

✓1943

Vert. File "B"

5/11

PROFESSORS

Academic Personnel

BENEFITS

Academic Personnel

SALARIES

COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS

List, birth dates, date appointment, retirement date,
salaries, annuities, TIAA.

Filed in Vertical File under "B" for Benefits.

A, 10/18/56, Envelope discarded Pension data

<u>Name</u>	<u>Birth</u>	<u>Appt.</u>	<u>Ret.</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Premium</u>	<u>Annuity</u>
Einstein	Mar. 1879	10/1/32	1944	15,000	1500	1,909.44
Herzfeld	Jul. 1879	7/1/36	1944	10,000	1000	700.80
Lowe	Oct. 1879	7/1/36	1945	10,000	1000	2,650.44
Veblen	June 1880	9/1/32	1945	15,000	1500	2,439.00
Swann	Feb. 1881	10/1/36	1946	3,600	360	300.84
Stewart	May 1885	1/1/39	1950	15,000	1500	1,644.00
Weyl	Nov. 1885	12/1/32	1951	15,000	1500	3,496.44
Mayer	Mar. 1887	10/1/32	1952	4,500	450	751.92
Mitrany	Jan. 1888	9/1/33	1953	10,000	1000	2,695.68
Alexander	Sept. 1888	10/1/33	1954	12,500	1250	3,435.00
Warren	Mar. 1891	1/1/39	1956	15,000	1500	2,688.00
Morse	Mar. 1892	7/1/35	1957	12,500	1250	5,473.44
Panofsky	Mar. 1892	9/1/35	1957	10,500	1050	3,352.08
Earle	May 1894	9/1/34	1959	10,000	1000	6,462.72
Riefler	Feb. 1897	2/1/35	1962	15,000	1500	6,478.80
Meritt	Mar. 1899	9/1/35	1964	15,000	1500	10,080.36
von Neumann	Dec. 1903	4/1/33	1968	12,500	1250	8,408.76

July 19, 1943

	<u>Date of Birth</u>	<u>Date of Retirement</u>	<u>Present Premium</u>	<u>Prospect. Annuity</u>	<u>Increased Premium</u>	<u>Resulting Annuity</u>
Walter W. Stewart	May 1885	Jul 1, '50	1500		5476.44	4000
Walther Mayer	Mar 1887	Jul 1, '52	450		1377.72	1500
David Mitrany	Jan 1888	Jul 1, '53	1000		2252.56	4000
Jas. W. Alexander	Sept 1888	Jul 1, '54	1250		2500.00	4616.28
Robert B. Warren	Mar 1891	Jul 1, '56	1500		2538.60	4000
Erwin Panofsky	Mar 1892	Jul 1, '57	1050		1466.88	4000

Frank Aydelotte	Oct 1880		2000		4000.00	*
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* Assured an annuity of \$10,000, with \$5,000 to his wife, Marie Osgood Aydelotte, should she survive him.

Effect of doubling the premiums for Professors Alexander,
Warren, and Panofsky

<u>Professor</u>	<u>Date of Retirement</u>	<u>Present Premium</u>	<u>Prospective Annuity</u>	<u>Premium Doubled</u>	<u>Resulting Annuity</u>	<u>Add'l Cost to Inst.</u>
Alexander	1954	\$1250	\$3435.00	\$2500	\$4616.28	\$625
Warren	1956	1500	2688.00	3000	4437.00	750
Panofsky	1957	<u>1050</u>	<u>3352.08</u>	<u>2100</u>	<u>4745.40</u>	<u>525</u>
		\$3800		\$7600		\$1900

Increase in premiums necessary to bring annuities to \$4000

<u>Professor</u>	<u>Date of Retirement</u>	<u>Present Premium</u>	<u>Prospect. Annuity</u>	<u>Increased Premium</u>	<u>Resulting Annuity</u>	<u>Add'l Cost to Inst.</u>
Alexander	1954	\$1250	\$3435.00	\$1848.08	\$4000	\$299.04
Warren	1956	1500	2688.00	2625.36	4000	562.68
Panofsky	1957	<u>1050</u>	<u>3352.08</u>	<u>1538.40</u>	<u>4000</u>	<u>244.20</u>
		\$3800		\$6011.84		\$1105.92

Note: It will be noted that the total additional cost remains at the maximum eleven years, after which it decreases until it entirely disappears after fourteen years.

Secretaries on the T.I.A.A. List

<u>Name</u>	<u>Birth</u>	<u>Appt.</u>	<u>Ret.</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Premium</u>	<u>Annuity</u>
Blake	July 1884	Sept. 1933	1949	2580	258	1081.32
Eichelser	July 1898	Jan. 1934	1963	3500	350	1092.00
Wise	Jan. 1908	Dec. 1935	1973	3000	300	1506.96

SCHEDULE A

May 11, 1943

PRESENT RETIREMENT COMMITMENTS

Dr. Flexner	Current	\$12,000.00
Now being paid annually by the Institute during his lifetime (with \$6,000 annually payable to his wife, Anne Crawford Flexner, during the period of her widowhood should she survive him)		
Professor Einstein	Commencing July 1, 1944 (age 65)	6,090.56
\$8,000 minus \$1,909.44 payable as single life annuity by T.I.A.A. will leave \$6,090.56 to be paid annually by the Institute during his lifetime (his wife, Elsa Einstein, having died).		
Professor Veblen	Commencing July 1, 1945 (age 65)	5,561.00
\$8,000 minus \$2,439.00 payable as single life annuity by T.I.A.A. will leave \$5,561.00 to be paid annually by the Institute during his lifetime (with \$5,000 annually payable to his wife, Elizabeth Veblen, during the period of her widowhood should she survive him).		
Mrs. Esther S. Bailey	Commencing December 1, 1947 (age 65)	600.00
Payable by the Institute during her lifetime as stated in minutes of the February 24, 1941 meeting of the Trustees.		
Professor Weyl	Commencing July 1, 1951 (age 65)	4,503.56
\$8,000 minus \$3,496.44 payable as single life annuity by T.I.A.A. will leave \$4,503.56 to be paid annually by the Institute during his lifetime (with \$5,000 annually payable to his wife, Helene Weyl, during the period of her widowhood should she survive him)		
		<u>\$28,755.12</u>

The above direct pension commitments amount to \$12,000 for the year commencing July 1, 1943; \$18,090.56 for the year commencing July 1, 1944; \$23,651.56 a year for two years commencing July 1, 1945, increasing later to a possible total of \$28,755.12.

In addition, the Institute has assured Dr. Aydelotte of an annuity of \$10,000 during his lifetime, commencing upon retirement, with \$5000 annually payable to his wife, Marie Osgood Aydelotte, during the period of her widowhood should she survive him. This is expected to be nearly if not entirely covered by the T.I.A.A.

Furthermore, the Institute is committed to make payments to T.I.A.A. to the extent of 5% of the amount of the salaries paid to the Director, all professors (except Miss Goldman) and the following:

Dr. Walther Mayer, Associate
Miss Nancy Lee Swann, Curator, Gest Library
Miss Marie C. Eichelser, Secretary
Miss Hattie M. Wise, Secretary
Miss Bernetta A. Miller, Secretary
Miss Gwen Blake, Secretary

SCHEDULE B

May 11, 1943

RECOMMENDED ANNUAL OUTLAYS BEYOND PRESENT COMMITMENTS

Professor Herzfeld	Annual payment to him for life, commencing July 1, 1944	\$3,299.20
In addition, he will be entitled to single life annuity of \$700.80 payable by T.I.A.A., making a total of \$4,000 per year for life.		
Professor Lowe	Annual payment to him for life, commencing July 1, 1945	1,349.56
In addition, he will be entitled to single life annuity of \$2,650.44 payable by T.I.A.A., making a total of \$4,000 per year for life.		
Professor Stewart	Annual payment of additional premium to T.I.A.A. until June 30, 1950	2,010.36
On condition that he make payment of like additional prem- iums, in which event he will be entitled to a single life annuity of \$4,000 a year payable by T.I.A.A.		
Professor Mitrany	Annual payment of additional premium to T.I.A.A. until June 30, 1952	751.44
On condition that he make payment of like additional prem- iums, in which event he will be entitled to a single life annuity of \$4,000 a year payable by T.I.A.A.		
Professor Alexander	Annual payment of additional premium to T.I.A.A. until June 30, 1954	299.04
On condition that he make payment of like additional premiums, in which event he will be entitled to a single life annuity of \$4,616.28 a year payable by T.I.A.A.		
Professor Warren	Annual payment of additional premium to T.I.A.A. until June 30, 1956	562.68
On condition that he make payment of like additional premiums, in which event he will be entitled to a single life annuity of \$4,437.00 a year payable by T.I.A.A.		
Professor Panofsky	Annual payment of additional premium to T.I.A.A. until June 30, 1957	244.20
On condition that he make payment of like additional prem- iums, in which event he will be entitled to a single life annuity of \$4,745.40 a year payable by T.I.A.A.		
Miss Nancy Lee Swann	Annual payment to her for life, commencing July 1, 1946	899.16
In addition, she will be entitled to single life annuity of \$300.84 payable by T.I.A.A., making a total of \$1,200 per year for life.		
Associate Walther Mayer	Annual payment of additional premium to T.I.A.A. until June 30, 1952	492.18
On condition that he make payment of like additional prem- iums, in which event he will be entitled to a single life annuity of \$1,500 a year payable by T.I.A.A.		
Miss Margot Cutter Mrs. Marion Hartz Miss Dorothy M. Reuss Mrs. Wesley Dauncey Wesley Dauncey	} Annual payment to T.I.A.A. under 5% contributory plan, during respective employment (they would receive upon retirement only such annuities as T.I.A.A. will pay)	} 459.00
Dr. Aydelotte	Annual payment of additional premium to T.I.A.A. until retirement	1,000.00
Dr. Aydelotte having offered to increase his annual payment by a like amount in order that upon retirement his annuity would be nearly if not entirely payable by T.I.A.A. instead of part of it being payable by the Institute.		

\$11,366.82

(The total cost would amount to \$5818.90 for the year commencing
July 1, 1943; \$9118.10 for the year commencing July 1, 1944; \$10,467.66 for
the year commencing July 1, 1945; \$11,366.32 a year for four years commenc-
ing July 1, 1945: and would decrease beginning July 1, 1950)

	<u>Date of Birth</u>	<u>Date of Retirement</u>	<u>Annuity</u>	<u>T.I.A.A.</u>	<u>Institute Budget</u>
Albert Einstein	Mar. 1879	July 1, 1944	8,000	1909.44	6,090.56
Ernst Herzfeld	July 1879	Aug. 1, 1944	4,000	700.80	3,299.20
E. A. Lowe	Oct. 1879	July 1, 1945	4,000	2650.44	1,349.56
Oswald Veblen	June 1880	July 1, 1945	8,000	2439.00	5,561.00 *
Nancy Lee Swann	Feb. 1881	July 1, 1946	1,200	300.84	899.16
Hermann Weyl	Nov. 1885	July 1, 1951	8,000	3496.44	4,503.56 **

* With \$5,000 to his wife, Elizabeth Veblen, should she survive him.

** With \$5,000 to his wife, Helene Weyl, should she survive him.

	<u>Date of Birth</u>	<u>Date of Retirem't</u>	<u>Present Premium</u>	<u>Prospect. Annuity</u>	<u>Increased Premium</u>	<u>Resulting Annuity</u>
Walter W. Stewart	May 1885	Jul.1,'50	1500	1662.00	5476.44	4000
Walther Mayer	Mar. 1887	Jul.1,'52	450	773.64	1377.72	1500
David Mitrany	Jan. 1888	Jul.1,'53	1000	2838.96	2252.56	4000
Jas. W. Alexander	Sept.1888	Jul.1,'54	1250	3708.36	2500.00	4009.40
Robert B. Warren	Mar. 1891	Jul.1,'56	1500	2760.00	2538.60	4000
Erwin Panofsky	Mar. 1892	Jul.1,'57	1050	3434.52	1837.32	4500

Frank Aydelotte	Oct. 1880		2000		4000.00	*
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*Assured an annuity of \$10,000, with \$5,000 to his wife, Marie Osgood Aydelotte, should she survive him.

Pensions -
Office Admin

Discussions and decisions on retiring allowances, February 1943-January 1944

Feb. 26, 1943 - Executive Committee. Director raised question of retiring allowances. Preliminary discussion. Director instructed to consult T.I.A.A. and present fuller information at March meeting.

Mar. 22, 1943 - Executive Committee. Detailed discussion. \$4000 minimum pension recommended for Lowe and Herzfeld, with doubling of premiums for Stewart, Mitrany, Alexander, Warren, and Panofsky.

Apr. 20, 1943 - Board Meeting. Report of Executive Committee discussed but not approved. Special committee appointed to consider the whole situation, recommend uniform policy, and report to a special committee of the Board in June. *meeting*

May 11, 1943 - Special Committee on Pensions at Harmony Club, New York. Comprehensive plan recommended, with \$4000 as minimum substituted for doubling of premiums previously recommended. Date of retirement July 1st following sixty-fifth birthday except when this birthday falls in July or August, in which case date of retirement will be September 1st. Arrangements for future appointees.

June 8, 1943 - Special Meeting of Board. Report of Pension Committee approved with certain unimportant emendations.

Sept. 24, 1943 - Meeting of Pension Committee to consider cases of Einstein, Veblen, Herzfeld, Lowe, and Morse.

Sept. 27, 1943 - Letter from Director to Maass and Leidesdorf suggesting research funds for Lowe and Herzfeld.

October 5, 1943 - Meeting of Committee on Pensions, considering the same problem as on September 24.

October 5, 1943 - Board Meeting. Committee on Pensions reports progress.

Dec. 14, 1943 - Executive Committee. Committee on Pensions reports as result of discussions on September 24, October 5, and December 8, recommendation prolonging active service of Einstein and Veblen, recommending research funds for Herzfeld and Lowe, increasing premium of Morse, and no conditions as to residence or activities except in case of Einstein, Veblen, and Weyl. Report approved by Executive Committee.

Jan. 24, 1944 - Full faculty discussion of pension arrangements with vote of thanks to Director and Trustees.

Jan. 25, 1944 - Report of Executive Committee approved.

Actual working of the pension plan given in attached schedule

1943

vert. file "B"

5/11

1921

BENEFITS

Academic Personnel

COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS

Copy of Report of Committee on Pensions.

Filed in Vertical File under "B" for Benefits.

Action by L Br Farnier here shown in
attached ~~in the file~~ i.e. Mary Swann reduced
to \$1200 p.a. Wgt corrected & added.

Aydelotte papers acquired 10/18/56

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS

The special committee on pensions met in New York on Tuesday, May 11, 1943, at 6 P. M. There were present Messrs. Leidesdorf, Maass, Edgar Bamberger, Moe, and Aydelotte. Dr. Weed at the last moment found it impossible to attend, but telephoned his views, which were in substantial agreement with the conclusions reached by the committee.

The members of the committee had studied

1. Minutes of the meeting of the Executive Committee held March 22, 1943, dealing with this problem.
2. Notes concerning retirement plans now in force at Columbia, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Princeton, and Yale.
3. A schedule of the names of members of the faculty plus Professor Mayer and Miss Swann, giving facts as to the date of birth, date of appointment, date of retirement, salary, premium, and expected annuity.
4. Similar information concerning secretaries who are on the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association list.
5. A careful tabulation, made with the assistance of the actuaries of the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association, of the cost of carrying out the recommendations of the Executive Committee, with certain modifications which seem desirable in the interest of uniformity.

The committee found that present commitments to Dr.

Flexner and Professors Einstein and Veblen (Professor Weyl's annuity is provided for by insurance policies) will involve, as from July 1, 1945, an annual expenditure of \$23,651.56.

(An error - the Weyl's annuity)

While it is clear that the Institute cannot maintain retiring allowances for other members of the faculty on the same scale, the committee found that it would be possible to provide annuities of at least \$4000 for other members for an annual expenditure of \$12,001.90 and the committee unanimously recommends to the Board that this should be done. The specific recommendations of the committee are as follows:

1. That annuities of \$4000 be provided for Professors Herzfeld and Lowe, as recommended by the Executive Committee, at an annual cost of \$4,648.76.

<u>Professor</u>	<u>Date of Retirement</u>	<u>Proposed Annuity</u>	<u>Amount from T.I.A.A.</u>	<u>Proposed Inst. Payment</u>
Herzfeld	1944	\$4000	\$ 700.80	\$3,299.20
Lowe	1945	4000	2650.44	1,349.56

2. That the Institute double the premiums paid on behalf of Professors Alexander, Warren, and Panofsky, at an annual cost of \$1900, provided each individual is willing to double the contribution which he makes from his own salary toward his annuity.

<u>Professor</u>	<u>Date of Retirement</u>	<u>Present Premium</u>	<u>Prospective Annuity</u>	<u>Premium Doubled</u>	<u>Resulting Annuity</u>
Alexander	1954	\$1250	\$3435.00	\$2500	\$4616.28
Warren	1956	1500	2688.00	3000	4437.00
Panofsky	1957	1050	3352.08	2100	4745.40

3. That the Institute increase the premiums paid on behalf of Professors Stewart and Mitraný in order to bring their annuities up to \$4000, provided the individuals in question are willing to make a similar increase in the contribution from their salary for this purpose. The total annual cost to the Institute would be \$2,761.80.

<u>Professor</u>	<u>Date of Retirement</u>	<u>Present Premium</u>	<u>Prospective Annuity</u>	<u>Prem. Needed for \$4000</u>	<u>Add'l Cost to Inst.</u>
Stewart	1950	\$1500	\$1644.00	\$5520.72	\$2010.36
Mitraný	1953	1000	2695.68	2502.88	751.44

4. That an annuity of \$1500 be provided for Miss Swann, who retires in 1946. The annual cost to the Institute would be \$1199.16.

5. That the Institute should increase the premium paid on behalf of Professor Mayer, who retires in 1952, so as to bring his annuity up to \$1500, provided he is willing to make a similar increase in the contribution from his own salary. The annual cost to the Institute would be \$492.18.

6. This takes care of all members of the faculty except Professors Morse, Riefler, Meritt, Earle, and von Neumann, who will be adequately provided for under the 5% contributory plan now in force. Miss Goldman has been omitted from the annuity arrangements because she possesses an independent fortune and because of the unusual nature of her appointment.

7. It is recommended that Miss Cutter, Secretary to the School of Humanistic Studies, Mrs. Hartz, Secretary to Professor Earle, Miss Reuss, Assistant Librarian, Wesley Dauncey, Superintendent of Fuld Hall, and Dorothy Dauncey, Telephone Operator, should be admitted to participation in the 5% contributory plan, with the understanding that the Institute takes no responsibility for adding to the annuities so provided. Miss Bernetta Miller has been omitted because of the fact that at the time she was appointed there was a specific understanding that the Institute would take no responsibility for an annuity for her beyond allowing her to participate in the 5% contributory plan.

8. The Director's annuity (which was fixed at \$10,000, with \$5000 to his wife should she survive him) would have been fully taken care of on the basis of accumulations at Swarthmore and at the Institute had it not been for the fact that on leaving Swarthmore he forfeited his right to the \$1500 free pension from the Carnegie Foundation under the old plan. The Director suggested that he would be willing to double his own contribution to the Teachers Insurance and Annuity on condition that the Institute would double its payment, to the end that by the time of his retirement the annuity would be nearly or entirely taken care of by the T.I.A.A. This suggestion was cordially accepted by the committee.

The total annual cost of the commitments recommended by the committee will be \$12,001.90 and the maximum pension liability of the Institute for the next few years \$35,653.46. On the other hand, there will be a decrease in the salary roll as the result of retirements from 1945 onwards of \$36,199.68.

The Committee believes that these recommendations, if approved by the Board, will take care in a satisfactory manner of the pension liabilities of the Institute to the members of its staff at a cost which will put no undue strain upon the budget.

For the future the committee suggests that the Director be instructed in the case of all new appointments to recommend at the time that the appointment is made suitable arrangements for a retiring allowance for the individual concerned. The committee contemplates that such retiring allowances should normally be at least \$4000 per year, that they should be built up by joint equal contributions by the Institute and by the professor himself to the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association, and the committee recognizes that in the case of an older man where the contributions necessary to secure an adequate sum are unduly large the salary of such an individual may have to be adjusted downwards in order to make it possible for the Institute to make the necessary annual contribution.

S. D. LEIDESDORF, Chairman

9/11/43
Dr. Flexner
Swann at 1200
Sup. out of b
P. v @ 4 M.
(see 5/21/43 A to Farmer)
5/21/43
Draft
(final note
under same
date - F. L. W.)
Ver B

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS

The special committee on pensions met in New York on Tuesday, May 11, 1943, at 6 P.M. There were present Messrs. Leidesdorf, Maass, Edgar Bamberger, Moe, and Aydelotte. Dr. Weed at the last moment found it impossible to attend, but telephoned his views, which were in substantial agreement with the conclusions reached by the committee.

The members of the committee had studied

1. Minutes of the meeting of the Executive Committee held March 22, 1943, dealing with this problem.
2. Notes concerning retirement plans now in force at Columbia, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Yale, and Princeton Universities.
3. A schedule of the names of members of the faculty plus Professor Mayer and Miss Swann, giving facts as to the date of birth, date of appointment, date of retirement, annual premium, and expected annuity.
4. Similar information concerning Institute secretaries who are on the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association list.
5. A tabulation, made with the assistance of the actuaries of the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association, of the cost of carrying out the recommendations of the Executive Committee, with certain modifications which seem desirable in the interest of uniformity.

The committee found that present pension commitments to Dr. Flexner and Professors Einstein and Veblen will involve, as from July 1, 1945, an annual expenditure of \$23,651.56. In addition there will be as from July 1, 1951, an expenditure of \$4503.56, on account of Professor Weyl. These commitments are as follows:

on new lives alone

A 1071956 Burefpts.

Dr. Flexner: \$12,000 (with \$6000 to his wife, Anne Crawford Flexner, during the period of her widowhood should she survive him).

Professor Einstein: \$8,000, minus \$1909.44 from the T.I.A.A., leaving \$6,090.56 to be paid annually by the Institute.

Professor Veblen: \$8,000, minus \$2439 from the T.I.A.A., leaving \$5561 to be paid annually by the Institute (with \$5000 to his wife, Elizabeth Veblen during the period of her widowhood should she survive him).

Professor Weyl: An annuity of \$8,000 from the time of his retirement in 1951, of which \$3496.44 will be paid by the T.I.A.A., leaving \$4503.56 to be paid annually by the Institute (with \$5000 to his wife, Helene Weyl, during the period of her widowhood should she survive him). The Institute purchased on April 30, 1934, two paid-up life insurance policies on the life of Mrs. Helene Weyl with a total face value of \$150,000, at a cost of \$77,613.75. Dividends on these two policies for 1942 were \$572.25. On the same date the Institute purchased an annuity contract on the life of Mrs. Helene Weyl for a single premium payment of \$71,000, with payments beginning May 2, 1935. In 1942 the Institute received from this annuity contract \$3777.91, making a total income from the insurance and annuity policies on Mrs. Weyl of \$4350.16.

While it is clear that the Institute cannot maintain retiring allowances for other members of the faculty on the same scale, the committee finds that it will be possible to provide annuities of at least \$4000 for other members by the annual expenditure of ^{11,366.82}~~\$12,601.90~~ and the committee unanimously recommends to the Board that this should be done. The specific recommendations of the committee are as follows:

1. That single life annuities of \$4000 be provided for Professors Herzfeld and Lowe, as recommended by the Executive Committee, at an annual cost of \$4,648.76 during the lifetime of the annuitants.

<u>Professor</u>	<u>Date of Retirement</u>	<u>Proposed Annuity</u>	<u>Amount from T.I.A.A.</u>	<u>Proposed Inst. Payment</u>
Hersfeld	1944	\$4000	\$ 700.80	\$3,299.20
Lowe	1945	4000	2650.44	1,349.56

4648.76

2. That the Institute double the premiums paid on behalf of Professors Alexander, Warren, and Panofsky, or ~~should~~ increase the premium on behalf of each of these men by an amount necessary to bring their annuities up to \$4000, provided each individual wishes to make a similar increased contribution from his own salary, or that the Institute should match any smaller increase which a given individual may desire to make. The total annual additional cost to the Institute of doubling the premiums for these three individuals would be \$1900; the cost of bringing their annuities up to \$4000 would be \$1105.92. These payments would run for periods of from eleven to fourteen years, ceasing in each case with the retirement of the professor concerned. The two proposals between which the Board is asked to choose are as follows:

Effect of doubling the premiums

Professor	Date of Retirement	Present Premium	Prospective Annuity	Premium Doubled	Resulting Annuity	Add'l Cost to Inst.
Alexander	1954	\$1250	\$3435.00	\$2500	\$4616.28	\$625
Warren	1956	1500	2688.00	3000	4437.00	750
Panofsky	1957	1050	3352.08	2100	4745.40	525
		<u>\$3800</u>		<u>\$7600</u>		<u>\$1900</u>

Increase in premiums necessary to bring annuities to \$4000

Professor	Date of Retirement	Present Premium	Prospect. Annuity	Increased Premium	Resulting Annuity	Add'l Cost to Inst.
Alexander	1954	\$1250	\$3435.00	\$1848.08	\$4000	\$299.04
Warren	1956	1500	2688.00	2625.36	4000	562.68
Panofsky	1957	1050	3352.08	1538.40	4000	244.20
		<u>\$3800</u>		<u>\$6011.84</u>		<u>\$1105.92</u>

3. That the Institute increase the premiums paid on behalf of Professors Stewart and Mitrany in order to provide for them single life annuities of \$4000 at the age of sixty-five, provided the individuals in question desire to make a similar increase in the contribution from their salary for this purpose, or that the Institute should match any smaller increase which a given individual may desire to make. The maximum additional annual cost to the Institute would be \$2,761.80 (for a period of seven years at \$2010.36 in the case of Professor Stewart and for a period of ten years at \$751.44 in the case of Professor Mitrany).

Professor	Date of Retirement	Present Premium	Prospective Annuity	Prem. Needed for \$4000	Add'l Cost to Inst.
Stewart	1950	\$1500	\$1644.00	\$5520.72	\$2010.36
Mitrany	1953	1000	2695.68	2502.88	751.44
					<u>2761.80</u>

4. That an annuity of \$1200 be provided for Miss Nancy Lee Swann, Curator of the East Oriental Library, who retires in 1946. The annual cost to the Institute would be \$899.16 during the lifetime of the annuitant.

5. That the Institute should increase the premium paid on behalf of Dr. Walther Mayer, Associate in the School of Mathematics, who retires in 1952, in order to provide for him a single life annuity of \$1500 at the age of sixty-five, provided he is willing to make a similar increase in the contribution from his own salary. The additional annual cost to the Institute would be \$492.18 for a period of nine years.

6. This takes care of all members of the faculty except Professors Morse, Riefler, Meritt, Earle, and von Neumann, who will have annuities ranging from \$5400 to \$10,000 under the 5% contributory plan now in force and are deemed to be adequately provided for. Miss Goldman has been omitted from the annuity arrangements because she possesses an independent fortune and because of the unusual nature of her appointment.

7. It is recommended that Miss Margot Cutter, Secretary to the School of Humanistic Studies, Mrs. Marion G. Hartz, Secretary to Professor Earle, Miss Dorothy M. Reuss, Assistant Librarian, Mr. Wesley Dauncey, Superintendent of Fuld Hall, and Mrs. Dorothy Dauncey, Telephone Operator, should be afforded the opportunity to participate in the 5% contributory plan, with the understanding that the Institute takes no responsibility for adding to the annuities so provided. When Miss Bernetta Miller was appointed there was a specific understanding that the Institute would take no responsibility for an annuity for her beyond allowing her to participate in the 5% contributory plan. The other secretaries who have so far been included in the 5% contributory plan are Miss Gwen Blake, Miss Marie C. Bichelser, and Miss Hattie M. Wise. In addition, the Institute Trustees at the meeting held February 24, 1941, in accepting the resignation of Mrs. Esther S. Bailey, voted that she should be awarded a pension of \$50 per month beginning at the age of 65, which will be on December 1, 1947. This will involve a payment of \$600 per year during the lifetime of the annuitant.

8. The Director's annuity (which was fixed at \$10,000 at the time of his election, with \$5000 to his wife, Marie Osgood Aydelotte, during the period of her widowhood should she survive him) would have been nearly or entirely provided for by accumulations at Swarthmore and at the Institute had it not been for the fact that on leaving Swarthmore he forfeited his right to the \$1500 free pension from the Carnegie Foundation under the old plan. The Director suggested that he would be willing to double his own contribution to the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association on condition that the Institute would double its payment, to the end that by the time of his retirement the annuity would be nearly or entirely taken care of by the T.I.A.A. This suggestion was cordially accepted by the committee.

The total annual cost of the commitments so recommended will be in the neighborhood of \$12,000, the maximum annual pension liability of the Institute between 1945 and 1950 will be between \$30,000 and \$35,000 in addition to the 5% paid on all salaries in accordance with the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association contributory plan. The maximum pension load will decrease year by year after 1950. Meanwhile, there will be a decrease in the salary roll from July 1, 1945 onwards of not less than \$50,000.

The Committee believes that these recommendations, if approved by the Board, will satisfactorily meet the matter of pensions for members of the Institute staff (except the Director, whose pension will be largely if not entirely covered by the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association) at a cost which will put no undue strain upon the budget and which will not demand additional capital funds for this purpose.

For the future the Director is instructed by the Board of Trustees, in the case of every new appointment to recommend (at the time the appointment is made) suitable arrangements for a retiring allowance for the individual concerned. The Trustees contemplate that such retiring allowances should normally be at least \$4000 per year, that they should be built up by joint equal contributions by the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association. The Trustees recognize that in the case of an older man, where the contributions necessary to secure an adequate sum are unduly large, the salary of such an individual will have to be fixed at a lower figure than would otherwise be the case in order to make it possible for the Institute to make the necessary annual contribution.

S. D. LEIDESDORF

Pensions
June 17, 1943

Dear Mr. Leidesdorf:

I enclose a corrected copy of the report of the special committee on pensions as adopted by the Board and as it will go into the minutes. I send you also a copy of Mr. Farrier's Schedule B, likewise corrected in accordance with the action of the Board.

Please note that the total cost will be slightly less than these reports indicate. Professor Panofsky has indicated that he would prefer not to have the premium doubled but only to have it increased by an amount sufficient to give him an annuity of \$4000 a year in order that he will not have to make so large a contribution from his salary at the present moment. We shall therefore increase our premium on behalf of Panofsky by \$244.20 per year instead of \$525.00.

Furthermore, of the new people who were to be admitted to the 5% contributory plan, Mrs. Hartz has declined, with thanks, on the ground that she is a married woman, that she does not expect to work as a secretary all her life, and that she feels the amount involved would be so small as to make no real difference in her case. I have told her that if conditions change and she wishes to change her mind she would always be at liberty to do so.

Miss Swann is consulting her brothers as to whether it would be wise for her to deposit her \$30,000 with the Institute at this time and will let me know her decision as soon as she makes it. It would perhaps be just as well to say nothing about this at the present moment but have it come as a pleasant surprise to Mr. Bamberger.

I am telling Mr. Bamberger this afternoon the reactions of members of the faculty, which are uniformly cordial and grateful with the exception of Professors Lowe and Herzfeld, who retire first and who had been informally assured by Dr. Flexner that the retiring age of sixty-five was not necessarily definite and might not be applied in their cases. I sympathize with them in their disappointment, but I have told them that the financial situation of

of the Institute made it impossible for us to continue them beyond sixty-five and pointed out gently that the annuities provided for them went far beyond any promises made at the time of their appointments. We are, of course, doing more for Herzfeld than for any single member of the faculty. In every other case the members of the faculty were extremely well satisfied with the action of the Board, thought it fair and generous, and were only disposed to be a little anxious as to whether the Institute would be financially able to carry out the arrangement. I was happily able to assure them that this had all been carefully figured out and was financially sound from our point of view.

Yours sincerely,

Mr. S. D. Leidesdorf
125 Park Avenue
New York City

FA/MCE

Pensions

Fac meeting (FA's statement)

Jan 24, 1944

The Director opened the meeting ^{with} by an explanation of the present policy of the Institute in regard to retirements and pensions. As to the time of retirement, letters of appointment sent to members of the faculty uniformly specify the age of sixty-five, but in many cases intimated that the period of active service could be prolonged by mutual agreement. It is the prevailing opinion of the Trustees that in so small a faculty it will work better to have a uniform age for retirement, making exceptions only in very unusual cases.

The first three appointments to the Institute faculty provide for very generous pensions. The appointments made after these first three specify merely that the retirement allowance was to be accumulated by a 5% contribution to the T.I.A.A., matched by an equal contribution from the Institute. When the Trustees, eighteen months ago, at the suggestion of the Director, began to study the whole question it was immediately apparent that for about two-thirds of the faculty the accumulations under the T.I.A.A. would be entirely inadequate and that several members of the faculty had understood that the time of retirement was to be considered as flexible, to be fixed for different individuals at different ages according to circumstances.

The Trustees of the Institute realized that it would be entirely beyond the bounds of possibility to continue retiring allowances on the scale at first contemplated. They have endeavored to fix \$4000 as a minimum amount, making up the deficit

required from the Institute budget in the case of the members of the faculty who retire during the next few years and increasing the payments to the T.I.A.A. in other cases where needed, on agreement with the member of the faculty concerned to make a similar increase in his own contribution.

These arrangements have been worked out for all the members of the faculty and are uniform except for the following:

- (1) In the cases of Professors Lowe and Herzfeld, who have important researches nearing completion, special research funds have been provided. The Trustees were able to do this from the surplus income accumulated during the academic year 1942-1943, so that these research funds will not be a drain on any future budget of the Institute. (2) In the cases of Professors Einstein and Veblen arrangements are contemplated for them to remain on active service for some years after sixty-five, Mr. Bamberger contributing the necessary funds over and above the promised retiring allowances, so that in the cases of these two men likewise no extra expense will fall upon the budget of the Institute.

* This is based on the 1944-45 budget - more

on the 1944-45 budget - more

Q. for Prof. Einstein - 1944-45

meeting called at request of house & fifteen
has explained or is understood.

Facility

Empower authority for
and can stand

Time consumed
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TIAA pension - alleged payments

minimum 4000

only 3 large pensions - no other contributions

Exemption - fifteen & other

reasons there

Financial limitations

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no plan made - no contribution

March 10, 1943

Dear Mr. Leidesdorf:

I have given some thought to the clearest way in which you might present the financial situation of the Institute to Mr. Bamberger as it is at present and as it will be two years hence, and it has occurred to me that an analysis of our definite commitments as they are now and as they will be two years from now might be clearer than an ordinary budget. Our actual budget varies from year to year according to circumstances. What I am presenting here is a normal budget based upon our permanent commitments. I attach two sheets, giving this analysis and shall be glad if you will glance at them and let me know whether these give you the material which you can best use. These are based, of course, upon the tabulation of salaries and retirement dates which I enclose. I showed these tabulations to Mr. Bamberger and he intimated that he was glad to get them and that they gave him a much clearer idea of the situation of the Institute. I did not discuss them in any detail with him, thinking it best to leave that to you.

This sum of \$419,239 represents definite commitments. It differs from the ordinary budget from year to year partly because we do not always have the full quota of stipends and assistants and partly because we have had every

year since I have been at the Institute substantial contributions from the foundations and from Mr. Bamberger (on the average about \$125,000 per year) toward our current income.

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32,675 km
Two years hence these commitments will be reduced to \$386,564, and if we have to depend entirely upon endowment and if we have no assistance from outside sources we shall have only \$315,000 with which to meet the budget. The problem will then be what economies and reductions we can make with least injury to the work of the Institute.

There are several comments which I want to make:

1. New appointments are not necessary immediately in place of the professors retiring. They will continue on their pensions to give us the same service as at present so long as their health is good. But it will be desirable to make new appointments in the place of these professors eventually and probably long before their pensions run out.

2. We shall have in June a substantial surplus in the Rockefeller-Bamberger Economics Fund and this surplus will be still larger by June, 1945. It is not wise, however, to depend upon a surplus to balance our budget; instead we ought to face the financial situation now and take steps as soon as practicable to reduce our expenditures to the level of our endowment income. Certainly this must be done by July 1, 1945, in order to safeguard the future of the Institute.

3. There will be a spread of about \$70,000 between our income and expenditures in 1945. Minor economies are always possible, but the only substantial funds out of which we could meet this are (a) reduction or abolition of assistants, \$19,800; (b) reduction or abolition of stipends, \$50,000; (c) reduction of salaries. When each professor was appointed he was promised an assistant and these young assistants, who are changed from year to year, are extremely useful to the professors in the prosecution of their researches. It would be a pity to abolish them.

Stipends are necessary to assist young men to come to the Institute to study. They are the one item of our budget in which Mr. Bamberger is most interested. They can, of course, be reduced, but to abolish them would be to sacrifice a great part of the utility of the Institute to the scholarly world, and even to reduce them would, in my opinion, be a great misfortune; they ought instead to be enlarged.

It is always possible to reduce salaries and our faculty will acquiesce if we explain to them the necessity for doing so. There is no question, however, that doing so would injure the reputation of the Institute and I wish it could be avoided. It would be a different matter if we agree that in the future our salary schedule should be lower, but

it would be unfortunate to have to reduce those now being paid, though if necessary we can always do so. I do not think we need trouble Mr. Bamberger with the details as to how the reductions would be distributed; that is a matter which should be thoughtfully studied by the Executive Committee.

4. I hope it will be clear from these schedules that the picture of the Institute finances is not wholly black. We can make economies which will enable us to survive on our present endowment, but at the same time it cannot be denied that all these reductions would injure the institution.

5. There is another aspect of the whole question that I think you ought to present to Mr. Bamberger in talking to him. We have here laid the foundation of a great research institution. It is, however, only a foundation and if it is to fulfil its promises we ought to have funds in hand for some of the many possible and needed developments. I have talked with Mr. Bamberger about the possibilities in various fields but not extensively, and I have not laid these possibilities before the Trustees because it seems idle to talk about them until our financial situation is so stabilized as to give us the prospect of continuing to be able to meet our present commitments.

Yours sincerely,

Mr. S. D. Leidesdórf
125 Park Avenue
New York City

*add one point: contributions from foundations etc
easier to obtain once our own budget is
balanced.*

Letter from Mr. Leidesdorf to Mr. Bamberger

Dear Mr. Bamberger:

As Treasurer of the Institute I feel it my duty to lay before you the facts as to our financial situation at present and as it will be two years hence, when four members of our faculty have retired. As you know, the permanent commitments of the Institute at present exceed its income from endowment. The difference has been made up during the last few years by temporary grants which have been secured from you, from the Rockefeller Foundation, and from other sources. It seems probable that the Rockefeller Foundation grant will not be renewed after its expiration in June, 1945, and it seems wise that we should look ahead at this time in order to take such steps as may be necessary to reduce the expenditures of the Institute down to its assured income.

The Institute budget for 1943-44 will be approximately \$408,000, made up as follows:

Income from endowment	\$315,000
Library appropriation from Mr. Bamberger (completing \$100,000)	15,000
Accumulated reserve for pension fund	8,000
Rockefeller-Bamberger fund for economics	70,000
	<u>\$408,000</u>

Two years hence, for the academic year 1945-46, our only assured income will be \$315,000 from endowment. On the other hand there will be certain savings, due to the retirement of Professors Einstein and Herzfeld in 1944 and Professors Lowe and Veblen in 1945. Pensions of \$8000 have been assured Professors

Einstein and Veblen, and it is the feeling of the Executive Committee that the pensions of Professor Lowe and Herzfeld should be brought up to \$4000. Toward the payment of these pensions there are substantial accumulations with the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association, so that there will be a net saving in the case of these four professors of slightly over \$36,000. The details are as follows:

<u>Professor</u>	<u>Retire-</u> <u>ment</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Premium</u>	<u>Annuity</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Pension</u>	<u>Institute</u> <u>Budget</u>
Einstein	1944	\$15,000	\$1500	\$1909.44	8,000	\$6090.56
Herzfeld	1944	10,000	1000	700.80	4,000	3299.20
Lowe	1945	10,000	1000	2650.44	4,000	1349.56
Veblen	1945	15,000	1500	2439.00	8,000	5561.00
Total		\$50,000	\$5000	\$7699.68	24,000	16,300.32

From these tabulations it is clear that there will be a saving of \$50,000 in salaries plus \$2500 in premiums, the premiums being paid one-half by the Institute and one-half by the ~~xxxxxxx~~ professor. Pensions will amount to \$24,000, toward which the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association will contribute \$7699.68. The net saving therefore is \$52,500 minus ~~xxxx\$7699.68,xxxxx~~ \$16,300.32, or \$36,199.68. ^{52,500}

It will not be necessary at this time to appoint successors to the four professors who are retiring, since they all of them plan to continue their work at the Institute and will give us, as long as their health is good, the same service as in the past.

There will be another saving in the budget for 1945-46 as over against the budget for 1943-44 in the School of Economics. The budget for that school for 1943-44 is \$121,000.

The Director informs me, however, that he plans to adjust the expenditures so as to save \$30,000 of this sum for surplus, and it is his belief that the budget for the School can be reduced in 1945-46 by \$30,000, making a total reduction two years hence of just over \$66,000.

This brings the total contemplated expenditure of the Institute for 1945-46 down to about \$340,000, with an expected income of \$315,000. While it is impossible to be certain two years hence of the exact income or exact expenditures, it seems clear even at this distance that there will be a gap of \$25,000 or \$30,000 between our income and our minimum expenditures if our budget is to be maintained on the present scale. I feel that the Executive Committee should decide sometime in the near future how this deficit is to be met, but before consulting the Executive Committee Mr. Aydelotte and I would like your advice on the matter.

The Institute has at the present moment a considerable surplus in the Rockefeller-Bamberger Economics Fund and this surplus will be still further increased during the next two years. We could draw on this surplus to balance the budget for three years but not longer. If the Institute is to have eventually a considerable increase in its endowment fund this use of the surplus would be a safe policy. If not, it seems better to face the situation courageously at this time and reduce our income to the level of our expenditures.

The only way in which this could be done is by a drastic reduction in salaries. If you wish us to take that course the Executive Committee will consider immediately the amount of such reduction necessary and the fairest distribution of the cuts. I

know that all the Trustees will greatly regret the necessity of taking such drastic action, but I know also that both the Trustees and faculty feel very strongly the necessity of adjusting our expenses to our income in order to safeguard the future of the Institute.

Yours sincerely,

TA

February 27, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: (Mauss)

In accordance with my promise, I am glad to furnish you and the members of the Executive Committee with additional information supplementing my letter to Mr. Leidesdorf of February 23rd. That will give a nearly complete picture of our pension liabilities and of the steps which I think should be taken to meet them. Professor Mayer, whom I omitted, has a salary of \$45,00, retires in 1952, and will at that time be entitled to an annuity of \$751.92. I think we should supplement this by \$750, giving him an annuity of \$1500. Miss Swann has a salary of \$3600, retires in 1946, and will at that time be entitled to an annuity of \$300.84. I think we should supplement this by \$1200 or at least by \$900, giving her an annuity of \$1500 or \$1200, as the Executive Committee may decide.

If we double the premiums paid on the annuities of Stewart and Mitrany they will still be entitled to less than \$4000 at the time of their retirement in 1950 and 1953. I think any further increase in the amount of premium paid by them and by us should be settled by negotiation, which I should be glad to undertake with them

after the subject has been discussed by the Executive Committee. I shall report as to my own annuity status as soon as I can get the figures from the T.I.A.A.

The question of our annuity commitments is only a part of the general picture of the financial situation of the Institute, which should, I think, be carefully considered by the Executive Committee at its next meeting. The Rockefeller grant for economics has been renewed for two years, and with a restricted budget for the other two schools we can carry on during that time approximately as at present if it seems wise to do so. I doubt myself, however, whether this would be wise. At the end of two years possible additions to our capital funds may solve all our financial problems, but if we should not receive new endowment by that time the situation in 1945 would be extremely serious, as you can see by referring to the tentative budget which I have made for the year 1945-46, giving for comparison the budget for the year 1943-44.

In 1945 the Rockefeller grant will expire and I see no hope of a renewal. Mr. Bamberger will before that time have completed his payments of the \$100,000 for the library, and I do not know whether he will feel like continuing with appropriations for that purpose. While our economists do not spend the entire \$100,000 provided for them (Rockefeller \$35,000, Mr. Bamberger \$35,000, Institute budget \$30,000) they

will need a minimum of \$60,000, which plus \$20,000 for politics, gives us an expenditure of \$80,000 for that school.

Other changes between our situation at the present time and the situation as it will be in 1945-46 are as follows: Four professors will have retired, saving us \$50,000 in salary; on the other hand, we will have the following additional expenses:

Pensions, increased from \$12,000	
to \$30,000	\$18,000
Additional contributions to T.I.A.A.	
approximately	5,000
Stipends for mathematics, replacing	
expired Rockefeller contribution	9,750
Repairs and renovations, Fuld Hall	10,000
Library	15,000
	<u>\$58,000</u>
	57,750

These additional expenses more than wipe out the saving in salaries and of course allow for no new appointments in the place of the professors retired. The budget for 1943-44 furthermore does not provide for the normal number of assistants. When each professor was appointed Dr. Flexner promised him an assistant. If we are to keep that promise in 1945-46 we shall have to add \$10,000 to \$12,000 to the budget as given.

In 1951-52 Stewart and Weyl will retire, making a further saving of \$30,000 in salaries. With our present income we should be able to balance our budget for the year 1952-53, but I do not believe we can do so before that time. The deficits in the intervening years can be partially met by the surplus heretofore accumulated in the Rockefeller-Bamberger fund and the

surplus which will be accumulated in that fund during the years 1943-44 and 1944-45. This surplus, however, will not be sufficient to meet the entire deficit, and I think the Committee should consider at this time the choice between two policies: (1) gambling on an addition to our capital funds which would enable us to meet our expenses, or (2) reduction of salaries beginning as of July 1, 1943. If such a reduction should be made, my recommendation would be that it apply only to the \$15,000 salaries and to my own. I would suggest reducing the seven professors who receive \$15,000 to \$12,500 and reducing my own salary from \$20,000 to \$15,000. This would make a saving of \$22,500 next year and of \$17,500 per year between 1945 and 1950. I dislike to suggest this expedient and I know that Dr. Flexner would be bitterly opposed to it. Perhaps the best plan would be for me or for Mr. Leidesdorf to lay the whole question before Mr. Bamberger and take his advice. For many reasons it occurs to me that Mr. Leidesdorf would be the best person to do this.

The fact is that the Institute has made more liberal provision for retirement for certain of its professors than any institution in the United States, but has heretofore taken no measures to accumulate the funds to meet these commitments except in the case of Professor Weyl. The liberality of these assurances has, of course, raised expectations in the minds of all of our professors. We cannot meet these expecta-

tions fully, but it is my opinion that we should meet them to the extent I have indicated, even if we are compelled to cut salaries in order to do so.

All that we can do with our present income will be too little. We shall not, for instance, be able to make appointments to replace the professors who are retiring. It will not be necessary to do this immediately, for the reason that they will all, I think, keep on giving us the same service as at present so long as they are in good health, but we ought eventually to be able to replace them for the sake of keeping up the intellectual prestige of the Institute.

Furthermore, the best budget I can make for 1945-46 with our present income is far too parsimonious in the matter of stipends for members. These stipends are, in my opinion, one of the most useful expenditures we make, and I wish the funds devoted to that purpose could be increased from \$50,000, which we used to give, to \$100,000, instead of being reduced from \$50,000 to \$35,000 or \$40,000, as they are in my budget for 1945-46.

When I was making this budget for 1945-46 I made out a budget for the Institute with its present faculty, carrying out Dr. Flexner's ideas as to stipends for members, assistants for professors, secretarial staff, funds for publication. The total ran above \$500,000, and indeed our expenditures during most of the time I have been here have,

with the aid of the foundations, run to about \$450,000. If we were to continue the Institute at its present size and strength by making new appointments of comparable eminence as our professors retire and if we were at the same time to look after these professors properly in their retirement the necessary budget for an institution of this size would be about \$550,000. If you think of that figure in comparison with our present income from endowment you will appreciate the real seriousness of our financial problem.

When you have had time to think over the contents of this letter I should appreciate it very much indeed if I could have a talk with you and Mr. Leidesdorf and get the benefit of your advice.

FRANK AYDELOTTE

*General Research & Scholarship
Institute*

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benefit of your advice.

FRANK AYDELOTT

1941

vert file "B"

April

BENEFITS

Academic Personnel

PROFESSORS

List of professors with the following information:
premium per year, life annuity 65, starting at age 70, and
present age (in 1941).

Filed in Vertical File under "B" for benefits.

A, 10/18/56, File No. 55

April, 1941

	Premium per year	Life Annuity starting at age		Age
		<u>65</u>	<u>70</u>	
✓ E. A. Lowe	\$1,000	\$2,650.44	\$ 4,680.36	61
✓ E. M. Earle	1,000	6,462.72	10,317.96	46
Gwen Blake	258	1,081.32	1,746.48	56
✓ Marston Morse	1,250	5,473.44	9,045.36	49
✓ B. D. Meritt	1,500	10,080.36	16,048.32	42
Frank Aydelotte	2,000	4,752.72	8,550.24	60
✓ Oswald Veblen	1,500	2,439.00	4,426.92	60
✓ J. von Neumann	1,250	8,408.76	12,628.68	37
✓ David Mitrany	1,000	2,695.68	4,459.92	53
✓ Jas. W. Alexander	1,250	3,435.00	5,637.72	52
✓ Albert Einstein	1,500	1,909.44	3,680.04	62
✓ Hermann Weyl	1,500	3,496.44	5,918.28	55
✓ W. W. Riefiler	1,500	6,478.80	10,076.04	44
✓ Erwin Panofsky	1,050	3,352.08	5,412.36	49
✓ Ernst Herzfeld	1,000	700.80	1,534.80	61
Nancy Lee Swann	360	300.84	590.28	60
Walther Mayer	450	751.92	1,299.00	54
Marie C. Eichelser	350	1,092.00	1,658.88	42
Hattie M. Wise	300	1,506.96	2,196.72	33
✓ W. W. Stewart	1,500	1,644.00	2,996.40	55
✓ R. B. Warren	1,500	2,688.00	4,396.32	50

A 10/18/56 #55.

1938

Vert. File

11/2
11/4

VII

✓ BENEFITS

RIEFLER, W.

FLEXNER, A.

Academic Personnel

Biographical

Correspondence on Riefler's study of annuities for professors.

Filed in Vertical File under B, Benefits.

S File, IAS, Retirement Prop. (Riefler)

89A

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

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HERBERT H. MAASS
Vice-Chairman

WALTER W. STEWART
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SAMUEL D. LEIDESDORF
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IRA A. SCHUR
Assistant Treasurer

ESTHER S. BAILEY
Secretary

ABRAHAM FLEXNER
Director of the Institute

(FOUNDED BY LOUIS BAMBERGER AND MRS. FELIX FULD, 1930)

OFFICE

20 NASSAU STREET

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

CABLE ADDRESS: VANSTITUTE PRINCETON NEW JERSEY

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WINFIELD W. RIEFLER
FLORENCE R. SABIN
WALTER W. STEWART
PERCY S. STRAUS
OSWALD VELEN
LEWIS H. WEED

LIFE TRUSTEES
LOUIS BAMBERGER
MRS. FELIX FULD

November 2, 1938

Dear Win:

Mrs. Bailey has shown me your letter of October 31, which states more clearly what you wanted than our brief and hurried conversation could do. I do not believe that it is possible to obtain the information which you want summarily. It would necessitate a journey on my part to New York to consult the actuary of the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association. Even then this information will not be conclusive since changes may have to be made as they threaten now as of January 1. Moreover, there are financial inequalities within the Institute which, in my judgment, have got to be preserved as confidential. Mrs. Bailey knows them because she makes the requisitions. I know them because I approve the requisitions. Nobody else knows them, and it simply will not do to have them matters of universal knowledge. Least of all, am I willing that Mr. Sol Harris should know anything about them, though as a matter of fact he practically made of Mrs. Bailey/the same requests that you make.

Sol
pd

When the Institute was founded, there was a definite financial policy in reference to salaries and retiring allowances. In consequence of the slump that policy had to be suspended. We had either to cease growing, which at my time of life would have been, I think, a very serious matter for the future of the Institute, or we had simply to regard our policy as one of suspense pending financial recovery or the receipt of future endowment. The

moment either of these two events takes place we are going back to the policy on which we started, for upon that policy and upon that alone can the eminence and distinction of the Institute be preserved.]

I want to be informed of the next meeting of the Finance Committee at which I propose to make a very vigorous statement on this point. I cannot escape the conviction that the friendly interest of Mr. Maass in Mr. Sol Harris has a lot to do with the urgency with which this problem is now surrounded, and I am going to put an end to that by having a candid talk with Mr. Bamberger before the next meeting of the Finance Committee. Will you please let me know when this next meeting is scheduled to take place? Meanwhile, if Mr. Maass asks for the information which you feel you need, tell him that you have referred the matter to me for consultation with the Teachers Annuity people and that I will attend the next meeting of the Finance Committee in order to clear up the whole situation.

and
Years ago Mr. Arnett, who is a highly trained statistician /accountant, made a careful study for the Rockefeller Foundation and the General Education Board of the comparative advantages of the Teachers Annuity Association and private insurance companies. He found:

(1) The Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association has no overhead since all its overhead is borne by an appropriation made by the Carnegie Corporation.

(2) The Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association pays no commissions.

(3) The Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association does not advertise.

It is therefore obvious that they can offer better terms than any institution which is subjected to expense on the three items above mentioned. On that basis every one of the Rockefeller enterprises went into the Association, though some

W. W. R.

November 2, 1938

3

persons took out additional insurance partly through the Teachers Annuity and partly in private companies so as not to have all their eggs in one basket. In my judgment, it would be a terrible error of policy to put all our eggs in the basket of the Home Insurance Company. So dismiss the thing from your mind for the future, even the Veblen case. There is no hurry. If you are asked either before the meeting or at it, please say that you have made inquiry of me and that I am taking steps to procure the information.

Ever sincerely,

Professor Winfield W. Riefler
Battle Road Court
Princeton, New Jersey

AF:ESB

C. J.

77A
56
November 4, 1938

To: Finance Committee, The Institute for Advanced Study
From: Winfield W. Riefler
Subject: Retirement Income for Professors of the Institute for
Advanced Study.

At its last meeting the Finance Committee requested me to examine and report on various plans to provide funds to meet outlays for professors' and widows' pensions which the Institute may face on the retirement or death of its professors, and in particular a plan for insurance against these contingencies prepared by Mr. Harris and submitted by Mr. Maass.

Present Status

The Institute has entered into contracts with Professors Einstein, Veblen, and Weyl guaranteeing them a life pension of not less than \$8,000 per year from the time of their retirement at age 65 and guaranteeing their surviving widows (exc Weyl) a life pension of not less than \$5,000. In the case of Professor Veblen this commitment amounts to only \$6,000 since he already has a fund in the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association sufficient to provide about \$2,000 per annum during his lifetime. In addition, the Institute has invested \$150,000 in a combined annuity and insurance plan on Mrs. Weyl which yields about \$5,000 annually until her death and will bring \$150,000 at that time. During the last two years it has supplemented this income by the appropriation of a second \$5,000 to reserve for these commitments making a total annual appropriation of \$10,000 in all. At present the reserve so accumulated amounts to \$20,000.

The remaining members of the staff of the Institute are being provided for through participation in the retirement plan of the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association.

Adequacy of These Plans.

I. From the point of view of meeting its direct financial commitments, there is no reason to compel the Institute to make any specific provision now to meet these future contingencies. If, on the retirement of its existing staff, it is willing to defer the appointment of new professors until the budget is again clear, the funds released by the retirement ^{of these professors} will be more than sufficient to meet our commitments for their retirement pensions and the survivorship annuities to their widows. The justification for the specific provisions already made, therefore, as well as for future additions to these provisions that may be contemplated, rests essentially on the desirability of budgeting present outlays in such a way as to free funds for the appointment of new professors immediately on the retirement or death of those now occupying chairs.

II. From this point of view, the Institute is already making fair provision for these contingencies in the form of its appropriation of \$10,000 annually for reserve. Inasmuch as it will be six years before the oldest of these three professors reaches the age 65, the only contingency which might cause us to draw on these reserves before that time would be the provision of survivorship annuities to widows of professors who might die before 65. Inasmuch as Professor Einstein is already a widower, the maximum annual payment required in the event of the death of both Professors Veblen and Weyl prior to their retirement would be \$10,000 annually. This would be met from the amount which we are already setting aside in our annual budget without drawing upon the \$20,000 reserve already accumulated. Assuming no deaths prior to retirement, the maximum liabilities of the

Institute also seem fairly well provided for under present arrangements. Under these contingencies, Professor Einstein would be eligible to retire in 1944, Professor Veblen in 1945, and Professor Weyl in 1950. The outlays which the Institute would have to make under these assumptions together with the reserves which it would have accumulated to meet these are shown in the table below. It indicates that if all three of these professors elected to retire at age 65, the reserve that would have been accumulated together with the ^{continuation of the} present annual appropriation of \$10,000, would be sufficient to meet these commitments until 1956. If all three professors were still alive at that time, Professor Einstein would be 83 years old, Professor Veblen 82, and Professor Weyl 76. If, as seems likely, some at least of these professors do not elect to retire at age 65, the reserve would not be exhausted until much later. It is possible, of course, to work out hypothetical situations in which the reserve would be exhausted more quickly. It appears on the whole, however, that our present provisions are ample to meet the greater part of our contingent liabilities and also to permit us to replace retiring professors as soon as they retire. If they should not do so completely, the deficiency would not be large and could probably be provided for out of our ordinary budget.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Appropriated to reserve</u>	<u>Total in reserve</u>	<u>Outlay for pension</u>
1939	10,000	30,000	0
1940	10,000	40,000	0
1941	10,000	50,000	0
1942	10,000	60,000	0
1943	10,000	70,000	0
1944	10,000	80,000	0
1945	10,000	82,000	8,000
1946	10,000	73,000	14,000
1947	10,000	74,000	14,000
1948	10,000	70,000	14,000
1949	10,000	66,000	14,000
1950	10,000	62,000	14,000
1951	10,000	50,000	22,000
1952	10,000	38,000	22,000
1953	10,000	26,000	22,000
1954	10,000	14,000	22,000

1955	10,000	2,000	22,000
1956	10,000	-10,000	22,000
1957	10,000	-22,000	22,000

Proposed Plans

The various plans prepared by Mr. Harris should be examined, therefore, not from the point of view of the inadequacy of the present arrangements of the Institute to meet specific liabilities which it has incurred in its contracts with Professors Einstein, Veblen, and Weyl, but rather from the point of view of seeing whether it is possible to make economies in our present outlays and whether it is possible to relieve the budget of part of the annual charge of \$10,000 that is now being made. I have discussed with Mr. Harris various plans which he has prepared and am enclosing the five which seem the more meritorious. All of these plans have been worked out in terms of Professor Veblen, since Professor Einstein is now a widower, and we already have a type of insurance covering Professor Weyl.

Plans 1 and 2.

The first problem I asked Mr. Harris to meet was to prepare a plan by which the Institute would buy a \$6,000 life annuity for Professor Veblen beginning at age 65 and a \$5,000 survivorship annuity for his widow, using the reserve which we now hold for this purpose and paying for the remainder on a 7-year annual basis, i.e., between now and the time when Professor Veblen reaches the age of 65. In accordance with these requirements he has prepared Plans 1 and 2.

Under Plan 1 the Institute would be required to make an immediate outlay of \$46,350, of which \$20,000 would come from its reserve and \$26,350 would have to be derived from new funds. Thereafter it would be required to pay \$8,900 annually for the next 7 years. After that period its commitments to Professor Veblen and his widow would be completely met and there might be some return of funds if Professor Veblen should die before 65 or should predecease his widow.

1117⁰⁰
Plan 2 is in general similar to Plan 1 except that the immediate cash outlays of the Institute would be limited to the \$20,000 now in the reserve and the annual outlay for the next 7 years would be increased to \$13,100.

Comments

Neither of these plans seems to me to meet the financial requirements of the Institute. Neither makes any provision for contingent requirements in connection with Professors Einstein and Weyl. Each, nevertheless, makes a larger charge on our current resources than our present arrangements. After 7 years time, on the other hand, the Institute would be much better off. Should Professor Veblen retire at that time, the insurance would cover the complete commitment of the Institute under its contract with him and the Institute budget would have a release, not only of the full salary now paid Professor Veblen, but also of the heavy insurance charges which it would have been incurring to buy his pension.

Plan 3.

Plan 3 divides into two parts, each of which should be considered separately. First, it provides for the investment of \$150,000 in a combined Single Premium Life Insurance Policy and Immediate Annuity Policy on my life. Mr. Harris calculates this would yield about \$4,500 or 3 per cent annually during my lifetime and return \$150,000 to the Institute on my death. It is equivalent, therefore, to the investment of \$150,000 in very secure three per cent bonds having a maturity equal to my life and should be considered from the same point of view as any other bond investment. The Institute is now averaging about 4 per cent on all its investments, but most of its higher grade holdings are yielding less. The question is really, therefore; does the Institute care to make a 3 per cent investment for a

maturity as long as this.

Second, the plan provides a means by which the Institute, through an annual payment of \$4,500 per year annually from now until Professor Veblen is 65, could buy an annuity of \$2,565 for him beginning at that time. This annuity, together with the \$4,500 previously appropriated annually, would be more than sufficient to meet the Institute's commitment on his retirement. This plan shows that it would be possible to make full provision for Professor Veblen by investing less than half of the annual \$10,000 now appropriated. I am not sure that it would represent a net economy for the Institute inasmuch as it does not provide for Professor Einstein and Professor Weyl. It has the merit, however, that the funds appropriated annually to meet these contingencies would not be merged with the general funds of the Institute.

Plans 4 and 5.

Plans 4 and 5 are variants of Plan 3 in that they are also based essentially on the idea of using life insurance as an alternative to bonds for the investment of the Institute funds. They have the advantage compared with plan 3 of making this investment one of shorter maturity and the corresponding disadvantage that the net yield on the investment would be lower. Under Plan 4, for example, the Institute would invest \$150,000 for the life of Professor Veblen for a net yield of about 2.6 per cent.

1938

Vertical File "B"

11/4

BENEFITS

Academic Personnel

RIEFLER, W. W.

Biographical

Memorandum to the Finance Committee from Riefner regarding
"Retirement Income for Professors of the Institute for Advanced
Study."

Filed in Vertical File under "B" for Benefits.

Stewart, I. A. S. Retirement Proposals (Riefner) (Stewart File #6)

56 87A
November 4, 1938

To: Finance Committee, The Institute for Advanced Study
From: Winfield W. Riefler
Subject: Retirement Income for Professors of the Institute for
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At its last meeting the Finance Committee requested me to examine and report on various plans to provide funds to meet outlays for professors' and widows' pensions which the Institute may face on the retirement or death of its professors, and in particular a plan for insurance against these contingencies prepared by Mr. Harris and submitted by Mr. Maass.

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1943
1940 (around 1940)

1947 file "B"

BENEFITS (TIAA)

Academic Personnel

Retirement plan for the Institute.

Filed in Vertical File under "B" for Benefits.

D, Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association, 1947

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

RETIREMENT PLAN

Freedom from anxiety over economic security, both during service and after retirement, is recognized as an essential need of every employee if he is to make his maximum contribution to the organization of which he is a part. To meet the need for an assured retirement income, the Board of Trustees of the Institute has voted that the annuity plan now in force for the faculty be extended to include all other employees in accordance with the provisions outlined below.

Retirement Age

Retirement for non-faculty employees will occur on June 30th of the year following 65th birthday, with limited exceptions in special cases.

Annuities

Retirement incomes will be provided by individual annuity contracts. The contract which we will use is the Retirement Life Annuity contract of the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association, a legal reserve life insurance company incorporated in the state of New York, whose address is 522 Fifth Avenue, New York 18, N. Y.

The contract is one between the Association and the individual with the Institute as a contributing party. It provides that upon the payment of a stated monthly premium until the age specified in the contract (usually 65) a stated monthly income will be paid to the annuitant. The contract also provides a choice of methods of settlement and these are described below. All of them are figured on the basis of the interest rate guaranteed in the policy and on the annuity tables in force at the time the contract is written. Although the Institute contributes to the purchase of the annuity, it retains no control over the accumulated reserve, and all premiums paid become in effect

the property of the individual.

Eligibility

Provision
from
All persons employed by the Institute on a full-time basis are eligible to take out an annuity contract, with the exception that there is a short and variable waiting period, not to exceed eighteen months, to enable the Institute to determine the probable permanency of the employment.

Cost

Premiums are to be paid half by the employee and half by the Institute. Five percent will be deducted each month from the individual's salary, an equal amount added, and the total paid over to the Association each month as a premium. Annual salaries of employees paid on an hourly basis will be figured on a base/^{week}of forty hours, so as to eliminate variations due to overtime, etc.

Benefits

Annuity contracts will be written with age 65 as the date at which premiums stop and annuity payments begin. At that age, the individual will begin receiving a straight life annuity of the amount stated in his policy. This amount will be determined by adding to the premiums paid interest at a guaranteed rate, less a small service charge, the accumulation so built up being returned to the individual in monthly payments figured on the basis of his life expectancy. This straight life annuity is the basic settlement available on the contract, and it provides the largest monthly payment possible on the basis of the accumulation.

There are, however, several options which the individual is free to select. The annuitant may make extra payments, either on an occasional or on a regular basis, for the purpose of increasing his accumulation. He may choose to retire later than the age specified in the contract, thus increasing the amount of annuity he will receive, or earlier, in which case he agrees to a corresponding decrease. He may, with the permission of the Association,

decrease premiums if his salary should cease, or be decreased, and accept a decreased annuity. Or he may wish to provide, after his death, for a life income for his wife (or husband), either of half the amount paid to him or of the same amount. He may wish to receive a minimum number of payments calculated to total not less than the accumulation at the time of settlement, but in any case continuing for life. The options are actuarially equivalent. That is, any method you select will require the same estimated amount of repayment from the TIAA. Naturally, if any payments are guaranteed or if they are to continue through two life expectancies, the monthly payments will be smaller. The payments are largest under the straight annuity, providing for the coverage of only one life. A man with no dependents will probably select the straight annuity, since it pays most during his lifetime, and it can make no difference to him after his death, when the payments stop. If he has a wife or other dependent, it may be advisable to take a settlement which will provide for a beneficiary. The guaranteed payments settlement is least frequently selected, since it will normally be useful only when an annuitant has some obligation with a time limit, such as paying a loan or educating a child, which must be provided for if the annuitant dies before it is finished.

Benefits if Employment Terminates before Retirement

If employment at the Institute should terminate, the individual owner of the contract may continue to make premium payments either of the full amount or a smaller amount for himself, the contract remaining in force in all respects. If he prefers to stop payments entirely, the policy becomes paid up with whatever value it then has, but continues to earn interest until settlement is made. Contracts do not in general provide for lump sum settlement.

Benefits if Death Occurs before settlement

If the annuitant should die before the maturity of the contract, the accumulation thereunder becomes the property of the beneficiary named in the contract.

Payment will, in general, be made on a monthly basis over a period of years though lump sum settlement is available if that is advisable.

There is no cash or loan value on these contracts. This is a necessary corollary of the Institute's contribution to the premium. Since the purpose of the plan is to enable the Institute to fund its retirement income obligation to its employees, there can be no possibility that an individual may borrow on his contract so as to leave himself unprovided for when he comes to the retirement age.

1938

Vert. File

~~11/2~~
~~11/4~~

10/31

✓ BENEFITS

Academic Personnel

RIEFLE, W.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

Letter from Riefler to Mrs. Esther S. Bailey, 10/31/38.

Filed in Vertical file under B, Benefits.

S File, IAS Retirement Proposal (Riefler)

Mrs. Esther S. Bailey

-2-

October 31, 1938

to give this latter figure for each year. Consequently, I think a table giving these data say at five year intervals would be sufficient, that is, the amount of annuity for the widow which would be provided if Professor X, for example, should die at 60 or 55 or 50, etc.

I realize that these data are quite complicated, especially in view of the fact that many of them require that the Association take into account the age of the wife of the insured as well as the age of the insured. Nevertheless, I should think that the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association would be in a position to provide them without too much trouble.

Inasmuch as the Trustees may review all the circumstances connected with our annuities in the near future, it is important that we have as clear a picture as possible of the provision which we are already making.

Very truly yours,

Winfield W. Riefler

S-File, IAS Retirement Proposal (Riefler)

EDGAR BAMBERGER, A FOUNDER OF WOR

Ex-Vice President of Newark
Department Store, First Head
of Radio Station, Dies

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AVON, N. J., June 29—Edgar S. Bamberger, a founder and first president of radio station WOR, one of New Jersey's well-known merchants and a civic leader, died at his home here last night after a year of poor health. His age was 69.

Mr. Bamberger had been associated with four of the country's best known department stores. After his graduation from Johns Hopkins University, he started with John Wanamaker, New York, in 1903. A year later he joined the Hutzler Brothers Department Store in Baltimore, his native city.

In 1907, Mr. Bamberger joined his uncle, the late Louis Bamberger in Newark at the L. Bamberger & Co. department store. In 1922 he helped establish the radio station that later joined the Mutual Network as its New York station.

Partner in Food Store

Mr. Bamberger retired in 1932 as executive vice president of the store, three years after it had been purchased by R. H. Macy & Co. He remained in retirement for a year and then purchased a half-interest in Harper's, a cash-and-carry food and department store in Hackensack. His partner in this venture was Frank W. Packard and the store became known as the Packard-Bamberger Market.

In 1935 he retired again. He continued his interest in the affairs of his community, however, and resumed his business career in 1943 when he became executive vice president of the Hospital Service Plan of New Jersey (the Blue Cross).

Ill health forced him to give up full-time business activity in 1945, but he remained a director of the New Jersey Realty Company of Newark.

In 1951 he received a Brotherhood Award of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, for which he was New Jersey treasurer. He also was a recipient of the Silver Beaver, Boy Scouts of America's highest award, for work in behalf of that organization.

Official of Study Institute

Mr. Bamberger also served as secretary and trustee of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, N. J., endowed by his uncle, which brought together top-ranking scholars. He was a trustee of the Newark Museum of Art, the Newark Presbyterian Hospital and the University of Newark. He also had been chairman of the United Jewish Appeal campaign in Newark.

He was affiliated also with the Newark Children's Aid Society, of which he was former chairman of the executive committee, and the American Red Cross of the Oranges and Maplewood. He was treasurer of the Robert Treat Council of Boy Scouts.

Surviving are his widow; three daughters, Mrs. Mildred Leopold and Mrs. Jane Bing of Altoona, Pa., and Mrs. Ellen Schindel of Ankara, Turkey; a stepdaughter, Mrs. Betty Bing Iselin of Oceanport, N. J.; a stepson, August Bing, husband of Mrs. Jane Bing, and ten grandchildren.



EDGAR S. BAMBERGER

Marriages

BRESENOFF-CHUSID—Mr. and Mrs. Max Chusid of New York and Lake Hiawatha, N. J., announce the marriage of their daughter, Helen, to Mr. Stanley W. Bresenoff, son of Mr. and Mrs. David Bresenoff of New York, June 29, 1952, at Paramount Mansions.

Deaths

ABEEL—Nina Jackson, of Morristown, N. J., on June 26, 1952, wife of the late Neilson Abeel Sr., mother of the late Neilson Abeel Jr., the late Elizabeth W. Billings and the late Margaret H. Whitney. Funeral service at the St. Peter's Church Chapel, Morristown, N. J., on Monday afternoon, June 30, at 1:30 o'clock. Interment Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J.

ALBERT—Edward, darling husband of Arline Fauson Albert and beloved brother of Jeanette Ash, Florence Lipman, Mildred Levy and the late Edyth Eaton. Funeral Universal Chapel, Lexington Ave. and 52d St., Monday, June 30, 10 A. M.

ASHCROFT—On June 28, 1952, Caroline Van Rensselaer, beloved daughter of the late James and Nancy Ashcroft. Resting at Harvey's Funeral Home, 107 North Broadway, Yonkers. Services at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Park Ave., Yonkers, on Tuesday, July 1, at 2 P. M. Interment Mount Hope Cemetery.

BAMBERGER—Edgar S., on June 28, 1952, husband of Mabel Bing Bamberger of 318 McKinley Place, Avon, N. J., father of Mrs. Mildred Leopold and Mrs. Jane Bing of Altoona, Pa., Mrs. Ellen Schindel of Ankara, Turkey, a stepdaughter, Mrs. Betty Bing Iselin and a stepson, Mr. August Bing. Service at The Colonial Home, 132 South Harrison St., East Orange, on Tuesday morning, July 1, at 11 o'clock. Interment B'nai B'rith Cemetery, Hillside, N. J.

It is with a deep sense of our loss that we announce the death of our

1945-1950

vert. file "B"

GENERAL (STATE -- BATTLEFIELD PARK)

Government Relations

Resumé Minutes 12/18/45 - 4/21/50 and copies letters
1950 I. A. S. to Driscoll.

Filed in Vertical File under "B" for Battlefield Park.

D, Princeton Battlefield Park

REFERENCES TO PRINCETON BATTLEFIELD PARK FROM BOARD OF TRUSTEES MINUTES:

December 18, 1945 - The Director reported at some length the discussions with Mr. McAneny, Professor Myers, Mr. Brakeley and Governor Edge concerning the proposed Princeton Battlefield Park for which it was desired to have some of the land formerly belonging to the Institute as well as a part of the land recently purchased by the Institute from Mr. Maxwell. No action was taken but Professor Morse was instructed to discuss the matter as the occasion arose with those interested and to report to the Trustees at some future meeting.

March 19, 1946 - At the invitation of Mr. Maass, Mr. McAneny presented the wishes of the Battlefield Park Commission insofar as they concerned the possible gift of land from the Institute for Advanced Study. The land desired from the Institute was roughly indicated on a map. After some discussion it appeared that the whole matter needed further definition and study and it was referred to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds for examination in conjunction with the Battlefield Park Commission and subsequent report to the Board. It has since been reported that Governor Edge has obtained the desired grant of money for the establishing of the Battlefield Park.

May 23, 1946 - Since my return I have had an interview with Mr. G.G. Gabrielson on the question of the Institute's exemption from inheritance taxes on the estates of Mr. Bamberger and Mrs. Fuld. No one who understands education in New Jersey could question the claims of the Institute for exemption from such taxes. Mr. Gabrielson believes it is possible to obtain a specific exemption by a vote of the New Jersey Legislature. He is discussing this question with various politicians in New Jersey and will keep us informed as to the progress of his consultations. Meanwhile Mr. Gabrielson suggests that we should refrain from committing ourselves as to the gift of land for the Battlefield Park.

August 21, 1946 - The Director reported that the Committee in charge of the Battlefield Park had renewed its request to the Institute for a gift of land to this project. No action was taken.

October 18, 1946 - The Institute has taken no action in connection with a gift of land to the State of New Jersey for the Princeton Battlefield Park. The State of New Jersey has appropriated \$100,000 towards this Park and will probably use nearly one half of this sum to acquire the Hale property which is the section of land of greatest historical significance since it contains the original house in which General Mercer died. The residents of the area originally designated for the Park, whose homes and properties are vitally affected, have exerted considerable pressure on the State to reduce the size of the Park. This the State has done. In this connection, it was noted that R.C. Maxwell expects to contribute five-eighths of an acre of to the area of the Park. The formal dedication of the Park will take place on Sunday afternoon, October 20, 1946, and any Trustees who find it convenient to do so are cordially invited to attend. It has been impressed upon the speakers that it would be advisable to make no mention of any possible gift of land from the Institute for Advanced Study on this occasion.

A. M. P.
I am asking Professor Veblen, Chairman of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, to make a detailed report on the request which we have received from Governor Edge to make a contribution to the Princeton Battlefield Park. The Trustees will probably have learned that residents of Princeton Township in the region of the proposed Park have strongly

objected to the original plans which contemplated a park of a fairly large area. Residents of that neighborhood fear that a large park inadequately supervised might become a kind of picnic ground and a nuisance. They have made strong representations to Governor Edge that the park should be of limited area, that it should be adequately landscaped and supervised and that everything possible should be done to make it a dignified memorial to the Battle of Princeton, without attempting to include in the Park all the area which was covered by the actual battle. My recommendation to the Trustees is that we should take no action at this time in regard to our contribution to the Park. I believe, however, that we should eventually make a contribution and that this should take the form of a gift and not a sale of land to the State. The Trustees will have received invitations to the Dedication of the Park on Sunday, October 20th. I hope as many as find it possible to do so will attend.

November 16, 1948 - Mr. Maass reported on a request that the Institute make a gift of approximately 19 acres of land to the State of New Jersey for use in a proposed Princeton Battlefield Park. (The area under discussion is bordered on the south by the old trolley line, on the west by present State Park property and the north by State Park property.) Mr. Maass read correspondence between Mr. George McAneny and himself on this subject.

After some discussion of background, it was agreed that the property under consideration is so integral a part of the Institute and so valuable for its future expansion that the gift should not be made at this time.

The decision was taken that the Chairman/write in answer to Mr. McAneny in the following sense: In light of the fact that this land may prove valuable for the future growth of the Institute, the Trustees do not feel they have a right to deprive the Institute of it.

April 15, 1949 - Dr. Aydelotte re-stated the request of the State of New Jersey that the Institute give land to the proposed Princeton Battlefield Park.

On motion from the Chair, it was voted that the Trustees should re-affirm the position of the Board recorded at the meeting of November 16, 1948: That the property under consideration was valuable to the Institute and the Board did not feel the gift should be made at this time.

April 21, 1950 - It was noted that full discussion had been given the request of the State of New Jersey for the cession by the Institute of from approximately 20 to 37½ acres for the Princeton Battlefield Park. Decision had been taken that the Trustees should communicate, through the Director, that they had been legally advised that they were without authority to make a gift of Institute property for purposes so different from those intended by the Founders. It was suggested that the Director write Governor Driscoll and former Governor Edge to this effect.

COPY

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

February 10, 1950

Dr. Robert Oppenheimer
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:

In a conference which you were kind enough to hold at the end of November with former Governor Edge and Mr. George A. Brakeley who represents the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, you said that you would be willing to present to the Board of Trustees of the Institute any further communication that might be prepared in reference to a gift of land by the Institute to the State as an addition to the Princeton Battlefield Park. It was understood at the time that you would do this without prejudice.

Following this meeting, the Bureau of Parks of the Department of Conservation and Economic Development was requested to study the situation and particularly to make recommendations concerning the importance of such a contribution by the Institute to the completion of the Battlefield Project and also to identify the acreage which would represent the most desirable addition to the Park.

The study took longer than was anticipated and has only recently been completed which explains the delay in bringing the matter to your further attention. The proposals in the report have the full endorsement of the undersigned.

In addition, we take the liberty of sending you further information in the form of the following exhibits:

- Exhibit A - Proposal by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, dated December 14, 1944, to Governor Edge.
- Exhibit B - Article from Magazine Section of The New York Times, dated February 17, 1946.
- Exhibit C - Copy of The Princeton Herald, dated October 25, 1946.
- Exhibit D - Map of Princeton Township made for the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society by C.S. Sincerbeaux, showing additions November 1, 1948.

February 10, 1950

Exhibit E - Base Map of Princeton Battlefield drawn by Department of Conservation and Economic Development in May, 1949.

Exhibit F - General Plan for Development of Princeton Battlefield drawn by Department of Conservation and Economic Development in May, 1949.

The information in these exhibits sets forth the study of the Battlefield Project from its inception, refers to the importance of the Battle itself in American history, in the military and political history of the world and presents diagrams of troop locations and movements of the Colonial and British forces during the fighting.

We earnestly trust that your Board will reconsider the matter in the light of the new proposals and will at least agree to discuss them as suggested in the report. The Bureau is prepared to furnish the metes and bounds and to supply engineering services for your review of any one of these proposals.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Alfred E. Driscoll, Governor

/s/ Walter E. Edge, Ex-Governor

COPY

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

October 21, 1950

Dear Governor Driscoll:

The Board of Trustees of the Institute for Advanced Study met yesterday on October 20, 1950. I thus had occasion to bring to their attention your letter of August 11th, in which you asked that they again consider the relations between the Institute for Advanced Study and the Princeton Battlefield Memorial Park, and in which you expressed certain views about the connection between this issue and the legislation adopted two years ago granting tax exemption to bequests to the Institute, as well as a number of other educational institutions in the State of New Jersey.

As I had anticipated, your account of the origin of this legislation, and your belief that its adoption was in some way a condition for the Institute's ceding to the State land for the use of the Battlefield Memorial, did not in any way correspond with the memory of the members of the Board of Trustees. In fact, they asked that I communicate to you their unequivocal dissent from the views expressed in your letter. The tax exemption granted the Institute appears to the Board, as it does to me, a natural and proper legislative grant--to us and to other educational institutions--of an equity which we would enjoy in other states, and which certain educational institutions in the State already enjoyed. The Trustees were of the opinion that the large estate taxes already paid by the Institute to the State of New Jersey were themselves not equitable, and that the legislation granting future exemption was rather less than more than the minimum required of the State in its relations with its educational institutions.

With regard to the substantive issue of contribution to the Battlefield Memorial, the Trustees reaffirmed their view that it was beyond their legal power to make a gift of properties held in trust for another purpose. I understand, however, that the Chairman of the Board, Mr. Herbert Maass, who has had this problem under consideration from the beginning, would be glad to go over all questions raised in your letter. If it seems appropriate to you, I shall call your office in the second week of November to try to determine a date for this meeting. I hope that in this way the disturbing misunderstandings of the past may be resolved.

With every warm good wish,

(s) Robert Oppenheimer

The Honorable Alfred E. Driscoll
Office of the Governor
Trenton, New Jersey

COPY

Letterhead of

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
Office of the Governor
Trenton

Alfred E. Driscoll
Governor

October 23, 1950

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:

I have before me your letter of October 21st.

Your Trustees may, of course, express any views that they choose to adopt. The views expressed by the Trustees, however, do not alter the facts. Entirely apart from whether or not the tax exemption granted the Institute was a natural and proper legislative grant, very definite representations were made at the time the legislation was under consideration. The fact that these representations were made was confirmed some time ago.

In my letter of August 11th I suggested that the Legislature would consider any proposal that might be deemed necessary to supplement the power that we believe the Trustees possess to make the requested conveyance. In addition, I suggested that the property might be leased. Did your Trustees consider these proposals and, if so, would you care to give me their reaction?

With kindest personal regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Alfred E. Driscoll
Governor

Dr. Robert Oppenheimer
The Institute for Advanced Studies
Princeton, New Jersey

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

October 25, 1950

Dear Governor Driscoll:

Thank you for your letter of October 23rd. In the first paragraph of this letter, and in your letter of August 11th, you make repeated, though not specific, reference to representations that are supposed to have been made by the Institute for Advanced Study to the State of New Jersey. These representations have not been made by me, nor have I been able to find anyone who knows of them. I therefore believe it best that I send your letter to Mr. Herbert Maass, Chairman of the Board of Trustees. Mr. Maass has from the beginning had under consideration both of the problems to which you refer: the relief of the Institute from estate taxation under the statutes of New Jersey, and the problem of cooperation with the State's plans for the Battlefield Memorial.

In the second paragraph of your letter of October 23rd, you ask whether the Board had occasion to consider the suggestions made in your letter which might facilitate transfer in some form of a portion of the Institute's land to the State for the Battlefield Memorial. The Board did in fact consider all aspects of your letter; and it was with this in mind, and upon the express instruction of the Board, that I suggest that you might wish to consult with Mr. Maass.

With every warm good wish,

Robert Oppenheimer

The Honorable Alfred E. Driscoll
Office of the Governor
Trenton, New Jersey

COPY

Letterhead of

HERBERT H. MAASS
20 EXCHANGE PLACE
NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

October 25, 1950

His Excellency, Alfred E. Driscoll
Governor of the State of New Jersey
State House
Trenton, New Jersey

My dear Governor Driscoll:

Robert Oppenheimer, Director of the Institute for Advanced Study, has forwarded to me a copy of your letter to him dated October 23rd last. .

You will probably recall meeting the writer on several occasions during the term of Governor Edison when, at the request of Mrs. Thompson, I represented our mutual friend Don Sterner in his controversy with the Governor.

I am one of the founders of the Institute for Advanced Study and have been Chairman of the Board since 1942. I am completely at a loss to understand your suggestion that any promises or intimations were given for or on behalf of the Institute at the time the legislation exempting it from future taxation was passed. The Institute had already paid the tax upon the estate of Mr. Bamberger and therefore received no immediate benefit from this legislation but merely exemption from future similar taxation. While I had nothing to do personally with the proposal for such legislation, that matter having been handled in the first instance by Dr. Frank Aydelotte, then Director of the Institute, and Mr. Gabrielson, and later by Dr. Oppenheimer, I know of no one authorized to make any promises or commitments for the Institute and would be delighted if you would enlighten me on this subject.

On the other hand, I had several meetings with Mr. McAneny regarding his request that the Institute contribute some of its acreage for the enlargement of the Princeton Battlefield Memorial Park. On each such occasion I expressed my sympathy with the project and my willingness to recommend to the Board, if it had power so to do, to make every effort to meet the wishes expressed by Mr. McAneny and his associates, if they were reasonable as to the location and size of plot involved. However, I was always met with a demand not alone for a very much larger acreage than I thought the Board would consider but also for a location which interfered materially with possible future plans of the Institute. Roughly speaking, the request now comprises a plot of over twenty and one-half acres of the Institute's uplands, which not alone

His Excellency, Alfred E. Driscoll
Governor of the State of New Jersey

2.

October 25, 1950

seems excessive in quantity but also represents perhaps the most desirable upland of all that owned by the Institute, which in connection with its future plans is probably the most likely site on which new buildings would be erected.

Please be assured that the Institute has no desire to stand in the way of completion of the project, if legally the Trustees have the power to convey land belonging to the Institute, but I still can see no occasion for the request for so large a plot and, even more, for the location which is proposed.

I think it would serve a useful purpose if, in accordance with Dr. Oppenheimer's previous request, I could come to Trenton and confer with you on this matter in order to see whether we can straighten out whatever misunderstanding exists.

I would therefore appreciate your letting me know when in the near future I can come to Trenton.

With kind personal regards, I am

Respectfully yours,

(s) Herbert H. Maass

HHM:k

COPY

Letterhead of

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
Office of the Governor
Trenton

Alfred E. Driscoll
Governor

August 11, 1950

Dr. Robert Oppenheimer
The Institute for Advanced Studies
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:

I have been for some time pondering over your letter of April 24th, advising me that the Trustees of the Institute for Advanced Study "are without power or authority to make gifts of institute property" and, therefore, presumably not in a position to convey to the State of New Jersey a small tract of land to be incorporated in the Princeton Battlefield Park, formally established by the Legislature of this State in 1946.

Frankly, the decision of your Board of Trustees is as unsatisfactory as it is disappointing. A year or two ago, I was beseeched by representatives of the Institute to request the Legislature to adopt amendments to our laws, designed to make it possible for your Institute to enjoy certain tax-exempt privileges. After careful consideration of the problem, I recommended that the Legislature adopt the requested legislation. This was done and the legislation was approved by me and is now part of the laws of our State. At that time, I was assured that the Institute for Advanced Studies would at an appropriate time indicate its appreciation for the action taken by the State. Thus far, there has been little evidence of any real appreciation on the part of the Institute. Perhaps the whole subject should be reconsidered again.

The request for a conveyance of a small piece of property of great historic value to the State and nation is certainly not to be placed in the same category with a gift to an individual, or even to a private or charitable organization. Assuming that your Trustees are anxious to cooperate with the State, I am confident that a way can be found to accomplish our purpose. I am sure that the Legislature would be happy to adopt any enabling legislation that may be required or; if necessary, for a nominal consideration the land may be leased to the State for 999 years.

Accordingly, may I ask that you ask your Trustees to reconsider the request of the State at the earliest possible moment.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Very truly yours,

(s) Alfred E. Driscoll
Governor

1949

Vert. File

4/14

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Facilities

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY+

Relations WOAI

GENERAL (New Jersey)

GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

Letter from George A. Brakeley to Dr. Aydelotte, 4/14/49, in regard to plans for the Princeton Battlefield.

Filed in Vertical File under B, Buildings and Grounds.

A File, IAS (T)

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

GEORGE A. BRAKELEY
Vice-President and Treasurer

April 14, 1949

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

At various times in the past you and I have discussed the plans for the Princeton Battlefield and their relationship to the Institute. Assuming that you are still interested, and since it is quite a while since we have talked on the subject, I want to report on some rather recent developments.

As you know, the State has already acquired the Burying Ground area to the west of Mercer Street by gift from Agnes Pyne Hudson and a tract along Mercer Street by gift of Mr. Robert C. Maxwell and the historic Hale Farm by direct purchase. This constitutes an area of about 29 acres which includes some but not all of the principal actions of the Battle. Those of us who were instrumental in securing this result - namely former Governor Edge, Mr. George McAneny and myself - are anxious to secure additional property to round out the tract and to bring in some of the remaining spots of particular historical significance. We are not interested in a large Park but rather in a well organized one in which the State will take pride and which lends itself more adequately to proper planning and maintenance. In this we are supported by the State Conservation Department which now, under the direction of Mr. Carl Erdman, has jurisdiction in such matters.

There are two particular pieces which we believe essential to this plan. One is the property of the Institute and is shown on the accompanying map by the letter A. As will be noted, the tract which Mr. Maxwell contributed on Mercer, joined with this tract would embrace the scene of action and the disposition of the American troops. Of course, all of the land in that general neighborhood is historic but that part which I mention has unusual significance. The other, marked on the map as B and lying next to Mrs. Hudson's gift is in the process of condemnation by the State. It, too, is obviously important and plays a large part in the eventual development.

In our talks, the subject of a contribution of land by the Institute has been discussed at length. Mr. McAneny has also talked with Mr. Maass on various occasions and Mr. Maass has indicated that the Trustees might consider the gift of say 3 acres providing its location did not interfere with the Institute's plans for the eventual development of the area. In considering this suggestion, Mr. Edge, Mr. McAneny and I have come upon an idea which we hope the Trustees will consider and which I hope you will be willing to bring to their attention at the next meeting.

This idea in effect is that the Institute should proceed to make the contemplated gift, that it should comprise 3 or more acres of the tract marked A on the map, and that the State should proceed to purchase at a fair price the remainder of A and possibly a relatively small part of the adjoining tract marked C on the map. This small part would lie directly in the rear of Mr. Maxwell's property but would not touch the right of way which the Institute owns to Mercer Street.

We are supported in this proposal by the assurance that the balance of the original appropriation for the acquisition of the Battlefield is available for such a purpose.

The effect of such an agreement would be that the Institute would make a suitable gift for an historic and patriotic undertaking and would receive a fair price for additional land which would insure the successful completion of the Battlefield plan.

Dr. Aydelotte - 2

April 12, 1949

I hope the Trustees will consider this proposal and venture to suggest that the Trustees appoint a small committee, or designate an individual, to carry on the discussions with Mr. Edge, Mr. McAneny and myself.

I shall await your reply with the greatest interest.

Sincerely yours,

George A. Braksley



Dr. Frank Aydelotte
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

1950-1951

GENERAL (NEW JERSEY BATTLEFIELD PARK)

GIFTS

Government Relations

Finance

Letters on same.

Filed in Vertical File under "B" for Buildings and Grounds.

57-58
54
50
46 Inscill sheet 1946-

D, Princeton Battlefield Park

File Battlefield PK.

October 6, 1951

Battlefield Park Situation

To: Dr. Oppenheimer

From: H.K. Fleming

The State authorities have now produced a very exact topographical diagram of our tract (with one foot lines), and also an exact tree diagram; however, they have also come up with another type of partition plan.

This plan, marked Area 1 in the diagram (Exhibit 3) involves a diagonal line, starting below the crest of the hill and embracing 4.90 acres.

An alternate plan marked Area 2 also involves a diagonal but takes in less space - 3.05 acres.

This plan originally agreed upon is also shown on the map but as Area 3, and this embraces 4.90 acres.

The Conservation man who brought in the map explained that while any of the three would be okay with the State, the preference was indicated by the numbering.

The advantages of Areas 1 and 2, it was explained, were that they would provide a sweeping view across the terrain from the Clark House. This seems to make sense.

Trees

The Conservation man wanted to know whether we would raise our tree limit from 6" to 8"? Failing this he wanted to know if we would indicate our ideas tree by tree on the tree map.

Legal Documents

The Draft Agreement (Exhibit 1) submitted by the State seems to be all right, but I assume it will have to be passed upon by the New York lawyers.

October 5, 1951

However the Draft Letter (Exhibit 2) designed to cover the case of adjoining Institute land, and how it shall be treated, seems to me to be definitely not all right.

It gives the State the right to maintain our adjoining tract; in addition it formally provides for "Approval" by the State authorities, as witness the inscription at the bottom, which gives it a binding legal flavor.

An alternative Draft Letter is offered as Exhibit 5.

P.S. It is perhaps inaccurate to call the new diagonal plan different from that discussed at the last Trustee meeting, since at that meeting only a general principle was discussed and this does not violate the principle.

copy

AGREEMENT made this twenty-third day of May, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-one between the INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY, a corporation of the State of New Jersey, in the borough of Princeton, county of Mercer, and state of New Jersey, party of the first part, hereinafter called the INSTITUTE, and the DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY, for and on behalf of the State of New Jersey, party of the second part, hereinafter called the STATE:

WITNESSETH, that for and in consideration of One Dollar and other valuable consideration, and of the mutual covenants, promises and agreements herein contained, the parties hereby covenant and agree as follows:

F I R S T

The Institute does hereby lease and let to the State all that tract and parcel of land and premises in the borough of Princeton, county of Mercer, and state of New Jersey, marked "Tract 1" on the diagram hereto annexed, and described as follows:

hr h-2

BEGINNING at an iron pin, said iron pin being 501.09 feet distant on a course S 24° 20' E from the most northerly corner of land formerly in possession of Blackwell Smith and now in possession of the State of New Jersey, said land now being part of an area known as Princeton Battlefield State Park and from said beginning, thence (1) N 38° 40' E 850.17 feet to the southeasterly corner of a tract of land conveyed by Robert C. Maxwell to the State of New Jersey and now part of said area known as Princeton Battlefield State Park; thence (2) S 14° 23' E 521 feet to the most easterly corner of the tract herein described; thence (3) S 64° 56' W 667.14 feet to a point in the east line of land formerly owned by Blackwell Smith now in possession of the State of New Jersey; thence (4) N 24° 20' W 136 feet to the place of beginning, containing by calculation 5.11 acres, be the same more or less; said tract herein described is shown as Tract 1 on a plotting of the proposed lease areas, Princeton Battlefield State Park, dated June 5, 1951.

To have and to hold the same, with all the rights, privileges, easements and appurtenances thereunto attaching and belonging unto the State, for the term of Ninety-nine (99) years, beginning on the date

of the date hereof, and renewable thereafter without notice to or from either party.

As a consideration for the leasing and demising aforesaid, the State covenants and agrees to bear, pay and discharge all taxes, assessments and levies of every name, nature and kind, if any, which may after the year 1951 be taxed, charged and assessed against said premises, or which may be levied or imposed upon the leasehold estate hereby created, and upon the reversionary interest in said estate during the term hereinbefore granted.

A further consideration for this lease is that the State owns and operates a memorial park known as "Princeton Battlefield Memorial Park" in which it is preserving for future generations the location of the Battle of Princeton, and in which it is maintaining a public park; and that the premises hereby leased to the State above described is a portion of such battlefield and that the State will incorporate the lands hereby leased into said memorial park to be used and enjoyed by the public for and during the term hereof.

The State does hereby agree to incorporate the abovelands into its memorial park and to plant and beautify the same and to keep the same open as a park for the full and free use of the public therein; subject however, to such restrictions and regulations as the State shall from time to time impose upon its other lands in said park.

On failure of the State to maintain the herein leased lands as a memorial park or in the event of any discontinuance of the use of said lands for public park purposes, the same shall revert to the Institute, and this lease as to said lands shall come to an end.

S E C O N D

The Institute does hereby concede to the State until further notice in writing from the Institute to the State to discontinue the same, the right to landscape, plant, beautify and maintain a second tract immediately adjoining the above tract, marked "Tract 2" on the diagram hereto annexed, and more particularly described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point in the easterly line of land formerly in possession of Blackwell Smith now in possession of the State of New Jersey, said land now being part of an area known as Princeton Battlefield State Park, said beginning point being distant 637.09 feet on a course S 24° 20' E from the most northerly corner of said land formerly in possession of Blackwell Smith and now being part of said Princeton Battlefield State Park and from said beginning, thence (1) N 64° 56' E 667.14 feet to a point; thence (2) S 14° 23' E 304 feet to the most easterly corner of the tract herein described; thence (3) S 64° 27' W 614 feet more or less along the approximate summit of the tract herein described to a point in the line of land formerly in possession of Blackwell Smith now being part of said Princeton Battlefield State Park; thence (4) along said line of land N 24° 20' W 304 feet to the place of beginning, containing by calculation 4.43 acres, be the same more or less, said tract herein described is shown as Tract 2 on a plotting of the proposed lease areas, Princeton Battlefield State Park, dated June 5, 1951.

It is agreed as to this second tract that the State shall have the right and privilege to care for and to maintain the same, cut the grass thereof, and to plant the same according to a plan for the improvement thereof submitted herewith and approved by the Institute and generally to care for the said property at its own cost and expense in order to add to the beauty and enjoyment of the surrounding State memorial park.

It is understood and agreed, however, that the second tract is in no wise to be used for park purposes by the public, nor will the same be incorporated in the memorial park.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have hereunto affixed their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

Witness:

(L.S.)

(L.S.)

(L.S.)

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY

Witness:

(L.S.)

Charles R. Erdman, Jr.
Commissioner

COPY

Letterhead of

HERBERT H. MAASS
20 EXCHANGE PLACE
NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

October 25, 1950

His Excellency, Alfred E. Driscoll
Governor of the State of New Jersey
State House
Trenton, New Jersey

My dear Governor Driscoll:

Robert Oppenheimer, Director of the Institute for Advanced Study, has forwarded to me a copy of your letter to him dated October 23rd last.

You will probably recall meeting the writer on several occasions during the term of Governor Edison when, at the request of Mrs. Thompson, I represented our mutual friend Don Sterner in his controversy with the Governor.

I am one of the founders of the Institute for Advanced Study and have been Chairman of the Board since 1942. I am completely at a loss to understand your suggestion that any promises or intimations were given for or on behalf of the Institute at the time the legislation exempting it from future taxation was passed. The Institute had already paid the tax upon the estate of Mr. Bamberger and therefore received no immediate benefit from this legislation but merely exemption from future similar taxation. While I had nothing to do personally with the proposal for such legislation, that matter having been handled in the first instance by Dr. Frank Aydelotte, then Director of the Institute, and Mr. Gabrielson, and later by Dr. Oppenheimer, I know of no one authorized to make any promises or commitments for the Institute and would be delighted if you would enlighten me on this subject.

On the other hand, I had several meetings with Mr. McAneny regarding his request that the Institute contribute some of its acreage for the enlargement of the Princeton Battlefield Memorial Park. On each such occasion I expressed my sympathy with the project and my willingness to recommend to the Board, if it had power so to do, to make every effort to meet the wishes expressed by Mr. McAneny and his associates, if they were reasonable as to the location and size of plot involved. However, I was always met with a demand not alone for a very much larger acreage than I thought the Board would consider but also for a location which interfered materially with possible future plans of the Institute. Roughly speaking, the request now comprises a plot of over twenty and one-half acres of the Institute's uplands, which not alone

His Excellency, Alfred E. Driscoll
Governor of the State of New Jersey

2.

October 25, 1950

seems excessive in quantity but also represents perhaps the most desirable upland of all that owned by the Institute, which in connection with its future plans is probably the most likely site on which new buildings would be erected.

Please be assured that the Institute has no desire to stand in the way of completion of the project, if legally the Trustees have the power to convey land belonging to the Institute, but I still can see no occasion for the request for so large a plot and, even more, for the location which is proposed.

I think it would serve a useful purpose if, in accordance with Dr. Oppenheimer's previous request, I could come to Trenton and confer with you on this matter in order to see whether we can straighten out whatever misunderstanding exists.

I would therefore appreciate your letting me know when in the near future I can come to Trenton.

With kind personal regards, I am

Respectfully yours,

(s) Herbert H. Maass

HHM:k

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

October 25, 1950

Dear Governor Driscoll:

Thank you for your letter of October 23rd. In the first paragraph of this letter, and in your letter of August 11th, you make repeated, though not specific, reference to representations that are supposed to have been made by the Institute for Advanced Study to the State of New Jersey. These representations have not been made by me, nor have I been able to find anyone who knows of them. I therefore believe it best that I send your letter to Mr. Herbert Maass, Chairman of the Board of Trustees. Mr. Maass has from the beginning had under consideration both of the problems to which you refer: the relief of the Institute from estate taxation under the statutes of New Jersey, and the problem of cooperation with the State's plans for the Battlefield Memorial.

In the second paragraph of your letter of October 23rd, you ask whether the Board had occasion to consider the suggestions made in your letter which might facilitate transfer in some form of a portion of the Institute's land to the State for the Battlefield Memorial. The Board did in fact consider all aspects of your letter; and it was with this in mind, and upon the express instruction of the Board, that I suggest that you might wish to consult with Mr. Maass.

With every warm good wish,

Robert Oppenheimer

The Honorable Alfred E. Driscoll
Office of the Governor
Trenton, New Jersey

COPY

Letterhead of

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
Office of the Governor
Trenton

Alfred E. Driscoll
Governor

October 23, 1950

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:

I have before me your letter of October 21st.

Your Trustees may, of course, express any views that they choose to adopt. The views expressed by the Trustees, however, do not alter the facts. Entirely apart from whether or not the tax exemption granted the Institute was a natural and proper legislative grant, very definite representations were made at the time the legislation was under consideration. The fact that these representations were made was confirmed some time ago.

In my letter of August 11th I suggested that the Legislature would consider any proposal that might be deemed necessary to supplement the power that we believe the Trustees possess to make the requested conveyance. In addition, I suggested that the property might be leased. Did your Trustees consider these proposals and, if so, would you care to give me their reaction?

With kindest personal regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Alfred E. Driscoll
Governor

Dr. Robert Oppenheimer
The Institute for Advanced Studies
Princeton, New Jersey

COPY

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

October 21, 1950

Dear Governor Driscoll:

The Board of Trustees of the Institute for Advanced Study met yesterday on October 20, 1950. I thus had occasion to bring to their attention your letter of August 11th, in which you asked that they again consider the relations between the Institute for Advanced Study and the Princeton Battlefield Memorial Park, and in which you expressed certain views about the connection between this issue and the legislation adopted two years ago granting tax exemption to bequests to the Institute, as well as a number of other educational institutions in the State of New Jersey.

As I had anticipated, your account of the origin of this legislation, and your belief that its adoption was in some way a condition for the Institute's ceding to the State land for the use of the Battlefield Memorial, did not in any way correspond with the memory of the members of the Board of Trustees. In fact, they asked that I communicate to you their unequivocal dissent from the views expressed in your letter. The tax exemption granted the Institute appears to the Board, as it does to me, a natural and proper legislative grant--to us and to other educational institutions--of an equity which we would enjoy in other states, and which certain educational institutions in the State already enjoyed. The Trustees were of the opinion that the large estate taxes already paid by the Institute to the State of New Jersey were themselves not equitable, and that the legislation granting future exemption was rather less than more than the minimum required of the State in its relations with its educational institutions.

With regard to the substantive issue of contribution to the Battlefield Memorial, the Trustees reaffirmed their view that it was beyond their legal power to make a gift of properties held in trust for another purpose. I understand, however, that the Chairman of the Board, Mr. Herbert Maass, who has had this problem under consideration from the beginning, would be glad to go over all questions raised in your letter. If it seems appropriate to you, I shall call your office in the second week of November to try to determine a date for this meeting. I hope that in this way the disturbing misunderstandings of the past may be resolved.

With every warm good wish,

(s) Robert Oppenheimer

The Honorable Alfred E. Driscoll
Office of the Governor
Trenton, New Jersey

COPY

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
Office of the Governor
Trenton

Alfred E. Driscoll
Governor

August 11, 1950

Dr. Robert Oppenheimer
The Institute for Advanced Studies
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:

I have been for some time pondering over your letter of April 24th, advising me that the Trustees of the Institute for Advanced Study "are without power or authority to make gifts of institute property" and, therefore, presumably not in a position to convey to the State of New Jersey a small tract of land to be incorporated in the Princeton Battlefield Park, formally established by the Legislature of this State in 1946.

Frankly, the decision of your Board of Trustees is as unsatisfactory as it is disappointing. A year or two ago, I was beseeched by representatives of the Institute to request the Legislature to adopt amendments to our laws, designed to make it possible for your Institute to enjoy certain tax-exempt privileges. After careful consideration of the problem, I recommended that the Legislature adopt the requested legislation. This was done and the legislation was approved by me and is now part of the laws of our State. At that time, I was assured that the Institute for Advanced Studies would at an appropriate time indicate its appreciation for the action taken by the State. Thus far, there has been little evidence of any real appreciation on the part of the Institute. Perhaps the whole subject should be reconsidered again.

The request for a conveyance of a small piece of property of great historic value to the State and nation is certainly not to be placed in the same category with a gift to an individual, or even to a private or charitable organization. Assuming that your Trustees are anxious to cooperate with the State, I am confident that a way can be found to accomplish our purpose. I am sure that the Legislature would be happy to adopt any enabling legislation that may be required or; if necessary, for a nominal consideration the land may be leased to the State for 999 years.

Accordingly, may I ask that you ask your Trustees to reconsider the request of the State at the earliest possible moment.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Very truly yours,

(s) Alfred E. Driscoll
Governor

REFERENCES TO PRINCETON BATTLEFIELD PARK FROM BOARD OF TRUSTEES MINUTES:

December 18, 1945 - The Director reported at some length the discussions with Mr. McAneny, Professor Myers, Mr. Brakeley and Governor Edge concerning the proposed Princeton Battlefield Park for which it was desired to have some of the land formerly belonging to the Institute as well as a part of the land recently purchased by the Institute from Mr. Maxwell. No action was taken but Professor Morse was instructed to discuss the matter as the occasion arose with those interested and to report to the Trustees at some future meeting.

March 19, 1946 - At the invitation of Mr. Maass, Mr. McAneny presented the wishes of the Battlefield Park Commission insofar as they concerned the possible gift of land from the Institute for Advanced Study. The land desired from the Institute was roughly indicated on a map. After some discussion it appeared that the whole matter needed further definition and study and it was referred to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds for examination in conjunction with the Battlefield Park Commission and subsequent report to the Board. It has since been reported that Governor Edge has obtained the desired grant of money for the establishing of the Battlefield Park.

May 23, 1946 - Since my return I have had an interview with Mr. G.G. Gabrielson on the question of the Institute's exemption from inheritance taxes on the estates of Mr. Bamberger and Mrs. Fuld. No one who understands education in New Jersey could question the claims of the Institute for exemption from such taxes. Mr. Gabrielson believes it is possible to obtain a specific exemption by a vote of the New Jersey Legislature. He is discussing this question with various politicians in New Jersey and will keep us informed as to the progress of his consultations. Meanwhile Mr. Gabrielson suggests that we should refrain from committing ourselves as to the gift of land for the Battlefield Park.

August 21, 1946 - The Director reported that the Committee in charge of the Battlefield Park had renewed its request to the Institute for a gift of land to this project. No action was taken.

October 18, 1946 - The Institute has taken no action in connection with a gift of land to the State of New Jersey for the Princeton Battlefield Park. The State of New Jersey has appropriated \$100,000 towards this Park and will probably use nearly one half of this sum to acquire the Hale property which is the section of land of greatest historical significance since it contains the original house in which General Mercer died. The residents of the area originally designated for the Park, whose homes and properties are vitally affected, have exerted considerable pressure on the State to reduce the size of the Park. This the State has done. In this connection, it was noted that R.C. Maxwell expects to contribute five-eighths of an acre to the area of the Park. The formal dedication of the Park will take place on Sunday afternoon, October 20, 1946, and any Trustees who find it convenient to do so are cordially invited to attend. It has been impressed upon the speakers that it would be advisable to make no mention of any possible gift of land from the Institute for Advanced Study on this occasion.

I am asking Professor Veblen, Chairman of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, to make a detailed report on the request which we have received from Governor Edge to make a contribution to the Princeton Battlefield Park. The Trustees will probably have learned that residents of Princeton Township in the region of the proposed Park have strongly

objected to the original plans which contemplated a park of a fairly large area. Residents of that neighborhood fear that a large park inadequately supervised might become a kind of picnic ground and a nuisance. They have made strong representations to Governor Edge that the park should be of limited area, that it should be adequately landscaped and supervised and that everything possible should be done to make it a dignified memorial to the Battle of Princeton, without attempting to include in the Park all the area which was covered by the actual battle. My recommendation to the Trustees is that we should take no action at this time in regard to our contribution to the Park. I believe, however, that we should eventually make a contribution and that this should take the form of a gift and not a sale of land to the State. The Trustees will have received invitations to the Dedication of the Park on Sunday, October 20th. I hope as many as find it possible to do so will attend.

November 16, 1948 - Mr. Maass reported on a request that the Institute make a gift of approximately 19 acres of land to the State of New Jersey for use in a proposed Princeton Battlefield Park. (The area under discussion is bordered on the south by the old trolley line, on the west by present State Park property and the north by State Park property.) Mr. Maass read correspondence between Mr. George McAneny and himself on this subject.

After some discussion of background, it was agreed that the property under consideration is so integral a part of the Institute and so valuable for its future expansion that the gift should not be made at this time.

The decision was taken that the Chairman/write in answer to Mr. McAneny in the following sense: In light of the fact that this land may prove valuable for the future growth of the Institute, the Trustees do not feel they have a right to deprive the Institute of it.

April 15, 1949 - Dr. Aydelotte re-stated the request of the State of New Jersey that the Institute give land to the proposed Princeton Battlefield Park.

On motion from the Chair, it was voted that the Trustees should re-affirm the position of the Board recorded at the meeting of November 16, 1948: That the property under consideration was valuable to the Institute and the Board did not feel the gift should be made at this time.

April 21, 1950 - It was noted that full discussion had been given the request of the State of New Jersey for the cession by the Institute of from approximately 20 to 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres for the Princeton Battlefield Park. Decision had been taken that the Trustees should communicate, through the Director, that they had been legally advised that they were without authority to make a gift of Institute property for purposes so different from those intended by the Founders. It was suggested that the Director write Governor Driscoll and former Governor Edge to this effect.

1945-1946

Ver4. file "B" =

BUILDINGS AND G ROUNDS
(MaXWELL PROPERTY)

Facilities

Purchase 130 acres including 3 houses for Robert D.
Maxwell concluded in 1945 or 1946--

Papers filed in Vertical under "B" for Buildings and Grounds.

D, Maxwell

BRIEF PRELIMINARY MEMORANDUM

Maxwell to sell to the Institute all his Mercer Manor land south of the line designated as No. II, consisting of tract 4, nineteen acres south of Stoney Brook; tract 11-B, 50.6 acres; and the southern portion of tract 11-A laying south of said line II, being approximately 10 acres. Price \$25,000., in four equal yearly payments, \$6,250. each, mortgage 3%.

Line II to begin at the corner stone located in the southwest corner of tract 11-A and to run exactly parallel with Mercer Street until it strikes the east boundary of the Maxwell property.

1. In the deed transaction the Institute to convey to Maxwell the right to run a sewer from the Mercer Manor property that he retains south through the property hereby sold to the Institute to the 24-inch sewer now there and connect to same. Maxwell, his heirs or assigns, to have the right to enter upon the said property, at any time, for the maintenance of said sewer. This to be perpetual.

2. The Institute to furnish, at their sole cost, fence on line No. II dividing the land sold by Maxwell to the Institute and the land retained by Maxwell.

3. If any claim should be made, now or hereafter, by any agent for commission in connection with the sale of the property hereby sold to the Institute by Maxwell, the Institute agree to defend, at their own cost, any action brought in connection with commission, and if commission must be paid, the Institute shall pay it.

4. The Institute to agree not to build upon the land known as the unnamed street, the said street adjoining and paralleling the Maxwell property, running south from Mercer Street, and to make no use of said land other than for cultivating, planting and landscaping.

5. For such land, approximately 13 acres, now cultivated by Farmer A. D. Morrell as is taken over by the Institute in this sale, the Institute to agree that it may continue to be cultivated by said Morrell, at the option of Maxwell, until April 1948, without rent from Morrell to the Institute. The said 13 acres are a part of a much larger tract that Maxwell retains, which is now under cultivation by Morrell.

6. For any approval by the Institute as is necessary for paying and putting into service the unfinished part of Battle Road to and into Maxwell's property, such approval to be drawn by Maxwell's attorney in the agreement of sale.

A formal agreement of sale, including the terms covered in this memorandum, to be drawn by Maxwell's attorney; the same to be submitted to the Board of Directors of the Institute for Advanced Study, Inc. and Maxwell is to be furnished a certified copy showing the Board's approval of same. Maxwell to pay the attorney fees and the Institute to pay the cost of searches, also the surveying, if any.

7/14/45

D Maxwell

1. The purchase price to be \$25,000 of which \$2500 is to be paid upon the execution and delivery of the agreement to sell. An additional payment of \$3750 is to be paid at the time that the deed is to be delivered. The deed to be delivered on July 2, 1945. The purchaser is to execute and deliver to the seller a purchase money mortgage for the balance of the purchase price amounting to \$18,750 which is to be amortized as follows: \$6250 is to be paid on January 1, 1946; \$6250 is to be paid on January 1, 1947; and the balance of \$6250 is to be paid on January 1, 1948. The bond and mortgage shall bear interest at the rate of 3% per annum payable on January 1, 1946, and yearly thereafter until the bond and mortgage is fully paid. The purchaser to pay for the drafting of the bond and the mortgage and also to provide the necessary revenue stamps on the bond.

2. Seller to convey the premises in question by a bargain and sale deed. The premises to be free and clear of all encumbrances.

3. Taxes are to be adjusted as of the date of the delivery of the deed.

4. The purchaser to ratify the previous authorization given to the seller by letter dated September 22, 1937, whereby the seller was authorized and given permission to connect its 6 inch water line to the water pipes which the purchaser installed beneath Battle Road.

5. The purchase to furnish, at its sole cost, fence on line No. II dividing the land sold by seller to the purchaser and the land retained by seller, the same to be erected when requested by seller.

1. The purchase price to be \$25,000 of which \$2,500 is to be paid upon the execution and delivery of the agreement to sell. An additional payment of \$3,750 is to be paid at the time that the deed is to be delivered. The deed to be delivered on July 2, 1945. The purchaser is to execute and deliver to the seller a purchase money mortgage for the balance of the purchase price amounting to \$18,750 which is to be amortized as follows: \$6,250 is to be paid on January 1, 1946; \$6,250 is to be paid on January 1, 1947; and the balance of \$6,250 is to be paid on January 1, 1948. The bond and mortgage shall bear interest at the rate of 3% per annum payable on January 1, 1946, and yearly thereafter until the bond and mortgage is fully paid. The purchaser to pay for the drafting of the bond and the mortgage and also to provide the necessary revenue stamps on the bond.

2. Seller to convey the premises in question by a bargain and sale deed. The premises to be free and clear of all encumbrances.

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4. The purchaser to ratify the previous authorization given to the seller by letter dated September 22, 1937, whereby the seller was authorized and given permission to connect its 6 inch water line to the water pipes which the purchaser installed beneath Battle Road.

5. The purchaser to furnish, at its sole cost, fence on line No. II dividing the land sold by seller to the purchaser and the land retained by seller, the same to be erected when requested by seller.

May 28, 1945

Robert C. Maxwell, Esq.
Mercer Road
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Maxwell:

Since you called on me the other day, I have had the opportunity of discussing your conditions informally with one or two of our Trustees.

The comments I have received on your conditions, which would probably reflect the attitude of our Board though the matter has not yet officially come before them, are as follows:

1. Entirely satisfactory.
2. Entirely satisfactory, if you are willing to have either a fence or a hedge. We should probably prefer a hedge.
3. We should be glad to hold ourselves responsible for claims of real estate agents based on any commitments we have made but our Trustees think that you should be responsible for possible claims by agents to whom you may have made commitments in the past.
4. The Trustees I have consulted object to a permanent agreement not to build on the piece of land which you refer to as the unnamed street. We have no intention of building on it in the foreseeable future but nobody knows what the situation will be 100 years from now. I wish you could see your way to omitting this stipulation.
5. Entirely satisfactory.
6. This seems to our Trustees entirely unrelated to this particular transaction. It involves, furthermore, the interests of all the property owners along that street.

Copy to Mr. Maass
Mr. Vahlen

Robert C. Maxwell, Esq.

- 2 -

May 28, 1945

These are neighbors of ours with whom it is very important that we maintain friendly relations. It seems, accordingly, to our Trustees to be a question which cannot be possibly settled by any agreement in connection with this sale of land. I wish very much that you would be willing to omit this paragraph.

The arrangements which you suggest for payment seem entirely satisfactory.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

FA:jsr

C O P Y

THE R. C. MAXWELL CO., TRENTON, N. J.

September 1, 1945

Dr. Frank Aydelotte
Institute for Advanced Study
Olden Lane
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

Yours of August 13th duly received. I have not replied earlier as I was informed you would not return until after Labor Day.

My proposal of June 26th stated that I would retain a certain 400 ft. depth from Mercer St. less certain Mercer St. frontage and I would sell you inclusive of the three resident houses and other buildings, etc., South of that 400 ft. line. Upon making measurements back from Mercer St. to Battle Road, I find that it is a trifle more than 400 ft. to the water-main I put in there about eight years ago. It will require about 35 ft. more to reach the water-main and I believe you will agree that the water-main that exactly parallels Mercer St. should be the dividing line so that I can continue to obtain water service from that 6" main which I installed.

Moreover, I would prefer not to sell that 20 ft. frontage on Mercer St. at the western front corner of the property as I want to retain all of Historic Mercer Oak which is part of the historic value of the property along with Mercer Park and the Mercer Monument.

With these two changes my offer of June 26th to stand inclusive of the 230 ft. Mercer St. frontage at the east corner of the property except the sale price be reduced to \$87,000.

Requesting an early reply, I am

Very sincerely,

R. C. MAXWELL

R. C. Maxwell

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

Founded by Mr. Louis Bamberger and Mrs. Felix Fuld

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

September 7, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. MAASS:

I had a conference this morning with Mr. Maxwell concerning the tract of land which he proposed to sell to the Institute for \$87,000 and for which we agreed to make him an offer of \$75,000. I asked Mr. Maxwell for a breakdown of the tract, indicating just what he thought each part of it was worth per acre, and we finally agreed upon the following analysis of the property which he proposes to sell:

80 acres at \$312.50 per acre	\$25,000
40 acres near his house at \$500 per acre	20,000
3 houses (these are all rented at the present moment and bring in a total of \$2370 per year)	33,000
230-foot frontage on Mercer Street at \$20 per foot	<u>4,600</u>
Total	\$82,600.

After some urging Mr. Maxwell expressed himself as willing to accept the round sum of \$80,000 for the property. I hope very much that you will be willing to close with him for that amount.

I think this is the psychological moment to close the deal. The vice president of Princeton University, Mr. Brakeley, had lunch with me today to talk about the Princeton Battlefield Park in which Governor Edge is very much interested. This park will adjoin the Maxwell property on two sides and will add very much to its desirability for residential purposes. With this tract in our possession, the Institute will have one of the finest pieces of educational real estate that I know of anywhere.

Mass meeting for \$80,000 9/13/45

Frank Aydelotte

FA:KK

MEMO ON MERCER MANOR

Princeton, N. J.

Frontage on Mercer St. from Little Mercer Park West, approx. 500 ft. @ \$15.00	\$ 7,500.00
Frontage on Mercer St. from Little Mercer Park East, approx. 900 ft. @ \$20.00	18,000.00
(The tract is 450 feet deep)	
Mercer Manor dwelling	20,000.00
Four car garage, undamaged	3,000.00
	\$48,500.00

Little Mercer Park has a frontage of approximately 120 feet which, with a depth of 225 feet, more than includes the Little Park area.

The above property will be sold as a whole and not in part.

Copy
kr
8-23-46

1945

vert. file

October

BUILDINGS AND G ROUNDS

Facilities

MAXWELL, R. C.

Biographical

Data on purchase of 230' east of Maxwell Lane 445' and
3 houses South of Mercer manor and 3 farm buildings.

Filed in Vertical File under "B" for Buildings and Grounds.

D, Maxwell, Robert C.

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION WITH MR. ROBERT C. MAXWELL

OCTOBER 5, 1945

I told Mr. Maxwell that the terms of the proposed contract of sale were satisfactory to our Trustees except in two respects.

1. We thought the right of way should be wider and that paragraph 15 should be redrawn indicating that Mr. Maxwell grants the Institute a right of way for 445 feet through his land for the purpose of traffic along the lane as now laid out plus sufficient ground on either side to place utilities such as gas, telephone wires and electricity under ground. I suggested a total width of 25 feet with the expectation that the actual road would not be widened. If traffic to our houses necessitated the widening of it that should be done at our expense.

2. I pointed out to Mr. Maxwell that we had set aside \$80,000 for this purchase, that we would prefer to pay him cash immediately but that we were willing to arrange the payments on any dates he preferred provided this would not result in a net loss to the Institute. We can put this money into Government securities bearing $7/8$ of 1%. If Mr. Maxwell wants a mortgage or mortgages we are willing to make them with the understanding that they bear interest at 1% and that he bears the cost of the revenue stamps.

FRANK AYDELOTTE

MENORANDUM PRELIMINARY TO AN AGREEMENT OF SALE

This memorandum covers everything and is more in detail than that set forth in R. C. Maxwell's letter to Dr. Aydelotte of September 11, 1945 and also makes certain changes and, at Dr. Aydelotte's request, more particularly the permanent and perpetual use by the Institute of that portion of Maxwell's Lane that leads to the property the Institute is buying from R. C. Maxwell. Moreover, Mr. Sincerbeaux, the engineer, has found that the distance from Mercer Street measuring south on a vertical line to the six-inch water main is more correctly 440 feet than that shown in Maxwell's approximation of 435 feet.

It is found that the watermain and hydrant should be under the ownership of one party and inasmuch as Maxwell is on record for responsibility and up-keep for the fire hydrant, etc. the line is to be moved 5 feet lower than first proposed, making that line parallel with Mercer Street, by which all property south of said line is to be sold to the Institute.

In addition to this, the 230-foot tract of land fronting on Mercer Street is to be widened at the southern boundary and instead of coming to a point, as first proposed, to angle it off at such a degree as will leave at least 50 feet between that intersecting point and the eastern boundary of Maxwell's property.

Blue print A, dated September the 15th, 1945, and initialed by R.C.M., clarifies the above description.

Now, therefore, Maxwell sells to the Institute the tract of land facing on Mercer Street 230 feet. The border on the easterly side to be the unnamed street down to a point 5 feet below the six-inch water main and running 50 feet west and thence north to a point at Mercer Street 230 feet from the eastern boundary corner of the Maxwell land, and also to sell to the Institute all land lying south, as shown on blue print A. From this point 5 feet south of the water main the line is drawn to the western boundary of Maxwell property, exactly parallel with Mercer Street. Maxwell to sell all his possessions south of that line, inclusive of three residences, and three farm buildings, excluding the corn crib, which is sold and is to be moved.

Maxwell, by agreement, to give the Institute perpetual use of the six-inch water main, which at present runs across Maxwell's Lane to a distance approximately 15 feet beyond the fire hydrant intersection. In this grant from Maxwell for the Institute's use of the water main each party is to pay for one-half of the maintenance of the water main and for the rental and maintenance of the hydrant, which at present is \$30.00 per year, thus making it \$15.00 hydrant rental for each to pay to the Princeton Water Company for their fire protection. Any extension of the six-inch water main beyond that point at the fire hydrant shall be done at the sole cost of either one of the two parties who may desire to have this done.

The Maxwell's Private Lane, as indicated by dotted lines on the blue print, by which an agreement will give perpetual use of same to the Institute, is at present 10 to 14 feet in breadth and shall only be increased in breadth at the consent of Maxwell. The cost of the maintenance of this lane, curving

as it does and being about 450 feet in length, is to be shared equally by both parties.

The electric service and telephone service, which is on the same poles, across Maxwell's property, as indicated in red line on blue print A, is to be moved by the Institute, at their sole cost and expense, on or before September the 1st, 1946.

Received by FA 9/17/45

c o p y

THE R. C. MAXWELL CO. TRENTON N.J.

September 11, 1945

Dr. Frank Aydelotte, Director
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

In further reference to my offer made to you in my letter of June the 26th for certain substantial portions of my property, Mercer Manor, Princeton, for \$100,000, and your counter-offer of \$65,000 made in your letter of August the 13th, and my subsequent offer in a letter dated September the 1st wherein I made certain minor changes and reduced the price to \$87,000, and following our verbal discussions since then:

I am prepared to confirm in writing my offer made, namely to make the price \$80,000, by which you purchase all the land lying south of the line parallel to Mercer Street, marked by the six-inch water main and continuing on the same line through to my west boundary, inclusive of three residences and farm buildings, etc., but not any of the contents therein and excluding the corn crib, which belongs to Mr. A. D. Morrell and which he has a right to move any time he likes.

This purchase price to include a piece of land lying on the eastern boundary of my property with 230 feet fronting on Mercer Street; the eastern boundary of said land bordering on the unnamed street on the east and the boundary on the west of said piece of land to be vertical to Mercer Street, running back approximately 435 feet, where the same intersects the six-inch water main referred to, which should by this description and by the scaled map, bring that triangular point to the water main where it crosses the eastern boundary of my property.

As advised you, there are three tenants occupying these houses under lease, which leases run to September the 1st, next year. The rental from these tenants to be adjusted as of the date of delivery of the deed.

I have obtained a small rental from the farmer, A. D. Morrell. It is to be understood there is to be no adjustment for any advance rental, which is paid to, I believe, next spring.

As these tenants must have service from Mercer Street through my farm lane, known as Maxwell's Lane, I will, for a consideration of \$1.00, give you, for the continued convenience of these tenants, use of said lane for a period of time not beyond September the 1st, 1946; my attorney to draw up a separate paper by which you agree that the status of that portion of the lane that I retain and which you do not buy is now, and shall continue to be, R. C. Maxwell's private lane.

Likewise, in the same agreement and for the same \$1.00 consideration, I will grant you the temporary use of the Public Service wires that now cross my property to these three houses; this to be for such reasonable time as it is required for you to move this same electrical service from my property to across your own property to a point where you

now have your own electric service; this period of time not to exceed September the 1st, 1946.

Regarding the water main and hydrant, my lawyer will have to draw up a clause in the deed, setting forth that the Institute and R. C. Maxwell shall have common and equal use of the water and share equally in any costs for the maintenance.

The taxes, insurance and water rent to be adjusted as of date of delivery of deed.

For your information, the taxes on the 19 acres shown in block 13, lot 4, are \$29.36, it being assessed for \$950.00. The taxes on the 50.6 acres in block 12, lot 11-B, are \$77.25, it being assessed for \$2,500.00.

The remaining portion of my land is known as block 12, lot 11-A, 73.4 acres assessed at \$8,500.00. What I am selling to you of this block is approximately 57.17 acres. The assessed value is \$115.80 per acre, which at the rate of \$3.09 per \$100.00 gives a yearly taxes of \$204.57, and this to be pro rated as of the date of the deed.

The present assessment on all buildings, inclusive of my residence - without any land on which they stand - is \$31,000.00, which at the \$3.09 per \$100 rate amounts to \$957.90 per year; this to be adjusted as of the date of delivery of deed, based on your half of \$478.95, for whatever period I may have overpaid the taxes beyond the date of the deed.

Yours very truly,

(Signed)

R. C. Maxwell

RCM:K

August 10, 1945

Institute for Advanced Study
Olden Lane
Princeton, New Jersey

Gentlemen:

Last June the 26th I made a written proposal to Dr. Aydelotte, accompanied by a map, etc., regarding your purchase of the larger portion of my property at Princeton, inclusive of three dwellings, etc., etc.

Your decision was put off until August the 1st when Dr. Aydelotte would return from England.

I heard this morning that he had returned, but that he is away until after Labor Day. Therefore, a copy of this letter is going to his present address, and two copies to the Institute, one of which is for Professor Veblen, and the other may be forwarded to your Committee.

With the sudden termination of the war, which it seems like this morning, I find that I will be able to get the materials for building the road and going on with my plan for improving the property, and I expect to complete a good deal of this work before winter begins.

I have, personally, without a selling campaign, been able to sell several building sites, which I have not closed on, but I don't want to miss the opportunity of disposing of my property to the best advantage.

I, therefore, cannot wait until after the early part of September for your conclusion. I therefore ask for some reply to the offer I made to you on June the 26th. Upon not hearing from you promptly, or upon your declining same, I shall proceed with my other plans.

Very truly yours

R. C. Maxwell

cc - Dr. Frank Aydelotte ✓
R. D. No. 1
Waterford, Conn.

RCM:K

BRIEF PRELIMINARY MEMORANDUM

Maxwell to sell to the Institute all his Mercer Manor land south of the line designated as No. II, consisting of tract 4, nineteen acres south of Stoney Brook; tract 11-B, 50.6 acres; and the southern portion of tract 11-A laying south of said line II, being approximately 10 acres. Price \$25,000., in four equal yearly payments, \$6,250. each, mortgage 3%.

Line II to begin at the corner stone located in the southwest corner of tract 11-A and to run exactly parallel with Mercer Street until it strikes the east boundary of the Maxwell property.

- 1 - In the deed transaction the Institute to convey to Maxwell the right to run a sewer from the Mercer Manor property that he retains south through the property hereby sold to the Institute to the 24-inch sewer now there and connect to same. Maxwell, his heirs or assigns, to have the right to enter upon the said property, at any time, for the maintenance of said sewer. This to be perpetual.
- 2 - The Institute to furnish, at their sole cost, fence on line No. II dividing the land sold by Maxwell to the Institute and the land retained by Maxwell.
- 3 - If any claim should be made, now or hereafter, by any agent for commission in connection with the sale of the property hereby sold to the Institute by Maxwell, the Institute agree to defend, at their own cost, any action brought in connection with commission, and if commission must be paid, the Institute shall pay it.
- 4 - The Institute to agree not to build upon the land known as the unnamed street, the said street adjoining and paralleling the Maxwell property, running south from Mercer Street, and to make no use of said land other than for cultivating, planting and landscaping.
- 5 - For such land, approximately 13 acres, now cultivated by Farmer A. D. Morrell as is taken over by the Institute in this sale, the Institute to agree that it may continue to be cultivated by said Morrell, at the option of Maxwell, until April 1948, without rent from Morrell to the Institute. The said 13 acres are a part of a much larger tract that Maxwell retains, which is now under cultivation by Morrell.
- 6 - For any approval by the Institute as is necessary for paving and putting into service the unfinished part of Battle Road to and into Maxwell's property, such approval to be drawn by Maxwell's attorney in the agreement of sale.

A formal agreement of sale, including the terms covered in this memorandum, to be drawn by Maxwell's attorney; the same to be submitted to the Board of Directors of the Institute for Advanced Study, Inc. and Maxwell is to be furnished a certified copy showing the Board's approval of same. Maxwell to pay the attorney fees and the Institute to pay the cost of searches, also the surveying, if any.

1932

vert. file "B"

2/2
1/5
1/12

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS (SITE)

Facilities

ZINSSER, DR. HANS

Biographical

WOODWARD ?

Letters to Site Committee filed under Vertical File under
"B" for Buildings and Grounds.

IV-12

HARVARD UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL
Department of Bacteriology and Immunology
Boston

G
O
P
Y

February 2, 1932.

Dear Mr. Flexner:

I have given your letter of December 17th a great deal of thought, since I know how earnestly you have been labouring for many years in the interests of American scholarship. Your question, however, is a difficult one, and I feel sure that the obstacles that hinder the achievement of your purposes are not those that depend upon organization and controllable environment, but are inherent in the state of American national development at the present time.

In thinking over your problem, I consider especially men of the Loeb and Landsteiner type. The first needs of such workers are reasonable economic security, complete freedom in the scope of their activities, adequate budgets for material and assistants, leisure for thought and relaxation determinable by their own desires. These things are easy to provide and you need no advice regarding them. A good many men of this type in America have had these things and yet have not been happy, and even with my own limited scientific abilities I have often wondered a little wistfully how much more comfortable one's life might be, with similar income, tastes and occupation, in Paris, Berlin, or even Heidelberg, Munich, Dijon, or Montpellier, than in any American university. Though the background that I am referring to, the ease of contacts with the best brains in one's subject, the great regard for the distinction and importance of scholarship and the relative unimportance of wealth in determining positions - all these things and many others create a subtle difference which is hard to describe but immensely important in creating the environment for scholars which you are ambitious to establish. The administrative exaggerations, etc., against which I have made a few feeble protests and which you have much more effectively attacked in your book, also the dilution of universities with such things as Schools of Education, Schools

February 2, 1932.

of Business, etc., etc. - these are only the natural consequences of the background of general public life against which the American university is set. American scholars often seem to me like men who are trying to establish their studies in the attic of a power house, and so far it seems to have been impossible, except in a few instances, to allow a man to run his own shop in the way a German professor does, without over-whelming him with administrative details, efficiency blanks, etc. etc.

All this does not begin to give an answer to your question, but I think it poses the difficult premises, and the question becomes a different one - namely: How can the best and happiest environment obtainable under the circumstances prevailing in America at present, be provided; and how can the power at present in your hands contribute to the eventual improvement of the underlying conditions? I still believe that the salvation of the United States in the matters in which you are interested lies in the universities. The independent research institutions, such as the Rockefeller, have done an immense amount of good and have justified their existences over and over again by the work achieved and the men trained. I believe, however, that such institutions could have been still more successful in their own work and eventually more valuable to the development of American science had they been connected ever so loosely with a university or a state health organization, or both, as are the hygienic institutes in Germany and most of the other European research organizations. Even the Pasteur Institute, which has no university obligations, has become a more or less integral part in the general medical structure of Paris, and through its manufacture of biological products is in close contact with the external world of science and medicine. This is not a criticism of research institutions, but I have become convinced in all my university connections and in the choice of my own career, in which problems concerning these matters have often come up, that if there is any hope of realizing the favourable circumstances for scholarship which you are aiming at, it lies in the incorporation of your institute in or at least its association with some university of your choice. The association

February 2, 1932.

need not be an intellectually very close one, except as to ease of contacts, but it should be close enough - both physically and intellectually - so that both institutions can exert definite influence upon each other without relinquishing any independence.

I am quite convinced in my own mind - though I of course admit that my judgment may be fallacious - that if I were in a position to do what you are doing, I would make no attempt whatever to establish such an institute in Newark, New Jersey, or in any other place as remote from the current of university life as this; and I would choose some not too large university in which there had been no inroads from large restricted donations, and would there establish my institution, adding its magnificent weight and standards to the development of an already existing institution of learning, and adding its influence to the other forces which eventually will approximate the conditions in America more closely to those existing in Europe.

To summarize: While I do not feel capable of making any constructive suggestions as to how you can carry out your plan, yet I feel quite sure that it cannot be carried out in a separate institute of pure research. This might succeed for a few years or perhaps a decade, but for permanent consecutive intellectual strength, I believe that an institution must be tightly interwoven with the web of national education and with the scholarship of the country as a whole. There must be the type of students that can only be recruited out of general courses given to enthusiastic youngsters by the biggest men available, and there must be contact between your chosen scholars and a large group of men who know what they are talking about. I think the universities are retrievable. I believe that with all the mistakes that I admit have been made at Harvard, and to many of which you call attention in your book, it would be possible in any department of the Medical School, and in many of the departments in the University to-day, to create just the conditions you would like to see, with about \$10,000 a year more for assistants and

Mr. Flexner

-4-

February 2, 1932.

equipment and a little more protection from easily avoidable administrative annoyances.

I hope this is not entirely useless, although it seems to indicate that I think what you are trying to do cannot be done. It has been pleasant to have this excuse to exchange ideas with you again.

With kind regards, believe me

Sincerely yours,

(SIGNED) Hans Zinsser

C O P Y

Confidential letter, dated January 5, 1932, from
a foreign scholar who is spending this year lec-
turing at two of the most important American
universities and desires to remain anonymous

I am venturing to express a few opinions on the subject mentioned in your letter of December 17. Needless to say, my remarks are based primarily on English experience and anything I may say on American conditions is likely to be categorical because based on comprehensive ignorance.

1. To begin with the question of location. Since coming to America I have been struck with this problem which seems to me more difficult to solve in America than it would be in any European country. As you know, even at Oxford and Cambridge, notwithstanding their traditional detachment, one is always in close and continuous contact with the problems of the moment. At Harvard, for example, though close to a big and active city, one feels completely isolated; and I may say that this point has been made to me also by quite a few of the more keen-minded students. You will be better in a position to estimate the reasons. But speaking mainly with an eye on Humanistic studies, I feel very strongly that it is of great importance to have the Institute so placed that teachers and students should be able to remain in touch with everyday life. At the same time, one wants to avoid, if possible, the excessive pressure of a metropolis. I always remember the determined opposition of our late friend, Mr. C. P. Scott, to any suggestion for moving the "Manchester Guardian" to London. While admitting the advantage from the point of view of getting news, he maintained that as a paper it could never have kept its detachment if it had worked in the feverish surroundings of a capital city. I do not know to what extent it is possible to combine the two points so as to get the best of them on American soil. But with all due reservations, it seems to me that Washington or its neighborhood might come very near to an ideal solution.

2. Concerning material conditions. I know that you are keenly aware of the fact that scholarship does not thrive on discomfort and so I need not labor the point. Present day academic salaries are altogether inadequate. Some men, of course, will never be satisfied. But from my knowledge I would say that a majority

of the professors are forced to seek additional outside occupations simply because they cannot make ends meet. It seems simple sense to give scholars a chance to remain scholars. I do not mean to imply that academic salaries should attempt to compete with salaries paid by business corporations. Universities could not do it, and it would not be much use if they could. Those men who are lured by the larger purse probably would in any case end in some kind of lucrative employment. But I do not think that is true of the great majority of scholars.

The actual size of the salaries, apart from general considerations, should be conditioned by the other arrangements that may be adopted eventually by the Institute. Apart from the needs of the moment, there are, to my knowledge, three circumstances which are likely to place a professor in difficulties. First, a case of illness, involving a considerable expenditure. Some kind of insurance against sickness might be feasible without a severe burden on the budget of the Institute. Secondly and more especially, there is the problem of retirement. At present a professor is penalized for having chosen a scholarly rather than a money-making career; when he retires he has to drop usually several degrees in his scale of living. A generous super-annuity scheme seems to me, therefore, a very desirable arrangement, especially as it may also help to solve the problem of retirement. An artificial age limit generally does as much harm as it may do good. Most scholars, I should say, would have the sense to retire of their own accord when they feel their usefulness declining. If they hesitate at times, it is just because they are dependent on their regular salary. By making it possible for them to retire without severe material loss one may also prevent the possible difficulty of their staying on to the intellectual loss of the Institution.

3. Finally, there is another point in connection with material conditions which it might be desirable to deal with apart from the question of salary. Any man and woman who has a live mind needs as a relief and stimulus occasional travel, etc. For a scholar engaged in some Humanistic discipline travel is frequently a necessity. In any case he has to keep, by one means or another, in contact with the men and currents of his time. They are to him what the laboratory is to the chemist and the

physicist. Yet, Universities will make ample provisions for the latter and none whatever for the former. The mass of undigested books on social subjects written in the limitations of a study are the best proof for the need of active work in the great human laboratory. More generous salaries would of course go a long way to remove this drawback. But I am not sure whether it would not be desirable to provide definite means, with corresponding obligations for their use, for field work--means which would have to be used in some systematic way and would have to be accounted for. It may indeed be a worthwhile experiment to go a step farther in this direction. Many endowments and foundations are now providing numerous traveling fellowships for students. It is seldom that a student does not derive some good from such a trip. But I venture the opinion that from a scholarly point of view most of the money is wasted. The student has neither a sufficient command of his subject, nor a sufficient understanding for his new surroundings, to get the best value out of such a trip. This would be very different if the trip and the attending studies were undertaken under the guidance of a professor. What I have in mind is the possibility of providing, so to speak, a field seminar in the Humanistic disciplines, where a few selected students would go out together with their professor for a certain period of time and investigate and study a particular country or problem in a systematic and intensive fashion on the spot. Both as a training in method and, especially, as a means of acquiring some insight into the human element which enters into Humanistic studies, such an experiment might prove of much greater value than individual rambles by unprepared students; and also probably a useful corrective to ex-cathedra statements by dogmatic professors. If the idea seems at all practical and desirable perhaps it might be possible to enlist, for carrying it out, the cooperation of some of the institutions that are now distributing individual fellowships.

C O P Y

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
Department of Economics

January 12, 1932

Dear Dr. Flexner:

Please pardon my delay in answering your letter, but I underwent an emergency appendectomy a few days before its arrival and I am just getting to the stage where I can again attend to my correspondence.

The needs of an economist engaged in research will of course vary greatly with the character of the research and the temperament of the man. If his interest is in large-scale quantitative research, he will require a staff of computers, draftsmen, and stenographers, and in the abstract it would be impossible to indicate the extent of his needs. At the other extreme would be the "literary" economist, finding all of his material in libraries and requiring little or nothing beyond some amount of stenographic assistance.

As I think of my own experience and that of my colleagues and of other economists with whose methods of work I am fairly well acquainted, I should regard the following as fair minimum requirements for an economist interested actively in research essentially of a non-quantitative and non-mass data character:

(1) A fairly mature and competent research assistant. He should be a student who has already had a substantial amount of graduate training. Half of his time would ordinarily suffice, the other half of his time being available to him for his own work.

(2) Stenographic services equivalent to about one-third of the time of a stenographer.

(3) Library. Where a research man is in direct contact with a large and efficiently run library, the library staff can do many things for him or does them as part of its routine operations, which would not be available to a person not directly connected with such a library. At the ordinary university, moreover, what purchases of books and other materials the library shall make is in part determined by the special needs of the members of the faculty engaged in research. While the members of the staff of your Institute will in a sense have available to them all the library resources of

New York City, they will not possess the right to claim the special services, priority in the inspection of new books, etc., which are of considerable importance to at least many research workers in economics. In my opinion, to make up for this deficiency it would be necessary for the Institute to have what might be called a "research material fund" from which could be purchased books or other material not available in New York libraries or not available quickly enough, or in some cases not available for long enough periods. If I may judge from my own experience, an allotment of \$500 per member of the staff would be a minimum for such purposes. This would be, of course, over and above any provision for a working library of standard works and periodicals which the Institute would make.

These seem to me the most essential needs of the non-quantitative research worker in economics. If there should be any aspects which I have overlooked and which seem significant to you, please do not hesitate to call upon me again.

I am

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) Jacob Viner

JV-W

1941

vertical file "B"

10/3
10/7

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Facilities

Aydelotte to Larson and over regarding Building C.

Filed in Vertical File under "B" for Buildings and Grounds.

I sent Mr. Maass a copy of this letter
and assume that you yourself want to show
it to Professor Veblen.

M. C. E.

JENS FREDRICK LARSON
ARCHITECT
HANOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

THOMAS TASH, ENGINEER
STANLEY ORCUTT

October 7, 1941.

INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

Thank you for your interesting letter of October 3. I am enclosing three prints of suggested floor plans for this building, which work out very well indeed. This building without a basement can be built within your \$40,000 budget complete, as follows:

Building construction and contractor's fee,	\$34,000.00
including all service connections such as sewer, water, steam, electric, telephone, gas	
Furniture.....	3,000.00
Landscaping	500.00
Architect's fee	2,500.00
TOTAL.....	\$40,000.00

Added to this would be a small sum of miscellaneous expenses for the architect, such as travel, photographs, telephone and telegraph, extra printing and so forth, which I am sure can be saved out of the cost of construction.

This budget, of course, is based on the fact that we do not need a basement, but there will be pipe space underneath the building so the first floor will be warm. I would suggest that we put this unit opposite Herzfeld's and Low's building as that will save us quite a good deal in sewer cost.

You will notice on my plan that I have a brick wall around the stairs and toilets and through the center of the building. This allows me to frame with bar joist construction from this interior brick wall to the outside brick wall. Bar joists are available, and we have very little structural steel in this building. We could start construction in the early spring as there is no problem of excavation other than a trench for footings, and digging down a few feet to take the top soil off for the pipe space.

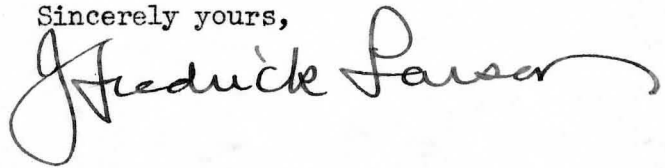
We are building in various sections about the country and as soon as we can get the owner's approval of our plans and close a contract with the builder, we buy all our material immediately and store it at the site to prevent delays occurring and to guarantee our completion of the building. We have worked this out very carefully and are having great success by taking such care. In other words, we should buy every item in the building for an early spring start.

I have tried to make my budget fit present conditions, and feel confident we can work within it. We should, however, have it checked by a contractor as soon as you have decided to proceed.

I would be glad to come to Princeton to see you any time you are ready to discuss this problem. I shall be away from my office Wednesday, October 22, and the remainder of that week on a trip to the middle West. Other than that, I have no commitments during October.

With kindpersonal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Fredrick L. Fausser". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name "Fredrick L. Fausser".

Dr. Frank Aydelotte, President
The Institute for Advanced Study,
Princeton, N. J.

JFL

W

Bldg & Grounds

Painting - Fals Hall + 64 Olive St

Proposal for L & L Bldg

Report for the study

Olden Manor Garage

Monell-Alpha - ch + ribbon with power

✓ Furniture, Board Room

Insurance

1500

30000

October 3, 1941

Dear Mr. Larson:

Have you any information about the building situation at this moment? Would you consider it within the realm of possibility to build one of these little buildings resembling the two that now stand at each end of Fuld Hall? We find ourselves very crowded. We have recently received a legacy of \$40,000 and it occurred to me that if building were feasible it might be sensible to add another building at this time. At the moment we should use it for the housing of the League of Nations and after that for offices for members, similar to the ones on the third floor of Fuld Hall. It would not be absolutely necessary to have these offices as large as those on the third floor of Fuld Hall.

I note that there are five windows on each side of the little building in which Herzfeld and Lowe are provided for, and it would seem to me possible to have a central corridor with five offices on each side or five on one side and four on the other, allowing one for the stairway. We should probably want to throw two of these together to make one larger office. It might even be desirable to make a larger office on each floor.

If you think such a building feasible I wish you would make me a little sketch which I could discuss with my advisers here, and give me the best estimate you can make as to price? I want to consider first of all whether we could house the whole League of Nations group in such a building. You can judge the amount of space they take when I tell you that we have given them at present in Fuld Hall rooms 302, 302, 305, 306, 307, 308, 310, 311, 312, 313, 402, and the small office back of the private dining room. They have, in addition, three people working in the private dining room, whom we were not able to place anywhere else. We have furthermore constructed a library for them in the space which you had originally intended for storage on the fourth floor alongside the private dining room. This library contains approximately five hundred linear feet of bookshelves. A room the size of Lowe's would readily hold this amount of shelving. If it proved impossible to include provision for a library in one of these small buildings I think they might conceivably continue to use the library where it is, going to and fro from their offices for that purpose.

If, however, we were able to make nine or ten small offices on each floor in one of these small buildings, that would more than meet their needs and it might be possible to leave part of the space undivided, making a library for them approximately the size of Professor Lowe's office. What I should like to include in the building would be such a library, an office for Mr. Loveday approximately twice the size of the small offices, plus say twelve small offices of the type indicated, more or less like Room 232, the small room next to Lowe's large one. If we could get fourteen of these small offices into the building, that would be so much the better. According to my calculating we could get just twelve plus one of double size for Loveday, plus the library.

The whole plan is in a nebulous state at present, but as soon as I get some sketches and advice from you I shall take it up with our committee and shall, of course, want to get you down to talk it over when we get advanced a little further.

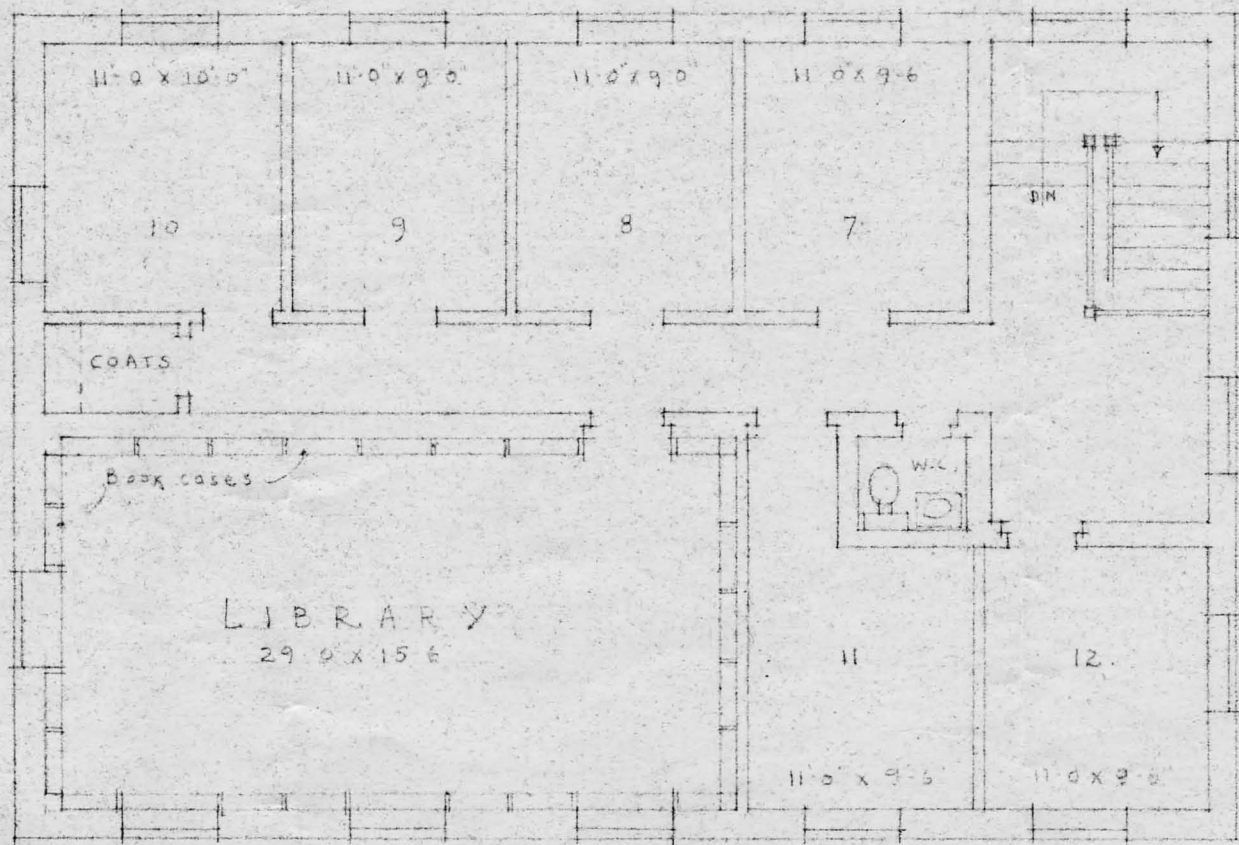
Mr. Meass thought if there were difficulties about getting steel it might be possible to make the frame of reinforced concrete, which he seems to think would not conflict with any priorities. You, however, will be the best judge of that.

I want also to get your advice as to where the building should be placed. I assume from block plans we have had from you in the past that you would prefer to put it across the road at either the east or the west end of Fuld Hall. Am I right in thinking that connections could readily be made to our heating plant and other services?

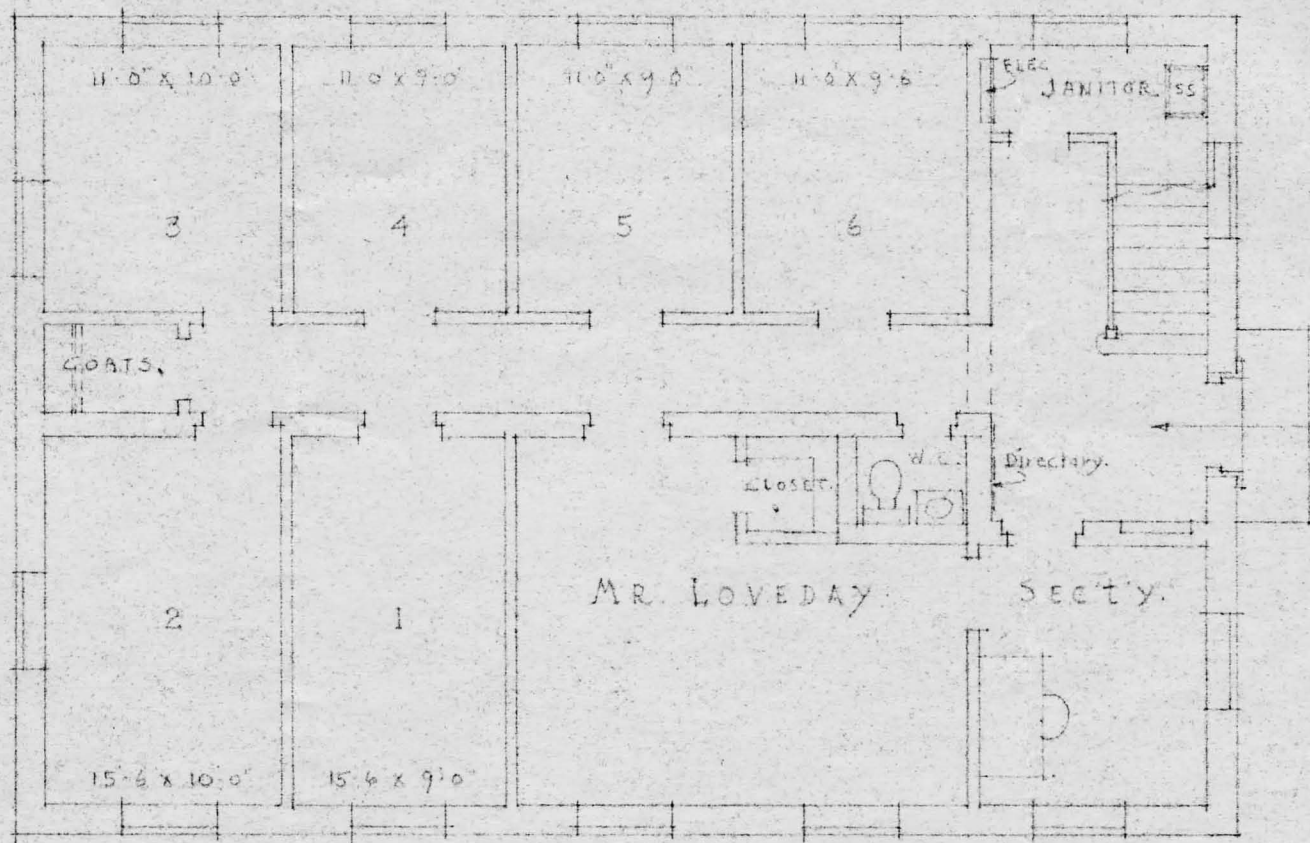
Yours sincerely,

Mr. J. Fredrick Larson
Hanover
New Hampshire

FA/MCE



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



NOTE
ROOMS 1 & 2 are
double rooms making
space for 14 members.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

1/8" INCH SCALE

S.C. UNIT

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON NEW JERSEY

Architect
Haver N.H. Oct. 7, 1941.

L946

vert. file "B"

5/15

E. C. P.

Academic Activities

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Facilities

HOUSING

COMMITTEES (ON BUILDINGS & GROUNDS)

Corporation

Minutes of the meeting of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, May 15, 1956; letter from Aydelotte to John Furlow, Egly Engineers, May 16, 1946; and copy of a memorandum of conversation with Mr. G. Harmon Gurney, New York Life Insurance Company by Frank Aydelotte.

Extra copies from D Files filed in Vertical File under "B" for Buildings and Grounds.

Extra Copies from Files in D Office

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF
THE COMMITTEE ON BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS
HELD IN MR. LEIDESDORF'S OFFICE
125 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

AT 5:00 P. M., ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1946

Present were: Professor Veblen, Chairman, Dr. Aydelotte, Mr. Bamberger and Mr. Maass.

(1) Plans for estimates for the building for the electronic computer were carefully considered. The Committee approved the floor plans as submitted by the architect but preferred a compromise between the two proposals which were made concerning the exterior in choosing brick veneer for the outside walls but keeping a flat roof. The total cost of the building so constructed is expected to be between \$60,000 and \$70,000. Toward this cost it will be possible to allocate \$23,000 from the Army contract for this year. It is possible but not certain that further contributions can be made toward the building from Government payments in succeeding years.

After estimates had been received from various contractors, the Committee agreed to let the contract to the Karno-Smith Company on a cost-plus basis with the understanding that the building should not exceed a maximum of \$60,000 plus architects' fees and that any savings should be equally divided between the owner and the contractor. Inasmuch as time was pressing the Committee authorized the Director to instruct the contractor to begin work immediately. Plans of the building, a copy of the Director's letter to the architect and a map of the Institute grounds showing where the building will be placed are attached to this report.

(2) The President of the Board of Trustees and the Director have had various conversations with Mr. G. Harmon Gurney of the New York Life Insurance Company in connection with the group of apartments which the New York Life Insurance Company is now constructing in Princeton. It is our hope that we may be able to lease twenty of these apartments for a period of years for housing our members. The New York Life Insurance Company expects to charge rents ranging from \$50 to \$87 a month for the type of apartment which will be mostly needed by our members. The plan is that the Institute should furnish these apartments and rent them for such rents as our members may be able to pay even though this may result in some pecuniary loss. A memorandum of the Director's conversation with Mr. Gurney and the proposed scale of prices is attached to this report. There may be some legal reasons which may make it impossible for the New York Life Insurance Company to grant us a master lease. In that case we have indicated that we should be satisfied if we were designated as agent for the Company for the rental for a certain group of apartments.

(3) Over and above this the Institute is making an effort to retain for future members those apartments now being occupied by members of the Institute who expect to leave at the end of the present academic year. This will mean that the Institute will itself become the lessor, will be responsible for the rents and will be able to assign the apartments to those who seem best entitled to them.

OSWALD VEBLEN
Chairman

C O P Y

May 16, 1946

Mr. John Furlow
Egely Engineers
1500 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Furlow:

I have before me your preliminary drawings for our Computer building as well as your proposal of April 12, 1946 for Architect-Engineer Services in connection with this Project. Please consider this letter with the enclosed "Terms and Conditions" an order on your firm to proceed immediately to prepare plans and specifications and to provide inspection of contractors' work in the actual construction of the building.

I approve your floor plans, dated 5-15-46, numbered Sheet 1, Job 46-17. As to the exterior of the building, our Trustees would like a compromise between the two proposals which you made. We should like the brick veneer but should like to keep the flat roof. These proposals have, I understand, been discussed between you and Dr. Goldstine and I should be grateful if you would prepare your plans to carry them out.

I have received from the Karno-Smith Company a firm offer, dated May 15, 1946, to build the building shown in your drawings at a price of \$51,000. I understand that the brick veneer will cost an additional amount of \$9,000. This will make the total cost of the building \$60,000, exclusive of your fee.

Please prepare and negotiate an equitable fixed-fee contract that will be agreeable both to the Karno-Smith Company and to us at the earliest possible moment. You may consider this letter as a letter of intent to that Company for the construction of the Computer building and authorize them to begin the immediate procurement of the needed materials.

The building is to be located in the area you have shown on one of your drawings, dated 4-23-46. As shown in your drawing, however, the building is not oriented as we would desire. I suggest that the axis of the office section of the building be roughly in the north-south direction with the machinery section of the building paralleling the trolley line. I understand that you have been already informed of this by Dr. Goldstine.

I would appreciate it if you would keep Professor von Neumann and Dr. Goldstine informed as to the work so that no time will be lost in the completion of the Laboratory. Please consider them as my agents in the matter of the details of this building.

Very sincerely yours,

Frank Aydelotte
Director

FA:jar

COPY

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION WITH
MR. G. HARMON GURNEY, NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
51 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 10, NEW YORK

May 15, 1946

The prices which the New York Life Insurance Company expects to charge for apartments will be roughly as follows:

2 1/2 rooms, (really 1 room)	\$50.00
3 1/2 rooms, single (really 2 rooms)	73.00
4 1/2 rooms (really 2 bedrooms)	83.00
4 1/2 room duplex (2 bedrooms)	87.00
3 1/2 room duplex (really 2 rooms)	75.00
5 room duplex	95.00

All apartments will be heated, furnished with hot water, with a refrigerator and gas stove. The New York Life Insurance Company plans to redecorate apartments every two years.

Mr. Gurney was dubious about a master lease and it may be that they will want instead to give us a kind of agency for the apartments. The New York Life Insurance Company is opposed to furnishing apartments. I made the point that we should have to furnish ours and that our greatest concern was not to have to move our furniture from year to year.

FRANK AYDELOTTE

FA:jer

A Louis Bamberger

1934

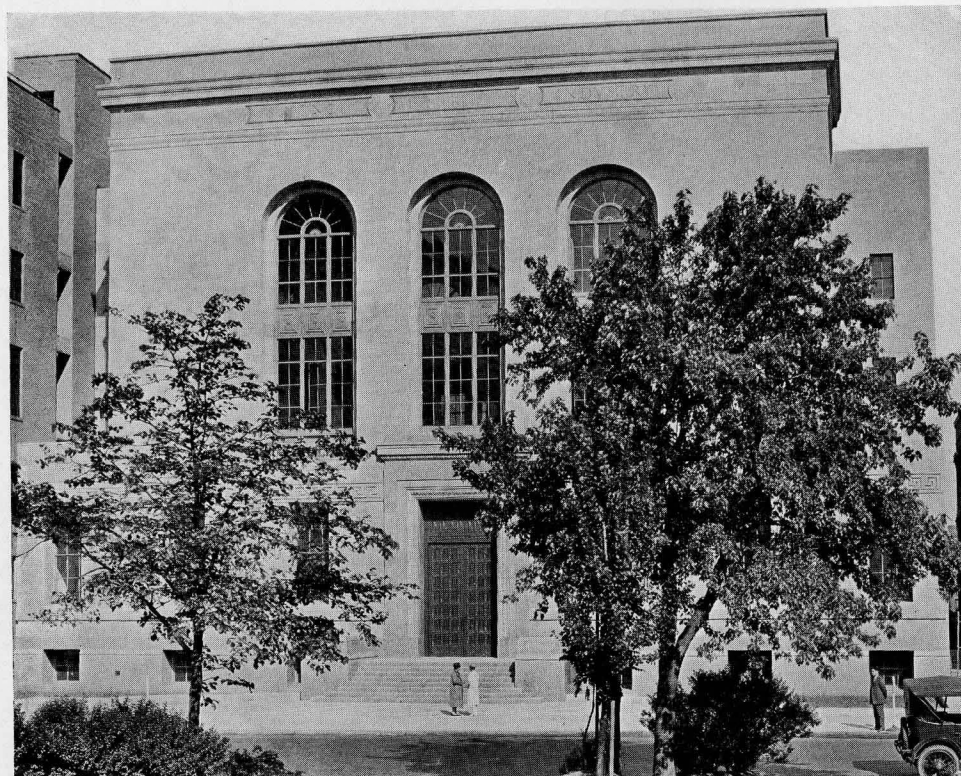
LOUIS BAMBERGER



Compliments of The Newark Museum

Newark, New Jersey

Beatrice Winsor, Director



NEWARK MUSEUM BUILDING, OPENED TO THE PUBLIC IN 1926. DESIGNED BY JARVIS HUNT, OF CHICAGO

LOUIS BAMBERGER

A RECORD OF HIS BENEFACTIONS
TO HIS COMMUNITY AND
HIS COUNTRY

*Published on the occasion of the Twenty-fifth
Anniversary of the incorporation of
the Newark Museum*

THE NEWARK MUSEUM
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
1 9 3 4

FOREWORD

Among the publications by which we commemorate the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Newark Museum, this appreciation of Mr. Bamberger is, we believe, especially appropriate.

Associated with the Museum from its beginning, he is, happily, still with us.

It is therefore gratifying that we may make this record at a time when he may read it himself and, in reading it, realize again how well founded is the esteem, gratitude and affection in which he is held by his community.

The main facts of Mr. Bamberger's career are well known. Few, however, realize how extensive have been his activities and with what singular discretion and vision he has made use of his fortune in the public interest.

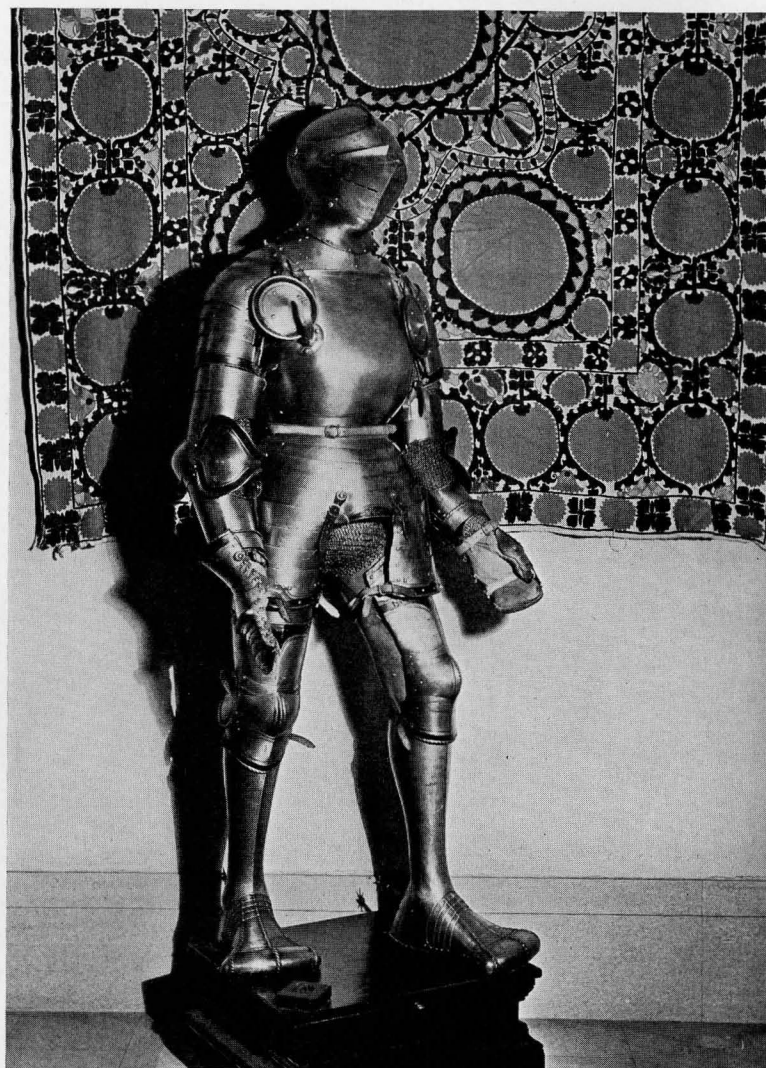
One cannot read of his gifts to the Museum, alone, without being impressed by their range, as well as by the fine discrimination with which they have been chosen.

Men like Mr. Bamberger are rare in any community. When their activities are characterized by the modesty and reticence which have always been his, there is danger that their distinguished services may come in time to be taken for granted and may fail even of appreciation from those who for years to come will benefit therefrom.

That this may not be so in any degree in the case of Mr. Bamberger is, in part at least, the purpose of this booklet.

If further justification is needed, it may be found, surely, in the satisfaction which comes from paying tribute to a friend, justly and in the finest sense so termed, after years of association.

ARTHUR F. EGNER.



FULL SUIT OF ARMOR OF THE MAXIMILIAN PERIOD. MADE IN AUGSBURG, GERMANY, IN 1540. AN EXAMPLE OF THE BEST PERIOD OF EUROPEAN ARMOR

LOUIS BAMBERGER

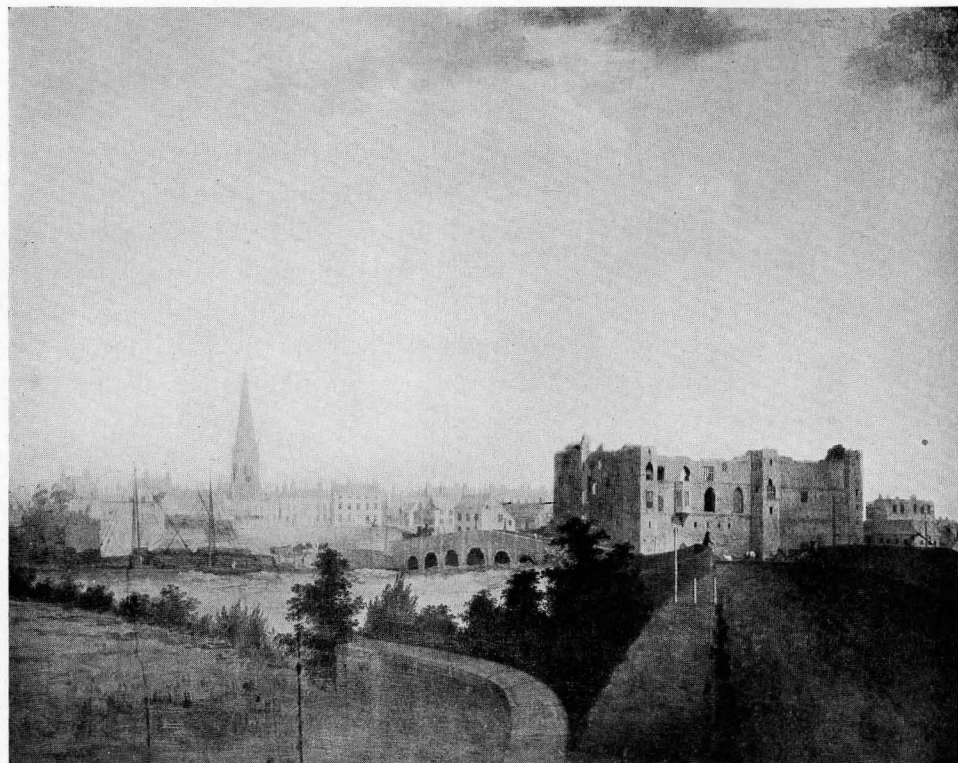
THE enrichment of the life of an entire community has been the gift which Louis Bamberger has given with rare discernment and constant munificence. Through him have been strengthened and sustained the intellectual and cultural activities not only of this city, but of the entire nation. He has exercised in the distribution of his many gifts the same qualities of far-sightedness and practical idealism that characterize him as one of the great merchant princes of this time.

The record of Mr. Bamberger's benefactions must be sought from others than himself, for he is modest to the point of extreme reticence. In them however, is to be found evidence of a philanthropist of remarkable vision. Recognition of intellectual endeavor of high merit has been the keynote of his philanthropies.

GIFT OF THE NEWARK MUSEUM BUILDING

In this, one of his first large benefactions, Mr. Bamberger by the gift of the Newark Museum made the greatest gift ever given to the City of Newark. Associating himself with the Museum from its very inception, Mr. Bamberger watched its growth during its early years, hampered by a lack of suitable quarters. He was among the first to recognize the worth of John Cotton Dana's pioneering work in creating a more widely useful type of a museum. In 1925, Mr. Bamberger announced that he would defray the entire expense of erecting a suitable building which should be a permanent home for the Museum. His manner of doing this was characteristic, for he tied no strings to his gift. The best architectural talents, together with the best results of professional knowledge of museum problems, were combined in planning the new building. Opened to the public in 1926, the building is handsome, commodious and adaptable. Its work greatly facilitated by ample quarters, the Museum has been enabled to enlarge its work, bringing honor and distinction to its city and winning a place for itself in the front rank of the museums of the country.

Not content to stop here, Mr. Bamberger has continued to add to the Museum's collections, paintings, sculptures, fine examples of armor and of the decorative arts, and many other valuable objects. Many of these have been selected with his extensive knowledge and long experience as an art and historical collector. Notable among these have been paintings by George de Forest



OIL PAINTING OF THE TOWN AND CASTLE OF NEWARK-ON-TRENT, ENGLAND, BY
JOSEPH FARINGTON. 1790

Brush, Henri Harpignies, F. Luis Mora, and others; a selective group of European armor and weapons chiefly of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, including a full suit of the Maximilian period; a group of Cypriote and classical sculptures and antiquities; various collections representative of Indian and Moroccan textiles; and a study collection of reproductions of paintings by Rembrandt and other European masters. The bronze fountain sculpture by Ernest Wise Keyser is another gift of Mr. Bamberger's that has become well known to the public. An Egyptian funerary boat, discovered near Assiout, together with other antiquities of Egypt, are also among his gifts. Reflecting his interest in local history and association, Mr. Bamberger has given to the Museum an oil painting of Newark-on-Trent, England, and a lithograph of Newark Castle, a portrait of Mayor Miller, an early Mayor of this city, an autograph letter by Stephen Crane, Newark's most famous literary son, and other material of local historical associations. The exhibit of over a hundred and fifty working mechanical models, popularly known as the mechanical dictionary, is a contribution to the industrial collections of the Museum that is unique in its kind, and has won the attention of many students, both in this country and abroad. And these by no means complete the long roster of Mr. Bamberger's gifts to the Museum.

Associated with Mr. Bamberger in his interest in the Museum have been his sister, Mrs. Felix Fuld, and the late Mr. Fuld. To their generosity in particular the Museum is indebted for a considerable number of the finest examples of the work of modern American painters and sculptors now in its collections. Among their gifts are numbered notable examples of the work of such artists as Robert Henri, George Luks, Jerome Myers, John Sloan, Guy Pene du Bois, George W. Bellows, and numerous others of the first rank. In addition, Mr. Fuld left in his will \$50,000 to the Museum's Endowment Fund.

ESTABLISHMENT OF INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED LEARNING

In providing a noble endowment for the Institute for Advanced Learning, now located at Princeton, New Jersey, Mr. Bamberger, with his sister, Mrs. Fuld, has made a unique contribution to the intellectual life of the nation. Here again, Mr. Bamberger's munificence has made possible an intellectual activity of the highest type. In attracting to its staff such eminent men as Dr. ~~Simon~~ ^{Abraham} Flexner and Dr. Albert Einstein, the Institute has been signalized as a world center for the advancement of learning.

Errata

Read above Abraham Flexner instead of Simon Flexner



"A MEMORY" OIL PAINTING BY GEORGE DE FOREST BRUSH.
MODERN AMERICAN

CONSTANTLY CONCERNED WITH HUMAN NEEDS

As the largest single donor to the Newark Community Chest since its inauguration, Mr. Bamberger has demonstrated his concern with immediate human needs. He has been a foremost supporter each year since its establishment.

HAS MADE POSSIBLE MODERN MEDICAL CARE FOR SICK

By his extensive gifts to Newark's hospitals, Mr. Bamberger has taken the lead in assuring to the sick of this city adequate medical care aided by the best equipment known to medical science. His gifts include \$150,000 to the Beth Israel Hospital for furnishings and equipment, \$15,000 to the Presbyterian Hospital, \$25,000 to the Babies Hospital, \$10,000 to St. Michael's Hospital, and \$2,500 to the Crippled Children's Home.

STRONG IN HIS SUPPORT OF HEBREW ACTIVITIES

Recognition of the value of many Hebrew activities has always characterized Mr. Bamberger's giving. In this field he has recognized diverse activities and has given generously to the Newark Y. M. and Y. W. H. A., to the United Jewish Appeal of 1926, and gifts to the Palestine Foundation and Jewish Theological Foundation.

A GENEROUS ART AND HISTORICAL COLLECTOR

From his personal interests of long standing as a collector of art and of historically valuable documents have come many of Mr. Bamberger's generosity. Mr. Bamberger is famed as one of a small number of men possessing a complete set of the autographs of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, as well as Gilbert Stuart's portrait of Rear Admiral Hood, Revolutionary currency and autographs of American and English notables. Mr. Bamberger has shared generously his collections with the community. A leaf from the Gutenberg Bible he gave to the Newark Public Library, as also a rare bound set of the *New Jersey Journal* of 1783, a painting of an early mayor of Newark to the New Jersey Historical Society, valuable manuscripts and a Bible printed on vellum, to the Jewish Theological Seminary of New York City.

DEEPLY INTERESTED IN MUSIC

In various generous ways, Mr. Bamberger has shown his deep interest in music of the finest type. A contributor to the Newark Music Festivals and to the Newark Music Foundation for a number of years, Mr. Bamberger sponsored the Bamberger Music Scholarships which provided opportunity to



SCULPTURES OF VOTARIES FROM CYPRUS. ASCRIBED TO THE PERIOD 750-600 B.C.

talented young musicians of this vicinity. More recently he has been identified with the Bach Society of New Jersey.

A UNIQUELY GENEROUS EMPLOYER

On the date of his retirement from active association with L. Bamberger & Company, he distributed \$1,000,000 in gifts to some two hundred of his assistants who had been associated with him at the store for more than fifteen years.

OFFICES HELD BY MR. BAMBERGER IN THE NEWARK MUSEUM

Charter trustee. 1909

Treasurer. 1916-1919; 1921-1931

1st Vice president: 1920, 1926-1927; 1932-1934

2nd Vice president 1928-1931

Executive Committee 1916-1919; 1921-1934

Committee on Purchases and Donations 1909-1934.



LONG CASE CLOCK, ONCE THE PROPERTY OF LOUIS XV OF FRANCE,
FOR WHOM IT WAS MADE BY PHILIPPE GALIAY OF PARIS. GILDED
BRONZE MOUNTS ATTRIBUTED TO PHILIPPE CAFFIERI. PROBABLY
MADE ABOUT 1720

GIFTS OF LOUIS BAMBERGER TO THE NEWARK MUSEUM

ANTIQUITIES—CYPRUS

Carved limestone pedestal with figure of a votary in low relief. Archaic

Carved limestone head of a calf. Assyrian influence. 750-650 B.C.

Carved limestone head of a votary, Assyrian influence. 700-650 B.C.

From the Temple of Golgoi

Helmeted head of a votary. Assyrian and Egyptian influence. 700-600 B.C.

Carved limestone heads of votaries (4) Hellenic. 650-550 B.C.

From the ruins at Idalium

Terra cotta head of a votary. Hellenic. 550-450 B.C.

Carved limestone statue of a votary. 500-400 B.C. From the Temple of
Golgoi

Carved limestone heads (3) Hellenistic. After 300 B.C. From the Temple
of Golgoi

Kraters of painted earthenware (3) 1000-500 B.C.

Bowls of painted earthenware (3) 1000-500 B.C.

Amphora of painted earthenware 1000-500 B.C.

Clay bells (5) Oriental influence 1000-500 B.C.

Amphora of painted earthenware 1000-500 B.C.

Amphora 100 B.C.-400 A.D.

ANTIQUITIES—EGYPT

Bronze figure of Amen-Ra 1500 B.C. Found at Karnak

Ushabtiu of carved and painted wood. 1500 B.C. Ushabtiu were placed in
the grave to act as slaves for the departed in the other world.

Boat model of carved and painted wood. 1500 B.C. Found at Assiout. Such
boats were placed in the grave to carry the dead to the Isles of the Blessed

Faience ushabtiu. Found at Deir El Bahri

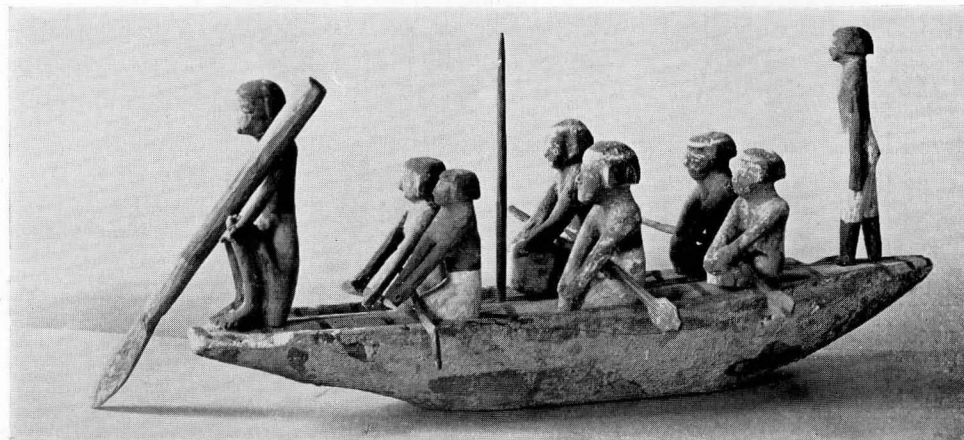
Glass alabastron. 6th cent. B.C. Found at Fayum

Alabastron of iridescent glass. 6th cent. B.C. Found in Cyprus. Sidon and
Alexandria were centers of the glass industry, glass being exported from
these cities to all parts of the Mediterranean basin

Glass amphora. 4th cent. B.C. Found at Demenhour.

ANTIQUITIES—GREECE

Earthenware oinochoai or wine jug, black figures painted on a white ground.
550-500 B. C.



BOAT OF CARVED AND PAINTED WOOD, FOUND AT ASSIOUT, EGYPT.
SUCH BOATS WERE PLACED IN GRAVES TO CARRY THE DEAD TO
THE ISLES OF THE BLESSED. ASCRIBED TO 1500 B.C.



COFFEE URN FROM ENGLAND. SHEFFIELD
PLATE. ABOUT 1790

Kylix or drinking cup, red figures on a black ground. About 500 B.C.
Skyphos or drinking cup, red figures on a black ground. 500-450 B.C.
Hydria or water jar, red figures on a black ground. 400-350 B.C.
Amphora. 200-100 B.C.

Iridescent glass vase. 3rd cent. B.C. Found near Tyre, Syria

Iridescent glass amphora. 3rd-2nd cent. B.C. Found near Tyre, Syria

Iridescent glass bottle. 2nd cent. B.C. Found at Caesarea, Palestine

Iridescent glass amphora. Greco-Roman, 2nd cent. B.C. Found at Beisan
(ancient city of Beit-Shean) Palestine

ANTIQUITIES—HERCULANEUM

Bronze statue "The Prayer" Modern reproduction

ANTIQUITIES—ROME

Bronze statue "Faun and Infant Bacchus" Modern reproduction

Earthenware head, originally glazed. 100 B.C.—400 A.D.

Clay Lamp. 100 B.C.—400 A.D.

Clay lamp with 6 spouts (fragment) 100 B.C.—400 A.D.

Jugs (2) 100 B.C.—400 A.D.

Bowl 100 B.C.—400 A.D.

Iridescent glass water bottle. 1st cent. B.C. Found near Nazareth, Palestine

Iridescent glass egg cup. 1st cent. B.C. Found near Nazareth, Palestine

Iridescent glass bottle or unguentarium. 1st cent. B.C.

Iridescent glass bottle or unguentarium. 1st cent. B.C. Found at Mt. Carmel,
Palestine

Iridescent glass vase. 2nd cent. A.D. Rare color and unusual form. Found
near the Lake of Galilee, Palestine

Iridescent glass beakers (2). 2nd cent. A.D. Found near the Lake of Galilee,
Palestine

ANTIQUITIES—SYRIA

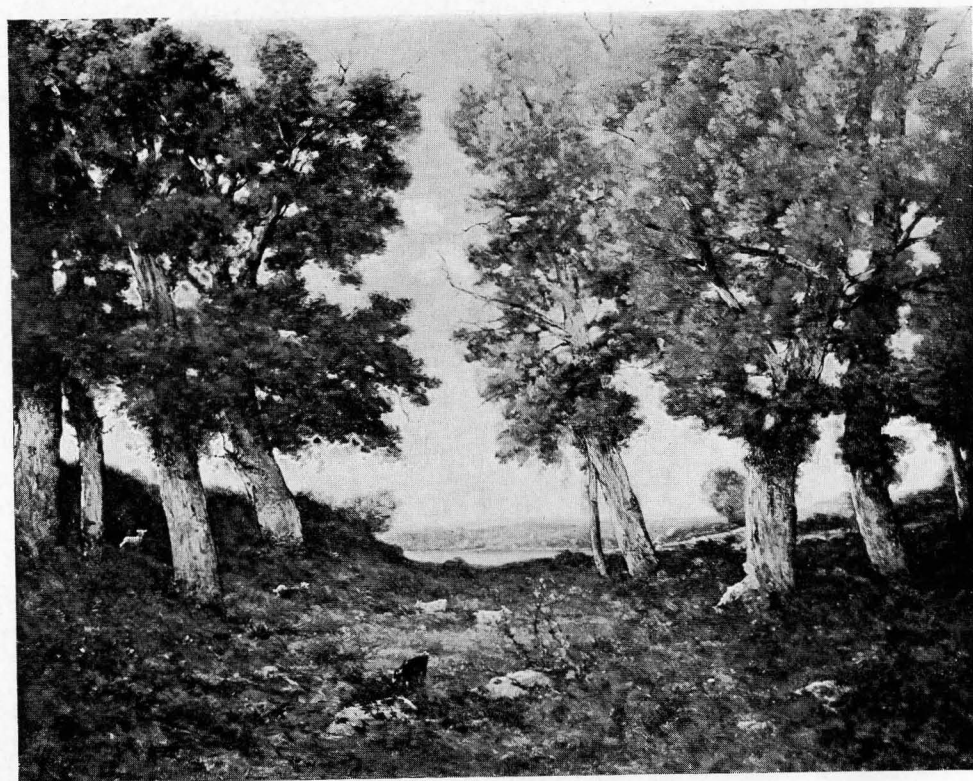
Glass amphora. Sidonian. Found near Homs

Glass bottle. Saracenic. 4th cent. B.C. Found near Damascus

Iridescent glass pitcher. Saracenic. 4th cent. B.C. Rare blue. Found
near Aleppo

Glass bottle. Sidonian. 1st cent. B.C. Rare form, made in a mold. Found
at Homs

Iridescent glass perfume bottle. Saracenic. 4th cent. A.D. Rare form.
Found near Damascus



LANDSCAPE OIL PAINTING, BY HENRI HARPIGNIES. FRENCH. 1901

ARMOR

Sleeve of mail. German, 16th century
 Suit of armor (Maximilian) Augsburg, 1540
 Suit of black half armor. Nuremberg, 1580
 Burganet. German, 1550
 Lobster-tail burganet. Polish, 1700

BOOKS AND PAPERS

Fine carpets in the Victoria and Albert Museum. London, 1924. Limited edition
 Manual of Parliamentary Practice for the use of Senate of the United States, by Thomas Jefferson. Printed by Samuel Harrison Smith, Washington, 1801. Fly-leaf contains Jefferson's autograph
 Ode suggested by Rembrandt Peale's national portrait of Washington. Printed by Jasper Harding, Philadelphia, 1824
 Brief history of the war with the Indians in New England from June 24, 1675 to August 12, 1676. Printed by Richard Chiswell, London, according to the original copy printed by Increase Mather in New England, 1676
 Letter written by Stephen Crane to Mr. Heineman, his London publisher, regarding Crane's book "The Red Badge of Courage"
 Pennsylvania Evening Post. July 4, 1776
 Lottery Tickets (3) November 18, 1776

CLOCKS

Long case clock, once the property of Louis XV of France, for whom it was made by Philippe Galiay of Paris. The gilded bronze mounts are attributed to Philippe Caffieri (1634-1716). Probably made about 1720

ENAMEL WORK

Cloisonné process China.

FIREARMS

Falconet. Austria, about 1700
 Cavalry flintlock pistol, by J. Guichard. France, 1810
 Cavalry flintlock pistol. France, 1814. From the collection of Count de Crissey
 Arquebus with wheel lock. Germany, 17th century



BRONZE FOUNTAIN, THE LADY OF THE LOTUS, BY ERNEST WISE
KEYSER. MODERN AMERICAN

Hand cannon of wrought iron with armorer's mark stamped near touch hole
Germany 1475-1500

Powder horn. Sus, Morocco

Powder flask. Sus, Morocco

Flintlock gun. Sus, Morocco

Rifle. 18th century. Design shows French influence Turkey

MECHANICAL MOVEMENTS

A series of 150 working models, electrically operated. Made by W. M. Clark

MODELS

Jinrikisha with figures Japan

PAINTINGS—ENGLAND

Town and Castle of Newark-on-Trent, by Joseph Farington. 1790

PAINTINGS—FRANCE

Weary gleaner, by Leon Perrault. 1874

Landscape, by Henri Harpignies. 1901

PAINTINGS—GREECE

Icon with the figures of the Saints Basil the Great, John Chrysostom, "the golden mouthed", and Gregory of Nazianzus, "the theologian". 15th cent.
Said to have come from a church near Saloniki

PAINTINGS—STUDY REPRODUCTIONS

Portrait of Coppenol, by Rembrandt Van Rijn. Original painted 1631

Portrait of Coppenol, by Rembrandt Van Rijn. Original painted 1632-3

Girl with a broom, by Rembrandt Van Rijn.

Study of an old Jew, by Rembrandt Van Rijn.

Portrait of an old man, by Rembrandt Van Rijn.

Denial of St. Peter, by Rembrandt Van Rijn.

Portrait of a young man, Rembrandt Van Rijn.

Self portrait, by Rembrandt Van Rijn.

Jeremias de Decker, by Rembrandt Van Rijn.

Hunter and lady, by Gabriel Metsu

Detail of Last Judgment called Dance of the Angels, by Fra Angelico (Giovanni da Fiesole)

Portrait of Savonarola, by Fra Bartolommeo (Baccio della Porta) The original is in Savonarola's cell at the Convent of San Marco, Florence.

Portrait of a young man, thought to be Alessandro Braccasi, by Perugino (Pietro Vanucci)

Madonna of the Grand Duke, by Raphael (Raffaello Santi)

Madonna di Foligno, by Raphael

The Entombment, by Raphael. Copy by Emilie Rouillon, 1890.

The Transfiguration, by Raphael. Copy by Emilie Rouillon

Madonna of the goldfinch, by Raphael.

Madonna of the linen window, by Raphael.

Madonna of the Frari, by Giovanni Bellini. Copy by Emilie Rouillon

The three ages of man, by Giorgione

Sacred and profane love, by Titian (Tiziano Vecelli)

Detail taken from "Christ and the women of Canaan" by Palma Vecchio. Copy by Emilie Rouillon, 1883.

Portrait of Beatrice Cenci, by Guido Reni

The Education of Cupid, by Titian

Santa Barbara, by Palma Vecchio (Jacopo Palma) Copy made by Emilie Rouillon, 1885

Cupid, by Marcantonio Franceschini

The Entombment, by Caravaggio (Michelangelo Amerighi) Copy by Emilie Rouillon, 1860

Children with fruit garland, by Peter Paul Rubens

Portrait of Marie de Medici, by Sir Anthony Van Dyck. Copy made by Emilie Rouillon, 1887

PAINTINGS—UNITED STATES

A Memory, by George de Forest Brush, 1923

Portrait of Mayor James Miller of Newark, by George Ross, About 1840

The Picnic, by Francis Luis Mora, 1924

Idle hours, by Edmund Graecen, 1921

PRINTS

Lithograph of Newark Castle, England. Published by J. Deely, London, 1812

SCULPTURE—FRANCE

Bronze statue "Return from the chase", by Roger Godchaux. Modern

Bronze statue "The laborer", by Jules Dalou. 19th cent.

Bronze statue "Artemis", by Raymond Rivoire. Modern

Iron "Figure of a woman", by Albert David. Modern

Iron "Figure of Atlas", by Albert David. Modern

SCULPTURE—ITALY

Terra cotta statue of Saint George, by Donatello. Copy

SCULPTURE—UNITED STATES

Bronze statuette, by Isidore Konti

Bronze fountain, "Lady of the lotus", by Ernest Wise Keyser

SILVER—DENMARK

Compote by Georg Jensen

Bowl and cover by Georg Jensen

SILVER—ENGLAND

Silver fork with ivory handle

Caudle cup, 1702-14

Fruit basket by John Lautier, 1774. "This rare basket is very reminiscent of the finest work of the Adams Brothers and no doubt was either designed by them or directly inspired by their work"

Salver by William Peaston, 1748

Salver by Richard Rugg, 1765

Pitcher, 1785. From the collection of His Grace the Duke of Leinster

Sauce tureens by S. & J. Crespell. Pair. London, 1775

Urn by J. Robins, 1804

Coffee biggin, 1795

Coffee urn of Sheffield plate, about 1795. The Roman and Egyptian motives used belong to Napoleon's consular period when the classic Empire style was being introduced

Coffee urn of Sheffield plate, about 1790

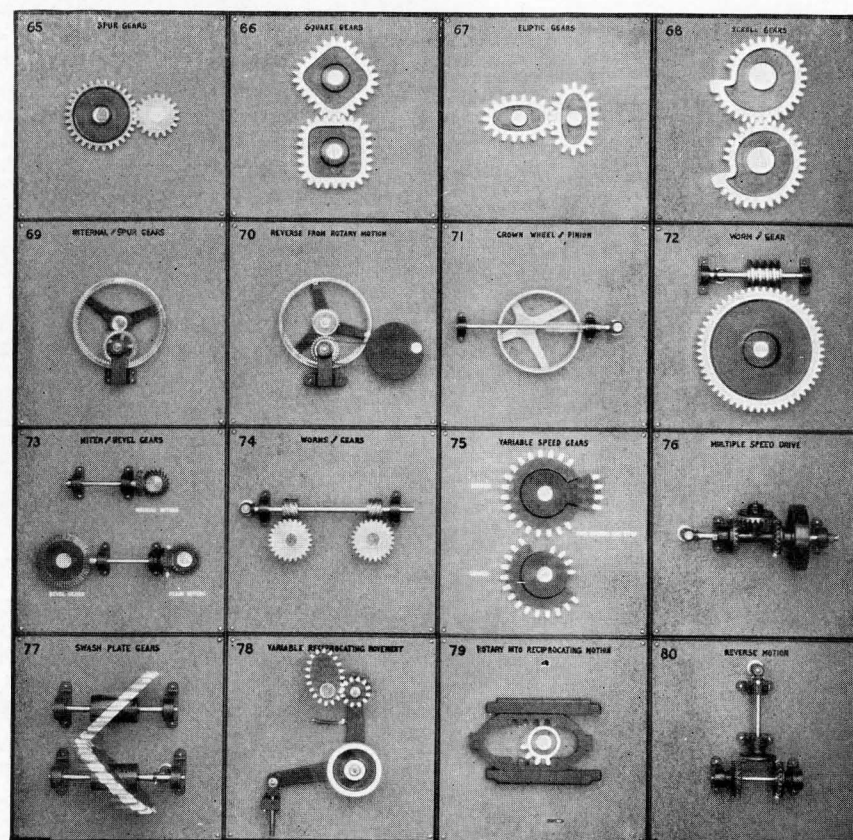
SILVER—GERMANY

Sweetmeat dish by Hieronymus Mittnacht, 1763

SILVER—HOLLAND

Fork and spoon, agate handles

Ladle. Modern



ONE OF THE PANELS OF MODELS OF MECHANICAL MOVEMENT, POPULARLY KNOWN AS THE MECHANICAL DICTIONARY. MADE BY W. M. CLARK OF SOUTH ORANGE, THIS EXHIBIT HAS BEEN SHOWN IN NUMEROUS CITIES AND HAS BEEN STUDIED BY EDUCATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES OF VARIOUS FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

Spoons (2)
Sugar sifters. Modern
Forks. Modern
Sugar tongs
Spoon and fork, 1853
Teaspoon
Missal cover

SILVER—IRELAND

Bowl by Matthew West of Dublin, 1785
Salt trencher, Dublin, 1740

SILVER—JAPAN

Box. Modern

SILVER—RUSSIA

Sugar bowl, 1886

SILVER—SPAIN

Wedding cup with wooden handles, 1850

SILVER—UNITED STATES

Tea bowl by A. Whitney, about 1800
Teapot, marked G. G. & Company
Teaspoons (2) by Samuel Kirk of Baltimore, 1820
Dessert spoons (2) by Jeffrey R. Brackett of Boston. Used by General North, Aide-de-Camp to Baron von Steuben during the American Revolution
Porringer by Wm. Simpkins of Boston, about 1750
Tankard by Daniel Henchman of Boston, 1760

SKETCHES

Charcoal sketch of a woman, by Edwin H. Blashfield
Charcoal study, head of a woman, by Edwin H. Blashfield

TEXTILES—INDIA

Maharani jacket

Maharani costume, worn by Nautch-girl

Dress

Shawl

Embroidered broadcloth jacket

Maharani skirt

Maharani sari

TEXTILES—MOROCCO

Cushion cover, for a seat of honor

Table covers (2). Fez

Table cloth. Meknes

Head scarf. Rare type of embroidery. Meknes

Wall hanging or "hambel". Beni Meguilet

Embroidery

Embroidered scarf. Rare

Strip of Tetouan brocade. Rare

WATER COLORS

Portrait of Elizabeth Schuyler, widow of General Alexander Hamilton.

Attributed to Ralph Earle

WEAPONS

Boar spear. Austria, late 16th century

Linstock. Austria, 17th century. Used for firing cannon of the falconet type

Spontoon. Austria, 1780

Brown Bill. England, 15th-16th centuries. Used in the Hundred Years' War

Crossbow. Flanders, 16th century

Page's sword. France, 18th century

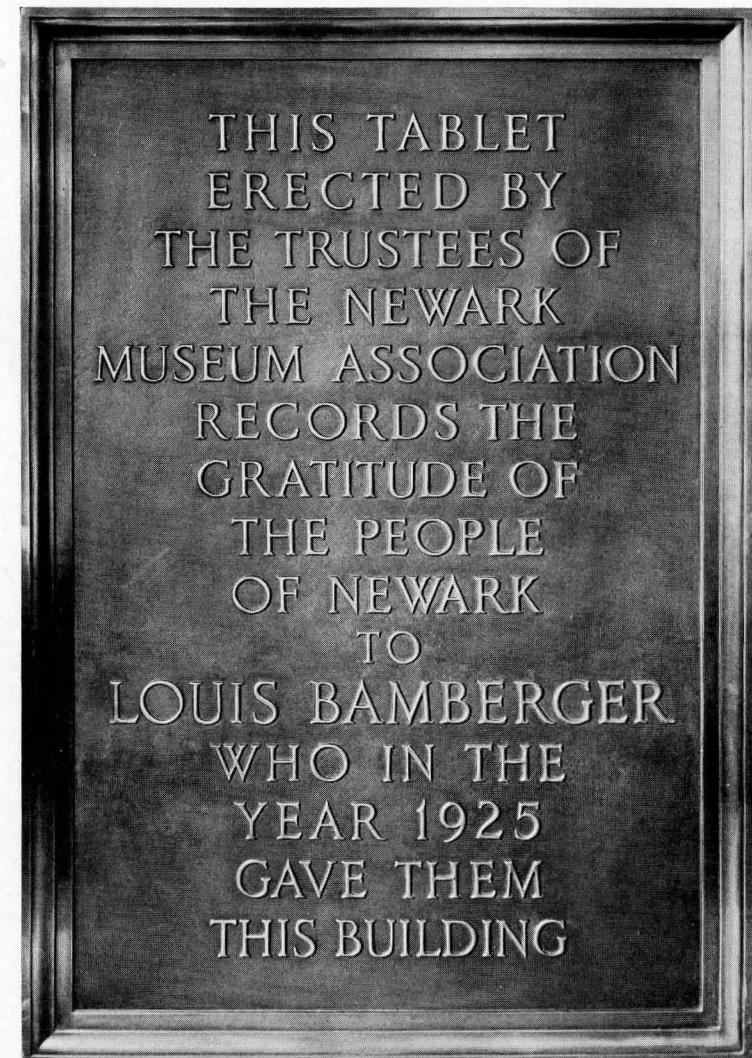
Sword. Germany, 17th century. Used in the Thirty Years' War

Gothic halberd. Southern Germany, 1500

"Crown of fire". 15th century. A rare specimen, found under the eaves of an old castle. Such rings, made of pitch and bound with rope, were set on fire and thrown onto the heads of the attacking party

Trident. Northern Italy, early 17th century

Daggers (2) From Sus, Southern Morocco



1544

Copy in 9th files

Verl Bamberger

F.A's draft
Revol m h B's death

We the Trustees of the Institute for Advanced Study, friends and associates of Louis Bamberger and Mrs. Fuld in the adventure of launching a new ^{Institute} ~~institution~~ devoted to higher studies and research, record our deep sense of loss in the death of Louis Bamberger and pledge to Mrs. Fuld our best efforts in the service of the institution which she and her brother have so wisely and ^{so} generously endowed.

Louis Bamberger was one of the great American merchants of his generation. Beginning business for himself in Newark at the age of thirty-seven, he had, in partnership with Felix Fuld, built up in a period of less than forty years one of the first department stores in the United States. He retired at the age of seventy-four, having earned the admiration and respect of his fellow citizens in Newark and the affectionate loyalty of his co-workers in the store. He was a pioneer in business methods and unique in the generosity with which he rewarded the men and women whose cooperation had contributed to his success. ^A Louis Bamberger's most distinguishing characteristic was his canny, discriminating generosity. He considered himself only a trustee of the fortune he had earned and immediately upon his retirement he began a search for the most effective way of making it a blessing to posterity. He and his sister were fortunate in their advisers; H. H. Maass and S. D. Leidesdorf, whom they first consulted, brought them into contact with Abraham Flexner. Out of these consultations grew the idea of an institute of post-doctorate study and research--an institution unique in the United States--the plan of which Dr. Flexner had long meditated.

Louis Bamberger was not a scholar but he had an instinct for quality. He did not attempt to influence the judgment of the Director,

the Faculty, or the Trustees in details, but he insisted always upon two things--excellence in scholarly work and wise economy in the expenditure of funds. It is our conviction that there are no sounder principles for the administration of an educational institution, and to their fulfillment we pledge our utmost efforts.

The death of Louis Bamberger marks a milestone in the development of the Institute for Advanced Study. Upon Mrs. Fuld and upon us as Trustees are now laid responsibilities which he formerly shared. At this our first meeting since his death, we reaffirm our loyalty to the high ideals which he cherished for the Institute and our affectionate devotion to his memory.

OUR RECORD

This publication is the OLDEST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER in the State of New Jersey and the FIFTH OLDEST in America.

The Packet

ESTABLISHED IN 1786

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIRST YEAR—NO. 15

PRINCETON, N. J., THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1946

Stony Brook Residents "Up in Arms" At Reports of Huge "Battlefield Park"

Map of Proposed Land Aquisitions Is Exhibited

Township residents of the Stony Brook area were surprised and alarmed to learn this week that the proposed "Princeton Battlefield State Park" is being boosted as a much larger project than anyone here had before anticipated. Several property owners are "up in arms" since they heard that the State Park may cover about half a square mile of territory, not just a small plot around the actual historic monuments as has been supposed.

A photostat copy of a map showing lands which the State proposes to acquire for the park was exhibited to members of the Township Committee Monday night by Charles C. Davis and Frank Birch, both Township property owners. Mr. Davis resides in the remodeled home known to Princetonians as the "Stony Brook Sunday School," located on the corner of the Lincoln Highway and Quaker Road. Mr. Birch, now of 61 Jefferson Road, owns the adjoining property along Stony Brook and intends to build there.

The map shown to Township Committeemen was produced by the State Department of Conservation, Division of Geology, Parks, and Historic Sites and was entitled "Princeton Battlefield, Map of Proposed Acquisitions." It was dated January, 1946 and contained the notation that it was "compiled from maps submitted by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society with the proposal to establish the battlefield as a memorial park."

B. Franklin Bunn, Chairman of the Township Committee, said none of them had ever seen a copy of the map before, adding that they certainly did not realize that the park was intended to be such an extensive one when announcement of it was made some weeks ago.

Mr. Davis expressed fear that he would be forced to sell his home to the State if the plans for the Park develop as indicated on the map. He pointed out that his home is located in a shaded area on the map, which according to the legend beneath, the State proposes to acquire. Mr. Birch voiced a similar fear, declaring that

fireplaces and picnic tables, all open to the public as a pleasure ground.

Creation of the park was announced several weeks ago when the land surrounding the monument on the Pyne Estate was donated to the State by Mrs. Agnes Pyne, and later Mr. R. C. Maxwell offered the land around the monument near his residence.

As shown on the map exhibited by Mr. Davis and Mr. Birch, the park would include most of the land on both sides of Mercer Road from the Maxwell residence west to the junction of Quaker Road and extending north to the Lincoln Highway. The only portion not shaded on the map is the property of Mr. S. S. Mather. Battlefield Farm would be included in the park.

Mr. Birch said that he had written to the State Department of Conservation seeking information about plans for the park, but has received no answer so far. "They've evidently ignored my letter," he remarked, "and want to keep this whole thing secret."

Mr. Davis pointed out that he knew at least two property owners in the area had been approached in a "hush-hush" fashion by State representatives trying to make arrangements to buy their land. He said no one had yet asked him or Mr. Birch to sell their property but they were anxious to bring the whole matter "out in the open" before it had gone too far. "We're sure that no one has realized before the extent of the park proposed by the State," Mr. Davis stated. "We have no objection to a small historic park being located here, and we think that there should be one, but we don't want to be forced to sell our home."

THE AMERICAN
SCENIC AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION SOCIETY

HAMILTON GRANGE

HOME OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON, BUILT 1802

287 CONVENT AVENUE, New York 31, N. Y.

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DOROTHY E. BECKER

Hon. Walter E. Edge
Governor of New Jersey
State House
Trenton, New Jersey

Dear Governor Edge:

May I, on behalf of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society - and, I believe, of a large body of other interested organizations and individuals - submit, for your possible favorable presentation to the Legislature, a proposition for the acquisition by the State of New Jersey of the Field of the Battle of Princeton, and its dedication as a State Park.

Since the memorable date of the battle, on January 3, 1777, this historic Field has remained in private ownership, fortunately but little molested, save by the cutting through at its centre of the highway known as the Mercer Street Extension, in the year 1807. It is now, however, threatened by gradual dismemberment and violation. The plot, in the heart of the battle area, on which stands the house in which the wounded General Mercer died, has recently been sold. A half-dozen other building sites within the outer borders of the Field have been sold, and houses erected upon them, and still others offered for sale, while the continued expansion of the Princeton Borough neighborhood leaves the situation quite without guarantee of the safety of the major Field itself.

The Battle of Princeton was, as historians agree, the "turning point" of the American Revolution. While contracted in its immediate scope and action, its effects were mighty and sent the very name of Princeton, and "the Jerseys", ringing round the world. We submit that, in whatever event, this narrow area of less than two hundred acres, scene of the conflict that not only stirred prodigiously the enthusiasm and hope of the country, but delivered the State of New Jersey from the distressing enemy bondage it then suffered, belongs in public ownership; and that the State, once possessing it, would hold it as one of the most precious of its heritages.

The vesting of title to the property in the State, and its establishment as a State Park would but follow the somewhat similar action of the State of New York in taking possession, as it has, of the Field of Saratoga, another landmark of critical import in our national history. And it may not be inappropriate to point out that had there been no Princeton, had Washington's hard pressed little army been crushed on this New Jersey Field, instead of coming forth victorious, there would in all probability have been no Saratoga.

It is to be noted, however, that the State of New Jersey has set its own precedent for the action now proposed, through its purchase of the lands on the Delaware at McKonkey's Ferry, nine miles from Trenton and twelve from Princeton, where occurred Washington's storied "crossing" on Christmas night in 1776, the first move in the campaign that closed at Princeton two weeks later. At this place there has been established the "Washington Crossing State Park" - twin to that of Pennsylvania on the

west shore of the river - now embracing 373 finely landscaped and attractive acres. The first steps in this project were taken by Governor Fort, and continued through appointment, by Governor Wilson, in 1912, of a Commission to carry it forward.

Washington crossed the Delaware not once but four times within the period from December 7th, 1776, to January 3rd, 1777, and it was after the last of these crossings, back to the New Jersey shore at Trenton Ferry, that the engagement on the open field of Princeton was fought. In other words, the State has given adequate and notable recognition of the start of this history-making offensive, but, so far as site preservation goes, has as yet done nothing in recognition of its brilliant ending.

As evidence of the fact that the Princeton Field, pre-eminently, should be the property of none but the people of the State, a brief resume of the events that sealed its place in history may be not out of place.

Aside from the accounts given in all of the standardized histories of the United States, there are various works available that deal with Trenton and Princeton alone. The most helpful of these is the "Battles of Trenton and Princeton", written by General William S. Stryker, Adjutant General of the State and later President of the New Jersey State Historical Society, published in 1898. This book, which is minutely comprehensive, contains the text of an abundance of letters and other documents passing at the time, between the participant officers, and other observers, on both sides, including many found by General Stryker in his examination of records, both British and German, abroad.

There is also readily available the admirable volume written by Dr. Thomas Jefferson Wertenbaker, Emeritus head of the History Department

of Princeton University, and now filling the Harmsworth Chair of American History at Oxford, published by the University Press, in 1922, upon the occasion of the unveiling of the Princeton Battle Monument, in the town.

There are the "Memoirs" of General James Wilkinson, a participant in the Battle, frequently quoted, but, because of the fact that they were written forty years after, and for other reasons, considered by later historians to be of doubtful factual value.

There are many other tracts and references to be found in the Library of the University, one of which, written by General Alfred A. Woodhull, also Adjutant General of the State, in 1913, we are enclosing with this as having especial pertinence.

For the present purpose it is necessary only to emphasize certain facts in the record that are outstanding:

The Princeton Campaign

The story of the campaign may be divided into two separate and distinct parts - the surprise of the Hessians at Trenton on December 26, and the events following the final return of Washington's army, from its refuge on the Pennsylvania side, on December 30th.

I.

For background one must start with the disheartening series of reverses suffered by the American armies, with tragic irony, immediately after the Declaration of Independence. The disastrous Battle of Long Island on August 26th and 27th, in which Washington's then 8000 men were defeated by nearly double that number of trained British, was followed

shortly by the evacuation and partial burning of New York, the momentary advantage gained, in the course of the progress north, at Harlem Heights, the drawn encounter at White Plains and the capitulation of the Hudson River forts, in November - Fort Washington, with its entire garrison of two thousand men, Fort Lee, the balancing fortification in New Jersey, with its artillery and stores captured by Cornwallis, a few days later.

Then came the dogged retreat of the Americans across New Jersey, from camp to camp, and from city to city, with Cornwallis, joined later by Howe, leading an army of 12,000 in close pursuit, the arrival at Princeton on December 2nd and the escape across the Delaware at Trenton on the 7th - an escape greatly facilitated by the fact that, through Washington's foresight, every boat afloat on the River, as far north as Easton, had been rounded up and held for the fugitives' use.

All of Northern New Jersey, and as far south as Burlington, remained in British hands, with the record of the atrocities of their Hessian allies mounting, and the threat to the Continental capital, Philadelphia, become a full reality. On the 13th the Congress, in the face of the oncoming danger, fled for greater safety to Baltimore.

Washington's army, stretched thinly along the Pennsylvania bank of the river, had been reduced by disease and desertion and captures by the enemy to a bare 2500. Further losses were impending due to the expected departures for their homes, of many more hundreds whose brief enlistment terms were expiring on the 31st, losses offset in some degree by new recruiting in and near Philadelphia. Fearing, above all, that the solid freezing of the river, affording a pathway to the British, might come at any time, they awaited events.

Howe, however, after proving out the fact that there were no boats left for his purposes, for the time being, gave up the pursuit and realigned his forces, quartering the bulk of them at Princeton, but leaving sizable garrisons at Elizabethtown, Brunswick, Trenton and Bordentown, while he himself returned to his more comfortable arrangements at New York. Philadelphia was left to be taken at his leisure. Cornwallis prepared to take ship for a visit to his family in England.

Co-incidentally, Howe and his naval brother - Admiral Lord Howe - as the direct representatives of Britain in America, issued a manifesto to the distressed people of New Jersey, offering full amnesty and protection to those who would report at any one of his cantonments, for registration of pledges of loyalty to the British crown - a measure already alarmingly effective. There was no light of hope anywhere.

In these conditions there evolved the purpose of Washington upon some one spectacular move, directed against an enemy that, with singular lack of military sense, the British Commanders had left in a divided state, each contingent well apart from the others - secured, in their own minds by the barrier of the ice-filled river, and the known ill equipped condition of Washington's men.

On December 22, General Joseph Read, Adjutant General of the Army, a trusted friend of the Commander - a lifelong resident of Trenton and a graduate of Princeton - sent a hurried note to Washington, from the camp at Bristol, in the course of which he said:

"We are all of opinion, my dear General, that something must be attempted to revive our expiring credit, give our cause some degree of reputation, and prevent a total depreciation of the Continental money, which is coming on very fast; that even a failure cannot be more fatal, than to remain in our present situation; in short, some enterprise must be undertaken in our present circumstances, or we must give up the cause. In a little time the Continental army will be dissolved. The militia must be taken before their spirits and patience are exhausted; and the scattered, divided state of the enemy affords us a fair opportunity of trying what our men will do, when called to an offensive attack. Will it not be possible, my dear General, for your troops, or such part of them as can act with advantage, to make a diversion, or something more, at or about Trenton? The greater the alarm, the more likely the success will attend the attacks. If we could possess ourselves again of New Jersey, or any considerable part of it, the effects would be greater than if we had never left it."

On the following day Washington, who is all probability has his plans already matured, nevertheless wrote General Read that this move would be made, and an attack made, on Christmas night, or in the darkness of the early morning after, on the Hessian brigade left in garrison at Trenton. The admonition was added to keep this to himself, "as the discovery of it may prove fatal to us, our numbers, sorry I am to say, being less than I had any conception of."

There followed, two days later, the crossing at McKonkey's Ferry, the nine hours of battling with the river, men, horses and cannon crowding the small boats, the nine mile march on the Jersey side, in the darkness and through the storm of sleet, the complete surprise of the Hessians, many of them still groggy from their Christmas revelries, at eight in the morning, the killing of many of them, including their Commander, Colonel Rall, and the capture of a thousand others.

Messages sent to General Cadwalader at Bristol to move his 2000 of Pennsylvania militia, simultaneously across to Bordentown, and General Ewing likewise to move the 1000 collected by him across to Trenton, at Yardley's Ferry, had been unavailing, the ice press having held them back, so that it fell to Washington's own 2500, alone, to win the fight. The American losses were confined to two officers and two men wounded, one of the former being Lieutenant James Monroe, who lived to be President of the United States.

On the day following, the 27th, came the quick return of the attacking troops, by the way they had come, easier at least by daylight, and the safe landing again in Pennsylvania, of men, prisoners and the arms and other spoils of war they had taken. The Commander had succeeded beyond his wildest dreams.

II.

All of this is familiar, indeed, but not so familiar the determination, four days later to march again on New Jersey, where the Pennsylvania militia and other regiments, unable to cross on Christmas night had finally arrived, and not knowing of Washington's return, were reported in camp at Trenton, helpless against the oncoming punitive force of the British. The trip of Cornwallis had been cancelled. Indeed, bent on retrieving the loss of the Hessians, he was even then descending from Brunswick, where his supplies were stored, and picking up the local garrisons as he proceeded. His united force numbered 8000 men, well trained and well equipped, the flower of the British army in America.

Washington's decision to join forces with the Americans marooned at Trenton was quickly made. Altogether he gathered this time, about 5500, including a remnant of 500 men from General Lee's command, and a large proportion of the men whose terms were expiring who, under his personal exhortations agreed to stay "a few weeks" longer. Half of the entire force were untried militia enlisted mainly in lower Pennsylvania within a month, nearly all were poorly clothed and poorly fed - an army vastly inferior to the army he was expected to meet.

At Princeton, as has been noted, the British, in completing their plans for the balance of the winter, had left their largest single contingent in command of General James Grant, and later of General Leslie. They had taken possession of the college buildings, the churches and many private homes, by and all the most agreeable quarters they had known. "Morven", the stateliest of the ancient houses of the town, was reserved as Headquarters for Lord Cornwallis, during his comings and goings, its owner, Richard Stockton, signer of the Declaration, being routed out. "Tusculum", residence of Dr. John Witherspoon, President of the University, also a Signer, and also absent, was occupied by junior officers.

At the surprise of December 26, about a fourth of Colonel Rall's garrison escaped to the South, joining their fellow Hessians at Bordentown. This composite Hessian group had then made their way to Princeton, by way of Allentown, and were part of the new army that Cornwallis led.

Cornwallis left Princeton for Trenton on the morning of January 2, but was so well detained by the attacks of outpost American forces detached by Washington, that it was late evening before they reached the

village, and at once went into camp on the northern bank of the Assunpinck Creek, the stream flowing through the village and on to the Delaware. He had left a full brigade of troops, all British, as a rear guard at Princeton and another at Lawrenceville, both with orders to close in in the morning. Had he attacked upon his arrival, Washington would, in all likelihood, have been crushed and the conflict ended. But he chose to rest his men, tired from their muddy march, and the delaying engagements with the outpost forces, to put the inevitable action over until morning and, in the meanwhile, to let all but his sentinels sleep.

Washington, meanwhile, lay on the far side of the Creek, impressed by the greatly superior nature of the force he found prepared to trap him; but not without resources. Toward midnight he called a council of his officers and revealed his plan. If his army could break away during the night and wheel around to the British flank at Princeton, the rear guard there, with good fortune, might be taken. By marching thence to Brunswick, the main depot of the British, a rich haul of supplies lay in their path, together with some seventy thousand pounds in British money, the acquisition of which would be a Godsend to the impoverished American Treasury, and, indirectly, to the army. He had been led to believe that a single regiment only had been left to guard Brunswick - and close beyond Brunswick lay Morristown and winter quarters. The plan was promptly put into action. Great watchfires were left about the Assunpinck Camp and the noise of pick and shovel maintained, utterly deceiving the sentinels as to the program for the following morning; while Cornwallis continued to sleep.

By one o'clock, however, the Americans were on the march, with the men moving with great stealth, and with the wheels of their guns wrapped in old cloths to keep them soundless. The way led by a series of back roads, little used and merging finally with the ancient Quaker Road, still extant. A sudden and severe change in the weather had frozen the soft and deep mud of the day before into a surface of adamant hardness, over which the guns readily rolled. Washington's ruse had, in every way, worked perfectly.

At Princeton, at daybreak, came mutual discovery. The British rear guard had already commenced to move. With the exception of one regiment, still left on watch at Nassau Hall, the entire force had crossed along the Post Road, and over the long hill running up toward Lawrenceville from Stony Brook.

At about the moment that the men in the American van saw the marching British, the British saw the glint on the arms of the American first line. Then followed, in rapid succession, the return of the British to meet their foe and to rejoin their fellows left behind, the diversion of General Mercer's brigade to destroy the bridge across the brook, and thus to impede their return; his dash instead, when he found that too late to an upland apple orchard, on the way back to the Line, his encounter there with Mawhood's far superior force of infantry and troopers, and the preliminary fight in which Mercer fell, mortally wounded, and in which so many of his fine young officers were killed.

Then the headlong retreat of Mercer's overmatched survivors toward a nearby hill to mix with Washington's main force, then appearing over the crest, their rush precipitating panicky confusion, chiefly among

the militia regiments, confusion quelled only by Washington himself riding to the front, amid a storm of bullets, calling on his men to follow, and, by this act of sublime courage, turning what threatened to be the beginnings of a general retreat into a sweeping and tumultuous victory.

It was a fateful moment. The Commander in Chief well knew that if the retreat in fact continued, and his last handful of men were taken by the now thoroughly awakened Cornwallis, rushing in consternation from Trenton, the young Republic itself, with this crowning disaster, would fall. The glory of Trenton would be lost, and, in fact, all that had gone before proved vain. It was with this desperate knowledge that, offering his own example, he plunged into the front ranks of the fight, while the British scattered and ran, some to escape by various means, but many of them to be added to the increasing ranks of captives of the Americans.

There soon followed the separate retreat of the disengaged British regiment, after its pursuit from the edge of the field into the town, and the frantic flight of its men to the shelter of Nassau Hall, where it had been quartered, and where, after cannon shots had been directed against them, they too surrendered.

After demolishing finally the Stony Brook bridge, as an effective check to Cornwallis, and paroling a hundred wounded left behind under care, the Americans marched northerly, past Kingston, where they destroyed also the bridge across the Millstone, and passed the night at "Somerset Court House", the present Millstone Village. After a two day's rest farther on, at Pluckemin, they proceeded to Morristown, which they reached on January 6th.

The only item in the Commander's midnight plan left unaccomplished was the capture of Brunswick, with its stores and its specie, an enterprise that Washington abandoned with keenest regret. Not only did he hesitate to risk any flaw in his otherwise perfect day's work, but his men were in a state of weariness bordering on exhaustion, most of them having been upon their feet for forty-eight hours incessantly. To Brunswick the returning British did repair - stragglers from the battlefield and the agitated Cornwallis alike, the latter bent upon its protection at any cost. But beyond the holding of Brunswick and the port of Perth Amboy, all of New Jersey was thereupon evacuated, and the patriot army left on guard, unscathed and alert, in the Morris County hills.

This, briefly indeed, is the story of the Princeton Campaign.

Comments on the Victory

The following is Dr. Wertenbaker's summary:

"The victory at Princeton was crushing in its completeness, and the results of the campaign were of far-reaching import. With his ragged and ill-equipped army, Washington had snatched the offensive from the British, for the moment at least he had made Pennsylvania secure from invasion, and had regained all New Jersey save the small district between New York and the Raritan. Howe and Cornwallis had been completely outgeneraled, outwitted, outfought. The swift and unexpected blows of the Americans had cost them some 1600 men, with large quantities of arms and ammunition. But they lost also, and this was even more important, the tradition of invincibility. At Trenton the dread and even awe of the Americans for the terrible Hessians changed into something akin to contempt; at Princeton it was shown that British regulars could be routed, shattered and captured in large numbers. In this respect Princeton may be called the Sphacteria of the Revolution.

"From Massachusetts to Georgia the news revived the hopes of the people, inspired them to confidence in the future, with determination not to submit to the British Government. Immediately the New Jersey militia began to come in, eager to serve under the great commander who had saved their State from the inhuman enemy. Washington soon found at his disposal a new army of over eight thousand men, fairly well disciplined, and far better equipped than ever before. In short, the fourteen days from Christmas 1776 to January 7, 1777, had wrought a startling reversal in the fortunes of the Revolution, had convinced the world and the despairing patriots themselves that victory might yet be won."

General Stryker wrote:

"The effect upon the people of New Jersey and indeed upon the entire nation can hardly be described. To have taken a demoralized, retreating and well-nigh disbanded army and to have crossed and recrossed a large river four times in wintry weather, performed such brilliant and daring exploits and inflicted a succession of such effective blows upon a splendid army seemed well-nigh incredible.

"The tide of war, formerly so strongly against the patriot cause, now began to turn, and with the ebb carried away from New Jersey soil the defeated royal army of Great Britain."

In Botta's History there is the following:

"Achievements so astonishing acquired an immense glory for the captain-general of the United States. All nations shared in the surprise of the Americans; all equally admired and applauded the prudence, the constancy and the noble intrepidity of General Washington. An unanimous voice pronounced him the saviour of his country! all extolled him as equal to the most celebrated commanders of antiquity. All proclaimed him the Fabius of America. His name was in the mouth of all! He was celebrated by the pens of the most distinguished writers. The most illustrious personages of Europe lavished upon him their praises and their congratulations."

In England, where the critical comments were many, and the opinions severe, Horace Walpole wrote this to Sir Horace Mann:

"Washington the dictator has shown himself both a Fabius and a Camillus. His march through our lines is allowed to have been a prodigy of generalship."

Frederick the Great, referring to the events herein described, in commending their study to his War College, declared that:

"The achievements of Washington and his little band of compatriots between the 25th of December and the 4th of January, a space of ten days, were the most brilliant of any recorded in the annals of military science."

Lord Cornwallis himself, responding to a toast at the dinner, given at the headquarters of General Washington to the officers of the British, French and American armies, the day after the surrender of Yorktown, said:

"And when the illustrious part that your Excellency has borne in this long and arduous contest becomes matter of history, fame will gather your brightest laurels rather from the banks of the Delaware than from those of the Chesapeake."

The Field To-day

The present-day condition of this famous field, so rich in reminders of the history not only of the nation but of the State of New Jersey, may best be described by quoting the concluding paragraphs of the pamphlet of General Woodhull, to which reference has been made and which was written in 1913:

"The field of Princeton remains practically as it lay under the tread of war. The turnpike road, now better known as the Mercer Street Extension, has made a comparatively deep cutting diagonally through the first line of battle. The orchard and remnants of its surrounding hedge, standing within reasonable memory, have disappeared. William Clark's simple wooden house, which was crowded with wounded after the combat, has been replaced by a greater one of stone on nearly the same spot. Thomas Clark's house, newly built shortly before the war, consecrated by the sacrifice of Mercer dying within its doors, is substantially unchanged excepting that what was the rear has now been made the front. With these trifling differences the visitor of today sees the terrain precisely as it was when Mercer fell, when Haslet and Neil and Fleming, Shippen, Yeates, Morris and Read were killed

or mortally wounded; when defeat drew the patriot army backward to the very brink of ruin and Washington's invincible courage and superb self-control neutralized the impending catastrophe, turned disaster into triumph, and forever closed the way to military intrusion. When Mawhood's redcoats failed to carry that gentle but rifle-crowned slope, there broke upon the world a victory farther reaching even than its great successor on the slope of Gettysburg. Today that field lies bare, wholly unmarked save by a pyramid of modern shell to indicate where it was supposed Mercer's blood followed the bayonet thrusts.

"Elsewhere headquarters are jealously preserved, marching routes and river crossings bear their mementos, towering shafts and carven allegories dot the landscape, but there is not an object, not even a guide-board, to suggest to the inquirer, still less to the casual stranger, that this is Princeton's battle-ground, the narrow arena on which was decided the fate of the republic."

It is sadly true that, except for the beginnings of encroachment, at present appearing, the Field to-day is in exactly the same condition as it was thirty years ago. The Battle Memorial has since been set up in the town. The absence of monuments and markers on the Field may be one of the results of private ownership. That they are absent is nevertheless the fact. General Woodhull's report was made to the Sons of the Revolution. A short time after it appeared six markers were provided, at the expense of the Oregon Chapter of that body, and placed not on the Field but on the public roadside. All but one of these have since been despoiled by vandals, seeking the metal they contained. The mound of shells for General Mercer and the solitary marker that was spared, are practically the sole existing reminders of the battle itself.

Recent Action

When, in February last, I had occasion to discuss with you, informally, the proposition that the Field be taken over by the State, you evidenced your lively interest, but, very properly, suggested that before being presented to the Legislature it be referred to the State's Commission on Historic Sites, for examination and report. This suggestion has been followed. Various sessions have been held with members of the Commission and their very able Director. Personal visits to the Field, in its present state, have been made; illustrative maps prepared and historic authorities consulted. As a result the Commission on Historic Sites, at a meeting held at Burlington, on October 18, 1944, voted unanimously their hearty approval of the proposal, and voted, also, to arrange an interview, at your convenience, when we might join them in discussing the matter more definitely.

As stated, we have found the battlefield largely in its original shape. Of the four structures there at the time of the battle, three are still standing - the Quaker Meeting House, the Thomas Clark House and the Thomas Olden House. One, the William Clark House, has been torn down to make way for a more or less pretentious residence, standing at the eastern boundary line, and not in itself essentially necessary to the park plan. The hillside, sloping easterly from the Thomas Clark House, at the heart of the battle area, is still open space. The rest of the area is partly wooded, with a stream, tributary to Stony Brook, running through it. The whole is admirably adapted for park purposes.

The much contested bridge across Stony Brook, at the northwestern angle of the Field, gave way in 1792 to the present structure, which is both substantial and handsome, and would require no further treatment. The

Quaker Meeting house and burying ground, immediately contiguous to the Field, and figuring in the military movements, are in the best of hands, and naturally would continue under the ownership of the Society of Friends.

To the north of the Mercer Street Extension, in a grove of tall evergreens, on the Moses Taylor Pyne Estate, there is a tract in which many of those who fell in the battle, both British and Americans, are buried together, the passage of the contending armies having been too rapid to allow giving them separate attention. The inscription, graven on a large, flat stone, provided by Mr. Pyne, reads:

"NEAR HERE LIE BURIED
THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH OFFICERS
AND SOLDIERS
WHO FELL AT THE BATTLE OF PRINCETON
JANUARY 3rd, 1777"

There follow these lines, written more than a quarter of a century ago, by Alfred Noyes, British poet, then occupying an exchange professorate at Princeton University:

"Here Freedom stood, by slaughtered friend and foe,
And, ere the wrath paled or that sunset died,
Looked through the ages; then, with eyes aglow,
Laid them to wait that future side by side."

The prophetic vision of the poet is abundantly realized to-day by the armies of the two nations, for the second time fighting together and side by side, for freedom, across the seas.

It is understood that the heirs of Mr. Pyne have been prepared for some time to deed this tract to the State, together with a 'right of way' access from the road, if the tract itself remains isolated.

Maps of The Territory

This letter is accompanied by the following maps, prepared for the purpose:

- (A) Showing the topography and present division of private ownership of property on or near the Princeton Battlefield - with key - and superimposed, the location of troop movements during the battle;
- (AA) Giving the acreage and assessed valuation of each;
- (B) Showing the movements of troops during the battle, and other local landmarks, copied from authentic old maps; and
- (C) Showing the parcels that would be required to complete the park, if it be confined to the battle area.

We have also had prepared an enlargement - eight by six and a half feet - of an army aerial map of the entire Princeton area, showing strikingly the topography of the Field, and its natural incidents. This, while too large to be forwarded with the other maps, we will present to you at the time of our anticipated interview.

The areas of Frog Hollow and Nassau Hall, a mile to the east of the actual fighting, but the scene of the final surrenders, would be left for appropriate marking only, as these neighborhoods are already built up closely - the site of the American position on the west bank of the Ravine now being occupied by the Graduate School, and that of the British, on the east bank, by the Princeton Inn, with a large number of surrounding private residences in the vicinity of each. At Nassau Hall, the final lines, of course, enter the grounds of the University.

The question will likely arise, however, as to whether the acquisitions by the State, if effected, should be confined to the parcels shown on the Map (C), or be extended to include parts of the open lands shown at

the south and east, where the land is inexpensive and where the broader stretches would round out more nearly the proportions of a State Park.

The tracts marked on Map (C) embrace all told 193 acres, and the assessed valuations of the property, omitting the large building referred to, on the eastern boundary, amount to \$82,500.

Recommended Action

May I express the hope, on behalf of this Society, and those others who may join in this request, that you will be disposed to recommend to the Legislature that the Commission on Historic Sites be given power to acquire whatever lands are deemed necessary for this purpose, either by purchase, gift or otherwise, and that the whole when so acquired be held and administered as the "Princeton Battle Field Park", and that such other measures be taken as may be necessary in the premises.

We feel certain that such action would be universally commended, and that it would stand as an honor to the State.

We are sending copies of this communication to the New Jersey State Historical Society, the Historical Society of Princeton, and the New Jersey Chapters of the Sons of the Revolution, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Society of the Cincinnati, and the Order of Founders and Patriots of America.

With much respect, I am,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) GEORGE McANENY,
P r e s i d e n t.

copy

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Princeton, New Jersey

George A. Brakeley
Vice-President and Treasurer

May 14, 1946

Dear Frank:

When you were away, Marston Morse asked me to let him have a copy of the bill appropriating funds for the acquisition of the Battlefield when it became possible.

There never was a separate appropriation bill, but the item was included in the general bill of which I have an official copy. The Battlefield item appears on page 38 of the general bill, under the Division of Forestry, Geology, Parks and Historic Sites. It says merely: "Development of Princeton Battlefield - \$100,000.00."

The money appropriated is not available until July 1, 1946. This provision applies to all other items in the general bill and is carefully set forth in the bill itself.

If it is necessary for you to have it, I think this constitutes the fact that the appropriation has been made and enjoys a legal status and that funds do become available on July 1, 1946. The provision on this point specifies that expenditure must be made during the fiscal year and for a period of two months thereafter to pay obligations incurred during the period at the end of which time all unexpended balances lapse.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) George A. Brakeley

Dr. Frank Aydelotte
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

(Dictated by Mr. Brakeley
but signed in his absence)

MAASS & DAVIDSON
20 EXCHANGE PLACE
NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

5, January 23, 1946.

Hon. Walter E. Edge,
Governor of the State of New Jersey,
Trenton, New Jersey.

My dear Governor Edge:-

Thank you for your very courteous and interesting letter of the 22nd, with enclosure therein mentioned.

At the next meeting of the Board of Trustees or Executive Committee of the Institute for Advanced Study, whichever may first occur, I shall take occasion to present to the Trustees or the Executive Committee, as the case may be, the project for the establishment of the "Princeton Battlefield Park", and shall recommend that the Institute convey to the State for that purpose a portion of its property which represents a part of such historic battlefield. The scope and extent of the property so to be conveyed will, of course, remain in the discretion of the Board of Trustees.

Sincerely yours,

HHM:JR

(SIGNED) HERBERT H. MAASS

January 2, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR PROFESSOR MORSE:

Governor Edge wants you and Veblen to have a conference with George Brakeley in regard to a possible gift of Institute land to the Battlefield Park. The Governor intimated that a gift from us at this moment might help us in our tax situation.

I feel very strongly that the Battlefield Park should comprise Plots 27 and 33 on the south side of Mercer Street, together with all the plots marked on the map on the north side of Mercer Street where the principal part of the battle took place. The key tract for the Park to acquire on the south side of Mercer Street is the Hale property, now owned by Blackwell Smith (Plot 33). If Brakeley feels that it would add materially to the attractiveness of the Park I should favor presenting the Park a triangle of approximately twelve acres marked on the map. The northwest vertex of this triangle is based on the corner of the grounds of the Friends' Meeting House, the base of the triangle extends 800' south and the north side extends approximately 1,200' east to the southeast corner of the Blackwell Smith property.

The enthusiasts for the Park will want a part of the land which we have purchased from Maxwell. I hope they will be willing to forego this but if they insist on having it, I think they should purchase it from us as they intended to purchase it from Maxwell. The price for the strip indicated on the map should be approximately \$18,000.

If the Battlefield Park people are willing to forego this latter strip it might be worthwhile trying to induce members of our Executive Committee to offer the triangle which I indicated some time before the Governor has to make his budget speech between the 15th and 20th of January. I think the gift of this land entirely justified by the fact that the Park will be a great protection to the Institute and it may be that this gift will satisfy the Park people so that they will be willing to forego their claims for the strip which we recently purchased from Maxwell which was the scene of the final American attack under Washington.

FRANK AYDELOTTE

FA:jsr

January 1, 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR PROFESSOR MORSE:

I had an interview with Governor Edge yesterday afternoon concerning the proposed Princeton Battlefield Park and the request made to us on behalf of the Governor by George Brakeley, Dr. McAneny and Professor Myers for a gift of land towards it. I told the Governor it had been impossible for me to get any decision from our Trustees. The plot which we had originally been asked to give now makes a kind of enclave into Institute land which would be good neither for the Park nor for us. Mr. McAneny had altered his request and now asks us to give a considerable part of the land we had purchased from Maxwell. This is the land which it had been originally planned would be purchased from Maxwell. I made the point that it was asking a good deal of the Institute to contribute so much and such valuable land.

I made the further point that the exact boundaries of the Park had never been worked out and that it was difficult for me to present the case to our Trustees until we had some definite idea of just what the outline of the Park would be.

The Governor's idea is that he would ask the State for \$100,000 or \$125,000 and that the Park would probably consist of a plot of 150 or 200 acres. I told the Governor that you and Veblen would be glad to sit down with Brakeley and discuss the matter but that it seemed to me impossible that we could reach a decision to make any formal gift before his message to the legislature in January.

As I study the map it seems to me that a very desirable park could be laid out by purchasing the Hale property (now owned by Blackwell Smith), the part of the Maxwell property containing the Battle Monument, together with certain properties on the northern side of Mercer Street which are indicated on the map. I should, myself, favor a gift of some ten or fifteen acres of Institute land to add to this since the establishment of the Park is obviously very desirable from our point of view.

Following the advice of Mr. Gabrielson I did not discuss with the Governor the question of our inheritance tax. The Governor did venture the opinion that a gift of land to this project might improve our case with the legislature. I think that is a point upon which we ought to be guided by Mr. Gabrielson's advice.

FRANK AYDELOTTE

FA:jsr

Battlefield Park

March 20, 1946

Dr. Frank Aydelotte
Hotel King David
Jerusalem, Palestine

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

Before telling you about the meeting of the Executive Committee I should acquaint you with several relevant facts. I telephoned to Gabrielson about a week ago and got the following report on the tax question. Gabrielson had presented the problem to Marsh, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, who agreed that a revision of the tax laws to correct the situation was desirable and that such a revision should be made retroactive insofar as it concerned the Institute. A bill to this effect will be presented shortly to the Conference Committee of the New Jersey legislature. Gabrielson made no prediction as to what would happen in this Conference Committee but he did urge the utmost discretion in not talking about the matter until the bill had been formally presented. I immediately reported this matter to Mr. Maass and asked him not to bring it before the Executive Committee.

The matter of the Battlefield Park has been exclusively in the hands of Mr. Maass for the last six weeks. Both he and Mr. Bamberger have been away in Florida where Mr. Bamberger will remain until the latter part of April. Mr. Maass returned a few days ago. I had kept in constant touch with Mr. Brakeley but Mr. Maass wished to attack the problem unassisted. He saw Mr. McAneny in a conference before the meeting of the Executive Committee. Mr. McAneny at that time gave him a rough sketch of the part of our land which he desired. This map is not clear but apparently includes something of the order of 30 acres near the property still owned by Maxwell. At the time of the meeting of the Executive Committee Mr. Maass explained to the Executive Committee that he was going to call Mr. McAneny in and let him present the case and that his attitude would be that nothing should be done which would prejudice the future interests of the Institute. Mr. McAneny came in and after a short conversation between Mr. Maass and Mr. McAneny in the presence of the Committee, it appeared there was considerable confusion as to what was desired. The dialogue ended with a statement by Mr. McAneny that the State could take the property in any case. At this point Mr. Leidesdorf suggested that the matter be studied further by the Buildings and Grounds Committee in consultation with the Battlefield Park Commission. Mr. McAneny then retired. I remained silent throughout this discussion.

When I reached Princeton I reported to Mr. Brakeley at his request what had happened at the meeting in a general way. I stated that no action

March 20, 1946

was taken but that further consultation was expected. I told Mr. Brakeley that I hoped that a compromise might eventually be reached which would be satisfactory to both sides and that in my opinion it would not be desirable to force the issue at the moment. If the thing were still pending upon your return the chances for a satisfactory compromise would undoubtedly be improved. I have explained this point of view to Professor Veblen and I think he agrees. According to a report from Brakeley's office, the Governor has obtained his bill and grant of money for the Battlefield Park.

The other important transactions at the Committee meeting were as follows:

As Chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee Veblen earlier in the day had presented to Mr. Maass a plan for the erection of prefabricated Precision-Built houses at the end of Goodman Road near the Graduate College where it is proposed to build the computing laboratory. These houses cost from \$6,500 to \$10,000 per family and can be given priority subject to the restriction that veterans and war technicians have first rights to their use. They are very small one-story buildings. Von Neumann wished about 5 or 10 of them to house the families of his staff. In conference with Veblen earlier, Panofsky and I voiced objections to these buildings. Panofsky put the main emphasis on the fact that they would be a relatively unsightly addition to the housing in the community whereas I put the emphasis on the fact that the Institute should not put \$100,000 into housing which we would use for the most part for the computing project. At the Executive Committee meeting Mr. Maass gave his conclusion that this type of housing was not practical because it could not be made to pay. For reasons good or bad this idea will probably be dropped.

Weyl learned by chance from Pauli just before he left that Pauli had had an offer for some time from Columbia University for \$12,500 and the letter from Columbia implied that it was possible to raise this offer. This came to my attention more or less by accident after Pauli had left. Since it had not been presented to me formally, it seemed best for Veblen to tell the Trustees about it. In his account, Veblen emphasized the fact that we might lose both Pauli and Siegel if their salaries were not raised to \$15,000, the level of the salaries of the other members of the School of Mathematics. The first reaction was to meet Columbia's offer. The second reaction, on motion of Wolman, was to raise the salaries of both these men to \$15,000 and this was voted.

You have read the letter from Stewart with regard to the necessity of a general increase of salaries, particularly in the lower brackets. This letter was read to the Trustees with the statement that the Standing Committee did not think it wise to make any general recommendations in your absence but that it was necessary to get approval on two particular cases. The Humanists had recommended that Swarzenski's salary be increased from \$3,000 to \$3,500 on the grounds of his long tenure and his burden of taxes. The Mathematicians had voted and the Standing Committee had

March 20, 1946

had approved the recommendation of Professor Weyl that he be permitted to seek Mr. Edward W. Barankin as an assistant for next year at a salary of \$2,500. Mr. Barankin is married. The Trustees were not content to treat these cases individually. I had reported that the minimum salary for instructors at Princeton University had been raised from \$1,800 to \$2,500 and that there were corresponding increases in the better institutions throughout the country. The Executive Committee took the initiative in setting a minimum salary rate for assistants at \$2,100 for unmarried assistants and \$2,500 for married assistants. This, of course, takes care of the mathematicians for the present. Before taking action on Swarzenski the Trustees wished, however, to examine the situation in general although I suggested that this matter (the general situation) could very well be left to your return. They appointed a committee consisting of Mr. Schaap, Veblen and myself to examine the salary question. It is the intention of Veblen and myself not to try to settle this question, particularly with respect to the secretaries' salaries, during your absence. The janitorial and engineering staff have already been raised. The question of mathematicians' assistants is settled as indicated above. The Trustees understood and it was explicitly stated that the Schools set their stipends for the members in accordance with the needs of individual cases and subject to the limitations of the budgets of the Schools. Besides the secretaries there remain only a few cases such as Swarzenski, Mayer and Weitzmann. Princeton University has just raised Weitzmann's stipend from the University by \$250 and written us asking us if we care to do likewise. When Mr. Schaap comes to Princeton, therefore, we will acquaint him with the situation, possibly consider a few of these exceptional cases but if my position is adhered to, we will make no attempts to solve the problem of secretarial salaries. There will be time after your return for that to be considered.

The date for the next meeting of the Trustees was tentatively set for Thursday, May 16th.

Of course it is understood that my description of the tax situation and the Battlefield Park is meant for you alone.

I hope you have entirely recovered from your attack of influenza. With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Marston Morse

MM:jsr

B. W. P. -

Deshay

October 6, 1947

G. G. Gabrielson, Esq.
70 Pine Street
New York 5, New York

Dear Mr. Gabrielson:

I have been intending to get in touch with you again in regard to this question of the five percent New Jersey inheritance tax which the Institute was compelled to pay on the Estates of Mr. Bamberger and Mrs. Fuld. I know that you felt it was wise to wait until the present administration came into power but I was wondering whether there was anything we could do about the matter now. The situation has suddenly become acute because of the fact that I have been notified this morning that Mr. Leon J. Sivilian has made the Institute for Advanced Study his residuary legatee and that the bequest to us will probably amount to somewhere between \$100,000 and \$200,000. Do you see any possibility of our obtaining relief from the payment of the five percent inheritance tax on this new bequest?

As you may have heard, I am retiring from the Directorship of the Institute on October 16th and my successor is Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer of California. I should like very much to ask Dr. Oppenheimer to call on you in New York at your earliest convenience to discuss this whole question. I am keeping my offices at the Institute and of course, shall be happy to do anything I can in handling the affair.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

Copy to Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer

Mr. Maass
Mr. Leidesdorf
Mr. Bamberger
Miss Trinterud

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

Founded by Mr. Louis Bamberger and Mrs. Felix Fuld

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

October 6, 1947

Schmid and Bourne
152 Springfield Avenue
Summit, New Jersey

Attention Mr. Donald Bourne:

Dear Mr. Bourne:

I am delighted to receive your letter of October 3rd with the news of this generous bequest to the Institute from Leon J. Sivilian. I remember your telephone call inquiring about the exact title of the Institute and wondered at the time whether your inquiry had some such purpose as this. I had no idea that such a bequest would come to us so speedily.

I shall report your letter and the text of Mr. Sivilian's will to the Trustees at their meeting on October 9th and send you a formal reply from them. Meanwhile I wish to say that the purposes stated in Mr. Sivilian's will are so exactly those of the Institute that I see no reason why we should not be able to carry them out precisely as he wished.

Yours very sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte, Director

Copy to Dr. Oppenheimer
Mr. Haas
Mr. Leidesdorf
Mr. Bamberger
Miss Trinterud

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

Founded by Mr. Louis Bamberger and Mrs. Felix Fuld

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

October 6, 1947

Samuel B. Leidesdorf, Esq.
125 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Leidesdorf:

It gives me great pleasure to transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter which I have just received from Schmid and Bourse, together with a copy of the will of Mr. Leon J. Sivilian, making the Institute his residuary legatee. I am delighted to say that there is a chance that the estate will amount to a substantial sum.

I am very happy to see that Mr. Sivilian's will conforms closely to the purposes of the Institute so that we shall have no difficulty in carrying out its provisions although you will note that he has generously given us a certain latitude in this respect.

I remember vividly Mr. Bourse's calling me on the telephone something like eighteen months ago to ask for the exact corporate title of the Institute. He did not state his purpose but I had a notion that it was in connection with some will. Needless to say I had no idea that this would result so speedily in a bequest to the Institute.

This bequest brings up again this wretched question of the five percent New Jersey inheritance tax. Mr. Gabrielson who has been trying to do something about this for us thought nothing could be done until the Briscoe administration came into power. I think we should now make a vigorous effort to get that situation rectified so that we shall not have to pay inheritance tax on this bequest.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

Copy to Mr. Oppenheimer
Mr. Nease
Mr. Bamberger
Miss Trinterud

Battlefield Park

Hotel Beau-Rivage
Lausanne, Switzerland
April 12, 1946

Professor Marston Morse
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Morse:

A copy of your letter of March 20 addressed to me in Jerusalem reached me here today. I am delighted with your news. If such a revision of the tax laws as you proposed could be passed by the New Jersey Legislature, it would be a wonderful thing for the Institute. It would not merely mean half a million dollars to us at the present moment, but I am sure it would encourage further bequests in the future.

So far as the Battlefield Park is concerned, I think we should take a generous line. McAneny is a difficult person to deal with, but you will find both Brakeley and the Governor reasonable people. You had better have most of your dealings directly with them. If we can get the tax law through, I should be in favor of giving the State whatever it wants, within reasonable bounds.

I am not very enthusiastic about the pre-fabricated houses, and I am glad that the idea has been dropped.

I am very pleased indeed with the news about Pauli and Siegel's salaries. The lower brackets we can deal with when I return.

I am very glad indeed to hear that the next meeting of the trustees has been put off until May 16. Unless we get into some kind of a deadlock, which I don't expect, I should certainly be in Princeton by that time.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

•

Atomic World Colossus

Niels Henrik David Bohr

DR. NIELS HENRIK DAVID BOHR, winner of the first Atoms for Peace Award, bestrides the world of atomic physics like a shy colossus.

In his seventy-one years the Danish physicist has nearly exhausted the fund of the good things that can be said about anyone: he has been called

**Man
in the
News**

brilliant, humane, wise, humble, the greatest living physicist, herald of the atomic age, genius. Winner of

the Nobel Prize at the age of 37, Dr. Bohr was, with the late Lord Rutherford of Cambridge University in England, the co-author of the modern concept of the atom. That concept resulted in the atomic bomb; it also resulted in the idea of atomic energy for mankind's good.

Dr. Bohr was born in Copenhagen to Christian Bohr, Professor of Physiology at the University of Copenhagen, and Ellen Adler Bohr. He distinguished himself as a physics student at the university, and in 1907, when he was 22, received the gold medal of the Royal Danish Academy of Science. He received his doctorate in 1911.

To England in 1911

That year he went to the Cavendish Laboratory at Cambridge University. The following year he switched to the Manchester laboratory of Lord Rutherford, just as Lord Rutherford was proposing a new view of the nuclear structure of the atom.

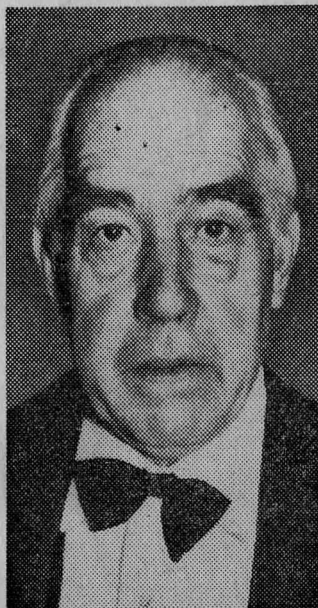
There were some "bugs" in the theory. Dr. Bohr published papers in 1913 that resolved the difficulty. He was then 28 years old.

In 1916 he was appointed Professor of Theoretical Physics at the University of Copenhagen. He was made director of the new Institute for Theoretical Physics there in 1920, and for the next seventeen years he worked quietly at the institute. He received the Nobel Prize in 1922.

In 1939 Dr. Bohr was at Princeton University, working with the late Albert Einstein, when word was received that three European physicists had split a uranium atom. Acting on this, Dr. Bohr and Dr. J. A. Wheeler worked out a theory of nuclear fission that remains the basis for work in atomic energy.

In 1940 Dr. Bohr returned to Denmark. The Nazis invaded the country. At first they left Dr. Bohr pretty much alone, despite the fact that he was of Jewish descent on his mother's side. But in 1943 he fled to Sweden with his wife, their four sons and a brother. Then Dr. Bohr was flown to England in a British military airplane.

He nearly lost his life on the flight. At 30,000 feet, the



John J. Loughlin

Absent-minded genius

crew donned oxygen masks. But no mask could be found that was large enough to fit Dr. Bohr's massive head. Dr. Bohr was unconscious when the plane landed.

Later in 1943 Dr. Bohr came to the United States to take part in the work on the atomic bomb at Los Alamos, N. M. After the war he returned to his beloved institute in Copenhagen.

A Knight of the Elephant

Ten years ago King Frederick made him a Knight of the Elephant, the ancient Danish order of chivalry normally accorded only to royalty and heads of state.

Dr. Bohr is a heavy-set man, quiet and slow-spoken. According to a friend he "lurches ponderously back and forth like an elephant" when he lectures. He speaks English with a strong Danish accent.

He loves long walks and loves his pipe. He is a chain smoker; says he thinks better when smoking.

He is said to be completely unaware of the awe in which he is held by his colleagues and students. At a banquet at which he was the guest of honor, he apologized for not introducing himself. He is absent-minded, forgetting engagements, forgetting whether he has eaten. But his wife, the former Margrethe Norlund, remembers for him.

He may be forgetful of unimportant things like eating, but this is what Einstein once said of him: "Seldom has anyone possessed such an intuitive grasp of hidden things combined with such a strong critical sense. * * * He is unquestionably one of the greatest discoverers of our age in the scientific field."

NIELS BOHR WINS ATOM PEACE PRIZE

Continued From Page 1

ment of the atomic bomb in World War II.

Since 1920 he has been director of the Institute for Theoretical Physics at Copenhagen, which was founded on his initiative. He is 71 years old.

In Copenhagen, Professor Bohr said: "I am deeply moved and very, very grateful for this unique appreciation of my efforts."

The Atoms for Peace Awards were established in 1955 through a grant of \$1,000,000 by the Ford Motor Company Fund. The awards are intended as a memorial to Henry Ford and Edsel Ford and have a monetary value almost twice as great as the Nobel Prizes, which amounted to about \$38,700 each in 1956.

Dr. Killian said the idea for the Atoms for Peace Award grew out of President Eisenhower's appeal in Geneva in 1955 for an international effort in the development of nuclear energy for peaceful uses.

President Hails Selection

Yesterday in a telegram to Dr. Killian, President Eisenhower commended the awards committee on its choice. The telegram said, in part:

"Seldom has a man dedicated himself more single-mindedly to the search of knowledge for the benefit of mankind than has Professor Bohr in his half-century as a scientist and teacher. The distinction you have conferred on him will offer hope and encouragement to men everywhere in the world who hold that science can be made to serve the hopes of mankind and help bring peace to the world."

The award and a medallion, designed by Sidney Waugh and cast in gold, will be given to Professor Bohr. The ceremony will probably be in June at Cambridge, Mass., Dr. Killian said.

In picking Professor Bohr for the first award, the board of trustees and the advisory committee considered the nominations of seventy-five persons from twenty-three nations.

With Dr. Killian at the press conference yesterday were two other members of the board of trustees of Atoms for Peace Awards, Inc. They are Detlev W. Bronk, president of the National Academy of Sciences, and Alan T. Waterman, director of the National Science Foundation.

The other members of the board are Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Under Secretary General of the United Nations; Arthur H. Compton, professor and former chancellor of Washington University; Mrs. Mildred McAfee Horton, former president of Wellesley College and wartime director of the WAVES, and Mervin J. Kelly, president of the Bell Telephone Laboratories.

Japanese to On Atom Curb

TOKYO, March 8.—Premier Nobusuke Kishi pointed Masatoshi Shigemitsu, president of Tokyo Rikkyo (St. Paul) University, today to serve as representative in London for the suspension of nuclear tests in the Pacific.

Mr. Matsushita, 65, accepted the post in a ten-minute interview with the Premier.

Thousands of Japanese protested against the plan to conduct a hydrogen bomb test on Christmas Island. They suggested that a Japanese fleet sail in the zone to prevent British tests from exploding weapons.

Premier Kishi said he planned for a suicide

TOKYO, March 8.—Radioactive dust, rain have been reported in the Soviet Union and central Europe following the explosion March 8.

BRITAIN OF ATOMIC PO

Special to The Times
LONDON, March 8.

has proposed States an exchange of information about specific plants in the two

Reginald Maudslayi, Minister General, who Ministry of Power of Commons, today that the British Energy Authority United States Commission in Britain's Calder Hall.

In reply to a report that Britain was to be in pressurized water reactor that is being built at Calder Hall in Lancashire.

Mr. Maudslayi stood the A. in the mat. such an exchange in the frame of States-British

Army Test

LOS ANGELES.—A vaccine produced cold 10,000 sold P. Cooney, general, said recruits efficiency alumni of Medi day.