

A HISTORY OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

I

BEGINNINGS DURING THE CIVIL WAR

The first steps toward the establishment of military instruction at the State University of Iowa were taken during the early days of the Civil War when the attention of the people of the State was focused upon the consequences of the lack of adequate provision for military instruction, the need of an organized militia, and the advantage of military training for others who might be called into service.

In speaking before the Iowa State Teachers' Association in August, 1861, Oliver M. Spencer, President of the University, referred to a visit he had made to the University of Michigan, where a military department had recently been established, and said that he desired the establishment of a similar department at the State University of Iowa.¹

On October 24, 1861, the Board of Trustees of the University recommended to the State Board of Education the

¹ *The Iowa Instructor*, Vol. III, p. 104.

A chair of military engineering had been established at the University of Michigan in June, 1861, at the request of the State Military Board and it is probable that, under the influence of the spirit generated by the Civil War, a full-fledged military school would have been established except for the lack of funds. It was found impossible to fill the chair created and lectures in military engineering were given by one of the professors of civil engineering. It is not apparent that an instructor in tactics was ever secured. On April 1, 1869, it was voted to apply for the detail of an army officer but the committee was discharged on September 23rd of that year. Military instruction was not attempted afterwards until the spring of 1916 at which time the University of Michigan looked, in turn, to the State University of Iowa for a model.— Letter of Frank E. Robbins, assistant to the President of the University of Michigan, dated June 16, 1922; *The Daily Iowan*, November 23, 1915; letter of Lieutenant Robert T. Phinney to the registrar of the University of Michigan, dated November 4, 1915.

creation of a professorship of "military tactics and civil and military engineering". A motion providing for such military instruction was introduced by Governor Samuel J. Kirkwood at the final session of the Board of Education,² and this bill, as amended, was passed on December 18, 1861:

Be it enacted by the Board of Education of the State of Iowa, That whenever provision shall be made by the General Assembly for the expenses of a Department of Military Instruction in the State University, the Trustees shall establish such Department, and ordain laws for the regulation of the same, and on the nomination of the Governor of the State, shall appoint the Professor thereof, and provide for the safe keeping of instruments, models, books, arms and accoutrements belonging to said Department. They may also require, in their discretion, that all male students of the University, not conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, be drilled in military tactics for so many hours in each week, as they may deem expedient.³

As the Board of Education had no authority to appropriate funds, Governor Kirkwood, in his biennial message, called the attention of the General Assembly to the need of military training and urged that suitable provision be made therefor. His recommendation reads in part as follows:

² *Minutes of the Board of Trustees*, Book A, p. 193; *Report of the President of the State University, 1875-1877*, p. 14, in *Iowa Legislative Documents, 1878*, Vol. I; *Journal of the State Board of Education*, Third Session, pp. 18, 58, 59.

The records of the various governing boards of the University are divided as follows:

Book A (in manuscript), pp. 7-352, contains the minutes of the four Boards of Trustees, July 15, 1847, to January 19, 1870; Book A, pp. 353-end, Book B (in manuscript), and Book C (in manuscript) contain the minutes of the Board of Regents, June 28, 1870, to January, 1900. Printed *Records of the Board of Regents* were distributed from July 18, 1900, to June 30, 1909, when the Board was abolished. These published records contained the minutes of the Board of Regents, the executive committee, and the building committee. The *Minutes of the Board of Education*, one manuscript volume for each fiscal year for each institution under the control of the Board of Education, contain the records from July, 1909, to date.

³ *School Laws of Iowa, 1864*, p. 39.

I am decidedly of the opinion that not only the interest of the institution [the State University], but also the interest of the State requires that you should provide a Military Department of the University, and should establish a Military Professorship therein. The sad experience of the last few months, has shown us the necessity of military knowledge among our people. By giving to the young men who may attend the University, military instruction and training, we will not only greatly benefit them, but will also have made provision for what our present experience shows may, at any moment, become a necessity to our people. The Board of Education, at their recent session, directed the Trustees of the University to make provision for a Military Department therein as soon as the General Assembly should make the necessary appropriation therefor, and I earnestly recommend the subject to your favorable consideration.⁴

In view of the much greater needs of the active troops the General Assembly made no appropriation for a military department at this time; but in June, 1863, the Trustees of the University appropriated \$500 of the general funds for the "establishment of a System of Gymnastic exercises & physical training, and the employment of a suitable professor for the period of three months".⁵ In August of the same year they set aside a like amount "for the purpose of initiating a department of Military instruction" and provided that the instruction should be given under such rules as the faculty should deem proper.⁶

In accordance with this provision it was announced in an advertisement of the University in October, 1863, that "the students will practice in light gymnastics, under the direction of Prof. E. R. White" and that "a system of military drill and tactics, by an experienced officer is contemplated".

⁴ Shambaugh's *Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of Iowa*, Vol II, p. 282.

⁵ *Minutes of the Board of Trustees*, Book A, p. 208.

⁶ *Minutes of the Board of Trustees*, Book A, p. 212.

At the same time it was reported that a large hall had been set aside for gymnastics.⁷ The first official announcement of the work is found in the University catalogue for 1863-1864 and reads as follows:

A gymnasium conveniently located and complete in all its appointments, has been arranged for the benefit of the students where regular exercise is taken according to Dio Lewis' improved system of Light Gymnastics.

This in connection with the exercises in military drill will be under the charge of the professor of that department, who will give special attention to the development of a healthy, vigorous and symmetrical *physique*.⁸

In this same catalogue Thomas Calver, "Teacher of Gymnastics and Military Drill", appears as a member of the faculty, having been appointed to this position following the death of E. R. White. In May, 1864, he organized a college company of one-hundred-day volunteers and became a sergeant major in the regiment — the Forty-fourth Iowa Infantry.

Governor Kirkwood again referred to the military department of the University in his biennial message of 1864 and requested that provision be made by law for a military professorship, stating that such provision would serve to popularize the institution and impart to the students the sort of knowledge the lack of which had caused much loss of life and expense during the Civil War. He mentioned that he had placed two hundred stands of arms with their accoutrements in charge of the faculty.⁹

⁷ Editorial notice concerning the State University of Iowa and circular of the State University of Iowa for 1863-1864 in the *Annals of Iowa* (First Series), Vol. I, pp. 189, 192.

⁸ *Catalogue of the State University of Iowa*, 1863-1864, p. 38, 1864-1865, p. 34, 1865-1866, p. 42. This statement is omitted beginning in 1866-1867.

⁹ Shambaugh's *Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of Iowa*, Vol. II, p. 336.

This issue of arms is verified by the report of the Adjutant General of the State to the General Assembly that there had been issued to the University 200 French rifled muskets, 120 screw drivers, 160 wipers, 2 bullet moulds, 4 ball screws, 18 tumbler punches, 200 cartridge boxes and plates, 200 cartridge box belts and plates, 200 waist belts and plates, 200 cap pouches and picks, 200 bayonet scabbards, 200 gun slings, and 5000 cartridges.¹⁰ The President was authorized by the Board of Regents to give bond in the sum of \$3000 for this equipment. The rifles were to be placed under the immediate care of the professor in the department of military instruction, and he was held responsible for them subject to the supervision of the faculty.¹¹

A University advertisement appearing in April, 1864, contains this statement:

At their last meeting, the Board of Trustees made an appropriation whereby the students of the University are provided with free tuition in Vocal Music, Military Drill and the "New Gymnastics", thus adding largely to the attractions which the University has heretofore presented.¹²

For the school year 1864-1865 it appears that the sum of \$1000 was appropriated by the Regents for the support of the "Military and Gymnastic Department" in addition to the unexpended balance from the preceding year.

Professor Calver, being seriously ill as a result of his war service, was not able to return to the University in the fall of 1864 following the discharge of the Forty-fourth Iowa Infantry. No record is available as to the instructor and instruction for the scholastic year 1864-1865. Charles E. Borland, Principal of the Preparatory Department, who

¹⁰ *Report of the Adjutant General of Iowa*, 1863, pp. xxxiv, xxxviii.

¹¹ *Minutes of the Board of Trustees*, Book A, p. 215.

¹² *Annals of Iowa* (First Series), Vol. II, p. 288.

had seen service as captain of the "College Company" was placed in charge of the work for the following year at a salary of \$250. The appropriation for gymnastics was renewed to the amount of \$550, but no separate allowance was provided for military training.¹³

That military instruction as given at the University during the war was not altogether satisfactory is seen from the following extract from the report of the President of the University to the General Assembly in 1866:

At the opening of the war, \$500 were appropriated by the Board for the above purpose [military training and instruction]. Two hundred stands of rifled muskets and accoutrements were obtained from the Governor, for the purpose of drill. By means of these, and with a suitable instructor, it was hoped to impart to the students a knowledge of infantry tactics, and at the same time to furnish them with regular and healthful exercise. Although the object at the time was an important one, yet the class of students in attendance, and the accession of new members each term and the withdrawal of old members, and the limited time — say one hour per week — that could be spared for drill from the other studies, rendered the experiment a partial failure. A portion of the appropriation was expended in the experiment, and the balance applied to the support of the gymnastic exercise. Since the close of the war and the return of a large number of student-soldiers to the University, who were formerly in it, and who have learned tactics and drill on many a battle-field, the making of this department successful is not very flattering. This class of students looks upon home-guard drill with disfavor. It is also a failure on the ground of exercise, as not more than one-third of the students could be expected to drill. While this is true, it is still possible that a Military Department that should teach engineering, &c., similar to the plan at West Point, might succeed.¹⁴

The last expenditure of the department recorded in 1866

¹³ *Minutes of the Board of Trustees*, Book A, pp. 222, 236, 237; *Annals of Iowa* (First Series), Vol. II, p. 383.

¹⁴ *State University Report*, 1863-1865, p. 8, in *Iowa Legislative Documents*, 1866, Vol. I.

is \$78.09 for arms lost. At this time the Regents allowed \$150 for the instructor in gymnastics. Professor Borland died in the following year; and in June, 1867, it was voted to omit provision for the gymnasium, the executive committee being placed in charge of the gymnasium property.¹⁵ The last record of any State arms remaining at the University appears in the *Report of the Adjutant General* for the year 1867.

II

FROM THE CIVIL WAR TO THE SPANISH-
AMERICAN WAR

In 1867, in spite of the discontinuance of military training at the State University of Iowa, the Board of Regents voted that if Congress adopted the bill providing for military instruction the University should accept the conditions and organize under it. In passing this resolution the Regents were apparently acting under some misapprehension: the bill providing for the detail of army officers as professors of military science and tactics had been included in the army reorganization act of July 28, 1866. The only restriction was that the officers were to be detailed in accordance with population and to institutions having a capacity for at least one hundred and fifty male students.¹⁶

No further action was taken in the matter, however, until 1874. In the meantime the students debated the merits of military training and there were some requests for the establishment of such a course. During this period military drill was compulsory for the male students of Iowa College

¹⁵ *Minutes of the Board of Trustees*, Book A, pp. 250, 262, 273, 274.

¹⁶ *Minutes of the Board of Trustees*, Book A, p. 286; *Public Laws of the 39th Congress* (First Session), Ch. 299, Sec. 26.

at Grinnell as well as for those of the Iowa State College at Ames.¹⁷ At the meeting of the Board of Regents on March 4, 1874, the Executive Committee was given authority to establish a course of military instruction, "provided that the appropriation to aid in the Support of the University made by the present Legislature be sufficient, in the opinion of the Executive Committee, to justify their so doing".¹⁸

The following entry appears in the minutes of the Board of Regents for June 26, 1874:

On motion of Col. A. T. Reeve a chair of Military Instruction is established and the following resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That there be and hereby is established a chair in the University which shall be styled the Chair of Military Instruction.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to detail an officer to perform the duties of said chair.

Resolved, That the President of the Board, Col. A. T. Reeve, and the President of the University be a Committee to correspond with the President of the United States with a view to obtaining a detail of such officer to said chair of Military Instruction.¹⁹

A request for an army officer as head of the department having been sent to Washington in accordance with this motion, the following order was issued by the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 26, 1874.

Special Orders, No. 167:

1. By direction of the President, and in accordance with Section 26 of the Act of July 28, 1866, 1st Lieutenant Alexander D. Schenck, 2d Artillery, is detailed as Professor of Military Science

¹⁷ *The University Reporter*, October, 1871.

¹⁸ *Minutes of the Board of Regents*, Book A, p. 454.

¹⁹ *Minutes of the Board of Regents*, Book A, p. 463.

and Tactics at Iowa State University, Iowa City, Iowa, and will report for duty accordingly.²⁰

UNDER LIEUTENANT ALEXANDER D. SCHENCK

Lieutenant Schenck reported for duty on September 12, 1874, and at once proceeded with the organization of the "Military Battalion Iowa State University".²¹ By action of the faculty, taken in the fall and approved by the Board of Regents in the following spring, military drill was optional with the students; but the Regents in approving the drill schedule recommended that the students "especially of the Collegiate Classes avail themselves of the facilities offered them for healthful physical training and the gaining of a useful accomplishment by military drill and study." Instruction was recommended for not less than two nor more than three hours per week during the fall and spring terms, with classroom work limited to one recitation or lecture per week — not involving more than one and one-half hours of study on the average — during the winter term. On the formation of companies the students were advised to supply themselves with uniforms. As stated in the resolutions the object of the military instruction was "not to give the students an extensive Military Education but only so much military training and knowledge as will consist best with the required literary and scientific purposes of the University".²²

In accordance with the rules given above, the instruction for the entire battalion was given on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 4:00 P. M. in the fall and spring.

²⁰ *The Hawkeye*, 1899.

²¹ *The Hawkeye*, 1899; *The University Reporter*, November 15, 1874.

²² *Report of the President of the State University, 1873-1875*, p. 18, in *Iowa Legislative Documents, 1876, Vol. I; Minutes of the Board of Regents, Book A*, pp. 478, 479.

During the winter the seniors, who were also the cadet officers, had weekly theoretical work on field fortifications and the science of war while the juniors had semi-weekly recitations in infantry and artillery tactics.²³ Enlistments were for one, two, or three terms.²⁴

During the year one hundred and thirty-eight breech loading rifled muskets, cadet model of 1869, were received from the Rock Island Arsenal, together with all necessary accoutrements for the equipment of one hundred and thirty-eight men.²⁵ In May, 1875, it was possible to secure two 3.2-inch muzzle loading cannon, and so a battery was organized.²⁶ In addition the Regents appropriated \$400 for the equipment of the battalion. This money was used to cover the expense of buying drums, flags, fifes, and other necessary equipment not supplied by the Federal government. A set of band instruments consisting of two fifes, one bass drum, and six snare drums is the only item definitely mentioned as being bought with this fund.²⁷

One of the rooms on the first floor of the Old Stone Capitol was set aside for an armory and storeroom. Apparently there was need of a suitable shed for the artillery where it could be locked up, for it is said that the boys persisted in dragging the cannon around and shooting them off at night.²⁸

The system of voluntary military instruction did not

²³ *The Hawkeye*, 1899; *The University Reporter*, October 15, November 15, 1874.

²⁴ *Catalogue of the State University of Iowa*, 1874-1875, p. 19.

²⁵ *The Hawkeye*, 1899.

²⁶ *The Hawkeye*, 1899.

²⁷ *Minutes of the Board of Regents*, Book A, p. 478; *Catalogue of the State University of Iowa*, 1874-1875, p. 19; *The Hawkeye*, 1899.

²⁸ *The University Reporter*, May 15, 1875; conference with O. H. Brainerd, August, 1922.

prove successful, and by resolution of the Board of Regents military training, commencing with the year 1875-1876, was made compulsory for all physically fit male students.²⁹ In accordance with this drill requirement an order was drawn up, approved by the Board of Regents, and printed. It contained provisions concerning the organization of the able-bodied male students of the collegiate department as a battalion, the selection of staff and company officers, the duties of the Professor of Military Science and Tactics and the cadet officers, the course of instruction, the uniform of the battalion — a cadet gray uniform of the West Point pattern — and the administration of the battalion. In the main this order was an extension and revision of one issued earlier by Lieutenant Schenck and approved by the faculty. Most of the regulations which were embodied in this order, with minor changes and revisions, were continued in effect for a considerable period. It is reprinted below as Appendix A (see pages 295-302). The election of the officers in accordance with the militia custom was never carried out. The appropriation recommended in the report of the military committee was reduced to \$250.³⁰

The order for compulsory military training came as a surprise to the students. Although it was admitted that this was the only way the department could be made a success, a number of the students loudly proclaimed that they would not return to school in the fall if the rule was to be enforced.³¹ For the most part, however, those who were loudest in their objection to drill and most positive that they would not submit returned the following fall and entered the battalion without opposition.³² Many drill and

²⁹ *Minutes of the Board of Regents*, Book A, p. 502.

³⁰ *Minutes of the Board of Regents*, Book A, pp. 501-505.

³¹ *The University Reporter*, July 15, 1875.

³² *The University Reporter*, October 15, 1875.

anti-drill letters were published in *The University Reporter* throughout the year, and the terms "drill" and "anti-drill" were used to designate the two factions of the student body. In the year 1876-1877 the protests seem to have been almost entirely dropped and the "drill" and "anti-drill" titles as applied to students were little used.³³

Credits in military science could be substituted for those of any of the required studies in the college course at the option of the student, but only one course could be omitted from any one department. This rule was changed by the faculty at a later date so that only one study could be dropped by those taking military drill, but the grade in military science might be substituted for any other grade when computing the average grade and the class standings. Students excused from military training on conscientious grounds were allowed to substitute the marks received in two extra subjects in place of the marks of two of the required studies. The girls were allowed, for a few years at least, to drop their lowest grade in the computation of their average to compensate for the privilege allowed the men. The request of the girls for extra credits for outside reading was not allowed.³⁴

UNDER LIEUTENANT JAMES H. CHESTER

James H. Chester, First Lieutenant, Third Artillery, undertook his duties as the second Professor of Military Science and Tactics on January 1, 1877.³⁵ He made his headquarters in the armory located in one of the rooms of Central Hall — the Old Stone Capitol.³⁶

³³ *The University Reporter*, October 15, 1875.

³⁴ *Minutes of the Collegiate Faculty*, January 7, 1876, March 19, 1880, March 24, 1882, March 26, 1886; *Minutes of the Board of Regents*, Book B, p. 44.

³⁵ *The Hawkeye*, 1899.

³⁶ *Report of the President of the State University, 1875-1877*, p. 38, in *Iowa Legislative Documents*, 1878, Vol. I.

The purchase of the prescribed uniform was not compulsory and few students purchased it on account of the expense involved. To remedy this lack of uniformity the following order was issued:

University Battalion, N. G. S. I.
May 9, 1877.

Orders No. 7.

1. Recognizing the difficulties and the expense attending the procurement of a uniform, and at the same time desiring to have the Battalion in a presentable shape at the end of the term, the following is recommended with the approval of the President of the University as a cheap and serviceable uniform for gymnastic and military exercises.

HAT: White straw with black ribbon.

JACKET: Red flannel overshirt with navy collar, the letters I. S. U. (Iowa State University) in script of white tape immediately below the bosom. Letters four inches high.

Military rank to be indicated in the angles of the collar, by the following badges in white tapes sewed on the collar, viz:

Corporal — Chevron of two bars.

Sergeant — Chevron of three bars.

1st Sergeant — Sergeant's chevrons with lozenge.

Color Sergeant — Sergeant's chevrons with star.

Second Lieutenant — One star, five pointed.

First Lieutenant — Two stars, five pointed.

Captain — Three stars, five pointed.

2. It is not intended to discard the present uniform. Officers may continue to wear it in any company and all other students who have provided themselves with it will be transferred to one company so that uniformity in the companies may be maintained.

3. The new gymnastic uniform is intended for the relief of the many students who have not yet provided themselves with any uniform.³⁷

Instruction under Captain Chester consisted of drill in the schools of the soldier, company, and battalion; artillery drill and saber exercises; and parades and reviews. The

³⁷ *The Hawkeye*, 1902.

parade ground west of the campus used the year before had been converted into a potato patch and the drills were held on the campus.³⁸ The students were organized for drill in a battalion of three or more companies, a battery, and a music corps. In 1875-1876 there were six infantry companies; in 1876-1877 there were four infantry companies; and in 1877-1878 and until 1903 there were four infantry companies and a battery. The strength of the battalion in 1876-1877, the only year for which a numerical roster has been saved, is shown in Table I.

TABLE I

UNIVERSITY BATTALION ³⁹						
1876-1877						
	FIELD AND STAFF	Co. A	Co. B	Co. C	Co. D	TOTAL
COMMISSIONED OFFICERS	3	3	3	3	3	15
NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS		8	8	8	8	32
MUSICIANS		2	2	2		6
PRIVATES		34	38	27	36	135
TOTAL	3	47	51	40	47	188

Commissioned officers were selected from the senior class, non-commissioned officers from the junior class, and artillerymen from the sophomores, as far as practicable. The theoretical work for the juniors consisted of weekly recitations from Upton's *Infantry Tactics* and *U. S. Light*

³⁸ *Catalogue of the State University of Iowa, 1878-1879*, p. 38; *The University Reporter*, April 15, 1878; *Minutes of the Board of Regents*, Book B, p. 122.

³⁹ *Report of the Adjutant General of Iowa, 1875*, p. 13, 1876-1877, pp. 41, 49, 1878-1879, p. 39. Only 139 male collegiate students were listed in the catalogue for 1876-1877. This discrepancy is probably due to the admission of students from the sub-freshman classes of the University and Iowa City Academy.

Artillery Tactics; for the seniors it consisted of weekly lectures on army administration, grand tactics, strategy, military engineering, ordnance and gunnery, and military law and courts martial.⁴⁰ Commencing with the year 1878-1879 the juniors and seniors were required to attend lectures or recitations twice a week during the winter term instead of weekly.⁴¹ These lectures were so popular that many visitors from the students and faculty attended them.⁴²

The committee on buildings and grounds of the University recommended that a partition be placed across the lower hall of the Old Stone Capitol to form an armory; but when it was found possible to make a saving of \$2500 from the repair fund a two-story boiler house, thirty-six by forty-eight feet, was constructed, the second floor of which was used as an armory.⁴³ A third story to be used as a drafting room was added in 1882. This structure was known as the West Building of the University, as the Armory, and later as the Band Room and Electrical Building.⁴⁴ In addition to its use as an arms storehouse, the armory was used as a drill hall for one or two companies when the weather prevented outdoor drill.⁴⁵

UNDER LIEUTENANT GEORGE A. THURSTON

George A. Thurston, First Lieutenant, Third Artillery, relieved Lieutenant Chester on January 1, 1880. During

⁴⁰ *Catalogue of the State University of Iowa, 1877-1878*, p. 52, 1878-1879, p. 37, 1879-1880, p. 37.

⁴¹ *The Vidette*, December, 1878; *The University Reporter*, October, 1878.

⁴² *The Vidette*, December, 1878.

⁴³ *Minutes of the Board of Regents*, Book B, pp. 123, 135, 139; *Report of the Visiting Committee to the State University*, p. 7, in *Iowa Legislative Documents*, 1880, Vol. III.

⁴⁴ *Minutes of the Board of Regents*, Book B, pp. 224, 225; *The Vidette-Reporter*, May 27, 1882.

⁴⁵ *The Vidette-Reporter*, May 5, 1883, April 24, 1886.

this year the instruction of the seniors consisted of a series of thirty lectures: three on army organization and administration, eleven on grand tactics, five on strategy, three on military engineering, five on ordnance and gunnery, and three on military law and courts martial. The junior recitations in infantry and artillery tactics continued as before.⁴⁶

The "University Cornet Band" with thirteen pieces was organized as a part of the Military Department in the fall of 1880 under student leadership.⁴⁷ It replaced an unofficial student band organized in December, 1875, which had played at the various University commencements and other gatherings.⁴⁸ Previous to the organization of the military band the Iowa City Light Guard Band had played for the occasional dress parades.⁴⁹ In addition to its work with the Military Department the band advertised for engagements and played at various University functions such as the "Chapel walk-around", the Garfield memorial services, and the commencement exercises of the various colleges.⁵⁰ The University supplied some of the band instruments, but was unable to supply all because of lack of funds.⁵¹ In June, 1882, the Board of Regents gave a vote of thanks to the band for playing at commencement, and at the same time voted a gift of \$25 to the leader and \$75 to be divided among the other members of the organization. This is the first instance of the band being paid by the Uni-

⁴⁶ *Catalogue of the State University of Iowa, 1879-1880*, pp. 6, 37.

⁴⁷ *The Vidette-Reporter*, June 2, 1883, October 27, 1900; *Catalogue of the State University of Iowa, 1880-1881*; *The University Reporter*, December, 1880.

⁴⁸ *The University Reporter*, December 15, 1875, July, 1878.

⁴⁹ *The Hawkeye*, 1898.

⁵⁰ *The University Reporter*, April, 1881; *The Vidette-Reporter*, October 1, 8, 1881.

⁵¹ *The Vidette-Reporter*, September 16, 1882.

versity for its extra services.⁵² A drum major was added to the band in 1882-1883, but he did not have suitable equipment until two years later when the Regents allowed \$50 for the purchase of an outfit. During this period the band members spent more time on their work than the other members of the battalion — particularly the seniors who were required to attend the military lectures in addition to their band work.⁵³

Target practice, which before this time had been restricted to interclass contests, was required of the entire battalion. Firing was conducted off-hand at one hundred yards. The location of the rifle range is not reported.⁵⁴

Lieutenant Thurston also prescribed an "elegant and comfortable" uniform consisting of a shirt and close fitting dark blue sack coat with brass buttons and a roll collar revealing the shirt collar, spring-bottom trousers of the same material with a one inch stripe along the outer seams — light blue for infantry and red for artillery — and a blue cap of the United States army fatigue pattern. These uniforms might be made up according to the specifications wherever the cadets desired, or they could be secured from the clothiers and tailors in Iowa City.⁵⁵ This uniform was continued in use until 1907. The purchase of the uniform was recommended by the Board of Regents on the ground that it would add to the appearance of the military drill and the education of the students.⁵⁶ Only about one-third of the students purchased the uniform, however, and in

⁵² *Minutes of the Board of Regents*, Book B, p. 229.

⁵³ *The Vidette-Reporter*, June 2, 1883; *Minutes of the Board of Regents*, Book B, p. 278.

⁵⁴ *The University Reporter*, November, 1880; *The Vidette*, October, 1879; *Catalogue of the State University of Iowa*, 1881-1882, p. 35.

⁵⁵ *Catalogue of the State University of Iowa*, 1880-1881, pp. 35, 36.

⁵⁶ *Minutes of the Board of Regents*, Book B, p. 169.

June, 1881, the Regents passed a resolution requiring that students taking military drill purchase the uniform and wear it when required to do so by the Professor of Military Science and Tactics.⁵⁷ This was not a hardship, however, as the uniform prescribed could be secured at a less cost than civilian clothing and, in addition, was very durable. It was customary for a majority of the students to wear the uniform on all ordinary occasions, and some were even known to wear the uniform to church to save "Sunday clothes" for social affairs.

The annual ceremony of "Governor's Day", which is still a feature of the work of the department, was instituted on June 17, 1881, when the battalion and band marched in review before Governor John H. Gear and other officials of the State. Volley firing by the infantry and artillery were added to the proceedings during the following year.⁵⁸

In 1881 it was necessary to have the ceiling of the boiler room plastered in order to prevent dirt and smoke from coming up into the armory above and interfering with military instruction.⁵⁹ The color sergeants were required to display the flag from the staff on the Old Stone Capitol during drill hours.⁶⁰ A chaplain with the rank of first lieutenant was added to the staff personnel of the battalion — the position being filled by a student.⁶¹ Lieutenant Thurston was detailed for a second term at the request of the Board of Regents, but, under the operation of the three year service law, was able to serve only six months of the second period.⁶²

⁵⁷ *Minutes of the Board of Regents*, Book B, p. 189.

⁵⁸ *The University Reporter*, June, 1881; *The Vidette-Reporter*, June 22, 1882.

⁵⁹ *Minutes of the Board of Regents*, Book B, p. 197.

⁶⁰ *The Hawkeye*, 1898.

⁶¹ *The Vidette-Reporter*, October 15, 1881.

⁶² *Minutes of the Board of Regents*, Book B, p. 242; *The Hawkeye*, 1899

During the administrations of Lieutenant Chester and Lieutenant Thurston the anti-military spirit was dying out; indeed, it had practically disappeared. There were no more outbreaks against the drill requirements, although there were the usual number of attempts on the part of students to get excused from drill.⁶³

At this time the band made many trips out of town with different organizations. In the year 1882-1883, for instance, trips were made to Mount Vernon with the football team, to Cedar Rapids with the Ida Mae Pryce Opera Company to play for a performance there, to Cedar Rapids to hear Theodore Thomas, and to Waterloo for the Firemen's Tournament.⁶⁴

UNDER LIEUTENANT EDWARD C. KNOWER

Edward C. Knower, First Lieutenant, Third Artillery, assumed command at the University on September 12, 1883. The strength of the battalion at this time was 152 out of the slightly more than 200 male students in the Collegiate Department.⁶⁵

Practically the same system of instruction was carried out as under the previous officers. Recitations in tactics for the juniors were increased to three per week, and the senior lectures were reduced to one a week. The lectures given to the seniors covered such topics as "The Battle of Waterloo", "Frederick the Great and His System", and "The Virginia Campaign". Some of the lectures were so popular that they had to be repeated for the faculty, students, and visitors. Following the close of the lecture course, the seniors were allowed a period of five weeks to

⁶³ *The Vidette-Reporter*, October 7, 1882.

⁶⁴ *The Vidette-Reporter*, October 28, 1882, March 10, May 19, 1883.

⁶⁵ *The Hawkeye*, 1899.

write a thesis and prepare for examination on the lectures.⁶⁶ Setting-up exercises were featured for the battalion with the purpose of giving exercises that could be used by the students in their rooms for their physical development.⁶⁷ Target practice at fifty and one hundred yards was continued on Saturdays for those who volunteered for the work — a large portion of the cadets receiving this instruction. Interclass contests between rifle teams selected from the cadets were revived as one method of gaining the interest of the students.⁶⁸

Ceremonies of some sort — dress parade or review — were held every Friday afternoon during good weather. This practice continued until after the Spanish-American War when more emphasis was placed upon the training needed for field service and less upon formal drill. The drill of the companies was placed in the hands of the captains, the first and second lieutenants not being required to appear except for the weekly dress parades.⁶⁹

During this period the ranks of the battalion were swelled by students from the Iowa City Academy who, for the most part, were preparing for entrance into the University.⁷⁰

The band gave numerous concerts, one of the first being a benefit concert on March 19, 1884, for the purchase of uniforms for the band members. Subscriptions from the citizens of Iowa City helped in securing the uniforms, but similar efforts were necessary the following year as suffi-

⁶⁶ *The Vidette-Reporter*, November 3, December 8, 1883, February 23, April 19, 1884, February 13, 1886.

⁶⁷ *The Vidette-Reporter*, November 14, 1885.

⁶⁸ *The Vidette-Reporter*, November 17, 1883, November 22, 1884.

⁶⁹ *The Vidette-Reporter*, April 19, May 10, 1884.

⁷⁰ *The Vidette-Reporter*, May 15, 1886; circular of the Iowa City Academy, May 1, 1891.

cient money was not secured the first year.⁷¹ A series of outdoor concerts on the campus was inaugurated in the spring of 1884. The commencement week concerts were begun in 1885 with a concert in the Opera House.⁷² These different concerts have been continued down to the present time. The more formal concerts to which a small admission fee is usually charged — to provide for the purchase of music throughout the year — are given in the winter. The campus concerts consisting of popular numbers, for the most part, and forming a program of about an hour in length are presented on spring evenings and on Sunday afternoons. The commencement concerts have also, in more recent years, been given on the campus at different times during commencement week.

The annual Governor's Day exercises were extended to include inspection by the Governor and his staff, dress parade, a demonstration of loadings and firings by the different units, an exhibition of dismounting and assembly of the artillery pieces by the battery, and review of the battalion. These extended exercises were largely maintained in the succeeding years. A volunteer exhibition company was again in evidence in 1886 and is reported as having taken part in the Governor's Day exercises of that year.⁷³

On the petition of the students the Regents appropriated money for gymnasium apparatus to be installed in the armory. The students provided an instructor and held voluntary classes, further crowding the small building. Additional apparatus was secured by means of an exhibition and band concert in the Opera House.⁷⁴

⁷¹ *The Vidette-Reporter*, March 22, April 12, 1884, February 28, May 2, 1885.

⁷² *The Vidette-Reporter*, April 12, 1884, June 24, 1885.

⁷³ *The Vidette-Reporter*, June 24, 1885, June 23, 1886.

⁷⁴ *Minutes of the Board of Regents*, Book B, p. 229; *The Vidette-Reporter*, December 5, 1885, April 24, 1886.

THE UNIVERSITY BATTALION AND THE NATIONAL GUARD

The battalion of the State University bore a peculiar and indefinite relationship to the militia of the State. In the first roster of the organized militia companies appearing in the *Report of the Adjutant General* for 1873 the "Iowa College Company" and the "Iowa State Agr'l College Company" were reported. In the following year the "Iowa College Artillery" was added to the roster. With the reorganization of the military work at the State University the "University Battalion, State University, Iowa City", "Major A. D. Schenck commanding" appears in the report rendered January 1, 1876, although it had not, like the others, been outfitted by the State.

With the formation of the National Guard and the organization of regiments in 1877 the University battalion was reported on the rosters as an independent organization, and the State Agricultural College cadets and the Tabor College cadets as "unattached organizations". The reports of the University battalion were continued until the year 1893 when it was dropped from the roster. Apparently the battalion was not considered an integral part of the Guard, for in the Adjutant General's report of 1883 he said:

The following accompanying papers are respectfully submitted:
Roster of the Iowa National Guard.
Roster of the University Battalion.
Roster of the Agricultural College Battalion.
Brigade organization.⁷⁵

The University had sent four delegates to the National Guard convention held at Des Moines on December 22, 1875, to consider a permanent organization of the militia,

⁷⁵ *Report of the Adjutant General of Iowa*, 1872, p. 8, 1873, pp. 6, 7, 1875, p. 13, 1876-1877, pp. 41, 42, 1881-1883, p. 13, 1891-1893, pp. 44, 45.

to secure an appropriation for an Iowa delegation to the Centennial Exposition, to work for an adequate militia law with compensation, and to consider the matter of militia uniforms. While at the convention the University delegates arranged with the delegates from the district for the formation of a regiment to be known as the "First Iowa Militia Regiment", with Lieutenant Schenck as colonel and A. D. Collier of Cedar Rapids as lieutenant colonel.⁷⁶ Such a regiment was not formed and, as noted above, the battalion was reported independently. The First Infantry, Iowa National Guard, however, was organized from the eastern districts. One of the University delegates became regimental quartermaster and A. D. Collier became captain of the Cedar Rapids company. There was no Iowa City company. The cadets of the University were also represented at the National Guard convention of 1877.⁷⁷ As late as 1893 the following statement was made by an inspector in his report to the War Department:

The battalion is considered a part of the State National Guard, and non-commissioned officers are recommended to the adjutant general of the State for promotion, and are commissioned by the governor.⁷⁸

It is apparent, however, that the cadet battalion and regiment have not been integral parts of the National Guard in Iowa, as has been the case in Minnesota where a National Guard battery was organized from University students, or even at the University of Illinois where the cadet officers are commissioned as brevet captains upon graduation and assigned to the various organizations throughout the State.⁷⁹ The University battalion was con-

⁷⁶ *The University Reporter*, December 15, 1875, January 15, 1876.

⁷⁷ *Report of the Adjutant General of Iowa, 1876-1877*, pp. 18, 28.

⁷⁸ *The Vidette-Reporter*, September 28, 1893.

⁷⁹ Report of Major F. D. Webster, in Gignilliat's *Arms and the Boy*, p. 315.

sidered an independent organization which could be called out in case of emergency, but it has never been so called. While cadets have always received their commissions from the Governor through the Adjutant General of the State in the same fashion as the National Guard commissions, there is no evidence that they are of any value aside from that of records of service.⁸⁰

It was customary for many years for the Governor to commission the Professors of Military Science and Tactics as brevet majors in the National Guard while they were on duty with the University. In one case after the formation of a cadet regiment, a brevet commission as colonel was granted by an act of the legislature.⁸¹

In September, 1883, the University band was appointed the brigade band of the Second Iowa Brigade, the headquarters of which were assigned to Dubuque.⁸² The band played at the National Guard encampment at Cedar Falls that year, and in 1885, as the Second Brigade Band, was sent to the Interstate Drill at Mobile, Alabama, as one of a limited number of bands which had their expenses paid. The faculty allowed the twenty-one bandsmen three weeks leave. The party consisted of Company C, Second Iowa Infantry, of Muscatine, together with General C. F. Bentley and his staff, the University band, and the "Farmer's Brigade" which was composed of the captain of the battery with his first lieutenant and his first and second sergeants and a quartermaster sergeant. This last delegation, it was said, attracted considerable attention because of the "novelty and variety" of its uniforms and evolu-

⁸⁰ Letter from Brigadier General H. E. Ely, dated June 22, 1922; letter from Lieutenant Colonel Charles W. Weeks, dated July 4, 1922.

⁸¹ *The Vidette-Reporter*, November 5, 1887; *The Daily Iowan*, March 18, 1902.

⁸² *The Vidette-Reporter*, September 15, 1883; *Report of the Adjutant General of Iowa, 1881-1883*, p. 36.

tions. For the first time the band was completely uniformed. There were some thirty or forty companies at this camp with about two thousand men in the drills, Iowa having sent the largest group of any of the States represented. One week was spent at Mobile, one week at New Orleans, and one week in travel with numerous stop-overs en route.⁸³

UNDER LIEUTENANT JOSEPH CALIFF

Joseph Califf, First Lieutenant, Third Artillery, took charge of the Military Department in September, 1886.⁸⁴ Under resolution of the Board of Regents he was required to add drill at least once each week to the work previously given during the winter term. In accordance with this requirement the drill schedules were drawn up so that the theoretical work was given at three o'clock and two companies at a time were given drill in the armory at four o'clock one day a week.⁸⁵ This winter drill consisted of drill in the school of the company for the infantry and in the manual of the saber for the artillery. Saturday morning fencing classes for the seniors were added to the course.⁸⁶

The outdoor drills were held at the foot of the hill back of the Old Stone Capitol. This place was reported as the hottest spot in Iowa City: drills were held in clouds of dust stirred up by the marching cadets.⁸⁷ The spring drills were arranged with company drill on Mondays, battalion drill on Wednesdays, and a dress parade on Fridays

⁸³ *The Vidette-Reporter*, December 13, 1884, May 9, 1885.

⁸⁴ *The Hawkeye*, 1899.

⁸⁵ *Minutes of the Board of Regents*, Book B, p. 370; *The Vidette-Reporter*, November 10, 1888.

⁸⁶ *Catalogue of the State University of Iowa*, 1888-1889, p. 35.

⁸⁷ *The Vidette-Reporter*, May 21, 1887.

preceded by a half hour of either company or battalion drill as prescribed. All of the cadet officers were required to be present for battalion drill, but only the captains and one lieutenant for each company taken in rotation were required to report for company exercises or at the winter drills. In inclement weather two companies drilled indoors and the others were dismissed.⁸⁸

Saturday target practice for the cadets of all classes was continued and was compulsory in the spring term. The firing was held on the sand banks to the west of the University. The request of twenty dollars for the erection of a regulation target butt was not allowed because of the scaling down of the budget to keep within the income of the school.⁸⁹

Lieutenant Califf published his senior lectures in extended form as a book of about one hundred and sixty pages covering army organization; administration; ancient battle formations used by the Egyptians, Jews, Persians, the Greek phalanx, and the Roman legion; a discussion of the plans of Gustavus Adolphus, Frederick the Great, and Napoleon; a comparative discussion of modern tactics; weapons, explosives, and projectiles; fortification; troops in campaigns; and military law and courts martial.⁹⁰

The exhibition company was reorganized to include twenty-four men. The men of this company drilled as a separate unit during company drill, but for battalion drill they drilled with their companies. While the company was not able to arrange competitive drills with other

⁸⁸ *The Vidette-Reporter*, April 21, 1887, April 21, November 17, 1888.

⁸⁹ *The Vidette-Reporter*, October 16, 23, November 6, 13, 1886, May 18, 1889; *Minutes of the Board of Regents*, Book B, pp. 537, 550-556; *Catalogue of the State University of Iowa*, 1888-1889, p. 35.

⁹⁰ *The Vidette-Reporter*, January 12, 1889.

schools as was hoped, it took part in the annual gymnastic and military exhibitions at the Opera House and in the Governor's Day program.⁹¹

A new ceremony was added with the inspection of the battalion by the Federal Inspector General, Colonel Breckenridge, on October 24, 1887.⁹² The Governor's Day ceremonies in 1888 and 1889 were extended by the inclusion of skirmish drills and sham battles in which blank ammunition was used.⁹³ Although the battery appeared on horseback in the Memorial Day parade of 1888, it is not apparent that equitation was included in the course of instruction.⁹⁴

Prize drills were instituted on May 25, 1888, with competitive events between the different companies. The best drilled company received the position on the right of the line for the ensuing year, was designated the "prize company", and at ceremonies and parades carried a silk banner with the inscription "Prize Company, S. U. I. Battalion". The best drilled sergeant of the battalion received a pair of bullion embroidered shoulder straps, and the best drilled corporal and private in the battalion a pair of gold lace chevrons of their respective grades for the following year. The two best drilled privates in the battery were appointed corporals commencing with the spring term. The best drilled private in the battalion also received a copy of Upton's *Infantry Tactics*. For the following year the prizes awarded were changed somewhat and the captain of the prize company received a regulation sword and belt.⁹⁵

⁹¹ *The Vidette-Reporter*, December 11, 1886, January 29, March 19, April 21, June 23, 1887.

⁹² *The Vidette-Reporter*, October 22, 1887.

⁹³ *The Vidette-Reporter*, June 20, 1888, June 20, 1889.

⁹⁴ *The Vidette-Reporter*, June 2, 1888.

⁹⁵ *The Vidette-Reporter*, April 14, May 26, June 2, 1888, May 25, June 20, 1889.

The chief excursion made by the band was a trip to the International Militia Encampment at Chicago on October 1-12, 1887. Expenses of the members of the band were paid out of receipts from a band concert following their return.⁹⁶

After fourteen years of service, the rifles that had been originally issued in 1874 were in such bad condition that in 1889 they were exchanged for 173 of the newest model cadet rifles and accoutrements.⁹⁷

UNDER LIEUTENANT GEORGE W. READ

George W. Read, First Lieutenant, Fifth Cavalry, assumed command on September 12, 1889, and served for a period of four years, his detail having been extended one year at the request of the Board of Regents.⁹⁸ In addition to his military work he served as a part time instructor of mathematics, for which service he was paid four hundred dollars per year by the University.⁹⁹

That the course of instruction as given by Lieutenant Read was a departure from the previous work is indicated by the course of study as laid out in the catalogue:

The practical Course in Infantry embraces small arms, target practice and, as far as possible, all the movements prescribed by the drill regulations of the U. S. Army applicable to a Battalion. Instruction in Artillery embraces, as far as practicable, such portions of the United States drill regulations as pertain to the formation of detachments, manual of the piece, mechanical maneuvers, aiming drill, saber exercise, and target practice. Instruction is also given in the duty of sentinels and, as far as practicable, in castramentation.

⁹⁶ *The Vidette-Reporter*, June 4, October 1, 1887, January 21, 1888.

⁹⁷ *Minutes of the Board of Regents*, Book B, pp. 532, 535, 536.

⁹⁸ *The Hawkeye*, 1899; *Minutes of the Board of Regents*, Book B, p. 687.

⁹⁹ Report of the inspector to the War Department in *The Vidette-Reporter*, September 28, 1893.

Theoretical instruction is by recitations and lectures personally conducted and given by the Professor of Military Science and Tactics and includes a systematic and progressive course in the following subjects: The drill regulations of the U. S. Army, the preparation of the usual reports and returns pertaining to a Company, the organization and administration of the U. S. Army, and the elementary principles governing the art of war.¹⁰⁰

Instruction of the new men in the fall was carried out in special squads from which they were promoted to the companies as they became proficient. Preliminary instruction had previously been given by companies to both the old and the new men.¹⁰¹ The target practice mentioned in the above extract was held at 300 and 500 yards by those who volunteered for the work from nine to twelve on Saturdays. With the large number who volunteered it was necessary to divide the class into sections with a limitation of five shots for those who were specially proficient and ten shots for the others.¹⁰²

The revised infantry drill regulations of 1891 were adopted in November of the same year. At the government inspection the University was commended for being the first school to employ the new regulations and for proficiency in them.¹⁰³

Drill schedules in the fall and spring were practically the same as in previous years. The following is a typical schedule for the winter term:

I. The following programme of instruction in the Military Department is announced for the winter term:

4:30 to 5:30 p. m. —

¹⁰⁰ *Catalogue of the State University of Iowa*, 1889-1890, p. 42.

¹⁰¹ *The Vidette-Reporter*, September 20, 1890.

¹⁰² *The Vidette-Reporter*, December 17, 1891, January 14, February 25, March 31, December 8, 1892.

¹⁰³ *The Vidette-Reporter*, May 17, 31, 1892; *S. U. I. Quill*, November 14, 1891, p. 89.

Monday, Lecture for Seniors.

Tuesday, Recitation in Artillery Drill Regulations, Drill for Companies "A" and "B."

Wednesday, Recitation of first section in Infantry Drill Regulations, Drill for Companies "C" and "D."

Thursday, Recitation of second section in Infantry Drill Regulations, Drill for Battery.

Band practice, Monday and Thursday, from 7 to 9 p. m.

Gallery practice, Saturday, 9:30 a. m.

II. All Seniors are required to attend lectures.

III. All Juniors, except those in the band and those who have been excused from drill on account of permanent physical disability, are required to take Drill Regulations.

IV. Sections in Drill Regulations will be composed as follows:

Artillery Section, Sergeants of the Battery and such other members as may be designated upon application.

1st Infantry Section, Juniors of "A" and "B" Companies.

2d Infantry Section, Juniors of "C" and "D" Companies.

Non-Commissioned Staff Officers will report to the Commandant for assignment to a section.¹⁰⁴

The organization was also the same as before with all freshmen drilling in the companies and the sophomores permitted to enter the battery or the band if they so desired. Sophomores were divided into two sections and reported to the captain of the battery on different days for instruction. The gun sections for the commencement drill were selected from the most proficient students of both groups.¹⁰⁵ This arrangement resulted in the sophomores receiving both infantry and artillery instruction; in February, 1892, they were excused, on their petition, from infantry drill every other week, and in the following year from infantry drill during the winter term.¹⁰⁶

¹⁰⁴ *The Vidette-Reporter*, January 12, 1892.

¹⁰⁵ *The Vidette-Reporter*, September, 1889, October 11, 1890; *S. U. I. Quill*, October 17, 1891, p. 54.

¹⁰⁶ *The Vidette-Reporter*, February 2, 1892; *S. U. I. Quill*, November 26, 1892, p. 126.

A drill company of sixteen men was organized in 1889-1890 for exhibition drills of the silent manual done in unison.¹⁰⁷

At this time the University was one of the few institutions having four years of compulsory military work. Illinois, Wisconsin, and Ames had voluntary instruction after the first two years; Kansas had no drill; and Missouri had drill only for those accorded free tuition. Although the faculty did not grant a petition, presented in 1891, that the men in active training for football be excused from military training, this was permitted the following year. A similar petition of the track men the next spring was not granted.¹⁰⁸ Since that time the men on the varsity athletic teams have generally been exempted from the requirements of military drill during their active training season.

The strain on the armory was relieved by the completion of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. building known as Close Hall and the transfer of the gymnasium classes to its rooms. A request of the Regents and the legislative visiting committee that an appropriation be made for the purchase of land between the campus and the river for a parade ground and athletic field was not granted by the legislature.¹⁰⁹ This land was later purchased by the Athletic Union and forms the present Iowa Field.

Guard mount was added to the list of ceremonies for the first time in May, 1890. The annual prize drills were held in 1891 with the award of shoulder straps of appropriate grade to the winners in the different individual

¹⁰⁷ *The Vidette-Reporter*, November 23, 1889.

¹⁰⁸ *The Vidette-Reporter*, September 29, 1892, February 28, April 20, 1893; *S. U. I. Quill*, October 17, 1891, p. 55, December 10, 1892, p. 139.

¹⁰⁹ *Report of the Visiting Committee to the State University*, p. 6, in *Iowa Legislative Documents*, 1890, Vol. II; *The Vidette-Reporter*, June 18, 1890.

events. In the following year the competitive company events were combined with the commencement drill exercises and the individual events were eliminated.¹¹⁰

The band was reorganized in 1889 as a distinctly University organization to eliminate the trouble caused by the admission of preparatory students as bandsmen. Several different appropriations were made by the Regents for the purchase of instruments and music. In all cases the leader of the band was a student of the University. The band practiced four hours per week in addition to attending the weekly parades.¹¹¹

UNDER LIEUTENANT CHARLES B. VOGDES

Charles B. Vogdes, First Lieutenant, First Infantry, took up his duties in June, 1893, and served for a period of four years, receiving a one year extension of his three year detail.¹¹² His chief departure in the matter of instruction was the introduction of weekly sophomore recitations on the infantry drill regulations. In 1896 the juniors and seniors were required to take two hours of theoretical work, but in 1897 this requirement was reduced to one hour per week. The indoor drill in the winter was continued, being held in the city armory with two companies drilling at the same time.¹¹³

Lieutenant Vogdes prepared a textbook, *Notes on Minor Tactics*, which was published by the University and used for several years. The book gave a complete treatment

¹¹⁰ *The Vidette-Reporter*, May 10, 1890, May 23, June 18, 1891, June 14, 1892; *S. U. I. Quill*, June 18, 1892, p. 197.

¹¹¹ *The Vidette-Reporter*, October 12, 1889, April 1, 1893; *Minutes of the Board of Regents*, Book B, p. 558.

¹¹² *The Hawkeye*, 1890.

¹¹³ *The Vidette-Reporter*, December 18, 1894, January 12, 1897; *S. U. I. Quill*, November 17, 1894, p. 104, November 23, 1895, p. 118, January 11, 1896, p. 152.

of all divisions of tactics in outline form, and was one of the first books published for military instruction at civilian colleges.¹¹⁴ Practical problems in tactics were also introduced in the spring work of the battalion.¹¹⁵

In his last year of service at the University, Lieutenant Vogdes arranged a change of the University schedule whereby all outdoor drills were given at 1:15 P. M. During the winter term the collegiate classes met an hour earlier in the afternoon and the military classes were held at 4:30.¹¹⁶ The department was hampered in its work of this year because the armory had been converted into a temporary classroom as a consequence of the crowded condition of the other University buildings.¹¹⁷

Two credits were allowed for military science — one each in the junior and senior years. These were counted as replacing two of the thirty-six credits required for graduation.¹¹⁸

During these four years the drill requirements were made more rigid and fewer exemptions were allowed. Juniors and seniors who were not required as officers or non-commissioned officers were, however, exempted from military training, commencing with the fall of 1894. The first order to this effect issued by the faculty on May 25, 1894, and approved in an extended form on November 2, of the same year, reads as follows:

A. REQUIREMENTS.

1. First and second year students, whether registered as regular or special, shall drill in the ranks.

¹¹⁴ *Minutes of the Board of Regents*, Book C. p. 64.

¹¹⁵ *S. U. I. Quill*, May 22, 1897, p. 367.

¹¹⁶ *The Vidette-Reporter*, December 12, 1896, April 3, 1897; *S. U. I. Quill*, October 24, 1896, p. 71.

¹¹⁷ *Report of the President of the State University, 1895-1897*, p. 29, in *Iowa Legislative Documents*, 1898, Vol. II.

¹¹⁸ *The Vidette-Reporter*, October 10, 1896.

2. The necessary non-commissioned officers of the grades above corporal shall be chosen from the Junior class, and these shall in addition to their practical work take the first year of the theoretical work. Juniors or third year students not selected as non-commissioned officers may elect whether or not to take the theoretical work.

3. Commissioned officers shall be chosen from the senior class, and these shall take in addition to their practical work, the second year of the theoretical work. Seniors or fourth year students not selected as officers may elect whether or not they will take the theoretical work.

B. CREDITS AND RECOGNITION.

1. Juniors or third year students having served their one year as non-commissioned officers and having taken the theoretical work prescribed for juniors shall receive one credit.

2. Seniors or fourth year students who have served also as commissioned officers for one year and taken the theoretical work prescribed for seniors shall receive an additional credit.

3. Seniors having drilled in the ranks for two years and taken all the prescribed theoretical work may receive one credit, whether they have served as officers or not. But to this rule members of the band shall not form an exception,—that is, members of the band who want a credit at the end of their senior year must have taken all the prescribed theoretical work.

4. It is recommended that the organization of the battalion be hereafter published in the annual catalogue; that at least the list of non-commissioned and commissioned officers should appear in the catalogue.

C. EXEMPTION FROM MILITARY DUTY.

1. Physical disability. Under this head we recommend (1) that the Battalion Surgeon be urged to distinguish sharply between fitness for drill and fitness for army service. (2) That the Battalion Surgeon be directed by this faculty to grant no certificate of physical disability except on the ground of unfitness for drill as distinguished from unfitness for army service. The committee are of the opinion that being in sufficient possession of the senses of hearing and seeing for the ordinary purposes of life, and ability to carry a gun and to make double-quick time, constitute fitness for drill. (3) The committee suggest that it is very important to dis-

tinguish between temporary and permanent exemption. As a rule, we think the Battalion Surgeon's certificate should be issued for definitely limited periods of time at the expiration of which students should be held to report for further examination. (4) We suggest that the Battalion Surgeon be directed to endorse no certificates from other physicians except for short periods only, not to exceed a week or two, after which students holding such certificates shall report to the Battalion Surgeon for further examination.

2. Financial Inability. This excuse presents itself under two forms: (1) inability to purchase the uniform; (2) the plea of necessity for self-support. The former of these we regard as an insufficient excuse, inasmuch as a military suit can be secured at from \$10 to \$14 and may be worn in the class room and on the street. The committee recognize, however, that it might be a hardship to require a student to buy such suit as a condition of entrance, and we suggest that unless arrangements can be made to furnish such students suits it might be advisable to organize and place such men in non-uniformed squads, until they can provide themselves with suits. As for the second reason, that the time required for drill is needed for labor self-support while in school, we urge that its acceptance by the military committee be strictly always for a limited period of time and subject to renewal only on condition that the military committee are informed of the actual work done by the student applying for exemption on this ground.

3. Conscientious Scruples. As this excuse is entirely subjective it is exceedingly difficult to determine when it is valid, but we suggest that in the case of minors it should be made a question of conscientious scruples on the part of the parent or guardian, and in the case of those of age connection with some public organization in which opposition to war is an article of faith, should alone be taken as evidence.

4. Athletics. We believe that if the foregoing rules are observed we may encourage gymnasium work and out-door sports by excusing men from time to time to serve on athletic teams of the University without impairing the efficiency of the military department, and we suggest: (1) That such excuses should be limited to certain seasons of the year and for express and definite periods of time. (2) A distinction can be made between those athletic exercises in which collective work is essential and those in which it

is of less importance. (3) No student should be excused on account of membership in any of the athletic or track teams until he has learned the rudiments of his duty as a man in the line. (4) We believe it would be expedient in the fall term to excuse members of the foot-ball team, under conditions similar to those of last fall, and in the spring such men as on the Home Field Day win places on the track team, provided that in all cases there is unquestionable evidence of systematic training under the guidance of competent directors, and provided the list does not contain the names of Freshmen or first year students before they have learned their place and duties in the ranks, and provided that no one be in the list of the excused whose average scholarship falls or has fallen within any three months preceding date of application for excuse below F [75%]. (5) We recommend the creation of an Advisory Committee to be composed of the Commandant and the Captains of the Battalion, to which any applications for exemption from military duty may be referred by the Military Committee of the Faculty for advice or information.

D. MILITARY DISCIPLINE.

1. That at the beginning of the fall term or sooner this Faculty appoint a committee to act with the incoming Commandant, to draft a simple code of regulations for the guidance of students subject to military duty.

2. These regulations in our judgment should cover among others the following points:

(1) That it is the duty of every male student in the Collegiate Department to report to the Commandant on the day designated for the first drill, or upon the first drill day after such student shall have registered, and that a failure to so report will be counted as an absence from a prescribed military duty. In case a student expects to apply for exemption from military duty, he will so inform the Commandant, who will give him the necessary instructions. Students who may have a certificate of disability should be required to file the same with the Commandant in accordance with the spirit of the above rule. A system of penalties for absences, lates and other delinquencies, for the enforcement of regularity and promptness in the performance of military duty. The delinquencies for which demerits are to be given should be determined by a committee of the Faculty upon the recommendation of the Com-

mandant. The delinquencies and the number of demerits for each, and the penalty should be clearly stated in the printed regulations.

(2) A sufficient number of copies of these regulations should be printed for distribution and a copy furnished to each student at the time of his registration.

(3) We recommend that the Commandant be directed to authorize guard to clear the campus of small boys or other persons who interfere with the seemliness of drill or dress parade.¹¹⁹

Additional regulations quoted below were approved on January 11, 1895:

The following rules and regulations, in addition to those already prescribed shall govern in granting excuse from Military drill, on account of work on the athletic teams.

1st. Excuse will only be granted to students of good standing in the Military Department.

2nd. All applications for excuse shall be made in writing to the Athletic Advisory Committee through the Manager of the Athletic Team and the Battalion Commandant, who will endorse thereon their approval or disapproval.¹²⁰

The new system of discipline suggested in the above report was provided for in the following resolution which was approved by the faculty on November 28, 1894:

First — Every officer and non-commissioned officer shall have authority to report students junior in rank to themselves, for any delinquency committed during the hour of drill.

Second — All reports shall be given to the 1st Sergeant of the Company to which the offender belongs.

Third — The 1st Sergeant of each Company shall keep a book, in which shall be entered the names of all delinquent students, with a statement of the offense committed and the name of the officer making the report. This book shall be submitted to the Company

¹¹⁹ *Minutes of the Collegiate Faculty*, May 25, November 2, 1894; resolutions adopted November 2, 1894, in *Rules and Regulations of the Faculty of the College of Liberal Arts* (in manuscript), 1907.

¹²⁰ *Minutes of the Collegiate Faculty*, January 11, 1895.

Commander for his approval, and by him transmitted to the battalion Commandant.

Fourth — On the drill day following that of report, the names of all delinquent students with the offense committed shall be published by the Adjutant of the Battalion.

Fifth — Each student shall be allowed one week to make explanation for any offense for which he is reported. The explanation will be made in writing and in the following form. [The form prescribed included the date, a statement of the offense, and an explanation, signed by the person submitting it, together with his rank in the battalion and his company.]

Sixth — These explanations shall be submitted to a committee of the battalion consisting of the Commandant and the five student Captains, for their action in the matter.

Seventh — In the case of unsatisfactory explanation, or failure to explain in the allotted time, a certain number of demerits shall be given for each offense.

The student's name with the number of demerits awarded shall be entered in a book kept for that purpose.

Eighth — When a student shall have received 100 demerits within the school year, he shall thereby be suspended for two weeks from all work in the University.

Ninth — The following scale shall govern in awarding demerits for different offenses.

1 — Unexcused absence from drill	20
2 — Appearing at drill without uniform or in incomplete uniform	5
3 — Late at drill	3
4 — Inattention in ranks	2
5 — Repeated inattention	10
6 — Minor offenses	1

Tenth — A student shall be counted late at drill who fails to take his place in ranks at the last note of the signal for assembly.

Eleventh — It shall be the duty of the second sergeant of each company to report all students who are late at any formation of the Company; for this purpose he will at the signal for assembly of the Company, place himself opposite the left flank, taking his post as guide on the completion of the formation of the Company.¹²¹

¹²¹ *Minutes of the Collegiate Faculty*, November 28, 1894.

The scheme of demerits prescribed in the resolution given above was continued in force, with modifications, until 1918. Since that time it has not been applied except as regards unexcused absences. At the present time all drills or lectures missed must be made up, with two "lates" counting as one absence. Unexcused absences must be made up on the basis of two hours for one.

Practically three-fourths of the male collegiate students were taking the required military work. The strength of the battalion varied from 160 to 240 depending upon the season of the year.¹²²

Target practice was made compulsory for the freshmen for two hours a week during the winter of 1896. Rifle practice was held at the 200 and 300 yard ranges. A rifle team was formed in the spring of 1895 and attempted to secure interscholastic contests.¹²³ The following fall the University of Illinois proposed an interscholastic shoot to be held at 200 yards. The invitation was accepted and a rifle range laid out in what is now the City Park. The Iowa team was selected by Lieutenant Vogdes from the men practicing on Saturdays.

The match was fired on May 10, 1897, in competition with the following schools: Massachusetts Agricultural College; the University of North Dakota; Virginia Polytechnic Institute; Seaton Hall College, South Orange, N. J.; Norwich University, Northfield, Vermont; the University of Tennessee; Vincennes University, Vincennes, Indiana; Doane College, Crete, Nebraska; Michigan Military Academy, Orchard Lake, Michigan; the University of South Dakota; Sheffield Scientific School of Yale Uni-

¹²² *The Vidette-Reporter*, November 4, 1893, September 28, 1895, October 10, 1896; *S. U. I. Quill*, November 14, 1896, p. 107; *The Hawkeye*, 1898.

¹²³ *S. U. I. Quill*, October 13, 1894, p. 43, October 27, 1894, p. 68, April 20, 1895, p. 310, January 11, 1896, p. 152.

versity; Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee; the University of California; Pennsylvania Military College; St. John's Military School, Manlius, New York; Ohio Normal University, Ada, Ohio; DePauw University; and the University of Illinois. The State University of Iowa was third in the field with 350 ex 500, the University of Illinois scoring 375 and the Virginia Polytechnic Institute 385.¹²⁴

The blue uniform was still worn by the cadets. A new cap insignia with the company letter mounted upon the emblem of the branch of service was adopted for the enlisted men and the letters S. U. I. upon a wreath for the officers. Regulation cloth chevrons and white stripes were substituted for the gold chevrons and the blue and the red stripes. Officers of the battalion were required to wear the regulation blue dress uniform with concealed buttons, standing collar, and shoulder straps.¹²⁵

The first military ball was held on February 26, 1895, in Smith's Armory. Lieutenant Vogdes had entertained the idea for some time but had not carried it out earlier because of the apparent lack of interest on the part of the cadets. The ball was arranged by a committee consisting of the Commandant, the cadet captains, and a few others. Tickets sold for one dollar. The Armory was decorated with flags and sabers with stacked rifles in various places about the hall and one of the cannon in a corner. About eighty couples attended. Many of the cadets were in uniform.¹²⁶

On February 14, 1896, the second battalion ball was given for the benefit of the Athletic Union. Members of

¹²⁴ *The Vidette-Reporter*, October 17, 20, 1896; *S. U. I. Quill*, February 13, 1897, p. 212, May 15, 1897, p. 355; *The Hawkeye*, 1899.

¹²⁵ *The Vidette-Reporter*, October 12, 1893; *S. U. I. Quill*, October 27, 1894, p. 67; *The Hawkeye*, 1898.

¹²⁶ *The Vidette-Reporter*, January 15, February 7, 12, 16; 28, 1895.

the legislative visiting committee were special guests at this time. The third military ball was given on February 12, 1897. Lieutenant Vogdes offered to finance the party, at which a small deficit was incurred, due to non-attendance of some of the cadets who had promised to attend. This deficit and the advent of the Spanish-American War caused the series to be discontinued for a few years.¹²⁷

The usual activities were continued. An exhibition bayonet squad of eight men was organized in 1894, the members of which held weekly drills of an hour each and gave an exhibition drill in the evening following the State field meet.¹²⁸ The Governor's Day exercises were continued, but were now brought into commencement week at the request of the Board of Regents. There were competitive company drills but no individual events.¹²⁹

The battalion and the band attended the G. A. R. encampment at Cedar Rapids on April 28, 1896, to take part in the parade, the expenses being paid by Cedar Rapids and Iowa City people. The excursion lasted from noon to 7:30 P. M. and the cadets were reported by the newspapers as having made a favorable impression.¹³⁰ It is recorded that the band also made numerous out-of-town trips with different organizations. Concerts were given on the campus following the weekly ceremonies. The first band promenade was held on May 15, 1896, and consisted of a reception and band concert followed by a dance.¹³¹

¹²⁷ *The Vidette-Reporter*, February 15, 1896, February 11, 13, 1897; *S. U. I. Quill*, February 15, 1896, p. 216, February 13, 1897, p. 213.

¹²⁸ *The Vidette-Reporter*, April 17, June 2, 1894.

¹²⁹ *Minutes of the Board of Regents*, Book C, p. 44; *The Vidette-Reporter*, June 4, 1895; *S. U. I. Quill*, June 13, 1896, p. 398, May 22, 1897, p. 367.

¹³⁰ *The Vidette-Reporter*, April 23, 25, 30, 1896; *S. U. I. Quill*, April 25, 1896, pp. 313, 319, May 2, 1896, p. 330.

¹³¹ *S. U. I. Quill*, May 9, 1896, p. 343, May 16, 1896, p. 356, May 8, 1897, p. 344; *The Vidette-Reporter*, May 16, 1896.

UNDER LIEUTENANT HANSON E. ELY

The eighth Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University was Hanson E. Ely, Second Lieutenant, Seventeenth Infantry, who assumed his duties on June 1, 1897, and served until called into active service for the Spanish-American War.¹³²

Instruction was carried out in the same fashion as before. Dress parades were held weekly in the fall and spring, with campus band concerts immediately following in the spring. Practical drills were given on the other two days each week. Winter drills were held in Smith's Armory once each week with one company taking the gallery for instruction in the manual of arms and the loadings and firings and the other company occupying the main floor for company drill or calisthenics with the rifle. Theoretical instruction of the three upper classes was held one hour per week. The seniors attended military lectures, the juniors recited on Vogdes's *Notes on Minor Tactics*, and the sophomores recited on the drill regulations. The freshmen were encouraged to take the theoretical work with the sophomores.¹³³

III

PERIOD OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

With the declaration of war with Spain papers were circulated at the suggestion of Governor Shaw. These were signed by those cadets who were willing to go should the battalion be called into active service. All but about fif-

¹³² *The Hawkeye*, 1899; *Catalogue of the State University of Iowa*, 1897-1898, p. 7.

¹³³ *S. U. I. Quill*, October 23, 1897, p. 66, October 30, 1897, p. 74, April 9, 1898, p. 310, April 23, 1898, p. 325; *The Vidette-Reporter*, November 18, 23, December 7, 16, 1897.

teen of the two hundred cadets signed the papers. Lieutenant Ely was elected to serve as major of the battalion if it should be mustered into service: separate elections were held in each company and the battery with the same result. The five captains sent a request to Governor Shaw that Lieutenant Ely should be assigned to command if a call for active duty were made.

Dean Amos N. Currier, Acting President of the University, however, wrote to Governor Shaw and requested him to pay no attention to the petitions of the members of the battalion for active service: they were largely minors, under the "care" of the faculty; many had signed the several petitions who did not mean to; irate parents were expostulating; and, lastly, granting such requests would sweep away the flower of American youth. Governor Shaw replied that the calling out of the University battalion was the last thing he had thought of doing.¹³⁴

When the cadets found that they would not be called for duty as a body they proceeded with the organization of a volunteer battery composed of students from the University and the Iowa City Academy. Although the men of this company went to Des Moines with Lieutenant Ely, they were not mustered into service as the Iowa volunteer quota had been changed from three regiments of infantry and two batteries of artillery to four infantry regiments and two batteries as organized, without volunteer artillery. As a consequence the volunteer battery was disbanded and many of the men volunteered in other organizations. A total of forty-eight men left school to join the volunteers.¹³⁵

Lieutenant Ely was ordered to duty as mustering officer for South Dakota troops on May 7, 1898. F. A. Soleman,

¹³⁴ *The Vidette-Reporter*, March 31, April 2, 23, 1898.

¹³⁵ *The Hawkeye*, 1900; *The Vidette-Reporter*, April 23, 26, 28, May 3, 1898.

senior captain of the battalion, was appointed major and placed in charge of the instruction for the balance of the year.¹³⁶ No government inspection was held, but Governor's Day was scheduled as usual.¹³⁷

INSTRUCTION UNDER UNIVERSITY GRADUATES

In August, 1898, the Regents voted to secure the detail of another army officer. When it was found to be impossible to secure such a detail it was thought that military instruction might be given up entirely. In September the faculty voted to abolish the military requirement; but this action was reconsidered and repealed at the meeting on October 7th and a report accepted which provided that the work should be resumed on October 10th, that the time of drill should be limited to the time set apart by the faculty, and that the theoretical work, including tactics, should be limited to one hour per week through the winter term and given only to sophomores and juniors.¹³⁸

Since it was impossible to secure an instructor from the War Department the work was given by graduates of the University for the next three years. These instructors carried graduate or professional studies in addition to their work with the battalion. George Schaeffer, son of a recent President of the University, served as Commandant for the year 1898-1899. He had been the senior captain in 1896-1897 and had graduated from the Collegiate Department in the same year. Frederick S. Holsteen who had been the captain of the battery for 1897-1898 and was enrolled in the Law Department was selected as instructor

¹³⁶ *S. U. I. Quill*, May 14, 1898, p. 367; *The Vidette-Reporter*, May 10, 1898.

¹³⁷ *The Vidette-Reporter*, May 24, 1898.

¹³⁸ *Minutes of the Board of Regents*, Book C, p. 243; *The Vidette-Reporter*, September 17, 29, October 1, 1898; report No. 36, October 7, 1898, in *Rules and Regulations of the Faculty of the College of Liberal Arts* (in manuscript), 1907.

for 1899-1900. He later became a lieutenant colonel in the Iowa National Guard. Gordon F. Harkness, senior captain for the preceding year, was placed in charge for 1900-1901.¹³⁹

The course of instruction under all three of these officers was practically the same, the following entry in the calendar for 1900-1901 being typical:

FIRST YEAR — Practical instruction three hours a week, 4:30 to 5:30. Practical instruction in infantry drill, school of the soldier, company and battalion drill, ceremonies, extended order, and general battle formations.

Rifle firing on the University range at 100, 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards.

SECOND YEAR — Practical instruction; infantry, same as first year; artillery in service of field guns (foot battery), with mechanical movements and saber exercise; signal corps service and rifle firing, same as first year.

Theoretical: Winter term, one hour a week, 4:30 to 5:30. Recitations: United States army drill regulations and guard duty.

THIRD YEAR — Practical, same as second year.

Theoretical: Service of security and information, including general instruction in the theory of outposts, reconnaissance, advance and rear guards, cavalry screen, and maneuvering of troops on the march and field of battle.

FOURTH YEAR — Officers' school; practical, same as third year.

Theoretical: General instruction in the maneuvering of troops, strategical operations, and the planning of campaigns.

The work of the fourth year is optional.¹⁴⁰

The sections dealing with the fourth year were added to the description of the course for the first time in 1900-1901.

In 1898-1899 the battery took a special course in signal-

¹³⁹ *Catalogue of the State University of Iowa*, 1896-1897, p. 78, 1897-1898, p. 88, 1898-1899, p. 14; *Calendar of the State University of Iowa*, 1899-1900, pp. 5, 17, 1900-1901, p. 19.

¹⁴⁰ *Calendar of the State University of Iowa*, 1900-1901, p. 147.

ling. During the following year Major Holsteen organized a signal corps in connection with the battery, composed of those students who were physically incapacitated for drill but did not have that appearance. The detachment started with six men but more were expected as infirmities developed among the students.¹⁴¹ A bugle corps of four men was also organized for the first time in 1901 and received instruction under a chief musician.¹⁴² Several minor points of interest may be noted. The University rifle range which had been closed for five years was reopened for service.¹⁴³ Smith's Armory was rented as usual for the three hours per week for the winter drill.¹⁴⁴ The outdoor drills were divided: the battalion drills were held in the athletic park, the company drills on the campus and on Clinton Street, and the weekly parades on the campus.¹⁴⁵ A sham battle was added to the outdoor drills in 1901. The battle was held in Sanders Woods north of town. No casualties were recorded.¹⁴⁶

All cadets were required to salute the cadet officers when they appeared in uniform on the campus. The system of demerits was continued unchanged except for the award of ten instead of five demerits for incorrect uniform.¹⁴⁷ Governor's Day and the company and artillery section competitive drills were held each year. The field and staff officers and the battery appeared on horseback

¹⁴¹ *S. U. I. Quill*, December 17, 1898, p. 153; *The Vidette-Reporter*, October 17, 1899.

¹⁴² *The Vidette-Reporter*, May 25, 1901.

¹⁴³ *The Vidette-Reporter*, May 25, 1901.

¹⁴⁴ *Executive and Building Committees' Record*, July 18, 1900, to November 20, 1900, p. 23; *The Vidette-Reporter*, November 27, 1900.

¹⁴⁵ *The Vidette-Reporter*, April 10, 1900.

¹⁴⁶ *The Vidette-Reporter*, May 14, 18, 1901; *S. U. I. Quill*, May 18, 1901, p. 376.

¹⁴⁷ *The Vidette-Reporter*, October 9, 1900, April 13, 1901.

for the Governor's Day exercises of 1900 and 1901 and the Memorial Day parade of 1901.¹⁴⁸

Many different regulations were adopted as a consequence of the large number of students who still managed to get excused from drill under the rules of the faculty. In 1899 and 1901 it was necessary to refuse to excuse men who were on the track team, since the battalion was at a minimum strength because of the large number of excuses. This condition existed in spite of efforts to prevent exemptions on unreasonable grounds and the giving of excuses less freely than in previous years. The returned veterans who were exempted from the requirements accounted, in part, for the large number excused. The military committee was authorized to require one semester of military drill service of those who did not present their claims for exemptions promptly. The names of those excused for athletic sports remained on the company rolls without credit until it was reported that the student had actually been practicing at the drill hour.

The engineering students were excused from drill commencing with the fall of 1900 on account of conflicts with their other work. This policy was continued until the organization of the College of Applied Science when it became possible to so arrange the engineering classes that there should be no conflict. In April, 1901, out of a total of 354 students in the College of Liberal Arts, 197 students were drilling. The Board of Regents made provision in June, 1901, for the excusal of all those with a satisfactory standing in the Military Department who were taking part in athletic sports, provided that not over forty students should be so excused at any one time.¹⁴⁹

¹⁴⁸ *The Vidette-Reporter*, June 9, 1899, May 12, 19, June 7, 1900, May 25, 28, June 1, 15, 1901.

¹⁴⁹ *The Vidette-Reporter*, April 4, September 28, 1899, October 13, 1900,

In 1900-1901 at the practically unanimous petition of the cadets the uniform was changed to include the regulation army campaign hat and canvas leggings. This change was made in order to save the uniform from the dust and mud of the athletic field and from the mud and snow encountered in the winter on the way from the University Armory to Smith's Armory. A hat costing one dollar and leggings costing fifty-four cents were selected. The campaign hat was to be worn with the regular fedora crease and without lettering or ornaments. The hat and leggings were worn at all drills except ceremonies for which the fatigue cap, white collar, and white gloves were required. In the following year the provision for the hat and leggings as a part of the uniform was rescinded.¹⁵⁰ The University supplied uniforms to band members not in the Collegiate Department and as a result the entire band was uniformed for the first time in 1900-1901.¹⁵¹

IV

FROM THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR TO THE
WORLD WAR

UNDER LIEUTENANT GEORGE R. BURNETT

George Ritter Burnett, First Lieutenant, Ninth Cavalry, retired, was secured as the head of the Military Department for the four year period 1901-1905. He had served at several different military institutions since his retirement from active service on account of physical dis-

April 16, 1901; resolutions of October 13, 1899, and report No. 137, April 6, 1900, in *Rules and Regulations of the Faculty of the College of Liberal Arts* (in manuscript), 1907; *Record of the Board of Regents*, June 7-11, 1901, p. 4.

¹⁵⁰ *The Vidette-Reporter*, October 13, 18, November 3, 8, December 4, 1900; *The Hawkeye*, 1902.

¹⁵¹ *The Vidette-Reporter*, September 22, 1900, May 25, 1901.

bility. Lieutenant Burnett was given a brevet commission as colonel in the Iowa National Guard in order to give him rank over the cadet officers. Although he had secured an extension of detail he left in 1905 to become Superintendent of Brees' Military School.¹⁵²

The chief change in the work of instruction was the introduction in 1903 of theoretical instruction on the drill regulations and the manual of arms for the freshmen. Instruction of the freshmen was carried out by the captains who thus participated for the first time in the teaching. The sophomore and junior instruction was continued as before together with senior lectures for the officers on army paper work and first aid to the injured. Weekly winter drills were continued in Smith's Armory, two companies drilling at a time, until the completion of the new University Armory after which the battalion drilled as a whole. A special series of ten lessons in physical training was included in the winter training.¹⁵³

Instead of drafting the seniors, Lieutenant Burnett adopted the policy of giving promotions to those men desiring further military work. He also endeavored to make promotions by companies as far as practicable in order to keep the prizes in the same company that had received them and to develop company spirit. The position of cadet major was created for the first time with the appointment of W. O. Coast as cadet major in command of the battalion in January, 1902. A junior major and inspector of rifle practice was appointed the next year.¹⁵⁴

¹⁵² *Record of the Board of Regents*, June 7-11, 1901, pp. 27, 28, 1903-1905, p. 324; *The Daily Iowan*, March 18, 1902, April 26, 1905.

¹⁵³ *The Daily Iowan*, January 8, 15, March 25, 1903, December 3, 1904, January 13, 15, March 8, 1905.

¹⁵⁴ *The Daily Iowan*, October 19, 1901, January 4, September 26, 1902, February 13, 1903.

At the close of the school year in 1903, in accordance with War Department orders, the artillery squad was discontinued, members of the battery being transferred to other companies. The organization was continued as one battalion of four companies and a band—the companies averaging about forty men each.¹⁵⁵

Several changes were made in the administration of the battalion. Excuses from drill were now to be granted by the faculty instead of by the student committee and it was no longer possible to be excused on account of indifference. Instead of allowing five hours of credit for each of the last two years of military science, one and two-thirds semester hours were allowed for each year of drill completed. Those excused were required to present other credits in lieu of the credits missed.¹⁵⁶ The following report covering these points was approved by the faculty on February 15, 1905:

1. With a view to placing the Military Department on the same relative footing academically as the other departments of the University, it is respectfully urged that Military instruction be considered as "studies" and that academic credit be awarded therefor on the same basis as for laboratory work.

2. That all male under-graduate students, not physically incapacitated, be required to take Military Instruction during their first two years in residence; excepting as provided in paragraphs 3 and 4.

3. That the Military Committee be authorized to excuse at the beginning of each school year, a number of students, not to exceed 10% of the total required registration, on "certificates of honor," that they are working their way through the University, provided however that if any such excuse be revoked by said committee the student be required to make up his deficiency in this work.

¹⁵⁵ *The Daily Iowan*, December 13, 1902, January 15, February 13, 1903, October 1, 1904.

¹⁵⁶ *The Daily Iowan*, October 4, 1902; *Calendar of the State University of Iowa*, 1902-1903, p. 189, 1903-1904, p. 195, 1904-1905, pp. 108, 215.

4. That students registering with junior or senior standing may be excused from the provision of paragraph 2, on written application to the Military Committee.

5. That students presenting credits for military work from institutions where a U. S. Army officer is on duty, shall receive credit here, the same as in like cases for other studies, on the recommendation of the Commandant; provided that in no case shall more credit be allowed for this outside work, than is given for the required course.

6. That such students as elect, with the approval of the Commandant to continue the Military Instruction for another year after the completion of the required course, shall be awarded additional academic credits for the same, provided that in no case shall credit be given for more than three years' work.

7. That in no case shall credit for military work be given unless the full required course of four semesters be taken.

8. That in all cases where students are excused from this work, on no matter what grounds, they shall be required to obtain the full number of credits exacted of other candidates for the degree sought, in order to graduate.

9. That the Military Committee be authorized to dispose of cases not covered by these provisions, as they arise.

10. That these provisions take effect from the beginning of the school year of 1905 and 1906.¹⁵⁷

The usual rifle work was continued as a part of the instruction. Target practice and gallery practice in the old armory were required of all cadets. The rifle work was conducted largely on the University range across the river in the grove belonging to Euclid Sanders with the firing at the longer ranges for competitions at the Company I range a few miles from town.¹⁵⁸ In 1902 and 1904, the battalion participated in the intercollegiate shoot but was prevented from doing so in 1903 by the flooding of the range

¹⁵⁷ Report No. 377a, February 15, 1905, in *Rules and Regulations of the Faculty of the College of Liberal Arts* (in manuscript), 1907.

¹⁵⁸ *The Daily Iowan*, February 26, March 1, September 26, October 18, 1902, June 15, 1903, May 31, 1905.

by high water. A team was organized for these matches in 1905, but no report of entries or scores was made.

Through the efforts of Lieutenant Burnett several prizes were given to the department for the annual competition. These were a \$75.00 sword offered by Coast and Son to be worn by the captain of the best drilled company, the two C. Yetter medals for the best drilled junior and sophomore, the George Sueppel medal for the best drilled freshman, the H. J. Wieneke medal for the best drilled junior in the battery, and the Burnett medal for the best marksman in the battalion. These are all traveling prizes and have been competed for annually, commencing with 1902. The Wieneke medal has been awarded for various purposes since the giving up of the artillery—usually to the captain of the second highest company in the competitive drill. These drills were made a feature of the work of the department, school being dismissed that all might attend. As many as forty cadets competed for one of the prizes in an individual contest.¹⁵⁹

About this time the band was increased to thirty-five pieces. It revived the free campus concerts and also the band concert and dance. Such a band dance was held in Smith's Armory on March 15, 1904. The audience packed the building to capacity and over forty couples remained for the dance as guests of the band members, dance music being supplied by an orchestra picked from the band members. Similar band dances were given the following year.¹⁶⁰ By a ruling of the Board of Regents, effective in 1902-1903, a tuition rebate of \$12.50 was allowed for each professional student serving one year in uniform in the

¹⁵⁹ *The Daily Iowan*, March 13, 18, April 3, May 9, 15, 17, 1902, May 26, June 2, 3, 1903, May 16, 24, 31, June 3, 1905.

¹⁶⁰ *The Daily Iowan*, March 15, 16, May 17, October 7, 1904, March 7, 15, 18, April 26, May 27, 1905.

band. This provision was made because of the unkempt appearance of the band which was only partly uniformed. Beginning with 1905-1906 this tuition refund was increased to \$25.00 to not over ten students.¹⁶¹ The band made its usual trips to athletic contests with the expenses paid by the Athletic Union or by student subscription and to the conventions of different organizations in the State. The band and band orchestra also played at several parties.

THE UNIVERSITY ARMORY

The President of the University had voiced the need of a new drill hall as far back as his biennial report of 1881, in which he said:

Our Military Department is sustained without expense to the State. To make it effective we need very much a drill hall that can be used in stormy and in winter weather.¹⁶²

In the report of 1885 a request was made for an armory and gymnasium to cost \$5000 with equipment, and the Regents requested an athletic field and a gymnasium in their report to the legislature in 1887. In 1893 it was reported that the armory in the boiler house was altogether too small for instruction in anything aside from the manual of arms. Another request was made by the Regents in 1895: the battalion was larger than ever before and President Schaeffer asked \$30,000 for an armory building. At this time the legislature allowed a one-tenth mill annual tax for buildings at the University.¹⁶³ A committee of the Board of Regents

¹⁶¹ *The Daily Iowan*, April 16, 1902; *Record of the Board of Regents*, June 10-12, 1902, p. 22, July 22, 1902, p. 18, April 11-13, 1903-1905, pp. 345, 346.

¹⁶² *Report of the President of the State University, 1879-1881*, p. 69, in *Iowa Legislative Documents, 1882*, Vol. II.

¹⁶³ *Report of the President of the State University, 1883-1885*, p. 30, in *Iowa Legislative Documents, 1886*, Vol. II; *Report of the State University of Iowa, 1885-1887*, p. 4, in *Iowa Legislative Documents, 1888*, Vol. II; *Report of the State University of Iowa, 1891-1893*, p. 32, in *Iowa Legislative Documents, 1894*, Vol. II; *Report of the State University of Iowa, 1893-1895*, pp. 8, 35, in *Iowa Legislative Documents, 1896*, Vol. II.

recommended the erection of the first wing of the hospital, a Liberal Arts building, and an addition to the Old Stone Capitol for a library in the order named, and advised that an armory should be erected as the fourth building. In this connection the following recommendation was made:

The need of the University is a large auditorium, wherein the commencement attendance can be well cared for — and this can be met by the erection of an Armory that need not cost to exceed \$30,000, and its location need not be definitely named but it probably would be suitably located on or near the west line of the campus. The Military Department needs a drill room badly and this would supply it. . . . The Armory and Auditorium on the West slope, it is suggested, would afford a grand machinery room for the engineering department in the basement story, and which, looking west would be a full story.¹⁶⁴

In their report of 1899 the Regents said:

The military instruction afforded by the university has proved to be of great value to the young men who have received it, and to the state which has given it, and we believe it is part of the duty of the state university to persevere, even against great obstacles, in giving this instruction. As we are now situated we are compelled to practically suspend this instruction during the entire winter, while neighboring universities are so situated that they can carry it on throughout the whole year without interruption. Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota all have spacious and well-furnished armories and drill halls, which also serve the purpose of gymnasiums, and give their students not only the benefit of military drill throughout the entire year, but also opportunity to take that systematic and continual exercise so necessary to the health and proper development of either sex. That these opportunities so fully afforded by the universities of neighboring states may be given to the Iowa boys and girls who prefer our own schools, we earnestly recommend that the one-tenth mill tax for buildings be continued for five years more.¹⁶⁵

¹⁶⁴ *Minutes of the Board of Regents*, Book C, p. 113.

¹⁶⁵ *Report of the State University of Iowa, 1897-1899*, pp. 13, 14, in *Iowa Legislative Documents*, 1900, Vol. II.

The proceeds of the first five years of the one-tenth mill tax were exhausted by the allowances made for the Hall of Liberal Arts and the Regents requested a doubling of the millage tax for the next five years, again calling attention to the need for a drill hall. The General Assembly repealed the one-tenth mill tax at this time and allowed a new tax of one-fifth mill to cover the replacement of the buildings destroyed by fire as well as the erection of new buildings.

On April 9, 1903, the Board of Regents voted to erect a building suitable for an assembly hall, gymnasium, and armory and directed the executive committee to obtain plans for the building. This motion was reconsidered on June 17th, deferred until July, and referred to the building committee for a report on the construction and location of the building. In the meantime, the building committee had directed the architects to prepare preliminary plans for an assembly hall, armory, and gymnasium building which should have a seating capacity of about twenty-five hundred and cost \$100,000, but it was impossible to carry out these plans on account of the lack of funds. In January, 1904, it was decided to construct a brick building for a permanent armory and athletic pavilion and for temporary use as a gymnasium. The building was located on the west half of a block which had been acquired west of the main campus. The east half of this block was cleared for the parade ground which had become a necessity with the erection of the Hall of Liberal Arts on the former parade ground.¹⁶⁶

The new Armory was completed at a cost of \$31,170 for the building and \$4020 for the equipment, making a total cost of \$35,190. It was 84 by 162 feet in size with a main

¹⁶⁶ *Report of the State University of Iowa, 1899-1901*, pp. 19, 20, 22, 37, in *Iowa Legislative Documents, 1902, Vol. III*; *Record of the Board of Regents, January to June, 1903*, pp. 42, 69, 124, 1903-1905, pp. '8, 93, 255.

drill hall 70 by 125 feet. Offices for the Commandant and the officers of the battalion, and the athletic department and athletic teams were placed in front on the ground floor; general locker and bathrooms and a band room on the second floor; and a general reading room, faculty locker room, fencing and boxing room, and the "I" fraternity room on the third floor. Gun lockers were placed around the main drill floor and a twelve lap running track was located in the gallery. The formal dedicatory exercises were held at the University convocation on February 22, 1905. The building was placed under the control of the Professor of Military Science and Tactics and was designated the "Armory and Athletic Pavilion". With the completion of the building, the Regents made provision for an instructor in physical training for the first time since 1865.¹⁶⁷

THE MILITARY BALL

The military ball was revived with the giving of the fourth ball in 1902 and has been an annual affair ever since. Governor and Mrs. A. B. Cummins and the Governor's staff were present at the ball which was held in Smith's Armory on April 18, 1902. A review by the Governor took place in the afternoon, followed by a dinner given by President and Mrs. George E. MacLean for the Governor's party and the cadet officers. The dance in the evening was reported to have proven most popular. Ninety-three couples were in attendance, a new attendance record for University parties being made. The ball was given by a committee of the first sergeants of the battalion and battery and decorations were carried out in the national col-

¹⁶⁷ *The Daily Iowan*, January 20, 27, February 18, 21, 23, March 1, 1905; *Record of the Board of Regents*, 1903-1905, p. 314.

ors with various articles of military equipment worked into the designs.¹⁶⁸

The following year the ball was given on May 15th by a committee of officers appointed by Lieutenant Burnett. It was held for the benefit of the Athletic Union and the admission was fixed at \$3.00. This price was continued until the war—with the exception of the year 1908 when the party was made informal. The ball was said to have been the most popular of all of the University parties.¹⁶⁹

The University band played the two-steps for the seventh military ball in 1905 and an orchestra selected from the band members played the waltzes. This dance was arranged by the company commanders and was held in the newly finished University Armory, in which place the subsequent military balls have all been given.¹⁷⁰

Twenty-four military balls have been held to date—1922. They were conducted by the cadet captains of the regiment until 1917 when Scabbard and Blade assumed control. Since that time the cadet captains and field officers have formed the committee with the cadet colonel as chairman. With the growth of the regiment and the increase in the number of officers the committee became unwieldy and commencing with 1922 it has been reduced to the cadet field officers. The decoration of the Armory by the committee instead of by contract has allowed the use of more elaborate decorations than for the class parties and without greater expense. Before the war, in particular, the decorations became so elaborate that the work covered two or three days. The decorations are always carried out in red, white, and blue with flags or ornate designs of bayonets or sabers worked in.

¹⁶⁸ *The Daily Iowan*, February 25, April 4, 15, 16, 19, 1902.

¹⁶⁹ *The Daily Iowan*, February 21, April 30, May 16, 20, 1903.

¹⁷⁰ *The Daily Iowan*, February 14, 24, March 1, 1905 (advertisement).

The profits are usually devoted to some purpose connected with the regiment; the present regimental standard was purchased with the accumulated profits of several years and the club rooms of the Officers' Club were fitted out with a similar fund. It is customary to have the Governor of Iowa and his staff and the senior army officers of the State present whenever possible. The cadets have always worn their cadet uniforms except for a few years after the change to the olive drab uniform when civilian full dress was customary. During and since the war the cadet officers have attended in the uniforms of their rank and the others have been at liberty to choose either uniform or formal civilian attire. The military ball has the distinction of being the oldest of the annual University parties which are still being given, the first to extensively decorate the University Armory, and the first to introduce leather, celluloid, and metal programs.¹⁷¹ "The fact that every cent taken in, and often more, is put into the Military ball by the committee, makes the party one anticipated with considerable pleasure every year." "The military ball has always been conceded the best decorated formal of any of the big university parties".¹⁷²

UNDER LIEUTENANT CHARLES W. WEEKS

Charles Warren Weeks, First Lieutenant, Thirtieth In-

¹⁷¹ The military balls have been held on the following dates: February 26, 1895; February 14, 1896; February 12, 1897; April 18, 1902; May 15, 1903; April 8, 1904; March 3, 1905; February 21, 1906; May 10, 1907; January 17, 1908; January 15, 1909; April 1, 1910; January 13, 1911; January 12, 1912; April 4, 1913; January 9, 1914; January 8, 1915; January 21, 1916; January 5, 1917; January 11, 1918; May 9, 1919; April 9, 1920; January 7, 1921; and January 13, 1922. For further data consult the University papers for the weeks immediately preceding and following these dates.

The first junior prom was held in April, 1896, the first senior hop in June, 1897, and the first sophomore cotillion in November, 1897.—*The Vidette-Reporter*, April 21, 1896, June 10, November 2, 1897.

¹⁷² *The Daily Iowan*, November 15, December 12, 1913.

fantry, served as Professor of Military Science and Tactics for a period of four years commencing in September, 1905, his detail having been extended for one year beyond the usual three year period.¹⁷³

The first step taken by Lieutenant Weeks was the reduction of the number of students excused from drill on flimsy pretexts. This was accomplished through the coöperation of the faculty military committee. These excuses usually resulted from the abuse of the exemptions extended to those who were working their way through school. At the suggestion of Lieutenant Burnett, the military requirement had been reduced to two years' work, since most other schools required only that amount but, at the same time, the requirement was changed to include three hours per week throughout the year to partly compensate for the reduction, and the requirement of military training was made more nearly universal. It was also possible to require physical training of those exempted from military training since the University now had an instructor in that subject. These changes were embodied in the following rules of the Liberal Arts faculty which were adopted on December 13, 1905:

1. That the one hundred twenty credits now required of all students for graduation, in the case of students hereafter matriculating in the College of Liberal Arts, shall be regarded as *scholastic credits*.

2. That in addition to the scholastic credits four hours of military drill shall be required of all male students for graduation; and in case military drill is not taken, an equivalent in hours of physical training shall be required for graduation of all students men or women.

3. In case a student shall not, for any reason take the required work in either military drill or physical training, he or she shall be

¹⁷³ *Calendar of the State University of Iowa, 1905-1906 to 1908-1909 inclusive; The Daily Iowan, December 12, 1907.*

required to present one hundred twenty-four scholastic credits for graduation.

4. In case a student shall continue military drill and physical training beyond the required number of hours, an allowance not to exceed two hours shall be made for such extra work.

5. That all male undergraduate students shall be required to take military drill during their first two years in residence; excepting as provided for in paragraphs No. 6, No. 7, and No. 10 of this report.

6. That students matriculating with junior or senior standing shall not be required to take military drill.

7. That in case a student in his first or second year who has not been matriculated with junior or senior standing, be excused from military drill, he shall be required to take physical training during the year for which he is so excused. In case a student be excused from both military drill and physical training, such action shall be considered in the nature of a postponement; and, unless such student be permanently incapacitated for such work he or she, shall be required to take the work or its equivalent before being graduated from the College of Liberal Arts.

8. That physical examinations under the supervision of the Department of Physical Training and Athletics shall be required of all students entering the College of Liberal Arts.

9. That students matriculating with junior or senior standing must register for physical training unless excused therefrom by the Committee on Military and Physical Training or the Committee on the Physical Training of Women.

10. That students presenting credits from other institutions for either military or physical training shall receive an equivalent number of hours here, on recommendation of the heads of the departments respectively concerned, provided no more hours shall be allowed than are given for the required courses.

11. That in the adjustment of their work between the two departments of Military Science and Physical Training and Athletics no more than a total of six semester hours can be earned in connection with the work of the two departments, of which four only shall count for graduation.

12. That in no case shall the work in military drill or physical training be considered as completed unless the full required course of four semester hours be taken.

13. That for the purpose of carrying out all provisions with reference to the two departments concerned in this report, there shall be two committees: the first shall be known as The Committee on Military and Physical Training; the second shall be known as the Committee on Physical Training of Women. . . .

The former Committee shall be a combined committee, representing the Colleges of Liberal Arts and Applied Science and shall consist of five members. Two of these shall be ex-officio the heads of the two departments concerned. Of the other three members of the Committee one shall have no work in the College of Liberal Arts, and one shall have no work in the College of Applied Science, and the other member shall be one who has work in both colleges, and he shall act as Chairman of said committee.

14. The Committee on the Physical Training of Women shall be authorized to excuse women from physical training; provided, however, that in case any such excuse shall be revoked by said committee, such excused student shall be required to make up her deficiency in this work.

15. The Committee on Military and Physical Training shall have like power in the case of the men with the same proviso.

16. That hereafter in providing legislation affecting the whole body of students in the College of Liberal Arts, the two committees the one on Military and Physical Training and the one on the Physical Training of Women shall constitute a joint committee to prepare and report such legislation, the chairman of the larger committee acting as chairman of the same.

17. That any provision in this report, annulling the provisions of reports adopted prior to the present University year, with reference to the credits which students already matriculated may earn, shall be considered as not applicable to such students. Any provision in this report annulling the provisions made in previous reports adopted since the opening of the present university year shall go into immediate effect.

These rules served to increase the work required for graduation as the military training credits had previously been counted as a part of the required credits but now were merely additional work, with the exception of the credits allowed for the third and fourth years.

With the organization of the School of Applied Science the exemption of engineering students from military duty had been withdrawn. This action was confirmed by the faculty of the College of Applied Science when it was organized as a separate college and the students were required to take two years of military work. The administration of the drill requirements was placed in the hands of a joint committee selected from the faculties of the Liberal Arts and Applied Science colleges.¹⁷⁴

Another step taken by Lieutenant Weeks to improve the morale of the cadets was a change of uniform. The old blue uniforms had been passed down from class to class until they were green with age: some of the boys seemed to be wearing the uniforms worn by their fathers before them. The change to the cadet gray uniform of the West Point pattern with a standing collar was made in the third and fourth years of Lieutenant Weeks's detail. Band members wore the regulation dark blue dress uniform with white stripes. The same uniform was worn by cadets and officers alike thus saving the purchase of another uniform by the third and fourth year men. All uniforms were required to be made to measure to insure a good fit and no men were allowed to drill with their companies until they had secured their uniforms.¹⁷⁵

Beginning with the year 1906-1907 the schedule of instruction was rearranged so that the theoretical classes were held one hour each week throughout the school year and drill was held two periods per week. The freshman classes covered the *Infantry Drill Regulations* and the

¹⁷⁴ Report No. 426, November 22, 1905, in *Rules and Regulations of the Faculty of the College of Liberal Arts* (in manuscript), 1907; *Minutes of the Faculty of the College of Applied Science*, December 8, 1905, January 5, 20, February 2, 1906; letter of Lieutenant Colonel Weeks, dated July 4, 1922; *The Daily Iowan*, March 31, 1905.

¹⁷⁵ *The Daily Iowan*, September 18, 1906, September 22, 1907.

Manual of Interior Guard Duty, the sophomores the *Infantry Drill Regulations*, the juniors the *Small Arms Firing Regulations*, and the seniors the *Field Service Regulations*. The cadets were divided into some twenty-five small sections for theoretical instruction by the cadet officers. A mock court martial was added as a part of the theoretical instruction in 1908 and attracted much interest from the papers throughout the State. New cadets were assigned to their companies at once and the special "awkward squads" abolished and as a result of this change, the cadets were reported to be two months ahead of the customary schedule. A new grading system was adopted in connection with instruction, on which basis twenty demerits or less were credited as "very good", twenty to fifty demerits as "good", fifty to eighty demerits as "fair", eighty to one hundred as "failed" or "conditioned", and more than one hundred became cause for suspension from the University.¹⁷⁶

Target practice was continued as far as the annual ammunition allowance by the War Department would permit. Sub-calibre practice was substituted for practice with service ammunition and a gallery was erected in the Armory to take the place of the dangerous fifty foot range on Iowa Field. The University rifle team finished third in the intercollegiate outdoor rifle meet of 1906 with a score of 350 ex 500, Shattuck Military School taking first with 403. In 1907 the University team took sixth place in the national intercollegiate indoor meet with a score of 341 ex 500, California taking first place with a score of 402.¹⁷⁷

¹⁷⁶ *The Daily Iowan*, February 7, October 31, 1906, March 1, 1908; *The Hawkeye*, 1909; *Calendar of the State University of Iowa*, 1908-1909, p. 217.

¹⁷⁷ *The Daily Iowan*, April 5, October 4, 1906, March 24, April 10, 17, May 17, September 26, 1907, February 21, 1908, October 21, 1916; *Report of the President of the State University*, 1906-1908, p. 38, in *Iowa Legislative Documents*, 1909, Vol. II.

The usual annual ceremonies were continued. Governor's Day was moved back to the Friday before commencement. The University presented sabers to all captains and majors in the regiment upon the completion of a year's service. This custom was continued until the abolition of sabers during the World War. Weekly ceremonies were held during spring drill and, in 1909, retreat was held semi-weekly at the conclusion of drill.¹⁷⁸

It was necessary to add a fifth company to the battalion in September, 1906, and a sixth company in the following year, thus forming a regiment of six companies, a band, and a bugle corps composed of two trumpeters from each company. Promotions were made upon the basis of written competitive examinations, the non-commissioned officers being selected from the sophomores, the subalterns from the juniors, and the captains from the seniors.¹⁷⁹

The old Springfield rifles were finally discarded in favor of the Krag-Jorgensen rifles in the summer of 1906. There were two hundred and eighty cadets that fall and only two hundred rifles, so one hundred additional rifles were secured. The muzzle loading cannon of the model of 1862 which, since the disbanding of the battery, had been used merely for military ball decorations and the firing of the Governor's salute were returned to the Rock Island Arsenal.¹⁸⁰

The Varsity Rifles were organized by Lieutenant Weeks in October, 1905, as a voluntary crack drill company, for the purpose of fostering a military spirit among the cadets. The organization was patterned after one of a similar

¹⁷⁸ *The Daily Iowan*, April 10, 1907, February 29, June 3, 15, 1909; *Minutes of the Faculty of the College of Applied Science*, November 22, 1907.

¹⁷⁹ *The Daily Iowan*, October 3, 1906, October 4, 15, 1907, March 8, October 1, 1908; *Calendar of the State University of Iowa*, 1908-1909, p. 215.

¹⁸⁰ *Record of the Board of Regents*, 1905-1908, pp. 222, 279; *The Daily Iowan*, September 18, 28, October 31, November 14, 1906, February 14, 1908.

nature which had been started at the University of Nebraska by the Commandant, Lieutenant John J. Pershing, and was later known as the Pershing Rifles. Sixty men — about one-fourth of the battalion — attended the first meeting, the membership usually ranging from thirty to sixty men. Membership was voluntary, the new members being elected. The requirements for membership were regular attendance at drills one night per week over and above the battalion drills, and absentees were required to pay a fine unless excused by the captain. Officers were elected by the club, the Commandant being elected the captain in each case.

The meetings were devoted to weekly drills and competitive spell-downs. Medals donated by Lieutenant Weeks were awarded to the high ranking men at the end of the year and later a gold watch fob was awarded to each man winning five spell-downs during a year. Exhibition drills were held in connection with the physical training exhibitions and on Governor's Day. Efforts were made to hold competitive drills with the Cummings Rifles of Ames, the Nebraska University Rifles, and the University of Illinois but proper railroad arrangements could not be made. On one occasion the Ames company had no rifles. Special drills, cavalry formations, marching, and Butts's *Manual* were also taken up. Since it was impossible to arrange competitive drills with other schools, in 1908 an excursion was made to the Rock Island Arsenal. In addition to the military side of the organization a club room was maintained in the Armory. The Rifles were continued under Lieutenant Mumma with practically the same practices but were discontinued or allowed to drop soon afterwards.¹⁸¹

¹⁸¹ *The Daily Iowan*, October 26, 1905, March 6, 8, May 24, November 15, 1906, February 13, March 26, April 10, 24, October 2, 3, 25, November 1, 1907, March 20, November 18, 1908, March 7, June 9, November 4, 19, March 16,

During 1906-1907 the cadet officers attempted to have "cadet informal" in the Armory on alternate Saturday afternoons. Cadets were asked to attend in uniform and music was to be supplied by a special orchestra selected from the band members. It was believed that there was need of properly supervised Saturday afternoon dances to replace the numerous small dances held during the week, but after the first dance the series was vetoed by the social committee of the Board of Deans on the ground that the amount of dancing at the University should not be increased and that such a dance would not replace the others.¹⁸² Cadet hops were not held again until 1909 when the cadets gave a series of informal evening dances during the winter. Uniforms were not obligatory and the dances were not limited to members of the regiment.¹⁸³

With the appointment of Henry G. Cox, instructor in the School of Music, as bandmaster in 1906, the band was directed by a professional director for the first time. The band was increased to over fifty pieces during that year but was again decreased to about half that number for some years following. The usual concerts were given at the University and, in addition, one was given at the Burtis Theater at Davenport, on March 15, 1907. Two band concerts and dances were given in the Armory the same year.

In 1907-1908 the band was reorganized and made more of a military organization and the members were allowed to divide the proceeds of the concerts and dances among themselves. Two band dances were given that year, and one concert dance, eight dances, and three concerts in 1908-

1910; *The Hawkeye*, 1909, 1910; *Report of the President of the State University, 1905-1906*, p. 30, in *Iowa Legislative Documents, 1907*, Vol. III; letter of Lieutenant Colonel Weeks, dated July 4, 1922; letter of Lieutenant Colonel Mumma, dated July, 1922.

¹⁸² *The Daily Iowan*, December 20, 1906, January 13, 18, 25, 1907.

¹⁸³ *The Daily Iowan*, January 29, 31, February 9, 14, March 11, 1909.

1909. The members of the musicians' union were prevented from playing at the football games with non-union men and, as a result, all the union bandsmen and students playing in dance orchestras withdrew from the local union.¹⁸⁴

PRACTICE MARCHES AND ENCAMPMENTS

The chief change in instruction made by Lieutenant Weeks was the introduction of an annual practice march and encampment as a part of the program. A movement had been set on foot by certain cadets to have a three or four day encampment in 1894. The cadets of the University of Missouri were having an annual forced march followed by such a week-end encampment and similar camps were held by other institutions. The faculty approved the project if the camp could be held without expense to the University. Lieutenant Vogdes requested such a camp in 1895 but the Regents refused a petition of the students to that effect because it was not practicable at the time. Major Harkness planned such a battalion encampment and maneuvers to be held at Black Springs in 1901. The camp was approved by the Board of Regents and referred to the faculty who "unanimously fell afoul the proposition".

Lieutenant Weeks had directed a four day encampment at the University of Nebraska in 1905 and proposed a similar encampment at Iowa in 1906. This camp was not held because of a lack of sufficient number of cadets willing to take part. In 1907 a petition of one hundred and four members of the battalion for leave of absence for three days for participation in a practice march was granted by the Liberal Arts faculty and a similar petition from seventy men was granted by the Applied Science faculty. The Board of Regents appropriated \$40 for the transportation

¹⁸⁴ *The Daily Iowan*, September 23, December 2, 7, 1906, March 17, April 9, 21, November 3, 8, 1907, October 18, 1908, January 12, February 24, 1909.

of camp supplies, and the remainder of the expenses—amounting to about \$3.50 per man—was borne by the cadets. Tentage was supplied by the Iowa National Guard.

The camp was to be held at Mid River commencing on May 2nd. A march of eleven miles under full equipment was to be made up the east side of the river with camp pitched nine miles north of town the first night. Dinner on Friday, May 3rd, was scheduled at North Liberty. One company was to become an enemy detail and skirmishes were to be held between North Liberty and Iowa City on the return. An advance to dislodge the enemy was to be made against Mahaffa's Bridge twelve miles north of Iowa City and the return made Saturday with a final sham battle held in the City Park. It was very warm the first day and the baggage of the cadets was reduced to a minimum, but by the time the tents were pitched rain had begun to fall and it was turning colder. The rain changed to sleet and the next morning there was a steady snow fall. One company was sent on ahead as a retreating party and the return was made on the second day.¹⁸⁵

The second camp was held on May 23 to 26, 1908. Attendance was not compulsory but those who did not volunteer were required to pass an examination before receiving credit for the year's work. A deposit of \$3.00 was required to cover expenses. The march up the river was made on Saturday, May 23rd, with dinner at North Liberty. Camp George E. MacLean was pitched at Mid River Park.

¹⁸⁵ *The Vidette-Reporter*, April 24, May 12, 1894, February 2, April 6, 1901; *S. U. I. Quill*, January 12, p. 165, January 19, 1895, p. 170; *The Daily Iowan*, March 21, May 10, 1906, February 19, March 10, 19, April 25, 30, May 2, 3, 5, 1907; *Minutes of the Board of Regents*, Book C, pp. 34, 44; *Record of the Board of Regents*, April 3, 1901, p. 19, 1905-1908, p. 285; *Minutes of the Liberal Arts Faculty*, February 27, May 8, 1907; *Minutes of the Faculty of the College of Applied Science*, March 8, 1907; *The Hawkeye*, 1909; letter of Lieutenant Colonel Weeks, dated July 4, 1922.

Dress parade and a band concert were held on Sunday and a sham battle and maneuvers were held on Monday with the return on Tuesday. Inter-organization baseball games were also held on Monday. The chief drawback to this camp was the almost continual rain.¹⁸⁶

In 1909 the camp was held at West Liberty from May 29 to June 1. Camp Charles Warren Weeks was made on the West Liberty fair grounds. Maneuvers and march problems illustrating different tactical principles were held on the fourteen mile march to West Liberty. Saturday was devoted to the march and to making camp. The entire regiment participated in the Memorial Day services at West Liberty on Sunday, and the annual company and individual competitive drills were held on Monday. Tuesday was devoted to a military field day, with the return to Iowa City made by rail in the afternoon. The band did not take part in the march but rode to West Liberty and met the cadets a mile from town.¹⁸⁷

Lieutenant Morton C. Mumma continued the practice marches with an encampment at West Liberty from May 20 to 23, 1910. Camp B. F. Carroll had been laid out by the engineering students who had preceded the regiment. New field equipment had been secured from the government during the year. The first battalion left Iowa City at 6:00 A. M. Friday morning followed by the second battalion at 7:30. An ambush and attack problem was carried out about seven miles from town. Preliminary competitive drills were held on Saturday morning but rain prevented the holding of additional maneuvers. Chapel ser-

¹⁸⁶ *Minutes of the Liberal Arts Faculty*, February 26, 1908; *Minutes of the Faculty of the College of Applied Science*, May 1, 1908; *The Daily Iowan*, February 21, March 12, 13, April 9, 29, May 8, 19, 24, 26, 27, 1908, June 3, 1909; *The Hawkeye*, 1910.

¹⁸⁷ *The Daily Iowan*, April 20, May 13, 20, 28, 30, June 1, 2, 1909; *The Hawkeye*, 1911.

vices with addresses by Chaplain D. W. Wylie and Major C. S. Grant, battalion surgeon, took place in the morning with a dress parade and band concert in the evening. On Sunday the Adjutant General of Iowa and other prominent National Guard officers were guests of honor. The afternoon was devoted to the trial by court martial of a cadet who was accused of stealing a bucket of reveille. Monday was featured by the fourth annual shirt-tail parade, field day, and the competitive drills. The return trip was made over the Rock Island in the afternoon.¹⁸⁸

The 1911 camp was held on the West Liberty race track from May 27th to 30th. The entire regiment entrained for Downey in order to avoid the strain of an all day march for inexperienced men, and took part in field maneuvers between that place and West Liberty. Guard mount was held on Saturday and a guard posted for the entire camp, to prevent absences without proper authority. Ceremonies, chapel services, band concerts, competitive drills, and field days were held as usual.

Six negro cooks from Des Moines supplied the following bill of fare. Sunday: breakfast—fried bacon and eggs, oranges, bread, butter, coffee, and milk; dinner—stewed chicken with gravy, mashed potatoes, peas, bread, butter, iced tea, ice cream, and cake; supper—cold boiled ham, potato salad, stewed prunes, bread, butter, coffee, and milk. Monday: breakfast—pork chops, fried potatoes, fried eggs, bread, butter, coffee, and milk; dinner—roast beef, brown gravy, roast potatoes, stewed tomatoes, bread, butter, coffee, and milk; supper—baked pork and beans, baked potatoes, sweet pickles, bread, butter, coffee, and milk. This menu is typical of those of the different encampments.¹⁸⁹

¹⁸⁸ *Biennial Report of the Iowa State Board of Education, 1909-1910*, p. 71; *The Daily Iowan*, May 6, 12, 18, 22, 24, 1910; *The Hawkeye*, 1912.

¹⁸⁹ *The Daily Iowan*, May 25, 26, 28, 30, June 1, 1911; *The Hawkeye*, 1913.

Camp Bowman was held at West Liberty from May 18 to 21, 1912. The march started from Downey and practically the same schedule was carried out as in the previous year except for the addition of battalion ball games.¹⁹⁰

Lieutenant C. S. Hoffman attempted to hold a camp in 1913 but was unable to secure tentage from either the Adjutant General or the War Department because of its use by the troops on duty along the Mexican border.¹⁹¹

Lieutenant Phinney made arrangements for renting one hundred and fifty tents from a private concern and was able to hold a camp on the State rifle range at Mid River from May 15 to 18, 1914. More attention was paid to the practical maneuvers and less to formal drill than in previous years. The regiment entrained to North Liberty and marched from there to the camp site. The afternoon was spent in making the camp ready and the evening in a bonfire and band concert. Maneuvers simulating Mexican campaign conditions were held about the camp on Saturday. Leave of absence for the field meet in Iowa City was granted in the afternoon. A demonstration of a night attack on the camp was held in the evening. Competitive tactical drills replaced the customary competitive infantry drills on Monday. Field work was held every evening after supper.¹⁹² The two orders dealing with the camp are reprinted as they represent the general details of the different camps:

May 7, 1914.

GENERAL ORDERS

No. 6

1. The annual encampment of the Cadet Regiment will be held at the State Target Range near North Liberty, Iowa, May 15, 16,

¹⁹⁰ *The Daily Iowan*, May 9, 16, 17, 19, 21, 22, 1912; *The Hawkeye*, 1914.

¹⁹¹ *The Daily Iowan*, May 16, 27, 1913.

¹⁹² *The Daily Iowan*, March 10, May 14, 15, 17, 19, 1914.

17, 18. The Camp will be named "Camp Macbride" in honor of the President of the University.

2. All students in the Military Department are required to attend, except such as are excused by the Regimental Surgeon, Dr. Van Epps.

3. The cost of the Camp to each cadet will be \$3.50. This amount will be paid to Company Commanders, and by them deposited with the Commandant before 6 o'clock p. m. May 11.

4. Cadets may invite guests for Sunday dinner, but will be required to notify the Commissary of the number of such guests before 10 o'clock a. m. May 16. The cost for each guest will be 25 cents.

5. The following articles of equipment will be issued to each cadet, and carried on the march, carefully cared for in Camp and returned in good condition: haversack, canteen, cartridge-belt suspenders, meat can, knife, fork, spoon, and tin cup. This equipment is the property of the United States, and lost or damaged articles will be charged to the responsible cadet at the Ordnance price.

6. The above mentioned equipment will be issued to companies as follows: "H. C.", "A" and "B", May 11; "C" and "D", May 12; "E" and "F" Band and Field Officers, May 13. Issues will be made between 3:30 and 5:30 p. m.

7. Each cadet will pack in a suit case, telescope, or other bag, which will be plainly marked with his name and Company, the following articles: Uniform blouse, trousers, and cap, white gloves, pair of black shoes, extra collars, extra shirt, two suits of underwear, two pairs of socks, one bath towel, one face towel, hand mirror, comb, brush, tooth brush, soap, handkerchiefs, a small bottle of 3 in 1 oil, and some cleaning rags. A rain coat may also be included. Civilian clothing other than that worn on the march, will not be permitted in camp.

8. Each cadet will roll up, tie, and plainly mark with his name and company such bedding as he may care to take, not to exceed three blankets or the equivalent.

9. Suit cases and bedding rolls will be brought to the Armory on Friday morning, May 15, not later than 7:30 at which time the companies will be fallen in and marched to the siding near the Engineer shops and the suit cases and bedding rolls deposited in the baggage car under the supervision of the company commanders.

10. The regiment will proceed as follows: May 15, First Call 7:50, Assembly 8:00 a. m. The regiment will entrain at the Armory, and proceed to North Liberty, at which point it will de-train and march to the Target Range.

11. Cadets are cautioned to wear a shoe which gives ample room, a heavy one with a stout sole. Under no circumstances should a new, or low cut shoe be worn. . . .

13. The program for competitive field exercises will be announced later.¹⁹³

May 15, 1914

GENERAL ORDERS

No. 7

1. The following service calls are in effect this date:

1" call	5.45 a. m.	Mess Call	12.15 p. m.
March	5.55	Mess Call	5.30
Reveille	6.00	Drill, 1" Call	7.10
Mess Call	6.20	Assembly	7.15
Drill, 1" Call	7.10	Taps, one hour after Recall	
Assembly	7.15	from evening drill.	

Inspection

1" Call	11.50
Assembly	12.00 noon

2. At inspection each cadet will fold his blankets and place them on his suit case at the door of his tent. His equipments and mess gear will be placed on his blankets in such manner that every part will be displayed. Companies will fall in under arms. Tent walls will be rolled up.

3. Uniform. The Cadet uniform will be worn at Inspection, when absent from the Camp on pass, and on Sunday. At other times civilian clothing will be worn.

4. Before leaving the camp for purposes other than drill, all men will report to their company commanders for inspection.

5. Cadets will not bathe in the river above the Camp.

6. Smoking is prohibited inside the tents.¹⁹⁴

In 1915 it was necessary to give up the camp after the

¹⁹³ From the printed order in the files of the Military Department.

¹⁹⁴ From the manuscript order in the Military Department files.

tentage and supplies were already on the ground. Rain had fallen almost continuously for a week and it was thought dangerous to put the men in the field without ponchos. The plans had been made for one battalion to set out from Homestead and one from Iowa City and meet for a general engagement the second day. Battalion camps were to be pitched the first night and regimental camps the second and third nights. The third day was to have been devoted to a retreat problem on the way back to Iowa City and the fourth day to the return march.

No camp was held in 1916 because of the delay of the faculty in approving the date. It was planned to hold the 1917 camp for a week at commencement time and it was to be close enough to Iowa City for the commencement visitors to visit it. The War Department had agreed to furnish tentage to the Reserve Officers' Training Corps unit provided the camp was not less than a week in duration, but the plan had to be given up with the declaration of war. These tactical marches and encampments have not been resumed since the war because the summer military training camps have been replacing them, at least partially.¹⁹⁵

UNDER LIEUTENANT MORTON C. MUMMA

Morton C. Mumma, First Lieutenant, Second Cavalry, served his first tour of duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics from 1909 to 1912. He was promoted to a captaincy on March 3, 1911. In addition to his military duties he served as assistant baseball coach and acted as official in numerous collegiate football games.¹⁹⁶ An assis-

¹⁹⁵ *The Daily Iowan*, May 12, 23, 1915, April 7, September 20, 1916, May 22, 1917; letter of Lieutenant Phinney to Major Andrew Moses, dated June 12, 1915.

¹⁹⁶ *Catalogue of the State University of Iowa*, 1909-1910 to 1911-1912 inclusive; *The Daily Iowan*, February 21, 1909, March 2, October 4, 21, 1910.

tant was added to the department for the first time in 1911 with the appointment of William DeForest Rahming, Regimental Sergeant Major of Cavalry, retired, as assistant commandant. He has been on duty with the department ever since this time with the exception of the period of the war when he was commissioned and called to active duty.¹⁹⁷

The drill schedule was changed during Lieutenant Mumma's first year by the scheduling of drill in sections at different hours throughout the day instead of having all organizations drill together after school. All companies drilled together for regimental and battalion instruction one hour per week. Practical drill was held three hours weekly in the fall and spring, with military lectures substituted for one hour of drill in the winter. Morning drill at 6:00 A. M. was introduced in the spring of 1910. Drill was held at this time to avoid the heat of the day and to make it possible to have daily drills in order to present a better appearance at the government inspection. All drills were to be discontinued after the completion of the required number of hours.¹⁹⁸

Less emphasis was placed upon exhibition drills and more upon tactical instruction and the principles of command. Several sham battles were held to give field instruction to the cadets. Full equipment for the "War Game" was purchased and this form of instruction was added to the course. Schools for battalion officers and non-commissioned officers were also added. Physical training was given in place of a part of the winter class work. It was necessary to restrict the indoor drill in the Armory to two

¹⁹⁷ *Records of the Board of Education*, Book B, p. 197; *The Daily Iowan*, May 28, September 19, 1911.

¹⁹⁸ *The Daily Iowan*, September 30, 1909, March 25, 30, April 13, 1910, November 29, 1911, April 3, 1912; *Minutes of the Faculty of the College of Applied Science*, March 25, 1910; *Minutes of the Liberal Arts Faculty*, March 23, 1910.

companies at a time as it was impossible to maneuver more than this number on the drill floor. A signal corps of two men from each company was established in November, 1911, and received instruction in flag signaling and heliographing. Target practice was conducted on the Company I range about three miles north of town, the University installing two of its own target frames at the range. Target practice was voluntary. In 1911 spring drill was suspended after May 6th and target practice was substituted for all cadets.¹⁹⁹

The increase in the regiment to over three hundred men as a result of the requirement of the pre-medical year necessitated an increase in the number of field and staff officers. A colonel, lieutenant colonel, two battalion adjutants, two battalion commissaries, a regimental sergeant major, a regimental quartermaster sergeant, a regimental commissary sergeant, and an additional color sergeant for the regimental standard were added. Two second lieutenants were assigned to each company but this scheme was dropped after one year's trial. All positions were filled on the basis of competitive tryouts and written examinations. The captains were required to present as part of their examination a written scheme of company instruction for the year and a plan for the conduct of a march of the cadet regiment. In 1911 it was necessary to base the appointments on past performance and records of the cadets since the introduction of the new drill regulations had made examinations impossible.²⁰⁰

The system of demerits was changed and a new schedule

¹⁹⁹ Letter from the Adjutant General's office, dated September 25, 1911, in the files of the Military Department; *The Daily Iowan*, November 19, 1909, March 11, September 28, 1910, January 6, May 4, November 8, 9, 29, 1911, April 3, 1912, October 21, 1916.

²⁰⁰ *The Daily Iowan*, September 19, 30, October 12, 29, November 11, 1909, September 28, 1910, October 6, 8, 1911.

was introduced. Absences for which satisfactory explanations were made were excused so far as demerits were concerned but if full credit was desired the absences were to be made up. Failure to submit explanation of absences within the required time incurred the penalty of three demerits in addition to those imposed for an unexcused absence. Explanations were required for all delinquencies incurring ten demerits or more. The schedule of demerits was as follows:

Absence from drill (unsatisfactory explanation).....	10
Insubordination (according to offense).....	15 to 100
Late at formation, less than 5 minutes.....	3
Late at formation, more than 5 minutes.....	6
Not in proper uniform.....	4
Chewing or spitting in ranks.....	8
Slouching or inattention in ranks.....	5
Talking in ranks while at attention.....	8
Dirty gun or equipments at inspection.....	8
Shoes not properly cleaned at ceremonies.....	3
No white gloves at formation.....	3
No white collar at inspection.....	5
Uniform not in proper condition.....	5
Not properly prepared at theoretical instruction.....	5
Failure to submit a required explanation.....	3 ²⁰¹

The uniforms were now required to be of a better quality and all of one grade. They were supplied under contract with M. C. Lilley and Company through the local clothiers. White cross belts with black or tan cartridge faces attached were adopted in place of the waist belts. The caps were changed to the West Point style and the West Point officers' gold chevrons were reintroduced in place of the shoulder straps. The uniform, including blouse, trousers,

²⁰¹ Memorandum orders, January 3, 1911, in the files of the Military Department.

cap, two pairs of white gloves, and four collars, cost the cadets \$15.40.²⁰²

At the request of President John G. Bowman the remuneration of the band members was increased to \$25.00 per year for each elective member, five hundred dollars being allowed for this purpose. The band continued the dances in the Armory, gave the usual number of concerts, and made the usual annual excursion with the football team. Mr. Cox was succeeded as bandmaster by Howard J. Barnum who served for the two years from 1909 to 1911. Orie E. Van Doren who had been cadet captain and band leader in 1905-1906 returned as band director in 1911 and has served in that capacity ever since.²⁰³

THE RIFLE TEAM

In November, 1908, a Rifle Club affiliated with the National Rifle Association was formed at the University, and a team coached by Lieutenant Weeks was entered in the second annual intercollegiate indoor championship matches. Since this time the rifle team has been continued as one of the activities of the Military Department. Although membership in the Rifle Club is open to any student of the University the team members have, with few exceptions, been members of the University regiment and the coaching of the team has always been carried out by members of the military staff. The following men have acted as coaches of the team: Lieutenant Weeks, 1908-1909; Lieutenant Mumma, 1909-1912; Sergeant Major Rahming, 1912-1917;

²⁰² *Biennial Report of the Iowa State Board of Education*, 1909-1910, p. 71; *The Daily Iowan*, September 19, October 14, 15, 1909, October 5, 1910; correspondence between the Commandant and M. C. Lilley and Company.

²⁰³ *The Daily Iowan*, September 24, 29, 30, November 5, 9, 1909, October 5, 6, December 18, 21, 1910, May 12, November 8, 1911; *Record of the Board of Education* (University), Book C, p. 37.

Donald Price, 1917-1918, and Captain Thomas E. Martin, and warrant officer, James J. Gibney, 1921-1922. The Athletic Board has awarded letters — the RIT — to team members and numerals to the freshman members of the team.

Table II gives the results of all interscholastic matches which are of record to the end of 1922. The records are not complete and it is probable that several matches have been omitted, particularly those taking place before the affiliation of the team with the National Rifle Association.

TABLE II

STANDINGS OF THE IOWA INTERCOLLEGIATE RIFLE TEAMS ²⁰⁴					
YEAR	EVENT	IOWA'S SCORE	IOWA'S RANK	WINNER OR SECOND	SCORE OF WINNER OR SECOND
1897	Intercollegiate outdoor military match (19 teams)	350	3	Va. Polytech.	385
1902	Intercollegiate outdoor military match (5 teams)	322	4	California	415
1904	Intercollegiate outdoor military match (5 teams)	381	3	Utah A. C.	432
1906	Intercollegiate outdoor military match	350	3	Shattuck	403
1907	Intercollegiate outdoor military match	341	6	California	402
1909	N. R. A. Inter- collegiate League ²⁰⁵	901	8	Wash. State College	949

²⁰⁴ This table has been compiled from the records of the National Rifle Association at Washington and the reports of the matches in the various University newspapers.

²⁰⁵ The N. R. A. Intercollegiate League holds a series of matches between college teams. The results have been variously determined by the winner of greatest number of the matches in the particular league and the aggregate scores for the season.

YEAR	EVENT	IOWA'S SCORE	IOWA'S RANK	WINNER OR SECOND	SCORE OF WINNER OR SECOND
1910	N. R. A. Inter-collegiate League	Won 8 Lost 1	1	Wash. State College Columbia University	Tied with Iowa
	N. R. A. shoot-off of tie	1812	2	Wash. State	1836
	National indoor inter-collegiate match ²⁰⁶	1789	5	Mass. Aggies	1848
1911	N. R. A. Inter-collegiate League (Team average 186.7)	Won 15 Lost 0	1	Mass. Aggies (2nd)	Won 14 Lost 1
	National Guard gallery match	3210	3	Staunton, Va., Nat. Guard Co.	3274
	Indoor intercollegiate match	1880	2	Mass. Aggies	1897
1912	N. R. A. Inter-collegiate League, western division	Won 9 Lost 0	1	Wash. State College	Won 8 Lost 1
	N. R. A. Inter-collegiate League, championship with eastern champions	971	2	Mass. Aggies	973
	Special dual match	956	1	Wis. (2nd)	905
	National Guard gallery match	3286	1	Co. L, 2nd Regt. N. J. N. G. (2nd)	3176
1913	N. R. A. Inter-collegiate League, western division	Won 12 Lost 1	1	West Virginia	Tie
	N. R. A. Inter-collegiate League, shoot-off of tie	962	2	West Virginia	980
1914	N. R. A. Intercollegiate League, Class A teams (34 teams entered in 3 leagues) Iowa average per match 958.9	Won 9 Lost 2	4	Mich. Aggies	Won 11 Lost 0

²⁰⁶ The indoor intercollegiate match is a single annual indoor match open to teams of any college.

YEAR	EVENT	IOWA'S SCORE	IOWA'S RANK	WINNER OR SECOND	SCORE OF WINNER OR SECOND
1915	Special dual match	1877	1	Neb. (2nd)	1777
	N. R. A. Intercollegiate League, Class A teams (Iowa won 9, lost 2 matches)	10,716 (97.41%)	3	Wash. State	10,849 (98.62%)
1916	N. R. A. Intercollegiate League, Class A teams (Iowa won 9, lost 4 matches)	12,873	5	Mich. Aggies	12,998
1917	N. R. A. Intercollegiate League, Class A teams (31 teams)	9071	9	Mich. Aggies	9638
1918	N. R. A. Intercollegiate League, Class A teams (16 teams)	9894	1	Mass. Aggies (2nd)	9852
1919	No Iowa Rifle team				
1920	No Iowa Rifle team				
1921	No Iowa Rifle team				
1922	N. R. A. Intercollegiate League			Pennsylvania	5844
	First team	5704	5		
	Second team	5642	6		
	Seventh corps area matches (highest three teams competed in national intercollegiate matches)	5584	1	South Dakota Aggies (2nd)	5496
	National intercollegiate match	5487	10	University of Dayton	5831
	Dual matches	1921	1	Minn. (2nd)	1473
		1931	1	Kans. Aggies (2nd)	1833
		1796	1	N. Dak. (2nd)	1521
		1940	1	Wis. (2nd)	1925
		1748	1	S. Dak. (2nd)	1600
		1907	1	Ohio State R. O. T. C.	Forfeit
		1911	1	Ohio State, Varsity (2nd)	1877
		1940	1	Illinois (2nd)	Forfeit

YEAR	EVENT	IOWA'S SCORE	IOWA'S RANK	WINNER OR SECOND	SCORE OF WINNER OR SECOND
	National engineer unit match (25 entries)	3426	1	Oregon Aggies (2nd)	3408
	Inter-unit matches Iowa Engineer Unit	3023	1	Ames Engi- neer Unit (2nd)	2661
	Iowa Motor Transport Unit	921	1	Oregon Aggies M. T. Unit (2nd)	892

UNDER LIEUTENANT JAMES A. MARS

James A. Mars, First Lieutenant of Cavalry, served as Professor of Military Science and Tactics from August 15 to December 15, 1912. He could not remain for his full detail, however, since he had been on staff duty during the major part of the preceding six years and under the "Manchu Act", had not completed sufficient service with troops to allow detached duty.²⁰⁷

The organization was continued as a regiment of six companies, band, signal corps, and bugle corps. The trumpeters and signallers were not selected until after they had received the full preliminary military instruction. Drill was given three times a week in the fall, all companies drilling at the same hours. Less attention was paid to setting-up exercises and more to infantry drill than before. This work was supplanted in the winter by a schedule of one period per week of practical instruction in the Armory; one period of theoretical work with instruction of the privates by the company commanders and separate classes for the non-commissioned officers, lieutenants, and captains; and one period of gymnasium work under Ernest G.

²⁰⁷ *The Daily Iowan*, September 13, October 24, December 10, 1912.

Schroeder, Director of Physical Education. Cadet officers were selected, as previously, on the basis of the showing made by the candidates in a special preparatory class held before the year's work commenced followed by a competitive examination.²⁰⁸

There were 412 men on the roster on October 29, 1912, fifty-five of whom were excused during the fall term for participation in athletics. Fifty-nine students were excused from military training altogether, fifty of these being required to substitute physical training.²⁰⁹

UNDER LIEUTENANT CORBIT S. HOFFMAN

Corbit S. Hoffman, First Lieutenant, Twenty-third Infantry, arrived at the University on January 8, 1913.²¹⁰ He continued the military work under the schedule laid out by Lieutenant Mars. An examination in the theoretical work, with a grade of 75 per cent required for passing, was taken by all students. Morning drill in the spring quarter was held four mornings a week with ceremonies Friday at 4:30 P. M. until the instruction of the year was completed. The usual prize drills and ceremonies were held but the annual encampment was omitted because of lack of tentage. Lieutenant Hoffman was ordered back to service with his regiment for the same reason as Lieutenant Mars — he had been on staff duty instead of on duty with troops for a part of the previous five years.²¹¹

UNDER LIEUTENANT ROBERT T. PHINNEY

Robert T. Phinney, First Lieutenant, Twenty-first Infantry, arrived at the University to take up his duties on

²⁰⁸ *The Daily Iowan*, September 18, 19, 25, October 16, 20, 24, November 21, 27, 1912.

²⁰⁹ *The Daily Iowan*, October 29, 1912.

²¹⁰ *The Daily Iowan*, January 9, 1913.

²¹¹ *The Daily Iowan*, January 9, March 13, April 17, September 21, 24, 1913.

October 16, 1913, Sergeant Major Rahming having been acting commandant in the meantime.²¹²

Lieutenant Phinney developed the tactical side of the instruction to a greater extent than his predecessors had done. Practical instruction for his first year was given three hours per week during the fall and spring and one hour per week throughout the winter with one hour of gymnastics and one hour of theoretical work in addition. The theoretical instruction given by the cadet captains was made more specific than in the past. Lectures were given on military history, camp sanitation, target practice, minor tactics, guard duty, and care of the rifle. This system of lectures was used instead of the previous practice of assigning sections in the drill regulations for study and recitation. A Stacey military relief map was purchased and used for the problem work in minor tactics after the series of lectures had been completed. Weekly classes for the officers and non-commissioned officers were conducted by the commandant.²¹³

In his second year Lieutenant Phinney introduced Moss's *Manual of Military Training* as a theoretical textbook. The physical training was omitted and two hours of theoretical work was given during the winter. Lecture recitations were conducted and a written examination was given at the conclusion of the work. Special instruction classes were held semi-weekly for those who had failed to pass the final examinations. Drill of two companies at a time was held on the floor of the Armory. The same system of instruction was continued the following year.²¹⁴

After the separation of the freshmen and sophomores into separate companies the freshmen received practical

²¹² *The Daily Iowan*, September 24, October 3, 17, 1913.

²¹³ *The Daily Iowan*, January 6, 15, 21, 23, February 4, 5, 1914.

²¹⁴ *The Daily Iowan*, December 3, 10, 13, 1914, January 15, May 4, 1915.

drill in the fall and the sophomores were given advance guard, rear guard, and outpost problems across the river. The entire regiment was taken across the river for tactical problems one night a week. Instruction in trench warfare and military engineering was also taken up and bayonet drill was added to the course on account of the physical benefits involved. The system of morning drills was continued and special tactical walks for the officers and officer candidates were added during the spring.²¹⁵

The increase in the University enrollment permitted the organization of new units although most of the increase was among the professional students who were not required to take military work. At the close of the first two years under Lieutenant Phinney the six company organization was changed to a regiment of eight companies of six squads each, a hospital corps detachment—organized among the pre-medical students—a radio corps, a bugle corps, and a fifty piece band. The radio corps was an outgrowth of the signal corps, the signal equipment having been called in at the time of the Mexican Border mobilization. Semaphore instruction had been taken up by the company musicians in place of the instruction given to the special detachment. In 1915-1916 the signal corps was reorganized as a wireless detachment and a portable radio outfit was constructed.²¹⁶

The regiment had increased from 457 men in September, 1913, to 500 in October, 1915. At the latter date there were, in addition, 118 men excused from military work by the committee, 52 excused for athletics, and 52 who had not yet reported for drill who were added to the regiment at a later date. A shrinkage of about twenty per cent from the

²¹⁵ *The Daily Iowan*, October 29, November 3, 11, 1914, April 10, May 4, 13, September 26, November 6, 1915; *Daily Old Gold*, January 25, 1916.

²¹⁶ *The Hawkeye*, 1917; *The Daily Iowan*, December 10, 1913, February 4, 1914; requisition for parts for wireless outfit, October 18, 1915, in the files of the Military Department.

figures of the first semester could be expected for various causes.²¹⁷ It was necessary to secure two hundred additional rifles together with their accoutrements, making a total of five hundred rifles available for the regiment. A request for machine guns to be used in the organization of a machine gun company was refused because of the need of all available machine guns for Mexican Border duty.²¹⁸

Sub-calibre and outdoor rifle practice was required of all cadets. In the winter of 1915-1916 the sophomores were allowed to choose between six weeks of infantry drill or the same amount of gallery practice and elected the latter. The freshmen had gallery practice following the sophomores. Practice with the service rifle was held at the State range at Mid River after its completion, the Company I range having been abandoned. Four hours of practice at the range were required of all students after they had completed the spring drill. Revolver practice, held under the bleachers on Iowa Field, was introduced for the officers and musicians. Firing was held with both the 22 calibre and 45 calibre pistols. A new trophy was offered for rifle shooting—the Phinney Cup—to be held each year by the company with the highest aggregate score in a special match competition.²¹⁹

The cadet uniform was changed to an olive drab uniform instead of the cadet gray pattern, the new uniform consisting of an olive drab serge blouse and breeches, canvas leggings of the modified cavalry pattern, service hat, and white hat cord. These uniforms were of more durable material than the older style and were supplied by M. C.

²¹⁷ *The Daily Iowan*, October 5, 1913, October 27, 1915, December 10, 1916; *Daily Old Gold*, April 1, 1916.

²¹⁸ *The Daily Iowan*, December 17, 1913; *Daily Old Gold*, February 22, 1916.

²¹⁹ *The Daily Iowan*, January 7, April 13, 1916; *Daily Old Gold*, March 3, 25, 1916; *The Hawkeye*, 1917.

Lilley and Company for \$15.50, or ten cents more than the others. For 1914-1915 the sophomores in gray formed the first battalion and the freshmen in olive drab the second battalion. This separation of classes was continued the following year for convenience in instruction.²²⁰

During 1914-1915 a new addition was made in the rear of the Armory to furnish locker rooms, exercise rooms, and a swimming pool. In connection with this construction the control of the building passed from the Department of Military Science and Tactics to that of the Department of Physical Education for Men. The basement was excavated under the drill floor to allow for a dirt track, the military training classes were forced off the drill floor, and the gun lockers placed around the track. It was necessary to hold winter drills on the dirt floor of the basement in choking clouds of dust. Moreover, the parade grounds were cut up into tennis courts and it was necessary to hold outdoor drills on such plots of ground as could be found. Conditions were such that in 1915-1916 the Military Department rented the hall of Company A, Iowa Pioneer Engineers, for drill.²²¹

At the suggestion of the joint faculty military committee of the colleges of Liberal Arts and Applied Science the following resolution requiring military training was passed by the faculty of the College of Pharmacy on March 24, 1916:

It was moved by Professor Kuever that beginning with the University year 1916-1917 all men students be required to take one and one-half years of military training, the last half year to be the

²²⁰ Letter from Lieutenant Phinney to the President of the State University, dated September 25, 1914; *The Daily Iowan*, October 13, November 20, 1914.

²²¹ *Record of the Board of Education* (University), Book E, p. 393, Book G, pp. 245-247; *The Daily Iowan*, October 7, 1914, October 2, 1915; letter of Superintendent John M. Fisk to Lieutenant Phinney, dated October 18, 1915; letters of Lieutenant Phinney to the President of the State University, dated October 19, November 24, 1915, March 27, 1916.

theoretical part of hospital corps work; the understanding being that any student who is physically unable to drill shall be required to take physical training instead of military training.²²²

The only outside activities of importance at this time were the holding of the first cadet hop at which attendance was restricted to uniformed members of the cadet regiment, and the sending of an exhibition company of five squads to the military tournament at Cedar Rapids on October 12, 1915. The hop was held at the Armory on December 6, 1915, and was a success. Music was supplied by the University band. The expenses of the exhibition company were paid by the Cedar Rapids Commercial Club who financed the exhibition and from reports in the Cedar Rapids newspapers it is evident that the University company made a favorable impression.²²³

To provide for an additional locker room for the gymnasium, the band was moved from its quarters in the Armory to the third floor of the old boiler house and armory building. It increased in size to forty members in 1913-1914 and 1914-1915, and to fifty members in 1915-1916. The allowances for the band included \$25.00 to each of fifteen elective members, \$5.00 each for twenty additional members for commencement week, and \$25.00 additional for the bandmaster for commencement week. The annual concert given in 1916 was so popular that it was necessary to repeat it a few weeks later. On both occasions the Natural Science Auditorium was filled to capacity.²²⁴

²²² *Minutes of the Faculty of the College of Pharmacy*, January 14, March 24, 1916.

²²³ Letters of Lieutenant Phinney to General Hubert A. Allen, dated October 23, 1915, and to the President of the State University, dated October 4, 1915; letter of General Allen, dated October 15, 1915; *The Daily Iowan*, December 2, 5, 9, 1913, October 12, 14, 1915.

²²⁴ *The Daily Iowan*, January 21, February 17, October 21, 1914, September 29, 1915, September 27, 1916; letter of Lieutenant Phinney to the Secretary of

V

PERIOD OF THE WORLD WAR

UNDER CAPTAIN MORTON C. MUMMA

Captain Morton C. Mumma returned from duty with Pershing's expedition into Mexico for his second detail as Professor of Military Science and Tactics in the summer of 1916. He was relieved after the completion of one year of service at the time of the recall of all officers from detached duty to active service on account of the World War.

In accordance with a resolution of the Liberal Arts faculty all male students in the Liberal Arts College were required to take two hours of military training and two hours of physical training for the first two years instead of three hours of military training. A similar rule was passed by the faculty of the College of Applied Science but in this case the physical training was postponed until the third and fourth years. Under this scheme all setting-up exercises were omitted from the military work and a part of the instruction in hygiene was transferred to the Department of Physical Education. At the same time the grounds for which students might be excused from military training were reduced to physical disability. No excuses were permitted on the plea of outside work or heavy courses. Those exempted from training on physical grounds were required to enter special corrective gymnastic classes and the system of demerits employed by the Military Department was also adopted for the physical training classes and the same penalties applied.²²⁵

the State University, dated June 9, 1915; budgets for the University, from 1912-1913 to 1915-1916 inclusive. The total amount — \$500 — remained unchanged but this is the first time a definite statement of the distribution of the fund was recorded.

²²⁵ *Catalogue of the State University of Iowa*, 1915-1916, p. 205; *Daily Old Gold*, January 21, 1916; *The Daily Iowan*, September 20, November 10, 1916;

Several changes were made in the organization of the regiment. The enrollment of 736 cadets required the formation of new companies and the regiment was increased to a ten company organization. Separate engineer companies for the applied science students were formed for the first time and formed a provisional third battalion of two companies. Freshmen and sophomores were again instructed in the same companies. Since there were not enough rifles for all cadets a large hospital corps of about eighty pharmacy and pre-medical students was organized. The system of selecting the cadet officers by examinations was abandoned and the selections were now made on the basis of ability and the length of prior service.²²⁶

The course of instruction laid most emphasis upon practical warfare and tactics. Drill was held twice a week by each company independently. The classes were scheduled at 10:00, 11:00, and 3:30 on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays and at 4:30 on Mondays and Wednesdays. The engineering students drilled at 4:30 on Tuesdays and Thursdays. These periods were devoted to infantry drill in the fall and spring and to lecture-recitations over assigned sections in Moss's *Manual of Military Training* in the winter. All officers were required to attend an officers' class at least once a week in addition to giving two hours a week to the instruction of their companies. Battalion commanders devoted four to eight hours a week to the supervision of the work of their battalions and the other field and staff officers were assigned as instructors in special subjects. Special technical instruction was given to the engineering companies, the hospital corps, and the semaphore and wig-wag signalling detachments. A sand

Minutes of the Liberal Arts Faculty, January 19, 1916; *Minutes of the Faculty of the College of Applied Science*, January 28, 1916.

²²⁶ *The Daily Iowan*, September 22, 24, October 4, December 10, 1916.

table with models of the different types of field construction was added to the equipment and employed in giving instruction to the infantry on trench warfare and to the engineers on field fortifications.

A voluntary non-commissioned officers' class in tactical problems and the principles of command was conducted by the cadet major, Paul R. Rockwood. Weekly classes held in the evening were attended by over sixty students. Preference was given to these men in the selection of the non-commissioned officers. Morning drill was continued in the spring and this was followed by compulsory gallery practice for all cadets. A sham battle between the two infantry battalions was held on Saturday afternoon, April 14th. The cadets entrained to Oakdale and fought their way back. The engineer cadets devoted the afternoon to digging trenches back of the Armory, which were later used for instruction of the students in trench warfare. A ten mile practice march for the regiment was held on Saturday, May 26th. Bayonet instruction was given in physical training classes.²²⁷

On March 2, 1917, the University was granted an infantry unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, which had been established by the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as a means of securing properly trained officers for the Officers' Reserve Corps. Land grant colleges established under the terms of the Morrill Act were required to secure units; entrance of other institutions is voluntary, but at least one hundred men have to be enrolled before a unit may be established. For the technical units this minimum is fifty men. The colleges maintaining units are required to have military training for at least three hours per week for at least two years. All physically fit male students at land grant schools are required to take this work.

²²⁷ *The Daily Iowan*, September 20, October 4, November 23, December 7, 10, 1916, February 8, April 13, 17, 18, 25, May 20, 24, 25, 1917.

All uniforms and necessary equipment are supplied by the government and provision is made for supplying material in greater abundance and of the latest types. Students who contract to take an additional five hours per week of instruction and to attend the required summer instruction camps during the third and fourth years are enrolled in the advanced course and receive commutation of subsistence at not less than thirty cents per day for a period of twenty-one months. Graduates from the four year course receive reserve commissions as second lieutenants in the army without examinations.

As soon as the regulations in regard to the R. O. T. C. were announced a request was made by the University for both infantry and engineer units. No engineer units were formed, however, because of the onset of the war. The requirements were then increased to three hours of military training and two hours of physical training for two years. Under the terms of the law additional officers and non-commissioned officers could be assigned to the colleges and, as a result of this provision, Chief Trumpeter Jacob Maier, Cavalry, retired, was detailed to the University on April 11, 1917. He assumed charge of the property of the department and became the instructor of the bugle corps. The majority of the benefits to be received under the act could not be secured, however, because of the need of all officers and all equipment for war service.²²⁸

With the passing of the control of the Armory into the hands of the Department of Physical Education and the growth of the cadet regiment there was need of a more adequate drill hall than that afforded by the 65 by 120 foot basement of the Armory. This basement allowed insuffi-

²²⁸ *The Daily Iowan*, October 5, 1916, February 11, 16, 25, March 4, April 11, 1917; General Orders of the War Department No. 49, 1916; *Minutes of the Liberal Arts Faculty*, February 14, 1917.

cient drill area for the maneuver of even two companies. In 1917 Captain Mumma asked \$150,000 for the erection of an armory 200 by 400 feet in size with a clear span drill hall of 200 by 360 feet and a like appropriation for the State College at Ames. This sum would have given these institutions two of the largest armories in the country. The amount requested was reduced to \$125,000 each and the sum appropriated on April 10th as a special appropriation separate from the building appropriations of the two schools. With the declaration of war and the arrangement of steel priorities by the government it was impossible to secure the structural steel for the sum appropriated and it was necessary to postpone the erection until after the war.²²⁹

Several miscellaneous activities were carried out during the year 1916-1917. A special "Military Edition" of *The Daily Iowan* was issued on December 10th carrying stories about the different activities of the Military Department.²³⁰ A tag day was held on March 28th to secure a seventy-five to one hundred foot steel flag staff. It was planned to place the flag staff west of the Old Capitol and have retreat, with the University band's assistance, three nights each week. The sum of \$235.76 was secured but it was impossible to secure a flag staff through the Quartermaster Corps after the beginning of war and prices from outside concerns were too high. The profits from the several preceding military balls which were to have been added to the fund were devoted to the purchase of a regimental standard. The money received in the tag sale was turned into the

²²⁹ *Record of the Board of Education (University)*, Book G, p. 397, Book H, pp. 235, 247, Book I, p. 51; *Biennial Report of the Iowa State Board of Education*, 1914-1916, p. 63, 1916-1918, p. 10; *Laws of Iowa*, 1917, Ch. 261; *The Daily Iowan*, March 18, 21, 23, April 11, 1917.

²³⁰ *The Daily Iowan*, December 10, 1916.

memorial union fund after the war as the wood pole purchased by the University for the S. A. T. C. served the purpose satisfactorily.²³¹

The only variation in the uniform was the change of the officers' insignia from that of the regular army to the new cadet insignia.²³² It was impracticable to hold competitive drill for the Lilley automatic pistol and the Coast sword and they were awarded to the captains of the two best companies on the basis of their work throughout the year. Individual competitive drills, followed by a military field day, were held as usual.²³³ Arrangements were completed by Captain Mumma for the organization of a National Guard Cavalry Squadron at the University with the muster out of the squadron then organized in the State. The plan was never carried out, however, since the squadron was continued in service with the beginning of the war.

The band was organized with fifty-five pieces during the year and following the close of school a band of twenty of the members made a ten weeks chautauqua tour in Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. They were billed as "Van Doren's University of Iowa Band".²³⁴

With the declaration of war the responsibilities of the Department of Military Science and Tactics were increased. Even as early as February 10, 1917, a mass meeting had been held to see about the possibilities of juniors, seniors, and faculty members taking military drill. A mass meeting of juniors and seniors in the College of Liberal Arts, held on April 16th, petitioned the faculty for compulsory military drill five hours per week, substitution of this drill for three hours of University work, and drill from April

²³¹ *The Daily Iowan*, March 28, 29, May 11, 1917, March 6, 1919.

²³² *The Daily Iowan*, December 10, 1916.

²³³ *The Daily Iowan*, June 1, 3, 1917.

²³⁴ *The Daily Iowan*, November 7, 22, 1916, April 28, September 18, 1917.

23rd until commencement. A minority was in favor of three hours of drill without credit. The faculty passed resolutions requiring five hours of drill per week of all upper class students with the option of dropping a three hour course or of taking one additional credit for the work. It is said that the faculty would have required such military training even if the students had not forced the issue.

The faculties of the colleges of Applied Science, Pharmacy, and Homeopathic Medicine had already passed similar drill requirements at the petition of the students. The faculty of the Dental College had recommended the acceptance of the opportunities offered by the Military Department for the military training and, although the instruction was voluntary, practically all the students had already signed for the work. One hundred and twenty out of the one hundred and thirty-eight law students were already drilling three hours per week under law students who were officers in the cadet regiment. With the approval of the graduate council, a voluntary company of graduate students was formed. The applied science students dropped five hours of engineering work per week and took two hours of military drill and a three hour Saturday morning class devoted to range work, map sketching, field fortifications, and similar subjects.

Instruction in these special companies was given by the cadet officers who were available upon the conclusion of morning drill and the government inspection. They were aided by the non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment. A faculty company of about seventy men was also organized and drilled under Captain Mumma three hours per week. In addition the University supplied instructors for drilling the students at Grinnell and Cornell colleges and the Cedar Rapids high school. These organizations were drilled by the University men several nights

each week and held drill under the command of their own students the rest of the time. Cornell College, for instance, required drill of her students twelve hours per week since they had never received any previous military instruction.²³⁵

By April 3rd, Captain Mumma had received inquiries from over two hundred and fifty alumni in regard to commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps. In response to this demand the University sent out circulars of information and questionnaires to all graduates of less than ten years standing. With the announcement of the decision to apply the appropriations for the R. O. T. C. summer camps to the holding of officers' training camps Captain Mumma was appointed examining officer for the University. Almost five hundred men applied for admission to the camp and it was necessary to establish a special office in the Old Stone Capitol to handle the applications and to give out numbers indicating the time, two or three days later, when each man might return to be interviewed. Several of the men who applied found to their surprise that they were rejected because they had always secured exemption from military training while in the University or because of their attitude and record while taking the work. A total of one hundred and twenty-five students, ten faculty members, a large alumni quota, and some representative men from the National Guard—all but a few of whom had taken military training at the University—were sent to the first training camp at Fort Snelling.²³⁶

Military instruction was introduced in the summer session of 1917 for the benefit of those students who were sub-

²³⁵ *The Daily Iowan*, February 8, 11, April 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 25, 27, May 3, 1917; *Minutes of the Faculty of the College of Pharmacy*, April 16, 1917; *Minutes of the Liberal Arts Faculty*, April 18, 1917.

²³⁶ *The Daily Iowan*, April 3, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, May 3, November 28, 1917; *The Iowa Alumnus*, Vol. XIV, pp. 264, 265.

ject to the draft or were applying for admission to the second officers' training camp. The instruction was given by Cadet Colonel Paul R. Rockwood, assisted by Sergeant Rahming and Sergeant Maier. The following courses were given: a practical course in infantry drill; theory of drill and principles of tactics; problem section—a two hour daily laboratory period for the solution of tactical problems; small arms firing in the gallery and on the Mid River range; and a special class for prospective officers covering theory of collective fire, military law, and company administration. Special bayonet drill and signal instruction at seven in the morning and a military sketching class under Arthur C. Trowbridge of the Department of Geology were required as a part of this last course. Academic credit was given for all courses except the infantry drill. A similar course was given in the second summer session.²³⁷

UNDER CAPTAIN ANDREW C. WRIGHT

Andrew C. Wright, Captain of Infantry, retired, was detailed for duty at the University commencing in September, 1917, in pursuance of the War Department's policy of calling retired officers to active duty at educational institutions. He had been retired on account of physical disability incurred while on duty in the Philippines. Sergeant Maier remained with the department while Sergeant Rahming was commissioned a captain in the National Army and assigned as adjutant to Colonel Mumma at the Small Arms Firing School at Camp Perry, Ohio. Mark A. Kelly, First Sergeant of Infantry, was added to the department staff in November and served for the remainder of the year. Captain Wright died on July 15, 1918, immediately

²³⁷ *University of Iowa Service Bulletin*, Vol. I, No. 17, June 2, 1917; *Summer Session for 1917, Schedule for Second Term*; *The Daily Iowan*, May 18, 26, 30, 1917; *The Hawkeye*, 1919.

after the conclusion of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps camp where he had been senior instructor of one of the battalions.²³⁸

The work of the department was carried on much the same as it had been under Captain Mumma. There was no drill requirement for third and fourth year men and professional students since all those who were expected to be called into service could enter the regular companies. The initial registration for the year was 550 as compared with 736 the year before. The organization was reduced to six companies of infantry, two companies of engineers, sanitary detachment, signal detachment, bugle corps, and band. It was frequently necessary to reorganize the companies because of the loss of men who entered the service. The strength of the basic course had fallen to 372 men by April 4, 1918.

The men who were in training for fall athletics were required to take military drill in addition. Company Q, formed of these men, drilled on Saturday afternoons and at other convenient periods. Instruction was altered to conform to the conditions in France with emphasis placed on trench warfare and trench construction. It was impossible to arrange more than two drill periods per week and the extra hour was made up by Saturday afternoon drill periods in the fall and morning drill in the spring. The morning drills commenced the week daylight saving was introduced and were hampered by the darkness at five o'clock, sun time. All companies were drilled after school at the same periods. Outdoor drill was held whenever the weather permitted throughout the year and lecture-recitations by the company officers for the remainder of the time. Numerous demonstrations of special topics were given by students on

²³⁸ *The Daily Iowan*, September 15, November 29, 1917, April 23, 24, 1918; *Iowa City Daily Citizen*, July 15, 1918.

leave from the officers' training camps. Two maneuvers were held west of Iowa City on Saturday, May 18th, from 1:30 to 5:00 and on Tuesday, May 21st, from 4:30 to 6:00.

All cadet officers acted as instructors with the companies for three periods per week and received the advanced course instruction of the R. O. T. C. in two additional hours per week. This instruction consisted of special work in drill regulations, field service regulations, tactical problems, and military law. For this work the liberal arts students were granted two hours of academic credit per semester which could be applied toward the degree requirements. Since there are no electives in the College of Applied Science the students of this college carried the work without credit in addition to their full required schedule.²³⁹

In accordance with the regulations governing the Reserve Officers' Training Corps the cadets received commutation of uniforms at the army contract price. This amounted to \$14.00, the students being required to pay the balance of \$9.95 on the purchase price.²⁴⁰ It was impossible to receive the other equipment benefits because of war conditions.

Competitive company drills were held as usual. Awards were made on the basis of the appearance of the company at inspection and the score made in company drill, the members of the winning company being allowed a vacation from drill for a week. The individual events were held among the cadets at the R. O. T. C. camp at Fort Sheridan.²⁴¹ Governor's Day was scheduled for June 7th during the commencement week and was to have been held with two companies organized from the remaining cadets of the

²³⁹ *The Daily Iowan*, September 18, 27, 28, October 4, December 4, 8, 1917, January 15, 24, February 3, March 21, 27, April 20, May 14, 21, 1918.

²⁴⁰ *The Daily Iowan*, October 4, 6, 1917.

²⁴¹ *The Daily Iowan*, May 4, 1918.

regiment. It was not held, however, because Iowa Field was flooded by high water and the water was standing in the basement of the Armory and in the gun lockers.²⁴²

In the fall of 1917 the band went to Evanston for the Northwestern football game. Four hundred and fifty-eight dollars were collected by tag days and the balance of the expenses — \$125.92 — was borne by the members of the band. Two winter as well as several campus concerts were given. A thirteen week chautauqua tour on the Midland circuit was made by a band of twenty-five players selected from the University band.²⁴³

A one months camp was held at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, from June 3 to July 3, 1918, for the members of the different R. O. T. C. units of the middle western States. The eleven men taking the advanced course were required to attend and fifty-eight volunteers from the basic course were selected. It was necessary for these cadets to leave the University a week before the end of the semester in order to begin the camp. The cadets received uniform allowances and had all expenses paid but received no pay. A total of 2600 students was organized as a regiment of sixteen companies. They were quartered in the barracks constructed for the officers' training camp the year before. Students from the advanced course, basic course, and junior units from military academies were in the same companies and were instructed together. A schedule of instruction in infantry subjects was carried out involving ten hours of evening study, ten hours of conferences, and from twenty-seven to thirty-six hours of drill and field work each week.²⁴⁴

²⁴² *The Daily Iowan*, May 7, June 1, 1918.

²⁴³ *The Daily Iowan*, December 11, 12, 21, 1917, March 24, 26, April 19, 25, May 1, 1918.

²⁴⁴ *The Daily Iowan*, April 17, May 14, 17, 25, June 2, 1918; *Training Camps for Selected Members of the Senior Division, R. O. T. C., June 3-July 3, 1918* (in manuscript).

Infantry drill and target practice for the summer session students at the University were held under Sergeants Maier and Kelly.²⁴⁵

FEDERAL INSPECTIONS

Federal inspections have been made practically every year since the first one on October 24, 1887, with the exception of the period of the Spanish-American War, when there were no Federal officers detailed at the University. While the inspectors' reports as given out for publications are usually considered in the light of "taffy" for the school it is worthy of note that, with one exception, the reports have been uniformly commendatory of the Military Department, except for minor items.²⁴⁶ Even in that one case the reports of the inspectors for the remaining years of the detail of the Professor of Military Science and Tactics were commendatory of the officer and his work.

The following quotations are typical of the published reports of the various inspectors: "The vim and enthusiasm, as well as the military bearing, accuracy of cadence and length of step, I have never seen surpassed in any similar organization."²⁴⁷ "The inspector general said that the battalion was in the most satisfactory condition of any that he had inspected this season."²⁴⁸ "Major Brush stated that the battalion drill was of high order and would

²⁴⁵ *The Daily Iowan*, April 7, 1918.

²⁴⁶ *The Vidette-Reporter*, October 22, 1887, May 16, supplement, June 18, 1891, May 31, 1892, September 28, 1893, October 10, 1896, May 22, 1897; *S. U. I. Quill*, May 14, 1892, p. 152, May 21, 1892, p. 157, May 6, 1893, p. 351, September 21, 1895, p. 9, October 10, 1896, p. 47; *The Daily Iowan*, May 7, 1902, June 2, 3, 1903, May 18, 1904, May 23, 1905, September 28, 1906, May 28, 1907, September 23, 1908, September 20, 1910, September 17, 1911, September 19, 1913, May 3, October 29, 1914, April 28, 1915, September 24, 1916, May 26, 1920.

²⁴⁷ *The Vidette-Reporter*, June 18, 1891.

²⁴⁸ *S. U. I. Quill*, May 21, 1892.

be ranked three, the highest obtainable marking. He said that the drill would have been an honor to a battalion of the regular army."²⁴⁹ In 1911 the inspector placed the University first among the thirty-three institutions he had inspected. A similar report was made in 1914.²⁵⁰

THE STUDENTS' ARMY TRAINING CORPS

The Department of Military Science and Tactics passed out of existence in the fall of 1918 with the organization of the Students' Army Training Corps. Some of the students who had attended the R. O. T. C. camp at Fort Sheridan, together with other students and faculty members, returned to the Fort for an additional training period of six weeks. These men enlisted as privates in the army and received army pay. One week before the conclusion of the camp, announcement was made that fifty per cent of the men would be commissioned as second lieutenants. These men were sent to the different colleges and acted as company commanders in the formation of the S. A. T. C. The military work at the University was carried out directly by the War Department with the members enlisted in the army and living in barracks. The military training requirements were withdrawn and no military instruction was given to those students not in the S. A. T. C. or the Naval Training Unit.

VI

FROM THE WORLD WAR TO 1922

After the closing down of the S. A. T. C. steps were taken at once for the reestablishment of the Department of Military Science and Tactics. Albert L. Lane who had been

²⁴⁹ *The Daily Iowan*, June 3, 1903.

²⁵⁰ *The Daily Iowan*, September 17, 1911, October 29, 1914.

Commandant of the S. A. T. C. at the Iowa State College at Ames was placed in charge of the department on January 7, 1919. He was an engineering graduate and the holder of a temporary commission of captain of infantry, later receiving a permanent commission as first lieutenant of engineers. Roy C. Gore, Second Lieutenant of Infantry, was assigned as an assistant in the department.

UNDER COLONEL MORTON C. MUMMA

Colonel Morton C. Mumma was detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics for the third time on January 14, 1919. He had not completed his work in connection with the Small Arms Firing School, however, and did not report until February 9th. In the meantime Captain Lane and Lieutenant Gore proceeded with the reorganization of the cadet regiment. At this time Colonel Mumma held a temporary commission as colonel of cavalry and the permanent commission of a major in the same service. After discharge from his temporary commission he received a permanent commission as lieutenant colonel of cavalry.²⁵¹

In addition to the above named officers it was possible for the University to receive the detail of additional officers as instructors under the provisions of the National Defense Act. The following officers have been on duty at the University from January, 1919, to June, 1922:²⁵²

Morton C. Mumma, Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry
Professor of Military Science and Tactics,
February 9, 1919, to date

Ray C. Hill, Major of Infantry
Senior Instructor, Infantry Unit,
September 27, 1920, to date

²⁵¹ *The Daily Iowan*, January 2, 19, February 2, 11, 1919.

²⁵² From information supplied by Master Sergeant William DeForest Rahming.

Gaston Lee Holmes, Major of Cavalry
Instructor, Infantry Unit,
January 25, 1921, to June 11, 1921

Frederick R. Palmer, Major in Q. M. C.
Senior Instructor, Motor Transport Unit,
November 11, 1919, to September 24, 1921

Elton L. Titus, Major in Medical Corps
Senior Instructor, Medical and Dental Units,
October 8, 1921, to date

Robert S. Batman, Captain of Infantry
Instructor, Infantry Unit,
September 21, 1921, to September 19, 1922
(Deceased)

John N. Douglas, Captain in Q. M. C.
Senior Instructor, Motor Transport Unit,
October 31, 1921, to date

Charles S. Gilbert, Captain of Infantry
Instructor, Infantry Unit,
September 23, 1921, to date

Thomas E. Martin, Captain of Infantry, retired
Instructor, Infantry Unit, in charge of Rifle Practice,
May 20, 1921, to date

Michael O'Keefe, Captain of Philippine Scouts, retired
Adjutant and Supply Officer,
July 11, 1921, to date

John S. Young, Captain of Philippine Scouts, retired
Supply Officer,
February 6, 1921, to August 31, 1922

Albert Riani, First Lieutenant of Engineers
Senior Instructor, Engineer Unit,
September 11, 1920, to date

Albert L. Lane, First Lieutenant of Engineers
Instructor, Infantry Unit,
January 7, 1919, to December 6, 1920

Roy C. Gore, Second Lieutenant of Infantry
Instructor, Infantry Unit,
January 7, 1919, to October 28, 1919

James J. Gibney, Warrant Officer
Instructor, Engineer Unit, Assistant in Rifle Practice,
April 18, 1920, to date

Lewis J. Law, Warrant Officer
Instructor, Engineer Unit,
March 12, 1920, to date

Master Sergeant Rahming and Chief Trumpeter Maier also returned for duty with the R. O. T. C. In addition there have been on the average five non-commissioned officers on duty with the department as assistants in instruction and administration of the various units.²⁵³

The military drill requirement was returned to the same basis as it was before the war — three hours per week for two scholastic years. Students who had been in military or naval service were exempted from further training except in the case of those men who had been enlisted in the Students' Army Training Corps: these men were excused from the instruction for twenty-four weeks on the basis of the amount of training they had received. Many of the students who had been in active service but who had not had sufficient college military training to comply with the requirements of the law for entrance into the advanced course volunteered and served as cadet officers in the instruction of the students.²⁵⁴

²⁵³ *Catalogue of the State University of Iowa, 1919-1920 to 1922-1923.*

²⁵⁴ *Minutes of the Liberal Arts Faculty, March 12, October 8, 1919; The Daily Iowan, April 24, 1920.*

It was only natural that, with the general post-war relapse, there should be an indifference on the part of the students to military training. This indifference gradually wore away as the victims of the Students' Army Training Corps completed their required work and the spirit of the regiment is now as good if not better than before the war. The University was officially reported as one of the first of the middle western universities to bring its Military Department to pre-war standards.²⁵⁵

The usual scheme of instruction was carried out as far as it was possible to do so during the period from January to June, 1919. The department was hindered by the difficulties of organizing the work of instruction in the middle of the year as well as by the confusion arising from the general reorganization of all classes in the University. The first drill was held on January 27, 1919. Drills were held out-of-doors whenever the weather permitted. Theoretical instruction in infantry drill and tactics for the liberal arts students and in military engineering for the engineers was given at the other periods. The classes were held twice weekly with the third hour made up by Saturday drills and practice marches in the spring.

Morning drills were not held because of the difficulties of conducting such drills under the daylight saving law. It was impossible to give any hospital corps instruction during this and the following year because of the lack of equipment and the senior pharmacists were excused from the work on this account. The organization consisted of a regiment of eight companies two of which were engineer companies, a sanitary detachment, a signal detachment, a bugle corps, and the band. All organizations drilled without uniforms because the uniforms which were to be issued by the

²⁵⁵ *The Daily Iowan*, October 26, 1919.

War Department did not arrive until the month of May, too late to be of any service.²⁵⁶

The chief event of the year 1919-1920 was the formation of the technical units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps in addition to the infantry unit. Requests were made to the War Department for the granting of signal corps, engineer, motor transport, and coast artillery units. The engineer and motor transport corps units were granted to the University during the summer. Membership in the engineer unit is restricted to students of the College of Applied Science and the motor transport unit is largely made up of the students of that college, a few students from the College of Commerce being allowed in the administrative section.

Instruction of each of the units is held independently except for the regimental formations in the spring. The technical equipment consists of motor trucks, motor cars, and motorcycles, together with repair parts and special assemblies and sectioned parts for instruction and a complete mobile machine shop for the motor transport instruction. The engineering instruments and equipment were not received until the summer of 1920. Until that time it was necessary to restrict the technical instruction to theoretical work.

This special technical equipment together with the stock of uniforms and the infantry equipment makes a total of over \$181,000 worth of government property which has been issued to the University by the War Department for instructional purposes.²⁵⁷

At the present time the two technical units cover the

²⁵⁶ *Minutes of the Faculty of the College of Pharmacy*, January 22, December 2, 1919; *The Daily Iowan*, January 21, 26, March 30, April 15, 17, 1919.

²⁵⁷ *Minutes of the Board of Education (University)*, Book J, p. 253; *Report of the Professor of Military Science and Tactics to the Inspecting Officer*, April 11, 1922, from the files of the Military Department.

courses of instruction prescribed by the War Department, that of the motor transport unit covering infantry drill and the fundamental military subjects, maintenance of vehicles, automotive engineering, and military convoys, and that of the engineer unit covering the military fundamentals, field fortifications, and military engineering. All drill sections meet two hours per week at convenient hours of the day with a third period set aside for battalion instruction. It has been impossible to hold the spring maneuvers for the past two years. Morning drills were abandoned after 1920 by faculty request.²⁵⁸

The third armory and drill hall was erected with the appropriations made for this purpose in 1917 but it was necessary to reduce the size of the drill floor from 200 by 360 feet to 160 by 210 feet because of the high price of materials. Offices and storerooms were constructed running the length of each side of the building and the permanent office section in front was omitted to keep the cost down. Although the building was erected in 1920 it was not utilized until a year later because of the lack of funds for the interior trim, heating, and lighting. The department moved into the new building in February, 1922, and commenced using it for class purposes. The completion of this first section of the Armory permits of the holding of battalion drills throughout the winter months as well as providing a sufficient number of classrooms and adequate storerooms and shops. Forty acres adjoining the building have been acquired and set aside for drill grounds. By permission of the Military Department the Armory is also used for University basketball games and other indoor games which can not be accommodated in the old Armory, now known as the Men's Gymnasium.²⁵⁹

²⁵⁸ *The Daily Iowan*, October 26, 1919, March 12, 31, April 24, 1920.

²⁵⁹ *Minutes of the Board of Education (University)*, Book K, pp. 43, 107,

The Governor's Day ceremonies have been revived and have been held for the past three years in connection with the annual military field day and exercises. These exercises have been moved ahead and are now held before commencement week. The entire day is set aside for the various track events and the competitive drills with the Governor's review following the completion of the different events in the afternoon. For the 1922 field day Colonel Mumma was able to secure silver plaques as permanent awards for the winners of the different events in addition to the traveling trophies and medals. These plaques were the gift of the local business men and of the officers of the department.

Medical and dental units of the R. O. T. C. were formed at the University in the fall of 1920. The medical unit is limited to the work of the advanced course, as the basic work is taken with the pre-medical course. The work of the advanced course is restricted to three hours per week instead of five because of the heavy schedule of the students of the College of Medicine. Major Titus, the senior instructor of the medical unit, has also been in charge of the dental unit.

The University has been well represented at each of the six weeks military training camps held in the summer. Table III shows the attendance from the University at each of the various camps.²⁶⁰ While the conduct of these camps is of interest it has no place in a history of the Military Department as they have not been under its jurisdiction.

116-117, 155, 287, 371; *The Daily Iowan*, October 7, November 13, 1919, February 24, 1920.

²⁶⁰ From information supplied by Master Sergeant William DeForest Rahming. In 1918, 11 advanced students and 58 from the basic course were sent to Fort Sheridan where all branches of the service were given training.

TABLE III

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA CADETS AT R. O. T. C. SUMMER CAMPS						
BRANCH OF SERVICE	COURSE	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Infantry	Advanced	—	7	8	12	7
	Basic	—	—	5	1	8
Coast Artillery	Advanced	—	1	1	—	—
Motor Transport	Advanced	—	—	15	30	12
	Basic	—	—	17	2	— ²⁶¹
Engineer	Advanced	—	—	7	15	2
	Basic	—	—	1	4	4
Medical	Advanced	—	—	—	—	44
Dental	Advanced	—	—	—	—	12
Totals	Advanced	11	8	30	57	77
	Basic	58	—	23	7	12
	Grand Total	69	8	53	64	89

The organization of the Officers' Club in November, 1921, at the suggestion of Colonel Mumma was one of the chief outside activities of the year 1921-1922. Colonel Mumma had suggested such a club in 1910 but it was not organized at that time. The club was organized by the cadet officers and the officers on duty with the Military Department with the idea of having a professional military organization for the better acquainting of the cadet officers with each other and for the discussion of military problems and yet one avoiding the setting up of a certain clique as was the case with the two anaemic organizations of Scabbard and Blade which had been attempted. With this object in view membership is open to all cadet officers and former cadet officers, over three-fourths of whom have joined the organization.

²⁶¹ No basic course men could be sent to the 1922 M. T. C. camp on account of lack of funds for traveling expenses.

Monthly dinners, followed by a talk by some guest of the club or by business sessions, are given. The club has taken over the responsibility for the conduct of the military ball and in addition gives a series of informal military dances during the year. Club rooms in a business block adjoining the University have been furnished and are open to members at all times. The dues for the support of the organization including the cost of the monthly dinners are \$3.50 initiation fee and \$15.00 annual dues.²⁶²

In 1919 the band was reorganized by Dr. Van Doren with the remnant of the S. A. T. C. band, of which he had been the leader, as a nucleus. The following year the War Department issued sufficient instruments for the formation of a second band of forty pieces. Both sections of the band drilled together for ceremonies and other military forma-

TABLE IV

STATISTICS OF MILITARY DEPARTMENT, APRIL 11, 1922						
	INFANTRY	ENGINEER	M. T. C.	MED.	DENT.	TOTAL
Basic Course						
1st year	489	50	31	2	—	572
2d year	221	47	22	4	12	306
Totals	710	97	53	6	12	878
Advanced Course						
3rd year	13	13	33	66	9	134
4th year	6	5	7	—	—	18
Totals	19	18	40	66	9	152
Organizations						
Companies	8	2	2			
Battalions	2	1 Bn.	jointly			
Band	1					

²⁶² *The Daily Iowan*, March 8, 1910, November 17, 1921.

tions but held separate practices. Since that time only one band of seventy or eighty pieces is trained instead of the two bands.²⁶³

The growth of the Military Department since the war and the increase of the work of instruction is evident from the statistics of enrollment in the cadet regiment on April 11, 1922, given in Table IV.²⁶⁴

It is said that the Department of Military Science and Tactics at the State University of Iowa has had the longest consecutive history of any such department in any non-land grant and non-military college. During this period of forty-eight years the military training given to the students has been of value not only as regards the benefits of the discipline and the individual benefits to the student body but also to the country in training for war, for "the experiences of the World War demonstrated conclusively the value of military training in colleges and universities. There is no question but that the college man who entered one of the Officers' Training Camps after having had military training in college had the advantage from the very start over the man without such training. He advanced more rapidly and in general retained his advantage throughout the war."²⁶⁵

ALAN C. ROCKWOOD

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY IOWA

²⁶³ *The Daily Iowan*, January 5, October 19, November 1, 11, 1919.

²⁶⁴ *Report of the Professor of Military Science and Tactics to the Inspecting Officer*, April 11, 1922, from the files of the Military Department.

²⁶⁵ Letter from Colonel Mumma, dated July, 1922.

APPENDIX A

FIRST REGULATIONS OF THE S. U. I. BATTALION²⁶⁶

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MILITARY MATTERS

To the Board of Regents.

Gentlemen:

We your Committee to whom was referred the report of the Professor of Military Science and Tactics beg leave to report as a course of Drill, Study and Regulations as follows, to wit:

I

1st For purposes of Tactical instruction, the able bodied male students of the Academical Department of the State University will be organized into a Battalion of four companies distinguished as "A", "B", "C" and "D" companies respectively.

2nd Students will be excused from the performance of military duty upon certificate of physical disability from the Assistant Surgeon of the Battalion approved by the Professor of Military Science and Tactics and the President of the University.

3d The Battalion Staff will consist of

1 First Lieutenant Adjutant	}	Seniors
1 First Lieutenant Quartermaster		
1 Sergeant Major	}	Juniors
1 Quartermaster Sergeant		
1 Color Sergeant		

4th Each Company will be composed of one-fourth of the total number of the military students, and having for officers:

1 Captain	}	Seniors
1 First Lieutenant		
2 Second Lieutenants		
1 First Sergeant	}	Seniors [Juniors]
4 Duty Sergeants		
4 Corporals		Sophomores
Privates		All other military students

²⁶⁶ *Minutes of the Board of Regents*, Book A, pp. 501-505.

5th The Battalion shall have a silken color, similar to the Iowa State Infantry regimental color, with the words "State University of Iowa" on a scroll beneath the State Arms; and shall also have camp colors like those of the State Infantry regiments, substituting the letters "S. U. I." for the regimental number.

II

1st. The Professor of Military Science and Tactics shall assign such of these officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, as he may deem fit, in addition to their usual company or battalion duties to special duty as instructors of Tactics or other necessary branches of military instruction, in such manner as he may deem most conducive to the best interests of the military department of the University.

2d. The Professor of Military Science and Tactics shall be, under these regulations, charged with the immediate direction and superintendence of the military duties of the students, both as regard practical and theoretical instruction, as well as with execution of other commands for their military government, emanating from the Board of Regents.

It shall be his duty to cause the course of study established, to be carried into effect, and to submit for the approval of the Board of Regents such changes therein, and in these regulations generally, as experience in his judgment and in that of the Faculty or Board of Regents may, from time to time, suggest; and for such and other purposes he will consult with the Faculty as often as may be deemed necessary.

III

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION

1st. Military duties shall commence with the beginning of the first term of the Academical year and credit for proficiency be given proportionate to that in other classes to be determined by the Academic Faculty.

2d. The course of instruction will be *practical* from the beginning of the Academical year until November 15th, and during the third term, and *theoretical* from November 15th until the end of the winter term.

3d. The practical instruction shall comprise so much of the school of the soldier, company and battalion (Infantry Tactics, Upton) and of the school of the piece (Artillery Tactics) as may be necessary for the students for their proper appearance at all kinds of review, parade, &c., &c., prescribed by the tactics.

4th. The *theoretical* course of instruction shall comprise, for the Senior class, from Nov. 15th until the end of the winter term, recitations or lectures once each week in Field Fortifications, Outpost Duties, and lectures on the Science of War.

For the Junior class, from Nov. 15th to the end of the winter term recitations once each week in Infantry and Artillery Tactics.

5th. All recitations and lectures will be regulated by the Professor of Military Science and Tactics, under the direction of the Faculty.

IV

UNIFORM

All articles of uniform, &c. must be made in strict conformity with the approved patterns, and no student other than members of the Battalion shall be permitted to wear this uniform excepting graduated military students, and those who have been honorably discharged from the Battalion: the former to wear a diagonal half chevron of single gold lace on each arm below the elbow, extending from seam to seam, the front end nearest the cuff, and one half an inch above the same; according to pattern.

COAT: Double-breasted frock coat, of cadet grey cloth . . .
 . . . according to pattern \$15.00

OVERCOAT: Grey Kersey, double breasted, to reach two inches below the knee cape of the same material as the coat, seventeen inches in length according to pattern 22.25

TROUSERS: Cadet grey cloth, with a black stripe, one inch wide, down the outer seam, welted at the outer edges; according to pattern 7.00

CAPS: Of cadet grey cloth, chasseur pattern, with the University badge in front, top of badge to be even with the top of the cap; according to pattern 1.50

UNIVERSITY BADGE: A gold embroidered wreath on a black velvet ground, encircling the letters "S. U. I." in silver old English characters; according to pattern..... 1.35

BUTTONS: Gilt, one inch in diameter, bearing in raised form the Arms of the State of Iowa, and underneath, the letters "S. U. I.;" according to pattern.

GLOVES: [of White Berlin; according to pattern]..... .25

Insignia of Rank

[Gives description of insignia of rank according to the West Point Cadet system of insignia]

V

REGULATIONS

1. Drills for an hour each will take place (weather permitting) on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays P. M., during the first term till Nov. 15th and the third term.

2. All students are required to be on their respective company parade grounds, duly armed and equipped, between the first and second calls for duty, and in ranks at the last tap of the drum — 2d call.

3. The arms or other public property for the use of the students shall not be taken from the office of the Professor of Military Science and Tactics except for duty. Each student's arms and accoutrements shall be marked with his name or designated number, and no student shall lend or exchange his arms or accoutrements, or use those of any other student, without the permission of that Professor.

4. No student shall alter his musket by scraping, filing, cutting, or varnishing the stock, barrel, or any other part of it; nor shall the lock be removed, or be taken apart without the permission of the Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

5. Applications to be excused from military duty must be made in writing, and in time for the student to report to the Officer of the Day before duty begins.

6. All permits to be absent from any military duty must be approved by the Professor of Military Science and Tactics, and be deposited with the Officer of the Day. No permit will bear the

name of more than one student, and no student shall leave or absent himself from any military duty for the purpose of obtaining a permit to be excused from said duty.

7. Any student reported for a military offense and having a satisfactory explanation for the same, shall explain it in *writing* according to the following form, and present it at the office of the Professor of Military Science and Tactics not later than the second orderly hour following its publication. If the explanation be satisfactory that Professor will erase the report; if it is not satisfactory he will forward same, with his report of offenses, to the President for his decision. No explanation will be received after the time herein specified unless sickness, absence or some other unavoidable cause — which must be stated in the explanation — shall have prevented its presentation as herein required; in which event it must be rendered without unnecessary delay.

8. Explanations will include only such statements of facts, and of conduct or intentions of the student as may be necessary to a full and correct understanding of the case, but will not be made the medium of complaint or criticism, or of irrelevant remarks. The jurisdiction of the Battalion officers respecting offences reported, ceases with their report, and all communications in reference thereto must be made to the Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

9. [Provision was made here for the form of explanation for an offense. This was to give the date, the offense and the explanation for it, and was to be signed by the person submitting it, his company and rank also being given.]

10. All explanations or other official communications will be written on white, ruled "letter paper," and shall be, when delivered to their address, of the size of a half sheet of paper folded into three equal parts; no such communication being made on a piece of paper of less size than one of such parts.

11. The Officer of the Day will be detailed from the roster of senior officers, and will report to the Professor of Military Science and Tactics at orderly hours on the day following his detail.

12. He will cause all signals to be sounded at the proper time by the Orderly Musician. He will be present at all parades and roll-calls during his tour, and require that the absentees be reported to him.

13. On being relieved he will submit to the Professor of Military Science and Tactics a report of all violations of the regulations or orders which may come to his knowledge during his tour of duty, stating the names of each offender, with a clear and definite description of his offense, and the circumstances of time and place, when not necessarily understood, adding in a column of remarks such explanations as may be appropriate. He will add to his report that he has faithfully performed all the duties enjoined by the Professor of Military Science and Tactics, and Regulations, and shall present with it all permits that may have come into his hands during his tour.

14. All official communications from students, intended for the Professor of Military Science and Tactics, will be addressed to the Battalion Adjutant.

15. Orderly hours will be from 9 A. M. to 10:20 A. M., (except on Saturdays and Sundays), at which time the Professor of Military Science and Tactics will transact business with students in his office, and where the Battalion Adjutant may be found from 8 to 8:30, and 11 to 12 A. M. on the same days.

16. The Professor of Military Science and Tactics shall cause a Register to be kept of all offences which may take place in his department, and shall, at the end of every week, report to the President the names of those Students who have been guilty of offences, and the action taken thereupon.

17. Strict attention to all Military duties and proprieties is required, and for all offences and misconducts therein, demerits will be given at the discretion of the Professor of Military Science and Tactics, and the demerits given for Military offences will affect the standing of the student in the University, and any student receiving ten or more demerits for military offences during any one term, shall be suspended two weeks from the Institution. The same respect and obedience is due the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Battalion in the line of military duty, as to the Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

By order of LIEUT. SCHENCK, Prof. Military
Science and Tactics

OFFICIAL:

R. J. WILSON
1st Lieut. and Adjt.

R. J. WILSON
1st Lieut. and Adjutant.

VI [Added in Regents' minutes]

The Professor of Military Science and Tactics will select from their respective classes the Staff Lieutenants and non-commissioned officers for their soldier like bearing, attention to and knowledge of military duties and from the Senior class sixteen members from whom the Battalion under his direction will elect four as Captains, four as first and eight as second Lieutenants, to be approved by him and assigned to the different companies in the order of their election. These officers and non-commissioned officers will hold their appointments during good conduct and strict attention to duty.

N. B. The course of instruction includes, under the head of Theoretical Instruction:

1st. Composition and organization of Armies—in different countries from earliest historic ages to the present day.

2d. The supply of Armies—showing the mode of arming, equipping, clothing, and feeding armies by the leading nations.

3d. Moving of Armies—including transportation by land or water; marches in our own or a friendly country and marches in the vicinity of an enemy.

4th. Passage of Rivers—on ice, by fords, by boats, &c.

5th. Military Bridges—improvised from boats of the country; the construction and use of pontoon bridges; the repair and preservation of bridges and the destruction of the same; the theory and use of flying bridges; of bridges on casks and inflated skins; the attack and defense of different kinds of bridges with historical notices of military bridges in general.

6th. Field Fortifications—showing mode of construction of the different kinds of field works; of attacking and defending the same.

7th. Theory of Fire—including the phenomena of the combustion of gun powder; the theory of the flight of projectiles and principles of gunnery; discussion of the shapes and properties of projectiles and the principles of target practices; calculation of initial velocities, &c.

8th. Principles of Strategy.

9th. Historical sketches of guns and small arms from the earliest times down to the present day.

Your committee would respectfully recommend that the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars be appropriated for incidental ex-

penses of this chair, and the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars be appropriated for the purpose of erecting a building for the protection of the section of Artillery in charge of this chair.

Your committee would call the attention of the Board to the establishment of Signal Stations by the U. S. Government at various points in the U. S. for the benefit of Agriculture, Commerce and Science and would recommend that the Chairman of this Board be directed to apply to the Hon. Sec't'y. of War for the detail, to report to the Prof. of Military Science and Tactics, [of] an observation Sergeant of the Signal Service of the U. S. Army for the establishment of a Signal Station and for instruction of students in Meterology, Climatology, and practical Telegraphy. All of which is respectfully submitted.

ARTHUR T. REEVE
For Committee

On motion the foregoing report of the Committee on Military Matters was adopted except so much of same, or that part, relating to the appropriation of money and all that part of said report referring to finances or appropriations is referred to the Committee on Appropriations and Finances.

On motion of Judge McKean the following resolution was passed:

Resolved that any student of the University may be excused for good cause from serving under military drill by the President.

Adopted.

APPENDIX B

EXPENDITURES OF THE UNIVERSITY FOR MILITARY TRAINING

The following table is compiled in order to determine as nearly as possible the direct cost of military training to the University. It is compiled from the annual reports of the Secretary of the University and the University budgets in the minutes of the various governing bodies. All expenditures directly charged against the department are included but indirect charges, such as heat, light, and janitor service can not be ascertained.²⁶⁷

DATE	PURPOSE	FOR MILITARY DEPARTMENT	FOR BAND
1863-1865	Military	\$500.00 ²⁶⁸	
June 2, 1866	Arms lost, etc.	78.09	
1874-1875	Equipment, etc.	387.41	
1875-1876	Equipment, etc.	221.35	
1877-1878	Equipment, etc.	50.00	
1878-1879	Equipment, etc.	75.00	
1879-1880	Equipment, etc.	17.20	
1880-1881	Equipment, etc.	38.63	
1881-1882	Equipment, etc.	22.62	
	Band for commencement		\$100.00
1882-1883	Equipment, etc.	26.27	
	Band		211.69
1883-1884	Equipment, etc.	34.90	
	Band music, etc.		233.65
	Drum major's uniform		50.00

²⁶⁷ Prior to the year 1890-1891 the expenditures were itemized in reports and not summarized by departments. The totals given before this year are the sum of the individual expenditures which are obviously for labor and materials for the Military Department. Incidental band expenditures are included in the incidental military appropriations.

²⁶⁸ Of the total of \$2000 appropriated for military and gymnastic training, \$1924.68 was expended. It is uncertain how much of the \$500 set aside for military training was spent for this purpose and how much was applied to the gymnastic work.

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DATE	PURPOSE	FOR MILITARY DEPARTMENT	FOR BAND
1884-1885	Equipment, etc.	33.40	
	Band		251.53
1885-1886	Equipment, etc.	25.26	
	Band		155.90
1886-1887	Equipment, etc.	34.25	
	Band		196.00
1887-1888	Equipment, etc.	²⁶⁹	
	Band		200.00
1888-1889	Exchange of U. S. arms	188.25	
	Band		200.00
1889-1890	Band		200.00
1890-1891	Band instructor		169.17
	Military supplies, etc.	125.00	
	Band		125.00
1891-1892	Band instructor		176.30
	Military supplies	74.97	
1892-1893	Band instructor		141.00
	Military supplies	75.00	
1893-1894	Band instructor		127.03
	Military supplies	75.00	
1894-1895	Band instructor		149.73
	Military supplies	75.00	
1895-1896 ²⁷⁰	Band instructor		150.00
	Military supplies	68.07	
	New band instruments		100.00
1896-1897	Band instructor		139.25
	Military supplies	56.59	
	Band instruments		250.00
1897-1898	Band instructor		100.00
	Military supplies and band instruments	126.29	
1898-1899	Military instructor	300.00	
	Band instructor		100.00
	Military supplies	12.00	

²⁶⁹ Due to a change in the form of reporting expenditures it is impossible to ascertain the military expenditures from 1887-1888 to 1889-1890, inclusive.

²⁷⁰ Publication of Vogdes's *Notes on Minor Tactics* was also allowed \$100.00 but this was returned from the sale of the books.

THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT

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DATE	PURPOSE	FOR MILITARY DEPARTMENT	FOR BAND
1899-1900	Military instructor	300.00	
	Band instructor		100.00
1900-1901	"Military"	99.50	
	Military instructor	300.00	
	Band instructor		100.00
1901-1902	Military supplies	179.48	
	Salaries	500.00	150.00
	Apparatus and supplies	182.00	
1902-1903	Missing arms claimed by War Department	182.45	
	Salaries	500.00	150.00
	James Kirby, armorer	60.00	
1903-1904	Apparatus, supplies, and rent	150.00	
	Salaries	500.00	150.00
	J. F. Kirby	60.00	
1904-1905	Apparatus and supplies	117.69	
	Salaries	500.00	150.00
	H. M. Pratt, armorer	60.00	
1905-1906	Compensation to professional students playing in band		150.00
	Apparatus and supplies	50.00	
	Salaries	240.00	150.00
1906-1907	Band support		250.00
	Apparatus and supplies	50.00	
	Lost arms and equipment	94.55	
1907-1908	Salaries	288.00	150.00
	Band support		250.00
	Officers' sabres and belts	177.00	
1908-1909	Supplies	51.31	
	Cases for rifles	213.50	
	Salaries	288.00	300.00
1909-1910	Supplies, etc.	150.08	
	Salaries	288.00	300.00
1909-1910	Supplies, equipment, etc.	180.46	
	Salaries	300.00	300.00
	Supplies, equipment, etc.	85.00	

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DATE	PURPOSE	FOR MILITARY DEPARTMENT	FOR BAND
1910-1911	Salaries	288.00	500.00
	Supplies, equipment, etc.	249.98	
1911-1912	Salaries	1000.00	500.00
	Band members		500.00
	Supplies, equipment, etc.	612.84	
1912-1913	Salaries	1000.00	500.00
	Band members		465.00
	Supplies, etc.	243.08	
1913-1914	Salaries	1008.34	500.00
	Supplies, etc.	523.17	
	Band members		500.00
1914-1915	Salaries	1000.00	500.00
	Band members		460.00
	Supplies, etc.	411.32	
1915-1916	Salaries	1000.00	800.00
	Band members		475.00
	Supplies, etc.	376.56	
1916-1917	Salaries	1020.83	925.00
	Band members		505.00
	Supplies, etc.	1008.83	
Summer Ses- sion, 1917	Salaries	300.00	
1917-1918	Salaries	1663.32	1100.00
	Band members		495.00
	Supplies, etc.	1048.22	
Summer Ses- sion, 1918	Salaries	225.00	
1918-1919	Salaries	936.66	1200.00
	Supplies	916.70	
	Assistance	24.05	
1919-1920	Salaries	1840.00	1700.00
	Supplies, assistance, printing, and equipment	717.73	
	Band members		750.00

THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT

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DATE	PURPOSE	FOR MILITARY DEPARTMENT	FOR BAND
1920-1921	Salaries	2400.00	1700.00
	Supplies, assistance, printing, and equipment	1788.78	
	Band members		500.00
1921-1922	Salaries	2400.00	1700.00
	Band		500.00
	Supplies, etc.	2022.91	
	Total	<u>\$34,893.89</u>	<u>\$22,951.25</u>
	Cost per year	730.00	559.78
	Estimated cost per year per man	3.00	

APPENDIX C

PROFESSORS OF MILITARY SCIENCE AND TACTICS

YEARS	NAME	RANK
1874-1875	ALEXANDER D. SCHENCK	First Lieutenant, 2nd Artillery
1877-1879	JAMES H. CHESTER	First Lieutenant (Brevet Captain), 3rd Artillery
1880-1883	GEORGE A. THURSTON	First Lieutenant, 3rd Artillery
1883-1886	EDWARD C. KNOWER	First Lieutenant, 3rd Artillery
1886-1889	JOSEPH CALIFF	First Lieutenant, 3rd Artillery
1889-1893	GEORGE W. READ	First Lieutenant, 5th Cavalry (now a Major General)
1893-1897	CHARLES B. VOGDES	First Lieutenant, 1st Infantry
1897-1898	HANSON E. ELY	Second Lieutenant, 17th Infantry (now a Major General)
May-June, 1898	F. A. SOLEMAN	Cadet Major
1898-1899	GEORGE S. SCHAEFFER	Cadet Major
1899-1900	FREDERICK S. HOLSTEEN	Cadet Major
1900-1901	GORDON F. HARKNESS	Cadet Major
1901-1905	GEORGE RITTER BURNETT	First Lieutenant, 9th Cavalry, retired
1905-1909	CHARLES W. WEEKS	First Lieutenant 30th Infantry (now a Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry)
1909-1912	MORTON C. MUMMA	First Lieutenant, 2nd Cavalry (now a Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry)

YEARS	NAME	RANK
August 15- December 15, 1912	JAMES A. MARS	First Lieutenant of Cavalry (now a Major in the Air Service)
January 1- August 1, 1913	CORBIT S. HOFFMAN	First Lieutenant of Infantry (now a Major of Infantry)
1913-1916	ROBERT T. PHINNEY	First Lieutenant of Infantry (now a Major of Infantry)
1916-1917	MORTON C. MUMMA	Captain of Cavalry
1917-1918	ANDREW C. WRIGHT	Captain of Infantry, retired
1919-1923	MORTON C. MUMMA	Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry

APPENDIX D
BAND DIRECTORS

YEAR	NAME	TITLE
1881-1882	A. A. (Wm.?) LADD	
1882-1883	T. B. MCAULEY	Leader
	ALBERT XANTEN	Musical director
1883-1884	C. W. WILCOX	Executive leader
	ALBERT XANTEN	Musical director
1884-1885	C. W. WILCOX	Leader
	A. J. MAUGHLIN	Musical director
1885-1886	V. R. LOVELL	Leader
	J. H. DICKEY	Musical director
1886-1887	JOHN H. SINNETT	Leader and manager
	FRANK S. ABY	Musical director
	F. B. TRACY	Musical director
1887-1888	JOHN H. SINNETT	Leader
	F. B. TRACY	Musical director
1888-1889	W. B. LAFORCE	Musical director
	F. E. SMITH	Leader
1889-1890	F. SPEVACEK	Musical director
1890-1893	F. W. THOMPSON	Musical director and leader
1893-1894	U. R. BILLS	Leader and director
	MILL HESS	Leader and director
1894-1895	HUGH A. WHITTEMORE	Leader
1895-1896	R. J. GAINES	Leader
	F. McCLELLAND	Leader
1896-1898	F. McCLELLAND	Leader
1898-1903	O. A. KUCK	Director and captain
1903-1905	F. R. MOLSBERY	Director and captain
1905-1906	ORIE ELMER VAN DOREN	Director and captain
1906-1909	HENRY G. COX	Band master
1909-1911	HOWARD J. BARNUM	Band master
1911-	ORIE ELMER VAN DOREN	Band master

APPENDIX E

SENIOR CADET OFFICERS ²⁷¹

YEAR	NAME	RANK
1898	F. A. SOLEMAN	Major
1901-1902	W. O. COAST	Major
1902-1903	R. M. ANDERSON	Major
1903-1904	H. E. SPANGLER	Major
1904-1905	C. P. SCHENCK	Major
1905-1906	WYLIE WEBB FAY	Major
1906-1907	No major appointed	
1907-1908	I. C. HASTINGS	Major, 1st Battalion
	E. E. RORICK	Major, 2nd Battalion
1908-1909	R. V. COOK	Major, 1st Battalion
	J. C. HOLLMAN	Major, 2nd Battalion
1909-1910	E. S. HARDEN	Colonel
1910-1911	W. L. SCHENCK	Colonel
1911-1912	CLIFFORD POWELL	Colonel
1912-1913	H. F. FULLER	Colonel
1913-1914	JAMES L. CHAPMAN	Colonel
1914-1915	CARROLL B. MARTIN	Colonel
1915-1916	CHASE W. HOADLEY	Colonel
1916-1917	FLOYD PHILBRICK	Colonel
October, 1917, to January 15, 1918	PAUL R. ROCKWOOD	Colonel
January 15, 1918 to June, 1918	LEWIS B. MILLER	Colonel
1919	JAMES A. HOLLINGSWORTH	Colonel
1919-1920	VERNE M. MYERS	Colonel
1920-1921	LOWELL S. NEWCOMB	Colonel

²⁷¹ This table which was compiled from the catalogues of the State University of Iowa gives the senior cadet officers since the first appointment of cadet majors as before that time the seniority among the cadet captains is uncertain.

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YEAR	NAME	RANK
1921-1922 ²⁷²	ROBERT L. BLOCK	Colonel, Infantry
	LOVELL F. JAHNKE	Colonel, Engineers
	ALAN C. ROCKWOOD	Colonel, M. T. C.
	FRANCIS V. MORRISON	Colonel, M. T. C.

²⁷² Under a new ruling of the War Department it was necessary to appoint a cadet colonel in command of the regiment who had not completed four years of training. The officers who had completed more than this amount of instruction were commissioned as cadet colonels and assistant instructors.