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REPORT
OF THE
PRESIDENT

OF

Middlebury College



Middlebury, Vermont
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PRESIDENT'S REPORT

For several years the alumni and friends of Middlebury College have been informed of the condition of the institution through bulletins and circular letters, but no annual President's reports have been issued. It seems advisable at the present time to chronicle the progress which has been made and to present some of the problems which confront the college.

ATTENDANCE

The registration for the current year is shown in the following summary by classes and comparison with 1915-16.

SUMMARY BY CLASSES						
	Men	Women	Total	1915-16	Gain	Loss
Seniors	36	32	68	61	7	..
Juniors	35	36	71	77	..	6
Sophomores	53	47	100	76	24	..
Freshmen	79	54	133	129	4	..
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	203	169	372	343	35	6
Summer Session and Graduate Students			185	157	28	..
			—	—	—	—
			557	500	63	6
Counted twice			24	32	8	..
			—	—	—	—
Net total			533	468	71	6
Net gain					65	

The total attendance is the largest in the history of the college and the net gain, 65, is much the largest effected in one year except the year the Summer Session was organized. The number of men is 16 larger than ever before, the number of women 5 larger. Particularly gratifying is the larger proportion of Freshmen continuing in the Sophomore year, which is doubtless due to more rigid enforcement of entrance requirements.

The steady and healthful growth of the college is exhibited in the following table:

COMPARISON OF ENROLLMENT 1908-1916
(Undergraduates only; excluding summer session)

Year	Men	Women	Total	Gain over preceding year	
				Number	Per cent
1908	115	107	222	..	....
1909	125	131	256	34	15.3
1910	142	133	275	19	7.4
1911	158	147	305	30	10.9
1912	173	147	320	15	4.9
1913	176	151	327	7	2.1
1914	175	164	339	12	3.6
1915	187	156	343	4	1.2
1916	203	169	372	29	8.4

Since 1900 the college has grown from 123 to 372, or including the Summer Session to 533. The growth has been both from Vermont and from other States, the increase the past year from Vermont being from 154 to 172. The States from which students come are as follows:

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION
(Undergraduates)

	Men	Women	Total
Vermont	89	83	172
Massachusetts	31	32	63
New York	34	19	53
Connecticut	18	11	29
New Jersey	17	4	21
New Hampshire	5	15	20
Maine	2	3	5
Pennsylvania	2	2	4
Rhode Island	2	0	2
California	1	0	1
Illinois	1	0	1
Ohio	1	0	1
	—	—	—
	203	169	372

The problem of the college is not to secure attendance, but to provide adequate facilities and endowment. The number of young people seeking a college education of the type offered at Middlebury is increasing rapidly. The college is becoming better and more favorably known, not only in eastern and northern Vermont, whence we derived only few students up to a few years ago, but also in southern New England, New York and New Jersey. A college of five or six hundred students within a few years is a reasonable anticipation.

INCREASED RECEIPTS FROM FEES

The receipts from tuition and other fees have more than kept pace with the growth of the college. The rates have not been materially advanced, but scholarships have

not been assigned beyond the income of funds for that purpose and the college has collected its bills better. A system of advance payment of college charges was inaugurated three years ago and has worked well. The income from tuition has grown from \$1,080 in 1908 to \$24,664 in 1915, and in 1916 will exceed \$26,000. The total receipts from students last year, including charges for room and board at the women's halls, were \$56,976.61, which will be further increased this year by room rents from Hepburn Hall.

The question may be raised whether our charges should not be increased. The charge for tuition at Middlebury, \$100 a year, is low in comparison with many colleges, as may be noted from the following list:

Amherst	140	*Norwich	165
Bates	75	Smith	150
Bowdoin	100	University of Vermont	110
Brown	105	Wellesley	200
Clark	50	Wesleyan	140
Dartmouth	140	Williams	175
Mt. Holyoke	150		

On the other hand it is difficult for a large number of excellent and promising students to meet the present charge. A tradition of economy has attached to Middlebury for over a century. It is not associated with one name, as that of Mary Lyon at Mount Holyoke, but it has been the consistent policy of the college from the beginning. Some of our alumni can remember when tuition was \$27 a year. In view of the large number of Vermont students of modest means the tuition should not be raised until it is absolutely necessary.

*Includes room rent.

We are under no obligation, however, to provide living expenses at less than cost. Because of the increase of prices, the charge for board at Hepburn Commons will be advanced to \$4, and for room and board at the women's halls to \$230 a year. The rates for some of the rooms at Hepburn Hall will also be advanced.

ADDITIONS TO PLANT

The grounds and buildings of the college have been increased in recent years as shown in the following table:

Year	Addition	Value	Source
1909	Battell Campus, 35 acres	\$5,000.00	Gift
1909	Battell Cottage	23,363.28	General funds
1910	Music Studio	2,000.00	General funds
1910	Pearsons Hall	66,494.55	Gift
1912	Gymnasium	52,034.77	Gift and Subscription
1912	Heating Plant	37,441.55	General funds
1912	Porter Field, 79 acres	14,095.00	Gift
1913	Chemistry Build- ing	60,056.15	Subscription
1913	Hillside Cottage	3,961.92	General funds
1916	Mead Memorial Chapel	75,000.00	Gift
1916	Hepburn Hall	116,000.00	Gift
1916	Fertig Property, 100 acres	8,100.00	Gift

\$463,547.22

In ten years we have enlarged our campus from 30 acres to grounds of 244 acres and added nine buildings costing \$436,352.22.

The two buildings completed this year are proving exceedingly helpful. When the colonial style of architecture was adopted for the Mead Memorial Chapel and the drawings showed a structure of the New England meeting-house type, many feared that the chapel we had so long desired would turn out to be a bare, forbidding church, with nothing to inspire feelings of reverence or to stimulate worship. The result, however, especially the treatment of the interior, proves that the classic New England style of church building may be made to express modern feeling for beauty and dignity in worship. The stately, graceful arches, the deep chancel, and the dark, rich coloring unite to convey the impression of solemn reverence the moment one enters the door. The effect of the daily services in the new chapel upon the entire student body has been marked. The refining influence, and I think also the moral and spiritual influence, has been noticeable. The attitude of the students in reverence during the services and in hearty participation leaves little to be desired.

The daily chapel is now held at 10 A. M., two recitations preceding it, and two following before luncheon. The change from the early hour following a hurried breakfast has been a great improvement. A vesper service, attendance at which is required of all unless excused for valid cause, is held each Sunday at 5 P. M. These services are conducted ordinarily by Professor Harrington or myself. A few friends have provided the means for several distinguished preachers during the year. It would be very helpful if the college had a permanent fund, the income of which would provide for a Board of Preachers, as well as for the other expenses connected with the chapel, which now amount to about \$1,700 a year.

The Hepburn Dormitory and Commons has also proved a most valuable addition to our college plant. Every room was taken at the beginning of the year and we have already a waiting list. The substantial fireproof construction justifies itself in the matter of quiet alone. The presence of a matron in the building, with complete janitor service, has been welcomed by the occupants. The attractive commons, especially the recreation room decorated with trophies from Mr. Hepburn's hunting expeditions, helps to create a distinctive atmosphere about the hall and to make it a pleasing home, not merely a place to live in. The improvement in college life from this building leads to the hope that the college may keep ahead of the attendance in providing suitable residences for its students. Without another similar building in a few years there will be no room for Freshmen in our dormitories, and they will again be scattered in homes in the village, a practice which we have found highly undesirable. We have already reached the point where a larger number of women can not be admitted without a new building.

STUDENT RESIDENCES

A faculty committee on student residences has done some excellent work during the past year. They have organized self-governing associations in each of the dormitories. They have counselled with the fraternities as to the number of occupants of each house and as to sanitary regulations and in all cases their cooperation has been cordially welcomed and has been found helpful.

With one possible exception, no fraternity at Middlebury has a suitable home. A residence built for a family of five or six does not make a good house for a fraternity having from fifteen to twenty-five active members. Specifications are unnecessary. If the alumni desire the undergrad-

uate members of the organizations with which they are affiliated to live in fraternity houses, they should provide structures built for the purpose. These should insure sanitary sleeping quarters and quiet studies, in addition to such general social rooms as are thought desirable. I do not believe that large common sleeping rooms, with beds as in a hospital ward, such as have been introduced into some college fraternity houses, are advisable. The construction should be fireproof, and the houses should be located on, or adjacent to, college property. A house should be limited to ten or twelve occupants, leaving always a proportion of the membership to share the general life of the college, and for the same reason there should be no kitchen and dining facilities. A fraternity house should be a home, not a club house. If these conditions can be met, a few fraternity houses would be helpful additions to the college plant. They should be simple in design, consonant with other buildings of the college, and there should be no rivalry as to which organization can secure the largest or most elaborate structure.

FURTHER ADDITIONS TO PLANT

A growing college demands more room and a college located in a small country town, where it is necessary to provide residences for students, must do more building than an urban university. Middlebury College is at the present time severely handicapped by the lack of convenient administrative offices, and the work of several important departments would be much more efficient if they could be provided with suitable quarters.

Our only administrative and general recitation building is the old chapel, erected in 1836 under the superintendency of Ira Stewart, father of the late Senator Stewart. Its location and its commanding form determine it as the

permanent administrative center of the institution. Nothing should be done either to change its exterior or to disturb the historical associations of the interior. But by a few simple changes, mostly of partitions and not very expensive, it could house convenient administrative offices, while still furnishing quarters for several departments.

The college offices are now located as follows:

President's office—Chapel, third floor.

Dean's office—Painter Hall, middle division.

Assistant Dean's office—Painter Hall, middle division.

Dean of women—Chapel, fourth floor.

Treasurer's office—Battell Block, in the village.

Registrar's office—Painter Hall, middle division.

Assistant to President—Painter Hall, north division.

Bureau of Appointments—Chapel, first floor.

Director of Summer Session—Starr Hall, north division.

All of these officers have constant need of consultation and of access to records in the offices of their associates, and the waste of time and energy consequent upon their location in separate buildings and on different floors may be imagined. The inconvenience affects students not less than college officers. No business corporation would tolerate conditions under which your President and his associates are at present working.

It might seem a simple matter to make the alterations necessary to bring the offices together, but the old chapel is already so crowded for recitation rooms that not another foot can be taken for administrative purposes. Neither does Painter Hall afford the necessary space. The only solution seems to be a new recitation building into which departments now using the chapel can be moved and allowing us to take an entire floor of the chapel for offices.

Apart from the need of more convenient offices there is urgent need of different quarters for the expanding departments of Pedagogy, History, Economics, and Political Science. All of these departments are now established in the chapel, without offices or seminar rooms for small classes. Consultation with students, a most important part of the work of a college, is difficult under such circumstances. The use of illustrative material is inconvenient when the instructor enters a room just vacated by another class and gives way at the close of the hour to still another. Under the old practice, when professors simply heard students recite from text books, any room vacant for the period would suffice for his exercises, but modern teaching requires a place where the instructor can display maps, charts and diagrams and gather his students about him with library and other material for study with them. The excellent training given by Professor Sanford in our department of Latin and by Mr. Cady in Freshman English would have been impossible had we not been able to furnish them with space for laboratory work with their students. We should expect similar results in other departments from increase of their facilities. Particularly is this true for our department of Pedagogy, whose exceptional success and usefulness merit encouragement and which is severely handicapped from the lack of a psychological laboratory.

It will be noticed that the departments above named are all intimately connected with Vermont and affect the work of the college as a Vermont institution. Pedagogy is supported by the State and its mission is to assist in the up-building of Vermont schools. The speciality of our department of History has been American History, with special reference to that of Vermont. The studies in Political Sci-

ence and Economics have also intimate bearing upon the life and problems of our own State.

I suggest therefore a recitation building to be known as Vermont Hall, to be devoted to those studies of special importance to us as a Vermont institution, and to symbolize our loyalty to the State to which we owe so much, and to further especially those studies by which we shall prepare young men and women for intelligent and useful citizenship in the Green Mountain State. It should be built as far as possible of Vermont material and in the style of architecture our forefathers practiced. It might well enshrine a portrait of Daniel P. Thompson of the class of 1820, author of "The Green Mountain Boys," the book which created the fame of the founders of our commonwealth and made Vermont the symbol of courage and strength, and it might appropriately contain a tablet with this sentence from that immortal work:

"And scarcely had the storm of war passed over, and the sunlight of peace begun to break in on their infant settlement, before they united, with a zeal as extraordinary, considering their circumstances and means, as it was commendable, in rearing, by private munificence alone, a collegiate institution which for many succeeding years did more, probably, toward elevating the moral and literary character of Vermont than any one cause operating within her borders."

The college has added no structure for its general studies, apart from the sciences, since 1836. We have provided laboratories for natural and physical science, erected residences and a gymnasium and a heating plant, but we still teach History and Philosophy and Political Science in the building in which our oldest living graduates pursued them. It is time we made more adequate provision for

the humanities, those studies to which we are especially devoted and by which our alumni nourished their strength.

The college should also be provided with an infirmary and some provision for its maintenance. Every year we are obliged to send students to the Mary Fletcher Hospital at Burlington, thirty-five miles distant. It has been suggested that the college unite with the community in a general hospital.

ENDOWMENT FUNDS

The productive funds of Middlebury College amount to \$566,056.04. Of these \$461,800.62 are trust funds, the income of which alone may be used for particular objects, and \$104,255.42 are "Corporation Funds," which are unrestricted. Of the trust funds \$79,872.79 are scholarships and "student benefits," the income of which is applied in paying the tuition of students. Endowment funds have been increased only \$150,715.27 since 1908. The increase in annual income from \$29,299.60 to \$92,782.09 has been principally from receipts for tuition and appropriations from the State. The above figures do not include the Joseph Battell estate, described in a later section of this report.

The need of increased permanent funds is urgent. Our maximum professor's salary is \$2,000. Other colleges located in small communities are paying \$3,000 and in some cases \$3,500. We can not always trust to local attachment and loyalty to secure the men we want at disproportionate salaries. We ought at once to raise the maximum to at least \$2,500, but this would involve an annual expense of \$5,500, or an endowment of \$110,000. We have at present sixteen Assistant Professors at salaries ranging from \$1,200 to \$1,600. Some of these men have been on the staff from six to eight years and deserve promotion to full Professor-

ships. Several of them have entire charge of the work of departments, their titles indicating merely their faculty rank, not the measure of their responsibilities. In the rapid growth of the college we have been able to call in this relatively large number of young men, and we must advance them to Professorships or expect to lose them. It would be unwise policy not to retain valuable men who have passed through their period of training. A college may properly have a succession of assistants or instructors, young men who work under the direction of others, but to lose a competent man who has had charge of a department is always a misfortune. Simply to promote to Professorships the men who are acting as heads of departments would require an annual expenditure of \$10,000, or an endowment of \$200,000.

We should also provide instruction in several fields which we now neglect. One of these is European History. Our curriculum has been strong in American History, but in European History we have had only a general course, covering both the mediaeval and modern periods. No argument is needed to prove the desirability, at this time especially, of opportunities of much more thorough study of the life of European nations.

We should also have an instructor giving his entire time to Botany. Through ex-President Brainerd and former Professor Burt, Middlebury College has acquired an international reputation in botanical science. The effort to combine adequate teaching in Botany with Zoology under one man has not been found practical and as soon as possible we should have an instructor in each of these sciences.

Both in History and Botany, therefore, we should have new Professorships, which should not be less than \$50,000.

The growth of the college will also make other instructors necessary in the departments which have the largest number of students. The general expenses, for administration, care of buildings and grounds, supplies for laboratories, support of the library, are bound to increase, as they have in the past. Few of the established Professorships are adequately endowed, having been founded when salaries were smaller and rates of interest higher.

All in all the addition of a million dollars to our present endowment would only place the college on a suitable foundation for its present work. That this sum is not extravagant is clear from the following table of the endowment of a few colleges of the approximate size of Middlebury and the same general character.

	Students	Endowment	Per student	Annual income from endowment per student
Bowdoin	434	\$2,401,653	\$5,533	\$276
Amherst	505	3,000,000	5,940	297
Wesleyan	480	2,414,768	5,030	251
Williams	549	2,338,500	4,259	213
Middlebury	372	566,056	1,521	76

Two years ago a beginning was made of the foundation of a Henry Norman Hudson Professorship of English Literature. Thus far alumni and friends have subscribed \$7,354 toward the suggested \$50,000, of which \$2,800 has been paid. Our work in English, in which we have three Professors, is entirely unendowed and the effort to establish a chair to bear the name of the great Shakespearean scholar of our alumni should not be allowed to lapse.

CONDITIONAL GIFTS

A form of benefaction which has many advantages is the gift with annuity condition. The college is prepared to execute an agreement to pay interest to a donor, at a rate higher than can usually be received from conservative investments, during his life and that of named dependents or beneficiaries, the principal to become eventually the property of the college. The assets of the college are sufficient to make such annuities entirely safe. The giver is sure of a fixed income without care or responsibility for the investment, and at his death the college receives the benefaction immediately, without the delay and expense incident to the administration of an estate, and without reduction for inheritance taxes. The giver has the satisfaction of knowing that his gift will be bestowed as he intends promptly and without diminution.

The late Rev. George N. Boardman, D. D., '47, executed such an agreement with the college, and at his death and that of Mrs. Boardman, the George Nye and Anne Walker Boardman Professorship of Philosophy was immediately established. The donors received during their lives the equivalent of interest at five per cent.

A form for conditional annuity gifts will be found in the appendix to this report, together with forms for bequest.

RELATION TO THE STATE

The question of the relation of the State of Vermont to higher education, which gave considerable anxiety to the three colleges of Vermont a few years ago, seems to have been settled. The annual appropriation of \$28,800 to Middlebury College, of which \$4,800 is for scholarships, was confirmed and made permanent by the last legislature. It

may be hoped that the subject will not be agitated further. Additional scholarships are much needed with the increasing number of Vermont students, and Middlebury College has fewer scholarships than either of the other institutions. Doubtless there are pressing needs in all the Vermont colleges. But the State is already bestowing a liberal sum upon her colleges and there is a general feeling that the amount should not be increased. There exists a kindly disposition toward all the institutions and gratification with the spirit of cooperation between them. To make further appeals at this time would stir old controversies and be in every way unwise. We have received generous help from the State and our present duty is to undertake further progress by our own efforts.

The special work designated to us by the State, our department of teacher training, continues to be successful. The number of students taking courses in the department is 146, making it one of the largest in New England. For several years we have had a satisfactory arrangement for practice teaching with the Middlebury High School, carrying on all the work in several departments through student teachers under careful supervision by a Professor of the department. We are thus enabled to send out a considerable number of trained teachers who have had actual teaching experience under expert direction. That the work is successful is indicated by the demand for our graduates, a demand which is increasing each year.

Closely connected with our work in teacher training is the Summer Session, whose patronage is largely teachers in actual service. The attendance last summer was 183. The Middlebury Summer Session seems to be tending in the direction of specialization in modern languages. The schools of German and French, to which separate buildings

are devoted and where these languages are spoken exclusively, are becoming widely known, and unquestionably they are exerting strong influence in the improvement of modern language teaching. There are no subjects in which improvement is more needed, since it is universally admitted that much of the modern language study in American high schools has been a waste of time. Next summer a school of Spanish will be instituted and the French and German schools continued under the same auspices as heretofore.

A study of the Junior High School was made during the last Summer Session by a group of twenty-five teachers under the direction of Professor Frank E. Howard of our department. Some careful work was done in studying the problems of this proposed new division of time between elementary and secondary education, and the results have been embodied in a bulletin which should prove helpful to communities establishing such schools.

THE EGBERT STARR LIBRARY

The use made of the library taxes the capacity of the building, a gratifying situation although one resulting in much inconvenience. An addition to the library building to include a larger faculty room and several seminar rooms, as well as additional shelving, would be desirable. In the meantime through the generosity of Dr. M. Allen Starr the present necessities have been met by the addition of a third stack, virtually a third story in the stack room, of the same art metal construction with translucent glass floors. The relief from the previous crowded condition of the shelves will be very great. The lighting system has also been improved and the plumbing replaced. The total cost is in the vicinity of \$5,000.

A noteworthy addition to the library the past year has been the Horace Ward Bailey collection of Vermont pamphlets. These represent the labors for many years of an enthusiast in Vermont history, a sturdy, homespun Vermonter, who perhaps did as much as any man of recent times to further interest in the history of our State. The pamphlets embrace every phase of Vermont history and include many unusual and interesting items. It is hoped this gift will be the foundation of a much more extensive collection of material bearing on the history of Vermont.

THE JOSEPH BATTELL ESTATE

The largest gift or bequest ever made to Middlebury College is that of our late alumnus and trustee, Hon. Joseph Battell. The bequests and devises to the college and the residuary estate, which were conveyed to us October 2, 1916, amount to \$402,124.05. It is certainly one of the most remarkable and generous gifts ever made for benevolent purposes in Vermont. The character of the estate, however, and the directions concerning its use, are such as to render its financial value to the college somewhat problematical.

Of the estate transferred to us \$338,813 is real estate. A portion of this, inventoried at \$106,200, is in Middlebury village and may be expected to yield a fair rate of income. Other outlying and scattered properties amounting to about \$20,000 may either be sold or made to yield a fair return. There are also securities and bank accounts amounting to \$46,634.20. But the major portion of the estate consists of wild or forest land, with Bread Loaf Inn, farms and equipment. The holdings amount to over 25,000 acres and include lands in eleven townships. They extend from Duxbury and Lincoln on the north to Mount Horrid, op-

posite Brandon, on the south, a distance of over twenty miles. The estate is the largest portion of the great green forest which gave Vermont its name now remaining under one control. It includes whole mountains, such as Bread Loaf, as fresh and unspoiled as when they came from the hand of their creator. It stretches along the highest ridge of the Green Mountains, where is the wildest and most romantic scenery in the State. The sources of innumerable brooks and streams, which water the valleys along which are many of the best farms of Vermont, lie within the estate.

Mr. Battell spent time and fortune for fifty years to place himself in position to make this bequest. He acquired his lands piece by piece, here a little and there a little, as sections beautiful for their situation or their timber growth impressed him, and especially when any tract of virgin forest seemed to be in danger of destruction. He bought, not timber, but scenery. Accessibility to market did not influence him but rather openness to vision from prominent roads, or places frequented by visitors. Patriotically and generously, for half a century, he sought to preserve the natural beauties of Vermont in the region of his birth and his home.

Under the will the lands come to the college in two portions, those specially devised for designated purposes and those under the residuary clause, which are unaccompanied by directions as to their use. The boundaries of the respective areas have not yet been determined, so that a statement of their relative size can not be made.

The motives which actuated Mr. Battell in setting apart certain of these lands are stated in the following clauses:

"Being impressed with the evils attending the extensive destruction of the original mountain forests of our country."

"Being mindful of the benefits that will accrue to, and the pleasure that will be enjoyed by, the citizens of the State of Vermont and the visitors within her borders, from the preservation of a considerable tract of mountain forest in its virgin and primeval state."

"Believing that the popularity of Middlebury College will be thereby greatly enhanced."

In order to accomplish these objects the lands described are given to the President and Fellows of Middlebury College and their successors forever, "in trust as a park for the benefit of said Middlebury College and the students thereof, subject to such reasonable rules and regulations as the trustees for the time being of said Middlebury College may make."

He makes it "a condition of this devise that said trustees shall, at reasonable times and under reasonable regulations fixed by said trustees, allow the citizens of Vermont and visitors within her limits, access to said park and enjoyment of the privileges thereof."

He also says that "it shall be the duty of said trustees to preserve as far as reasonably may be the forests on said park, and neither to cut nor permit to be cut thereon any trees whatsoever except such as are dead or down and such as it may be necessary to cut in making and repairing needful roads; it being a principal object of this devise to preserve intact said wild lands, especially the Hancock part thereof, as a specimen of the original Vermont forests."

It is clearly the duty of the college to accept this trust which was evidently designed to be of great benefit to the institution in its educational work. It was far from Mr. Battell's desire or intention to impose a burden upon the college. Those who knew him best can testify how earnestly it was upon his heart to further the prosperity of the

college. It is plain from his will that Mr. Battell intended his bequest to yield a substantial income. He directs that \$1,000 a year be expended for the benefit of worthy young women of Addison County in securing an education. The balance of the net annual income is directed to be devoted to the general uses and purposes of the college. He anticipated an income from the portions set apart as a park, since he prescribes that if Middlebury College is ever divided into separate institutions for men and women that portion thus set apart be for the use of the men's college, and the income of the other portions be for the women's college. Apparently he expected approximately as much income from the park portions as from the other.

Shortly before his death Mr. Battell prepared a deed of his forest lands to the college, in which he prescribed that they be managed "according to the best scientific methods of forestry and the conservation of natural resources as they are understood and practiced at the present time, and as the same may be understood and practiced in the future." That deed was not executed, but it may be assumed that its terms define the purpose of his benefactions as he had come to see them.

Having in mind the purpose of the bequest, as above summarized, and the instructions as to its use, the duty of the college in discharge of its trust may be outlined as follows:

1. To preserve intact the portion defined as visible from "Silent Cliff" in Hancock, as a specimen of the original Vermont forest in its virgin and primeval state. It was one of the main features of the Vermont forest park which Mr. Battell desired to create that such a tract of original forest should be preserved, and this purpose should be car-

ried out, whether it be found profitable or unprofitable to do so.

It may be suggested that a perfectly natural forest, with great trees left to fall and decay and undesirable species often crowding out those more useful and attractive, is not nearly so beautiful as a productive forest carefully tended and improved with a view to the production of the greatest possible amount of timber of the most valuable kinds. This may be true, as it is true that a natural and neglected forest is not of so much benefit to the public, either educationally or industrially, as a forest managed according to scientific and business methods. But not too many things are done in this world from motives of sentiment, and purely as a matter of sentiment the college can afford to preserve one noble tract in the Green Mountains free from any disturbance by the hand of man. We might not be able to accept such a trust if we could not at the same time manage the remainder of the lands as a commercial forest, as is outlined in the following paragraphs.

2. The further duty of the college is to treat the rest of the wild lands, those unrestricted as well as those directed to be preserved, as a field for scientific forestry, never denuding any land and always having in mind its park character, harvesting the timber as it comes to maturity, but seeking always to improve the land as forest, both by the character of the cutting and by extensive planting.

It might be urged that the injunction against cutting any trees is general, and therefore forbids any practical use of the land, such as is contemplated in scientific forestry. That provision however can not be so treated without doing violence to the sentence in which it occurs and also to the provision as a whole. It is a fundamental law of inter-

pretation that a provision must be interpreted, if possible, so as to give effect to all of its parts.

Mr. Battell's real purpose must be interpreted out of his will as a whole. It cannot be made to turn upon any one expression to the exclusion of others and their natural inferences. Each expression must be interpreted in connection with all of the rest and due weight must be given to each and every part and not to any one particular phrase.

The prohibition against cutting trees is a part of a sentence which begins with the limitation "so far as reasonably may be." It is to be noted also that the reason he states why no trees are to be cut is because he desires "to preserve intact said wild lands, especially the Hancock part thereof, as a specimen of the original Vermont forest." His reference to the Hancock part thereof shows that he contemplated the possibility of a different treatment for other parts of the land; and his desire to preserve "a specimen of the original Vermont forest" or, as he also expresses it, "forest in its virgin and primeval state," is naturally limited to the first growth timber sections.

Scientific forestry is simply the best practical way to preserve perpetually forest land and make it yield the largest possible pleasure and benefit to successive generations. It would best fit the idea of "a park for the benefit of said Middlebury College and the students thereof" to use it as the field for the operation of forestry. That would most truly make it a park for the students of the college, affording them a place for practice at all times and possibly for remunerative work in vacation time. Used for such a purpose the college would possess something unique in the college world, which would greatly enhance the popularity of the college, as Mr. Battell desired.

The management of these productive forests should keep two objects in mind:

1. The preservation of the beauty of the forests in accordance with the desire of the donor.
2. The production of the greatest possible amount of timber of the most valuable kinds which will yield the greatest permanent profit.

These objects are not mutually exclusive. Modern forestry does not contemplate barren mountain sides from which the timber has been all "skinned off," inviting destructive forest fires, but rather the regular harvesting of a crop of timber with extreme care for its reproduction. If the principles of silviculture are adhered to, the Battell forests can be kept permanently beautiful while yielding a substantial income from merchantable timber and furnishing an object lesson of scientific forestry to the people of Vermont. As has been already suggested, a productive forest thoroughly managed according to scientific principles is even more beautiful than wild lands left to neglect and decay.

The first step should be the accurate definition of the lands by the establishment of permanent boundaries, marking all corners in a substantial way, and the preparation of maps of all holdings on a uniform large scale. These maps should show the main features of the topography including roads and trails. The United States topographic sheets will be of great assistance, although these are not yet available for all of the areas. A beginning in the preparation of maps has been made by ex-President Brainerd and Professor Swett, in which previous work by Dr. Brainerd extending over many years has been of great assistance.

As soon as possible a systematic estimate of the standing timber should be undertaken. We should be able to point

out on maps the main forest types, e. g., spruce slopes, hardwood forests, old pastures, etc. With this information we will know what our present working capital is and will be able to plan on the amount which can be cut each year without reducing the capital. The annual cut can only be determined by a careful study of the forest growth. No cuttings should be made without reference to the reproduction of valuable species. No areas should be cut clean unless they are immediately restocked with desirable varieties. Fortunately for most of this area natural reproduction can be relied upon if cuttings are made in a scientific manner.

Some attention should immediately be given to fire protection. The danger from fire is not so great on this main ridge of the Green Mountains as in other areas, but there is still considerable risk. The entire tract should be patrolled during the dry season and telephone lines established. The State Forestry Department has offered to maintain a patrolman over half of the area if the college will provide for a patrolman over the other half.

Fortunately the college has been able to retain the services of Mr. Thomas E. Boyce, long the faithful secretary of Mr. Battell, who is thoroughly familiar with the methods he long practiced and under whose direction the lands have been managed thus far as Mr. Battell himself was accustomed. The plan above outlined would demand in addition the services of a trained forester, who would undoubtedly find ample scope for his efforts on this area of 25,000 acres. The expense for a competent man would be between \$1,500 and \$2,500 a year.

It will be seen that the expense to develop this property in a proper manner will be considerable. For the first ten years it will be desirable to reinvest a large part of the income from the forests in its permanent management. These

expenditures, however will be an investment which will materially add to the income producing capacity of the forest later on. All forestry is predicated on present sacrifice for the sake of greater future profit. In the long run, however, it is believed that these holdings will be of great value to the institution. Mr. Austin F. Hawes, State Forester, has assured me that they should easily yield \$1 per acre in net income, while the lands are still being improved, and that eventually the return should be very much larger. The taxes on these lands amount to about \$4,000 a year and this sum should be received each year from now on from timber cuttings, and in addition any further sum incident to the care of the forests.

If any doubt exists as to whether the college is free to treat these lands in a reasonable and practical manner, so as to derive the benefits which Mr. Battell anticipated from them, a clear and authoritative interpretation should be sought. The whole subject merits careful consideration on the part of the trustees of the college, and the above suggestions are set forth, not as final or conclusive, but as the beginning of serious consideration of a subject of great importance to the college.

BEQUEST FOR NATIONAL PARK

A devise of 1,800 acres in Lincoln and 2,130 acres in Warren, inventoried at \$26,090, to the United States for a National Park has not been accepted and these lands are still in the hands of the executors. Efforts have been made to secure an examination of these lands by the Department of the Interior, which is entrusted with the administration of National Parks, but it seems that congressional action is necessary to obtain even an inspection and report on such a proposed gift, and Congress has as yet taken no action.

These lands are on the main ridge of the Green Mountains, and include Potato Hill (Mount Abraham) and Ellen Mountain, which are the two peaks of Lincoln Mountain, the higher being 4,078 feet. The Long Trail of the Green Mountain Club extends the entire length of the tract. The nearest railroad station is Bristol, eight miles distant. The tract is irregular in shape, the lots are not all contiguous, and the main portion does not touch the public highway at any point. The principal feature of the park as a recreation ground would be the view from the summits of the mountains.

If the United States accepts this devise and establishes a National Park in Vermont, the project should be enlarged to embrace a much larger area of the Green Mountains. I venture to suggest that an endeavor be made to include in the proposed park a strip along the height of land extending from the tract devised by Mr. Battell southwards at least as far as the highway from Brandon to Rochester. I have in mind the crest of the ridge, extending down the mountain on either side sufficiently to allow the construction of a scenic highway along its entire length. Such a Green Mountain National Park would admit of a magnificent drive through the highest and wildest land in the State, commanding views of both Lake Champlain and the White Mountains, and through most of its length through grand virgin forests. It would speedily become one of the most popular recreational features in the entire country. It would lend distinction to Vermont as a recreation region and benefit the entire State. Within easy reach of the great centers of population it would be of value to countless numbers who can not visit the National Parks of the west.

Distinction must be drawn between a National Forest and a National Park. The former is a region managed by

the Government through the Forest Bureau, Department of Agriculture, as a commercial forest, with no provision for recreation. A National Park, on the other hand, is purely a recreation ground, where forest operations are not allowed, but where roads are constructed, hotels opened, and every provision made for the enjoyment of grand and unusual natural scenery.

It is undoubtedly the latter, a National Park, which Mr. Battell had in mind in his generous and patriotic gift to the United States. His noble purpose should not be allowed to fail, but should be enlarged to meet the improved methods of transportation which have been effected since his will was written. A National Park extending for twenty-five miles along the summit of our mountains, approachable at three points both from the east and from the west from three main highways over passes of the Green Mountains, easily accessible therefore to all travelers by our main north and south State roads, is something which should appeal to every patriotic Vermonter, and one might expect that the project would commend itself to lovers of natural beauty and of the great outdoors throughout the entire nation. Middlebury College would render a notable public service if it could assist in any way toward the establishment of such a park.

CHANGES IN THE FACULTY

Wilbur G. Foye, Ph. D., has taken charge of the Department of Geology. Dr. Foye is a graduate of Colby College and holds the degrees of A. M. and Ph. D. from Harvard. His previous teaching experience was at the Mt. Hermon School. Under the Shaler Fund of Harvard University he conducted geological investigations in the Fiji Islands.

Mr. Lewis J. Hathaway has succeeded Mr. Edward Royce in the Department of Music. Mr. Hathaway is a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music and for many years taught successfully at Montpelier Seminary. In addition to courses in music and instruction in piano he serves as organist at the Mead Memorial Chapel and has charge of the chapel choir.

Mr. Roy C. Phillips, A. M., is the present instructor in Romance Languages, giving his principal attention to Spanish. He is a graduate of Brown University and holds the degree of A. M. from Harvard.

Mr. Arthur B. King, A. B., is serving as assistant to the President. Since his graduation from Middlebury in 1912, Mr. King has taught in the Huntington School, Boston. He has charge of correspondence with incoming students and assists the President in various ways.

Miss Mary B. Oliver, A. B., is assisting Miss Graham in Home Economics and has charge of the women students in Freshman English.

In the death of Archibald D. Wetherell, who has been head of the History Department since the death of Professor Walter E. Howard, Middlebury College has lost one of her ablest and most useful teachers. Quiet and retiring in manner, shrinking from publicity, he was little known to the outside world, but by his enthusiasm for his science, his originality of method, his logical force, and his genius in the mastery and presentation of fact, he won the respect and stirred the interest of his students to a rare degree. His influence was altogether wholesome and uplifting. He was a constantly growing man. He was a noble patriot and his passion was the study of the life of the American people. I believe if his life had been spared he would have made a distinguished name in American history. His

death occurred at the Mary Fletcher Hospital, Burlington,
December 12, 1916.

JOHN M. THOMAS.

Middlebury, Vermont, January 1, 1917.

APPENDIX

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR

In addition to the tables concerning attendance in the early pages of the foregoing report, the following statistics are selected from the report of Miss Jennie H. Bristol, Registrar:

TOTAL ENROLLMENT, 1908-17

Year	Men	Women	Total Under- graduates	Graduate Students	Summer Session Students (less duplicates)	Grand Total
1908-09	115	107	222	6	0	228
1909-10	125	131	256	12	66	334
1910-11	142	133	275	13	76	364
1911-12	158	147	305	13	90	408
1912-13	173	147	320	10	61	391
1913-14	176	151	327	13	101	441
1914-15	175	164	339	9	93	441
1915-16	187	156	343	8	117	468
1916-17	203	169	372	2	159	533

RELATIVE NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN STUDENTS

Year	Men	Women
1908	52%	48%
1909	49%	51%
1910	52%	48%
1911	52%	48%
1912	54%	46%
1913	54%	46%
1914	52%	48%
1915	55%	45%
1916	55%	45%

PROPORTION OF ATTENDANCE FROM VERMONT, 1916-17

	Total	Per cent
Vermont	172	46.2
States other than Vermont	200	53.8

SCHOOLS APPROVED BY THE NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE ENTRANCE CERTIFICATE BOARD FROM WHICH STUDENTS WERE RECEIVED IN 1916-17

VERMONT		NEW HAMPSHIRE	
	Students		Students
Spaulding High, Barre	1	Concord High	1
Bellows Falls High	2	Phillips Exeter Academy	1
Brandon High	1		—
Burlington High	1		2
Chester High	1		
Hartford High	1		
Middlebury High	6		
Montpelier High	1		
Montpelier Seminary	1		
People's Academy, Morrisville	1		
Pittsford High	1		
Troy Conference Academy, Poultney	2		
Randolph High	3		
Richford High	2		
Rutland High	7		
St. Johnsbury Academy	1		
Stowe High	1		
Vergennes High	2		
	—		—
	35		11

CONNECTICUT		Central District High,	
	Students	Wallingford	
Danbury High	1	Crosby High, Water-	1
Meriden High	2	bury	2
New Britain High	1		—
			7

RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION

Congregational	141
Methodist	58
Episcopal	36
Catholic	35
Baptist	33
Presbyterian	25
Universalist	13
Unitarian	9
Christian	4
Christian Science	4
Jewish	4
Advent	2
Dutch Reformed	3
Evangelical	1
Lutheran	1
Unanswered	3
	—
	372

AGES OF STUDENTS, DECEMBER, 1916

DISTRIBUTION BY CLASSES

Age in years	Seniors		Juniors		Sophomores		Freshmen		Totals		
	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	
28	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
26	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
25	2	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	5	2	7
24	4	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	7	1	8
23	4	1	5	2	4	..	2	1	15	4	19
22	12	7	5	8	5	4	7	2	29	21	50
21	7	17	10	8	10	6	7	3	34	34	68
20	4	6	11	12	14	9	10	9	39	36	75
19	..	1	2	4	12	21	19	14	33	40	73
18	..	..	1	1	4	4	22	15	27	20	47
17	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	7	7	8	15
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	3	5
	36	32	35	36	33	47	79	54	203	169	372
Average age	22.5	21.	21.	20.8	20.6	19.8	19.3	18.7	20.5	19.9	20.2

THE FACULTY

Officers of Instruction	1915-16			1916-17		
	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
Professors	9	..	9	11	..	11
Assistant Professors	16	2	18	14	1	15
Instructors	3	..	3	3	1	4
Assistants	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	28	2	30	29	2	31
Officers of Administration	3	3	6	4	3	7
Total	31	5	36	33	5	38
Duplication	1	1	2	1	..	1
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net total	30	4	34	32	5	37

NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN CLASSES

No. in class	1st Semester 1915-16		1st Semester 1916-17	
	%	No. of classes	%	No. of classes
1-9	40%	37	40%	35
10-19	30%	27	24%	21
20-29	13%	12	11%	10
30-39	2%	2	10%	9
40-	15%	14	15%	13
		—		—
		92		88

ENROLLMENT BY DEPARTMENTS

Department	First Semester		Gain	Loss
	1915-16	1916-17		
Biology	45	43	..	2
Chemistry	180	161	..	19
Drawing and Surveying	36	27	..	9
Economics	71	65	..	6
English	276	361	85	..
Fine Arts	8	10	2	..
Geology	39	12	..	27
German	114	97	..	17
Greek	23	19	..	4
History	152	168	16	..
Home Economics	35	60	25	..
Latin	126	146	20	..
Mathematics	210	228	18	..
Music	8	34	26	..
Pedagogy	110	146	36	..
Philosophy	49	47	..	2
Physical Education	106	107	1	..
Physics	39	51	12	..
Political Science	66	62	..	4
Romance Languages	164	152	..	12
			—	—
			241	102
			102	
			—	—
Net gain			139	

MAJORS AND MINORS—1916-17

Majors	1917		1918		1919		Total
	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	
Biology	2	1	3	3	0	3	12
Chemistry	16	0	18	1	26	2	63
Drawing and Surveying	2	0	1	1	2	0	6
Economics	4	1	4	1	3	0	13
English	21	12	11	13	29	15	101
Fine Arts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Geology	0	2	0	0	0	1	3
German	4	9	5	6	5	8	37
Greek	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
History	6	8	4	9	12	11	50
Home Economics	0	6	0	6	0	10	22
Latin	0	7	2	10	3	10	32
Mathematics	2	2	0	5	6	5	20
Music	0	1	0	1	0	3	5
Pedagogy	2	13	2	10	4	19	50
Philosophy	1	0	4	0	2	0	7
Physics	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Political Science	4	0	3	0	4	0	11
Romance Languages	5	2	5	4	5	7	28
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	70	64	64	70	102	94	*464

Minors	1917		1918		1919		Total
	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	
Biology	2	2	2	3	5	7	21
Chemistry	12	5	5	2	6	7	37
Drawing and Surveying	2	0	0	0	5	0	7
Economics	11	2	3	1	7	3	27
English	4	3	5	5	7	6	30
Fine Arts	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Geology	2	6	1	3	1	1	14
German	1	4	2	2	5	5	19
Greek	3	0	2	3	0	3	11
History	5	2	4	1	10	5	27
Home Economics	0	2	0	2	0	13	17
Latin	3	12	7	13	6	15	56
Mathematics	13	10	16	15	25	11	90
Music	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Pedagogy	3	10	6	13	4	10	46
Philosophy	4	1	2	0	4	0	11
Physics	3	0	2	0	1	0	6
Political Science	2	0	5	0	11	0	18
Romance Languages	0	5	2	5	4	8	24
	70	64	64	70	102	94	*464

*There are 239 students in the three classes tabulated. Since each student has two majors and two minors, the total should be 478. The difference is explained by the fact that students admitted to advanced standing are not required to register majors and minors.

 TREASURER'S REPORT

A complete financial statement is issued each year. Copies of the report for the year closing May 31, 1916, will be sent on application to the Treasurer. The following is a summary:

The income for the year was \$92,782.09, of which the principal items were \$27,872.13 from endowments, \$28,800 from the State, and \$31,953.75 from students.

The expenses were \$95,922.91, leaving a deficit of \$3,140.82, which was charged to unrestricted funds. The larger items of expense were as follows:

Salaries	\$64,494.17
Bulletins	2,064.53
Construction	2,667.56
Department supplies	3,708.12
Fuel	4,291.10
Hamlin Commons, deficit	1,001.03
Insurance	1,333.55
Library	3,108.09
Light	1,230.03
Repairs	1,572.64

Besides the Mead Memorial Chapel and Hepburn Dormitory and Commons, gifts were received during the year amounting to \$9,015.20.

The total property of the college May 31, 1916, was \$1,282,336.03, of which \$703,040.30 was in buildings and grounds, \$461,800.62 in trust funds, \$104,255.42 in unrestricted corporation funds, and \$13,239.29 in other funds and credits.

The investments included \$414,900 in real estate mortgages, \$14,350 in stocks, \$79,046.25 in bonds, and \$63,-

857.50 in productive real estate, chiefly professors' houses.

A partial list of the trust funds is as follows:

Burr Professorship, Natural History	\$12,000.00
Baldwin Professorship, Physics	22,500.00
Levi P. Morton Professorship, French	10,000.00
James B. Jermain Professorship	37,500.00
A. Barton Hepburn Professorship	35,000.00
Paige-Wright Professorship	19,000.00
Boardman Professorship	30,000.00
E. J. Warner, Science Hall maintenance	23,798.14
J. G. McCullough, Gymnasium maintenance	10,000.00
Student Benefits	47,872.79
Scholarships	32,000.00
Parker Prize Fund	300.00
Merrill Prize Fund	1,500.00

Insurance to the amount of \$261,000 is carried on the various buildings and contents. The accounts were audited by Mr. D. L. Wells, who certified them to be correct, and the securities on hand and the bank balances as stated.

JOHN A. FLETCHER, Treasurer.

FORM FOR CONDITIONAL ANNUITY GIFTS

Whereas, _____ of _____ in the State of _____ has this day given to the President and Fellows of Middlebury College, a corporation established under the laws of the State of Vermont, and located at Middlebury in said State, the sum of _____ dollars, said sum becoming by said gift the absolute property of said College and to be devoted to its uses and purposes,

Now, therefore, in consideration of said gift, the said President and Fellows agree to pay to the said _____ during _____ natural life, the annual sum of _____ dollars in quarterly payments of _____ dollars each, commencing with the _____ day of A. D. 19 _____ and ending with the regular quarterly day of payment next preceding _____ decease.

Such payments shall be made at the office of the Treasurer of said college, in Middlebury, Vermont, unless otherwise requested in writing; in which latter case the payment shall be transmitted in any ordinary or usual way, as instructed.

As the above payments are made for the sole benefit of said _____ during _____ natural life it is declared to be the intention of the parties hereto that no obligation whatever is, nor shall be considered hereby to have been, assumed by the President and Fellows of Middlebury College to the heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns of said _____ for any of the said quarterly payments that shall not have been called for by the said _____ as above provided during _____ lifetime.

Witness the signatures and seals of the respective parties this day of 19 .

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of _____
The President and Fellows of Middlebury College
by

_____ TREASURER.

FORMS OF BEQUESTS

The corporate title of Middlebury College is "The President and Fellows of Middlebury College."

The following forms are suggested:

I give and bequeath to The President and Fellows of Middlebury College, a corporation of the State of Vermont, the sum of dollars, to be used by the Trustees of said College for such purposes and in such manner as they shall deem appropriate.

I give and bequeath to The President and Fellows of Middlebury College, a corporation of the State of Vermont, the sum of dollars, to be invested by the Trustees of said College, and the income thereof to be applied to the payment of the salaries of teachers in Middlebury College as the Trustees may deem expedient.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



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