16
Horseshoes	4 pits	16
Handball	1 court	4
Mini-minton	10 nets	40
Miniature Golf	18 holes	32
Old Maids	1 deck	8
Picnics	2 barbecue pits	200
Picture Show in the Park	550 benches and bleach- ers	2,440
Picture Show in the Auditorium	2300 seats	2,300
Ping Pong	11 tables	44
Pick up Sticks	3 sets	24
Roller Skating	50 skates	50
Soft Ball	5 diamonds	100
Swimming	1 pool	200
Shuffle Board	7 boards	28
Tehhis	13 courts	52
Tenikoits	3 rings	60
Volley Ball	3 courts	36
Total		6,715

The cost of these reflectors was \$80, and were constructed by Horace McKinney and student assistants at a saving of \$320.

Continuing in alphabetical order with the facilities and the maximum participation, it was found that the park includes these: football, two fields with forty-four players; field hockey, two fields with forty-four players; golf, four holes with sixteen participating; horseshoes, four pits with sixteen pitching; handball, one court with four playing; mini-minton, ten nets with forty participating; miniature golf, eighteen holes with thirty-two putting; old maid, one deck with eight playing; picnic grounds including two barbecue pits, accommodating approximately two hundred persons.

Picture shows are held twice weekly in the park which has a seating capacity of about 2,440. Once a week an additional show is given in the auditorium which accommodates about 2,300 people.

The remainder of Table 1 which lists the game facilities and maximum participation includes these: ping pong, eleven tables with forty-four playing; pick-up-sticks, three sets with twenty-four participating; roller-skating, fifty pairs of skates with fifty skating; soft ball, four diamonds with one hundred taking part; swimming, one pool with accommodations for two hundred swimmers; shuffle board, seven boards with twenty-eight playing; tennis, thirteen courts with

fifty-two participating; tenikoits, with three courts for thirty-six players.

If maximum participation were possible at one time in the park at North Texas State Teachers College, with the present facilities 6,715 people would be able to enjoy some type of recreation simultaneously.

Table 2 shows the daily attendance from 6:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M. at the recreation park of North Texas State Teachers College from June 12 through June 23, 1939. On Monday,

TABLE 2
ATTENDANCE AT THE RECREATION PARK FROM JUNE 12
THROUGH JUNE 23, 1939

Day of the Week	Number of Men	Number of Women	Number of Men and Women
Monday	625	1,265	1,890
Tuesday	415	936	1,351
Wednesday	508	1,042	1,550
Thursday	728	1,358	2,086
Friday	478	904	1,382
Monday	686	1,390	2,076
Tuesday	470	993	1,463
Wednesday	543	864	1,407
Thursday	740	1,427	2,167
Friday	521	982	1,503
Totals	5,714	11,161	16,875

June 12, 625 men and 1,265 women, a total of 1,890 entered the park. Tuesday, June 13, 415 men and 936 women, a total of 1,351 entered the park. Wednesday, June 14, 508 men and 1,042 women, a total of 1,550 were checked. Thursday, June 15, 728 men and 1,358 women, a total of 2,086 entered the park.

Friday, June 16, 468 men and 904 women, a total of 1,382 entered the park. Monday, June 19, 686 men and 1,390 women, a total of 2,076 were checked. Tuesday, June 20, 470 men and 993 women, a total of 1,463 entered the park. Wednesday, June 21, 543 men and 864 women, totaling 1,407 entered the park. Thursday, June 22, 740 men and 1,427 women, a total of 2,167 were checked. Friday, June 23, 521 men and 982 women, a total of 1,503 entered the park.

The total attendance for the two weeks was 16,875 of which 5,714 were men and 11,161 were women. If these two weeks attendance represent an average for the twelve week summer school, there will be a total of 101,250 people visiting the North Texas State Teachers College Recreation Park during the twelve weeks of summer school.

In order to know approximately how many people were using the swimming pool for recreation purposes, a tabulation was made from June 12 through June 23, 1939. This tabulation, Table 3, gives the high temperature of the day, the hour of participation, the number of men and women participating, and the total attendance for the day.

Table 3 shows that on Monday, June 12, the high temperature was ninety-one degrees Fahrenheit; nine men and seven women swam from 7:00 A. M. to 12:00 noon; eleven men and ten women swam from 2:00 P. M. to 4:00 P. M.; ten men and eighteen women swam from 4:00 P. M. to 6:00 P. M.; and five men and four women swam from 6:00 P. M. to 9:00 P. M. The

total attendance for recreation on Monday, June 12, was seventy-four, of which thirty-five were men and thirty-nine were women.

TABLE 3

RECREATIONAL SWIMMING OF MEN AND WOMEN
FROM JUNE 12 THROUGH JUNE 23, 1939

Day of Week	FO* Tem- pera- ture	From 7 a. m. to 12 noon		From 2 p. m. to 4 p. m.		From 4 p. m. to 6 p. m.		From 6 p. m. to 9 p. m.		To- tal Men	To- tal Wom- en	Each Days To- tal
		M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W			
		Monday	91	9	7	11	10	10	18			
Tuesday	95	17	1	31	19	7	10	5	3	60	33	93
Wednesday	96	20	3	34	12	8	7	4	5	66	27	93
Thursday	101	16	2	27	19	4	6	7	3	54	30	84
Friday	99	14	4	21	8	16	14	16	4	67	30	97
Monday	87	11	3	23	1	12	10	4	1	50	15	65
Tuesday	88	8	2	22	15	10	8	5	3	45	28	73
Wednesday	90	12	1	24	18	10	19	5	1	51	39	90
Thursday	92	16	8	20	16	18	20	4	0	58	44	102
Friday	94	12	3	30	11	17	15	20	0	79	29	108
Total		135	34	243	129	112	127	75	24	565	314	879

*Records of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, Sub-Station No. 6, 1939.

The record for Tuesday, June 13, shows the high temperature was ninety-five degrees Fahrenheit; seventeen men and one woman swam from 7:00 A. M. to 12:00 noon; thirty-one men and nineteen women swam from 2:00 P. M. to 4:00 P. M.; seven men and ten women swam from 4:00 P. M. to 6:00 P. M.; and five men and three women swam from 6:00 P. M. to 9:00 P. M. The total attendance for recreation on Tuesday, June 13, was ninety-three, of which sixty were men and thirty-three were women.

Wednesday, June 14, records a high temperature of ninety-six degrees Fahrenheit; twenty men and three women swam from 7:00 A. M. to 12:00 noon; thirty-four men and twelve women swam from 2:00 P. M. to 4:00 P. M.; eight men and seven women swam from 4:00 P. M. to 6:00 P. M.; and four men and five women swam from 6:00 P. M. to 9:00 P. M. The total number of persons swimming for recreation on Wednesday, June 14, was ninety-three, of which sixty-six were men and twenty-seven were women.

The record for Thursday, June 15, shows a high temperature of 101 degrees Fahrenheit; sixteen men and two women swam from 7:00 A. M. to 12:00 noon; twenty-seven men and nineteen women swam from 2:00 P. M. to 4:00 P. M.; four men and six women swam from 4:00 P. M. to 6:00 P. M.; and seven men and three women swam from 6:00 P. M. to 9:00 P. M. The total swimming attendance for Thursday, June 15, was eighty-four, of which fifty-four were men and thirty were women.

Friday, June 16, records a high temperature of ninety-nine degrees Fahrenheit; fourteen men and four women swam from 7:00 A. M. to 12:00 noon; twenty-one men and eight women swam from 2:00 P. M. to 4:00 P. M.; sixteen men and fourteen women swam from 4:00 P. M. to 6:00 P. M.; and sixteen men and four women swam from 6:00 P. M. to 9:00 P. M. The total number swimming for recreation on Friday, June 16, was ninety-seven, of which sixty-seven were men and thirty were women.

The record for Monday, June 19, shows a high temperature of eighty-seven degrees Fahrenheit; eleven men and three women swam from 7:00 A. M. to 12:00 noon; twenty-three men and one woman swam from 2:00 P. M. to 4:00 P. M.; twelve men and ten women swam from 4:00 P. M. to 6:00 P. M.; and four men and one woman swam from 6:00 P. M. to 9:00 P. M. The total swimming attendance for Monday, June 19, was sixty-five, of which fifty were men and fifteen were women.

Tuesday, June 20, records a high temperature of eighty-eight degrees Fahrenheit; eight men and two women swam from 7:00 A. M. to 12:00 noon; twenty-two men and fifteen women swam from 2:00 P. M. to 4:00 P. M.; ten men and eight women swam from 4:00 P. M. to 6:00 P. M.; and five men and three women swam from 6:00 P. M. to 9:00 P. M. The total swimming attendance for recreation on Tuesday, June 20, was seventy-three, of which forty-five were men and twenty-eight were women.

The record for Wednesday, June 21, shows a high temperature of ninety degrees Fahrenheit; twelve men and one woman swam from 7:00 A. M. to 12:00 noon; twenty-four men and eighteen women swam from 2:00 P. M. to 4:00 P. M.; ten men and nineteen women swam from 4:00 P. M. to 6:00 P. M.; five men and one woman swam from 6:00 P. M. to 9:00 P. M. The total swimming attendance for Wednesday, June 21, was ninety, of which fifty-one were men and thirty-nine were women.

Thursday, June 22, records a high temperature of ninety-two degrees Fahrenheit; sixteen men and eight women swam from 7:00 A. M. to 12:00 noon; twenty men and sixteen women swam from 2:00 P. M. to 4:00 P. M.; eighteen men and twenty women swam from 4:00 P. M. to 6:00 P. M.; and four men and no women swam from 6:00 P. M. to 9:00 P. M. The total number swimming for recreation on Thursday, June 22, was 102, of which fifty-eight were men and forty-four were women.

On Friday, June 23, the high temperature was ninety-four degrees Fahrenheit; twelve men and three women swam from 7:00 A. M. to 12:00 noon; three men and eleven women swam from 2:00 P. M. to 4:00 P. M.; seventeen men and fifteen women swam from 4:00 P. M. to 6:00 P. M.; and twenty men and no women swam from 6:00 P. M. to 9:00 P. M. The total swimming attendance for Friday, June 23, was 108, of which seventy-nine were men and twenty-nine, women.

The total number of people swimming for recreation during the two weeks of June 12 through June 23 was 879, of which 565 were men and 314 were women. If this total is an average for swimming during the summer school, the attendance for the entire twelve weeks of summer school will be 5,274, of which 3,390 will be men and 1,884 will be women.

The swimming pool is opened each year during the month of May. This month is the only month that the pool is open during the long term of school. The information for Table 4 was taken from a card file of recreational swimming. The records show that one swim each was taken by 160 boys and

TABLE 4

THE DISTRIBUTION OF 325 MEN AND 151 WOMEN ON
THE BASIS OF THE NUMBER OF SWIMS THAT
EACH TOOK DURING THE MONTH OF
MAY, 1939

No. of Swims	No. of Swimmers			Total No. of Swims		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	160	88	248	160	88	248
2	63	30	93	126	60	186
3	27	7	34	81	21	102
4	19	9	28	76	36	112
5	11	5	16	55	25	80
6	7	5	12	42	30	72
7	9	1	10	63	7	70
8	4	2	6	32	16	48
9	5	2	7	45	18	63
10	5	1	6	50	10	60
11	1	0	1	11	0	11
12	2	0	2	24	0	24
13	2	1	3	26	13	39
14	5		5	70		70
15	0		0	0		0
16	2		2	32		32
17	1		1	17		17
18	1		1	18		18
19	0		0	0		0
20	0		0	0		0
21	1		1	21		21
Total	325	151	476	949	324	1,273

eighty-eight girls. Two swims each were taken by sixty-three boys and thirty girls, making a total of 126 swims for boys and sixty swims for girls. Three swims each were taken by twenty-seven boys and seven girls, making a total of eighty-one swims for boys and twenty-one swims for girls. Four swims each were taken by nineteen boys and nine girls, making a total of seventy-six swims for boys and thirty-six swims for girls. Five swims

each were taken by eleven boys and five girls, making a total of fifty-five swims for boys and twenty-five swims for girls. Six swims were taken by each of seven boys and five girls, making a total of forty-two swims for boys and thirty swims for girls. Seven swims each were taken by nine boys and one girl, making a total of sixty-three swims for boys and seven swims for girls. Eight swims were taken by each of four boys and two girls, making a total of thirty-two swims for boys and sixteen swims for girls. Nine swims each were taken by five boys and two girls, making a total of forty-five swims for boys and eighteen swims for girls. Ten swims each were taken by five boys and one girl, making a total of fifty swims for boys and ten swims for girls. Eleven swims each were taken by one boy and no girls, making a total of eleven swims for boys and no swims for girls. Twelve swims each were taken by two boys and no girls, making a total of twenty-four swims for boys and no swims for girls. Thirteen swims each were taken by two boys and one girl, making a total of twenty-six swims for boys and thirteen swims for girls.

Thirteen swims was the greatest number any one girl took during the month of May, 1939.

Continuing the record as shown in Table 4, it was found that fourteen swims were taken by each of five boys for a total of seventy swims. Sixteen swims each were taken by two boys for a total of thirty-two swims. Seventeen swims were taken by one boy for a total of seventeen swims. Eighteen swims were

taken by one boy for a total of eighteen swims. Twenty-one swims were taken by one boy for a total of twenty-one swims.

During the month of May, 1939, there were 476 swimmers of which 325 were boys and 151 girls. The total number of swims taken were 1,273--949 swims by boys and 324 swims by girls. The mean temperature for the month of May, 1939, was ninety-two and one-tenth degrees Fahrenheit, which was one and four-tenths degrees Fahrenheit above the average.¹

Figure 1, drawn to the approximate scale of one inch to 160 feet, shows the arrangement of the park facilities at North Texas State Teachers College. Proceeding from west to east, the park contains the following: one band house, located in the northwest corner of the park; six clay courts and two concrete tennis courts, located south and southeast of the band house; the greens for the four hole golf course are on the four corners of the football practice field, which is located in the southwest corner of the park; and the gridiron with circular track, straight-a-ways, stands and club house, located east of the practice field.

A concrete walk from the upper gate to the west stand of the stadium separates the upper and the lower rock gardens. Following Figure 1 from the upper gate eastward find the boys' gymnasium and one clay tennis court; across the north end of the 220 yard straight-a-way, the caretaker's home and the girls'

¹Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, Sub-Station No. 6.

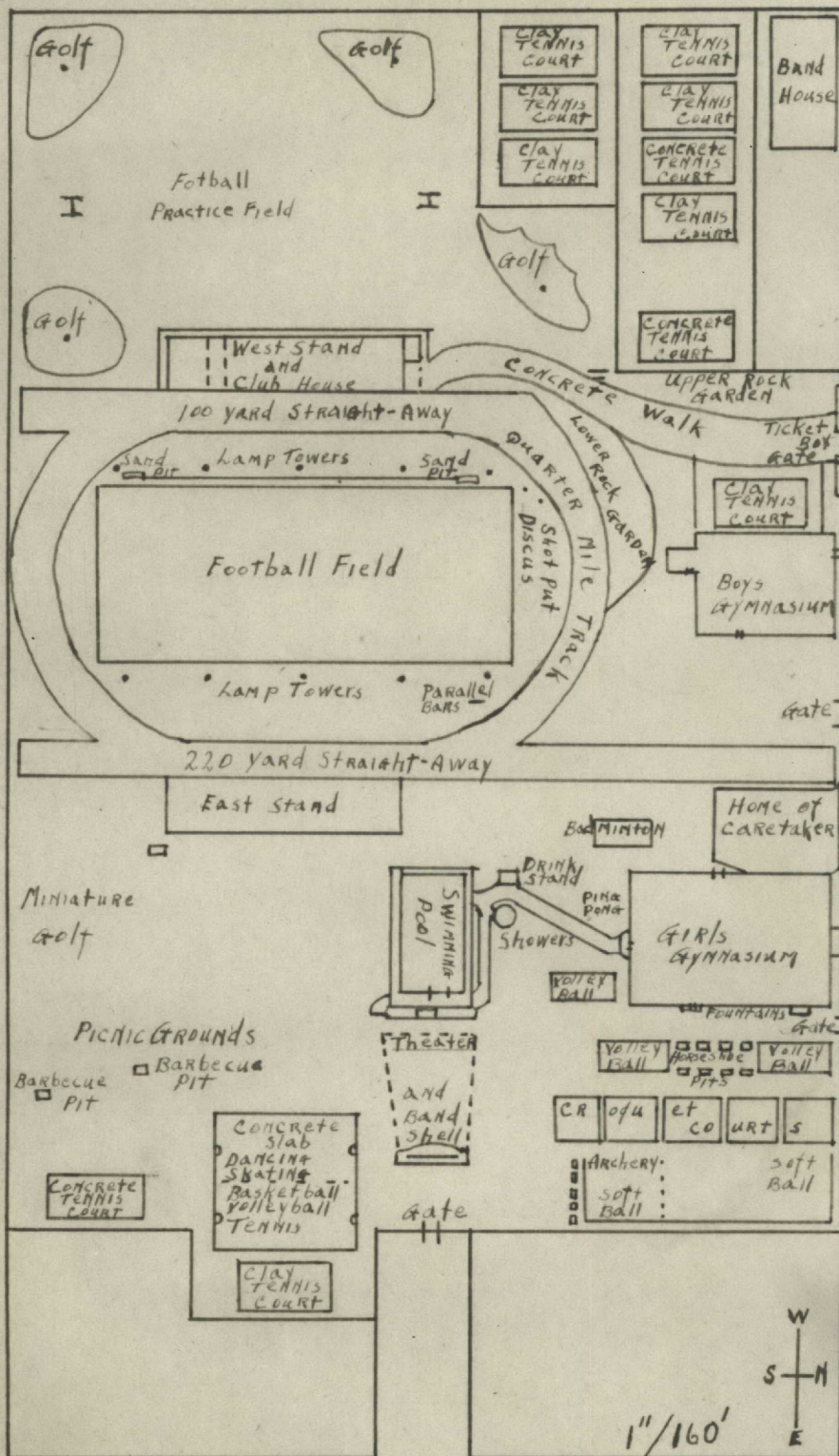


Fig. 1

THE TWENTY ACRE RECREATION PARK AT
NORTH TEXAS STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

gymnasium; directly south of the caretaker's home, the badminton court. A volley ball court, concession stand, the showers and a swimming pool are south of the girls' gymnasium. East of the stadium are located the miniature golf course, picnic grounds, and one concrete tennis court; the concrete slab and a clay tennis court lying to the northeast of the picnic grounds; and the band shell and theatre located between the east gate and the swimming pool. East of the girls' gymnasium are located two volley ball courts, four horseshoe pits, four croquet courts, two softball diamonds, and the archery targets.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS

From the foregoing study the following conclusions are presented:

1. It would be impossible to have a maximum participation of 6,715, as shown in Table 1, because several of the games occupy the same plot of ground.

2. During the two weeks, of which a check was kept on the attendance at the recreation park, Table 2 shows that 2,167 people was the largest number to attend any one show night. Table 1 shows that it would have been possible for 2,440 people to have had seats during the show.

3. Table 3 shows the largest number of people to attend the swimming pool at any one time during the two weeks check, to be about fifty. Since it is possible for about 150 to swim, it would have been possible for three times as many people to have swum during the two weeks checked, provided the average time for each swimmer was not over two hours long.

4. Table 4 shows that 1,273 people swam during the month of May, 1939, and if there had been a maximum participation there would have been about 7,560 people that could have swum, allowing not over two hours to a swim.

5. The North Texas State Teachers College is preparing its students to meet their needs in the care of leisure time by operating a well-equipped recreation park.

6. Through their own experiences in recreational activities, teachers will be able to help children form the right habits of play, and to teach them how to keep play proportionate to the rest of life.

7. There has been a steady growth in recreation facilities and participation of people in recreational activities, due to the never tiring efforts of the faculty members who were interested in the program offered, and the natural tendencies of individuals to enjoy the friendly spirit derived through play activities.

8. The growth and development of the recreation program has been due to the attempt of the college to meet student needs.

9. As students have shown interest in new activities, the facilities for these have been provided.

10. The recreation program of the North Texas State Teachers College has grown from a volley ball court, two basketball courts, three tennis courts, a football field, and a baseball diamond, all on the original ten acres plot in 1911, to the twenty-acres that forms the beautiful recreation park, with all modern equipment, that is present on the campus today.

11. The growth and development of this recreation

program has attracted visitors of national reputation, and they have commented to the fact that the North Texas State Teachers College Recreation Park and Program are the finest of its kind in the United States.

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