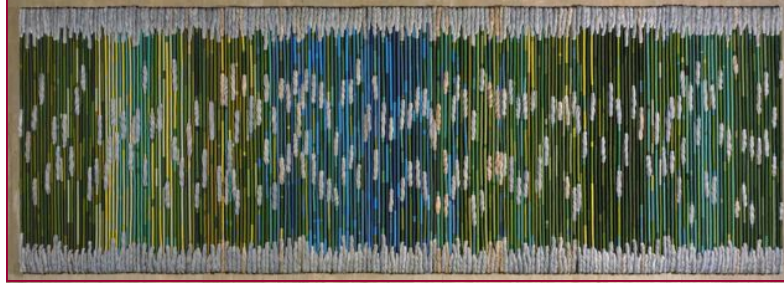


Art and Architecture at the Institute - continued from page 1

keeping with the modern architecture, and the open rectangle of grass where an ornamental pond used to be.

Head over to the beautiful birch garden between the Dining Hall and the West Building and admire the graceful trunks and peeling bark of the swaying trees. Can there be a better way to view some art than sipping a cappuccino next to the



The tapestry bas-relief *Green Silk Forest* by Sheila Hicks hangs in the Dining Hall. Originally commissioned by AT&T for their corporate headquarters, it was acquired and donated to the Institute by Bob and Lynn Johnston, who are Friends of the Institute.

mosaic in the birch garden? This Italian mosaic shows Bacchus from Cento Celle near Rome. It is thought to be a Renaissance copy of a Roman design. It is on loan from the University of Pennsylvania Museum in Philadelphia. While in the birch garden, make sure that you see *Tiny*, created by Dorothea Schwarcz Greenbaum, which won the 1944 George Widener Medal from the Pennsylvania Academy of Design.

Another sculpture, *New Piece* (1980), can be found by walking down the Founders' Walk. This was established in 1950 in honor of the Institute's founders and continues the north-south axis of the allée from Olden Farm to Fuld Hall and down to the Institute Woods. *New Piece* was a gift of the artist, Tony Smith (1912-80), and a plaque notes: "In commemoration of Albert Einstein's life and work. Presented on the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of the Institute for Advanced Study." To fully appreciate this piece, view it from several different angles. Across the pond is the intriguing granite and steel sculpture



This bust of Albert Einstein is located in the Mathematics-Natural Sciences Library in Fuld Hall. The bust was completed by Sergei Konenkov in 1939, the year that Fuld Hall and its two symmetrical buildings were constructed.

by Elyn Zimmerman, whose late husband Kirk Varnedoe was a Professor in the School of Historical Studies at the Institute. The sculpture was dedicated on May 20, 2005, the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Institute's founding. Be sure to read the inscriptions on the back of the benches and consider whether this sculpture reminds you at all of the birch trees as seen through the windows of the Dining Hall.

The Institute is located on 800 acres, the majority of which were perma-

nently preserved in 1997. At the entrance to the Woods, straight down from Fuld Hall, you will see a bench that faces the Founders' Rock placed there in 1950. A plaque on the Rock reads: "Dedicated to Louis Bamberger and his sister Carrie B. F. Fuld whose vision and generosity made this Institute for Advanced Study possible." This bench was dedicated in 2005 to mark the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Institute's founding. Continue on down and you will reach the Swinging Bridge, which spans the Stony Brook River and marks the end of the Founders' Walk.

The Institute Pond was constructed in the 1960s and has been stocked with many types of fish, including catfish, sunfish, and bass over the years.

Art Inside

There are noteworthy works of art inside the Institute buildings too, including busts of Einstein (in the Fuld Hall Common Room) and of the late School of Historical Studies Professor Elias A. Lowe (in the Historical Studies-Social Science Library) by Jacob Epstein. Sheila Hicks's *Green Silk Forest* tapestry, also known as *Rain Forest*, hangs at one end of the Dining Hall, where it was installed in 2007. Originally commissioned by AT&T in 1975 for its headquarters, it was donated to the Institute by Lynn and Bob Johnston, who are Friends of the Institute. Floor mosaics from Antioch on the Orontes can be found on both levels of the Dining Hall. Most of them date back to the fifth or sixth century AD and were acquired from Princeton University in 1971. Former Members Doro Levi and Glanville Downey were involved in studies of the mosaics from Antioch. Try not to miss the rather curious *Arrival* sculpture by Jacques Lipchitz in the Dining Hall, which commemorates the centennial of the birth of Albert Einstein.

In the Common Room of Fuld Hall, where people assemble for tea every weekday, there is a beautiful grandfather clock as well as prints, wall hangings, pastels, and busts, including a striking one of Abraham Flexner. Find out more about one or more pieces and impress your friends and family . . . or simply appreciate them.

Landscape and History Interwoven

And finally, if you walk up the avenue between Fuld Hall and Olden Farm, notice how the regularity of the line of the American plane trees is interrupted by one old oak. This oak predates the planting of the avenue and may well outlive the plane trees and reminds us of the role history plays in the growth of the Institute.

INSTITUTE for ADVANCED STUDY

TIMES at THE INSTITUTE ART & ARCHITECTURE

Art and Architecture at the Institute

The Campus Buildings

Abraham Flexner founded the Institute for Advanced Study in 1930 and was its Director from 1930 to 1939. His vision of an institute for pure research was supported by philanthropists and generous benefactors Louis Bamberger and his sister Caroline Bamberger Fuld. If you stand outside the front of Fuld Hall you will see to the right of the front door a cornerstone dated 1939, the



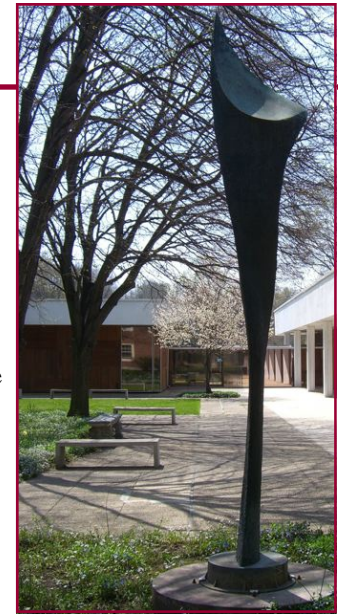
Richard Long installs his *Slate Oasis*

year that the building and its two symmetrical buildings A and B were constructed. This symmetry was the signature style of the architect, Jens Fredrick Larson, as was the sweeping road with open meadow to the north and terrace at the back. While the trees were not planted until the mid-1950s, Larson did also envisage the allée of trees leading up to Olden Farm. This clapboard house has served as the home of seven of the Institute's eight Directors and dates to the early eighteenth century. At

the back of Fuld Hall are two buildings, C and D, also designed by Larson, that face each other across the lawn; they were built from 1948 to 1949, when J. Robert Oppenheimer was the Director. In 1954, building E was completed – the last structure designed by Larson for the Institute.

Over time and as the need arose, other buildings have been added. The next addition to the campus was the Historical Studies-Social Science Library, which offers users such beautiful views over the pond. The library was designed by Wallace K. Harrison and completed in 1965, about the same time as the pond. This was followed by the West Building (home to the humanities) and the Dining Hall, which were completed in 1972 during Carl Kaysen's Directorship. The complex was designed by Robert Geddes, who later designed Bloomberg Hall, completed in 2002, which cleverly incorporates buildings C and E into its structure.

The east side of the campus features a number of newer buildings. Both Simonyi Hall, home of the School of Mathematics, and Wolfensohn Hall were designed by architect Cesar Pelli and date from 1994. Wolfensohn Hall is used for concerts and lectures, many of them open to the general public. The newest building on the campus is an extension to Bloomberg Hall that houses The Simons Center for Systems Biology as well as a new home for computing. The extension, by the architectural firm Pelli Clarke Pelli, opened in 2007 and has a green roof that is designed to improve insulation and reduce storm water runoff.



Robert Wilson's *Nike* sculpture

Landscaping and Sculptures

You will have noticed several sculptures tucked away among the various buildings. Outside Bloomberg Hall is a landscape sculpture by Mary Miss laid out in striking fashion in 2002 and surrounded by ornamental Hawthorne trees that bear bright red berries in the fall.

In the courtyard formed by Bloomberg Hall, Wolfensohn Hall, and Simonyi Hall are two pieces of artwork (1994), the practical black slate chalkboard and the intriguing copper fountain, both part of the original design for this area. The streaks left by the trickling water are part of the design. And tucked into a small rectangular courtyard between the new

Simons Center and Bloomberg Hall is the newest outside artwork, known as *Slate Oasis*, designed and created by Richard Long in 2007.

If you now walk across the lawn that sweeps down to the Institute Woods, past the beautiful linden tree that brushes the lawn with its branches, you will reach Robert Wilson's *Nike* sculpture, commissioned by Oppenheimer and installed in front of the library in 1965. Notice the symmetrical planting of linden trees, in



Mary Miss sculpture viewed from above

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TIMES at THE INSTITUTE

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Art & Architecture

Streets at the Institute

Have you ever wondered why the streets in Member housing are so named? Have you noticed the alphabetical order, starting with “Earle” and finishing with “Weyl”? They are a relatively new feature—when the Institute housing for Members was first built there was just one access road. The short dead-end roads were put in in 1999 to remove through traffic and make it a safer place for children to play. They were named after some of the former Faculty and Directors, now deceased. Each of these highly distinguished persons could fill their own issue—these short paragraphs can only give you a glimpse into their lives.

EARLE LANE:

Edward Mead Earle (1894–1954) was born in New York City. He graduated from Columbia University. In 1919, he married Beatrice Lowndes, and together they had one daughter. Earle was appointed to the Faculty of the Institute in 1934. In the School of Economics and Politics he established a seminar designed to explore various issues on American security. Earle is best known for his role as a strategist in World War II. Princeton University Library provides researchers access to his publications and correspondence, graciously donated by his wife after he died in 1954.

FLEXNER LANE:

Abraham Flexner (1866–1959) was the first Director of the Institute, from 1930 to 1939. He was largely responsible for developing a national system of tightly regulated medical schools in the United States. After Flexner was approached by wealthy store owners, Louis Bamberger and his sister Caroline Bamberger Fuld, who wished to use their wealth to establish a medical school, he persuaded them that a research center where scholars could pursue their research without distractions would be more valuable. Flexner believed passionately in the importance of freedom to think unfettered by any pressure to be “useful.”

GOLDMAN LANE:

Hetty Goldman (1881–1972) was the first woman to be appointed to the Institute’s permanent Faculty. She served as Professor from 1936–47 and then as Professor Emeritus until her death in 1972. She was a graduate of Bryn Mawr and the first woman to be awarded the Charles Eliot Norton Fellowship. Goldman attended the

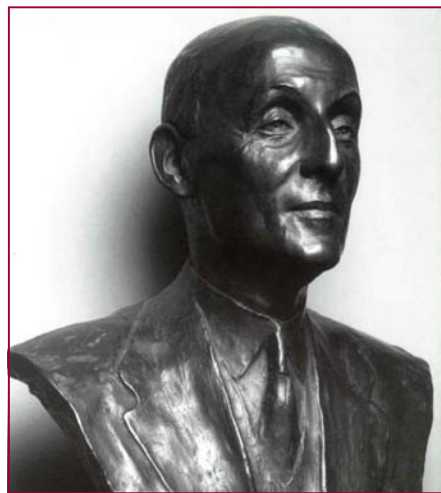
American School of Classical Studies in Athens and was a pioneer in the investigation of pre-Greek and the earliest Greek peoples. She received the Gold Medal of the American Institute of Archaeology for Distinguished Archaeological Achievement.

MERRITT LANE:

Benjamin Meritt (1899–1989) was a noted ancient historian, probably best known for his work on ancient Greek inscriptions. He spent much of his academic life at the Institute, where he was appointed Professor in 1935 at the young age of thirty-six. Meritt created a marvelous center for the study of Attic epigraphy at the Institute, attracting scholars from far and wide who came to use the Historical Studies–Social Science Library he had built up and to contribute to daily discussion and debate about these ancient texts.

MORSE LANE:

Harold Calvin Marston Morse (1892–1977) was born in Maine. He was known by his third name, which was the maiden name of his mother, Ella Phoebe Marston. After attending college in his hometown, Waterville, he studied and taught math at Harvard University. He moved on to become assistant professor at Cornell and Brown University after World War I. In 1935, he was



This bust of Abraham Flexner was graciously donated by his wife Anne Flexner, whose financial success as a Broadway playwright enabled Flexner to establish his international reputation as an education reformer and ultimately found the Institute.



Professor John von Neumann (far right) led the Electronic Computer Project, one of the first stored-program computers, which was designed and built in the basement of Fuld Hall and later in a building of its own that now houses Crossroads Nursery School.

appointed to the Institute, where he stayed for the rest of his career. In 1940, he married Louise Jeffreys, his second wife. They had five children. Although his work encompasses many mathematical problems, he spent most of his career developing Morse theory in differential topology.

VON NEUMANN DRIVE:

John von Neumann (1903–57) was born in Budapest, Hungary, as Neumann János, called Jancsi; he died in Washington, D.C., as John von Neumann, called Johnny. Von Neumann’s intellect illuminated the fields of pure and applied mathematics, computer science, quantum mechanics, economics, and strategic thinking. He pioneered the modern computer, game theory, and the theory of nuclear deterrence. In 1933, at age thirty, he became the youngest professor at the Institute in the School of Mathematics, where he was frequently mistaken for a graduate student. He and his second wife, Klára Dán, were known to throw elegant and interesting parties in their Princeton home on Library Place.

OPPENHEIMER LANE:

Julius Robert Oppenheimer (1904–67) is known to many only as the “father of the atomic bomb.” Born in New York to German immigrants, he and his younger brother, Frank, who also became a physicist, were educated broadly. At school he studied mathematics, science, and Greek but also was interested in ethics and history. He graduated from Harvard University with a major in chemistry. As an undergraduate he never took a class in physics. As a scientist he is considered the primary founder of the American school of theoretical physics.

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Member Housing

When the Institute was founded in 1930, housing was quite easily available in town at affordable prices. But as time went by and the Institute grew, the need for housing located closer to the Institute became apparent. The first such housing is shown in this charming picture by Patricia Cleary Berlin, whose husband Theodore Berlin was a Member in the School of Mathematics. This housing was known, fondly, as the Barracks, because the structures had housed military troops in the Adirondack region during World War II. J. Robert Oppenheimer (Director 1947–66) purchased eleven of these buildings in June 1948, providing thirty-eight apartments with two or three bedrooms each.

These served the Institute Members well for a number of years until they were replaced by the current structures in the late 1950s while Oppenheimer was still the Director. These buildings are very distinctive and were designed by the important German architect Marcel Breuer, whose Bauhaus designs include the Whitney Museum of American Art in New York.

An article about the design of the Institute Member housing that appeared in *Architectural Record* in March 1958 explained: “The dwelling units . . . were grouped to form a series of courts where children at play may be watched. All dining, kitchen and living rooms face the courts for this reason, as well as for favorable outlook upon no traffic areas . . . Trees were saved wherever possible and the buildings placed with their lengths paralleling existing contours in order to minimize excavation and grading.” The project consisted of one- and two-story dwellings with a horizontal emphasis “modified from the conventional to rob them of the monotony so often associated with that

kind of building. This was accomplished by means of changing roof overhangs, sunshades, screen and terrace walls of contrasting masonry, open stairways, balconies, and open carports.” The latter provided “vistas through and beyond the houses.”

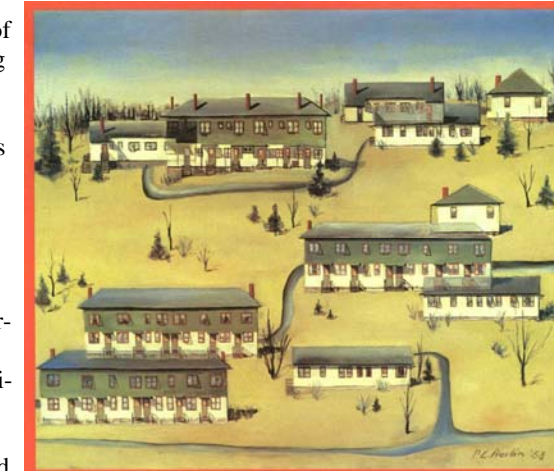
Much thought was given to the layout of the rooms and of the houses, with the practicalities of daily living a high priority along with the aesthetics and cost of the project. In a memoir about Marcel Breuer, his associate Robert Gatje wrote: “We tried hard to

give them [the houses] the feel of a home, despite the fact that they would house transient occupants, and each apartment had a fireplace and private terrace or balcony.” Care was taken over the internal layout, with the study doubling if necessary as an extra bedroom, high strip windows offering privacy for rooms facing the street, kitchens placed near the front door, and sufficient space in the bedrooms for two beds and a study area. Roof overhangs protected large windows from too much sunshine.

On Thursday, September 19, 1957, an article in the *Princeton Packet* featured the recently completed Institute housing project, which was to be home for 115 families at monthly rents ranging from \$60 to \$120. “Tricycles patrol the newly paved streets, safely insulated

from all thru-traffic. A steady procession takes advantage of the project’s central laundry facilities. Cars continue to arrive and unload . . . A German shepherd snubs an orange cat – all signs of a new bustling community.”

In 2000, the Member housing was expanded and renovated by architect Michael Landau, yet the project still reflects the essence of Breuer’s wonderful and lasting design.



In 1953, Patricia Cleary Berlin, whose husband Theodore Berlin was then a Member in the School of Mathematics, painted this view of the Institute’s first Member housing – structures that were formerly used as World War II military barracks.

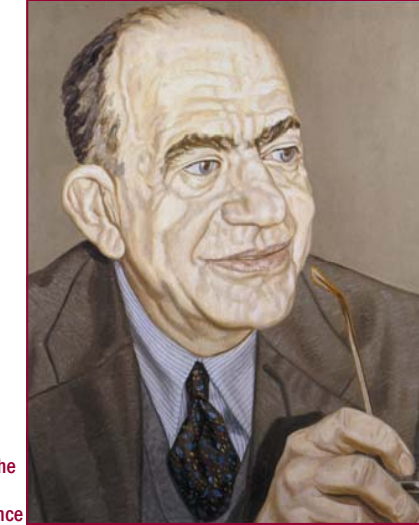
Streets at the Institute - continued from page 2

One testament of this is his appointment as the third Director of the Institute for Advanced Study. He stayed in this position until 1966, which makes him the longest-serving director in the history of the Institute so far.

PANOFSKY LANE:

Erwin Panofsky (1892–1968), a German-American art historian and essayist, also emigrated from Europe to the United States. He became one of the first Faculty members of the newly constituted School of Humanistic Studies of the Institute in 1935. He lived and worked in Princeton for the rest of his life. *The Life and Art of Albrecht Dürer*

This portrait of Erwin Panofsky by Philip Pearlstein hangs in the Institute’s Historical Studies–Social Science Library.



(1943) and *Studies in Iconology* (1939) are probably the publications of his that are best known to the general public. Panofsky defined an artist as “one who is full of images.”

WEYL LANE:

Hermann Klaus Hugo Weyl (1885–1955) was born and educated in Germany, where he studied mathematics and physics. Weyl had a lifelong interest in philosophy. He married Helene Joseph, a philosophy and language major, in 1913. They had two sons. From 1913 to 1930, Weyl held the Chair of Mathematics at Zürich Technische Hochschule. He joined the Institute in 1933, where he stayed until his retirement in 1951.