

1930-1944 1950
ARCHEOLOGY (MIDDLE AMERICAN)

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

LIBRARY

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

GARRETT, ROBERT

BOYD, JULIAN P.

OPPENHEIMER, ROBERT

Academic Activities

Relations *WPA*

Facilities

Academic Organization

Biographical

~~XXXXXX~~ as a result of Oppenheimer's acceptance of Miss Sach's recommendation on May 23, 1949, the collection was turned over to Princeton Library during Mr. Boyd's absence:

"While I was away last summer, Mr. Heyb, Associate Librarian, acknowledged the 'gift' of the Mayan manuscripts presented to the Institute by Mr. Robert Garrett. Inasmuch

as Mr. Garrett gave these manuscripts to the Institute with a reversionary condition, I am sure you will agree that they should be recorded as a gift from Mr. Garrett rather than from the Institute. I am, therefore, correcting our records to indicate this.

"I have recently had a letter from Mr. Garrett in which he apparently assumed that the manuscripts were still at the Institute. I told him about our conversation and ~~him~~ about the subsequent transfer of the collection. I also apologized for both of us, assuring him that you had assumed I would inform him, and I/^{had} assumed he already knew about it, so that neither of us did anything about it. It doesn't really matter, except that Mr. Garrett is the kind of man who likes to be informed."

This is a sad end to a very intensive correspondence between Gates and Flexner, and between McComas, Garrett, and Aydelotte about the main Gates collection which was ultimately purchased by the Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah in October, 1946, leaving somewhat over \$11,500 worth of still very valuable, unique and useable material for sale.

(Charles A. Musas to Adyelotte, October 25, 1946, ibid.)

Copies of letters of May 23, 1949 from Miss Sachs to Oppenheimer, and September 14, 1944, from Aydelotte to McComas, are filed in Chronological file with this memorandum under 1930-1950.

D File, Garrett, Robert - Gates Collection

1930

12/24

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

ACIS

ARMSTRONG, EDWARD C.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

Armstrong to Flexner, December 24~~7~~, 1930, about
Universities. A very important book. "...if our philosophy is
a pragmatic philosophy it would seem to tell us that this is a
fight against the inevitable in which we are contending, not
merely against a present situation, but a situation which is the
logical outcome of a long, historical development.

"It is for this reason that I admire the work all the more.
It is not difficult to take the leadership in the fight where
conditions are favorable. It is difficult, but most important,
to find a leader for a minority and a minority against whom all
exterior circumstances combine...I believe it will be impossible to

upset your thesis as to what the real issue is.

"Your procedure of concrete illustration is causing no end of persons in educational posts to wince under the knife. I am taking no joy in their discomfort, but it was the only method of approach capable of producing results. In the institutions which were not selected as subjects for the dissecting, there may be a temporary elation, but I see no opportunity nor prospect of permanent hilarity on their part. One might even consider that their being passed over in silence is somewhat humiliating, as it merely marks them out as not sufficiently important to have the large artillery for the moment trained against them."

He read with understanding particularly about Johns Hopkins, because he had been there from 1897 to 1917 on the philosophy faculty: from 1910-17 Chairman of one of the departments. He left not as the result of a quarrel. He had adequate backing, liberal in the light of the financial situation of the University from President Remsen but from his successor neither cooperation nor backing. But Armstrong always won his way on every point.

"I left because I was convinced that there was no stopping the ~~draft~~ drift in general university affairs which was increasing from a drift to a flood. I left with no anticipation that in a new place I should escape manifestation of the same tendency. The difference was that the Johns Hopkins as it had been and as it might be was so tied in with my heartstrings that I could not be content to stay there, simply trying to keep my own head above water and letting the devil take the rest. It was on this basis that C. C. Marden, J. E. Shaw, and I deliberately decided that the time had come for us to seek to do our work in other places." For that Armstrong came to the Council of Learned Societies. His effort in that organization, he said, is that it will be to hold the organization fast to the ideal which Flexner set forth in his book.

"Now that the situation is changed so that gratitude need no longer be interpreted as thankfulness for favors still to come, I wish to tell you of the surprise and delight that came to me over the outcome of the one rather brief interview which I had with you regarding the application which the Council submitted to the General Education Board. It seemed to me then, and it

still seems to me, that you showed a marvelous understanding of the aims which the Council had in view, and a responsiveness which indicated that regardless of the limitations which might be placed upon the successful execution of the aims we had in view...you sensed the wholehearted and honest intent of our group to further the aims which are clearly in your mind of such great import."

Armstrong to Flexner, March 3, 1931, making recommendations: classics, Rhys Carpenter, Meritt; Oriental languages, William F. Albright; semitics; English, John S. P. Tatlock, Harvard, etc.

D, Institute Organization, 1930-1931

1931-1938

MOREY, C. R. (Professor, Princeton University)

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

ARCHAEOLOGY

HISTORY OF ART

Biographical

Relations WOAI

Academic Organisation

Academic Activities

*Flexner called on Morey in Jan 1931, found he not in. and
received a letter from Morey in Feb.*

As early as February, 1931, Professor Morey was soliciting attention from Flexner on his School's suggestions for broader training and also a Princeton Faculty group's efforts to secure a new library for Princeton University. The group which signed the undated memorandum asking for a program for a humanistic library for Princeton includes the following: William S. Carpenter, James T. Gerould, C. Johnson, David McCabe, Allan W. C. Mensies, Sherley W. Morgan, E. Baldwin Smith, Chairman, ~~Raymond J. Sontag~~ Raymond J. Sontag, Duane R. Stuart, Frederick C. Tarr, Willard Thorp. Flexner replies February 20, 1931, and says he is well aware that he has matters to discuss with Dr. Morey but that he is going abroad.

4/9/34 → April 9, 1934, Morey to Flexner. This follows a conversation had earlier. The letter is the potentiality of the Princeton group working on archeology and the history of art, and the plans for the department which are included in a lengthy memorandum which includes also an account of the status in 1932 of research of art and archeology in Princeton. The plans for possible expansion in the research group and the need for personnel are outlined together with a discussion of research facilities. These are in the files.

Again Flexner went to Europe (June, 1934), but there is little doubt that in the year intervening between the first letter in June, 1934, the two men have seen much of each other and have done a great deal of planning. The file from this point on largely concerns itself with the efforts which they made to shorten Panofsky's term at New York University (he had a year and a half to serve in June, 1934) with the idea of getting him to Princeton.

Other personnel is mentioned which is being recruited by one or the other of the two groups. For instance, Weitzmann,

Schlunk, Huntington, Harold Willoughby, Keck, Schweitzer, Helen Franc at Wellesly, David M. Robb, associate professor at Colgate (all of these are mentioned in a letter from Flexner to Morey, June 14, 1934).

The Institute appropriated \$6,000 for the work of Schlunk and Weitzmann in this country. *Qd 1934 B1 m7?*

This was on a project as stated by both Morey and Flexner and by Esther Bailey (see letter May 22, 1935). The two young scholars had been engaged in making a survey of the resources of the field of humanism from New York to Washington. Their work will take another year (1935-1936) and the budget should contain the proper amount of work.

Morey to Flexner, June 6, 1935.

See file further.

*They were working
on a book + with Friend.*

III-24

1931

2/16

✓ ~~SCHOOL~~ OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

FINE ARTS

Academic Activities

MOREY, C. ^{R.}

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

Morey to Flexner, February 16, 1931.

He has received the "preliminary booklet" on the Institute of "Higher Studies," and answering the invitation in that booklet for comment and suggestion. He informs Flexner of a new degree being given at Princeton, M. F. A., Master of Fine Arts, which changes the order for the acquisition of a Masters and a Ph. D. degree.

His opinion reflects many of those in the Humanities who believe that the present system of preparation for the Ph. D. degree is not adapted to the present situation of graduate work and research in the humanities, and we should like to see something more approaching the model of the French Docteur es Lettres, rather than the German system that has obtained hitherto. A graduate student can be really competent in his subject for museums and teaching in the acquisition

of the Master's degree which would be completion of all work for the first part of the Doctor's examination without the thesis. This would result in a much more comprehensive and severe examination ~~for~~ than is at present the first part of the degree for Ph. D.. If a person having gotten his M. F. A. then wished to continue with real research, the Doctor of Philosophy would be granted on the presentation of a published book, "which is worth publishing on its own hook and not as a thesis."

His suggestion is based upon the variety of subjects in the field very closely interlocked, and the voluminousness of the bibliography ~~in these fields~~ in those fields.

1934

12/23

GENERAL

Academic Organization

MEMBERS

Publications

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

For a letter from C. R. Morey (Princeton University) to Flexner (New York) see memorandum filed in Chronological file under 1934, 12/23, and under the subject headings General and Members.

Vol. 1, appendix to minutes of 4/11/32 (first set of minutes in Vol. 1)

1932 (?)

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

LIBRARY

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Relations WOA

Facilities

Academic Organization

See Program for Humanistic Library for Princeton University.

III-24

1932

10/11

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

CAPPS, EDWARD

Biographical

MERITT, B.D.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Relations WOI

See letter above date from Capps to Flexner regarding I. A. S.

Filed in Chronological file under 1932, 10/11.

Capps started the ball rolling by suggesting Meritt
as head of Dept of History & Arch at Inst.

D, Capps

1933

July

GENERAL (TENURE)

Academic Personnel

^{Humanistic}
✓ SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES

Academic Organization

INSTITUTE HISTORY

Institute History

Discusses the nature of history and why men write it. An ideal society of historians should contain as many diverse types as possible. Would have to establish a rule of mutual tolerance; otherwise, it would dissolve, but there is a danger that if they were too tolerant different points of view would cancel out. This is a real danger: "It has been a factor in making for sterility in the ancient ~~xxxxxxxx~~ ~~x~~ intolerant societies of Oxford and Cambridge." There is a danger in making scholarly men, particularly the sensitive and timid, too comfortable and secure. "Life seems very long to a scholar in an assured position, working at a subject which absorbs his interest. He will make a virtue out of industriousness and use 'incompleteness of knowledge' as an excuse for producing nothing."

A small society must be homogeneous to be effective. If it is not, its endowment might as well be distributed to the ~~xxxx~~

firstcomers who can show sufficient technical aptitude.

The faculties of history at the universities of Europe and America are generally supposed to cover the whole field of history. Gifts are received for special periods. "From the point of view of historical studies, there are too many universities, and too many students engaged in what is called historical research. Any new endowments ought not to be directed to increasing the number of universities or of creating something similar to a university under another name." (Probably this was the reason Flexner paid no attention to the memorandum).

There are two types of special schools: (1) *École des Chartes*--runs the risk of over-stressing erudition. No competition with the open market. It spins its cobwebs or makes its honey for itself.

The other is exemplified by the (London) Institute of Historical Research which saves much time and prevents a great

deal of waste energy and presents the danger of slackness and elaboration of machinery that may kill creative work.

Another type--the institutes of politics not concerned with professional training but with the creative work of men of some experience and knowledge of affairs. Such is the Institute of Foreign Affairs in Great Britain which has great value in developing and organizing public opinion, spreading reliable information counteracting untruths, providing a meeting ground for discipline and exchange of ideas. May be of help to administrators and even "in a better organized society they might be of help to statesmen." He would not apply the endowment to this type any more than to the others above.

The endowment must fulfill a purpose--the social good. The most urgent problems before modern society (apart from problems of personal ethics) are those of government. They have been summed up in Aristotle's discussion of the different meanings given to equality, etc.

Problems of government fall into two main divisions: one, theoretical--study of forms, institutions and laws in their

historical setting to get the widest possible generalizations; two, practical problems--history of particular states, etc. Discusses at length. Thinks the endowment's (Institute's) problem goes not to the question of whether historical research shall be between theoretical and practical subjects but shall concern methods: (1) trustees might draw up a program which would require thorough investigation; for instance, the influence of law upon public opinion. Necessitates a preliminary survey to show what kind of investigation is necessary. Lines of investigation would become clear with study not only as to kind of study, but countries in which it should be conducted. Would result in a detailed plan of research. The execution of the research would fall outside "the sphere controlled by the endowment," which would be used by three or four workers on one or more aspects, but would also be stimulating other institutions to take up the other aspects. The Institute's own standards of impartiality, relevance, and thoroughness should be an example to the others. Alternative would be that the endowment would act as a directing governing body over research using its resources for the assistance of advanced work upon lines already laid down

elsewhere. Example--present state of the study of international relations. With the opening of archives in the recent years, publication of detailed diplomatic studies, it has been possible to form some idea of policies of powers, great powers, in modern times. The endowment would ~~take~~ undertake the work supervision of work on a section of the problem and not content itself with merely giving financial aid to suitable people to carry it out. Would see it through on a segment.

H₂ recommends better policy to combine these two methods, "To formulate a working definition of the subjects with which the endowment is prepared to deal; to make this definition fairly wide, and within these limits, to look for individuals who have proved their worth by actual work." Individuals to submit their program. Program should be carried on in collaboration.

Choosing of men: two ways; for life or for a certain time. If you appoint him for life your institute takes a flavor and tranquility. But his has dangers which are obvious. You have to live with your mistakes, carry dead weights

over a long period.

Advantages of making appointments for short periods are very great, but offer great practical difficulties. Cannot speak of conditions in America, but in England you can always get good young men for appointments lasting only a few years. You can get senior men for an exchange or visiting professorship tenable for a year. Extremely difficult to get any senior to take a post which is not a life appointment. A man over 35, married or single, must consider the future. Number of academic appointments in England and Scotland limited as to seniors. Anyone who left Oxford for three or four years would find it extremely difficult to get back again. He might have to migrate to an out-of-the-way place, an uncongenial place.

Suggests a staff of four, not counting research assistants, or young men working to learn the methods of research. Of the four, two appointed for life. The other two might be held by younger men who would take a position for ~~four~~, five, six, or seven years in order to get a good piece of work done.

At All Souls where in giving an endowment for research the college does not expect to control the whole of a man's time, it can and does insist upon his doing nothing incompatible with his research obligations. At All Souls most of the research fellows give such time as is not claimed by the conditions of their research fellowships to work within the University. But it is not always the case, and a research fellow might divide his time between two institutions.

As to students he suggests a small number of post-graduates, just enough so that the staff would be able to give advanced instruction without hampering the main work of the endowment research.

Generally keep down the apparatus.

D, Llewellyn Woodward

1951-54
BENEFITS

Academic Personnel

SALARIES

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Copies of correspondence between Flexner and professors on salaries and pensions. Submitted to Haass by Aydelotte January 5, 1945. Valuable--not otherwise available--some instances Flexner's position as of 1945 and Aydelotte's--Valuable--See File.

(file # 56)

A, 10/18/56 Mat. for Trustee Committee on Institute Policy

1934

1/19
2/21

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

FRANKFURTER, F.

LOWE, ELIAS

MOSKOWITZ, H.

Moskowitz commends Lowe to Frankfurter.

Vertical File, Frankfurter-1

1934

3/29

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

PANOPSKY, ERWIN

PLEXNER, A.

MOREY, C. R.

Relations WOAI

Academic Organization

Biographical

Panofsky to Flexner, March 29, 1934.

Thanks for visit to Princeton. They have decided to come to Princeton in fall, and ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ leave the rest to destiny. Chance to work with Morey great--I. A. S. a utopia--He was not promised an offer by Flexner but thereafter vigorously pressed for one, informing Flexner that he had declined both Chicago and N. Y. U. (3/21/35)

A, 10/18/56, Panofsky (File No. 11)

1934

4/9

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

ARCHEOLOGY

Academic Activities

HISTORY OF ART

MOREY, C. R.

Biographical

PRINCETON

Relations WOAI

C. R. Morey, April 9, 1934, to Flexner.

A long letter extending into April 10, and enclosing the mimeographed statement, "The Future of the Department of Art and Archeology", Princeton University, issued by the department in 1932. His letter also gives a statement of research projects at present under way in the department, and also three drawings showing the proposed ~~remodelling~~ remodelling of McCormick Hall to provide further research facilities.

III-24

1934

Economics
STEWART, W.W.

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

EARLE, EDWARD MEAD

Academic Activities
Biographical
Academic Organization

4/23

Biographical

Dr. Flexner reported in part:

"I was authorized at the last meeting to present a nomination in the field of economics and politics. I have sought counsel on this matter in every possible direction, both in this country and abroad. It is extremely difficult to find in the field of economics persons of first-rate ability who have not already so far committed themselves in respect to contentious problems that they can hardly be expected to pursue the subject further in an unbiased, scientific spirit. Moreover, economists as a whole have, as a distinguished Oxford scholar has pointed out to me recently in a letter, operated over too wide a field. 'Our own economics school', he writes, 'is suffering from the disease of trying to do too much. Our young men all want to be specialists in enormous questions of general interest - currency problems, gold standard, etc., on which they can write letters to the Times and debate over the misstep; meanwhile the smaller questions go uninvestigated. The same thing is true of political science. I notice it in our own college, the economists always trying, as it were, to swim the Atlantic.'

"The ablest person whom I have been able to find is Professor Edward Mead Earle

of Barnard College, who has not only demonstrated great ability in the historical field but who has written a really notable book on the Bagdad Railway, in which he deals with the political and economic aspects of that enterprise. Professor Earle is now recovering from an attack of tuberculosis. I shall make no recommendation to the Board regarding him at this time, but I am hoping that Dr. Sabin will see him and his physicians during the coming summer and be able to report whether or not he has completely recovered his health. Even if this is the case, it would be discreet, in the interest of the Institute, to give him an appointment for only one or two years. I may call attention to the fact that some of the most eminent persons at the Rockefeller Institute have a similar history. Dr. Sabin, who is a distinguished authority in this field, can advise us as to how we can proceed without danger of incurring any liability on this score. In my correspondence with Professor Earle and others I have been more and more convinced of the soundness of the advice which I received from Mr. Stewart, namely, to discover someone of great ability in the field of history who would switch to the economic field, which he would enter with the proper background and perspective and with an absolutely unbiased mind.

"I may say further that I have been asking myself, 'What next?' The School of Mathematics and Mathematical Physics represents an incursion into the field of science. The School of Economics and Politics represents an incursion into the field of the social sciences. That leaves the third great unoccupied territory of infinite cultural importance, namely, the humanities, in which I should include art, archaeology, and music. I am inclined to think that, whenever the means are forthcoming, I should like, before I lay down my directorship, to start with a nucleus in that field."

1934

4/23

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

LOWE, E.A.

FLEXNER, ABRHAMK

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

Academic Organization

Biographical

Foundations

E.A.Lowe (Oxford) to Dr. Flexner:

Dr. Lowe says he has written to the Carnegie Institution to see if they would have any objection to his accepting a post in America similar to the one which he holds in England. His work in European libraries is not finished but his health suffers and he must leave Europe. "It took a good deal of diplomacy to win Dr. M /Merriam/ over to give me leave to assume the editorship of GLA." (See how interview 8/31)

"While in Paris during the Easter vacation I saw E.K.Rand, with whom, as you know, I am on intimate terms. We had a confidential talk about my plans for the future and we dismissed Harvard, first because Rand himself teaches palaeography there, and secondly for financial reasons, Harvard having just offered Köhler a twelve-thousand dollar professorship and an extra two thousand for démenagement (but for lack of funds Harvard would take Kohler's brother, the Gestaltpsycholog as well). The other possibility which occurred to you - Princeton - also occurred at once to Rand, who said that there had always been a friendly rivalry between the two universities as well as close cooperation, and now that Harvard had made such an acquisition in Köhler, Princeton might be moved

to strengthen its medieval and art departments by calling "a man of European standing" (I am quoting Rand). He had the feeling that if Princeton wanted me they would give me nothing less than a full professorship and would consider it infra dig. to share me with Carnegie Institution. Be all this as it may, the way is now open for you to use any kind offices you may find it in your heart to employ in my poor behalf - and you know I shall be everlastingly grateful. I ought to add that the ideal conditions for me are those under which I should have the minimum of teaching and no administrative duties, with the greatest possible opportunity for research. I'm not asking much!!!"

File: IAS - E.A.Lowe - 1933-43

1934

6/28

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

ARCHEOLOGY

HISTORY OF ART

PRINCETON

MOREY, C. R.

FLEXNER, A.

SCHLUNK

WEITZMANN

PANOFSKY

Academic Organization

Academic Activities

Relations WOAI

Biographical

Flexner to Morey from London, June 28, 1934, commenting on his inability to do anything for Schlunk and Weitzmann, but mentioning an interesting conversation with Panofsky. "It seems to me clear that we must be most punctilious in helping him to carry out his engagements with New York University both for his sake and because of ultimate possibilities therein which I can explain to you when I see you in the fall."

III-24

10/5
12/4

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

LOWE, ELIAS

Biographical

MERRIAM, MOHN O.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

Foundations

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES

W.M.Gilbert (Carnegie Inst. of Wash. D. C.) to Flexner

"Dr. Lowe and I have been corresponding during the past summer with regard to his desire to return to the United States for continuation of his interesting ~~work~~ studies, and I have just had a letter from him in which he speaks of the important communication you sent him recently on this subject. He has generously granted me discretion in utilization of this information, and it is for this reason that I am writing you immediately.

"My hope is that you may feel inclined to write Dr. Merriam rather promptly looking forward to discussion of your proposal at a time which may prove appropriate and convenient to you. We are already giving preliminary consideration to budget matters for next year, and some thought has been devoted to the possibility of aiding Dr. Lowe in

establishing connections in the United States which might prove helpful in making it feasible for him to transfer residence from England to this country. Early in the summer he wrote Dr. Merriam indicating that it was his earnest desire to make such a change primarily on account of his health.

"If you are willing to take the initiative, I am under the impression that such a course of action would prove most satisfactory for all concerned, and consequently I have refrained from mentioning the subject to Dr. Merriam.

"Perhaps it is not inappropriate for me to review a few facts with regard to Dr. Lowe's connection with the Institution. He received appointment as a Research Associate of the Institution back in 1911, based upon the great promise of his studies as a Fellow of the American School of Classical Studies at Rome. For the past twenty-three years, during which the Institution has been honored by his association with it, his record speaks for itself.

"As you probably know, we have not undertaken extensive studies in the humanities outside of the archaeological field, so that there have been few, if any, opportunities within the organization itself for contacts and associations by the palaeographer. In the fall of 1929 the American Council of Learned Societies applied to the Institution for permission to ask Dr. Lowe to assume direction of a project for preparation and publication of a Corpus of Latin Manuscripts, with the result that Dr. Lowe was authorized to direct this special research for a period of five years beginning January 1, 1930, the Institution agreeing to continue payment of his salary as if he were engaged solely upon regular work for the Institution. It occurs to me that your

discussion with Dr. Merriam may have an important relation to any future plans which may be made for completion of Dr. Lowe's program for the American Council of Learned Societies.

"..."

John C. Merriam (Carnegie Inst. of Wash. D. C.) to Flexner

"I must apologize again for taking so long a time to consider the interesting questions relating to the future of Dr. E. A. ~~XXXX~~ Lowe...it has also been important to consider other relations in this field, especially those to the American Council of Learned Societies which has been spending funds which the Rockefeller Foundation has set aside for Dr. Lowe's researches.

"In a recent conference with Dr. Leland we agreed that there seems real importance to Dr. Lowe and to those of us who are interested in his work if at least for the next few years Dr. Lowe could be located at Princeton and in association with the Institute for Advanced Study. Such an arrangement would depend upon having Dr. Lowe separate himself from his university relationships in England and take up life in this country. This would mean the loss of salary from the appointment in England. It would also mean loss of contact in study of certain of the most important materials being used for research.

"If such an arrangement could be made, the Carnegie Institution would, I am sure, be willing to continue the payments which it has been making of \$4,500 a year for

compensation to Dr. Lowe. It may be that the Institute for Advanced Study would wish to add to this amount and also to contribute a reasonable sum for expenses of Dr. Lowe's travel in Europe in connection with his studies. While the present researches are under way I assume that there will be contribution from the American Council of Learned Societies of Rockefeller funds which may cover a considerable part of the expense of investigation.

"..."

File III-21

1934

10/8

POLICIES

Administration

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

Minutes, pp 12-13:

"On the suggestion of the Director the Trustees considered methods to be pursued in starting the School of Economics. The consensus of opinion seemed to indicate that the School should be started modestly and as promptly as possible with a small nucleus of young and promising men of unusual intellectual endowment who would be enabled to work without pressure for results.

"Mr. Frankfurter held that the social sciences ought to be viewed in somewhat the same light as law. He thought that the analogy to the progress which had been made in the medical sciences likely to be misleading and that the confusion in the realm of economics and politics was due to the fact that there had been too little disinterestedness in their pursuit. He suggested, for example, that the so-called principles or laws of economics ought to be examined in the light of their origin and that it would probably be found that they originated out of the pressure of contemporary phenomena. Something might, he thought, be gained if small groups were brought together for limited periods in the hope of uncovering and defining the real problems. He was certain that nothing could be gained if an inharmonious group were assembled and instructed merely to 'research'.

"Mr. Stewart emphasized the importance of an early start with young men, the

question of whose future relationship to the Institute could be determined by their achievements from time to time, and Mr. Veblen suggested that grants-in-aid, such as those now given in the School of Mathematics, would prove an excellent way of bringing men of promising ability to the Institute to work for a year or longer without permanently detaching them from their posts unless they developed unusual capacity. It seemed to be agreed that with the exception of a small permanent nucleus it would be unwise to make many additional appointments for terms of three or five years which would involve the resignation and withdrawal of men from their own institutions and thereby impair the freedom of the Institute in dealing with them.

"The Director stated that he had given further thought to a start in the humanistic studies and that he deemed it advisable that an impartial survey be made of the remarkable facilities and resources which exist in and around Greater New York with Princeton as its center, whereupon, on motion, it was

"RESOLVED, That the Director be and hereby is authorized, in his judgment, to expend not to exceed Six thousand Dollars (\$6,000.00) for the purpose of study in the field of the humanities."

~~SCHOOL~~ OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

List of members and amounts of grants (Yellow draft).

Meritt, I. A. S., Vertical

✓SCHOOL OF THE HUMANITIES

Academic Organization

Dr. Flexner reports to the Board that not long ago he was tempted to make a beginning in the field of the humanities "and I still think that in the American of today a few great humanistic centers require to be set up." He delays it however, because he is not inclined to start "two schools at once".

Minutes, Jan. 14, 1935, Vol. 2, No. 1, p. 5

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES
SCHLUNK, HELMUT
WEITZMANN, KURT
ARCHAEOLOGY (ANTIOCH)
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Academic Organization
Biographical

Academic Activities
Relations w.o.a.i.

Letter from C.R. Morey to Flexner:

"This letter is in pursuance of the conversation we had last Wednesday relative to the continuance of the grant made by the Institute for Advanced Study which so effectively promoted two projects of research in archaeology at Princeton during the year 1934-35, and enabled us to secure the services of Helmut Schlunk and his especial knowledge of Visigothic architecture in Spain, and of Kurt Weitzmann for the furtherance of the project of Professor Friend and the Index of Christian Art for the publication of the illustration of the Old Testament in Greek manuscripts.

"We are faced with a somewhat difficult situation, in 1935-36, relative to the working up of the final publication of the results of the Antioch dig, whose first concession term terminates Dec. 31, 1936. To do this properly we must provide the field workers an opportunity to do the research supplementary to their field-notes, and afford also the opportunity to Glanville Downey, at present librarian of the American School at Athens, to be relieved for a term from his duties and financed for the completion of his very fine work on the sources for the history and topography of Antioch, - a job he can't do very well in his

present location and position.

"As I said in our conversation, this could be done very well on a two-year continuation of the \$6000 annual grant made by the Institute in the case of Schlunk and Weitzmann.
...

"...

"I need not say how much this cooperation would be appreciated nor how grateful we are for helping us out with Schlunk and Weitzmann. If your Board can see its way to continuing the cooperation until the wind-up of this first campaign at Antioch, I feel sure that it will see in the result something that will justify the expenditure in the fullest degree."

File III-24

1935

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

3/11 3/22 4/22
3/18 4/24 4/27
Academic Organization

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

GENERAL (CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF
TECHNOLOGY)

Educational Institutions

PANOFSKY, ERWIN

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

STRAUS, PERCY S. (Trustee of n. y. u.)

Flexner is endeavoring to convince Straus that the Institute should proceed with the Humanities. He cites the adequate treatment of the sciences and professions in institutions of higher learning generally in this country. Fifty or seventy-five years ago the provision made for them was far inferior to that which was made for the humanities, but at the present the pendulum has swung ~~as~~ to the opposite direction. The cultivation of the Humanities is distinctly in danger.

As long ago as 1931 the Bulletin of the California

Institute of Technology, originally founded ~~as~~ as an institute for research in science, contained on its title page the words, "An Institute of Research in Science, Engineering, and the Humanities." Prior to that, in 1928, it said, "one of the largest and most attractive buildings on the Institute campus is devoted to work in the humanities." At least three pages of the catalogue explain why the California Institute felt the necessity, even for the sake of science, to build up an interest in the humanities.

Flexner says his ~~own~~ own reports to the Board have from the very beginning insisted on the three great divisions. The start has been made in the first ~~and~~ the second. He wants to start the third before his connection with the Institute ceases.

Then he describes the negotiations which led to his proposed appointment of Professor Panofsky. He has known him for a long time in Hamburg and here. He was in America at New York University on a temporary basis. Flexner gave his assurance to Chancellor Chase that he would

do nothing to interfere with their retention of Panofsky. Since that time Panofsky told Morey, and Flexner quotes the letter, that Flexner urged Panofsky to remain with N. Y. U. and take the offer of the professorship. But Panofsky does not intend to take the offer of New York University, and, therefore, he is available to the Institute.

It is Flexner's policy never to interfere with a man leaving the Institute for a better post. By the same token he does not cadge on other people's territory. He knows that several institutions are after Panofsky.

As to the building up of Humanistic Studies, there is a survey being undertaken by a very competent person at the present time. He was of the opinion that the way to build up humanistic studies in the United States is primarily and fundamentally to build up two great centers--Harvard and Princeton--from which men will go to other institutions and strengthen them. ~~just as~~ He says that Princeton is a pioneer in this field. It established a professorship of art ~~in~~ 1881 before Harvard or any other institution had done so, and it maintained its eminence. Professor Morey,

the present head of the School, was offered a professorship at Harvard last year, but declined it. Mr Flexner thinks that Princeton is a more important center for studies of this kind than is known outside of the circle of humanists themselves.

Straus to Flexner, March 18, 1935.

Strauss, evidently a Trustee of New York University, comes back at Flexner with the suggestion that until we have proved the success of the efforts in mathematics and economics, we shouldn't go into the humanities. He draws a cautious picture about finances saying that we have the possibility of having to put capital into buildings, and with the unknown cost of the department of economics, it might be extremely unwise to do anything more ~~than~~ about the humanities. He went on to say that competition between universities always impressed him as highly undesirable. "If in the field of education cooperation cannot develop, it would be a sad commentary on the approach of

~~File Flexner S. Straus~~

universities to their joint problems."

Flexner to Strauss, March 22, 1935.

He defends the proposed selection of Panofsky and ~~Witt~~ repeats the arguments that he is not robbing New York University of anybody. "As a matter of fact, though this will be a startling statement, the Institute has in less than two years done more cooperating than all other universities in this country during the same period. In one department, mathematics, within a year and a half, we have at our own expense cooperated for periods of almost invariably a year by offering the opportunities of both Princeton and the Institute to men holding academic posts in the following institutions: Chicago, Cal. Tech., Univ. of Vienna, Univ. of Cincinnati, etc., etc....opportunities which they never had before in their lives."

Flexner to Strauss, April 24, 1935.

He has lunched with Chancellor Chase and Professor Cook of New York University, and it was a "love feast."

They agree entirely that Panofsky should come to the Institute. ~~xx~~ The third point which Straus made ~~xxxxxxxx~~ involved money. Flexner agreed with him that the Institute must live within its income. It cannot be forecast with certainty. Flexner can run the Institute on \$300,000 a year or he can run it on \$1,000,000 a year, but it would be run in different ways. We have a surplus of about \$50,000 on the basis of next year's budget. We could save \$40,000 a year, thus we would have a surplus of one-third of our probable income.

"After the Board Meeting on Monday I spent another day in New York conferring with persons who may possibly be interested in the development of the Institute. It is too early to ask help, for we have thus far made a success in only one field, but there is no doubt in my mind that when the time comes we can secure additional help from the outside, and in this I am leaving out of consideration any future benefactions from Mr. Bamberger and Mrs. Fuld."

(Having just finished the correspondence with Frankfurter, he is happy to thank Straus/ for his interest and his courtesy in taking up his points.)

Straus to Flexner, April 26, 1935.

He is writing in the light of his statements made at the Board meeting. "I have great hopes for an even more outstanding piece of work in the social sciences than we are now doing in mathematics, which I recognize to be the best department of its kind in the ~~war~~ country, if not in the world. Of course, this opinion as to mathematics is based largely on what you have told me.

"I can see the social sciences, in the course of the next five to six years, requiring far greater funds than we now have. Mr. Bamberger, although advanced in years, is young for his age. We all hope that he will live for many more years. Naturally, the full amount which he and Mrs. Fuld plan to leave to the Institute, will not come to it until after their deaths. I can foresee not only the possibility, but the probability of the development of the social sciences being limited by lack of funds." That is the basis of the attitude I took at the meeting.

He thinks that the humanities are doing well enough at the hands of other universities.

"In spite of the fact that all the other directors apparently disagreed with me, I cannot help thinking that the step we took at the last meeting was premature." He is disappointed, but does not resent it.

Flexner to Straus, April 27, 1935.
of

He gives further discussion ~~about~~ his feeling about ~~university financial resources~~ financial resources. "I have reason to believe that our present resources will be supplemented from other sources, though I cannot say precisely when. Second, what is the great and perhaps only real contribution that I can make? It lies, I believe, in the formulation of a general policy and in the choice of men."

He thinks that a small economic group can work for several years without any considerable expense, because being young, they cannot be expected to take the responsibility for workers. In the course of years the

School of Economics will expand, but there is no particular date for this.

In the humanities we have two men. There have been no promises made to them, but their field is a big one.

"Neither of these departments is going to develop substantially until our resources increase. The men chosen ~~can~~ can perfectly well work by themselves and as they are in their best years it is far better that they should work alone or with such cooperation as Princeton affords than to go on with their university professorships...We can any year omit the visiting professorship in mathematics and resume it later when our financial resources increase. We can also decrease the amount of the grants and increase the sum later when our resources increase. Thus, practically one-third of our income--that is, our surplus and the two foregoing items--can be disposed of in the light of conditions from one year to the next, even if we do not receive an additional cent. In effect, therefore, we have set a standard in two new departments and we can sit back and await developments without imperiling our solvency.

"As to being outvoted, I formed that habit at the General Education Board. It occurred so frequently that I was some times more surprised when my associates agreed with me than when they disagreed with me. Our Board is developing along the lines of the General Education Board in that respect. There are no personal feelings and everybody--now that Professor Frankfurter has been omitted--accepts the decision of the majority wholly and enthusiastically--and no one more so than yourself."

D File, Straus, Percy S.

1935

3/31

✓SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

MERRITT, B. D.

Biographical

DODDS, HAROLD

HUTCHINS

FLEXNER, A.

When appointment was first discussed with Meritt, he had an offer from Chicago. He was at Johns Hopkins which raised his salary to \$9,000 to keep him, and Flexner discussed his offer to Meritt before he made it with Dodds.

The formal letter of appointment is not in the file.

Meritt to Flexner, March 31, 1935. Raises questions about his connections and works. He ~~will~~ will have to give up his work on the American Journal of Philology moving away from Hopkins, but he thinks it would be possible for the magazine to publish him from time to time.

His relations with Athens are important, however. He has acted as General Edm Editor of the documents coming from the Agora, and has 3 assistants working with him. These he cannot afford to let go. He is also a member of the Managing Committee of the Classical School at Athens, American School for Classical Studies at Athens, and has been representative from time to time ^{from} ~~the~~ Brown, Princeton, Michigan, and presently from Hopkins. He does not want to resign, but he asks if the Institute would be willing to become a member for \$250. Flexner replies in the affirmative.

D, Meritt, Benjamin, 1937-1945

1935

4/9
4/25
4/29

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

LOWE, ELIAS

Biographical

Leland (W. G., American Council of Learned Societies) to Flexner 4/9

.....

"I hope you will not think it indiscreet if I express the hope that you may be able some time this year to perfect your plans for bringing Dr. Lowe to the Institute for Advanced Study. At the end of 1935, the special subvention of the Rockefeller Foundation will have been expended. His situation and the state of his project at that time will be about as follows:

"Of his project, the first two fascicles will be printed, and a third fascicle will probably be in press. He will have gathered a considerable amount of his material, but will have to do a good deal of traveling during the next three or four years in order to finish this phase of the task. The publication of the Corpus is assured by the deposit which this Council has made of \$10,000 at a time when the rate of exchange was exceedingly favorable. Purchases of photographs by the Library of Congress have built up a little fund of about \$4,000 which can be used for further photography. As these purchases will continue, I am in hopes that the photography will be self-liquidating, or nearly so, for the balance of the project.

"The honorarium which was allowed Dr. Lowe from the special subvention to this Council ceased on January 1 of this year, so that his only honorarium now consists of the

\$4,500 that he receives from the Carnegie Institution and the £300 that he receives from Corpus College. This year it is possible to meet the expenses of his work - travel, clerical and technical assistance, rent of quarters, supplies, etc. - from the unexpended balance of the subvention, but at the end of 1935 there will be no more funds for these purposes.

"Consequently, commencing on January 1, 1936, Dr. Lowe's only resources for carrying on the work will be his salary from the Carnegie Institution, plus his salary from Oxford - say \$6,000 - and funds for photographing the materials which he needs. He will have no money for clerical or technical assistance, or for travel, or for miscellaneous expenses, unless he is prepared to make all these expenditures from his own salary. Under those circumstances, the continuation of the work would become exceedingly difficult, and would mean great personal hardship for Dr. Lowe.

"In view of these circumstances, I am hoping that you may find it possible to render some assistance to Dr. Lowe, even if it is not practicable for you to enter into the arrangement with him that you have in mind - if I rightly interpret your conversation with me of last December. If after January 1, 1936, he could be assured of \$5,000 a year ~~from~~ for the years 1936 and 1937, that amount would, I think, enable him to carry on the underfaking without falling back on his own salary. At the end of 1937, the present arrangement with the Carnegie Institution will come to an end, and the whole matter will have to be considered de novo.

"I have little or no hope of securing an additional subvention from the Rockefeller Foundation. It was difficult enough to secure permission to carry over the unexpended balance at the end of the five-year period for which the subvention was made. Nor does it seem likely that this Council will have any free funds from which it could contribute to the continuation of Dr. Lowe's project."

.....

Flexner to Leland 4/25

.....

"I am most anxious to bring Lowe to this country and to add him to the staff if the School of Humanistic Studies which will constitute the next step in the development of the Institute for Advanced Study. There will not be another meeting of the Trustees until the 14th of October. Though the Institute is in good financial condition, the Trustees are proceeding cautiously in view of the general financial uncertainty. I do hope, however, that before Lowe's time at Oxford expires, we shall be able to offer him a permanent post. Nothing lies nearer to my heart, as he well understands, but I cannot now make a definite promise."

.....

Leland to Flexner 4/29

"Thank you for your kind note of April 25. I am glad to know of your hopes with respect to Dr. Lowe, and it is most encouraging to learn of your intentions with respect to the School of Humanistic Studies.

"The humanities are having rather a difficult time these days, for to so many they appear to be a sort of luxury, to be supported when it is easy to do so, but to be sacrificed when difficulties arise. For my own part, I am more and more convinced that the humanities have one of the most valuable contributions to make to the welfare of mankind, and it is up to us to present that contribution in such manner that its value will be evident.

"As for Dr. Lowe, I can only say, as I did in my last letter, that I earnestly hope that it may be possible to do something for him by the end of the present year, for

when the Rockefeller Foundation subvention expires I hardly know how the means can be found for continuing his present task, which is one of the greatest importance, and which will reflect great credit upon American scholarship. I am looking forward to seeing him in Oxford in June."

File III-12

1935

4/22

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

STRAUS, PERCY S.

Biographical

PANOFSEY, ERWIN

MERRITT, B. D.

FOUNDERS

Corporation

Percy Straus and Hardin ~~in the absence of Louis Bamberger~~ at this Trustees meeting opposed the appointment of Merritt and Panofsky and the initiation of the School of Humanistic Studies, apparently on the budgetary aspects.

Was this the beginning of Louis Bamberger's alienation? This was a meeting at which Frankfurter was dropped, and Percy Straus and Flexner were re-elected Trustees.

Also see October 28 and October 29, 1935. Chronological where Bamberger says after land is bought their fortunes will not permit of further expansion. There is a criticism that there was too much land bought and he cites Mrs. Fuld as feeling this.

Trustees' Minutes, April 22 1935

1935

4/22

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

PANOFSKY, ERWIN

Biographical

MERITT, BENJAMIN D.

At Board meeting the question was raised as to whether instead of beginning two new schools in the coming autumn it would be wiser to forecast possible budget of the School of Economics and Politics and estimate the cost involved in the support of the two existing schools over a period of 15 years. The Director stated that a forecast was in his judgment impossible and the institution could only develop if it carefully "kept within the sum of money available, from year to year, retaining a safe margin." He gave illustrations and examples stressing the importance of a more definite understanding with the Trustees of Princeton University.

Consensus was favorable to the Director's suggestion that two appointments be made in the School of Humanistic Studies on the ground that the Board should support cautious leadership. Agreement was unanimous that no appointments in any school should be made unless every possible precaution had been taken to preserve the level which had been established in the School of Mathematics.

The Board approved the appointment of Professor Benjamin D. Meritt as professor in the School of Humanistic Studies at \$90000 a year when his salary at the University

shall terminate. Usual provisions for retirement and contribution. Board also authorized an appointment of Professor Erwin Panofsky as professor in the School of Humanistic Studies ~~at~~ a salary of \$10,000 when his salary at New York University shall terminate with the usual provisions for retirement.

Mr. Percy S. Strauss requested that he be ~~not~~ recorded ^{not} ~~at~~/voting on the organization of the School of Humanistic Studies.

1935

4/22

/ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

SALARIES

Academic Personnel

PANOFSKY, ERWIN

Biographical

HERZFELD, ERNST

in his

The Director's report made recommendations for the first two appointees in the School of Humanistic Studies. In this he revised the starting position of the Institute on academic salaries. He commended the Board on the occasion of its last meeting at refusing to adopt a plan for standardized salaries. He now has reached the conclusion that the Institute offers sufficient inducement in the conditions of work and study so that it need not offer a special inducement to men whom it wishes to appoint. "I am strongly convinced that we should offer at the outset no particular financial inducement to those whom we invite to join the Institute." (page 6) He does not think that the highest academic salaries paid by the Institute are too high.

He does not change his opinion that academic salaries in this country should be higher generally, but he does think that men coming to the Institute on appointment for the first time should be pleased with the salary which they are receiving in the place from which they come, and thereafter, as they demonstrate their merit and capacity to get along in the Institute's work, salaries will be "gradually and eventually elevated to the standard upon which the institution began."

In this he referred particularly to two young scholars who "have been engaged in making a survey ~~in the~~ of the resources in the field of humanism from New York to Washington. Their work will probably require another year, and the budget will contain an item to provide for its continuance for a second year if found necessary." The budget contained an item of \$6,000 for this purpose.

Compare this with correspondence file ~~XIX~~ III-24 for Morey's request of July 10, 1935, for continuance of the sums furnished by the Institute for the work of Helmut Schlunck and Kurt Weitzmann at \$3,000 each per year. Schlunck and

Weitzmann were working on the Antioch dig, a Princeton project.

At the same meeting the Board after much discussion and against the arguments for economy advanced by Percy Straus, authorized the appointment of Meritt at \$9,000 and Panofsky at \$10,000, each effective when their connections with Johns Hopkins and New York University respectively should terminate. (page 4.)

Trustees Minutes, April 22, 1935

1935

4/24

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

GENERAL

Finance

FOUNDERS

Corporation

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

HARDIN, JOHN R.

STRAUSS

GIFTS

Finance

Flexner to Bamberger, April 24, 1935.

A long and reassuring letter after what must have been a furious debate in the Board meeting on the appointment of two in the School of ~~the~~ Humanistic Studies. Evidently Hardin and Strauss had been very outspoken, and Flexner professes to have welcomed it. Flexner insists that he is building with an eye to the University.

|| He also has turned his mind to raising money. "In New York yesterday I conferred with several people by whom,

I believe, in the course of time, the Institute will be financially aided, but I do not wish to push the point at this moment. Though we have made our reputation in mathematics, we have not made it in other subjects. I believe that we will make it and that when that has happened benefactions will flow in.

"I am not a sanguine or hasty person. The new steps that we took on Monday I have been pondering for four years..."

D, Bamberger, Louis, 1930-1936

1935

4/25

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY (FINE ARTS
GRADUATE CENTER)

Relations WOA I

PANOFSKY, ERWIN

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

COOK, WALTER W. S.

From Walter W. S. Cook to Flexner, April 25, 1935.

Informs Flexner that he and Panofsky have over the luncheon table discussed the matter of his new appointment with the Institute and his cooperation with the Department of Fine Arts. All the details have been worked out, and both Panofsky and Cook are well satisfied.

During the coming academic year, Panofsky plans to give one full course for the University at the Metropolitan Museum.

During the first term he will lecture on "Principles of Baroque Art," and during the second term on "Michelangelo."
D File, Cook, Walter W. S.

5/1
5/9

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

ASSYRIOLOGY

Academic Activities

Dr. Cyrus Adler of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America recommended to Flexner, Professor Julius Lewy, Assyriologist for the Institute. Flexner checked with Morey (Professor) of Princeton, (May 9) recommended Herzfeld as the greatest Assyriologist, though he is impressed by Adler's letter about Lewy.

D, Humanistic Studies Correspondence

1935

5/1

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Activities

PANOFSKY, E.

Biographical

MERITT, B.

Flexner to Finley (Editor, New York Times):

...

"You may be interested to know that next autumn we are taking a further step in the development of the Institute for Advanced Study by creating a School of Humanistic Studies, to the faculty of which two appointments have been made, one an American, Professor Benjamin D. Meritt, who, after a series of quick promotions, has for the last two years occupied Gildersleeve's chair at Johns Hopkins; the other a German exile, Professor Erwin Panofsky, one of the most distinguished art historians in the world. There is a brief account of this school in Monday's Times."

File II-20

7/10
8/2

1935
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
/ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES
SCHLUNK, HELMUTH
WEITZMANN, KURT
ARCHAEOLOGY (ANTIOCH)

Relations W.O.A.I.
Academic Organization
Biographical

Academic Activities

Memo from C.R. Morey (Princ. Univ.) to Dr. Flemer concerning grant of \$6000 made by IAS to H. Schlunk and K. Weitzmann. Schlunk has accepted a post as Curator of Mediaeval Antiquities in the Deutsches Museum in Berlin and Morey is writing for Flemer's permission to divide his grant and give \$1300 to F. W. Robinson for work on the catalogue of the Museo Cristiano, and \$1700 to the committee on the excavation of Antioch for the expenses of the 1935 campaign.

Morey writes to Flemer on Aug. 2 thanking him for the help the IAS was able to give the Expedition at Antioch and for the grant to Robinson.

File III-24

1935

7/19

✓ SCHOOL OF THE HUMANITIES

Academic Organization

HANUS, PAUL H. (Hv) Humanities)
Hanus to Flamm

Biographical

"The humanities obviously comprise:

- (1) Literatures--ancient and modern, including oriental literatures.
- (2) Art - painting, drawing, engraving, etching, sculpture, architecture, landscape architecture, music.
- (3) Philosophy and ethics education.
- (4) History - not a separate field of study but an essential phase of the pursuit of every one of the humanities already enumerated, leading to a clear understanding of their evolution and of their interdependence or interrelations, as they occur in the pursuit of any one of them.

"Also:

The humanities cannot be treated adequately without drawing on the resources, as occasion warrants or requires, on other fields of study, for instance, political history, mathematics, the physical and the biological sciences.

"The adequate treatment of any one of the humanities requires, further, cooperative effort on the part of all concerned with all the humanities.

"The result should be for the individual student a real command of a leading interest of civilization, that is that particular phase of the humanities in which he is specializing.

Since the entire field of the humanities is too comprehensive for any one person, specialization with appropriate distribution of work will govern the individual student.

"The entire field of the humanities is also too comprehensive for the Institute, at the start but a good beginning can be made in any one of the subdivisions enumerated above.

"I have long hoped that you would be inclined to include Education as one of the important fields of study at the Institute. We greatly need scholarly work in every phase of the study of Education. But if you could make a beginning in the history of education^{vv}."

1935

8/26

✓ SCHOOL OF THE HUMANITIES

Academic Organization

ART

Academic Activities

ARCHEOLOGY

PANOFSKY

Biographical

MERITT, B.

8-6-36

Flexner to Hanus (Cambridge, Mass.) referring to Hanus' letter of July 19, 1935 defining humanities (see memorandum 1930-35, School of Economics & Politics, etc., excerpts from File II-35).

"Your letter of the 19th is not so very far off from what is in my mind in the development of the humanities. For the time being I suspect that the philological side of the language and literature is pretty well worked out. At any rate it is being done in so many different places that there is no need of our touching it. I have made no comprehensive plans, but I am proceeding, as I have proceeded in other schools, by picking up outstanding ~~men~~ individuals when they have become available.

"Only two appointments have been made: one in the field of art and in the field of archeology. During the two years at Princeton I have had the privilege from time to

time of seeing Panofsky, who had been dropped from the University of Hamburg and given a temporary appointment in New York University while living in Princeton and giving an occasional lecture there. He is a Kunst Historiker of the highest calibre with a marvelous acquaintance with history and literature in almost every imaginable field. I know that the Harvard people would have been glad to have him if they could have done so, and I have had very cordial expressions of congratulations from the Fogg Museum folks.

"The other appointment is that of a young Hellanist in the middle thirties, who, unless I missed my guess, is destined to contribute largely to the rewriting of ancient history. Archeology is indeed as alive as physics. The excavations going on in the Agora at Antioch and Persepolis and in the Nile valley are going to make it possible to reconceive the whole history of civilization. This next autumn Meritt will spend not in Princeton but partly in Oxford and Athens where he has already spent several years. He comes to us from the Johns Hopkins where he has been filling the chair left vacant by the retirement and death of Gildersleeve.

"You see I have made a beginning in two of the subdivisions which you have mentioned, and as our resources increase, I shall go forward further. Education, one of the subjects which has been in my mind, not in the technical sense in which it is pursued at Teacher's College of the Harvard School, but in the philosophical and historical sense; but doing something in this field depends upon finding a man and having the money."

1935

November

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Relations WOAI

MOREY, C. R.

Biographical

ERIKER PANOFSKY, ERWIN

Plan for present and future development of School of
Humanistic Studies to Flexner by Panofsky and Morey.

Filed in Vertical file under "H" for School of Humanistic Studies.

D, School of Humanistic Studies Correspondence

1935

11/20

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Facilities

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

DODDS, H. H.

Biographical

PLEXNER, A.

EISENHART

Flexner to Dodds acknowledging his of November 19, 1935, regarding Princeton Buildings and Grounds Committee, and saying that he will confer with Mr. Houghton on members of the Institute Committee to meet with the Princeton Trustees' Committee.

"Meanwhile I am happy to say that collaboration with the members of the University Departments of Art and Archaeology and of Economics is developing precisely as it has developed in the Department of Mathematics. For your attitude and that of Dean Eisenhart and all your associates I am extremely grateful.

D, Dodds.

1935

12/14

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Relations WOI

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

CAMPBELL

Biographical

HERZFELD

LOWE, E. A.

Dodds to Flexner, December 14, 1935.

"I have come to a satisfactory understanding with the Classics Department in relation to Messrs. Campbell, Herzfeld and Lowe. At your convenience I should like to have a talk with you regarding the relations of this Department to your program in the humanities."

"Faithfully yours,"

D, Dodds.

1936-37

American COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES Foundations

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES (ASIATIC) Academic Organization

See memoranda of October 30, 1936, September 3, 1937, September 1, 1937, etc. on the activities of the American Council of Learned Societies, and its Committee on Far Eastern Studies with respect to the introduction of courses in American universities in philology of Japan and China and some of the Near Eastern nations.

D File, Chinese Studies

1936-38

✓ SCHOOL OF ^{Humanistic} HISTORICAL STUDIES

Academic Organization

November 17, 1936 Morey to Panofsky on cooperation between Princeton and IAS.

Bailey to Panofsky, 4/20/37. Flexner authorized by Board stipends 1937-38 ff. and had advised Dodds to notify me.

Downey
Professor Rowley
Professor R. Stillwell
Other Stipendiates
Ettinghausen
Heckscher
Jurgi
Starr
Swarzenski
Wilbur

Panofsky asks what about Weitzmann April 23. January 29, 1938
Panofsky to Flexner increase in ~~xxxxxxx~~ salary. Thanks.

Humanistic
D, School of ~~Historical~~ Studies

1936-50

POLICIES

Administration

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

See memoranda on Fosdick, Rockefeller Foundation filed
School of Humanistic Studies 1926 1928, 1930-40, 1933, 1943
(Saturday Review quote) and Oates on Council of Humanities on
purposes humanism.

1936

1/15

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

CARNEGIE

Foundations

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

ROCKEFELLER

LOWE, ELIAS

Biographical

Leland (W. G., American Council of Learned Societies) to Flexner 1/15

.....

"A note from Lowe tells me that he has received and accepted your offer. I congratulate him heartily upon the magnificent opportunity that you are giving him, but I congratulate you just as sincerely, for I believe that he is just the sort of distinguished scholar whom you wish to have connected with the Institute.

"I should be glad to know the date at which Dr. Lowe's appointment is to become effective. I gathered from our conversation that you thought of July 1. The matter is of some importance for us, in view of budgetary considerations.

.....

"The financial situation of the undertaking as of January 1, 1936, is as follows:

"Of the original subvention from the Rockefeller Foundation, of \$75,000, no balance remains in our hands. Dr. Lowe has, pending accounting, approximately \$3,000, but when we receive his accounts of December 31, it is likely that most of this amount will have been expended or definitely committed. We hold, however, the sum of \$4,352.50 which we have received from the Library of Congress. This will be added to as Dr. Lowe furnishes additional photographs, and the entire amount thus made available can be used by Dr. Lowe in continuing his work. The cost of future photography constitutes a first lien against this fund, but after those expenses have been met, any balance can be used for Dr. Lowe's expenses of travel, assistance, etc.

"As you know, the Carnegie Institution provides \$4,500 in 1936 and an equal amount in 1937, in accordance with the agreement made by Dr. Merriam a year ago. At present, this serves for Dr. Lowe's salary. When, however, he commences to receive his salary from the Institute for Advanced Study, the money from the Carnegie Institution will, I understand, be available for expenses."

.....

1936

1/17
1/24
6/6

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

LOWE, ELIAS

Biographical

MERRIAM, JOHN O.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTION

Foundations

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES

Flexner to Merriam (Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C.)

"I ~~sk~~ have this morning a letter from Lowe, accepting with enthusiasm a professorship at the Institute for Advanced Study. I have explained to him the terms and relations, and I have also written to Leland that there is no reason why any of his relationships with the various societies ~~sk~~ and the Carnegie Institute of Washington should be disturbed by reason of his coming to America. I think he would appreciate it deeply if you would drop him a line to let him know of our interview.

"Leland's letter is quite lyric as to restoring Lowe to the American fold. I hope that we may be able to add one or two men of like calibre to the School of Humanistic Studies, so that that School may hold up its head alongside of Mathematics."

Merriman to Flexner

"I appreciate very much your letter of January seventeenth regarding your correspondence with Dr. Lowe. As indicated in our conversation on December second, I shall be glad to do what we can to work out the most favorable plan for cooperation. As stated in our recent conversation regarding this matter, I planned to write to Dr. Lowe on the basis of a copy of your letter to Dr. Lowe, but I have not yet received your letter and also have not heard from Dr. Lowe, so that for the time being I am a little in doubt as to steps which should be taken by the Carnegie Institution. Please be assured, however, of my desire to work out a plan which would be effective for Dr. Lowe and his interesting studies."

Flexner to Merriam: (taken from a letter from Lowe to Flexner)

"...

"...As no volume of C.L.A. can possibly appear this year, it is essential that the next volume appear in 1937. Now, the press requires a whole year to get out a volume; so that if the next volume is to appear in 1937 it is absolutely necessary that copy should be handed in by November of this year. I do not see how this can be accomplished unless I devote part of the autumn to field work.

"I should, therefore, like to propose a postponement of my Princeton residence in the hope that you would have no serious objection to my coming over in September in order to have a conference with you and later with President Merriam, to meet my colleague and instal my library, and then to take a fast ship to Genoa to do my Italian field work during the good months of October and November, returning to American towards the end of the year, ready to start residence in January of 1937... I naturally expected to start my Princeton residence in October and to stay on till it was time to cross the ocean in the spring. I am sure you will understand, and I hope that this request for permission to modify my programme will not disarrange any of the plans which you had for me.

"I have just heard that two of my librarian friends are to be made cardinals, so there is every hope that, at least in ecclesiastical libraries, there will be no difficulty in obtaining the necessary photographs. In some of the secular libraries there may still be difficulty, but I shall wave my American flag, and that ought to help."

1936

1/25

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY (FINE ARTS
GRADUATE CENTER)

Relations WOAI

PANOPSKY, ERWIN

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

COOK, WALTER W. S.

NYU

HERZFELD

Cook to Flexner.

The confirmation of arrangements whereby Herzfeld will come and live in Princeton and carry on his research and publication where there is an excellent art library for his purposes, and at the same time, give one course per term at New York University. Herzfeld's expected publication of the results of 20 years of excavation will be a great contribution to science.

"Dr. Herzfeld is internationally regarded as the most outstanding scholar in the field of Near Eastern Art. For the

past twenty years, he has directed one expedition after another in Persia on behalf of the University of Berlin, the German Government, and the Oriental Institute in Chicago. Last year, his excavation of Persepolis was completed and his recent dismissal as Professor in Berlin and completion of his contract with Chicago which terminated January 1st of this year, leaves him entirely free to come to this country. He is not only universally accepted as the outstanding scholar in the ancient art of the Near East, but also has personal qualifications which will enable him to fit perfectly into the American scene. He speaks English with practically no accent, and has many influential and prominent friends in this country."

He speaks of the appointment of such outstanding scholars as Panofsky, Merit, Lowe and Herzfeld as a great contribution to American scholarship. It will raise the level of higher education in other American institutions.

D File, Cook, Walter W. S.

"Within a comparatively short time, the Institute for Advanced Study has become one of the most potent factors in American education. I have often wondered whether Mr. Bamberger and Mrs. Fuld, when they brought this Institute into existence, realized what a great contribution they were making. Most professors in American universities are so overburdened with teaching and administrative details that they have little opportunity for research and publication. However, the establishment of this Institute with a small group of outstanding scholars who are devoting themselves primarily to the advancement of knowledge is an outstanding challenge to all our American universities."

He cites the recent announcement of Professor Conant of Harvard of the future / creation of a limited number of chairs for professors who would not be attached to any one department, and who would devote themselves to research and be free from the routine of administration. Cook is sure that the creation of these proposed chairs, one of which will be financed by Thomas Lamont, is the direct result of the existence of

the Institute, which is a constant example of the fact that the most important element in an institution is the scholar, rather than the brick and mortar and machinery which surrounds him.

"Everyone in this country and abroad who is vitally interested in the future of the advancement of knowledge and the preservation of scholarship can be deeply grateful to Mr. Bamberger and Mrs. Fuld for the unique contribution which they have made. 2 "

D File, Cook, Walter W. S.

1936

1/22

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

MOREY

Biographical

CAMPBELL

STILLWELL

LASSUS, JEAN

FLEXNER, A.

Morey to Flexner, A January 22⁴ 1936.

To clarify position on W. A. Campbell and his appointment to a permanent post in the School of Humanities as Field Archaeologist. Such Situation discussed previous Saturday but not with same clarity. Campbell, Associate Professor Art Department, Wellesley and was given leave for the second term to act as Field Director at Antioch during the last of the five-year concession ending in 1936. Position open in classical archaeology full-time basis Wellesley next fall, and Campbell will have to decide whether he wants that position or not.

If the Institute's post that the offer of the Institute cannot be made until the renewal of the Antioch concession is assured in July that the appointment be as of July 1, 1937 in order that arrangements may be made this spring for Campbell or somebody else to each classical archaeology at Wellesley academic year 1936-37.

In view of these doubts Morey says no permanent post of Field Archaeologist could be created, and that it would seem better to create the post tentatively on the Institute's budget for 1936-37 to be made a permanent post if the Antioch dig is continued from July 1, 1937. He then suggests that the tentative post is thus created, He would recommend it be filled 1936-37 by Stillwell, ex-Director of the School of Classical Studies at Athens, and ex-Architect of the Corinth and Agora excavations in order: (1) to provide an architect for the Antioch season of 1936, and (2) to acquaint Stillwell who in the event of an ~~xxx~~ extension of the concession would be architect and assistant director with the site. Suggests the stipend \$5,000. On the other hand the appointment in Campbell's case should be a

stipend of \$6,000, since the post he is giving up at Wellesley would at once or in the immediate future carry a full professor's salary of \$4,500, and he needs \$1,000 to make up for the devaluation of the dollar and for travel (\$500 for travel).

Suggests Lassus available for a year's research to work on his own material and that gathered by Weitzmann. This in place of Waage, instructor at Cornell whose appointment should be discussed with Meritt (absent in England) in the hope that Waage would come in 1937.

Summarizing, Morey suggests that Stillwell be appointed temporarily field archeologist in the School of Humanities and a stipend of \$5,000, and that Gene Lassus be appointed on a 1-year grant of \$3,000 to prepare for publication at Princeton the Book of Kings in the DeWald-Friend-Weitzmann Corpus of Old Testament Illustration.

D, Humanities Humanistic Studies, School of
(Correspondence, Memoranda, etc.)

1936

1/27

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

CAMPBELL, W. A.

Biographical

MOREY

Board authorized appointment of W. A. Campbell as
Professor of Archeology. Corinth dig. \$6,000 per annum
if begins 7/1/36; otherwise Director authorized to offer
temporary appointment.

Outlook (correct. Morey had 11/17/36)

*also have @ 10,000 (he was to contribute to receive 4500 C. Inst.
\$4000, but which for 1936-37 to be paid by ACLS
Hayford - (2000 IAS 2000 NYU 2000 ACLS.)*

Trustees' Minutes 1/27/36

1936

1/31

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

ARCHAEOLOGY (ANTIOCH)

Academic Activities

MOREY, C. R.

Biographical

CAMPBELL

Biographical

Letter from Morey to Flexner, January 31, 1936, regarding
Campbell's appointment.

Filed in Chronological file under 1936, 1/31.

D, Morey, C. R.

1936

1/31
3/25

PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

CAMPBELL, SANDY

STILLWELL, RICHARD

DOWNEY, ROBERT EMORY GLANVILLE

Princeton U.

Academic Personnel

Academic Organization

Biographical

Rel. WDAI

Morey to Flexner, January 31, 1936.

Complains about release of information by Institute to newspapers that Sandy Campbell was appointed Field Archeologist by the Trustees at its January meeting. Morey says this embarrassed Campbell greatly, since his leaving Wellsley for the Antioch excavations had not been arranged and could not take effect until after July 1, 1937 in any event, and also could not begin his service until the Antioch excavations were resumed.

Miss Avery of Wellsley had said in a three-cornered arrangement that they would offer Campbell a position at Wellsley in archeology,

but would release Campbell if the Institute came to a decision in February. They, therefore, were not prepared for any news Campbell was leaving to be made public at that time.

Flexner to Morey , March 19, 1936, regarding Wilbur. Mrs. Bailey has talked with Morey and informs Flexner on his return to the office, "I think your proposition an extremely generous one and am delighted to accept it, for I hope that the two departments can pull together cooperatively so perfectly that the world at large will never know whether a particular individual belongs to the Institute or to the University. We have fairly well accomplished this in mathematics, and I hope ~~y~~ that we can do fully as well in McCormick."

Morey to Flexner, March 25, 1936. Encloses the ~~xxxxxx~~ scholastic records of Richard Stillwell and Robert Emory Glanville Downey, "as something that you will doubtless wish to have for your records in view of their entering the Institute on grants for the fiscal year 1936-1937." (Stillwell stayed until 1942; Downey until 1940). "I may add to the telephone conversation which we had that I had talked over the proposed arrangement with Panofsky

before I called you, and found him in entire agreement." (This is ironical. Flexner didn't know that anyone at the Institute had been consulted by Morey, nor did he consult anyone, nor have the scholastic records of either man when he apparently agreed to them.)

Downey and Stillwell are both research men rather than teachers with fine Classical training, and will be used at Antioch. Stillwell was in charge of the excavation at Corynth. Morey plans if the excavation at Antioch is renewed to use Stillwell as the supervising architect and the general editor of the annual reports.

Flexner in acknowledging this letter on March 26, says he had assumed that Panofsky and Morey had discussed it. (Apparently Meritt was away at this time, better check on this though because Meritt was supposed to have been unhappy over the Institute's financing Princeton's Antioch excavations and research).

D. Morey, CR.

B.M.
Answer to
9AS
Mar 1937

1936

2/8

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

CAMPBELL

Biographical

EARLE, E. M.

FLEXNER, A.

Flexner to Earle, February 8, 1936.

"I am delighted with Westermann's opinion of the recent appointees. Campbell is - so Morey says - the best of the young archaeologists in America, and I am banking on his judgment for I have never seen Campbell ~~myself~~ myself." (~~It~~ Is it ~~is~~ apparent he has not discussed Campbell with Meritt or ~~Edwin~~ Goldman?)

D, Earle, Edward M., 1936-1939

1936

3/13

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

CARNEGIE INSTITUTION

Foundations

LOWE, E. A.

Biographical

Leland to Lowe: Since he is appointed by IAS he will probably not be allowed to retain fullmembership in the Institution, since a regular member is one who gives his full time to it, and receives compensation and TIAA benefits there for.

A File, Lowe, E. A., 1933-36

1936

4/22

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

PANOFSKY, ERWIN

FLEXNER, A.

Relations WOAI

Academic Organization

Biographical

Panofsky to Flexner thanking him for approving his and Morey's ~~xxxxxx~~ recommendations: "By agreeing with the propositions submitted to you by Professor Morey and myself you have not only, I hope, made a further contribution to the progress of scholarship, but also fostered the fine spirit of cooperation between the IAS and the Department of Art and Archaeology."

A, 10/18/56, Section of IAS file on Panofsky

1936

6/15

STIPENDS

Academic Personnel

GUST ORIENTAL LIBRARY

Facilities

MATHEMATICS

Academic Activities

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organisation

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Relations WOI

\$20,000 and \$10,000 for grants, mathematics and mathematical physics respectively for the year 1936-1937.

The \$6,000 tentatively appropriated by the Trustees April 13, 1936, \$6,000 for the School of Economics and Politics and the School of Humanistic Studies was because of bettered financial situation of the country approved, and Riefler was to travel to Europe England and France, and Panofsky to Madrid.

\$3,000 was appropriated for the renovation of
69 Alexander Street.

Director reported that the School of Humanistic Studies had used the libraries of Princeton University liberally, both in Fine and McCormick Halls, for which the Institute had "made no payment whatsoever." Such books as the Institute had acquired have been incorporated in the Princeton University Libraries, with the Institute bookplates and a separate card catalog. The Director reported that the East Oriental Library was for sale for \$130,000, of which the Rockefeller Foundation was willing to pay \$62,500, and the Committee authorized the purchase.

x Morgan Library,

Trustees' Minutes, Executive Committee, 1936, 6/15

1936

9/29

/SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

MERITT, B. D.

Biographical

Formal report of Meritt's year at Oxford and activities in Athens during the Christmas and summer vacations.

See press accounts on his honorary degree from Oxford.

D, Meritt, Benjamin, D., 1937-1945

1936

10/6

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

MERITT, B. D.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

GOLDMAN, HETTY

Meritt to Flexner, October 6, 1936.

Recommendation of Hetty Goldman for appointment: "an outstanding explorer and excavator, who has done excellent work in both historic and prehistoric investigation." of Colophon in Asia Minor. Her published reports and books have been admirable,"and I think of her appointment not with a view to any commitment of the Institute to field work as such, but as an opportunity for Miss Goldman's further exploitation of her unpublished material so that she may prepare it and studies coming from it for publication."

Looks forward to continuing his own work with her on Colophon where he worked with her in Asia Minor.
D. Meritt, Benjamin D., 1937-1945

1936

10/13

GEST ORIENTAL LIBRARY (p. 7-8)

Facilities

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS (p. 8-10)

MEMBERS

Academic ~~Activities~~ *Personnel*

Report of Director (p. 3-7)

Trustees' Minutes, 10/13/36

1936

10/31

11/19

12/7

11/25

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

KEPPEL, F. P.

Flexner to Keppel, October 31, 1936.

A general appraisal of the impact of the Institute on the scholars who work here discussed feelingly, and continues:

"Last year we began a program of the same kind in the fields of economics and the humanities. The economic group will develop very, very slowly, and its needs can be met from our own resources. (underlines are mine) The humanistic group can be developed more rapidly. Its development indeed is almost wholly a question of money. I believe that, if the Carnegie Corporation voted an appropriation of \$25,000.00 a year for three years, it would be beyond question capitalized by friends of the Institute by the end of that period, and meanwhile facilities and opportunities of the Institute need not wait.

"The recent acquisition of the Gest Oriental Library by the aid of an appropriation from the Rockefeller Foundation

has opened a vista of possibilities which we had not previously contemplated, but without outside help it will be impossible to develop these and other similar opportunities until the endowment of the Institute has increased, as I am sure it will increase within a relatively brief period. It is for the purpose of bridging this gap and enabling us to progress more rapidly, though not less soundly and not on a lower basis or with any other ideals, that I submit this application to you and your Trustees."

Keppel to Flexner, November 19, 1936.

"We have been praying over your letter of October 31st. Our Trustees, or rather those whom I've had a chance to consult, are interested in the possibilities, but one of them suggests that, in view of the intimate relations between the Institute and Princeton University, it might be well for you to see President Dodds at your common convenience to discuss the whole situation with him. Princeton may have some plans for us too, and we don't want to get the wires crossed. "

Flexner to Keppel, November 25, 1936.

He talked with Dodds. "We make it a rule, indeed, to canvass matters with one another in order that no wires may be crossed." The proposition which the Institute advanced is complementary and supplementary to plans which Dodds has in mind.

Keppel to Flexner, December 7, 1936.

He says that his understanding with Dodds on whom he talked with another matter is that there is agreement between the University and the Institute ~~on~~ en principe, and that a bill of particulars will be drawn up in due course for discussion, looking to joint agreement, and when that agreement is reached, Flexner will let Keppel know.

D File, Carnegie Corporation, 1932-1939

1936

11/5

✓SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

ARCHEOLOGY

Academic Activities

VEBLEN, O.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

GOLDMAN, HETTY

Veblen to Bailey.

Questions that in correcting the minutes whether Hetty Goldman was appointed professor. Thinks she was not.

IV-20

1936

11/5

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

GOLDMAN

Biographical

HARVARD

Relations WOAI

Hetty Goldman to Paul Sachs, November 5, 1936, ^{with drawing} resigning as director of the excavations at Tarsus. She enumerates points which would help justify and interest people in the increased budget for the Tarsus excavations.

Filed in Chronological file under 1936, 11/5.

D File, Goldman, Hetty, 1936-44

1936

11/7

✓SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

ARCHEOLOGY

Academic Activities

VEBLEN, O.

FLEXNER, A.

GOLDMAN, HETTY

Flexner to Veblen.

The proposals to the Board written out and in Mrs. Bailey's hands. He repeats them as they appear in the minutes. Capps was appointed visiting professor and Goldman as professor with an honorarium of \$200 a month, only because further funds were not available in the budget, and ~~xxx~~ she was eminently qualified for the appointment to professor.

File IV-20

1936

11/17

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Relations with

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

MODERN ART

Academic Activities

MOREY

Biographical

PANOFSKY

STILLWELL

DOWNEY

ROWLEY

FORSYTHE

Morey to Panofsky, November 17, 1936, after a conference with Panofsky and all the permanent members of the Art and Archeology staff:

(1) Asking for ~~\$5000~~ \$500 from the Institute for tracings of the mosaics at Constantinople recently discovered (Hagia Sophia) needed by the Princeton group, but the Department has had

to spend out of its income for current expenses \$1,000 to complete the remodeling of the building and cannot find the money. Weitzmann of the Institute would perhaps be the chief beneficiary.

(2) Grants for research Antioch--"In view of the pending revision of the arrangement between the Institute and W. A. Campbell... and at the suggestion of Dr. Flexner, I have omitted his / case from consideration. The other men for whom grants are requested for research are Stillwell and Downey.

Stillwell is directing publication of the annual report of the dig. Princeton's contribution to the expenses of Antioch is the cost of publication; therefore, Stillwell is regarded by the participants as a proper charge on Princeton costs on publication costs and Princeton "and object to any salary for him on the excavation budget other than the expenses consequent on his annual inspection of the dig." Morey suggests a grant of six years, a grant for \$2,000 for six years, for Stillwell (Stillwell is a member of the faculty at the University in full standing on his return from Athens, and would be granted says Morey in a handwritten note, leave by the University if the

grant (Institute grant) was made.

Downey, presently on the Institute budget, 1936-37, on \$1500 for Antioch as research man for the textual sources. Rejected for fellowship by the Graduate School Committee because of his age and the number of fellowships which he has already held. Morey says Princeton needs him for the next six years of the Antioch dig, and asks a continuation of the grant 1937-1942.

(3) Grants to members of the Department of Art and Archeology for research in other fields, a matter, Morey says, Panofsky, Flexner and he have often talked about with the Institute promising kindly consideration.

(a) George Rowley has a half year leave on full salary coming to him first term 1938-39 has collected work for a book on Chinese painting but needs time to write it. Suggests grant of \$2500 to enable him to take another half year without salary from the University, second of 1937-38 to finish the book.

(b) George Forsythe whom he recommends for a stipend of \$2,000 for a half year to complete collection of material on St. Martin D'Angers and Carolingian architecture with some qualifications.

Morey

(4)/ Returns to the urgency of Alfred Barr, Director of the Museum of Modern Art, for appointment to the Institute in a professorship of modern art.

(5) Joint publications apparently arranged participation already with the Institute.

(6) Morey asks for an assistant to the Curator of Slides and Photographs--suggests \$1200 ~~fee~~ to \$1500 as a proper recompense for the use by Institute personnel of McCormick's slides and photographs.

(7) Asks the Institute to participate with the University in bringing Dr. Goldschmidt for graduate teaching on joint invitation. Great medievalist.

(8) Suggests Institute consider establishment of a chair in musicology.

desiderata Morey has the grace to say, "This is a heavy offering. Nevertheless, it represents pretty much the sum total of the ~~desiderata~~ so far as our staff is concerned, and I think that friendly consideration of the research needs thereof as here set forth will make for an even greater degree of cooperation than that which the Institute and the Department have enjoyed ever since you came...since our conversation I feel dubious about this request. I think, however, that it is best for all concerned that a direct answer be made to it to clear up any misunderstanding as to the extent of the use the Institute makes of this section."

D, Humanistic Studies, School of
(Correspondence, Memoranda, Etc.)

1936

11/23

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Relations WOAI

CAMPBELL, WILLIAM ALEXANDER

Biographical

Morey to Flexner, November 23, 1936, confirming a conversation between him, Flexner, and Morey, and Campbell on terms of Institute six-year appointment for field work and research connected with the Princeton Expedition for the excavation of Antioch-on-the-Orontes and its vicinity, \$3,000 a year, the grant to be made unconditional even if circumstances interrupt the continuance of the excavation during the six years of the new concession granted to Princeton for the site by the Syrian Government. The period to be used for field work and research--February 15th to August 15 of each year. The grant will date from July 1, 1937, payable on terms requested by Campbell and agreed to by the Institute.

D, Morey, C. R.

1937

1/11
1/12

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

DOWNEY, R. S. E.

Biographical

DODDS, H. W.

Dodds to Flexner, January 11, 1937.

"Professor Prentice has asked that his assistant, R. S. E. Downey, be given the formal title of Curator of the Epigraphical Museum to succeed Prentice who is not serving in that capacity. As I understand it Downey is living on a grant from you which is a grant-in-aid rather than payment of salary. For this reason I do not consider that to give him this title would infringe upon our policy of separate pay-rolls, but of course I do not want to act unless you are in thorough agreement."

Bailey to Dodds, January 12, 1937.

Flexner approves and assures Dodds the Institute will continue Downey's grant-in-aid for the rest of the year, 1936-37.

D, Dodds, Harold

1937

1/16
3/8

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

HERZFELD

EMIGRES

Relations WOA

Academic Organization

Biographical

Academic Personnel

W. W. S. Cook (New York University) to Flexner. 1936-1937
New York University contributes \$2,000 to Herzfeld's salary.
Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced German Scholars \$2,000,
I. A. S. \$2,000.

Cook assumes I. A. S. takes Herzfeld over 1937-1938, but
will send Herzfeld \$1,000 for travel expenses for year to continue
seminars in New York University. Encomium Herzfeld Flexner to
Duggan: assents: to Cook also.

D, Herzfeld

1937

1/25

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

HERZFELD

Biographical

COOK, WALTER W. (Chairman of the
Fine Arts Graduate Center in
New York University)

"Herzfeld has more than exceeded all expectations. He is not only the greatest scholar alive today in his field, but has such a charming personality and is such a thorough gentleman that he ~~✓~~ has won the admiration and respect of all who have taken his course." *X*

"It will interest you to know that Mr. Winlock, Director of the Metropolitan Museum, asked two of his curators in the Egyptian Department to attend Dr. Herzfeld's lectures at the Museum, and they have reported to me that ~~it~~ it is the first time in their experience that anyone has with authority discussed the ancient art of the Near East."

(This was from a letter from Cook regarding a few lectures Herzfeld gave at Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York)
Trustees' Minutes, 1/2/37, p. 4

1937

1/3

CARNEGIE FOUNDATION

Foundations

AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

POLICIES

Administration

LOWE, E. A.

Biographical

MERRITT, B. D.

The Director says Carnegie Institution has expressed desire to contribute annually to Lowe's work, and the American Philological Association toward Meritt's work, but we must to some extent rely upon our own efforts. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ He suggests taking action, the total involved on salaries annually is \$9,000 for the balance of the year \$4,500. The Board raised the salaries of Riedler and Meritt to \$15,000 effective February 1, 1937. ~~XXXX~~

"Rigid adherence to the full-time plan was unanimously endorsed."
Trustees' Minutes, 1/3/37, p. 9

Payroll raised from 10500 to 12500 1945
increased from 10000 to 10500 4/10/38

1937

1/25

/ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

CAMPBELL, W. A.

Biographical

Flexner says at the Board Meeting held January 25, 1937, Campbell's appointment as professor in the School of Humanistic Studies for an indefinite period was authorized. Since the appointment was made, the archeological work in which Campbell was engaged had been put upon a six-year basis. After conference with Campbell, it has been agreed with him that his appointment with the Institute shall be upon the same basis. The Board approved. The Board rescinded its resolution of January 27, 1936, and appointed Campbell as a field archeologist devoting half of each year for a six-year period beginning July 1, 1937, to field work and research connected with the Princeton Expedition for the excavation of Antioch-on-the-Orontes at \$3,000 a year, half his present salary.

Trustees' Minutes, 1/25/37, p. 13

1937

4/19

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS HUMANISTIC STUDIES	Academic Organization
ARCHEOLOGY	Academic Activities
GIFTS	Finance
GOLDMAN, HETTY	Biographical

An un-named graduate of Columbia and of the University of Heidelberg, has offered to underwrite Miss Goldman's work for the next four years at about \$50,000 ~~to~~ exact sum to be determined later. Flexner opines that this man might be a friend of the Institute, and he has money to leave it.

As to other possible gifts he says that patience is required because of the history of the Institute is a brief one. "We have only to live up to our ideals and trust to the thoughtful approbation of those who are interested in basic scholarship and research."

Trustees Minutes, 4/19/36, pp. 5-6

1937

4/19

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

Academic Organization

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

7 The first two schools may be ~~regarded~~ "regarded as stabilized." Flexner sees no need for any increased expenditure in humanistic studies and mathematics in the near future.

But the School of Economics and Politics needs development to match the other two, and particularly because the field of economics cannot be developed by a single person, even so able as a person as Riefler. But Riefler has opposed the several possibilities for appointment to the School. Flexner hopes that within the next year or two "one or two persons with the proper endowment and experience may be found...I shall not hesitate to bring the matter to the attention of the Trustees, and the same is true of his two ~~associates~~ associates."

He also asks for development of mathematical physics.

Strangely enough, Einstein seems alone in America as the first-rate capacity in the field. There are four or five in Europe, and possibly one or two may be brought to Princeton.

Trustees Minutes, April 19, 1937, pp. 3-4

1937

4/19

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

HERZFELD

Biographical

The Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced German Scholars will continue its contribution of \$2,000 towards the salary of Herzfeld during the year of 1937-8, but the contribution will cease in June, 1938, when the ~~assumed~~ amount will have to be assumed by the Institute.

Trustees Minutes, 4/19/37, p. 7

1937

4/19

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

PANOFSKY, ERWIN

Biographical

Panofsky will give six lectures at Bryn Mawr College in the early autumn to be published by the Oxford University Press dealing with secular iconography of the Renaissance.

Trustees ' Minutes, 4/19/37, p. 7

1937

9/2

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

FLEXNER, A.

~~WHE~~ DODDS

PANOFSKY

Academic Organization

Relations WOAI

Biographical

Panofsky to Morey, September 2, 1937.

Discusses a letter from Flexner to Panofsky about Panofsky's suggestion that a certain stipendiate receive a grant-in-aid of \$1500 suddenly made available to the School of Humanistic Studies. Panofsky quotes Flexner as follows:

"I shall be very happy to have Forsyth as a member of the Institute, but I have an understanding with President Dodds that no appointment of a member of the Princeton Faculty is to be made by the Institute without having first

received his approval...I would suggest, therefore, that Professor Morey take the matter up with President Dodds and communicate to me any decision that President Dodds may make, and that no formal announcement be made to Professor Forsyth for the coming year until this formality has been complied with."

Panofsky files - M - 1933 1936-48

1937

10/6

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

PANOFSKY, ERWIN

Biographical

MOREY, C. R.

Panofsky to Morey, October 6, 1937.

Encloses a four-page double spaced memorandum for suggestions and amendments. Memorandum is to Flexner, and contains a list of five possible candidates for grants-in-aid to the Institute. From that memorandum:

"Mr! Morey and I were very agreeably surprised to hear that the chances of temporarily inviting young and promising art historians to the Institute are better than we expected. We have scanned the possibilities and I should like to make the following suggestions, which have the full approval of Professor Morey."

This is for the year 1938-1939. They suggest:
Rensselaer W. Lee, Francis W. Robinson of the Museum of Cincinnati, Mr. Carson Webster of Northwestern University,

Professor David Robb of the University of Minnesota, and
Dr. Huntley of Harvard University.

Morey cordially agrees with the list on October 8, 1937.

Panofsky File, M - 1936-48

1938

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

CARNEGIE ~~FOUNDATION~~ Cpn.

Foundations

ROCKEFELLER

CLEMENT, PAUL

Biographical

DAVIDSON, ADELAIDE

Flexner to Keppel. Asks for \$1,500 grant for Paul Clement or Davidson. Keppel gives it for Clement; Corporation doesn't give to degree candidates. Flexner to asks Stevens for other. (Rockefeller Foundation).

D, Carnegie Corporation

1938

1/24

/SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

MOREY,

Biographical

PANOFSKY, EWRIN

Taking the advice of Prof. Morey of Princeton University Dr. Flexner appointed Prof. Panofsky, and as happened in the School of Mathematics so the School of Humanistic Studies grew.

1938

1/28
11/2

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Relations WOI

/SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

STARR, R. F. S.

Biographical

Flexner to Starr.

Trustees are unwilling to participate in antioch excavation--already involved in Antioch Agora and Tarsus--unwise to increase burden. Besides, I. A. S. wants to keep a constant stream of younger people flowing through it. Graceful and personal.

11/2 But Carnegie Corporation has given \$1800 for work for next year.

During 1935-39 Starr had completed (1935-37 before M. F. A. granted by Princeton) two works on Near East excavations. One year 1937-38 for M. F. A. and Ph. D. degrees during which I. A. S. paid stipend.

~~paidxstipendx~~

1938-39 further work on publication of Near East Excavation undertaken by Fogg Museum and Harvard University.

1939-40 ditto.

May, 1939 Morey, Bender and Starr pressed for one more year for Starr to teach at Princeton at I. A. S. expense. Flexner tried to raise money from Keppel but was refused.

D, Starr

1938

3/21

CARNEGIE CORPORATION

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

INSTITUTE

MERRITT, B. D.

Foundations

Academic Organization

Publications

Biographical

Flexner has introduced Meritt to F. A. Keppel. Meritt acknowledges (March 21, 1938) grant of \$3000 from Carnegie Corporation (Keppel) to assist with publication of 1 volume of Athenian Tribute List.

D, Carnegie Corporation, 1932-39

1938

4/20

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

PANOFSKY, ERWIN

BAILEY, MRS. ESTHER S.

MEMBERS

Academic Organization

Biographical

Academic Personnel

Mrs. Bailey to Panofsky, April 20, 1938.

She notifies him that his salary has been increased to \$10,500, effective July 1, 1938. Also, that Dr. Swarzenski has been appointed Research Assistant in the School of Humanistic Studies for 1938-1939, and listing 6 who will receive stipends or grants in 1938-1939. Dr. Weitzmann's appointment as Field Mediaevalist is continued, and there are four others whose stipends are continued into the academic year 1938-1939.

D File, Panofsky, Erwin, 1936-1944

1938

4/28
5/2
5/9
5/14

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Relations WOAI

MANN, THOMAS

Biographical

MEYER, MRS. AGNES

DODD, HAROLD W.

Dodd (Princeton University) to Mrs. Meyer (Washington, D.C.): Excerpt

"Dr. Flexner and I have been doing some planning with a view to bringing Mr. Thomas Mann to Princeton as a resident lecturer in literature. It is my understanding that he would prefer to live in this country and that the relatively quiet and remote location of Princeton appeals to him". *mann*

"The difficulty from our standpoint is purely a financial one. For the first time in a good many years our budget next year will show a deficit. Under such circumstances a salary for Mr. Mann will have to be provided outside our present general funds, and the purpose of this letter is to ask you frankly if you would be willing to make an annual contribution to Mr. Mann's salary.

"While we should not expect to command his full time by any means, we do feel that he should receive the minimum salary of a professor, which with us is \$6,000 per year.

"I confess that I probably am prejudiced, but I honestly don't know any university in the United States with a program into which Mr. Mann would fit as well as at Princeton. We shouldn't want him to live the conventional life of a professor - in fact his usefulness would be reduced if he did". *mann*"

Mrs. Meyer (Washington, D.C.) to Flexner: Excerpt

"*mann* If you are going to invite Dr. Mann out to Princeton with the idea of having him associated with the Institute of Higher Learning, I am sure the whole matter would blow up if anyone talked to him about a definite schedule either for seeing professors or for seeing students. I know, of course, that you understand this matter but Dr. Mann is such a conscientious person that he would give up the idea of going to Princeton if Dr. Dodd should even suggest the idea of a regular schedule". *mann*"

Flexner to Mrs. Meyer (Washington, D.C.): Excerpt

"*mann* The upshot of our various conversations is as follows: Dr. Mann is undoubtedly attracted to Princeton by reason of the beauty of the little town, his evident liking for President Dodds, the advantages of being situated in the East, and especially here where so many distinguished Germans have located since the advent of Hitler. On the other hand, he was fascinated by California, though its remoteness and the lack of the associations he would enjoy here are obvious drawbacks.

"President Dodds spoke to him with great candor. The University has experienced the effects of the depression, though no salaries have been reduced, and indeed certain

expansions have been made, but the budget for next year has been voted and leaves no margin at this moment. President Dodds spoke to Dr. Mann of the possibility of a professorial appointment with no routine duties but with the possibility of a few conferences with advanced workers and faculty members in the course of the year and the ~~further~~ further possibility of giving occasional lectures in the East. It seems to me that in view of Dr. Mann's age everything possible should be done to free him from the terrific strain involved in constant lecturing, for a strain of this kind would use up his strength and impair his literary productivity. I believe that perfect conditions for literary productivity can be made here at Princeton interrupted only by an occasional address at some point not too far from Princeton. If a professorial appointment were accepted under the easy terms which President Dodds mentioned, it would carry with it a salary of \$6,000 a year. For next year at least this sum would have to be raised from the outside, and I am wondering whether, if Dr. Mann decides in favor of Princeton as against California, you could undertake to assist in raising the sum of, let us say, \$2,000. President Dodds will exert himself to raise the balance, and I myself would also help on my return from my brief trip abroad "

Mrs. Meyer (Washington, D. C.) to Flexner (IAS, Princeton):

" ~~mann~~ I regret to say that for a number of complicated reasons I do not think I am the person who ought to undertake to raise the extra \$2000. for Dr. Mann's salary at Princeton.

"Perhaps it would be best to talk the whole matter over when you return from abroad."

File III-18

1938

4/29

CARNEGIE CORPORATION

FOUNDATIONS

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

ACADEMIC ORGANIZATION

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Flexner to Keppel.

Carnegie Corporation has made \$8,000 available for stipends accounted for as follows:

Lee	\$1750
Robb	2500
Robinson	1250
Webster	<u>1750</u>
	\$7250
Earle	<u>750</u>
	\$8000

Keppel May 4 sent money.

D, Carnegie Corporation, 1932-39

1938

5/3

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Personnel

ARCHAEOLOGY

Academic Activities

GOLDMAN, HETTY

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

Miss Goldman said she was furious at Flexner for not mentioning her father's gift in Bulletin #7 for Tarsus. When I replied Flexner had apparently not been released from promise of secrecy she calmed down. Then I asked her if disclosure was made subsequently--no; it wasn't. Should it be made now? No, she said. She said I. A. S. did not pay any expenses of excavation which took her one-half of each year, without which understanding she wouldn't have come to Institute. After all, she had Fogg. Her father had paid Fogg for costs of her work at Tarsus.

Interview with Hetty Goldman, 4/27/57

1938

6/29

ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

TEDESCO, PAUL

Foundation gave grant for Tedesco \$1,000 for a year
(Committee for Displaced Persons gave \$1,000 also). Flexner
contemplates giving Tedesco a permanent appointment in
Oriental Studies if year proves satisfactory. Herzfeld
recommended Tedesco.

D, Rockefeller Foundation

1938

9/29

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Relations WOI

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

PANOPSKY, ERWIN

Biographical

Morey to Flexner, September 29, 1938.

Panofsky has suggested some lectures by foreign scholars at \$50 apiece, the fee to be shared by the Department of Art and Archaeology in Princeton and the Institute. Dr. Paul Frankl on stained glass, Charles Tolnai (De Tolnay?), authority on Flemish Painting, and Dr. Edgar Wind. This is an illustration of an Institute man going to the University to get Flexner to agree to what he wants, apparently.

On October 5, 1938, Flexner writes a joint letter to Morey and Panofsky saying that while the Institute is trying to hug the shore this year, he agrees, and therefore will pay half the fee for Dr. Frankl and Mr. Tolnai.

D. Morey, C. R.

1938

11/2

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

Academic Organization

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

INSTITUTE

Publications

STARR, R. F. S.

Biographical

HERZFELD

Flexner to Keppel, regarding renewal for Starr, ^{SHS (Pdm)} ~~mathematics~~
member. He had just received his Ph. D. Keppel had yielded to
request for stipend but Starr "not the type of seasoned
scholar" that their program is planned to support. Nevertheless
gave I. A. S. \$1,800. Flexner asks Keppel for aid in publishing
Herzfled's work \$5,000--the Lowell lectures and a nother book.
Keppel grants \$2000 for publication of lectures--which he thinks
is nearest Flexner's heart.

D, Carnegie Corporation

1939-40

CARNEGIE CORPORATION

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

MEMBERS

STIPENDS

Foundations

Academic Organization

Academic Personnel

List of Stipendiates for the School of Humanistic Studies,
1939-40, and names recommended by Panofsky and Morey, 1940-41.

Filed in Chronological File under 1939-40.

D, School of Humanistic Studies

1939-1941

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

ARCHEOLOGY

Academic Activities

ART

AYDELOTTE, F.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

Flexner informed Morey on October 7, 1939, of his resignation. (See Morey's letter not in this file), and thereafter on November 20 which Morey asked whether Aydelotte, Flexner, Panofsky, and himself were to have a conference in the near future in the interests of Princeton's departmental recommendations. (November 20, 1939). But Flexner had gone south, and thereafter December 15, Aydelotte said he had studied the budget and regretted that it would not be possible to make financial provision for Capps for second half of the academic year 1939-40, though he hoped it would be possible to give it in the budget for the second term of the next academic year. He promised information later. Morey followed up on December 18 with a request for specific information about Campbell and Stillwell,

saying that the Institute contemplated carrying the men for Antioch and the publication of its results part time while Wellesley, in the case of Campbell, and Princeton, in the case of Stillwell, made up the other half. There was only an informal and unwritten agreement regarding Stillwell, and he is apprehensive.

Meanwhile, apparently the Carnegie Corporation delayed on its part of the subvention (See note E. S. B., April 25).

On May 18, 1940, (Ibid.) Aydelotte informed Morey that the list for stipends in the School of Humanistic Studies for the next academic year would be: Bernheimer, Capps Jr., de Tolnay, Downey, Frankl, Hoey, Holland, Raubitschek, Starr, ~~Stikink~~ (Guggenheim Fellowship), Stillwell, Tedesco. Unable to find a stipend for Professor Ward. Aydelotte said he was writing a letter "in order that you may have a written memorandum since I feel that these individuals are as much your appointments as ours." Morey replied with thanks, and acknowledged a telephone communication that Downey's salary had been raised to \$2100 by the Institute.

On March 31, 1941, Morey said Panofsky had informed him that Panofsky's aid the Institute was considering increasing the stipend for de Tolnay at the Institute, and Morey supports any such action, saying that de Tolnay's work has been of excellent quality, and his drawings of Michelangelo should be a very fine thing for the Institute to sponsor. Also de Tolnay ~~leaves~~ needs another year or two of Americanization at the Institute before he goes out into the academic world. "It is difficult to become proficient in American English if you have a charming wife who speaks only Italian."

Aydelotte to Morey, April 5, (Ibid) enclosing for Morey's confidential information a report which he had made to the Board of Trustees on the "School of Economics". He was preparing a similar report on the School of Humanistic Studies using material furnished him by the various members of the humanistic group. "You have played so large a part in our work that I should be most grateful for any notes which you could furnish me on short notice about the work being done, its relation to Princeton University, and especially about the work of the Antioch excavations."

He wants the information by April 7. Morey complied on April 10, and Aydelotte acknowledged it saying that he could not possibly have got the kind of information Morey ~~had~~ gave him from the members of the Institute faculty, and was gratified that Morey found the contribution of the Institute professors to the University valuable. "...I hasten to assure you that I depend greatly on your advice and assistance in the general organization and direction of our work.

D, Morey, C. R.

1939

3/9

GIFTS (BAMBERGER)

Finance

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Relations WOI

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

Morey to Flexner, March 9, 1939. Asks Bamberger's reaction to Morey's letter (apparently for help to) American Schools of Oriental Research. Thus, Flexner had agreed that Morey should tap Bamberger for money.

Mrs. Bailey replies that Flexner is away in the south, and Bamberger was much concerned with his sister's illness, spending most of the day at the hospital.

Morey to Bamberger, February 21, 1939. The American Schools of Oriental Research are trying to raise \$2500 from New Jersey of \$20,000 required to make good \$40,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation.

XXXXXXXXXXXXX
B. Morey, N. J.

Flexner to Morey, March 18, 1939. Because of Mrs. Bamberger's accident and illness, it would be a mistake to approach Bamberger. The Institute cannot contribute since it is mortgaged for next year by reason of the decline in interest rates.

D. Morey, C. R.

1939

4/27

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

TEDESCO, PAUL

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

Flexner to Dodds, April 27, 1939.

He cites this as an instance showing cooperation between the University and the Institute developing spontaneously. Tedesco came to the Institute shattered after he had lost his post at the University of Vienna. He is known as the most brilliant orientalist in Europe. He was introduced to the Institute by Professor Edgerton of Yale. Herzfeld agreed that though he had never met him, he had never failed to read one of Tedesco's papers, and considered ~~him~~ every one of his papers an original gem. The Institute found a home for him where he was well cared for. Tedesco read shortly before the letter was written, a paper at the Oriental Society in Baltimore, and Edgerton wrote Flexner that the brilliance and soundness of the paper and the admirable lucidity of his manner of presenting it were remarkable; one of the best papers of the meeting... finish.

Tedesco had called on Flexner on the morning he was writing the letter, and told Flexner that he wanted to teach an introductory course in Old Church Slavic. Morey was delighted when Flexner asked him about it, and Downey, one of Princeton's men, had been working independently in that field and would welcome an opportunity to work with Tedesco. Tedesco can also teach Russian which is in great demand.

"Isn't it interesting how if you simply let these men alone in close contact with one another something germinates?"

D File, Dodds, Harold W.

1939

April
May

CARNEGIE CORPORATION

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

PUBLICATIONS GENERAL

Foundations

Academic Organization

Publications

Flexner asks for grant for Breasted; also aid for transfer of Hesperia printing to U. S. A. Former granted (with others not in file evidently). Latter denied.

See last chrm. 1939-40 - 9,000 C.Cpn.

D, Carnegie Corporation, 1932-39

1939

12/17

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

DE TOLNAY, CHARLES

Biographical

BAILEY, MRS. ESTHER

AYDELOTTE, F.

Esther S. Bailey to Aydelotte, December 17, 1939.

Letter describing relation of de Tolnay to the Institute and to the Carnegie Corporation of New York and his need for aid in the production of his work on Michelangelo.

A File, IAS (T)

1940-41

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

MEMBERS

Academic Organization

Academic Personnel

Biographical notes on School of Humanistic Studies members.

Filed in Vertical File under // "H" for School of
Humanistic Studies.

D, School of Humanistic Studies Correspondence

1940

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

GENERAL (HESPERIA)

Academic Organization

Publications

Hesperia editorial offices now in Princeton--Meritt Chairman
Committee on Publications, A. S. C. S. and Paul Clement is
urging editor of publications.

Bulletin No. 9, p. 18.

1940

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

LOWE, E. A.

PANOFSKY, E.

HERZFELD, E.

GOLDMAN, HETTY

CAPPS, EDWARD

MERRITT, B.

Page 388.

I Remember

1940

1/12

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

MERRITT, B. D.

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, F.

FLEXNER, A.

Meritt to Aydelotte, January 12, 1940.

Asks for an engagement to discuss some problems of archaeological research that have grown out of the peculiar circumstances connected with the excavations of the Athenian Agora. Meritt is interested because of the large part the new discoveries have played in his own study, and he wants Aydelotte to dine with him in Princeton and with Professor Shear who is the director of the excavations and thought also of inviting Dr. Flexner if agreeable to

Dr. Aydelotte because of his long association and personal interest in the Agora work. He doesn't suggest the Institute should give money in support of a new plan;; merely that Princeton will be a center of this work in the next few years and he thinks it would be good for Aydelotte to have some talk about it.

A IAS (T)

1940

2/16

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

TEDESCO

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

AYDELOTTE, F.

Flexner to Aydelotte.

Implies hopes Tedesco will be appointed professor when money available.

Finishes I Remember February 18, 1940. Aydelotte to read proof.

A, Abraham Flexner

1940

2/23

CARNEGIE CORPORATION

Foundations

Humanistic Studies
✓ SCHOOL OF ~~ECONOMICS AND POLITICS~~

Academic Organization

AYDELOTTE, F.

Biographical

Aydelotte to Lester, Secretary, Carnegie Corporation
of New York, February 23, 1940.

Voluntarily and spontaneously transmits a report
for work which Carnegie Corporation is subsidizing, by
Breasted, de Tolnay, Gordon, Hoey, Weinberg. See File for
the reports.

D File, Carnegie Corporation, 1940-1947

1940

3/8

/ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

PRINCETON

Academic Organization

Relations WOAI

Aydelotte's notes on meeting with School of Humanistic
Studies faculty on stipends. Relations with DAA Princeton.

A, 10/18/56, Misc. #2

1940

5/23

/SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

CAPPS, EDWARD

Biographical

Aydelotte informed Capps that his appointment as visiting professor, School of Humanistic Studies for academic year 1940-1941 with an honorarium of \$2400 was renewed, but informed him that thereafter it would not be possible to renew it since regular retirement ages of full-time professors at the Institute were approaching, and it would be embarrassing to continue a temporary appointment to a man already past the age limit in the circumstances.

D, Capps, Edward

1940

November-December

ECONOMICS

Academic Activities

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

BARNARD COLLEGE (GENERAL)

Educational Institutions

MEMBERS

Academic Personnel

LAWRENCE, MARION

Biographical

Letters regarding above headings filed in A 10/18/56 Home
File, Humanistic Studies (File No. 60).

Source above.

1941-1945

WORLD WAR II

Government Relations

PROFESSORS

Academic Personnel

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

Academic Organization

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Lowe six weeks in Washington at the end of 1943 as a member of a Special Committee of Historians formed at the request of General H. H. Arnold for the purpose of investigating the effects of ~~uninterrupted~~ aerial bombing on German industry and morale. Also assisted in editing for U. S. invasion troops a handbook with information on the libraries and archives of Italy.

Panofsky, Frankl and Weitzmann participated in the preparation of the maps and information sheets required by the Commission for the preservation of cultural monuments for use by U. S. bombers and artillery men. Each was in charge of specific towns and sections of Germany, and Panofsky was responsible for the revision of the German material in its entirety.

Meritt in 1942, May, Meritt began to work continuously with the O. S. S. in Washington taking leave of absence from the Institute. Was in the Foreign Nationalities Branch of Colonel Donovan's organization as Chief of the Chancery Division. Purpose! to study foreign national groups in the United States with respect to their political aspirations, their possible community of interest, their differences, and the effect of all these upon the war effort of the Allies.

In Washington Meritt was active in following the political aspirations of 36 foreign national groups in the United States. One assignment was to cover completely the foreign language press from the point of view of political intelligence which he did in cooperation with a number of volunteer workers in academic institutions throughout the United States. Other work was of a confidential nature. The Foreign Nationalities Branch operated under the direction of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He was ultimately given the title of Associate Director and had charge of the activities both of the Chancery Division and the Field Study Division.

He lived in Washington during this time (until the middle of August, 1943) because he had to be in constant touch with the Department of State, the Department of Justice,

the Army, the Navy, the Office of War Information, and other agencies interested in foreign nationalities such as the Board of Economic Warfare, the Treasury Department, the Maritime Commission. August

In August, 1943, when Governor Lehman, Active Director of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, needed him to establish as quickly as possible an outpost in the Middle East. Meritt then resigned from the Office of Strategic Services and obtained a leave of absence from the Institute until the end of the calendar year. Engaged to go to Cairo as a representative of the State Department. For many reasons not connected with his readiness to proceed upon his new assignment, mainly bureaucratic changes, his departure was delayed. Since he was given leave until October 18 and his actual departure was scheduled finally for about that time, he resigned on October 5 from O. F. R. R. O. and did not make the trip. His war duty apparently ceased at that time.

The School of Mathematics: Oppenheimer was Director of the Los Alamos Laboratories, associated there with Fermi, von Neumann, Bethe, Teller, Serber.

Voblen on April 28, 1942 became Consultant to the Army Ordnance Department attached to the ballistic research laboratory of the Aberdeen Proving Ground. At the beginning he went only occasionally to give advice, but soon found himself spending four or five days a week in Aberdeen and working on the problems coming up. Had been an ordnance officer in World War I. The work was studying technical problems in a general way advising authorities on procedure and personnel needed for their solution and actually finding and recruiting the key personnel. The Institute continued to support him and this aided him in his position as consultant leaving him independent of the many of the usual military restraints.

About July 1, 1942 he accepted a personal contract with the Navy Department to work with an operational research group on submarine mine warfare. He entered this contract retaining his consultancy with the Army Ordnance authorities and agreeing to a specified time for the latter. The group with which he worked became the nucleus from which operational research personnel was provided to other branches of the service, including particularly the Army Air Force. This work ended July 1, 1943.

Between August 13, 1944 and September 24, 1944, he continued informal work previously engaged in helping

the Armament Officer of the Strategic Air Force in Europe to find scientific personnel to help in his work. He spent that period in temporary duty in Europe attached to the Air Force studying a number of critical problems involving travel in England and France.

In February, 1944, he became consultant and later a member of the Applied Mathematics Panel of W. D. R. C.

Einstein: When asked he gave occasional advice--no continuous work--to the Navy Bureau of Ordnance on various subjects.

Horse: Received citation from the War Department for meritorious service ~~making~~ for the Ordnance Department Army Service Forces in the field of mathematical analysis and research. Original studies in terminal ~~blast~~ ballistics, bomb fragmentation, clearance of mine fields, and ricochet which are of great value to every branch of the armed services and to the Allies; recommendations which have enhanced the tactical usefulness of war weapons and have improved the design of American munitions and for the keen insight and untiring energy with which his exceptional talents have been applied to the war effort.

1942-1945 he wrote with assistance 80 technical reports from 10 to 100 pages in length, in all over 2,000 pages. Among the subjects was the "radio" or "proximity" ~~blast~~ fuse which has been called second in importance to the atomic bomb and was perhaps first in direct influence on the prosecution of the war. Horse made the principle mathematical analyses in the Army for the purpose of predicting the advantage before the fuse was made: the optimum height at which it should function, or optimum distance from the enemy plane at which it should burst. This varied with a ~~shell, rocket or bomb~~ shell, rocket or bomb. According to an authority at the Bureau of Standards, Horse's heights of bursts were built into the fuses for the respective missiles. Various heights which had been proposed by others would, if adopted, have decreased the effects to one-third or less. Horse also wrote on the proper tactical use of this fuse, varying with range, type of weapon, angle of fire, proposed target, etc.

While still an expert consultant of the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, he was still (October 13, 1945) going to Washington on occasion. As Chairman of the Army Air Forces' Staff Command to recommend future development of an all-purpose fragmentation bomb (secret) he has recently completed a

report on that in collaboration with representatives of the technical branches of the Army and Navy.

During the three years he worked approximately half his time for the Army Ordnance.

He was also Director of the Applied Mathematics Panel of the N. D. E. C. under Conant, for the most part advisory work. His principle work was on the analyses and design of weapons. Earlier work for N. D. E. C. included new methods of mathematical analyses in photogrammetry.

Alexander: Worked with an Operational Research Unit in the Bureau of Ordnance of the U. S. Navy from June, 1942 to late January, 1943. Organized a study of the best tactical and strategic use of undersea mines and to help ~~and~~ develop defenses against enemy mining operations. The problem was of importance because of the crisis caused by the rapid development of magnetic, acoustic, and other proximity mines. He was detached to work with an operational research unit station at Headquarters of the Bomber Command of the 8th Air Force, U. S. Army, in England, engaged in improving the bombing accuracy of American planes over Germany in October, 1942. Officially a civilian employee of the Navy.

Weyl: April 1, 1943 appointed a special adviser to the National Defense Research Committee. Assigned as consultant to the Applied Mathematics Panel under Dr. Warren Weaver. Carried out some basic research, mostly on the aerodynamics of explosions (shock waves). The work was done at the Institute in Princeton.

Von Neumann: (confidential?) Since 1937 had been connected as a consultant with the Ballistic Research Laboratory, United States Army Ordnance Department, Aberdeen Proving Ground. In 1940 the Scientific Advisory Committee to the Ballistic Research Laboratory was organized by the War Department. It consisted of a dozen members, approximately, including physicists like H. Urey, I. I. Rabi, J. W. Beams, and W. Hall. Its function is to review three or four times each year the functioning of the Laboratory and to make suggestions to the War Department. Von Neumann served with it since its beginning in 1940 and expected (October 11, 1945) to continue after the war. As consultant to the Laboratory, spent about 25 per cent of his time from ~~1940 to~~ late 1943 up to ~~and~~ early 1944 as consultant in advising the Laboratory ~~in~~ on its work in aerodynamics. Since early 1945 I have been taking part in advising the Laboratory on its development program on various high-speed computing devices and quite particularly in planning

a new electronic machine.

September, 1941 - September 1942, consultant and then a member of Division 8 H. D. R. C. Work dealt with high explosives. His work mainly in the theory of detonation and the theory of various special high explosive arrangements. This concerned the precise geometrical shape of an explosive charge as used to modify, concentrate or direct the physical effects of detonation.

September, 1942 until July 1943 worked for the U.S. Navy Bureau of Ordnance Research and Development Division, Section for Mine Warfare, on problems "operational research" physical, statistical and more directly military investigations of the use of the weapons under the jurisdiction of this section and of counter measures against them. In connection with this spent January to July, 1943 in England and the last part of 1942 in Washington.

Since the fall of 1943 continued his connection both with Army Ordnance and Navy Bureau of Ordnance as consultant and spent varying parts of his time in working on problems in aerodynamics and the theory and application of high explosives.

Since early 1944 directed a project of the Applied Mathematics Panel at the Institute for Advanced Study. The object was to carry out calculations on many aerodynamical questions of military importance and to develop new computing methods likely to be useful in the field. In August, 1945, this project was taken over the United States Navy Bureau of Ordnance and somewhat expanded. Its objective now is to develop new computing methods which are particularly suited to very high-speed computing devices that will become available in the near future.

Since late 1944, a member of Division 2 H. D. R. C., principally interested in studying the effects of explosive blast and of projectile impact on various structures. Took over much of the aerodynamical and high explosive work of Division 8 with which he was previously connected. Expected to continue working on aerodynamical work, particularly in connection with the interaction and reflection of blast waves as results obtained are of purely scientific interest as well. "There seems to be a good chance that the post-war scientific agency of the war government will continue this work in Princeton. Conclusions reached in the work led to direct military applications in determining the conditions under which large and extremely large bombs have to be detonated, classified subject.

Since September, 1943, consultant of the Manhattan District United States Engineers in Los Alamos Laboratory where his work was of triple character: theoretical, in certain phases of engineering, and operational research. Still highly classified and entirely deleted in the Smyth report so that he could not discuss it. Thirty per cent of his time spent at Los Alamos.

School of Economics and Politics, Warle: In February and March, 1941 on a grant from Carnegie Corporation of New York and with authorization of the military and Naval Intelligence Services, made a comprehensive trip to the newly-acquired air and naval bases in the Caribbean region as well as to American territories in that area. Made recommendations on measures to be taken in the formulation of an intelligence and counter-intelligence service in the West Indies and the Canal Zone. Also a report submitted to Major General (then Mr.) Frederick Osborn, which was a principle factor in the establishment of a Special Services Division of the Army of the United States.

July, 1941, summoned to Washington by Major General William Donovan to assist in the organization of the Division of Research and Analysis of the C. S. S. and was until the autumn of 1942 a member of the Board of ~~Analysts~~ Analysts of the C. S. S. "That is to say, of its principle policy making body."

December, 1942 appointed Special Consultant to the Commanding General of the Army Air Forces for the purpose of organizing the Advisory Committee on Bombardment, subsequently named the Committee of Operations Analysts. The Committee was charged with making an overall survey of the industries and resources of the Axis powers to select targets for bombardment to effect most adversely the war effort of the enemy. The report was submitted March 8, 1943 and soon set the pattern of the strategic mission of the Army Air Forces in Europe, and provided the working basis for coordinating bombing efforts of the U. S. A. A. F. and the B. A. F. Additional reports subsequently prepared on Italy and Japan which were likewise accepted as the fundamental studies; served continuously with the Committee of Operations Analysts from 1942-1944 and thereafter with its successor, the Joint (Army-Navy) Target Group.

1944 spring and summer assigned by General Arnold to the European theater of operations, mostly in United Kingdom in matters connected with the aerial bombardment of Europe prior to and immediately subsequent to the Normandy landings.

--- Concentrated in one division in London operating with the Ministry of Economic Warfare of the British Government, matters pertaining to the ~~summarization of Germany~~ Anglo-American blockade of Germany, management of the black list in the Eastern Hemisphere, economic and financial negotiations with European neutrals, the gathering and analysis of economic intelligence. This involved intimate and direct liaison with the Air Forces, the European Theater Commander, the American Naval Commander in European Waters.

Resigned and returned to the United States in the autumn of 1944 when the fall of France reduced the blockade problem to a negligible one.

D, War Work Faculty

1941-43

PALEOGRAPHY

Academic Activities

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES (pp. 25-36) Academic Organization

LOWE, E. A.

Biographical

Lowe has customarily given a course in paleography; during 1943 and 1944 he did not, for there were no good students in paleography at Princeton. But he maintained contact with younger scholars at N. Y. U., N. Carolina, Bryn Mawr College, Pierpont Morgan Library.

Bulletin No. 11, p. 28

1941-1947

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

TAXATION(VICTORY TAX)

GENERAL (WORLD GOVERNMENT)

ECONOMICS

CATLIN, GEORGE

RIEFLER, W. W.

MAYER (HOUSE PURCHASE, ETC.)

Academic Organization

Government Relations

Government Relations

Academic Activities

Biographical

Letters and memoranda regarding above headings in
Aydelotte file (Elsa Jenkins) 3/19/57, File No. 1.

1941

1/23

✓SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Facilities

GENERAL

Personnel

BLACK

Biographical

BREASTED

Maria C. Eichelser to Aydelotte, January 23, 1941, covering
the above headings.

See source.

FA (Elsa Jenkins) 3/19/57, File no. 4.

1941

3/29
4/16

CARNEGIE CORPORATION

Foundations

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

AYDELOTTE, F.

Biographical

Aydelotte to Dollard, March 29, 1941.

Asks for a new appropriation of \$7700 for de Tolnay, Frankl, Heckscher, and Lawrence which was refused on April 8, 1941. This was because of hard times, and was without prejudice to renewal of the request later on.

Aydelotte renewed the request with regard to Dr. Marion Lawrence and Dr. William S. Heckscher.

Dollard replied April 16, that the Institute appropriated \$1,200 for either Heckscher or Marion Lawrence.

D File, Carnegie Corporation, 1940-1947

1941

April

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

MERITT

Biographical

PANOFSKY

HERZFELD

LOWE

Their reports on their work--valuable and detailed.

A, 10/18/56 School of Humanistic Studies Report to Board

1941

4/10

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

MOREY, C. R.

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, F.

Copy from a copy from Morey's papers lent by Professor Lee.

April 10, 1941

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

I have read with great interest the report concerning the School of Economics of the Institute and am glad to contribute what I can to the data for the report on the School of Humanities. It is somewhat difficult to do this in orderly fashion because the cooperation of the Institute with the Department has been in some aspects so close that it is difficult to sort out just what the contribution of the Institute is. However, I will do my best.

First of all, it is to be noted the constant employment of the members of the Institute's School of Humanities as referees on problems that need expertise. We are indebted, for instance, to Dr. Lowe for the palaeographic evidence that enabled us to date the columns of the ciborium of St. Mark's, which is a research problem going forward in the Department at this time. The Index of Christian Art too owes a great deal to him for admitting members of its staff to his pro-seminar in Latin Palaeography. Dr. Herzfeld has helped us out in the same way on problems of Near Eastern archaeology and his "afternoons" (on Wednesdays during the past year), though somewhat beyond the capacities of our graduate students, were highly appreciated nevertheless by the scholars visiting the Department, such as Debevoise of Chicago.

The chief liaison between the Department and the Institute's School is, of course, Professor Panofsky, and it is difficult to estimate the value which his presence in Princeton provides for our graduate work. It is not only that his seminars are eagerly sought by our students, but they go to him for all sorts of problems, and out of this connection has emerged some excellent papers by graduate students, one of them written during the past year by Parkhurst entitled "The Madonna of the Inkpot." You may remember that this title, because it was misquoted in the University Bulletin as "Madonna of the Inkspot," was honored by a squib in the New Yorker. We are planning a seminar by Panofsky during the first term of next year and another one by Dr. De Tolnay on the drawings of Michelangelo. The contribution of Panofsky and his pupil De Tolnay to the studies in art history at Princeton is no less important for the training that our students thus get in European methods than in the information acquired.

The work of Hanns Swarzenski and Kurt Weitzmann is still more intimately integrated with the research of the Department. Dr. Swarzenski took part in Professor Stohlgren's pro-seminar in mediaeval minor arts during the first term, bringing to bear upon it his extensive scholarship in Gothic metalwork and manuscript. I myself am indebted to him for invaluable help in my pro-seminar in Carolingian art. As for Dr. Weitzmann, he is engaged, as you know, with Professors DeWald and Friend in the great corpus of the Illustrations of the Old Testament in Greek Manuscripts, a work which goes steadily if slowly onward. We are indebted to him for a brilliant write-up of a mystifying relief in the Museo Sacro of the Vatican Library, indispensable for the completion of its catalogue.

The most important recent writing that Weitzmann has done in connection with the work of the Department is his interpretation of a series of mosaics from Antioch found during the last season as illustrations of verses in the plays of Euripides. This, I think, will be the most interesting contribution to the contents of volume III of Antioch-on-the Orontes, which is appearing this year. For this publication we have had the help of Professor Campbell of Wellesley, who was on leave from that institution during the second term of the past academic year and of this one as well, and on whom the Editor of Antioch III must depend for the archaeological data necessary for the dating and interpretation of the finds.

As you know, the excavations of Antioch had to be suspended at the time of the Turkish occupation of the Sanjak. Our concession, however, runs to January 1, 1943, and Professor Campbell, while thus debarred from his former function as Field Director, is nevertheless no less useful now in the contribution he is making to the publication of the excavations. This includes not only his work on Antioch III but also articles on the excavations which he has contributed to the American Journal of Archaeology.

Through his skillful management, the Expedition was able to extricate all ~~xx~~ of the mosaics and other objects awarded to it by the Syrian Government and transfer them to this country, where they are now partly in storage and partly exhibited at the Worcester, Baltimore, Fogg, Dumbarton Oaks and Princeton museums, besides some mosaics which have been disposed of to the Metropolitan Museum, Detroit and Providence museums. The excavations of Antioch which the Institute has ~~led~~ through the grant to Professor Campbell and otherwise, has thus enriched the collections of American museums in a widespread manner throughout the country.

The Department has profited greatly by the appointment of two of its members as grantees of the Institute. Professor

George Forsyth has been enabled thus to bring to practical conclusion his work on S. Martin d'Angers which the Department hopes to publish during the course of the year, and Professor Stillwell has been set free in this fashion to do the heavy editorial work on Antioch-on-the-Orontes, volume II and III. The Department has profited also by the presence in McCormick Hall of other grantees of the Institute, namely Mr. Breasted and Dr. Starr, who held an Institute grant in 1939-40 and a Guggenheim fellowship during the present academic year. Professor Rensselaer W. Lee, formerly of Northwestern University, profited by his grant in the Institute to produce what is considered one of the most important articles in art history that has appeared in recent years by an American author, - "Ut Pictura Poesis," published in a recent issue of the Art Bulletin.

Finally, I think I ought to mention in this survey of the Department's connection with the School of Humanities during the past two academic years one outstanding fact which, I think, is not unconnected with the development of the cooperation of the two institutions in the field of the Fine Arts. This is the distinct improvement both in quality and numbers of graduate students applying for entrance to Princeton in art and archaeology. The Department has filled and transcended its quota in the last two years and is impressed by the unusually good background of the students who are seeking to continue their studies at Princeton.

Hoping that this will give you the desired data and thanking you for the opportunity to express the Department's appreciation of the cooperation of the Institute with the Department in this way, I am

Very sincerely yours,

CRM/EB

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

Copied by jeb 10/29/56

Original of this letter in A 10/10/56 #28

1941

4/18

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

EPIGRAPHY

Academic Activities

ARCHAEOLOGY

ORIENTAL STUDIES

PALEOGRAPHY

POLICIES

Administration

*Meritt
Lowe*

*Harold
Barofsky*

Biographical

Unsigned ribbon & copy of memorandum directed to the
Director from the faculty of the School of Humanistic Studies,
April 18, 1941.

"The Institute as we of the humanist faculty understand it,
was designed primarily as a center for research where a
scholar could devote all his time to the pursuit of his
particular investigation, undisturbed by administrative duties
and unhampered by teaching, except of pupils of his own choice."
Granting that methods of research and work are individual and
are so-recognized, it is essential that professors have the means

"for inviting suitable young assistants to collaborate with us and mature colleagues with whom to exchange ideas. This is perhaps the most fruitful use to which our ~~infin~~ Institute can be put. The second way of proving his usefulness is by publication; for this it is necessary to have the appropriate means."

School of Humanistic Studies must have enough ~~money~~ money for funds to invite assistants and members and to publish.

Another question of Institute policy: Meritt, Lowe, Herzfeld have had to spend years and money collecting their particular libraries of material. ~~What is the history of fine~~
"While it is a known fact that the study of the history of fine arts is adequately supported and well represented in our universities and colleges, research in prehistoric archaeology and Oriental culture, ~~and~~ as well as in epigraphy and paleography, have only a precarious footing in our larger universities and are utterly neglected in our colleges. Yet the latter two subjects form the very foundation for other

fields of study and are therefore basic. /The
policy, then, is this: ~~that~~ question of
to be a real center for these fundamental and specialized
subjects and plan for their continuation when the present
incumbents of these chairs are no longer in the Institute?"

The memorandum then likens the potential position of
the Institute in future as the sheltering place for learning
as was Monte Cassino in its shelter in the critical fifth
century.

(This is clearly an attack on Panofsky by Meritt, Lowe,
and Herzfeld. Correspondence on S. H. S. involving Morey
usually was ~~with~~ between Morey, Panofsky and Flexner. Meritt
does not figure much in it.)

(Transmitted by Lowe at request of fac. (to avoid signing & showing
absence of Panofsky?) L to A 4/18/41

D, Humanistic Studies (School of) (Correspondence, Memoranda, etc.)

1941

4/18

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

Bill of Rights from School of Historical Studies Faculty
to Aydelotte--assistants, publication. IAS may well become
St. Benedict's Monte Cassino--develope, cherish & protect learning.

A, 10/18/56, A. E. Lowe

1941

5/19

GENERAL

Academic Organization

/SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

See Appendix 2 for relative services to IAS, basic purposes (p. 1 and p. 11) and full report on Humanistic Studies.

k Tr. Min. - 5/19/41 - /appendix 2 pp.1-11-

1941

5/19

✓SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Relations W.O.A.I.

GENERAL

Foundations

GENERAL

Academic Procedures

Report of the Director, Appendix to Minutes 5/19/41

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES - Academic Organization

Appendix 2

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

May 19, 1941

humanities

In establishing here Schools of Mathematics and Economics the Trustees have chosen subjects which are studied in every college and university and in nearly every high school in the United States. Popular interest in these subjects is widespread, and whatever contribution we may be able to make to them will be noticed and valued by a correspondingly wide circle of scholars and laymen. Of the subjects represented in our School of Humanistic Studies, on the other hand, only one, the history of art, makes the same broad appeal. The others, Greek epigraphy and archaeology, Oriental studies, and Mediaeval paleography, are specialist subjects of interest to comparatively small numbers of scholars; they are only occasionally represented in our universities and almost totally neglected by our colleges. At the same time, they are foundation subjects, indispensable for the scholarly study of ancient and mediaeval civilizations. It is only to the greatest universities, the educational foundations, and to a few institutions scattered through the world with purposes similar to ours that these subjects can look for their support. In this connection I should like to quote one paragraph from a memorandum which I received from the faculty of Humanistic Studies in response to my request for material for this report.

"In these days of crumbling values it falls to the lot of humanists to save learning and scholarship from extinction and it is the privilege of Institutes like ours to become the asylum particularly of those studies which a period of upheaval considers of no use whatever. Just as the monks of Cassiodorus' Vivarium and of St. Benedict's Monte Cassino saved learning by offering it a timely shelter in the critical fifth century, so it may be the destiny of our Institute and of similar centers to rescue what they can of a civilization about to suffer shipwreck. If the lights are not to go out for good and all, it will be because of the small handful of scholars here and elsewhere who are devoted to learning for its own sake. This is a point of view which is not popular just now; it is, however, of the utmost importance that it be understood and appreciated by those who have the future of the Institute in their hands."

In these fields the needs for material are likely to be highly specialized and beyond the resources of any single library, however important. Professors Meritt, Lowe, and Herzfeld work largely with collections of material which they themselves have gathered. The same is true to a large extent of Miss Goldman. Professor Panofsky and his associates find in McCormick Hall a part of the material which they need and they supplement this by work in the great libraries and museums of New York, Baltimore, Washington, and other cities. In describing the work of the School of Humanistic Studies I shall deal first with classical and oriental studies, then with paleography, and finally with the history of art.

Professor Meritt has told the fascinating story of the aims and methods of Greek epigraphy in a series of lectures which he gave at Oberlin two years ago and which have been printed by the Harvard University Press under the title of Epigraphica Attica. Even in classical times collections were made of the inscriptions which the Greeks carved on stone as a permanent record of persons, events, decrees, treaties, and historical facts of every kind which they wished to preserve for posterity. The modern epigraphist collects and studies these inscriptions for the light which they shed upon almost every aspect of classical civilization. In most cases the stones upon which inscriptions were originally carved have been thrown down, worn and broken. The scholar of today collects the fragments, pieces them together, supplies, where he can, from his knowledge of the times, the missing portions and fits the finished result into the mosaic of our historical knowledge of ancient times.

The stones themselves remain in Greece. The epigraphist works habitually with squeezes made by pounding soft and dampened paper into the inscription so as to reproduce and preserve every detail of the writing. Supplementing this, he uses photographs which show certain aspects of the inscriptions more clearly than do the squeezes. With these two records he can work as effectively or perhaps more effectively, than he could if he had the original stone in his study. Professor Meritt has at the Institute a collection of 20,000 such squeezes, the largest collection in the world outside Berlin and Vienna. Six thousand of these were collected from the excavations of the Athenian Agora which took place during the last ten years. The presence here of this great collection, plus the specialized library which is now being gathered round it, makes the Institute one of the two or three places in the world possessing adequate facilities for the study of Greek inscriptions, the only comparable centers being Berlin, Vienna, and of course, Athens itself.

The task to which Mr. Meritt and the group of scholars working with him have set themselves is the study and interpretation of these documents. From the epigraphical seminary at the Institute pours a steady stream of publications by means of which the rich material recorded in these inscriptions is edited, emended, interpreted and made available to classical students all over the world. There is the fullest cooperation between the studies carried on here and those in progress at other centers of learning. Professor Meritt has been for twenty years closely associated with the research work of the American School of Classical Studies in Athens; he is chairman of its committee on publications, editor of Hesperia, and a member of the editorial board of the American Journal of Philology. These connections and many others too numerous to be listed here make possible the prompt publication of the results of the epigraphical studies carried on at the Institute.

The list of these publications is long and impressive. It would be difficult to overestimate the importance of the contribution of Greek epigraphy to the history of Greek civilization. In these dark days when the demands of war economy take precedence over everything else in Berlin and Vienna and when heroic Greece has been engulfed by the Nazi invasion, the Institute is still free to pursue these studies.

Miss Goldman, whose work falls likewise in the classical period, is a field archaeologist. Her appointment at the Institute provided that she should spend half of her time in the field in the active work of excavation, and but for the war this would now be her program. The field archaeologist must not be too specialized. He or she must have a broad range, must be able to coördinate the work of a wide variety of specialists and must be alive to the significance of material of the most diverse character. At the end of many years of study on the pre-history of Greece, Miss Goldman has found her interest turning to Asia Minor and but for the war she would be at present engaged in excavation of remains of the Mycenaean Empire and the Hittite civilization at Tarsus. The war has interrupted this project for the moment. Meanwhile Miss Goldman spends her time at the Institute in working over the results of previous excavations, at Colophon in Asia Minor and at Eutresis in Boeotia. She brings to the Institute each year one or two assistants and collaborators whose work supplements her own. Speaking of the contribution made by these younger scholars, Miss Goldman says:

"For me this opportunity of exchanging ideas with younger scholars while pursuing my own studies constitutes one of the most attractive features of life and work at our Institute. I know of no other place in America where it is possible on quite the same terms, for only here are we all free from the pressure of teaching and extra-curricular duties. I am anxious only on one point. The lack of adequate funds with which to bring the people of our choice to the Institute makes it necessary to depend upon the large foundations and to accept the people they choose and sometimes even the subjects to which they give preference. It would be quite easy for the Institute gradually and by imperceptible steps to become a kind of guest house of the foundations. Our vigilance will undoubtedly prevent this, but adequate funds of our own would entirely eliminate the danger."

The study of the pre-history of Persia did not really begin until the third decade of the twentieth century. A few superficial excavations had been made by French scholars in Susa during the 1880's, and the Shah of Persia on one of his visits to Paris about 1890 was induced to grant a monopoly to the French government for all excavation in the country and the possession of all antiquities uncovered. There was, however, in France no real interest in Persian studies and for twenty years, from 1900 to 1920, little use was made of this privilege. Meanwhile, Professor Herzfeld, who had first visited Persia in 1905, at the age of 25, conceived the idea of obtaining permission to make some excavations on his own account, in which design he was encouraged by French scholars and French government authorities. Between 1923 and 1928 he carried on excavations in privately-owned ruins to which it was maintained that the government monopoly did not apply. Meanwhile the monopoly itself was finally given up in 1929 and Herzfeld was able to begin work on the more important government-owned ruins of Persepolis.

During ten or twelve years of work on various sites of ancient

of material found. When he left Persia in 1934, Professor Herzfeld had collected material for a museum of Persian antiquities and notes for a new science of Persian archaeology. He is now engaged in the publication of this material and its dissemination to students who may come here to work with him in this field.

It is a dramatic experience to participate, if only by aid and encouragement, in the birth of a new science. Before Professor Herzfeld began his work the pre-history of Persia was practically unknown. The material is still only partially published and is not yet fully available to scholars. For example, the unique contribution of the Persian Empire to the foundation of modern Christianity will not be realized by scholars of the present day until Professor Herzfeld's volume on Zoroastrian studies is published. This volume is one in a long series of books and articles on the subject of Persian archaeology already published by Professor Herzfeld or planned for a future publication. It is rare that a modern scholar has the opportunity and the ability to make so vast a field so exclusively his own. For more than 35 years Professor Herzfeld has devoted himself to the excavation and interpretation of the documents of the civilization of Iran. When he came first to the United States in 1935 he brought with him the records of more than 30 years of work in this field and he already had to his credit at that time a long and distinguished list of publications. Until the beginning of the Nazi regime the publication of Professor Herzfeld's studies was assured through German and French learned societies. The Hitler regime and the war have, of course, put an end to publication in Germany and France. Professor Herzfeld came to the United States primarily in search of new means of publication. His work in the field was finished, and it only remained to put into form and to make public the results of his labors.

Professor Herzfeld's list of published works is a long one, but a large amount of material remains still unpublished. This includes, besides the Zoroastrian studies to which I alluded, at least three more volumes on the excavations of Samarra in addition to the five already in print, elucidating the beginnings of Mohammedan civilization. Professor Herzfeld tells me that perhaps no ancient city has such complete documentation and can be resurrected so vividly and in such detail for the modern student. Professor Herzfeld has likewise assembled a wealth of material on the monuments of Aleppo, noteworthy for its architectural interest, and a collection of Middle Persian inscriptions - an epigraphical treasure covering the period from 250 B.C. to 630 A.D., bridging the gap between antiquity and the modern period in the Near East.

The material covered by Professor Herzfeld's published and unpublished works is fundamental for any complete understanding of the contribution of the ancient Near East to modern western civilization. It is not as yet material of which any use can be made in educational institutions. It cannot be used generally even by scholars until it is more fully published. It has not been accessible to scholars of past generations and is so little known to present day American students of the Near East that, in the ordinary sense, no facilities for its

history of the ancient world, and if we here can find the means by which to publish his researches we shall be instrumental in adding a new subject to the world of scholarship. We shall not have provided for Professor Herzfeld the opportunity which he is seeking and which most of all he needs until we find for him the means to publish his work.

In turning to the work of Professors Lowe and Panofsky we turn from the ancient world to the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. It is in some respects an advantage to the student of the Middle Ages that the records are preserved in manuscript rather than in print. The pronunciation of the English of Chaucer is more definitely known than is the pronunciation of the time of Shakespeare precisely because the art of printing had not yet begun its leveling influence on English spelling. In the same way, the handwriting and other characteristics of every mediaeval document offer to the trained observer evidence as to its date, the place where it was written, the culture and the character of the scribe. Paleography is the science or the art of making these deductions. Its province is to edit ancient texts and to trace their history, their spread from one locality to another, and to study the conditions of their survival. It is a study of the means by which men's intellectual achievements have been recorded and preserved, and as such, it is fundamental to the history of our civilization.

Professor Lowe's work has been mainly concerned with the manuscripts of the Middle Ages. He began his career as a student of the work of the monks of Monte Cassino, that great center for the preservation of classical literature in the Middle Ages. He passed on to wider studies of the manuscripts of Southern Italy, became successively lecturer on paleography at the University of Oxford and research associate of the Carnegie Institution. In 1929, as a climax to some 60-odd publications in his field he embarked with the aid of the Rockefeller Foundation, the American Council of Learned Societies, and the Union Académique Internationale on his great collection of facsimiles of the oldest Latin material prior to the Age of Charlemagne, now being published in ten volumes by the Clarendon Press. Three volumes have so far appeared. The process of publication has been delayed but not entirely stopped by the war, and the work will be completed when peace once more returns to this unhappy planet.

The study of paleography is not merely important for thorough scholarship in mediaeval history and literature - it is indispensable. The value of the subject has been widely felt among American mediaevalists, and some of the best paleographic work of the last generation has been done by American scholars. Courses in the subject are given by mediaeval scholars in many of our best graduate schools, but there is no chair exclusively devoted to paleography in the United States except the one occupied by Professor Lowe at the Institute for Advanced Study.

It is to be hoped that in the course of time this will be changed. If that should happen, if opportunities for professors of paleography should be created, the Institute would unquestionably be the best place to train the men to fill these appointments. There is in the entire country no such collection of facsimiles as Professor Lowe's. This

Hall, make Princeton the first place in the United States for materials for this subject. If by fostering the study of paleography at the Institute we can be influential in the advancement of that subject and the establishment of chairs in it in our American universities, and if we can here train the men to fill those chairs, we shall be making just the kind of solid, unsensational contribution to thorough scholarship in the United States which it is fitting that this institution should make.

Furthermore, there is every reason to believe that the future of the subject lies largely in American hands. In war-torn Europe the apparatus of higher scholarship is rapidly being destroyed. Men are being dispersed and the torch of learning is everywhere being quenched. It is only in centers in the western world that our more recondite studies can be kept alive. Consequently, the work which we do in this subject possesses at this moment importance not merely for the United States but for the entire world.

The work of the Institute in Greek epigraphy, classical and oriental archaeology and in paleography is largely a task of assembling and deciphering material for the use of scholars. Our work in the history of art, on the other hand, is primarily the study of materials which are already available and which have not yet been fully interpreted. There are, however, certain exceptions to this statement. The excavation of Antioch, in which the Institute has coöperated, is, of course, the discovery and organization of new material and the work of Mr. Campbell and Mr. Stillwell, who are temporary members of the Institute, and of Mr. Downey, who left this year to accept a position at Yale, is a part of this project. Dr. Weitzmann's work on the Byzantine manuscripts of Mount Athos is likewise the presentation of important newly-discovered documents to the world of scholarship. This is true of Dr. Swarzenski's work on Thirteenth Century book illuminations and of the contribution made by Mr. Panofsky and Mr. Swarzenski in collaboration to the study of the so-called international style which marks the transition from the Middle Ages to the Renaissance. The documents for this study are again largely book illuminations, which are well represented in American collections. Indeed, the Morgan Library in New York, the Walters Art Gallery and the Garrett Collection in Baltimore, contain between them better and more significant material in this field than could be found in any European library. We are fortunate in our location in Princeton in that our scholars have such convenient access to these great collections in addition to the two recently established museums in Washington - Dumbarton Oaks, where Professors Morey, Weitzmann, and Swarzenski have done important work, and the National Gallery, for which Dr. de Tolnay has recently written an important report.

For the most part, however, our work in the history of art is devoted to the exhaustive study of documents already known. The guiding principle which animates Professor Panofsky and his associates is the interpretation of works of art as documents in the history of civilization as versus mere antiquarianism, or the elaboration of systems of aesthetics, or the art of connoisseurship. I shall not take time to discuss what seems to me the importance of this approach except to say that it is very

the need for a similar approach to the study of English literature and followed it vigorously myself during the years that I was a professor of English. Should the Trustees ever decide to broaden the School of Humanistic Studies of the Institute to include literary studies, scholars in that field would find great stimulus in their contacts with Professor Panofsky and his colleagues both at the Institute and in Princeton University.

This study of the unified and total significance of a work of art as a document in the history of civilization must be based on meticulous scholarship of the antiquarian type, but it uses such scholarship as a means, not as an end, and rises to the interpretation of the work in question in connection with the thought of the time as expressed in literature, in political and social institutions, and in every other way. This approach has been well described by Professor Panofsky in his Princeton lecture printed in the volume on the Meaning of the Humanities, and it is exemplified in the books now being written by de Tolnay on Michael Angelo and by Panofsky on Dürer.

In no field of work at the Institute has collaboration with Princeton University been closer. We have made no attempt here to duplicate the great collections in McCormick Hall. Our men in fine arts do their work there, and the support which we have given to the Antioch study may be considered as some small return for Professor Morey's hospitality. In preparing my report on the School of Humanistic Studies I asked Professor Morey's advice, as I do upon every question connected with our studies in the history of art. In reply he wrote me a letter which is so cordial in its comments on the work we are doing, and so interesting as an illustration of the intimacy of our contact with Princeton, that I venture to read it to the Trustees as a part of this report.

I have read with great interest the report concerning the School of Economics of the Institute and am glad to contribute what I can to the data for the report on the School of Humanities. It is somewhat difficult to do this in orderly fashion because the cooperation of the Institute with the Department has been in some aspects so close that it is difficult to sort out just what the contribution of the Institute is. However, I will do my best.

First of all, there is to be noted the constant employment of the members of the Institute's School of Humanities as referees on problems that need expertise. We are indebted, for instance, to Dr. Lowe for the paleographic evidence that enabled us to date the columns of the ciborium of St. Mark's, which is a research problem going forward in the Department at this time. The Index of Christian Art too owes a great deal to him for admitting members of its staff to his pro-seminar in Latin Paleography. Dr. Herzfeld has helped us out in the same way on problems of Near Eastern archaeology and his "afternoons" (on Wednesdays during the past year), though somewhat beyond the capacities of our graduate students, were highly appreciated nevertheless by the scholars visiting the Department, such as

The chief liaison between the Department and the Institute's School is, of course, Professor Panofsky, and it is difficult to estimate the value which his presence in Princeton provides for our graduate work. It is not only that his seminars are eagerly sought by our students, but they go to him for all sorts of problems, and out of this connection have emerged some excellent papers by graduate students, one of them written during the past year by Parkhurst entitled "The Madonna of the Inkspot". You may remember that this title, because it was misquoted in the University Bulletin as "Madonna of the Inkspot", was honored by a squib in the New Yorker. We are planning a seminar by Panofsky during the first term of next year and another one by Dr. de Tolnay on the drawings of Michelangelo. The contribution of Panofsky and his pupil de Tolnay to the studies in art history at Princeton is no less important for the training that our students thus get in European methods than for the information acquired.

The work of Hanns Swarzenski and Kurt Weitzmann is still more intimately integrated with the research of the Department. Dr. Swarzenski took part in Professor Stohlman's pro-seminar in mediaeval minor arts during the first term, bringing to bear upon it his extensive scholarship in Gothic metalwork and manuscript. I myself am indebted to him for invaluable help in my pro-seminar in Carolingian art. As for Dr. Weitzmann, he is engaged, as you know, with Professors DeWald and Friend in the great corpus of the Illustrations of the Old Testament in Greek Manuscripts, a work which goes steadily if slowly onward. We are indebted to him for a brilliant write-up of a mystifying relief in the Museo Sacro of the Vatican Library, indispensable for the completion of its catalogue.

The most important recent writing that Weitzmann has done in connection with the work of the Department is his interpretation of a series of mosaics from Antioch found during the last season, as illustrations of verses in the plays of Euripides. This, I think, will be the most interesting contribution to the contents of Volume III of Antioch-on-the-Orontes, which is appearing this year. For this publication we have had the help of Professor Campbell of Wellesley, who was on leave from that institution during the second term of the past academic year and of this one as well, and on whom the Editor of Antioch III must depend for the archaeological data necessary for the dating and interpretation of the finds.

As you know, the excavations of Antioch had to be suspended at the time of the Turkish occupation of the Sanjak. Our concession, however, runs to January 1, 1943, and Professor Campbell, while thus debarred from his former function as Field Director, is nevertheless no less useful now in the contribution he is making to the publication of the excavations. This includes not only his work on Antioch III but also articles on the excavations which he has contributed to the

Through his skillful management, the Expedition was able to extricate all of the mosaics and other objects awarded to it by the Syrian Government and transfer them to this country, where they are now partly in storage and partly exhibited at the Worcester, Baltimore, Fogg, Dumbarton Oaks and Princeton museums, besides some mosaics which have been disposed of to the Metropolitan Museum, Detroit and Providence museums. The excavations of Antioch, which the Institute has aided through the grant to Professor Campbell and otherwise, have thus enriched the collections of American museums in a widespread manner throughout the country.

The Institute and the Department have coöperated also in the lecture series, obtaining thus the lectures by Dr. Adolf Katzenellenbogen and Dr. Edgar Wind, and also the excellent series by Dr. Frankl given for our graduate students during the reading period this year.

The Department has profited greatly by the appointment of two of its members as grantees of the Institute. Professor George Forsyth has been enabled thus to bring to practical conclusion his work on S. Martin d'Angers which the Department hopes to publish during the course of the year, and Professor Stillwell has been set free in this fashion to do the heavy editorial work on Antioch-on-the-Orontes, Volumes II and III. The Department has profited also by the presence in McCormick Hall of other grantees of the Institute, namely Mr. Breasted and Dr. Starr, who held an Institute grant in 1939-1940 and a Guggenheim fellowship during the present academic year. Professor Rensselaer W. Lee, formerly of Northwestern University, profited by his grant in the Institute to produce what is considered one of the most important articles in art history that has appeared in recent years by an American author - "Ut Pictura Poesis", published in a recent issue of the Art Bulletin.

Finally, I think I ought to mention in this survey of the Department's connection with the School of Humanities during the past two academic years one outstanding fact which, I think, is not unconnected with the development of the coöperation of the two institutions in the field of the Fine Arts. This is the distinct improvement both in quality and numbers of graduate students applying for entrance to Princeton in art and archaeology. The Department has filled and transcended its quota in the last two years and is impressed by the unusually good background of the students who are seeking to continue their studies at Princeton.

I hope that this will give you the desired data and I thank you for the opportunity to express the Department's appreciation of the coöperation of the Institute with the Department in this way.

No School in the Institute gives a more cordial welcome to visiting scholars. In this respect the School of Humanistic Studies is like the School of Mathematics, hampered by lack of funds for stipends,

from the Carnegie Corporation and without the stipends made possible by Carnegie gifts our work in this field would have been sadly restricted. In this as in other departments, scholars who come here to work are treated not as pupils but as colleagues. In this connection, Professor Panofsky says:

"The present writer has little faith in 'training' young men; he considers his younger associates as scholars in their own right whose work he tries to further by discussion and social intercourse, and feels that even graduate students should be allowed to stand on their own feet and learn to enjoy the adventure of research - and to stand up to criticism - rather than be subjected to external pressure. He also feels that a wider 'influence' of our activities will be brought about, not by an attempt at expansion but by a natural law of gravitation which will bring others within the orbit of our ideas and methods without an organized effort."

The results of such collaboration have been so good that if members of the School of Humanistic Studies were asked what are our most urgent needs, they would request not more professors or more equipment but, first of all, more money for stipends. If they were given a second request, it would be for funds for publication. Research is of no value to the world of scholarship until it is published. Most of such publication must be subsidized. For subsidies we are entirely dependent on outside sources. As it is, our output is large, but that output would be increased and the influence of the Institute correspondingly widened if we had some publication funds of our own.

In these grim days when the lights are going out all over Europe and when such illumination as we have in the blackout is likely to come, figuratively as well as literally, from burning cities set on fire by incendiary bombs, some men might question the justification for the expenditure of funds on Humanistic Studies - on epigraphy and archaeology, on paleography and the history of art. These pursuits might be thought to be merely the ornaments of our civilization, pleasant and interesting in time of peace but useless in time of peril, and only justifiably pursued when peace and plenty again give us surplus for the satisfaction of man's intellectual curiosity and his desire for refined pleasure.

To men of this way of thinking, a case might be made for the usefulness of much seemingly useless scientific knowledge on the ground that some new discovery in physics or chemistry or biology, apparently useless at the moment, might some day be turned to the purposes of industrial production or improvement of the public health or the development of communication or the prosecution of war. Similarly, studies in economics and politics might be justified on the ground that they may point the way to the elaboration of institutions of government and arrangements for trade which, if perfected and if sufficiently widespread, might some day so improve the administration of political and economic justice and the preservation of public order as to make wars less likely to occur. Can any such justification be made for those humanistic

with .
The value of the humanities is very different but, in my opinion, in the last analysis, even greater. I am not concerned to disparage knowledge because it is useful. I rejoice that the members of our School of Mathematics, whose studies are likewise pursued for their intellectual and not for their practical value, are at present engaged on various important and confidential tasks connected with ballistics and aviation, of direct use in the prosecution of the war. I am proud of the fact that the members of our School of Economics, to whom practical utility is likewise a secondary rather than a primary aim, are constantly called upon by the United States government for advice on the complicated financial problems confronting the country in war time, and that the Institute is a center for the study of those great political and economic problems which will confront the world in the peace conference once the war is ended and victory achieved.

It seems to me that all the disciplines which we pursue here have a value which, while not utilitarian in aim, is nevertheless of supreme importance. The function of the humanistic disciplines is the critical study of that organized tradition which we call civilization and which it is the purpose of this war to preserve. We cannot, and in the long run will not, fight for what we do not understand. Our democratic way of life is not, in the last analysis, a material order; it is a spiritual point of view. It is a kind of sum total of the achievements of man's intelligence and idealism in all the ages that have gone before us. It can in the end only be destroyed by being forgotten. It must be remembered and understood if men are to have the basis for still greater achievements in the future. Human nature does not change; in each generation men possess the same capacities for good or evil as their forefathers. But different ages vary widely in the vividness of their understanding of the great achievements of the past. When humanistic studies flourish life is richer and more gracious. When they decay, in the dark ages of history, man's way of life becomes brutal, poor, and mean. The natural and the social sciences teach us, among other things, the techniques of preserving our way of life in peace and in war. The humanistic disciplines show us what it is we are struggling to preserve. They supply the motive for effort and sacrifice and show us the meaning of success in that great struggle against chaos and the dark which the human race has made since the beginnings of civilization, that effort which we can never forego to make life on this planet not merely a blank animal existence but something free, gracious, and spiritual, filled with ardor and meaning.

1941

5/29
4/17

CARNEGIE CORPORATION

Foundations

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

AYDELOTTE, F.

Biographical

Aydelotte to Lester, May 29, 1941.

Transmits reports of the work done during the last academic year by 9 recipients of grants from the Carnegie Corporation.

On April 17, 1941, the Carnegie Corporation appropriated \$3,000 for studies by DeWitt C. Poole.

IV at a time

D File, Carnegie Corporation, 1940-1947

1941

6/5

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

MORSE

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, F.

Original of Morse to Aydelotte on his Trustee Report on
Humanistic Studies and stressing mathematics as humanistic
studies and as an art. Important and valuable.

Filed in Vertical File under "M" for School of Mathematics.

F. A., 1/8/57

1941

9/9
9/19
10/28

DELLA VIDA, G. LEVI

Biographical

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES
(Near East)

Academic Organization

Della Vida (Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, University of Pa.) to Panofsky 9/9

"..."

"I am considering the possibility of becoming connected in some way with the Institute for Advanced Study. This desire of mine may appear too ambitious, indeed, and people are likely to wonder why I should wish to shift from my present position as a professor at the University of Pennsylvania. I believe, however, to have many reasons for being dissatisfied with it.

"When I was appointed by the U. of P. as a successor to professor Montgomery (who retired in the summer of 1939) I was told that my main task would have been teaching Arabic and Islamic Civilization. The title of my teaching, which originally was "Semitic Languages", has been changed into "Arabic". Since the very beginning of my work, however, I realized that, in the Oriental Department of the U. of P., Arabic was only assumed as subsidiary to the other Semitic Languages, instead of being considered, as I think it ought to be, as an independent branch of Oriental scholarship.

"The Semitic section of the Oriental Department being chiefly, if not exclusively, interested in Assyriology and Linguistics, students are directed towards these two fields rather

rather than towards the study of Islamic Civilization, in which the knowledge of the Arabic Language only represents a first step, introducing into a deeper understanding of History, Literature, Religion and Science. As a consequence of this attitude, I failed to get any students who elected Arabic and Islam as their major subject, and am doubting whether I shall get any in the future. My teaching has been confined to the elements of the Arabic language.

"Furthermore, the financial situation of the U. of P. seems to be very difficult, at least in what refers to the Division of Humanities. New research fields and new teachings never can improve without a proper financial support, which is entirely lacking at the present time. The University Library is inadequate in all branches of learning and its accommodations are amazingly poor; but it is absolutely miserable for what Arabic books are concerned, since many of the most necessary are not to be found, nor there is any hope of a sensible improvement of this sad situation. At present, I am unable to carry on the different works which I had begun (my private library has unfortunately remained in Europe) or to suggest to my students any profitable reading subjects, and, even for the short and unpretentious articles which I have prepared during the last two years, I have been compelled to use the libraries in Princeton and New York, with much waste of time and money.

"Finally, on account of the lack of funds available, no scholarships of any kind have ever been awarded to students who might have been interested in Arabic and Islam. Two or three young men, residents of cities other than Philadelphia, came to me in the past years, and expressed their wish to attend my classes, but were unable to do so, since their applications for scholarships were refused.

"Things being as they are, the hope which I had nourished when I settled in

this country has been nullified, and I feel deeply disappointed, as I am getting more and more convinced that my work as a teacher is being impaired and my activity as a scholar handicapped.

"Before I undertake any step, I would like to have your opinion. May I pray you to approach, quite informally of course, President Aydelotte and explain^{to} him my situation. You may well imagine how embarrassed I feel in being forced to extol my own merits, about which my opinion is rather negative. I feel even more embarrassed in pointing out that a call by the I.A.S. might be assumed as a compensation for what I have lost in Europe, for a reason about which I do not feel ashamed. You know that, as early as in 1931, I was dismissed from the University of Rome for no other reason (racial discrimination did not exist at that time either in Germany or in Italy) but my steady opposition to Fascism, at a time when few men and women, in Europe as well as in America, had realized what it meant to our civilization. Of course, I do not presume to be a hero and a martyr, and still maintain that scholars should be given positions for their achievements in their special fields and not for their political past."

***"

Aydelotte to Herzfeld 9/19

"Dear Professor Herzfeld:

"I enclose a letter which I have just received from Della Vida, via Panofsky. When you have had time to read it over I should like very much to talk to you about it. I see no possibility of our making a place for Della Vida at the present moment, but nevertheless I should like to know what you think about him."

Aydelotte to Della Vida 10/28

"Dear Professor Levi della Vida:

"Professor Panofsky has showed me your letter to him and I have discussed it with several members of our School of Humanistic Studies. We are, of course, all of us familiar with your outstanding qualifications for research in your chosen field, but I regret to say that the financial situation of the Institute is such as to make it impossible for us to make any addition to our permanent staff in the field of Humanistic Studies at the present time.

"I deeply regret that you do not find conditions more satisfactory where you are and realize the loss to scholarship which is occasioned by the fact that you cannot make better progress with your researches. I regret, however, that there is no possibility of our offering you an appointment at this time."

File III-14

1942

1/26

IAS

Publications

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

A C L S

Foundations

Director's report on publications of works of school, pp. 2-3.

Got money from A.C.L.S. + Carnegie Corp. to finance Page's
Allegretto Diver and de Tolnay's Michelangelo. Herzfeld's
Novoceter remains unpublished for lack of money.

Trustees' Minutes, 1/26/42

5/23

✓SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY (Art Bulletin)

Relations W.O.A.I.

Aydelotte to Dept. of Art and Archeology, Princeton Univ., for contribution next year of \$250. Increased 5/19/50 to \$500 (ibid.)

File D Art Bulletin

1942

10/15

GENERAL

MEMBERS

PRINCETON

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

PANOFSKY, ERWIN

AYDELOTTE, P.

MOREY, C. R.

Publications

Academic Personnel

Relations WDAI

Academic Organization

Biographical

a
Panofsky to Morey, October 15, 1942, informing him of a communication from Morey saying that the Publication Committee of the University authorized \$1500 for the publication of a Weitzmann monograph and \$1325 for Weitzmann's brochure, half of the total estimated cost of both. Morey continued that the use of Princeton funds for publication of work by other than Princeton authors is somewhat out of line, and that it is assumed the Institute would probably wish to help to finance the publication

of its own staff. Panofsky supported the request for funds from the Institute, likening it to the relations in mathematical publications with Princeton University, and asking Aydelott to for an opportunity to discuss it.

Hereafter, October 21, 1942, Morseyxxxxxxxxx Aydelotte responded to Morsey directly that it would be impossible for budgetary reasons to appropriate the \$2825 requested. The Institute is in straitened circumstances, the Treasurer fearing that new tax law will make a difference of something like \$30,000 in the income from endowment.

He is also not sure of the principle involved, xxxxxx since the Institute has in the past gone on the theory that it is better to use its funds to subsidize than to pay for publications, believing that money can be obtained from various funds to bring out contributions to knowledge of sufficient importance. He suggests talking over the problem some time later. There is no reference to any final disposition. (Check on this). Morsey responded indicating there were arguments for paying for publication xxxxxxxx (October 22, 1942).

D. Morsey, C. R.

1942

12/7

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION

Academic Personnel

stipends

Aydelotte: predicament of humanities in war recognized.
Agreed that they be favored in extending stipends. Take initiative
by inviting members through notifying proper bodies: i. e.,
President Elliot of Purdue.

Faculty Minutes, 12/7/42

1942

12/7

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION

Academic Personnel

stipends

Aydelotte: predicament of humanities in war recognized.
Agreed that they be favored in extending stipends. Take initiative
by inviting members through notifying proper bodies: i. e.,
President Elliot of Purdue.

Faculty Minutes, 12/7/42

1942

12/8

GEST ORIENTAL LIBRARY

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

COMMITTEES

GENERAL

(ENGLISH LITERATURE)

(LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES)

SINOLOGY

Facilities

Academic Organization

Corperation

Academic Activities

Original of letter Aydelotte to Bamberger suggesting
development ~~of~~ in Chinese studies and Latin American Studies.

(Letter is original; Aydelotte mentions he is ~~bringing~~
carrying the letter to Bamberger that day. It is present in
his files indicating either he didn't take it or that it may
have met with a cold reception).

See ~~Source~~, Chrono. - 1942, 12/8.

PA (Elsa Jenkins) 3/19/57, File No. 1.

1943

4/20
6/8

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

For Progress Report of the Director see source cited below.

Trustees' Minutes, June 8, 1943, Appendix p. 3-6

1943

4/20

WORLD WAR II

Government Relations

TRUSTEES

Corporation

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

See material in file for specific work of schools and professors--fuller than Bulletin accounts (not published, 1943). Also list of professors' war work connections.

A, 10/18/56, Board 4/20/43

1943

6/8

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

LOWE, E. A.

Biographical

MERITT

LEE, RESSALAER

Vol. 4 C. L. A. printed, p. 4. appendix

Meritt editor of American Journal of Philology and Hesperia.

Lee spends half year at I. A. S. and edits Art.

Trustees' Minutes, 6/8/43

1944-50

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

Incomplete set of that Faculty's Minutes.

School of Humanistic Studies IV Vertical File

1944

/SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES
(Budget Stipends 1944-45)

Academic Organization

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS
(Economic Budget 1944-45)

~~GENERAL~~

~~Buildings and Grounds~~

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Facilities

MILLER, BERNETTA

Biographical

Miscellaneous administrative affairs--Richardson, Miller
and Aydelotte summer correspondence.

A, 1/29/57

1/26
1/28

CLASSICS

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

LOWE, E. A.

AYDELOTTE, P.

Academic Activities

Academic Organization

Biographical

Aydelotte to Lowe. Informs him that the Board has approved Executive Committee recommendations for Lowe's retirement, and has earmarked \$4500 of surplus funds for each of three years for the completion of G. L. A. which he asks Leidesdorf's permission and receives it for Lowe to obligate this \$4500 on accumulative basis, presenting his account at the end of each year as he did with the Carnegie Institution (January 28, 1944).

D, Lowe, E. A.

1944

10/11

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

NIEPLER, W. W.

Biographical

WARREN

STEWART

AYDELOTTE, F.

In his projected report which was never delivered, Aydelotte outlined a project for research in the fundamentals of American civilization which he says properly belongs in the School of Humanistic Studies, but because of the interests of Stewart, Warren, and Harle, the School of Economics is greatly interested.

He has been discussing it since 1941 with Professor Louis B. Wright of the Huntington Library and one of the editors of the Journal of the History of Ideas, and later with Professor McIlwain of Harvard, Miss Marjorie Nicholson

of Columbia, Dr. Joseph H. Willits of the Rockefeller Foundation, Professor Gilbert Chinard and President Dodds of Princeton. (See page 20 of the draft for a description of the project which proposes to trace the strands of legal, political, social, economic, philosophical and religious aspects of American life from the beginning.) Aydelotte suggests that fundamental research in various aspects of the field will enable the Institute to make a contribution of peculiar value to postwar scholarship and education in the United States. He says the interest of scholars moving in this direction is demonstrated by the subjects chosen by candidates for fellowships of the Guggenheim Foundation as well as by the subjects touching this field undertaken by certain members of the Institute. The newly organized program in American civilization in Princeton University evidences it also. Professor Blackmur at Harvard, an ex-Guggenheim Fellow and an instructor in Princeton, is working on Henry Adams, and will spend the academic year 1944-1945 at the Institute on a stipend in the School of Economics. "Lack of funds for stipends and the preoccupation of scholars with war work has prevented us

See 6-10-44
in Sample -
August 1944
C. H. P.

from making anything more than a very quiet and modest start
but we hope that this program will go forward with
accelerated momentum a year hence."

A (Attie) File, Report of the Director, October, 1944

1945

1/5

BENEFITS

Academic Personnel

SALARIES

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Copies of correspondence between Flaxner and professors on salaries and pensions. Submitted to Maass by Aydelotte January 5, 1945. Valuable--not otherwise available--some instances Flaxner's position as of 1945 and Aydelotte's--Valuable--See file.

(file # 56)

A, 10/10/56 Mat. for Trustee Committee on Institute Policy

1945

2/7

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Relations WOAI

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

MOREY, C. R.

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, F.

Morey to Aydelotte, February 7, 1945.

"This is probably the last letter of this sort that I will be writing you for some time in view of my resignation as chairman of the Department and the prospect of some time abroad."

He recommends enthusiastically acceptance of Otto Benesch application to the Institute for membership so that he might finish his catalog of Rembrandt's drawings.

School of Humanistic Studies File II

1945

2/27

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES (MODERN ART) Academic Organization
PANOFSKY ERWIN Biographical
BARR, ALFRED H., JR.

Panofsky urges again the appointment of Alfred H. Barr, Jr. as Professor of the History of Modern Art in a report dated February 27, 1945, with supporting documents.

A, 10/18/56, Alfred H. Barr, Jr.

1945

3/20

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

TEDESCO

Biographical

EDGERTON, FRANKLIN (Yale University)

AYDELOTTE, F.

Edgerton to Aydelotte, March 20, 1945.

Acknowledges Aydelotte's letter of the 17th, saying I. A. S. finds it impossible to continue even partial support of Tedesco, and that Yale will take over his whole salary next year, although at a very small rate. If he is willing to stay for that small rate, Edgerton will be happy to have him do so.

However, there is no chance of any promotion, "and if I were in his place, I should not wish to contemplate staying indefinitely under these circumstances. His somewhat peculiar personal traits make it a little difficult to find a regular academic position for him in this country, especially because there are very few openings which he could fill." Perhaps there will be an opening in Europe. He enlists Aydelotte's aid in finding a place for Tedesco.

School of Humanistic Studies File II

1945

April - May

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

ALBRIGHT, WILLIAM F.

Biographical

Recommendations from Westermann Glueck and others for
appointment of Albright as an Orientalist.

A, 10/18/56, William F. Albright

1945

April

/SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

BRONEER, THEODORE OSCAR

Biographical

Papers covering recommendation of Broneer/~~xx~~ ^{for} appointment
as archaeologist and classicist.

A, 10/18/56, Theodore Oscar Broneer

4/15

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

ARCHEOLOGY

Academic Activities

~~GLUECK, NELSON~~

Biographical

ALBRIGHT, WILLIAM F.

Nelson Glueck, American School of Oriental Research,
Jerusalem, Palestine, to Hetty Goldman.

An appraisal of William F. Albright of the Johns Hopkins University--one of the greatest living scholars in the entire general field of Near Eastern Oriental studies and archaeology; One of the greatest scholars that has ever labored in this field; one of the greatest scholars in Semitic philology that western civilization has had. In Assyrian, Babylonian, Ungaritic, Hebrew and Egyptian studies he has made pronounced and invaluable contributions. The list of his publications in these fields would cover literally hundreds of titles. He has been a great Palestinian archaeologist. He excavated at Tell Beit Mirsim, but he has been more than a Palestinian archaeologist. "He has known how to synthesize the results of archaeological and historical investigation in all the lands bordering Palestine. And he has been able to synthesize those results also as an

historian of great ability. He has trained a whole school of younger scholars, imparting to each of them a love for science, a passion for exactitude and thoroughness, and a painstaking methodology. His influence on Near Eastern studies in their narrowest and broadest interpretations will live long after him through the scholars he has trained."

He is a man of large sympathies, keen humor, great generosity.

School of Humanistic Studies File II

47 1945

4/16
4/20
4/24

BENEFITS

Academic Personnel

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

WEITZMANN

Biographical

PANOFSKY

Aydelotte to Baldwin Smith, Princeton, regarding sharing equally ~~Weitzmann's~~ Weitzmann's salary of \$4500 to \$5000 with appropriate arrangements for different retiring age--65 & 68.

Aydelotte to Mattocks asking what benefit Weitzmann would rate at 68 on \$4,500 salary from Institute and Princeton.

Panofsky to Aydelotte on Weitzmann's status--Morey and Panofsky had been assured by Flexner Weitzmann's appointment was permanent. Weitzmann likewise sure. Urger Weitzmann's professional qualifications justify permanent appointment.

A, 10/18/56, File No. 57.

1945

APPOINTMENTS

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

MERRITT, B. D.

5/3

Academic Personnel

Academic Organization

Biographical

Meritt (for Humanistic Faculty) to Aydelotte, protesting against Aydelotte's announcement of intention to make no recommendation of a professorship in the School of Humanistic Studies at the meeting of the next day. The Faculty of the School of Humanistic Studies was proposing three men for consideration for permanent appointment which they met and reconsidered at Aydelotte's request after a meeting of February 12. They were still felt justified in insisting that the following names in order by preference be presented: Albright, Barr, and Broneer, and they respectfully petitioned that these names would be submitted to the Faculty meeting on May 4.

School of Historical Studies (Betty Horton's Files)

1945

5/3

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

For Broneer's curriculum vitae see File I.

See letter attached to memo in Chronological file under
1945, 5/3.

School of Humanistic Studies II (Vertical File)

1945

5/31

MEMBERS

Academic Personnel

PROFESSORS

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

HYDELLOTTE, F.

Biographical

5/22/45

workers with the

Hydelotte apparently in response to a request to Maass, May 31, 1945, stating that he had gone through the list of members and compiled the number of work that various members of the Faculty of Humanistic Studies since the organization of that School in 1935. The list is as follows: Professor Merritt--19 plus 3 Princeton graduates/students, Professor Panofsky--16, Professor Goldman--11 plus 7 members of the excavation staff of Taurus whose work she directed although they were not in residence at Princeton, Professor Barnfeld--3, Professor Lowe--5, in addition there were 7 members of the School of Humanistic Studies not definitely allocated to any one member of the Faculty, but who worked with various individuals. "You will realize further that during the war period the number of members in all schools has been sharply curtailed."

71

D File, Herbert H. Maass, 1939-1946

1945

7/11

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

ORIENTAL STUDIES

Academic Activities

DUYVENDAK

Biographical

ALEXEIEV, V. M.

Biographical

GRAUS, MORTIMER (A.C.L.S.)

Graus suggests Alexeiev if Duyvendak~~is~~ not available for a year or two.

A, 10/18/56, IAS Suggested Members

1945

September

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

MEMBERS

Academic Personnel

for a list

See File, School of Humanistic Studies File III, /dated
September, 1945, of members of the School of Humanistic Studies--
54 in number, including 8 women and 9 others who acted as
assistants to the various professors. There are other
miscellaneous data on members in the file, though not of
consecutive or very useful ~~material~~ character.

School of Humanistic Studies File III

1948

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

MEMBERS

Academic Personnel

4

List of 53 members since beginning--of whom 12 not
Ph. D.'s, although some foreign--8 women.

9 additional names of assistants plus visiting professor
(Wade-Gery) and Campbell, field archaeologist.

Filed in Vertical File under School of Humanistic Studies.

D, School of Humanistic Studies.

1946

February
(Second term of 1945-46 year)

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

PANOFSKY, IRWIN

Biographical

For a list of the activities in the History of Art,
part of the School of Humanistic Studies, see the list sent
by Panofsky on the activities of two faculty members and 13
short-term members, School of Humanistic Studies I File.

School of Humanistic Studies I File

1946

3/7

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

BARON, HANS

Biographical

FRANKL, PAUL

A memorandum to the faculty from Morse, Chairman of the Standing Committee, saying that the School of Humanistic Studies recommends Baron and Frankl. Asks whether or not
c/ addresses are in favor of the recommendations.

Filed in Chronological File under 1946, 3/7.

D, School of Humanistic/ Studies

1946

5/13

BENEFITS

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

DE TOLNAY

POLICIES

Academic Personnel

Academic Organization

Biographical

Administration

De Tolnay had asked Institute bear half cost of his endowment insurance policy (in lieu of an annuity). School of Humanistic Studies had declined the request (had ~~wage~~ voted to decline the request). The Standing Committee concurred and it would be a dangerous precedent to contribute to an annuity for a temporary member. Risfler raised the question of the policy to be followed in educational institutions which were not covered by the Social Security Law.

D, Minutes of the Standing Committee of the Faculty, 1940-1946

1946

10/18

~~SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES~~

Academic Organization

Report of Director:

Recommendation for School of Humanistic Studies for consideration of Executive Committee: "...Our Humanistic group when I came to the Institute was spread over the subjects of classical archaeology, the history of art, Persian archaeology and mediaeval paleography. I do not believe the resources of the Institute are equal to the adequate support of scholars in so many different fields. I believe, furthermore, that our policy should be to strengthen what is best and for this reason I am inclined to make my first recommendation in the field of classical archaeology..." He hopes they will be able to expand into the fields of mediaeval and modern history.

Thompson

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PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

11/4
Academic Personnel

ACademic Organization

Meritt nominated Thompson. Morse and Veblen expressed themselves as willing to take immediate action. Earle and Weyl advocated postponement. Nomination deferred.

Faculty Minutes 11/4/46

1946

11/18

PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION

Academic Personnel

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

Academic Organisation

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

CHERNISS, HAROLD

Biographical

The name of Cherniss was proposed. Weyl pointed out, "It would not be proper at the moment to consider any other names." Veblen offered general observations on the kind of appointments that could be made. Two categories: those which would aid studies not getting adequate support elsewhere, and those which endeavored to integrate the Institute in the total academic world and to make a great contribution to contemporary currents of thought. "The choice might affect the financial future of the Institute."

Faculty Minutes: 11/18/46

1946

11/18

PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION

Academic Personnel

THOMPSON

Biographical

SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES

Academic Organization

ALBRIGHT

Biographical

ARCHEOLOGY

Academic Activities

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

For a memorandum on the above headings, see memo of same date which is filed under the date or the first four headings.

Faculty Minutes 11/18/46

1948

11/18

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

THOMPSON, HOMER

Biographical

The Faculty discussion on the nomination of Homer Armstrong Thompson is interesting.

Professors Lowe and Weyl felt~~x~~ that testimonial letters from both foreign and American scholars outside the Institute should have been submitted. Professor Panofsky held that the fact that Harvard and Cambridge Universities, England, had offered Thompson appointments might be regarded as ^{an} equivalence of such testimonials. Meritt thought that letters would be more effective if solicited by the faculty of other schools, and that in any case the time had not been sufficient to ask advice from abroad.

Earle then read a number of answers to his requests for comments upon Thompson's qualifications in the specific field of archeology, and in the more general field of history: Professor A. E. Boak, University of Michigan, Department of History; Professor ~~MX~~ Richard B. McKeon, University of Chicago. These confirmed Thompson's distinguished work on Papyri and in archeology, a good classicist, and while not

a historian in the broad sense, more broadly founded in history than many other archeologists. Professor Weyl reported that inquiries he had made confirmed Thompson's reputation as an excellent field archeologist, an intelligent, critical scholar, and one well aware of historical implications of his material, "but showed that he had made no contribution as yet to the history of ideas."

Weyl found that while Thompson was a solid and competent scholar, Albright was who had previously been accepted by the Faculty for appointment, was the broader mind, and more distinguished as a linguist and interpreter of ideas.

Dr. Aydelotte pointed out that "it had seemed opportune to substitute for Thompson for Albright, at least for the moment." Professor Goldman spoke of the fact that archeology, after a period devoted largely to speculation on the basis of literary texts, had found it necessary to establish a solid foundation of facts through excavation and minute observation of material remains. Archeology is by and large in the observational stage, and Thompson's contributions up to now have been along these lines. "

There followed a general discussion of the relation of archeology to history on the part of Earle, Meritt and Panofsky. Meritt pointed out that for certain period, such as Athens from 300 B. C. to 88 B. C., afforded only archeological evidence. Von Neumann characterized Thompson "as the equivalent of a first-rate experimentalist." Morse gave it as his opinion that one might expect him to develop into a scholar who would eventually synthesize knowledge on the basis of a great accumulation of facts. He also suggested that it might be well to bring up the name of Albright, in addition to that of Thompson, in view of the number of retirements in the School of Humanistic Studies. Veblen inquired as to whether Thompson might not be characterized as a topographer. Meritt answered that ~~his~~ his interests also covered the field of ceramics, epigraphy and numismatics.

"The discussion gradually crystallized around the opinion that Thompson had already proved himself a first-rate archaeologist and that in view of his reputation for sound classical scholarship and interest in broader problems (such

as the survival of classical monuments as pointed out by Professor Weyl Panofsky) he might reasonably be expected ultimately to use his specific archaeological knowledge for studies of wider interest. Some other names such as that of Dr. Cherness were then proposed but Professor Weyl pointed out that it would not be proper at the moment to consider any other names. Professor Veblen offered some general observations on the kind of appointments that could be made. They fell into two categories: Those which would aid studies not getting adequate support elsewhere and those which endeavored to integrate the Institute in the total academic world and to make a greater contribution to contemporary currents of thought. The choice might affect the financial future of the Institute."

Aydelotte then moved the question, and Weyl seconded, and the motion was unanimously carried.

D. Faculty Minutes, November 18, 1946

1946

11/19

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

THOMPSON, HOMER T.

Biographical

Director authorized to offer professorship at maximum salary.
If accepted appointment to be made by Executive Committee or
Board of Trustees at later meeting.

Trustees' Minutes, 11/19/46

1947
2/10
2/21

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

MOREY, C. R.

Biographical

SWARZENSKI, HANNS

PANOFSKY

Panofsky to Miss Dorothy Miner, The Walters Art Gallery,
Baltimore, Maryland, February 10, 1947.

He
~~She~~ asks for an appraisal by Miss Miner of Swarzenski's
qualities. This is in relation to a proposed more permanent
appointment to the Institute for Advanced Study.

On February 21, 1947, Miner to Panofsky.

She gives a glowing account of Swarzenski's devotion,
brilliance, daring, humility, curiosity, imagination, memory,
observation, etc., and places him in the realm of both Renaissance
and contemporary art as well as in the mediaeval field. She
gives as a critical or candid opinion a statement that ~~he~~ while
he is productive and creative, writing is arduous, so that,

therefore, he has not produced many written works on his field.
But that when he does, it is of extremely great use because
it is the product of terrific effort and devoted consideration.

Panofsky File, M - ~~1946-48~~ 1936-48

1947

2/18

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

SWARZENSKI, HANS

Biographical

PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION

Academic Personnel

MEMBERS (Permanent 5~~0~~year)

POLICY

Administration

Swarzenski See memoranda. Faculty approved permanent membership Board, 5 years. When did change occur. See Vertical File "S" for appreciation of his work. In face of that appointments of Cherniss and Thompson represent strength of classical tradition.

1947

3/3

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

LEE, RENSSALAER W.

AYDELOTTE, F.

ACAdemic Organization

Relations WOAI

Biographical

Aydelotte to Lee, March 3, 1947.

Informs him that on the recommendation of the School of Humanistic Studies, the Faculty voted unanimously that his membership should be extended through the academic year 1947-1948.

School of Humanistic Studies File II

1947

3/26
3/28

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

EARLE, E. M.

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, F.

TOYNBEE, ARNOLD

Aydelotte to Earle, March 26, 1947.

"Toynbee has told Joe Willits that he would like to spend one term each year in the United States for the next few years and so far as I can make out, the Rockefeller Foundation is willing to finance this. Toynbee would prefer to come to the Institute rather than to go to any other place and the question is whether we are willing to make him a member. Stewart, Warren and Riefler are enthusiastically in favor of this. I wish you would give me a line as to whether that would suit you as well."

Earle to Aydelotte, March 28, 1947. Earle agrees that this will be good. (Query: why not to the School of Humanistic Studies?)

D, Earle, Edward M., 1945-

1947

5/5

PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION

Academic Personnel

~~SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES~~

Academic Organization

~~GRACE, VIRGINIA~~ MEMBERS

~~Biographical~~ Aca. Personnel

Miss Virginia Grace's membership for a third year was recommended at a stipend of \$2,400 to finish her work. The Faculty approved. The Faculty approved the appointment of Einstein's assistant, Straus for a third year at \$2,500. Professor Goldman's part-time assistant, Miss Frances F. Jones for another year at salary of \$450 voted.

5/5/47, Faculty Minutes

1947

9/18

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Facilities

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

Academic Organization

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

AYDELOTTE, P.

Biographical

Aydelotte to Oppenheimer, September 18, 1947.

Meritt has asked that Hertzfeld's office "traditionally Humanistic space" should be given to Homer Thompson, new member of School of Humanistic Studies. At the same time, Veblen has requested that Hertzfeld's space should be assigned to Siegel and should become part of the quarters dedicated to mathematics. Aydelotte does not wish to decide the question since he is leaving. He advises Oppenheimer to adopt a temporary solution postponing permanent decision until the number of members of the Institute has decreased or until additional buildings are built. It would be physically possible to put both Thompson and Siegel in these Hertzfeld rooms. He has an impression, however, that Siegel is contented with a small room which he has been occupying, and "I have a kind of conservative feeling that the fewer changes we make at this moment, the better."

*But see Stewart on debate on Siegel occupying
Space Woodward now has for Winthrop R.,*

A File, J. Robert Oppenheimer

1947

9/22
10/6 8

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

CHERNISS, H.

Biographical

VEBLEN, O.

AYDELOTTE, F.

OPPENHEIMER, R.

MERRITT

Minutes, September 22, 1947.

Dr. Meritt presented the nomination of Harold Fredrik Cherniss for appointment to the Faculty. Oppenheimer strongly seconded it as supportive of unity between the various departments of the Institute. Meritt's letter with Cherniss' life and works is appended to these minutes.

Veblen caused the matter to be put over to the next meeting on the ground that the Faculty had better familiarize itself

with the amount of money which the Institute had, and it was decided to hold a meeting October 8, and that the standing committee should make a report on finance.

At the meeting of October 8, Oppenheimer presided, and moved (seconded by Professor Weyl) and the Faculty voted to recommend to the Board of Trustees that Cherniss be appointed professor in the School of Humanistic Studies.

in final form there is
In these ~~meeting~~ minutes which are a rough draft (there is no other copy, however, in the Director's file) the motion followed a long discussion, and it concerned the best use of the available funds.

? Also in these minutes scratched out is a statement attributed to Oppenheimer that with the endorsement of Aydelottte, the chief function of the Institute was that of a school. For the sake of the record, Alexander pointed out that this was a complete reversal of the position taken by Dr. Flexner and of Alexander's appointment to the Faculty. Furthermore, it was a distinguishing feature of the Institute that it would engage in

research to which all scholastic considerations were to be strictly subordinated. Einstein joined Alexander in the attack.

D Faculty Minutes

1947

9/24

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

FRANKL, PAUL

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, F.

Aydelotte to Mr. James King, Allied Control Council in Germany.

Informs him that Dr. Frankl is at the University of Berlin, in the Department of Fine Arts, where he was invited to return apparently for just one year. Aydelotte asks King to get in touch with Frankl and find out what kind of experiences he is having--whether or not as a Jew he is being welcomed by his German colleagues. If he is not being welcomed, the Institute is prepared to welcome Frankl back to the United States. On the other hand, Aydelotte thought it would be a great thing for the Jews and for the Germans if Frankl could finish his life as a professor in Berlin. Frankl is a great scholar in Gothic architecture. No letter in the file from King, but Frankl came back.

School of Historical Studies, (Betty Horton's Files)

1947

10/3

PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

STEWART, W. W.

AYDELOTTE, F.

Academic Personnel

Academic Organization

Biographical

Stewart to Aydelotte, October 3, 1947.

At a meeting scheduled for October 8, the Faculty are expected to express a view concerning a new appointment recommended to the School of Humanistic Studies. Stewart does not wish to "precipitate a discussion which might prove endless and useless," and so he writes to the Director to make his own views clear.

"In general, I am not a believer in faculty government as we have experienced it at the Institute. On the relatively unimportant issues this does not greatly matter except for the time consumed. But on the matter of a faculty appointment, a vote by the faculty seems to me to imply more than lies within faculty responsibility, and also a fuller knowledge of circumstances and policies than the faculty possesses."

H₀ enumerates the conditions taken for granted when the faculty recommends a new appointment:

(1) (a) A present and prospective income from endowment to provide the salary. At present rates of yield, an endowment of \$500,000 is required for providing a faculty salary.

(b) An adequate office and proper accommodations for the several members who will want to work with him. ~~XX~~(The Institute will have to manage on its present space for the foreseeable future.

(2) (a) A decision of policy that the new appointment should be in the particular school that presents the candidate for consideration.

(b) That the special field of work represented by the candidate is the most desirable field to develop at the Institute, both from the standpoint of the particular School and of the Institute ~~in general~~.

(3) That the candidate has a demonstrated ability in that special field and such other qualifications as fit him for faculty membership.

"On all these points the Director, partly because he is also a member of the Faculty and a Trustee, is in a better position to pass upon the advisability of a new appointment than the faculty at large. He may wish to consult the faculty in his own way, but a formal vote by the faculty, unless made conditional by a reference to financial circumstances (largely Trustee responsibility) and to decisions of general policy (jointly reached by Director, Trustees and faculty) seems to me vague and ambiguous.

"Without decisions on these major points, the policy of the Institute is likely to be a combination of drift and pressure. There is seldom an opportune time for the discussion of these questions of general policy. They cannot be considered merely in the abstract, and to discuss them when a specific candidate is under consideration tends to confuse questions of general policy with the particular personality.

"In the present instance the scholarly qualifications of the candidate are obvious. After Professor Meritt's presentation, the answer to question raised in point 3 seems to me self-evident and in the affirmative. The answers to general policy questions raised in 1 and 2, however, are not self-evident and have not hitherto been discussed by the faculty when new appointments were considered.

"As I indicated earlier, I do not intend to raise these questions at the Faculty meeting. In any case the answers do not lie exclusively in the field of faculty responsibility. It ought to be recognized, however, that the answers are assumed and that the discussion of general policy is postponed."

Aydelotte to Stewart, October 4, 1947.

"I wish very much that you would feel free to state to the Faculty your views about the appointment of Cherniss. At Swarthmore I always consulted the Faculty in an informal way about appointments, taking what I considered to be the weight of opinion rather than any kind of majority vote. Quakers don't believe in voting and in that respect I am a good Quaker. I have the feeling, however, that the Quaker method of proceeding would not work with the Institute Faculty, partly because, alas, they have too little of the spirit of Quakerism. It was for that reason that I made the reservation which you will remember that I would not promise to recommend ~~by~~ to the Trustees any appointment merely because it was recommended by a majority vote of the Faculty. On the other hand, I did promise not to recommend an appointment to which the Faculty was opposed and I think that policy ~~is~~ sound for the reason that any man who is invited here against the wishes of a substantial majority of the Faculty would have an unhappy time.

"So far as your definite points are concerned, I think we have the money for Cherniss and I do not take this matter of office space too seriously...

"You may be sure that the questions of policy raised under point two of your memorandum have been very seriously considered by me. It seems to me that the number of fields we can cultivate at the Institute is extremely limited and it seems to me furthermore that it is wise to cultivate as intensively as possible any field we may enter. It is for these reasons that I have approved appointments which will strengthen our work in the classics.

"Let me repeat that I wish you would raise these points in Faculty meeting or in some kind of general discussion after one of our Faculty luncheons. If you feel prepared to do the latter, I should be glad to see that an opportunity is provided but I shall make no move unless I have a signal from you."

A File, Walter W. Stewart

1948-1949

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

✓SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES

See Report of Director (1948-53) P. 23 ff for change in
organization, creation of School of Historical Studies.

Pamphlet Report of the Director of I.A.S. (1948-53) 1954

1948
SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

PANOFSKY, IRWIN

Biographical

For a list of the activities in the History of Art,
part of the School of Humanistic Studies, see the list sent
by Panofsky on the activities of two faculty members and 13
short-term members, School of Humanistic Studies I File.

School of Humanistic Studies I File

1948

2/2

PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

SEGALL, DR. BERTA

DE TOLNAY, CHARLES

Academic Personnel

Academic Organization

Biographical

Reappointment of Segall (Dr. Berta) and Charles de Tolnay (Dr.).
The School had decided to terminate Segall's appointment unless Princeton University agreed to provide her part-time support, which was very doubtful in the Director's opinion. In the case of Dr. de Tolnay, the Director asked whether the Faculty's past action to terminate his appointment was binding on the Director. "It was agreed that no adequate professional opinion on de Tolnay's work on Michelangelo could be given by the Faculty; [Panofsky was not present] that its merits would not be reviewed again; that the Faculty decision was binding."

Faculty Minutes, 2/2/48

1948

2/2

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION

Academic Personnel

GRACE, VIRGINIA

Biographical

Meritt asked for extension of Miss Virginia R. Grace's membership for the first term of 1948-1949, terminal, because she is then going on a fellowship to the American School of Classical Studies in Athens. Approved.

Faculty Minutes 2/2/48

1948

3/22

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

DETOLNAY

Biographical

PANOFSKY

OPPENHEIMER

FLEXNER

Oppenheimer to Flexner informing him pursuant to agreement that faculty asked him not to reopen de Tolnay membership extension matter. Panofsky's refusal to take any position, and his own lack of ground to do anything but abide by this action much as he regrets it.

D, de Tolnay

1948

4/15

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

RIEFLER, W. W.

Biographical

OPPENHEIMER, R.

Oppenheimer reported to the Trustees that with Riefler's expected ~~maxx~~ resignation, the definite cleavage between Marle's work and that of the economists, and the entirely different fields covered by the humanist faculty, organisation and emphasis in both economics and the humanities might well be changed in the not distant future.

Trustees' Minutes, April 15, 1948

1948

4/15

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

The Director commented on a lack of evidence of any "ordered planning." An exception is found growing up around Professor Meritt's work in epigraphy, beginning with his own narrow but sound work. The Institute is probably the center of the world in Greek epigraphy because of the transfer of so many activities formerly centered in Europe. The Director was not ready to make any specific proposal about work in these two Schools, but Riefler's resignation is expected, and he thought the situation might soon become ripe. For future study he pointed to the definite cleavage between Professor Earle's work and that of the economists, and the entirely different fields covered by the humanistic faculty. "The organization and emphasis in both economics and the humanities might well be changed in the not distant future."

Trustees' Minutes, April 15, 1948

1948

6/30

LIBRARY

Facilities

✓ **SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES**

Academic Organization

See report on Library and those of staff of school.
Meritt's and one-half of Miss Goldman's belong to I. A. S.,
Lowe's to himself. Thompson's library- Circulation figures
of various schools general library.

Meritt, I. A. S., Library Committee

1948

10/28

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

MEMBERS (1948-49)

Academic Personnel

STIPENDS

School of Humanistic Studies Budget, 1948-49.

Filed in Chronological File under 1948, 10/28.

D, School of Humanistic Studies

1949

2/10

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

The Director ~~presented~~ reported on a proposed unification of the Schools of Economics and Politics and of Humanistic Studies/ as a recognition of realistic conditions and because of the smallness of the two schools in relation to the School of Mathematics. He said the present growth of physics will only emphasize this disparity, and that many applications now fall between the two schools and for practical purposes the faculties for both schools advise on them. Both schools use the historical method, and this serves to point up the fact that there are important elements of unity between them.

"The Director proposed that until there are substantive changes in the work of the Institute that the two schools unite; that the faculty members meet together; that appointments be jointly considered." The faculties of the two schools were in agreement on such a plan, but there had been no joint meeting of the two schools. Nomenclature was considered not adopted. The matter was to be reported on further to the next meeting, although general consensus was that it was approvable.

Faculty Meeting February 10, 1949, Minutes, File V-1

1949

2/10

PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION

Academic Personnel

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES

MEMBERS

Academic Personnel

The Director reported on a proposed unification of the School of Economics and Politics and the School of Humanistic Studies on the ground that present administrative set-up inadequate because of the smallness of the two schools which will become relatively smaller as physics grows in the School of Mathematics. "Particularly in the consideration of applications to membership the unification of the two Schools would be helpful. Many applications now fall between the two Schools and for practical purposes the faculties of both Schools advise on these. That both Schools use the historical method serves further to point up the fact that there are important elements of unity between them." (page 205)

1949

2/16

Pending final decision, Director suggests the two Schools should unite; that the Faculty members meet together, that appointments be jointly considered. Individual Faculty members had indicated their endorsement of the plan; there had been no joint meeting of the Schools. Such a meeting should be the next step and a report made back to the full Faculty.

Nomenclature: School of Historical Studies, School of Humane Studies and the School of Humanities.

There was full discussion, every member of the Faculty expressing his view. The consensus was in favor of unification.

Faculty Minutes, 2/10/49

1949

2/15

GENERAL

Academic Organization

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES

The Director reported on a proposed unification of the School of Economics and Politics and the School of Humanistic Studies; the results of preliminary discussions leading to this were given the Board at its November 16, 1948, meeting.

"Talks within the School of Economics and Politics had led to a number of alternative developments; one was the creation of panels to which members would be invited for a semester or a year. The Director thought that there would be times and themes for which this method would be appropriate. But the negative result of the discussions pointed strongly to the fact that no member of the School faculty was drawn to modern techniques of economics."

The School of Humanistic Studies in consultation concluded the School was not adequate in scope to its title,

and its use of the historical method linked it with the interests of the School of Economics and politics.

These talks, said the Director raised two points he had been considering for some time. The two Schools are small; "and it became increasingly clear that the academic bonds between the professors in one School were no stronger than those connecting a professor of one faculty and the other. One of the most important gains in unification would be an administrative improvement in the handling of applications to membership. At present, many of these fall between the two Schools; consultation in this area could only be helpful.

"That both Faculties welcomed the change the Director felt to be the best argument for it. No budgetary problem would be immediately involved; commitments of each School for the next year would remain unchanged."

Discussion of the name of the new school had been had. The Director thought the best two were the School of Historical Studies and the School of Humanities. The name

of the School would become a matter of public record, and should, as nearly as possible, describe the scope of the School's work. The Director thought it was important. The Trustees were asked for suggestions. The selection was not made at that meeting.

"In conclusion the Director stated that the unification of the two Schools would bring closer an administrative balance with the School of Mathematics; and that the Institute's interest in the historical method and in the humanities would be better served.

"The Trustees expressed their hearty endorsement of the proposed change in the academic set-up."

Executive Committee Meeting, February 15, 1949 (Ed. of Trustees)

1949

3/8

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

At Faculty Meeting the Director reported that the two schools had already held two joint meetings for the discussion of general and specific points; that ^{Prof.} ~~Mr.~~ Earle would be the school's first executive officer, and that no name had yet been selected. "Since the reorganization had, in fact, been established, it was not thought necessary to have further formal action."

Faculty Meeting Minutes, March 8, 1949, File V-1

1949

10/21

GENERAL

Academic Organisation

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES

The Director reported on a proposed unification of the School of Economics and Politics and the School of Humanistic Studies. The results of preliminary discussions leading to this were given to the Board at its November 16, 1948, meeting. New title approved.

Trustees' Minutes, 11/16/48

1949

10/21

/SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES

Trustees approved Director's recommendation that the Schools of Humanistic Studies and the "former" Economics and Politics be called the School of Historical Studies.

Minutes 10/21/49, p. 3

1949

10/21

SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES

Academic Organization

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Title of School of Economics and Politics and School of Humanistic Studies changed
by Trustees on recommendation of Director to School of Historical Studies.

1954

1/11

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES
(American Civilization)
(Near Eastern Civilization)
(European)

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

AYDELOTTE, F.

EARLE, E. M.

Relations WOI

Academic Organization

Academic Organization

Biographical

See Oates' report January 11, 1954 for description of
inter-departmental course on American Civilization.

Oates, Council of Humanities, Filed in Vertical File "H".

1955

11/24

GOLDMAN, HETTY

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

VENLEN, O.

MOREY, C. R.

SALARIES

Academic Personnel

PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION

Academic Procedures

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

Interview with Professor Hetty Goldman

See Vertical File - INTERVIEWS

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

Academic Organization

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

POLICIES

Administration

FLEXNER, A.

EARLE, E. M.

HERZFELD, ERNST E.

KANTOROWICZ, ERNST

WOODWARD, E. L.

ALFOLDI, ANDREW

SIEGEL, CARL LUDWIG

PAULI, WOLFGANG

PANOFSKY, ERWIN

Biographical

Interview with Professor Veblen, January 10, 1956.

Filed in Vertical File under Interviews.

Interview with Professor Veblen, January 10, 1956.

1956

5/12

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

GENERAL

Facilities

DAUNCEY, DOROTHY

Biographical

DAUNCEY, WES

FLEXNER, A.

AYDELOTTE, F.

Interview with Dorothy Dauncey, May 12, 1956.

Filed in Vertical File under Dauncey Interviews.

Interview with Dorothy Dauncey, May 12, 1956

1956

6/4

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES
SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES
PRINCETON
LIBRARY
FACULTY
FLEXNER, A.
DODDS
CAPPS
MERITT
PANOFSKY
EARLE
OATES
OPPENHEIMER
STEWART
FERGUSON
ELIOT
TOYNBEE
BOAZ

Academic Organization

Relations WOA

Facilities

Academic Personnel

Biographical

Interview with Professor W. J. Oates, Chairman,
Classics Department, Princeton University, June 4, 1956.

Filed in Vertical File under Oates Interviews.

Interview with Oates, 6/4/56

1956

9/25

ECONOMICS (P. 1, 4, 5, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16)
DIRECTOR (P. 6)
✓SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES (P. 6, 7)
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY (P. 7, 8, 11)
PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION (P. 9, 13)
POLICIES (P. 12)
BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS (P. 6, 7, 15, 16)
ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION (P. 16, 18)
STEWART, W. W. (P. 1, 5, 13, 14)
FRANKFURTER (P. 2, 5, 9, 17)

Academic Activities
Administration
Academic Organization
Relations WQAI
Academic Personnel
Administration
Facilities
Foundations
Biographical

CLAY (P. 4)
RIEFLER (P. 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15)
WOLMAN (P. 4, 17)
VINNER (P. 5, 8)
AYDELOTTE (P. 6)
VEBLEN (P. 1, 16)
STRAUS (P. 7)
PANOPSKY (P. 7)
SCHRÖDINGER (P. 7, 8)
OPPENHEIMER (P. 9, 17)
WARREN (P. 10, 11, 16)
BUCHANAN, NORMAN (P. 11)
FEIS (P. 13)

Interview with Mr. Stewart, September 25, 1956
Filed in Vertical File under Stewart Interviews.

1956

10/1

HARVARD

Relations WOAI

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

SALARIES

Academic Personnel

BENEFITS

GOLDMAN, HETTY

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

HERZFELD

LOWE, E. A.

MOREY

✓ Interview with Hetty Goldman, 10/1/56.

Filed in Vertical File under Goldman Interviews.

Interview with Miss Goldman, 10/1/56

1957

2/22

APPOINTMENTS

Academic Personnel

MEMBERS

STIPENDS

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

Academic Organization

SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Relations WOI

VEBLEN, O.

Biographical

WEED

FLEXNER

MERRITT

PANOFSKY

EINSTEIN

VON NEUMANN

Interview with Professor Veblen, February 22, 1957.

Filed in Vertical File under Veblen Interviews.

3/13

ECONOMICS (2, 6, 7)

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS (1, 2)

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES (4, 6)

SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES (6)

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY (3, 4, 5, 6, 7)

PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION (5)

POLICIES (3, 5, 6)

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS (SITE) (6)

WOODWARD (7)

PLEXNER (1, 4, 5, 7)

FRANKFURTER (1)

MITRANY (1)

MARSCHAK (1)

RIEPLER (1, 2)

VINER (2, 7)

EARLE (2, 3, 6)

JONES, THOMAS (3)

WARREN (3)

STEWART (3)

AYDELOTTE (5)

OPPENHEIMER (6)

BAILEY (8)

Academic Activities

Academic Organisation

Relations WOAI

Academic Personnel

Administration

Facilities

Biographical

Interview with Sir Llewellyn Woodward, 3/13/57.
Filed in Vertical File under Woodward Interviews.

1957

4/18

APPOINTMENTS

PRINCETON

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

DODDS

LOWE, E. A.

FLEXNER, A.

MERITT, B. D.

Academic Personnel

Relations WCAI

Academic Organisation

Biographical

Lowe luncheon discussion, April 18, 1957.

Filed in Vertical File under Lowe Interviews.

1957

5/3

BENEFITS (1, 2, 3)

SALARIES (1)

FACULTY (2)

TRUSTEES (2, 3)

DIRECTOR (2, 3)

ECONOMICS (4, 5, 6, 7)

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS (4, 5, 6, 7) Academic Organization

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES (5)

WOLMAN (1, 2, 4, 7, 8)

AYDELOTTE (1, 2, 3, 8)

DE TOLNAY (1, 2, 3)

PANOFSEY (1, 2, 3)

EARLE (2)

VEBLEN (2, 5)

MOE (2)

PLEXNER (2, 3, 8)

EINSTEIN (3)

CLAY (7)

VINER (6)

WARREN (6)

BAMBERGER (3, 5)

STEWART (4, 6, 7, 8)

RIEFLER (4, 5, 7)

MAASS (5)

OPPENHEIMER (5)

Academic Personnel

Corporation

Administration

Academic Activities

Biographical

Interview with Wolman, May 3, 1957.

Filed in Vertical File under
Wolman Interviews.

1957

6/7

ARCHAEOLOGY (1, 2)

✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES (1)

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS (2)

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY (1, 2, 3)

GOLDMAN, HETTY (1, 2, 3)

FLEXNER, A. (1, 2, 3)

ALEXANDER (2)

EINSTEIN (2)

OPPENHEIMER (2)

MOREY (2, 3)

Academic Activities

Academic Organization

Relations WOI

Biographical

Interview with Miss Hetty Goldman, June 7, 1957.

Filed in Vertical File under Goldman Interviews.

1957

6/27

FOUNDERS (1, 4, 5)	Corporation
BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS (1)	Facilities
PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION (2, 3)	Academic Personnel
APPOINTMENTS (4, 5, 6)	
ECONOMICS (4)	Academic Activities
ARCHAEOLOGY (4)	
GENERAL (4)	Finance
✓ SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES (4, 6)	Academic Organization
SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS (6)	
GOLDMAN (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)	Biographical
AYDELOTTE (1, 3, 4)	
HOUGHTON (1)	
OPPENHEIMER (2)	
VERBEN (3, 6)	
MORSE (3)	
FLEXNER (4, 5, 6)	
THOMPSON (4)	
BAMBERGER, LOUIS (5)	
BAMBERGER, LEVINIA (5)	
MERRITT (4)	
PANOFKY (6)	
DE TOLNAY (6)	

Eisenstein (1, 2, 3, 6)

Interview with Betty Goldman, June 27, 1957.

Filed in Vertical File under Goldman Interviews.