

MINUTES OF REGULAR MEETING OF  
THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

May 19, 1941

A regular meeting of the Trustees of the Institute for Advanced Study was held at Fuld Hall, Princeton, New Jersey, on Monday, May 19, 1941, at 3:00 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Aydelotte, Edgar S. Bamberger, Louis Bamberger, Flexner, Houghton, Leidesdorf, Maass, Riefler, Rosenwald, Stewart, Veblen, and Weed.

Absent and excused: Messrs. Carrel, Douglas, Friedenwald\*, Hardin, and Mrs. Fuld.

The Chairman, Mr. Houghton, presided.

The minutes of the meeting held on February 24, 1941, having been distributed, their reading was dispensed with, and they were approved after the adoption of the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Trustees held on February 24, 1941, be and hereby are amended by revising Item 5, Battle Road Circle, so as to read as follows:

It was voted that the road which the Institute had constructed off Battle Road should hereafter be known as Battle Road Circle instead of Battle Road Court.

In the absence of Mr. Hardin, Chairman of the Finance Committee, Mr. Leidesdorf made a joint report of the Finance Committee, the Budget Committee, and the Treasurer as follows:

The income for the year, 1940-1941, was estimated at \$457,000, and disbursements estimated as the same; the Institute was operating well

\*Deceased June 8, 1941

within its budget and would probably have a surplus of \$10,000; for the coming year the estimated income was \$450,000 and the budget \$450,000. The Treasurer reported that a detailed financial statement would be made after the close of the fiscal year on June 30, 1941, and mailed to each Trustee.

On motion, the report was accepted, and the estimated budget for 1941-1942 was adopted as shown in the comparative statement attached to these minutes as Appendix 1.

Mr. Maass, Chairman of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, reported the completion of the fourth floor of Tuld Hall and the opening of the lunch-room on the fourth floor within a fortnight under the direction of the faculty, the Institute assuming no obligation in connection with its operation.

The Chairman of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds reported further that the Radio Corporation of America was bringing to Princeton about three hundred families, adding to the already difficult problem of housing in this vicinity. Reference was made to Mr. Larson's housing plans for the construction of what might be called an Institute dormitory of twenty apartments, of two and a half or three rooms each, to accommodate Institute members and their families who are on limited means. After discussion it was, on motion,

RESOLVED, That the Committee on Buildings and Grounds be and hereby is authorized to make a complete survey of the housing problem and report to the Board as soon as practicable.

The report of the Director was presented and, on motion, was accepted and ordered to be incorporated in the minutes of the meeting. This

report, which appears as Appendix 2 to these minutes, describes the work of the School of Humanistic Studies. It was received with great enthusiasm, and the suggestion was made that the report be printed in more popular form and published in Harper's Magazine or The Atlantic Monthly where it would receive the widest possible circulation in order that people at large might realize the fundamental importance to civilization of humanistic studies.

Officers to serve until the next annual meeting were elected as follows:

Mr. Alanson B. Houghton, Chairman and President

Mr. Herbert H. Maass )  
Mr. Lewis H. Weed ) Vice-Chairmen and Vice-Presidents

Mr. Samuel D. Leidesdorf, Treasurer

Mr. Ira A. Schur, Assistant Treasurer

Mr. Edgar S. Bamberger, Secretary

Miss Marie C. Eichelser )  
Miss Leah Harris ) Assistant Secretaries

Mr. Frank Aydelotte was reappointed Director of the Institute, and the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for Mr. Aydelotte.

The Chairman announced the appointment of the following standing committees:

Executive Committee

Mr. Maass, Chairman  
Mr. Flexner  
Mr. Hardin  
Mr. Leidesdorf  
Mr. Weed

Finance Committee

Mr. Hardin, Chairman  
Mr. Louis Bamberger  
Mr. Leidesdorf  
Mr. Riefler  
Mr. Rosenwald

Budget Committee

Mr. Leidesdorf, Chairman  
 Mr. Edgar S. Bamberger  
 Mr. Weed

Committee on Buildings and Grounds

Mr. Maass, Chairman  
 Mr. Aydelotte  
 Mr. Schaap  
 Mr. Veblen

Committee on Nominations

Mr. Weed, Chairman  
 Mr. Douglas  
 Mr. Friedenwald

The Founders, Chairman, and Vice-Chairmen are members of all committees.

Inasmuch as Esther S. Bailey is unable to continue as the resident agent, the following resolution was adopted:

The Trustees of Institute for Advanced Study - Louis Bamberger and Mrs. Felix Fuld Foundation, a corporation of New Jersey, on this nineteenth day of May, 1941, do hereby resolve and order that Marie C. Eichelser be and hereby is appointed agent of said corporation in charge of its principal office in the State of New Jersey, and that process against this corporation may be served upon the said Marie C. Eichelser.

The Director recommended that the collection of Korean books which Dr. Kei-won Chung was instrumental in obtaining from Mr. Kim be accepted, whereupon, on motion, it was

RESOLVED, That the collection of Korean books which Mr. Kim wished to present to the Gest Oriental Library be called the Kim Korean Library and become a part of the Gest Oriental Library.

The Director commented upon the fact that this was the last meeting which Mrs. Bailey would attend as Secretary. Her services to the



Institute in reality antedated its establishment since she assisted Dr. Flexner in the studies which led to its foundation. The gratitude of the Board is due to her for her able and devoted services of eleven years as Secretary. This tribute was echoed with enthusiasm by the members of the Board.

There being no further business, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

Appendix 1

	1940-1941		1941-1942
INCOME FROM ENDOWMENT Estimated	\$330,000.00	:	\$330,000.00
Library Appropriation	25,000.00	:	25,000.00
Pension Fund	12,000.00	:	12,000.00
Rockefeller Foundation	35,000.00	:	35,000.00
Matching Gift	35,000.00	:	35,000.00
Carnegie Corporation of New York	14,200.00	:	-----
American Committee for International Studies	6,000.00	:	-----
Gift towards housing of League of Nations	-----	:	3,000.00
Surplus income from 1940-1941	-----	:	10,000.00
	<u>\$457,200.00</u>	:	<u>\$450,000.00</u>
		:	
	B U D G E T	:	
Pension	\$ 12,000.00	:	\$ 12,000.00
Office of Director		:	
Salaries	\$31,320.00	:	\$28,825.00
Teachers Insurance	<u>1,175.00</u>	:	<u>1,175.00</u>
	32,495.00	:	30,000.00
Office of Treasurer		:	
Custodian Charges	2,750.00	:	2,750.00
Investment Advisory Service	3,600.00	:	3,600.00
Out of Pocket Fund	<u>3,000.00</u>	:	<u>3,000.00</u>
	9,350.00	:	9,350.00
School of Mathematics		:	
Salaries	101,030.00	:	102,530.00
Teachers Insurance	4,479.00	:	4,479.00
Technical Assistance	400.00	:	200.00
Stipends	18,500.00	:	17,100.00
Publications and Subscriptions	3,350.00	:	3,125.00
Contribution to Fine Hall	<u>2,000.00</u>	:	<u>2,000.00</u>
	129,759.00	:	129,434.00
School of Economics and Politics		:	
Salaries	65,000.00	:	65,000.00
Teachers Insurance	3,400.00	:	3,400.00
Assistants and Research Stip.	25,500.00	:	24,700.00
Travel, Conferences	6,500.00	:	6,500.00
Reserve and Contingent Fund	<u>26,780.00</u>	:	<u>26,800.00</u>
	127,180.00	:	126,400.00
School of Humanistic Studies		:	
Salaries	68,800.00	:	66,400.00
Teachers Insurance	2,275.00	:	2,275.00
Stipends	19,200.00	:	13,200.00
Subscriptions	<u>300.00</u>	:	<u>300.00</u>
	90,575.00	:	82,175.00
Gest Oriental Library		:	
Salaries	4,800.00	:	4,800.00
Teachers Insurance	<u>180.00</u>	:	<u>180.00</u>
	4,980.00	:	4,980.00
Library		:	
Appropriation for books	25,000.00	:	25,000.00
Salaries	-----	:	<u>4,000.00</u>
Fuld Hall - Operation and Maintenance	12,000.00	:	13,000.00
General Expense	8,000.00	:	8,000.00
Contingent Fund	<u>5,861.00</u>	:	<u>5,661.00</u>
	<u>\$457,200.00</u>	:	<u>\$450,000.00</u>

## Appendix 2

### REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

May 19, 1941

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 most important center in the world, which is still free to pursue these studies, is the Institute.

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 coordinate 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 Persian cities, Professor Herzfeld devised a suitable law, finally adopted by the government of Persia, for the control of excavation and the division



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 antiquity that there are, in the ordinary sense, no facilities for its publication. Professor Herzfeld's work is a new contribution to the

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 library, plus the valuable collection of mediaeval manuscripts in McCormick

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 well chosen and very much needed. Thirty years ago I became convinced of



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 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 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 Stohlsman'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 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, although we have in fine arts for many years received generous support

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 studies which I have described in this report?



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.