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WOA - WOO, 1919- 1938

FILE 692

WOA - WOO

December 13, 1937

Jacques Wolf & Co.
Passaic, New Jersey

Gentlemen: Attention: Mr. Norman Blihovak.

In the absence of Mr. Douglas, we are taking the liberty of acknowledging your letter of December eighth, which, because Mr. Douglas does not assume the duties of Principal of McGill University until January first, has been forwarded to him here in New York.

We are today returning your letter to McGill University with the request that they give it the proper attention. If you should fail to hear from the University in due time, please do not hesitate to write Mr. Douglas again.

Very sincerely yours,

Robert R. Stroud
Secretary

JACQUES WOLF & CO.
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
PASSAIC, N.J.

MONOPOLE OIL

Dr. Lewis Douglas, Principal, Vice Chancellor
McGill University
Montreal, Ontario,
Canada

My dear Dr. Douglas:

We have been informed that research has been conducted at McGill University on the preparation and use of Irish or Carragheen Moss (*chondrus crispus*) in the stabilization of cocoa in chocolate ~~and~~ milk drinks. We do not know who conducted this research ~~project~~, nor in what department it was made, neither have we been able to find any results published.

During 1936 we were in correspondence with Mr. D. S. Cole, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner at New York City, relative to Canadian supplies of Irish Moss. We were referred to R.T. Holman, Ltd., Prince Edward Island, and Mr. Ivan Nickerson, Yarmouth, N.S., as possible sources. We procured samples, tested them in our laboratory and found a number very satisfactory.

Up to the present time we purchase Irish Moss abroad, and a large portion of it comes from England. We are interested in the Canadian supply and would like to see it developed.

Our purpose of writing you is for assistance in this matter. Our consumption of Irish Moss as a raw material increases yearly and can increase considerably more with assistance of research on new uses for this raw material. We would be pleased to avail ourselves of the research conducted at McGill. Would you kindly assist by advising the departments and researchers names? This would enable us to contact the correct party directly and for the writer to visit him regarding his work as well as further investigation as to supply of raw materials.

Yours very truly,

Jacques Wolf & Co.

By (Norman Blihovak)(?)

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Yours very truly,

Jacques Wolf & Co.

By (Norman Blihovak)(?)

December 13, 1937

Dear Mrs. McMurray:

We are enclosing a letter addressed to Mr. Douglas by Jacques Wolf & Company.

Would it be asking too much of you to see that this letter is given the proper disposition?

We are sure that Mr. Douglas knows nothing whatever about Jacques Wolf & Company.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. D. McMurray
The Principal's Secretary
McGill University
Montreal, Canada

December 13, 1937

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We are sure that Mr. Douglas knows nothing whatever about Jacques Wolf & Company.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. D. McMurray
The Principal's Secretary
McGill University
Montreal, Canada

DOCKET STARTS:

WOLFE, GEN. JAMES



Ottawa

May 27/27

Dear Sir Arthur

Mr Paul
Bottenwieser has brought
from Germany to New York
a splendid painting of the
"Death of Wolfe" by Benjamin
West. It is a replica
of the one of West's most famous
painting, now in our Public
Archives, but is slightly
larger & has some different
details. It was painted
for the Prince of Waldeck
in whose family it has
been held until the present

day. The price at which
the painting is held is
not excessive and would
be reduced, I am very
certain. I have asked
Bottenwiese to write to
you. I have thought that
in this Bi-centenary year
a few rich men of Scotland
might buy it for the
McCord. It would be
a great addition to
the Museum.

I am here attending
the Royal Society &
go to Toronto on

Thursday I attended the
Canad. Hist. Assocⁿ.

I shall return to Montreal
on Sunday or Monday
& shall stay with
my boy in the Drummond
apartment a day or
two.

With kindest regards,
Yours very sincerely

J. Clarence Webster

May 23rd, 1927.

Dr. J. Clarence Webster,
Rideau Club,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Dr. Webster:-

I have your note of yesterday with reference to the special painting of the "Death of Wolfe" by Benjamin West.

I have not yet heard from Mr. Bottenweiser, but it will be impossible for me to do anything with reference to this matter for some time. This is Convocation week and an exceedingly busy one. I am leaving on Friday night to fill certain engagements in Western Ontario and do not return to Montreal until June 5th. There is a Canadian Universities' Conference and a meeting of the Royal Military College Advisory Board in between. However, I shall be interested in what Mr. Bottonweiser has to say.

Many thanks for writing to me.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

PAUL BOTTENWIESER.

ANDERSON GALLERIES BUILDING,
489, PARK AVENUE,

5, BELLEVUESTRASSE,
BERLIN.

NEW YORK. May 24. 1927.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal,
McGill University,
Montreal, Canada.

Dear Sir,

At the suggestion of Dr. J.C. Webster, ~~Shediac~~, I take pleasure in calling your attention to the famous masterpiece "The Death of General Wolfe", by Benjamin West, which was brought by me to this country and comes directly from the collection of the Prince of Waldeck. Under separate cover I am sending you a brochure which contains a photograph and all the data on the painting.

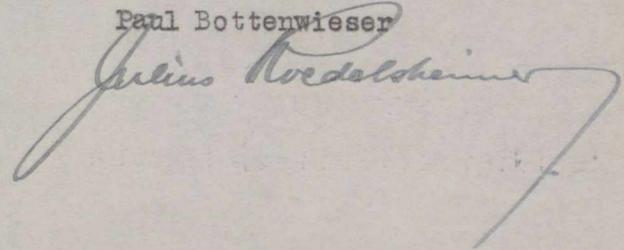
In view of the fact that this painting represents the most momentous event in Canadian history and is therefore of national interest, I feel that, if possible, it should become part of a public collection in Canada.

The painting has never been offered for less than \$12,500.00 but if you think that it could be acquired for Montreal, perhaps through a subscription of public-spirited citizens, I would, under these conditions quote you a price of \$9500.00. Dr. Webster suggested that I give you my lowest price and I wish you to consider this offer as strictly confidential.

I will be glad to hear from you regarding this matter and beg to remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Paul Bottenwieser

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Julius Rodolphe", written over the typed name "Paul Bottenwieser". The signature is fluid and cursive, extending to the right with a long, sweeping tail.

May 26, 1927.

Paul Bottenwieser, Esq.,
Anderson Galleries Building,
489 Park Avenue, New York.

Dear Sir:-

Let me acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter of May 24th with reference to the painting, "The Death of General Wolfe" by Benjamin West.

I am much obliged to you for bringing the matter to my attention, but the funds at the disposal of McGill University for such purposes will not allow us to pay the price at which this masterpiece is held.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

PAUL BOTTENWIESER.

5, BELLEVUESTRASSE,
BERLIN.

ANDERSON GALLERIES BUILDING,
489, PARK AVENUE,

NEW YORK. June second 1927.

*Brochure
returned*

Dear Sir,

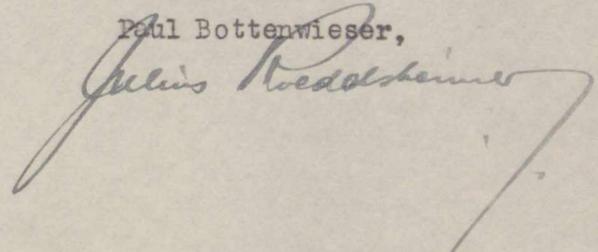
I am in receipt of your letter of May 26th. regarding the painting by Benjamin West. I note with regrets that the funds at the disposal of the University do not allow for the acquisition of this painting, but I would like to know whether Dr. Webster's suggestion to interest a number of wealthy citizens for its acquisition would offer a possibility.

I hope that you also received the brochure which I sent to you, and which gives all the data on the painting. Should you feel that a public subscription could not be gotten together, I would greatly appreciate your kindness of returning it to me.

Thanking you for your interest in the matter and hoping to hear from you again, I beg to remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Paul Bottenwieser,



Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal,
McGill University,
Montreal, Canada.

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A statue of General Wolfe, the hero of Quebec is to be unveiled next June, in Greenwich Royal Park, London, England, by the Marquis de Montcalm.

The sculptor, Dr. Tait McKenzie, has just completed a restudy of the working model, three feet in height, which embodies all the qualities of the large figure described in the attached account. An edition limited to ten or twelve copies will be issued to subscribers, at a cost of \$1,000 each. They will be cast by the lost wax process, and each will be retouched and signed by the artist.

These will be ready for distribution early next Spring.

THE STATUE OF GENERAL JAMES WOLFE

By R. Tait McKenzie, M. D., L. L. D.
For Greenwich Park, England.
Pedestal by A.S.G. Butler, F.R.I.B.A.

THE GIFT OF CANADA TO ENGLAND

When was the Battle of the Plains of Abraham won? The official date is September 13, 1759, but was that the real moment of victory? Francis Parkman, writing of Wolfe, says that on September tenth, "landing on the south side a little above Quebec and looking across the water with a telescope he descried the path that ran with a long slope up the face of the woody precipice, and the cluster of tents at the top." What thoughts passed through his mind as he stood there, telescope in hand? William Wood puts them in words.

"On September tenth he stood at Etchemin on the South Shore, two miles above Quebec, and looked long and earnestly through the telescope at Foulon Road a mile and a half away, running up to the plains of Abraham from the Anse au Foulon which has ever since been called Wolfe's Cove.

Then he looked at the plains themselves, especially at a spot only one mile from Quebec, where the flat and open ground formed a perfect field of battle for the well drilled regulars. He knew that the Foulon Road must be fairly good because it was the French line of communication between the Anse au Foulon and the Beauport Camp. The Cove and the nearest point of the Camp were only two miles and a quarter apart, as the crow flies, but between them rose the table land of the plains, three hundred feet above the river. Thus they were screened from each other and a surprise at the Cove might not be found out too soon at the camp.

He knew that the French expected to be attacked at one or the other end of the line, Cap Rouge or Beauport--that his own army

expected to attack above Cap Rouge and that nobody should expect the attack in the centre between these two points. In this he was wrong, for one man was thinking and never stopped thinking about it until he died, and that was Montcalm.

On the fifth he had sent a whole battalion up to the plains. On the seventh Vandrenil ordered them back to camp. "The British haven't got wings: They can't fly up to the Plains," he said. On the twelfth he ordered them back but Vandrenil again countermanded it. "We'll see about it in the morning," he said.

Wolfe says through his telescope that the regiment had been taken away. He now gave up all idea of his old plans against Beauport as well as the new plans of the Brigadiers and decided on his own. His Intelligence Department had been good. He knew about Bigot's Black-guard Vergor who guarded the post with half his men gone to their farms on condition that they gave half time to his own and seventy hours after the attack was made. With what results the world knows.

This is the moment chosen for the statue. The moment when the great decision was made.

Wolfe is represented standing quietly, his lowered telescope in his right hand, his left resting easily on his hip. He gazes straight forward, thinking it out. He wears the three cornered hat so constantly shown in his pictures, his long full skirted tunic, knee breeches and gaiters, with stock and ruff about the neck and short sword or hanger in its scabbard at his belt.

Over all is thrown his ample military cloak and cape, enveloping the whole figure, with its long, ample folds. The lines of the cloak carry up the outlines of the severe pedestal of portland stone on which he stands.

Behind him rises a shaft about forty feet in height forming a background for the figure, with two wing walls about six feet long on either side. The approach from Blackheath Avenue shows only the obelisk and access to the front is through the openings in the iron fence and around the wing walls. The silhouette from the front shows the obelisk with the statue in front of it. The side views show the statue detached from the background of stone.

The monument forms a fitting and dignified terminus for the main Avenue running north and south through Greenwich Park, and stands on the brow of the hill looking down on the Royal Naval College Hospital and School. It is but a few yards from the Royal Observatory and near the spot where Turner sat when he made his etching of "London from Greenwich."

Wolfe is looking out above the roofs of the Naval Buildings, over the Thames, The Highway of England's sea bound commerce and his figure silhouetted against the sky is visible to all who sail its waters.

The approach is by pathways up the hill past the Observatory from the west, or from Blackheath along the broad avenue through the Park.

Nearby is Macartney House facing Croom's Hill, with its back to the park. Here his Father and Mother lived and died. Here he spent much of his scanty leave, and to this house his remains were brought with pomp and reverence. Here he lay in state. From it his body was carried to St. Alfege's Church at the bottom of the hill and laid in the family vault.

Much material exists for the study of Wolfe's face. The drawing made at Quebec by Captain Harvey Smith was probably the best and most direct document from life, showing his full figure, right arm raised,

dressed as he probably was during the battle but with musket slung over his shoulder and bayonet in the scabbard. A mourning band about his left arm is for his Father who had just died. This forms a basis for many later pictures by E. Houston at Westerham, Kent, and others. Two other profile sketches from life by Harvey Smith are in the Royal United Service Museum, London. Two caricatures by his brigadier, General George Townsend, now owned by Sir Frederick William Taylor are illuminating. A profile by John Montessor made on September 1st, 1759 was probably the last drawing made from life. It shows the other side of his face.

An interesting silhouette made in Bath in 1750 rests in the McCord Museum, McGill University, Montreal.

Of the posthumous pictures, the painting by J. S. C. Schaak in the National Portrait Gallery, London, is undoubtedly the best.

The Gainsborough, owned by Major Pym, Foxwald Chase, Kent, is much less convincing as is that by Judson in Quebec House, Westerham, but the painting by Joseph Highmore must have been like him. It shows him in uniform nearly full face and is most lifelike. It is owned by J. Scobell Armstrong, Esq., Nancealverne Penzance. Of the three best known pictures of his death, by James Barry, in 1776, owned by Sir Lees Knowles, by Edward Penny, 1764, in the Achmolean Museum, Bart Oxford, and by Benjamin West, in 1771, in the National Gallery, Ottawa, the last is by far the most interesting and famous, through the engravings that adorn many walls. A remarkable picture founded on West's picture was painted by a French artist, N. Duprey, and now owned by Dr. J. Clarence Webster, shows a picturesque group of calavry standards and troops surrounding a rearrangement of West's

group which occupies the foreground. A notable painting in possession of Dr. Webster shows Wolfe in gorgeous uniform holding the plan of Louisburg. It was painted by an unknown painter, probably in Bath, in 1758, but adds little to our knowledge of his personal appearance.

In Borthwick Castle I was shown the portrait of Colonel Patrick George Crawford, by one of his descendants with the remark that he posed to West for Wolfe in his great picture. The face was not unlike Wolfe's in general appearance. In addition to the Memorial in Westminster Abbey there is a spirited statue at Westerstram by Derwent Wood showing him in the act of waving his sword, and a bust by Wilton on loan in the Canadian Archives of the Public Record Office, described in the Times, September 14, 1927.

A complete study of the portraiture of James Wolfe by J. Clarence Webster, R. S. C. is published in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, Volume XIX, 1925. Dr. Webster concludes, in his analysis of Wolfe's appearance, by saying "He was tall, thin and lanky, with sloping, narrow shoulders, though he held himself erect."

In modelling his face the characteristic "envelope flap" profile has been followed; the nose slightly retrouse. The Schaak portrait has been kept in mind, but an attempt has been made to interpret some, at least, of the power and nobility of his character, and to avoid the caricature that would be so easy. As for the dress, much research has gone into it. His tunic and breeches and belt were specially made. His sword can be seen at the United States Museum at Whitehall, his military cloak in the Tower.

Twenty years ago in Canada the movement of raising money for this statue was begun but after some progress had been made the scheme

became dormant. It required the stimulus of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation and the active interest of the Canadian Commissioner, The Honorable Peter Larkin, to bring it to life again. With him are associated Mr. Charles Cambie, Mr. G. C. Cassels and Sir Campbell Stuart, K.B.E. whose success in founding, 1923, the Canadian History Society is well known and also the Societe d'Histoire du Canada, which was successfully launched in 1924 at a banquet at the Palace of Versailles.

An international significance will be given to the unveiling by the presence of the Marquis de Montcalm, the direct descendent of his old rival, who shared with Wolfe a common death and a common fame.

DOCKET ENDS:

WOLFE, GEN. JAMES

236

November
Ninth
1921.

Mrs. Arthur Reeve,
Secretary, W.C.T.U.,
Apt. 25, 854 Lorne Crescent,
Montreal.

Dear Madam:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of the communication of November 5th, signed by Mrs. Scott, President Montreal Northern District W.C.T.U., and yourself, addressed to the Governors of McGill University.

At the next meeting of the Board of Governors I shall present your letter to them, but I do not anticipate that they will order any further reply than what I propose to make to you now.

In the first place, let me say that I believe the Governors of McGill, individually and as a corporate body, sympathize with the efforts of the W.C.T.U. to stamp out the evils consequent on an over-indulgence in drink. I think we are all desirous of seeing our country become more sober, more healthy, more industrious and more Godfearing.

With regard to the rumors, which you state are alleged on good authority, that orgies of drinking were indulged in at many of the functions held during the Centennial Celebration it would be idle to say that none of these rumors have reached the ears of none of the Governors. Yet, I would point out that these functions were not under the auspices of the Governors of the University, nor were they attended by any of the students of the University. The Governors' functions consisted of the Convocation held on Thursday, October 13th, the Reception given in the Medical

Mrs. Arthur Reeve. - 2 -

Building on Friday evening, October 14th. The Governors also gave a dinner at the St. James's Club on Thursday, the 13th, to those who had received honorary degrees and to those who were representatives of other universities. The expenses of this dinner were borne by the Governors individually, and it was thus a private affair, but I can assure you that no orgies of drinking were indulged in. Certainly no liquor was available or offered at either the Convocation or the Reception in the Medical Building.

The other functions, such as the dinners you refer to, were held by the different Classes of graduates and I doubt whether any of the governing body of McGill were present at any of these functions. They were not University functions, they were graduate functions, and certainly the University could not be held responsible for anything, good, bad or indifferent, which went on there. They were attended by men who had already graduated and were not under the control of the Governors in any way - men, who, if they misbehaved, were old enough to know better.

You make particular reference to a dinner which was held at the Windsor Hotel, on Thursday, October 13th, the same evening as the Governors' dinner at the St. James's Club. While I heard rumors, I have no official knowledge of what went on there and I have not made any enquiries because I did not consider it any of my business in my capacity as Principal of the University. If a similar function had taken place amongst the McGill graduates in Vancouver, you might just as well hold the Governors of the University responsible for what occurred during a Reunion celebration in Montreal.

Mrs. Arthur Reeve - 3 -

I thank you for your assurance that you are deeply concerned in the welfare of the University. In return, I feel that I can give you the assurance that, both by precept and example, the Governors and the Teaching Staff of the University will encourage the student-body to cherish and to carry away from the institution none but the very highest ideals.

I am, dear Madam,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

Montreal Northern District

W. C. T. U.

Apr. 25, 854 Lorne Crescent
Nov. 5th '21

The Governors of McGill University
Gentlemen.

It may not have come to your knowledge that rumors very detrimental to McGill University are being circulated at the present time and, as friends of the University we appeal to you for authority to contradict these reports. We are a society of about four hundred women, many of whom have sons and daughters now attending McGill and most of whom have had or expect to have members of our families in attendance thereat and we therefore feel deeply concerned in the welfare of the University. The reports alluded to ^{of which} have come from many directions asking us as a Temperance Society to take some action in the matter refer to the recent celebration of the centenary of McGill. It is alleged and apparently upon good authority that orgies of drinking were indulged in at many of the functions held during the celebration, especially among the younger men. Here are a few examples of the reports received:-

From a clergyman in the Townships:-

That young lads who could command the use of cars were sold off to visit wholesale liquor houses and solicit donations of liquor for the various functions in which they were interested.

From a well-known clergyman of Montreal:-

That at one dinner the meal never got further than the fish course, all participants being too intoxicated to proceed further, that they were lined up as at a football game using the dishes as balls, that the dishes and furniture were smashed.

Montreal Northern District

M. C. T. A.

From an eminently responsible and respectable lady, who was at the Windsor during the celebration, who reports that the sights and sounds she witnessed would have been incredible to her but for the evidence of her senses.

From several mothers whose sons are students,

That at one particular function a Montreal Glee Club was to sing out upon their arrival. The entire company was in such a state of hopeless intoxication that the Glee Club left without fulfilling their engagement.

Many reports of a similar nature to the foregoing were received.

If the Governors of McGill are in a position to contradict these reports it would be a source of great satisfaction to many parents whose sons are students at the University.

We hope this letter will be received in the spirit in which it is sent viz. friendship for McGill and a sincere desire to promote its welfare and defend its good name.

Faithfully yours,

(Mrs John) Isabella Scott, President
(Mrs Arthur) Jane Reeve, Secretary.

Per J. S.

March 17th, 1926.

Mrs. Henry Wilson,
Athelstan, Que.

My dear Mrs. Wilson:-

Thank you very much for your
kind letter of March 13th.

I am glad to know the attitude
of the University met with your approval, something
we hope to merit at all times.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

Hon. Presidents
Mrs. (Rev.) J. G. Sanderson, Danville, Que.
Mrs. S. W. Foster, Knowlton, Que.
President
X Mrs. Henry Wilson, Athelstan Que.
Hon. Vice-President
Mrs. John Ewing, Sherbrooke, Que.
Vice-President
Mrs. R. M. Cushing
1190 Cote St Antoine Road Montreal.
Corresponding Secretary
Mrs. R. W. McLachlan, Apt. 17,
440 Mt. Stephen Ave. Westmount, Que.
Recording Secretary
Mrs. A. E. Sadler, Ormstown, Que.
Treasurer
Mrs. E. N. Ford, Sutton, Que.
Y. Secretary
Mrs. J. B. Oliver, Magog, Que.
L. T. L. Secretary
Mrs. N. W. Reese, Athelstan, Que.

Quebec Provincial Woman's Christian
Temperance Union

Athelstan, Mar. 13 1926.

Sir Arthur Currie.
Montreal.

Dear Sir.

At a conference of the Executive
of the Que. Prov. W. C. S. U. it was decided
unanimously that a resolution be sent to
you expressing the approval of your action
in preventing the Inter-Collegiate debate
from taking place on the Sabbath.

I am sorry that this is only being
sent to you now, but the delay was un-
avoidable as our rec-sec. was taken ill
with double pneumonia while in the city
at this conference, & the minutes have just
been sent to me.

Yours Sincerely,

Margaret M. Wilson.

(Mrs Henry Wilson.)

PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR

A. E. MORGAN

MCGILL UNIVERSITY

MONTREAL

19th March 1937

Dear Mrs. Wynne-Edwards,

It is kind of the Women Associates of McGill to ask me to join the tea party which is being given in honour of Mrs. Vaughan on Tuesday next at the Faculty Club. I should like to be there if possible but I am afraid that that is likely to be a rather full afternoon. However if I may I will look in for a few minutes to shake hands with Mrs. Vaughan and to thank your President for the invitation.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. Wynne-Edwards,
495 Prince Arthur St. W.,
MONTREAL.

RECEIVED MAR 19 1937

WOMEN ASSOCIATES OF MCGILL

495 Prince Arthur St. W.
Montreal.

March 18th.

Dear Mr. Morgan,

The Women Associates
of McGill would be very pleased
if you will come to the tea in
honour of Mrs. Vaughan on Tuesday,
March 23rd at 4:30 PM at the
Faculty Club.

Yours sincerely

Leannie Wynne-Edwards.

Corr. Secretary.

236

January
Third
1921.

Mrs. Stone,
18 Selby Ave.,
Westmount, Que.

Dear Madam:-

It gives me pleasure to state that I have the most cordial sympathy for any effort which the Women's Council of Canada can make towards encouraging the people of Canada to support British magazines and general literature.

It is discouraging to know that such a high percentage of the light literature read in Canada is of unbritish origin. Readers cannot help but be impressed by what they read, and undoubtedly, with a certain section of our population the magazine furnishes the great bulk of reading matter.

There is another aspect of the case worthy of serious consideration and that arises from the fact of the enormous amount of advertising matter to be found in the so-called popular magazine. If these advertisements advertize almost exclusively goods made without the British Empire, it is only natural that people's trade thoughts are directed away from British made goods.

The whole question of light literature is one deserving the most thoughtful consideration by all loyal and patriotic citizens.

(2)

Not only should we encourage the reading of what might be termed British literature, but we should discourage in every possible way any literature which lowers the moral tone.

With all good wishes for the success of your endeavour, I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

DOCKET STARTS:

WOOD, DR. CASEY

236 St
West Madison
Chicago
Permanent address 1-7

February
Twenty-eighth
1921.

Dr. Casey Wood,
Tropical Research Station,
Kartabo, British Guiana.

Dear Dr. Casey Wood:-

I thank you very much indeed
for your interesting letter of January 31st.

I can well imagine that you are having
a splendid time meeting in that, to us, out of the
way place old friends or at least men whom you feel
you know well because they are graduates of the same
College.

I am glad to tell you that at a
meeting of the Governors this morning approval was
given for the extension of our Library. This exten-
sion will take care of our requirements for about
ten years and work will be begun this summer. We
have also agreed to double the appropriation for
the Library; so with this additional accommodation
and these additional funds, and the help which we
are getting from splendid fellows like yourself, we
believe that McGill's Library will soon shew marked
improvement.

You will also be interested in
knowing that we are going to extend this summer
the Old Medical Building and make it a home for the
Departments of Physiology, Bio-chemistry, Zoology
and Botany. Next year we shall re-model and rebuild
the Arts building. We also intend to begin this
year the erection of a gymnasium, and in all
probability may combine with it some Dormitory
accommodation.

A Pathological Building is a very
urgent requirement, but, as one familiar with

Dr. Casey Wood

McGill and its traditions, you will appreciate what I mean when I say there are a good many opinions being expressed as to where it should be located.

We have enjoyed in Montreal an exceedingly mild winter, for which I am very grateful.

I am taking the liberty of passing your letter on to Mr. Jenkins, Secretary of the Graduates' Society, as I am sure it contains some items which will be of interest to all graduates.

I shall be very glad to see you when you come to us in May.

With all good wishes, I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

BRITISH GUIANA
TROPICAL RESEARCH STATION
OF THE
New York Zoological Society

Staff:

William Beebe, Director
John Tee-Van, Assistant
Inness Hartley, Research Associate
Alfred Emerson, Research Associate
Clifford Pope, Research Assistant
Isabel Cooper, Artist
Winifred J. Emerson, Laboratory Assistant

KARTABO, BRITISH GUIANA.

From
DR. CASEY WOOD
Tropical Research Station
Kartabo
British Guiana

Jan 31. 21.

Sir Arthur Currie
Principal McGill University, Montreal, Canada.

Dear Principal Currie:

Although my work has carried me far afield I have by means lost sight of McGill interests, I assure you. I have succeeded in gaining touch with the McGill graduates in British Guiana and one of them, Dr. Miller, I see quite often. Dr. John Harrison - now stationed at Penang - turns out to be the only son of the best known naturalist in this colony, Professor Harrison, head of the Agricultural and Chemical departments and Superintendent of the (Botanic) Tropic Gardens that our Director Beebe so well describes in the December "Atlantic Monthly". Although I did not succeed in inducing as many of my friends as I expected to contribute special libraries to McGill, yet the end is not yet; and when I return to Montreal (in May) for a few weeks I may have something to report.

I found few books for sale in this colony worth while but I managed to secure a portion of the private collection of a gentleman in Georgetown who, illustrative of the early life in the Guianas which I have had boxed up and forwarded to Lamer.

It appears to me that each member of the Anglo-Saxon families should endeavor to collect books + MS. dealing with the origin and rise of all the others. For example, I found down here a rare old work on the exchange -if one may so call it- of the early ^(British) colony of Surinam for the equally early (Dutch) colony of New Amsterdam, otherwise Manhattan or New York, as fixed by the treaty of Breda - and so it goes. ¶ This Station is certainly a wonderful place for the study of South American fauna and I expect to utilize the material I have gathered for the purpose. I am also collecting monkey heads for Professor Whitnell!

Hoping to see you in May and again congratulating you on the success of the drive

I remain,

Very sincerely yours

Casey A. Wood

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From
DR. CASEY WOOD
Tropical Research Station
Kartabo
British Guiana

March 21st, 1921.
**GEORGETOWN CLUB,
BRITISH GUIANA.**

Dear Sir Arthur:-

Your kind letter of Feb. 28th with the good news anent the library and the medical school ^{was} very welcome, I assure you.

I had been acutely disappointed that our plans for a separate building devoted to special collections on natural science subjects did not mature ^{but} during the ten-year period you speak of possibly that scheme and others of more importance will be successfully carried through.

I hope to "turn up" in Montreal with some ^{material} (now in process ^{of} collection here) for the zoology department.

The more I think of it the more am I convinced ^{that} the various libraries of McGill should be known ^{especially} as repositories of periodical literature. Text-books and monographs come and go -- especially the latter -- but complete files of magazines go on "forever" and become the essential tools of ^{the} student and ^{of} the research scholar.

With many apologies for my halting Corona, and looking forward ^{with} much pleasure to seeing you in May,

I remain
Very sincerely

Sir Arthur Currie
Principal McGill University

Casey W. Wood

DR. CASEY WOOD
HOUSE-BOAT "BENDEMEER"
SRINAGAR, KASHMIR,
NORTH INDIA.

Sir Arthur Currie
Principal McGill University
Montreal, Canada.

Jan. 28, 1926.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

When I began to make the collection of Sinhalese Coins about which I wrote you some time ago, I did not expect to run across the "treasure trove" described by Mr. John Still in the enclosed report. As matters now stand, it looks as if McGill is to possess a finer collection of the rarer Ceylon coinage than the Colombo or British Museum. Of course the "find" ought to be properly examined and catalogued by experts. This has been done for me by Mr. Still (who catalogued the coins in the Colombo Museum) but as he is not sufficiently conversant with Arabic it will be necessary to have ^{partly} ~~that done~~ in the British Museum. Mr. Still will be in England if and when I arrive in Montreal and has promised to assist the B.M. expert in deciphering and classifying such of the coins as I shall be unable to place by the aid of the notes made here and more leisurely comparison with Codrington's Catalogue and other authorities. I shall be glad to do this work on my arrival at the University some time in the Spring of 1927. There is just this proviso that I wish to make - the duplicates I would like to dispose of in any way I see fit. At the moment, it seems proper that some of them should be offered to the Colombo Museum - especially as we shall have several hundred more than their comparatively meagre supply, and of their own coins! Then we can probably exchange these rare and very valuable coins for others ^{and through} ~~and~~ so build up a collection representative of most other ~~other~~ countries. ^{dealers and}

But there is also even a more important consideration - not to let our light shine under a bushel! If I live and turn up in Montreal, I shall be glad to write a monograph on ORIENTAL HOOK MONEY (Larins) illustrated by and with the McGill collection - now by far the most important collection in the world. The moral effect of drawing attention to that fact should, I think, not be overlooked.

Meantime, if anything happens to me, the whole collection is unconditionally the property of McGill, but I would like to feel that somebody should write it up properly for publication in one of the University periodicals.

By the time this reaches you we shall be on our way to Kashmir for the summer and Autumn, and my address will be as above.

Please give Dr. and Mrs. Adams our best wishes and the same to Lady Currie and yourself.

Sincerely yours

Casey A. Wood

P.S. I am sending you the coins in four Internat. P.P. packages, each insured to the limit, viz:- £20.0.0, and marked (A) (B) (C) and (D).

August
Fourteenth,
1925.

Casey A. Wood, Esq., M.D.,
Hotel Suisse,
Kandy, Ceylon.

My dear Dr. Wood:-

In the absence of Sir Arthur Currie in Europe I have much pleasure in replying to your good letter. I cannot tell you how much we all appreciate your continued interest in the University, all the more so as you have already done so much, and in spite of your being so far away.

You will be interested I am sure, to know that we are taking steps to reorganize the Museum collections of the University and establish them upon a much sounder and more useful basis. This will take time, but I hope in the long run it will be of the greatest benefit to the community at large, as well as to the students of the University.

We all feel very grateful to you for your kind thought of preparing a collection of Ceylon coins for the University, and we will accept your good offer with the greatest pleasure. I am well aware, from my previous visit to Ceylon, of the opportunity there may be there for an interesting collection of this kind, and I consider McGill very fortunate indeed, to get this valuable addition to its museum exhibits.

I note what you say concerning the Library. You will be interested to hear that we are expanding a little bit in the Medical Library and giving a good deal more space for the proper service to the students, the staff and the profession.

Looking forward to seeing you on your next visit to Montreal when we can tell you in person how much we appreciate your interest, and with all kind regards, believe me,

Sincerely yours,

C. G. M.

Acting Principal.

Dr. Casey Wood
Hotel Suisse
Kandy, CEYLON.

July 5, 1925.

Sir Arthur Currie
Principal McGill University
Montreal, Canada.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

Although this will probably reach you during a well-earned vacation, when official business is far from welcome, I plead the ~~time~~ length of time - measured by months - that is consumed in securing a reply to letters from this faraway country, lovely as said country undoubtedly is.

Dr. Lomer wrote me of your renewed interest in the Redpath Museum - an adjunct to teaching that I think is well worth while if its contents are sufficient in number and properly exhibited, i.e., labeled and lighted.

To show my feeling towards it, I think of making a collection of Ceylon coins in the hope that it might induce others to contribute examples of the coinage of other countries, as gifts to the University.

It so happens that this ^{Island} has had a regular succession of rather interesting pieces of money, struck in and for it during the past 2000 years - gold, silver and copper - ^{current} not to mention Indian, Persian, Roman, Venetian and other ancient coins that have been at various periods through the centuries. It occurred to me that the former varieties (a couple of hundred perhaps are available) properly mounted and labeled might interest students.

However it may not be the policy of the Museum to allot space for an exhibit of this sort, and I thought I would drop you a line or two before making such a collection.

All seems well with the Library, except that - as seems the fate of all live libraries with an energetic and up-to-date Librarian - it will soon overflow its literary banks !

My wife joins me in kindest regards to Lady Currie and yourself,
and I remain

Very sincerely yours

Casey A. Wood

Uncorrected Copy for Sir Arthur Currie.

NOTES ON A HOARD OF SINHALESE COINS

In the autumn of the year 1925, in the neighborhood of the town of Gampola in the Island of Ceylon, a villager working in his garden dug up an Earthen pot of coins. The greater part of these, though precisely what proportion is not known, passed into the hands of Dr Casey A Wood after dwelling on their journey in the hands of four intermediaries. This fact makes it a little uncertain what the whole extent of the find originally was; for it is known that a few coins of similar type were being hawked in the bazaars of Kandy at the same time that Dr Wood was making his collection. However, it seems probable that very nearly the whole hoard was secured, and its value as a collection is greatly enhanced thereby, for it becomes an epitome of the coinage of the Kandyan districts as current in early Dutch times in Ceylon.

When Dr. Wood asked me to examine the coins, several most unusually features immediately struck me. To begin with, more than twenty years of coin hunting in this island had revealed to me at most some score or two of the silver coins called "Hook money" or "Larins", - the catalogue of the Colombo Museum describes only fifteen specimens-, but in this hoard they are numbered by hundreds. The next surprise was that not only were the known types of Larins apparently all found, but also absolutely new types of which no numismatist had previously suspected the existence. These will be described shortly, Another feature was the existence side by side with hundreds of larins of a couple of score copper coins of the Sinhalese kings of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries A.D. With these coins of eastern origin, in the very same pot, was found what may prove to be the finest collection of Portuguese money yet recorded in Ceylon. The question of fraud must here be considered, but only to be dismissed immediately and con-

fidently. No forger could possibly invent a wide range of new types which form, when considered all together, at least two series of previously unknown kinds of Dutch and Sinhalese coins, namely Larins bearing the names of Sinhalese kings and Larins with Dutch words or dates on them. No forger could possibly have forged a about four hundred different dies to stamp with them the five hundred Larins that bear inscriptions in Persian or Arabic character. Had a forger been at work there would certainly have been a great preponderance of some one type, or at least of some few types which he chose to reproduce; but in this hoard it would be difficult to point to any six coins that have indubitably come from the same die. That there are a few forgeries of the seventeenth century seems to me probable, for some of the hoard money has all the appearance of having been made of base metal by illiterate persons, but the collection does not contain one single specimen which ~~some~~ gives rise to the smallest suspicion of modern fraud. I have not the slightest hesitation in taking it for what it purports to be, namely a collection or hoard of coined money buried in the seventeenth century and dug up in the twentieth. Evidence that the copper and the silver were found together, as was stated, is afforded by the adherence to a number of the silver coins of copper patina. I had to remove this in some cases so that the coins might be read, but in others it still remains.

I will now endeavor to describe the hoard as completely as my very limited time allows me: briefly, that is, where the types are already known; more fully where they are not to be found either in the catalogue of the Colombo Museum, or in the remarkably full book of Mr. Codrington - "Ceylon Coins and Currency."

SINHALESE COPPER COINS OF THE TWELFTH AND THIRTEENTH CENTURIES.

There are 43 of these, all of ordinary types described by Codrington in chapter VI, commencing at page 63. They belong to the following kings (including one queen):

Queen Lilavati,--reigned 1197-1200 and again 1209 & 1211 A.C. 2 specimens

Sahasa Malla, 1200-1202 A.C. 7 specimens.

Dharmasoka Deva, 1208-1209 A.C. 1 specimen.

Parakrama Bahu II, 1236-1271 A.C. 19 specimens.

Vijaya Bahu IV, 1271-1273 A.C. 6 specimens.

Bhuvaneka Bahu

Bhuvaneka Bahu I, 1273-1284 A.C. 8 specimens.

There is nothing to distinguish them from thousands of others, and the only notable fact about them is the company in which they were found.

LARINS.

There are ⁷²⁹ 845 of these hitherto rare coins. All are silver or some base metal meant to appear as silver, and the number of those whose metal is not pure does not exceed about five per cent of the total.

They divide into several quite distinct and well marked groups, and the first division to be made is (a) those whose types are known to numismatists, and (b) those whose types are not known. Somewhat curiously, it is the former of these two categories that I am less able to deal with than the latter; for those described in Codrington, chapter XII, (iv) page 162 etc, are the larins that bear either Muhammadan inscriptions or marks which are not inscriptions at all; whereas those of my second category bear inscriptions in either the characters of the medieval coins of the Sinhalese kings, in Tamil, or in Dutch. These I can manage to read, whereas the Arabic alphabet is unknown to me.

The group (a) of the kinds already known to exist contains 571 specimens of which a very large proportion are in perfect condition, and could, I feel convinced be read and identified by anyone thoroughly conversant with Arabic and Persian scripts. There appear to be a variety of quite separate types, and probably of language used. The inscriptions in many instances, perhaps most, cover both sides of the coins, and are embossed instead of being sunk into the metal; two charac-

teristics which ~~may~~ serve , among other things, to differentiate them from the next group (b). Further than these remarks I do not feel inclined to go, for the whole collection, perhaps the largest and most varied in existence, will have to be reported on by an expert.

Group (b) contains 74 specimens, all new to numismatists, or at any rate not mentioned in the Colombo museum catalogue or in Codrington. These have certain characters in common: for example, their inscriptions are sunk instead of being embossed (exceptions will be detailed later); there is no design or writing on the inner side of the hook; the writing, figures, or design, is in all cases reversed, and the coins have to be deciphered in a mirror. This last peculiarity gives me a little cause for suspicion whether the description given by Codrington on page 164, section 14 ζ (6), may not be incorrect. He says "These coins (Kandyan Larins) bear no legend, or at best poor imitations of Arabic letters".

It is possible that single specimens may have been found before with reversed legends, and legends moreover sunk instead of being raised, which have been taken for imitations of Arabic?

Against this view is the extraordinary and meticulous care of Mr. Codrington's methods, and the fact that the 57¹ coins of group (a) include many coins with what appear to be precisely what he has described, i.e. imitations. But, all the same, I think that all existing collections should be reexamined with the aid of a mirror before it is possible to pronounce that Dr Wood has been the first to discover not only new and unique varieties of Larins, but also new and unsuspected classes of Larins with legible inscriptions, in other than Muhammadan scripts.

Group (b) must be subdivided into four sections, viz:-

- (1) coins bearing the names of Sinhalese kings of the 12 & 13th centuries.
- (2) coins bearing Tamil inscriptions.

(3) coins bearing various inscriptions I have not succeeded in reading, but which are probably Sanscritic rather than Arabic.

(4) coins bearing Dutch legends.

Section (1) contains 62 coins, distributed as follows :-

Sahasa Malla, 20 specimens.

Dharmasoka Deva, 3 specimens.

Parakrama Bahu, 4 specimens.

Vijaya Bahu, $\frac{5}{4}$ specimens.

Bhuvaneka Bahu, 2 specimens

Similar to the above, but not yet definitely attributable to any particular King, 21 specimens.

No single specimen contains the whole of the name of any king, but where a number of coins exist, e.g. Sahasa Malla's coins, the whole of the name and the preceding royal Sri can be built up by placing several coins side by side. In other cases such as the coins of Dharmasoka Deva, the name is rendered certain by the legend on the Larin giving a vertical section through the inscription as found on the ordinary copper massas of the king.

Nor is the legend of the copper massas the only thing taken from them, for among the 62 coins of section (1) of group (B) of the larins, there are to be found replicas of the whole of the design which - with variations in the actual name of the king - is common to the reverses of all copper massas of that period. Some have a few letters, some a portion of the body or the head, and some, in addition to these have quite clear upon them a curved row of small hollows which exactly correspond with the rows of dots that encircle the copper coins of the kings mentioned earlier in these notes. In fact, it is abundantly demonstrable that these particular larins were struck upon dies which may well have been actual massas themselves, if their metal is hard enough for this to be possible, a thing

I have not found the time to test by actual experiment. In size of letter, and in their positions relative to one another and to the surrounding portions of the figure, these Larins reproduce the massas of their respective kings accurately; and the curved rows of hollows, (being dots reversed) show that their die was of identical circumference. In default of other evidence to rebut the supposition I think it reasonable to adopt the theory that the massas were themselves the type copied, possibly even the actual dies used, and that the named Larins are therefore not necessarily coins struck by the kings whose names they bear.

Of the copper massas found in this hoard, those of Queen Lilavati are missing from the parallel series of Larins, even the comparatively rare Dharmasoka Deva being found. But there is a curious fact which may lead to an interesting discovery, and which must be described before leaving section (1). Among the 15 specimens on which letters appear, but which are not actually assignable yet to any particular king (21 are mentioned above, but of these only 15 have letters on them, the rest having portions of the figure) there are at least three that are clear enough for it to be clear that they belong to no king whose copper massas are already known. One of these appears to be altogether different in style and has the two letters stamped on the inside instead of the outside of the curved hook, but the other two bear the same inscription, including the Sri of royalty in one case, and a couple of circumferential inverted dots in the other, to show that they were copied from royal money of the customary type, and yet I have so far utterly failed to identify the king's name. It may possibly be that in this oblique way the coin of some king may become known, not from its direct discovery, but from the discovery of a Larin copied from it. It is needless to stress the value of this as evidence against forgery, but, indeed, on that point I have no fears.

One other fact of interest must be noted before leaving section (1). Among the coins of Sahasa Malla, 27 in number, there is one which was not struck on a massa or a die resembling a massa, for it is a positive whereas all the others are negatives

Its letters do not require to be read in a mirror, and they are embossed instead of sunk. Among rarities it is rarer still, and within a class of coin not hitherto described it is unique.

Section (2) contains x 2 specimens.

These are coins with Tamil inscriptions, and both bear the same legend, viz; Setu. Coins with this inscription are well known and have often been described, but they have been ordinary flat disc-shaped money and the existence of Setu Larins has not previously been recorded so far as I am aware. Of these two, one is perfectly clear, and the other only legible by comparing it with the former. Both are reversed mirror fashion and for a long while utter puzzled me.

Codrington deals fully with Setu coins on pages 74-77. They are attributed to Princes of Ramnad who held sway in the 14th century.

Section (3) contains x 4 coins. One has a most baffling inscription of six embossed characters repeated on both obverse and reverse. I am unable to guess what group of alphabets it belongs to; for a while I thought it was European. Two others are very worn and may be wrongly placed in group (b). The fourth has a long legend neatly incised on both sides, and apparently written in medieval Sinhalese, but I have not been able to decipher it. Altogether this section is perhaps illdescribed on my page x above, and should rather have been called "miscellaneous".

Section (4) contains 6 specimens. r with the word ~~RHE~~ FRISIA, and two with dates. In all cases their legends are reversed and sunk, and they have to be read in a mirror. Frisia was one of the States that struck coins for Ceylon, the others being Zeeland, Holland, Utrecht, and Guelderland. Of the four Frisia coins one is a perfect specimen, fresh from the mint, and the letters on it are most beautifully struck. It clearly was never the work of any but a skilled maker of money; yet the very existence of such money does not seem to have been suspected, though

Codrington does just briefly mention that a Dane called Don Erich Grubbe struck his own Larins in the year 1621. (see page 164, section 15 (7).)

The two dated Larins both begin with 164, but in both the fourth figure is somewhat doubtful: I think it is a figure 5. They are interesting as giving a date, but, as will be seen further on, still better evidence is given by the Portuguese coins relative to the age of this hoard.

PORTUGUESE COINS.

There are 51 of these, as compared with 25 in the Colombo Museum catalogue. and among them are to be found all three types described by Codrington as Gridiron, Saint, or Malacca, on page 99 section 21.

Of the Gridiron type, viz:-

(G.1) Tanga of 1649, with arms between CLo, for Colombo or Ceilao. Vide

Codrington, page 99, section 21. I, and plate 106.

(G.2) Ditto, but counterstamped on obverse ~~1644~~. V.O.C.

(G.3) Ditto, but dated perfectly clearly 1644. I cannot find this in Codrington, and it may be rare.

(G.4) Tanga of 1645 of Goa. Vide Codrington page 99, section 21.I.

(G.5) Codrington's plate 114, described on page 100, 22 (d).

There are two specimens of G.1, and of the others one each.

Of Saint type there are 3 coins.

One is too coated with copper to be made out before being cleaned. One had the arms between A & (?M). The other has arms between C & (?Lo) and is counterstamped on the reverse with V.O.C.

Of the Malacca type, there are 26 legible coins.

(M.1) ¹ Half tanga. Obverse, crowned arms between G.A. Reverse, monogram between D.S. and the date 1642. 1 specimen.

This has the appearance of being an ancient forgery, as described by Codrington, page 100 N 21 : II.

- (M.2) Tanga, undated, Codrington, plate 111, and on page 100 : 22 (a) 1 specimen.
- (M.3) Tanga, undated, Codrington plate 112 & page 100: 22 (b); but counter-stamped on obverse V.G. 1 specimen.
- (M.4) Tanga, undated, Codrington page 103 ; I (1) 6 specimens.
- (M.5) Ditto, but counterstamped on obverse V.G. x 2 specimens
- (M.6) Ditto, but counterstamped on reverse V.G. w 2 specimens.
- (M.7) Ditto, but counterstamped on reverse V.O.C. 1 specimen.
- (M.8) Tanga, obverse crowned arms between A.M. Reverse, monogram between D.M. and date 1631. 2 specimens.
- (M.9) Ditto, but counterstamped on obverse V.G. q 1 specimen.
- (M.10) Ditto, but counterstamped on obverse V.O.C. 1 specimen.
- (M.11) Tanga, dated 1632, Codrington page 103 : 26 : I (1) 3 specimens.
- (M.12) Ditto, but counterstamped on reverse V.G. 1 specimen.
- (M.13) Same as M.11, but dated 1634, Codrington page 103 section 26: I (1). 1 specimen.
- (M.14) Obverse crowned arms between G.A. Reverse monogram and date 1635. 1 specimen.
- (M.15) Obverse crowned arms between M.A. Reverse monogram between D.M. and date 163(?) 1 specimen.
- (M.16) Same as M.9, but final figure of date illegible. 1 specimen.

Various, apparently mostly Malacca.

- (M.17) Ten specimens which require cleaning before identification.
- (M.18) Six ditto, but counterstamped with the V.G. mark.

Spanish Together with all the coins described above was one silver piece bearing the arms of Spain. It is much worn and clipped, and appears to be a piece of eight.

This completes the very inadequate review that I have been able to find time to give what I believe to be the most important find of coins made in Ceylon during the last quarter of a century for certain, and perhaps for a very much longer.

These notes are not intended to be a detailed paper, but simply a memorandum to assist Dr Wood when he begins to study the collection seriously and with the help of experts.

It is interesting to speculate when the coins were buried. It must have been after 1655 when the countermark which looks like V.G. was first struck upon the Portuguese coins by the Dutch. (Actually this mark appears to be the monogram of Galle), for a large number of the coins bear it. But how much longer after it is only possible to guess. I think we can be sure that the English money was not yet in circulation, or in so very catholic a hoard some one or other of its coins would surely have been found. It is curious too that no Dutch money, other than counter-stamped Portuguese should have been included; and taking these two facts together, we get a date somewhere between 1655 and the end of the eighteenth century. This is too wide a margin, and it is to be hoped that a full study of the hoard will narrow the possible period considerably. The huge collection of nearly six hundred coins with Arabic inscriptions cannot fail to produce evidence which I have not been able to tap.

To me the most interesting thing of those I have been able to observe is the discovery that the Larins are a fruitful source of study instead of a dull class of coin that collectors have hitherto said very little about.

(A)

THIS COLLECTION OF COINS STRUCK IN OR FOR CEYLON,

was gathered by me during 1925-1926 for the Museum of McGill University. It does not include the very valuable and rare collection of LARINS, TANGAS, and pieces-of-eight (probably the most extensive "treasure-trove" ever found in Ceylon) which will be forwarded later.

All these coins are given to the University on condition that if and when I visit Montreal for the purpose of classifying and arranging them in the Museum I shall be allowed to dispose of the duplicates as I see fit. My present intention is to exchange these or sell them to dealers or others for additional items for the Museum. Should I not do this within a reasonable time the University will dispose of them as seems best.

THE HOTEL SUISSE.

until Oct., 1926

Codes:
A.B.C. 5th Edition,

Telegrams & Cables:
"SUISOTEL."

Telephone:—KANDY 24.

DR. CASEY WOOD
HOUSE-BOAT "BENDEMEER"
SRINAGAR, KASHMIR,
Kandy, NORTH INDIA.
(Ceylon)

Feb. 9. 26

Dear Sir Arthur:—

Before leaving Ceylon for Kashmir I am sending you by insured (£20.0.0) Intern. Par. Post, marked "E", the last consignment of Ceylon Coins. The silver pieces are some of them unique, others are rare, and they are nearly all from the ^{now} celebrated Gampola Find of Oct. 1925. The numismatic expert, ~~Mr. John Skell~~, ^{Mr. John Skell, who} arranged the Colombo Museum coin collection thinks this last consignment as important as ~~as~~ any of those sent you previously and believes that it ought to be studied further, with a report for the Asiatic

Society's publications.

Very sincerely yours

Casey A. Wood

Sir Arthur Currie
Principal McGill University
Montreal —

March 8th, 1926.

Dr. Casey Wood,
House-Boat "Bendemeer",
Kashmir,
North India.

My dear Dr. Wood:-

Your letter of January 28th arrived at McGill this morning, and once more you put your Alma Mater in your debt.

What you say about the collection of rare Ceylon coinage is most interesting and we shall look forward to their arrival with pleasure. The conditions you attach, namely, that you would like to dispose of the duplicates in any way you see fit, is, of course, most readily agreed to. We cannot help wishing that we had many more "Casey Woods".

All goes well here. Our attendance this term is about the same as usual, despite the very pronounced increased standards in the last few years. You know, of course, that for Medicine we now insist on two years in Arts followed by a five year strictly Medical course. I believe McGill has regained any prestige lost ten years ago. Dr. Pearce of the Rockefeller Foundation told me a few weeks ago in New York that he considered our arrangement of buildings, etc., better than any others he knew, and also intimated that the Foundation regarded McGill as one of the very best Medical Schools in the world.

Dr. Casey Wood

- 2 -

Law and Dentistry also require two years in Arts before proceeding to these schools. I may say that most of the students in law have already graduated in Arts. Next year we are insisting on one year in Arts before entering Science, and we have raised the standars in Arts itself by refusing to accept any one with a condition and also requiring higher percentage in the matriculation tests.

We have in recent years added some splendid professors to our staff - men who are not only scholars but capable of winning a distinct place for themselves in the community life of the city.

On the 1st of April we vacate the Arts Building, which will be entirely reconstructed, with the exception of the front facade. There are many other indications of progress, but doubtless your correspondents here will keep you in touch.

I shall be glad to give your messages to Dr. and Mrs. Adams and to my wife, who, unfortunately, has been laid up with a common complaint - grippe - for the past few days.

Lomer is taking his annual month in the West Indies. We shall all be glad to see you again next year.

With many thanks and all good wishes, I am,

Yours faithfully,

March 12, 1926.

The Editor,
Numismatic Chronicle,
c/o Bernard Quaritch,
11, Grafton Street, London, W.1.

Dear Sir:-

I am forwarding you herewith some notes regarding a new collection of coins just donated to this University. The report was compiled by Mr. John Still who for twenty years was one of the archaeologists in the Ceylon Civil Service.

Regarding Dr. Casey Wood, the donor, the following notes might be interesting:-

Dr. Casey Wood was born in Wellington, Ont in the year 1856. He attended Bishop's College, Lennoxville, and later came to McGill University where he took up Medicine and graduated in 1906. In 1921 McGill University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Dr. Wood began his practice in Point St. Charles, Montreal, and after a short time went to Chicago where he now resides.

I should be glad to know whether your Magazine would care to use this material.

Yours faithfully,

Sent to:-

American Journal of Numismatics,

c/o Numismatic Society,

West 156th Street, N.Y.

Wilfrid Bovey.

113
American Journal of Numismatics,
c/o Numismatic Society,
West 156th Street,
New York City.

Numismatic Chronicle

c/o Bernard Quaritch,
11 Grafton St.,
London, W.1.

March 13, 1926.

The Editor,
American Journal of Numismatics,
West 156th Street, New York City.

Dear Sir:-

I am forwarding you herewith some notes regarding a new collection of coins just donated to this University. The report was compiled by Mr. John Still who for twenty years was one of the archaeologists in the Ceylon Civil Service.

Regarding Dr. Casey Wood, the donor, the following notes might be interesting:-

Dr. Casey Wood was born in Wellington, Ont., in the year 1856. He attended the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, and later came to McGill University where he took up Medicine and graduated in 1906. In 1921 McGill University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Dr. Wood began his practice in Point St. Charles, Montreal, and after a short time went to Chicago where he now resides.

I should be glad to know whether your Magazine would care to use this material.

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Bovey.

DR. CASEY WOOD
House-boat "Bendemeer"
Srinagar, Kashmir,
North India.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal, Canada.

January 28th, 1926.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

When I began to make the collection of Sinhalese Coins about which I wrote some time ago, I did not expect to run across the "treasure Trove" described by Mr. John Still in the enclosed report. As matters now stand, it looks as if McGill is to possess a finer collection of the rarer Ceylon coinage than the Colombo or British Museum. Of course the "find" ought to be properly examined and catalogued by experts. This has been done partly for me by Mr. Still (who catalogued the coins in the Colombo Museum) but as he is not sufficiently conversant with Arabic it will be necessary to have many coins examined in the British Museum. Mr. Still will be in England if and when I arrive in Montreal and has promised to assist the B.M. expert in deciphering and classifying such of the coins as I shall be unable to place by the aid of the notes made here and more leisurely comparison with Cochrington's Catalogue and other authorities. I shall be glad to do this work on my arrival at the University some time in the Spring of 1927. There is just this proviso that I wish to make - the duplicates I would like to dispose of in any way I see fit. At the moment, it seems proper that some of them should be offered to the Colombo Museum - especially as we shall have several hundreds more than their comparatively meagre supply, and of their own coins! Then we can probably exchange these rare and very valuable coins for others (through dealers and so build up a collection representative of most other countries.

But there is also even a more important consideration - not to let our light shine under a bushel. If I live and turn up in Montreal, I shall be glad to write a monograph on ORIENTAL HOOK MONEY (Larins) illustrated by and with the McGill collection - now by far the most important collection in the world. The moral effect of drawing attention to that fact should, I think, not be overlooked.

Meantime, if anything happens to me, the whole collection is unconditionally the property of McGill, but I would like to feel that somebody should write it up properly for publication in one of the University periodicals.

By the time this reaches you we shall be on our way to Kashmir for the Summer and Autumn, and my address will be as above.

Sir Arthur Currie.

Please give Dr. and Mrs. Adams our best wishes and the same to Lady Currie and yourself.

Sincerely yours,

(SIGNED) CASEY A. WOOD.

P.S. I am sending you the coins in four Internat. P.P. packages, each insured to the limit, viz:- 20.0.0, and marked A, B, C and D.

(A)

THIS COLLECTION OF COINS STRUCK IN OR FOR CEYLON,

was gathered by me during 1925-1926 for the Museum of McGill University. It does not include the very valuable and rare collection of LARINS, TANGAS, and pieces-of-eight (probably the most extensive "treasure-trove" ever found in Ceylon) which will be forwarded later.

All these coins are given to the University on condition that if and when I visit Montreal for the purpose of classifying and arranging them in the Museum I shall be allowed to dispose of the duplicates as I see fit. My present intention is to exchange these or sell them to dealers or others for additional items for the Museum. Should I not do this within a reasonable time the University will dispose of them as seems best.

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DR. CASEY WOOD
HOUSE-BOAT "BENDEMEER"
SRINAGAR, KASHMIR,
NORTH INDIA.

Howland Wood, Esq.,
Curator Am. Numismatic Soc.,
Broadway, bet. 155th and 156th Sts.,
New York, N.Y.

May 1927
Copy for Professor Bovey

Dear Sir:-

Dr. Wilfid Bovey has sent me a typescript of the correspondence you have had anent a recent "find" of Sinhalese coins. The collection referred to now numbers about 1000 specimens, and when I have negotiated an additional 40 or 50, ~~which were~~ held for some months at an exaggerated price, there will be about 900 larins of ~~all the known~~ or nearly all the described types and many more not mentioned by Codrington or any other authority. Then there are about 100 original and counter-stamped tangas of the Dutch and Indo-Portuguese period, not to mention some 50 copper coins - of little importance - of the Sinhalese kings and queens.

A copy of the rough notes hurriedly made by my friend, Mr. John Still, the Ceylon archeologist who catalogued the coins in the Colombo Museum, descriptive of a portion of this "treasure trove", is the document sent you by Dr. Bovey.

I quite agree that it would, for many reasons, be highly improper to publish this manifestly incomplete report. Mr Still distinctly states that it is only a preliminary study, on several occasions made without works of reference or without being able to compare the specimens with any model collection. So I am glad no reference was made to it in any of your publications.

If all goes well, I shall be in New York sometime in 1927, in which case I shall be glad to call on you, ~~and~~ further to discuss this matter which, in my inexpert judgment, is of some numismatic and historical importance.

Meantime, may I ask you for the approximate cost to the University of the expert study and thorough scientific treatment of this Gampola find?

My address for the next two or three months ~~is~~ heads this note.

I remain,
Very sincerely yours

NOTES ON A HOARD OF SINHALESE COINS

In the autumn of the year 1925, in the neighborhood of the town of Gampola in the Island of Ceylon, a villager working in his garden dug up an Earthen pot of coins. The greater part of these, though precisely what proportion is not known, passed into the hands of Dr. Casey A. Wood after dwelling on their journey in the hands of four intermediaries. This fact makes it a little uncertain what the whole extent of the find originally was; for it is known that a few coins of similar type were being hawked in the bazars of Kandy at the same time that Dr. Wood was making his collection. However, it seems probable that very nearly the whole hoard was secured, and its value as a collection is greatly enhanced thereby, for it becomes an epitome of the coinage of the Kandyan districts as current in early Dutch times in Ceylon.

When Dr. Wood asked me to examine the coins, several most unusual features immediately struck me. To begin with, more than twenty years of coin hunting in this island had revealed to me at most some score or two of the silver coins called "Hook money" or "Larins", - the catalogue of the Colombo Museum describes only fifteen specimens-, but in this hoard they are numbered by hundreds. The next surprise was that not only were the known types of Larins apparently all found, but also absolutely new types of which no numismatist had previously suspected the existence. These will be described shortly. Another feature was the existence side by side with hundreds of larins of a couple of score copper coins of the Sinhalese kings of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries A.D. With these coins of eastern origin, in the very same pot, was found what

may prove to be the finest collection of Portuguese money yet recorded in Ceylon. The question of fraud must here be considered, but only to be dismissed immediately and confidently. No forger could possibly invent a wide range of new types which form, when considered all together, at least two series of previously unknown kinds of Dutch and Sinhalese coins, namely Larins bearing the names of Sinhalese kings and Larins with Dutch words or dates on them. No forger could possibly have forged about four hundred different dies to stamp with them the five thousand Larins that bear inscriptions in Persian or Arabic character. Had a forger been at work there would certainly have been a great preponderance of some one type, or at least of some few types which he chose to reproduce; but in this hoard it would be difficult to point to any six coins that have indubitably come from the same die. That there are a few forgeries of the seventeenth century seems to me probable, for some of the hook money has all the appearance of having been made of base metal by illiterate persons, but the collection does not contain one single specimen which to me gives rise to the smallest suspicion of modern fraud. I have not the slightest hesitation in taking it for what it purports to be, namely a collection or hoard of coined money buried in the seventeenth century and dug up in the twentieth. Evidence that the copper and the silver were found together, as was stated, is afforded by the adherence to a number of the silver coins of copper patina. I had to remove this in some cases so that the coins might be read, but in others it still remains.

I will now endeavor to describe the hoard as completely as my very limited time allows me: briefly, that is, where the types are already known; more fully where they are not to be found either in the catalogue of the Colombo Museum, or in the remarkably full book of Mr. Codrington - "Ceylon Coins and Currency".

SINHALESE COPPER COINS OF THE TWELFTH AND THIRTEENTH CENTURIES

There are 43 of these, all of ordinary types described by Codrington in chapter VI, commencing at page 63. They belong to the following kings (including one queen):

Queen Lilavati, reigned 1197-1200 and again 1209 & 1211 A.C.
specimens.

Sahasa Malla, 1200-1202 A.C. 7 specimens

Dharmasoka Deva, 1208-1209 A.C. 1 specimen

Parakrama Bahu II, 1236-1271 A.C. 19 specimens

Vijaya Bahu IV, 1271-1273 A.C. 6 specimens

Bhuvaneka Bahu

Bhuvaneka Bahu I, 1273-1284 A.C. 8 specimens.

There is nothing to distinguish them from thousands of others, and the only notable fact about them is the company in which they were found.

LARINS

There are 729 of these hitherto rare coins. All are silver or some base metal meant to appear as silver, and the number of those whose metal is not pure does not exceed five per cent of the total.

They divide into several quite distinct and well-marked groups, and the first division to be made is (a) those whose types are known to numismatists, and (b) those whose types are not known. Somewhat

curiously, it is the former of these two categories that I am less able to deal with than the latter; for those described in Codrington, chapter XII, (iv) page 162 etc, are the larins that bear either Muhammadan inscriptions or marks which are not inscriptions at all; whereas those of my second category bear inscriptions in either the characters of the medieval coins of the Sinhalese kings, in Tamil, or in Dutch. These I can manage to read, whereas the Arabic alphabet is unknown to me.

The group (a) of the kinds already known to exist contains 571 specimens of which a very large proportion are in perfect condition, and could, I feel convinced be read and identified by anyone thoroughly conversant with Arabic and Persian scripts. There appear to be a variety of quite separate types, and probably of language used. The inscriptions in many instances, perhaps most, cover both sides of the coins, and are embossed instead of being sunk into the metal; two characteristics which serve, among other things, to differentiate them from the next group, (b). Further than these remarks I do not feel inclined to go, for the whole collection, perhaps the largest and most varied in existence, will have to be reported on by an expert.

Group (b) contains 74 specimens, all new to numismatists, or at any rate not mentioned in the Colombo museum catalogue or in Codrington. These have certain characters in common:- for example, their inscriptions are sunk instead of being embossed (exceptions will be detailed later); there is no design or writing on the inner side of the hook; the writing, figures, or design, is in all cases

reversed, and the coins have to be deciphered in a mirror. This last peculiarity gives me a little cause for suspicion whether the description given by Codrington on page 164, section 14/ (6), may not be incorrect. He says "These coins (Kandyan Larins) bear no legend, or at best poor imitations of Arabic letters."

It is possible that single specimens may have been found before with reversed legends, and legends moreover sunk instead of being raised, which have been taken for imitations of Arabic?

Against this view is the extraordinary and meticulous care of Mr. Codrington's methods, and the fact that the 571 coins of group (a) include many coins with what appear to be precisely what he has described, i.e. imitations. But, all the same, I think that all existing collections should be reexamined with the aid of a mirror before it is possible to pronounce that Dr. Wood has been the first to discover not only new and unique varieties of Larins, but also new and unsuspected classes of Larins with legible inscriptions, in other than Muhammadan scripts.

Group (b) must be subdivided into four sections, viz:-

- (1) coins bearing the names of Sinhalese kings of the 12 and 13th centuries.
- (2) coins bearing Tamil inscriptions.
- (3) coins bearing various inscriptions I have not succeeded in reading, but which are probably Sanscritic rather than Arabic.
- (4) coins bearing Dutch legends.

Section (1) contains 62 coins, distributed as follows:-

Sahasa Malla, 2 specimens

Dharmasoka Deva, 3 specimens

Parakrama Bahu, 4 specimens

Vijaya Bahu, 5 specimens

Bhuvaneka Bahu, 2 specimens.

Similar to the above, but not yet definitely attributable to any particular King, 21 specimens.

No single specimen contains the whole of the name of any king, but where a number of coins exist, e.g. Sahasa Malla's coins, the whole of the name and the preceding royal Sri can be built up by placing several coins side by side. In other cases such as the coins of Dharmasoka Deva, the name is rendered certain by the legend on the Larin giving a vertical section through the inscription as found on the ordinary copper masses of the king.

Nor is the legend of the copper masses the only thing taken from them, for among the 62 coins of section (1) of group (b) of the larins, there are to be found replicas of the whole of the design which - with variations in the actual name of the king - is common to the reverses of all copper masses of that period. Some have a few letters, some a portion of the body or the head, and some, in addition to these have quite clear upon them a curved row of small hollows which exactly correspond with the rows of dots that encircle the copper coins of the kings mentioned earlier in these notes. In fact, it is abundantly demonstrable that these particular larins were struck upon dies which may well have been actual masses themselves, if their metal is hard enough for this to be possible, a thing I have not found the time to test by actual experiment. In size of letter, and in their positions relative to one another and to

the surrounding portions of the figure, these Larins reproduce the massas of their respective kings accurately; and the curved row of hollows, (being dots reversed) show that their die was of identical circumference. In default of other evidence to rebut the supposition I think it reasonable to adopt the theory that the massas were themselves the type copied, possibly even the actual dies used, and that the named Larins are therefore not necessarily coins struck by the kings whose names they bear.

Of the copper massas found in this hoard, those of Queen Lilavati are missing from the parallel series of Larins, even the comparatively rare Dharmasoka Deva being found. But there is a curious fact which may lead to an interesting discovery, and which must be described before leaving section (1). Among the 15 specimens on which letters appear, but which are not actually assignable yet to any particular king (21 are mentioned above, but of these only 15 have letters on them, the rest having portions of the figure) there are at least three that are clear enough for it to be clear that they belong to no king whose copper massas are already known. One of these appears to be altogether different in style and has the two letters stamped on the inside instead of the outside of the curved hook, but the other two bear the same inscription, including the Sri of royalty in one case, and a couple of circumferential inverted dots in the other, to show that they were copied from royal money of the customary type, and yet I have so far utterly failed to identify the king's name. It may possibly be that in this oblique way the coin of some king may become known, not from its direct

discovery, but from the discovery of a Larin copied from it. It is needless to stress the value of this as evidence against forgery, but indeed, on that point I have no fears.

One other fact of interest must be noted before leaving section (1). Among the coins of Sahasa Malla, 27 in number, there is one which was not struck on a massa or a die resembling a massa, for it is a positive whereas all the others are negatives. Its letters do not require to be read in a mirror, and they are embossed instead of sunk. Among rarities it is rarer still, and within a class of coin not hitherto described it is unique.

Section (2) contains 2 specimens.

These are coins with Tamil inscriptions, and both bear the same legend, viz:- Setu. Coins with this inscription are well known and have often been described, but they have been ordinary flat disc-shaped money and the existence of Setu Larins has not previously been recorded so far as I am aware. Of these two, one is perfectly clear, and the other only legible by comparing it with the former. Both are reversed mirror fashion and for a long while utterly puzzled me.

Codrington deals fully with Setu coins on pages 74-77. They are attributed to Princes of Ramnad who held sway in the 14th century.

Section (3) contains 4 coins. One has a most baffling inscription of six embossed characters repeated on both obverse and reverse. I am unable to guess what group of alphabets it belongs to; for a while I thought it was European. Two others are very worn

and may be wrongly placed in group (b). The fourth has a long legend neatly incised on both sides, and apparently written in medieval Sinhalese, but I have not been able to decipher it. Altogether this section is perhaps ill described on my page 4 above, and should rather have been called "miscellaneous".

Section (4) contains 6 specimens, 4 with the word FRISIA, and two with dates. In all cases their legends are reversed and sunk, and they have to be read in a mirror. Frisia was one of the States that struck coins for Ceylon, the others being Zealand, Holland, Utrecht, and Guelderland. Of the four Frisia coins one is a perfect specimen, fresh from the mint, and the letters on it are most beautifully struck. It clearly was never the work of any but a skilled maker of money; yet the very existence of such money does not seem to have been suspected, though Codrington does just briefly mention that a Dane called Don Erich Grubbe struck his own Larins in the year 1621. (see page 164, section 15 (7).)

The two dated Larins both begin with 164, but in both the fourth figure is somewhat doubtful; I think it is a figure 5. They are interesting as giving a date, but, as will be seen further on, still better evidence is given by the Portuguese coins relative to the age of this hoard.

PORTUGUESE COINS

There are 51 of these, as compared with 25 in the Colombo Museum catalogue, and among them are to be found all three types described by Codrington as Gridiron, Saint, or Malacca, on page 99, section 21.

Of the Gridiron type, viz:-

- (G.1) Tanga of 1649, with arms between CLo, for Clombo or Ceilao. Vide Codrington, page 99, section 21. I, and plate 106.
- (G.2) Ditto, but counterstamped on obverse. V.O.C.
- (G.3) Ditto, but dated perfectly clearly 1644. I cannot find this in Codrington, and it may be rare.
- (G.4) Tanga of 1645 of Goa. Vide Codrington page 99, section 21. I
- (G.5) Codrington's plate 114, described on page 100, 22 (a).

There are two specimens of G.1 and of the others one each.

Of Saint type there are 3 coins.

One is too coated with copper to be made out before being cleaned.

- One had the arms between A (PM). The other has arms between C & (?Lo) and is counterstamped on the reverse with V.O.C.

Of the Malacca type, there are 26 legible coins.

- (M.1) Half tanga. Obverse, crowned arms between G.A. Reverse, monogram between D.S. and the date 1642. 1 specimen.

This has the appearance of being an ancient forgery, as described by Codrington, page 100: 21 : II.

- (M.2) Tanga, undated, Codrington, plate 111, and on page 100: 22 (a) 1 specimen.
- (M.3) Tanga, undated, Codrington plate 112 & page 100: 22 (b); but counterstamped on obverse V.G. 1 specimen.
- (M.4) Tanga, undated, Codrington page 103; I (1) 6 specimens.
- (M.5) Ditto, but counterstamped on obverse V.G. 2 specimens.
- (M.5) Ditto, but counterstamped on reverse V.G. 2 specimens.
- (M.7) Ditto, but counterstamped on reverse V.O.C. 1 specimen.

- (M.8) Tanga, obverse crowned arms between A.M. Reverse, monogram between D.M. and date 1651. 2 specimens.
- (M.9) Ditto, but counterstamped on obverse V.G. 1 specimen.
- (M.10) Ditto, but counterstamped on obverse V.O.C. 1 specimen.
- (M.11) Tanga, dated 1632, Codrington page 105; 26: I (1) 5 specimens.
- (M.12) Ditto, but counterstamped on reverse V.G. 1 specimen.
- (M.13) Same as M.11, but dated 1634, Codrington page 103, section 26: I (1). 1 specimen.
- (M.14) Obverse crowned arms between G.A. Reverse monogram and date 1635. 1 specimen
- (M.15) Obverse crowned arms between M.A. Reverse monogram between D.M. and date 163 (?). 1 specimen.
- (M.16) Same as M.9, but final figure of date illegible. 1 specimen.

VARIOUS, apparently mostly MALACCA

- (M.17) Ten specimens which require cleaning before identification.
- (M.18) Six ditto, but counterstamped with the V.G. mark.

SPANISH.

Together with all the coins described above was one silver piece bearing the arms of Spain. It is much worn and clipped, and appears to be a piece of eight.

This completes the very inadequate review that I have been able to find time to give what I believe to be the most important find of coins made in Ceylon during the last quarter of a century for certain, and perhaps for very much longer.

These notes are not intended to be a detailed paper, but simply a memorandum to assist Dr. Wood when he begins to study the collection

seriously and with the help of experts.

It is interesting to speculate when the coins were buried. It must have been after 1655 when the countermark which looks like V.G. was first struck upon the Portuguese coins by the Dutch. (Actually this mark appears to be the monogram of Galle), for a large number of the coins bear it. But how much longer after it is only possible to guess. I think we can be sure that the English money was not yet in circulation, or in so very catholic a hoard some one or other of its coins would surely have been found. It is curious too that no Dutch money, other than counter-stamped Portuguese should have been included; and taking these two facts together, we get a date somewhere between 1655 and the end of the eighteenth century. This is too wide a margin, and it is to be hoped that a full study of the hoard will narrow the possible period considerably. The huge collection of nearly six hundred coins with Arabic inscriptions cannot fail to produce evidence which I have not been able to tap.

To me the most interesting thing of those I have been able to observe is the discovery that the Larins are a fruitful source of study instead of a dull class of coin that collectors have hitherto said very little about.

J.S.

(John Still - for 20 years one of the archeologists in the Ceylon Civil Service).

April 13, 1926.

Howland Wood, Esq.,
Curator, American Numismatic Society,
Broadway between 155th and 156th Streets,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Wood:-

I am very much pleased to note your interest in Dr. Casey Wood's find. Dr. Wood is proposing to work at the coins himself next year, and I would suggest that if you think the matter of interest to you, you might write to him direct. His address is as follows:-

House Boat "Tendooor",
Srinagar, Kashmir,
North India.

While appreciating your suggestion that your society might examine the find, we are in rather a difficulty owing to Dr. Wood's suggestion to us, and it is for this reason that we would prefer that you communicate direct with him.

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Bovey.

April 13, 1926.

Dr. Casey Wood,
House Boat "Bendemeer",
Srinagar, Kashmir,
North India.

Dear Dr. Wood:-

We sent a copy of your notes on the Larins
to the American Numismatic Society and we have received a letter
of which I enclose a copy together with a copy of our reply.

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Bovey.

HOUSE BOAT "BENDEMEER,"
SRINAGAR,
KASHMIR.

April 30, 1926

Sir Arthur Currie
Principal McGill University
Montreal, Canada.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

The first Canadian meeting of the American Ornithologists Union will be held, upon invitation of the Minister of the Interior and the Victoria Memorial Museum, at Ottawa next October. This the largest and oldest of the American (and Canadian) organizations and is based upon the corresponding British Union. Many men of international repute belong to both societies.

As I am naturally anxious to have the meeting a signal success, I have contributed to the local fund for entertainment, exhibits, etc and have asked some influential friends in Ottawa to join with the Committee in charge to ask the Govt. and the City Council for substantial assistance. I believe it will be granted. Among other forms of entertainment for this international society, it occurred to me that an invitation from the University to visit McGill would be a desirable one. If you think well of this project - and the Library especially possesses Ornithological treasures that most of the members would like to see - perhaps you will confer with the Chairman of the Local Committee in Ottawa - Mr. Clyde L. Patch, Victoria Memorial Museum, on the subject. I know he will be delighted with your interest in the matter, and it will strengthen his hands in obtaining needed help from the authorities mentioned.

As I wrote Dr. Lomer, whom I have asked to see you about these matters, I am making some collections of oriental library items that will worthily supplement his ~~collections~~ examples of literary art.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours

Casey A. Wood

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As I am naturally anxious to have the meeting a signal success, I have contributed to the local fund for entertainment, exhibits, etc and have asked some influential friends in Ottawa to join with the Committee in charge to ask the Govt. and the City Council for substantial assistance. I believe it will be granted. Among other forms of entertainment for this international society, it occurred to me that an invitation from the University to visit McGill would be a desirable one. If you think well of this project - and the Library especially possesses Ornithological treasures that most of the members would like to see - perhaps you will confer with the Chairman of the Local Committee in Ottawa - Mr. Clyde L. Patch, Victoria Memorial Museum, on the subject. I know he will be delighted with your interest in the matter, and it will strengthen his hands in obtaining needed help from the authorities mentioned.

As I wrote Dr. Lomer, whom I have asked to see you about these matters, I am making some collections of oriental library items that will worthily supplement his ~~collections~~ examples of literary art.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours

Casey A. Wood

HOUSE BOAT "BENDEMEER,"
SRINAGAR,
KASHMIR.

April 30, 1926

Sir Arthur Currie
Principal McGill University
Montreal, Canada.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

The first Canadian meeting of the American Ornithologists Union will be held, upon invitation of the Minister of the Interior and the Victoria Memorial Museum, at Ottawa next October. This the largest and oldest of the American (and Canadian) organizations and is based upon the corresponding British Union. Many men of international repute belong to both societies.

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With kind regards,

Sincerely yours

Casey A. Wood

May 7, 1926.

Dr. G.R. Lomer,
University Librarian,
McGill University.

Dear Dr. Lomer:-

I enclose herewith two letters concerning
the collection of coins presented to the University by
Dr. Casey Wood.

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Bovey.

March 15th, 1928.

Dr. Casey Wood,
Stanford University,
California.

My dear Dr. Wood:-

Thank you very much indeed for your letter of March 5th and for the news it contains concerning old graduates of the University in California. Mr. Rixford must indeed be one of our oldest graduates, and we all rejoice that the fine age of 90 years he is still so young in body and spirit.

That I may assure you of my good intentions let me at once say that Mr. George Iles' name will be up for consideration in the very near future. I hope Corporation approves of a recommendation that he receive an honorary degree.

We are fast approaching Spring after a rather mild winter as a whole. I am told the students say that when the snow disappears from Sherbrooke Street it is time for them to begin to study. Well that time has arrived and I am sure there are many who now regret that more attention was not given to their studies during the fall and winter. We think that we have a splendid lot of students this year. In fact each year we feel that the type is improving all the time. There is nothing especially new. As far as I can see the staff will remain very much the same next year. Lomer is very enthusiastic about his Library course and has just returned with his class from a visit to New York, Philadelphia, Washington, etc. Our Chinese Library continues to grow apace. Only the other day some five or six tons more of books arrived. We have engaged an Assistant Librarian in that Library - a

Dr. Casey Wood

- 2 -

Miss Swann, who will be granted her Ph.D. from Columbia. She has spent many years in China and is universally regarded as being capable of good work in Chinese research and in lecturing on Chinese history.

It must be delightful in California now, and I know just how happy you and Mrs. Wood must be in your present pleasant surroundings. Please remember me kindly to her and to the Wilburs.

With all good wishes, I am,

Yours faithfully,

DR. CASEY WOOD
STANFORD UNIVERSITY
CALIFORNIA

March 5, 1928.

Sir Arthur Currie
Principal McGill University
Montreal, Canada.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

Last week I went to San Francisco on a visit to my friends in the California Academy of Sciences. During my stay I met two interesting Academy officials with McGill affiliations.

The more important one was Mr. G.P. Rixford, Sc., McGill ##### 1864 - one of our oldest graduates. The MCGILL NEWS for June, 1921, as well as the CALIFORNIA COUNTRYMAN for Jan, 1928, furnish full life-histories of this truly remarkable young-old man, now in his 90th year. We talked on all sorts of subjects - largely about early McGill days - and I had an excellent opportunity of applying those tests for senility well known to every physician. I declare that to outward seeming my subject was not more than 60 years of age!

We have accepted an invitation to drive out to his semi-tropical fruit ranche about 10 miles from our house. At this place in the Los Altos hills he has succeeded in raising, he told me, 55 varieties of tropical and semi-tropical edible fruits.

No wonder our Dept. of Agriculture still retains him on their staff even at his age.

What the periodicals I have quoted fail to draw ones attention to is the evidence of hereditary influence in Mr. Rixford's family; his son is not only one of the most famous surgeons in this State but rose to the enviable position of President of the American Surgical Association - no mean distinction.

Second, but not less, in her particular field, is Miss Susie Peers, Secretary to the Director - a bright, competent girl, without whom Dr. Evermann's life wd. certainly be more or less of a dreary waste! She has shown her Canadian upbringing by influencing her brother (as I am informed) to enter McGill as a ## medical student:- Robert S. Peers, No. 11 Capitol Apts., 64 Victoria St., Montreal

The Academy has a pretty good library on Natural History which it has been @ collecting ever since the Earthquake-fire, when all the buildings, including a fine Museum and Library were entirely destroyed, except one rare and precious volume (a copy in McGill) and three type birdskins. These were rescued by the Director of the day at the risk of his life.

I spent several hours looking over the stacks, and calculated that they shelve, ##### in point of numbers and research value, about one-fifth of our library zoological titles.

My family are happily settled here in a pleasant house on the Campus, in touch with my old Stanford friends and, thanks to President Wilbur, enjoy all the University privileges; which means much in this part of the world.

May I once more mention the name of our old friend, George Iles of the Author's Club, New York and of the Cosmos in Washington? He is still a faithful adherent of the McGill cause.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours

Casey d. Wood

DOCKET ENDS:
WOOD, DR. CASEY

A SUGGESTIVE OUTLINE OF LIBRARY MATERIAL
WHICH
HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
MIGHT WISH TO HAVE DEPOSITED
IN THE
HARVARD BUSINESS LIBRARY

George Woodbridge
Charles R. Nutter
Philip P. Sharples
Frederick G. Fassett, Jr.

Telephone, Congress 3760

GEORGE WOODBRIDGE
BUSINESS RELATIONS

131 State Street
BOSTON

January 5, 1926

General Sir Arthur Currie
Principal of McGill University
Montreal, Quebec, Canada

My dear Sir Arthur:

It is my hope that you may recall that I had the privilege of meeting you and of emphasizing your being a representative of our ally, Canada, when I was Chairman of the Program Committee for the Boston Convention of the National Association of Life Underwriters in 1920. I refer to this in order to secure your attention in the hope that you will read an unavoidably lengthy letter.¹ I venture to feel that, if you will so do, you may conclude that the matter has, at least, somewhat of the importance that I attach to it.

A group of men in New York, Boston, and elsewhere have felt the importance of preserving the raw material for more adequate study of the economics, history, and philosophy of commerce, finance, industry, and other aspects of business; for use and study both by business men and scholars. We have organized The Business Historical Society, Incorporated by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the purposes of which are set forth in the accompanying pamphlet. The particular purpose which, I am inclined to believe, will be of interest to you is the third, appearing on page 31 of the Charter, as follows:

A. C. -- 2.

"(3) To promote better understanding of the essential unity of financial, commercial and industrial activity throughout the world; its inseparable relation to the welfare of man and its power as an international, intersectional and inter-class binding force; to cooperate in work to this end; and to aid in the advancement of the science and the profession of business."

On Monday, January 18, the Associated Press and other press services will distribute throughout Canada and America the first public announcement of the organization of the Society, a copy of which I enclose in confidence to you. Mr. Arthur Childs, President of the Columbian National, you will notice, is one of our Charter Members, and also Sir Henry W. Thornton. I have not invited you to become one of the Founders of the Association in advance of the public announcement for I did not consider it would be fair to ask you to lend your name to a project, but it seems to me that it may now be fitting to invite you to join with a "going concern" seeking to do that which, I know from your Boston address, is something close to your heart. If you will pardon a personal allusion, it seems to me that your career rather singularly illustrates the basic principles underlying the English colonization of North America; the first colonization, so far as I have been able to find, since Athenian days, which was an investment in and development of colonies for the sake of the inhabitants, rather than the exploitation of the territory for the benefit of the colonizing nation -- so shockingly manifested in the Spanish colonization,

A. C. -- 3.

and so underlying the Virginia settlement as to be a hampering influence. You represent success in business, war, and education, three striking characteristics of the English settlement of North America.

But, even more than that, your recognition of the possibilities of the Society would be a helpful manifestation of the real unity that many of us believe underlies the whole North American continent. This happens to be one of my earnest convictions and one to which I am prepared to give much effort in order that it may become potent.

In order that you may be adequately equipped, so far as lies within my power, to reach the momentous decision, for as such your joining may be described for many obvious reasons, I enclose, in confidence, to you a letter to Premier Mackenzie King and the several letters and documents therein referred to, asking you that you will treat them in confidence and will return them to me. I also enclose an enrollment card.

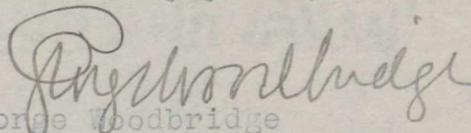
Your joining, however, will not be all that we may ask of you. I want you to be more than a dormant member, because one of the definite projects I have in mind, although I have not yet advised my associates in the Organization of which I was the initiator, is an increase in the interchange of instructors and students between Canadian and American universities and colleges. For instance, I wish that it could have been possible for my son, now a Junior in Harvard, to have spent this year at McGill or even Manitoba, receiving full credit from Harvard and returning here next year for his degree. For this would have given him a consciousness of the coherence

A. C. -- 4.

in fact, despite the separation in law, of the Anglo-Saxon Empire on the North American continent.

With apologies for taking up so much of your time, only excusable because of the possibilities I see in the work; with a rather confident hope that we may receive your enrollment and cooperation; and with best wishes for the coming New Year and the years to come, I beg to remain,

Very sincerely yours,



George Woodbridge

(Member of the Board of Trustees and Council of The Business Historical Society, Inc.; outside lecturer before the Harvard Business School, etc., etc.)

*Please
return
to
Gingrich*

December 22, 1925

Dear Mr. Doriot:

It is my belief that Sir William Wiseman, Bart., C.B. will be the man who will not only appreciate the opportunity which we presented a year or more ago to His Britannic Majesty's Government, but will prove to be the catalytic agent who will change the present static condition of mere approval of a "dream" into effective action.

I have told you of the organization in 1924 of the Committee on the Development of the Harvard Business Library, out of which has come the formation of The Business Historical Society, Inc. Early in the work we recognized that if the civilization of the present day were to be saved, it could only be saved by mutual understanding and mutual respect between the great nations united in the Great War, and that there is a special need in America of persisting education in the truth, to prevent inimicable influences ingrained in our nation from separating us in spirit from our motherland, Great Britain. A German King, George III, separated us politically. I am fearful that persistent misunderstanding, stimulated by prejudiced components in our population, may come to separate us spiritually, unless steps be taken to prevent it. This was the thesis that led us to take up, through Premier Mackenzie King of Canada, a proposition for the deposit of library material in the Harvard Business Library in order to assure adequate repre-

sentation for Great Britain and the associated Dominions. Dr. Mackenzie King took the matter up with characteristic enthusiasm, going so far as to cable the Rt. Hon. Ramsay Macdonald while the latter was Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. The fall of the Labour Government in England, the pressure of continental politics, and the disintegration of the Canadian political situation, have left the matter where it was in 1924, that is, as still a matter of mere hope, with heart approval but without action.

The organization of The Business Historical Society, with its recently negotiated contract with Harvard University, by which the great George F. Baker Library Building of the Harvard Business School becomes the permanent depository of The Business Historical Society, represents a national movement and not merely an alliance with Harvard. The majority of our Trustees are not Harvard men. The majority of our membership comes from other colleges.

The validity of this concept of The Business Historical Society as a national exponent is rather strikingly attested by the notable gift of 50,000 books to it, as a memorial to the late Charles A. Moore, founder and first President of Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Inc., by his two sons and a daughter, because the two sons are both graduates of Yale University. They recognized that only through The Business Historical Society and the Harvard Business Library could they assure not only a permanent memorial to their father, but an effective memorial which will be of persisting service to business men and scholars and hence to the nation.

With Mr. Redstone, State Librarian of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, one of our Trustees and statutory clerk, a son of the Dominion of Newfoundland, and with men like our Vice-President, Mr. Frederic H. Curtiss, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, and myself, frankly avowed appreciators of English traditions and English standards, you can see that the Society will do its utmost to include England and the other members of the family of the British Empire within the scope of the third purpose of the Society, as set forth in the Charter (page 31 of enclosed pamphlet):

"(3) To promote better understanding of the essential unity of financial, commercial and industrial activity throughout the world; its inseparable relation to the welfare of man and its power as an international, intersectional and interclass binding force."

What I hope to see is that somebody, and it is my belief that Sir William may prove to be the man to do it, shall make certain that in this great assemblage of printed and written matter relating to commerce, finance, industry, and business in general, the British Empire shall be adequately represented, thus assuring a more adequate understanding of the mutual dependence actually existant between British Empire and American Republic. This calls for clear vision as well as practical efficiency. It will not be met, as it was met by a most ~~by a most~~ charming young gentleman in the British Service, by sending us a list of Government publications with prices, suggesting that we buy them. We are going to have funds, and ample funds, but you know that the pressure upon us will be to utilize our expenditures for the enhancement of American glory by the purchase of books relating distinctly to America and not to the development of American understanding of international relations and of our kindred

across the sea. We have to face what the late President Grover Cleveland so succinctly described as "a condition and not a theory." Theoretically the best disposition that we could make of our funds would be to devote them to bringing across the water as many English and European books as we could. Practically our supporters would not permit this. The only solution, therefore, if the British Empire is to be adequately represented, is for the British Government to recognize the opportunity for what it is, and to take steps itself to assure the adequate representation which both the British Empire and America really need.

I enclose herewith the outline we prepared a year ago in order to make clear along what definite lines His Britannic Majesty's Government might utilize this opportunity.

I am hoping that the accurate understanding of the never failing friendship of Englishmen for America, as differentiated from the actions of a German King, may be brought home to all Americans through the instrumentality of The Business Historical Society and the Harvard Business Library. If you care to present this matter to Sir William, it will delight me. I really feel from what I have heard of him, not merely from you but from Dean Donham and other members of the Faculty of the Business School, with whom I have been associated during the past few years, that it may even prove to please him, and that he will succeed in having something accomplished before it is too late and some other nation has secured the recognition that will inevitably follow such a gift-in-cooperation.

That I do not exaggerate the importance of the opportunity may be attested by certain rather definite happenings since the matter was first broached. The Business Historical

Society, Inc., has begun to function with a membership already covering our land and including men of great influence, notable among them being Secretary Hoover. A contract has been negotiated and closed with Harvard University making the Harvard Business Library our permanent depository. The Boston Public Library has made a treaty with the Harvard Business Library, by which its notable collections, relating to business, economics, and statistics, are to be joined with other collections around the notable and effective nucleus built up by the untiring efforts of Dean Donham and Librarian Eaton. Therefore, when the George F. Baker Building be opened next autumn, the three united collections will bring together approximately 350,000 volumes and over three quarters of a million items of ephemera, business records and other data of value, giving the new Library the leadership of its class, not only in fact but in volumetric importance and hence in outstanding efficiency.

Now that you have accepted an appointment on the Committee on the Development of the Harvard Business Library and are to be elected as one of the original members of The Business Historical Society, Inc., I am hopeful that you may lay this matter before Sir William with the simple directness at which I have aimed in this letter.

Then, indeed, may come true that dream from my childhood that America may realize that never have Englishmen, as such, been opposed to us and that what we call "typically American" and best is of British antecedent, modified by Gallic influence, and that my own personal "alliance," through my sister's marriage to Sidney Skinner, Esq., M.A. (Cantab), Principal of the South Western Polytechnic Institute, Manresa

Road, Chelsea, London, may be reproduced on a larger scale of affection and mutual understanding by the united influences of Harvard University, The Business Historical Society, and His Britannic Majesty's Government, made possible through the effective intervention of Sir William Wiseman.

Looking forward with interest, and even with hope, to the outcome, I am, as ever,

Very sincerely yours,

George Woodbridge
(Trustee and Member of the Council of
The Business Historical Society, Inc.,
Chairman of the Committee on the
Development of the Harvard Business Library,
outside lecturer before the Graduate
School of Business Administration of
Harvard University, etc.)

Enclosures:

- (1) Copies of the incorporation papers of The Business Historical Society.
- (2) "A Suggestive Outline of Library Material which His Britannic Majesty's Government might wish to have deposited in the Harvard Business Library."

Boston, Mass., January 17, 1926. -->The latest phase of the international movement to secure recognition for business as a profession and to develop business as a science is the organization of The Business Historical Society, Inc., recently chartered by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and having a membership covering the United States and Canada. The initial officers are from Boston for convenience in organization, and were selected by preliminary committees in New York, Boston and the middle West. The President of this new Society is Charles H. Taylor of the Boston Globe, formerly President of the American Newspaper Publishers Association; the Vice-President is Frederic H. Curtiss, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston; the Treasurer, Allan Forbes, President of the State Street Trust Company; and the clerk Edward H. Redstone, State Librarian of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. These four officers, John E. Oldham, George A. Rich, and George Woodbridge, comprise the Board of Trustees and Council. Mr. Oldham is a partner of Merrill, Oldham & Company, a noted writer on railroad subjects, and a graduate of Amherst College. Mr. Rich is a graduate of Wesleyan University and is Secretary and Chairman of the Boston Stock Exchange. Mr. Woodbridge is head of the George Woodbridge, Business Relations research organization, and a lecturer before colleges on business topics.

Among the Founders of the Corporation outside New York and Boston are: Homer P. Clarke, President of the West Publishing Company of St. Paul, Minnesota; H. H. Malott, President of the Citizens Bank of Abilene, Kansas, former President of the State Bankers Association and now a member of the Council of the American Bankers Association; E. Mallinckrodt, Jr., of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Missouri; Col. S. Nelson Hicks of Daniel Fisher & Company, Denver,

Colorado; Dr. W. J. Calvert of Dallas, Texas; William Butler, Comptroller of the Fisher Body Corporation of Detroit, Michigan; Clay H. Hollister, President, Old National Bank of Grand Rapids, Michigan; Chas. H. Sweppé of Chicago, partner of Lee, Higginson & Company; Joseph B. Shea, head of the Joseph Horne Company of Pittsburgh and Trustee of Princeton University; E. A. Woods of Pittsburgh, formerly President of the National Association of Life Underwriters; Arthur W. Sewall, President General Asphalt Company of Philadelphia; Alvah Crocker of the Crocker-Burbank Company of Fitchburg; Hon. Herbert E. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, Washington, D. C.; Sir Henry North Thornton, K. B. E., Chairman and President Canadian National Railways of Montreal, Canada; and A. D. Wilt, Jr., of New Canaan, Conn., formerly of Detroit, Michigan.

The Society has negotiated and closed a contract with Harvard University, whereby its collections will be permanently deposited and united with those of the Harvard Business Library. The new building under construction for the Library under the George F. Baker Foundation of the Harvard Business School has been designed to take care of the collections of the Society. Charles C. Eaton, Librarian of the Harvard Business Library, has been elected Librarian of The Business Historical Society. Plans are being completed for the consolidation of other collections, so that it is estimated that when the Baker Building is opened next fall there will be deposited nearly 400,000 bound volumes and nearly a million items of business records, periodicals, and other library material, technically known as ephemera. The notable cooperation with other libraries, shown by the participation of the heads of the State, Boston Public and other Libraries, is along the line of the modern tendency of libraries to specialize. In various parts of the country there are notable collections relating to single business topics. This is

the first time anywhere in the world that an organization has been formed and equipment provided for a great library to be devoted solely to the entire field of business and to the collection of early business records of all kinds, from banks and mills to plantations and the country general stores of Colonial and pioneering days.

Among the Founders from New York are: Alfred L. Aiken, Second Vice-President of the New York Life; Joseph P. Day; G. H. Dorr, of the firm of Rearick, Dorr, Travis & Marshall; Frederick H. Ecker, Vice-President, Metropolitan Life, and President of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York; Howard Elliott, Chairman of the Northern Pacific Railway Company and President of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University; Judge Elbert H. Gary, President of the United Steel Corporation; Charles W. Gerstenberg, President Prentice-Hall; Harvey D. Gibson, President New York Trust Company; Robert O. Hayward of Dillon Reed & Company; Arthur Lehman of Lehman Brothers; Frederick Roy Martin, Vice-President and General Manager of D. Appleton & Company, formerly General Manager of the Associated Press; George O. May of Price, Waterhouse & Company; James H. McGraw, President of the McGraw-Hill Company; J. Edward Meeker, Economist, New York Stock Exchange; C. Arthur Moore, Jr., and Eugene H. Moore, Vice-Presidents, Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Inc.; James H. Perkins, President, Farmers Loan and Trust Company; Daniel T. Pierce; William Robert Scott, of Myron S. Hall & Company; Robert L. Smitley, of the Dixie Business Bookshop; Dr. John A. Stevenson, Second Vice-President of the Equitable Life; Chauncy C. Stillman of the City National Bank; Jesse Isidor Straus, President R. H. Macey & Co., Inc.; and Dr. Max Winkler, Vice-President, Moody Investors Service, and formerly a Professor at the University of Michigan.

Among the Boston Founders are: Charles F. Adams, Treasurer of Harvard University; Charles F. Belden, Director, Boston Public Library; Arthur E. Childs, President Columbian National Life Insurance Company; Dr. Archibald Cary Coolidge, Director of the Harvard College Library; Howard Coonley, President of the Walworth Company; Charles P. Curtis, Jr., member of the Corporation of Harvard University; Henry S. Dennison, President of the Dennison Manufacturing Company; Wallace B. Donham, Dean of the Harvard Business School; Frederick C. Dumaine, Treasurer of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company; Charles C. Eaton, Librarian of the Harvard Business Library; Charles L. Edgar, President of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company; Charles E. Fisher, President of the Railway and Locomotive Historical Society; Professor Edwin F. Gay of Harvard College; H. Penrose Hallowell of Lee, Higginson & Company; Wetmore Hodges, formerly Vice-President and Secretary of the American Radiator Company, now a professor at the Harvard Business School; J. H. Rustis, President, Boston & Maine Railroad; Patrick T. Jackson of P. T. Jackson & Company; Matt B. Jones, President, New England Telephone & Telegraph Company; Louis E. Kirstein of William Filene's Sons Company; John R. Macomber, of Harris, Forbes & Company; George J. Mumford, President, Atlantic National Bank; James J. Phelan, of Hornblower & Weeks; Joseph W. Powell, Bethlehem Ship Building Corporation; Frank W. Remick of Kidder, Peabody & Company; Russell Robb, Vice-President of Stone & Webster, Inc.; Professor Paul J. Sachs, Associate Director of the Fogg Art Museum of Harvard; and Wilford C. Saeger, formerly of Saegerstown, Pennsylvania.

The purposes of the Society, as set forth in the Charter are:

"To educate and benefit its members and mankind, and to advance the scientific study and development of finance, trade, commerce, industry and business generally, by research and instruction, by preparing, collecting, preserving and diffusing scientific, literary and historical materials and knowledge relating to business affairs, and by establishing, maintaining and enlarging a business library, independently, or through cooperation with, and donations to, any other charitable, benevolent, scientific, literary or educational institution having any purpose related to any of the purposes of the corporation; to associate and cooperate with and to assist others having similar purposes; and to acquire, utilize, apply and dispose of property and funds exclusively in establishing, maintaining, improving and extending the benefits and usefulness of the corporation through the accomplishment of its purposes, all of said purposes being non-partisan, non-sectarian, charitable, benevolent, scientific, literary and educational and in no manner directly or indirectly for profit or dividend paying to anyone; and in ~~for~~ furtherance and not in limitation of any of the foregoing purposes:

"(1) To stimulate interest in, and investigation and expert study of, the beginnings and evolution of finance, commerce, and industry, and alone, or in cooperation with others, to provide for research in this field of inquiry;

"(2) To collect and preserve alone, or in cooperation with others, a comprehensive collection of books, periodicals, pamphlets, manuscripts and other library items, original records and accounts, maps, documents, data and other material and objects in connection with the financial, commercial and industrial development of the world, and to encourage and assist others in such undertakings;

"(3) To promote better understanding of the essential study of financial, commercial and industrial activity throughout the world; its inseparable relation to the welfare of man and its power as an international, intersectional and interclass binding force; to cooperate in work to this end; and to aid in the advancement of the science and the profession of business; and

"(4) To classify, catalogue, index, arrange, annotate and compile, alone or in cooperation with others, the literature, documents and data of finance, commerce, industry and business generally, and to publish, and to cooperate with others in the publication of, the results of research and study, transactions, periodicals, monographs, biographies, statistics, valuable accounts and records and documents pertaining to finance, commerce, industry and business generally and other material within the scope of the foregoing clauses."

A striking feature of the immediate recognition of the value of consolidating business material is that the bulk of the gifts have come from men who are identified with other colleges than those locally situated or else who have had no college affiliations. These two classes unite to form a large majority of the founders of the New Society, as they now control the Board of Trustees. Among the notable illustrations of early records deposited with the Library are the accounts and letter books of the Slater Mills of Rhode Island, the Hamilton Mills, and Boston Manufacturing Company of Massachusetts, and other textile mills, starting as early as 1790. It has been found that business men have frequently burned or sold to the junk man old records of no immediate value to their business as such, yet which would be almost priceless in a library devoted to the interests of business men and scholars. Many such records have been given and more have been promised to the Business Historical Society for preservation and utilization in the public service.

December 29, 1925

J. B. Shea, Esq.
Joseph Horne Co.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Mr. Shea:

Your letter of December 24 convinces me that you are going to become one of the active members, in addition to your having now joined as one of the Founders of the Corporation of The Business Historical Society, Inc.! Here are my reasons:

You are entirely right as to the number of societies in this country, but research has shown that historical societies differ from all others. One might almost consider them as a current manifestation of the tribal desire in the days before the most primitive form of writing had been discovered, to preserve records and traditions, in order to maintain the standards of the tribe. Furthermore, historical societies are a union of men with the instinct for collecting and preserving or else who manifest a recognition of the still persisting need to maintain records and traditions in order to preserve standards.

The nation, rather than business itself, particularly needs this today in regard to business. For years I have been convinced of the serious menace to the future of our country and, indeed, of the civilization now represented all over the world, in the increasing tendency to regard business as some-

thing apart from the body politic and the body social. Hence, business is coming too much to be regarded as something inimicable to the public interest and to be attacked, limited, suppressed, injured, and regulated in all sorts of unfortunate ways, to the ultimate detriment of the people as a whole.

This is made possible by the popular error in believing that business is something separated and apart from the common weal.

You probably are well aware of the fact that all the modern schools of economics are not only empirical but might almost be described as founded upon concepts and phantasies. I do not wish to condemn the men of scientific minds and high standards who have dedicated their lives to economics. They have, however, certain faults in common, which I, personally, believe to be responsible for harm. Largely to them may be ascribed the spreading of misunderstanding and failure to recognize the intimate and basic relationship of business success and business failure to the people as a whole; not limited to those immediately connected with any given manifestation of business.

The first great defect of all economic schools is that they may be traced back to the personal concepts of individuals. They were not founded on analyses of facts. In other words, modern economics rests upon a study of effects rather than causes. The economists are not blameable for this. No one, and no institution, has, hitherto, made an adequate collection of the mere facts of business, on which may be based scientific theories of economics.

Some of us have already made a start in this direction in connection with the Harvard Business Library. For instance, we have the complete account and letter books of the old Slater Mills of Rhode Island from 1790 to the present day, and similar data relating to the Hamilton Mills beginning in 1895, and the Boston Manufacturing Company, a textile mill in Waltham, of somewhat earlier date. We have the Charles A. Moore Memorial of 50,000 volumes relating to business, collected under the gift of the two Yale men, C. Arthur Moore, Jr., and Eugene M. Moore and their sister, of which I have written you. We have, besides that, an increasingly valuable collection of business instruments and accounts of all kinds, with other records, ranging from railroad mortgages to those of the wine merchant who supplied Daniel Webster with his brandy.

We have found, literally daily, that really valuable records and data are being either burned or sent to the junk man, because people know not any place where such material will be welcomed, preserved and ultimately made accessible; hence, they gladly give to us when they learn that we provide the first depository of this kind in the world.

Let me give you certain definite illustrations of the need for such an institution as The Business Historical Society: Last year we ran across, in a New York trust company, a collection of railroad mortgages comparable to those made by Princeton University and the Harvard Business Library. The President of the trust company was a Harvard man. He said he did not like to give them directly to Harvard but that, as soon as The Business Historical Society was incorporated, he would gladly

let us have them. We recently sent over to New York to notify the trust company of our incorporation. We found that while the President was in Europe the Vice-President in charge had started house-cleaning. He had burned the collection, worth not less than \$20,000, with many mortgages which are irreplaceable.

Years ago Fred Curtiss, our Vice-President, now Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, while Cashier of the oldest national bank in this section, brought together the records of its foundation, including autograph letters from John Adams as President and Alexander Hamilton, Secretary, of the Treasury. He got a vote through his Board of Directors and took them to one of the great historical societies in this country. The secretary dismissed them with the curt statement: "This is business, not history," and this collection has been dissipated during the last 20 years.

People may ask why the work should not be left to the various individual local universities. The answer is that business is not local but universal. Your experience, if made available, would be a guidance to Selfridge's, Marshall Field, or Jordan Marsh & Company. There is no such thing as Connecticut, Colorado, or California business. There is just business. If the collecting were to be done locally, the material would be segregated and would be unavailable for practical use. One banking house in New York, for instance, has recognized that, by uniting its collections with those which we have made here, there actually will be a saving in time, even though it has to send men from New York over here from time to time. The saving in time comes from the multiplication of effectiveness that

follows the increase of available material through consolidation and augmentation.

Take, for instance, in your own business line: The data collected by Professor Copeland of the Harvard Bureau of Business Research, when united with the Moore Memorial books and other material already deposited, will give at a single point the most complete collection accessible on this side of the water. I put in this limitation because I do not know how thorough a research was made in advance of the publication of Mr. Selfridge's The Romance of Commerce, published in England and republished in this country by Dodd, Mead & Company.

(This book, by the way, I would like to see in the hands of the junior executives of every department store in this country, to make them realize the importance of the work that they are doing.)

You ask personally whether, if we succeed in getting the necessary data, "it will be in a condition that will make it at all valuable." The answer to this question depends wholly upon the success of the Society. If our growth is what we anticipate, we will secure the funds to collate and catalogue the material and, judging by the symptoms to date, such as the Moore gift by Yale men and Mr. Edward A. Woods', of Pittsburgh, gift, funds will be forthcoming as the recognition of the potential service of the Society and Library become known to men. Our New York Committee, including several Harvard men, started with the idea that the Society was needed but that possibly New York or Washington should be the headquarters. They changed their views -- curiously enough the chief early opponents of making this part of the country the headquarters were Harvard men living in New York -- and finally and unanimously

agreed that this was the place for the headquarters of a national service of efficient character and of great value.

Some of the reasons were that Mr. Charles C. Eaton, who has been working under Dean Donham, first as the Librarian of the Business School and now as Librarian of the Harvard Business Library and of The Business Historical Society, has developed the best technique available in business library practice.

In the second place, other institutions have made notable segregated collections, as for example, Princeton in the Strong War Finance Memorial and in its collection relating to labor relations, financed by Mr. Rockefeller. But no other institution is covering the whole field of business.

In the third place, the Baker Library Building, now to cost over a million dollars, was deliberately enlarged in recognition of the results to be expected from The Business Historical Society. This gives us the only plant available for business subjects as such. This also saves us capital expenditures, so that our funds may be devoted to the expenses of collecting and cataloguing.

In the next place, only over here is there an experienced organization with sufficient technique, through the united efforts of the Bureau of Business Research, the Harvard Business Library, and The Business Historical Society, for an accurate study of the needs of the new profession of business and for the preparation of the business dictionary we are undertaking -- something almost desperately needed to avoid misunderstandings in business.

Finally, the nucleus of the collection made by Dean Denham and Librarian Eaton is so important and significant that its omission from a consolidated library would lessen the service; when united with our collections and amalgamated into a single collection, it increases the service to business men and nation many times over what would be the result of segregation. It avoids disastrous competition to unite efforts for a common aid.

It will interest you to know that the Trustees of the Boston Public Library have become so convinced of the soundness of the modern trend toward specialization in library work, and of the existing resources of the consolidated collections of the Harvard Business Library and The Business Historical Society, that they are planning to place their collection relating to business of nearly 200,000 volumes with our collections in the Baker Building. When it is opened next fall there will be nearly 400,000 volumes and nearly a million items of ephemera, original records, and similar data, brought together in fire-proof quarters, under the care of an experienced and specialized technical staff. This material will be made available as fast as cataloguing may progress.

An illustration of the importance of specialized concentration upon business subjects is shown by the enormously increased expense involved in adequate cataloguing for use by business men. A trained librarian of the ordinary general library is not discontented if he has one card for each book. He feels entirely satisfied if he has two cards, one by author and the other by subject, for each book. Some of our books

actually will call for 150 cards. The reason for this is that our catalogue must be prepared for the non-technical user, leading him to whatever book will help him by whatever personal mental channel he may be following at the start. Furthermore, to use technical phraseology, we have to catalogue books as if they were periodicals. For instance, the best description of Abyssinian cotton may be buried in a book of travels, so that we will have to index that chapter. Other books of travels contain chapters relating to trade conditions in various cities and countries and are of a nature to be important, so that each of these chapters will call for cataloguing and cross-cataloguing.

Take, for instance, any department store: We anticipate a day not far distant when advertising men, buyers, and even executives, from all over the country, will turn to the business collection for facts from which to develop sound theories. Such practical students will need as complete as possible a record of changes in styles, which will include, for instance, Court memoirs, sermons in condemnations of fashions, and all sorts of matter which today would be regarded as "literary" and extraneous; yet which will be vital to the formulation of a sound theory of cycles of fashions.

This little organization of my own has just completed a research for advertising use by a trust company. That company was supposed to know more about a certain subject, from its 25 years of advertising, than could be found at any other single place in the country; yet the great fields of philosophy, history, sociology, and literature, including prose, poetry, and drama, had never been considered for source material. Today it may seem startling to use such material. A few years hence, it will

J.B.S. -- 9.

be a commonplace. In the Society we recognize this so clearly that we look forward even to collecting novels that deal with business aspects, directly or indirectly, because they will be needed in giving a valid understanding of trends of thought. They also will be valuable for citations in developing theses of various kinds, especially advertising.

I believe that as you look into the subject you will see that The Business Historical Society is needed, that it is practicable, and that, indeed, it may be differentiated from that dangerous classification of being merely another new society. Of course, its effectiveness will depend largely upon two factors -- right understanding by business men and a capable executive agent or manager. We have such a man in view.

Personally, however, I rank above even the great practical value of the Society the ultimate influence that it is bound to have in strengthening Dean Donham's work towards the development of "straight thinking and thinking through," not only inside the ranks of business but on the part of the public in regard to business.

Are you any longer surprised by my opening statement that I am convinced that you are going to be one of our active members?

Sincerely yours,

George Woodbridge
(Member of Board of Trustees and the
Council of The Business Historical
Society, Inc.)

January 5, 1926

The Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King
Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada
Ottawa, Canada

My dear Mr. Mackenzie King:

You may recall the interest you manifested in 1924 in the project to make the Harvard Business Library a centre of realization of the basic unity of the English-speaking race, and to assure that the British Empire might be given due representation in order to receive due appreciation.

You were good enough to cable the Rt. Hon. Ramsay Macdonald shortly before the fall of his Ministry. So far, the only results of the endeavor have been such as to remind one of the Fable of the Mountain that was in Labour,-- One concrete outcome having been the suggestion of a most courteous young gentleman attached to the British Foreign Service, that he could get us a list of books published by H. B. M. Government and their prices. As I have written in an enclosed letter to Mr. Georges Doriot, who has transmitted it to Sir William Wiseman, Bart., C.B., theoretically it would be the best thing for America if we should buy only English and European books. Your knowledge, however, of the North American temperament is such that you will appreciate that the pressure will be to devote our energies to books published on this side of the Atlantic, and I am afraid even to books published on this side of the

political line that divides the continent formally, although not, I believe, in spirit.

Since that time we have incorporated The Business Historical Society, to bring together people interested in collecting data relating to the economics, history, and philosophy of commerce, finance, industry, and all aspects of business. A note which, I am rather confident, would interest you and, indeed, meet with your approval, is the stress we are placing upon business as a unifying force. The third named purpose of the Society, as set forth in the Charter granted by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, which you will find on page 31 of the enclosed pamphlet, is as follows:

"(3) To promote better understanding of the essential unity of financial, commercial and industrial activity throughout the world; its inseparable relation to the welfare of man and its power as an international, intersectional and interclass binding force; to cooperate in work to this end; and to aid in the advancement of the science and the profession of business."

The Society emphasizes the literal non-partisan, intercollegiate, and, indeed, international animation of the Society. This has been recognized by Sir Henry Worth Thornton whom we have enrolled as one of our Founder members. The Associated Press and other press services will publish the first account of the Organization of the Society on Monday morning, January 18. I have postponed asking you whether you would not care to be enrolled until this announcement has been sent out in order that I should not put you in the difficult position of appearing to lend your name to a project. It is entirely different to

W.L.M.K. -- 3.

ask you to join a "going concern." How thoroughly independent of localism -- state or collegiate -- is our Society is perhaps attested by the last Founder to be enrolled before publication, His Eminence William, Cardinal O'Connell, Arch Bishop of Boston.

I enclose a confidential copy of the Associated Press story. The reason I am sending to you my letter to Mr. Doriot is because his taking the matter up with Sir William Wiseman possesses possibility of revivifying the project. Mr. Doriot, after his graduation from the Harvard Business School, rose to be Sir William's right-hand man. With the spirit that you will appreciate of preference for service to man over money-making, Mr. Doriot resigned this summer to become one of Dean Wallace Donham's Assistant Deans. My letter, which has gone to Sir William, is a concise statement of the situation. It may possibly be reinforced in elucidating the situation by a letter to Mr. Joseph B. Shea, of Pittsburgh, a Life Trustee of Princeton University, who joined the Society as a Founder and who asked me, an old friend of his, certain questions.

I also enclose another copy of the original proposition drafted by Mr. Eaton, then Librarian of the Library of the Harvard School of Business Administration and now Librarian both of the Harvard Business Library and of The Business Historical Society. I bespeak your fortitude and sacrifice in reading

this mass of correspondence, after which I hope for four things:

First: That you will decide that you may join the Society as one of the Founders, a permanent distinction to which we all feel you are entitled because of your early manifestation of keen interest and appreciation.

Second: I hope that you will give instructions that some definite gift of early records and publications be made by the Canadian Government to The Business Historical Society, frankly as a basis for a new story to emphasize the symbol of rapprochement that will be involved in the transaction.

Third: I am hoping that you may revive interest in England, thus supporting whatever efforts Sir William Wiseman may be making.

Fourth: At your leisure, I would welcome your suggestions regarding a research and monograph which I am anxious to have the Society undertake which might bear some such title as this: "The Basic Business Unity of America and Canada and the Mutuality of their Interest and Future." When I recall the close trade relations of Colonial days, and increasingly since, I cannot help feeling that if the essential unity and mutuality of interest could be appreciated, the political separation would become as unimportant as that between New York and Massachusetts, really more separated in their legalism than Massachusetts and the English-speaking Provinces of your Dominion.

Of course, all this calls for a good deal of effort on the part of a man under such great pressure as you are. Yet, to me, the opportunity of real service is so great that I do not hesitate to ask of you the sacrifice; for it has influenced and affected my own career and I have found that there is a real joy in the seeming sacrifice.

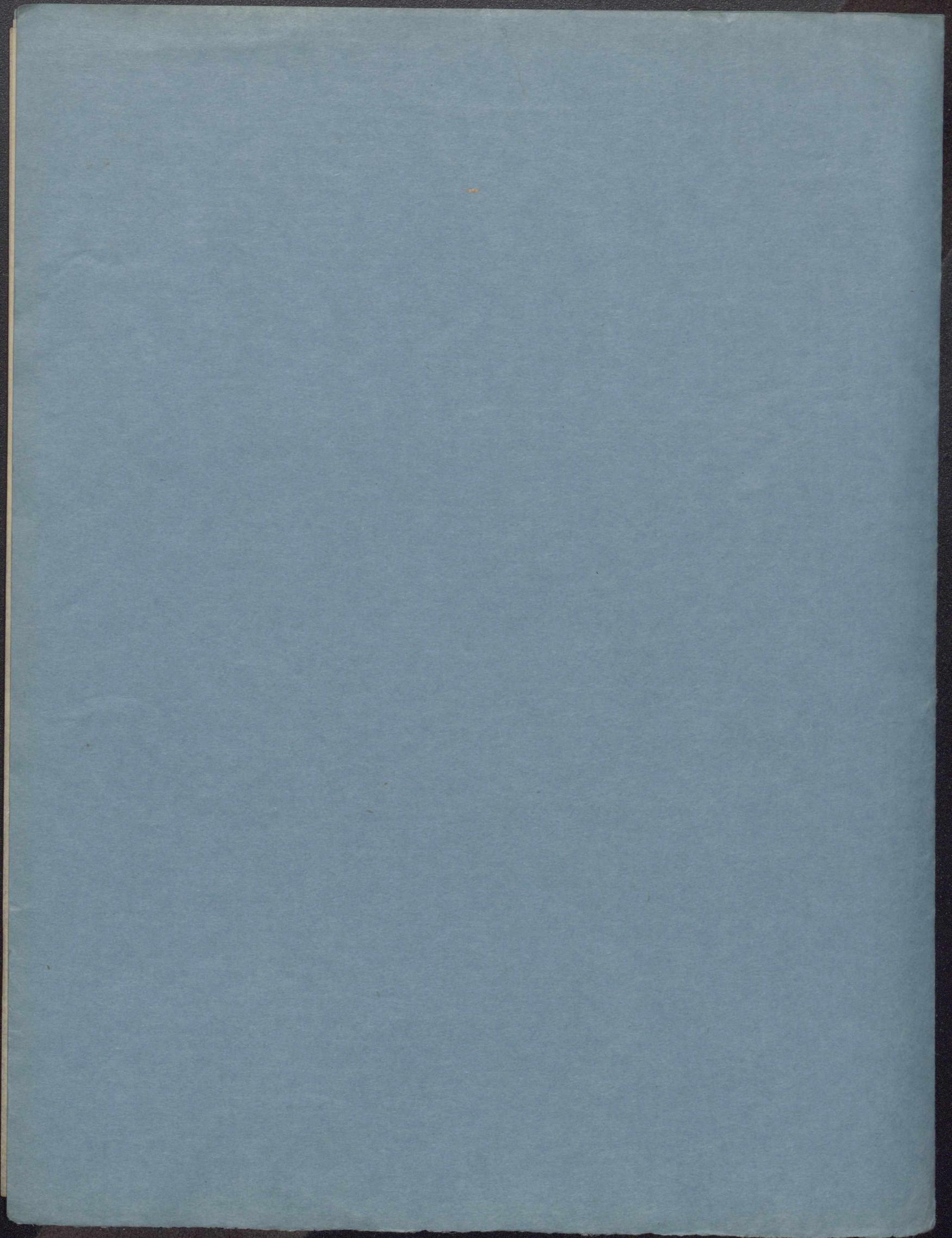
W.L.M.K. -- 5.

With the utmost respect; with best wishes for the coming New Year and the years to come; and with quiet confidence that we may rely upon you as a potent Ally, I beg to remain,

Very sincerely yours,

George Woodbridge
(Member of the Board of Trustees
and Council of The Business
Historical Society; outside
lecturer before the Harvard
Business School, etc., etc.)

Trust



Mr Arthur C. Morgan

37 Fairview St

Port Arthur

Ontario Canada

May 15th 35

Dear Sir

I trust that you will not think it presumption on my part in writing you, but I noticed your picture in "The Family Herald", & you appeared to me to be a gentleman who would understand & not take the wrong meaning.

I need help, such help you might be able to give me without publicity, of which I due have a dread.

My son & I are Philatelist's, I have been for many years, but my husband burned quite a nice collection in a fit of temper, but some I was able to save from the fire, with those & others which I have collected since, I am trying to make a little money, but would like to obtain some from England (my birthplace) & where I often long to be).

I would need Dear Sir, if you could be so kind, to ask the students if they would save me all the stamps from their mail, & send to me, I would appreciate it very much, & I do not think they would mind for the stamps might otherwise be destroyed.

My husband left home more than

11 years ago, & I have neither seen him or heard
from him in that time. I have had to work
very hard in that time but am hoping that is
all over now, for I have one daughter working
& we ^{as have} depended on her for support for 2 years. I
would like to help a little by selling stamps,
my health is improving, & I want to do my part.

My son is almost an invalid, so is unable
to do any work, & we are four, so it keeps me
busying trying to make £60 do the work of £100.

Please do not mind me asking you, I
am English & so proud of it, so you will
know that I am not begging, but asking
for what might not be needed, by others.

Any stamps will be most welcome, Jubilee,
Foreign & British, Postage, due, & Customs duty.
Any kind at all.

Thanking you & all, in anticipation
Yours very sincerely

(Mrs) R. Woodgate

PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR
A. E. MORGAN

MCGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

5th June 1936

Dear Woodhead,

I am extremely sorry to hear that you are poorly today and I hope that you will soon be well again. Take care of yourself, however, as good folks are scarce.

I wanted to see you merely to say that if any matter of academic importance arose in my absence I should be grateful if you would deal with it for me.

I do not expect that you will be burdened in this way but I shall be glad to feel that any point of difficulty might be referred to you if necessary.

Yours sincerely,

Professor W. D. Woodhead,
Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science.

COPY TO
THE REGISTRAR
THE BURSAR

Office of

Woodman & McKee

Grocers

Shippers of Maple Sugar, Maple Syrup & Raspberries



Coaticook, Que. Aug 21 1919

Dear Adams

Montreal

Dear Mr. Adams

I have recd. your letter of Aug. 16th and 18th and must thank you for the very kindly interest you have taken. My son went west on the Harvester excursion but I have forwarded your letter to him and I am sure he will be very pleased and I expect he will be home in time to enter McGill this fall.

Very truly yours

A. G. Woodman

236
September
Sixteenth
1921.

Rev. G.P. Woollcombe,
Ashbury College,
Rockcliffe Park,
Ottawa.

Dear Rév. Woollcombe:-

I have your letter of September 15th with reference to Shirley Woods. At the present time I can only promise that every possible consideration will be given to him in the examinations, which, I believe, come off next week.

I thank you for your messages to my boy. I know that he will be delighted to receive them. You will be glad to know that I consulted Sir Robert Jones at Liverpool on my way back to Canada and he assured me that I had nothing whatever to fear as to there being any tubercular tendency in the boy's ankle.

Cordially reciprocating your good wishes, I am,

Yours faithfully,

Principal.



SECRETARY AND BURSAR
F. OWEN STREDDER

MCGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL, CANADA

December
Tenth
1938.

Dear Principal Douglas:

RE: GEORGE WOOLEY

I find it difficult to make a recommendation.

The way I feel about the matter is this: Members of the staff retired one or two years later than Wooley received pensions of one half salary if they had given thirty years service to the University;

- a. I feel that as Wooley served for a very long period (43 years) he has a moral justification for feeling that his pension should not be less proportionately than that awarded to contemporaries who were retired a year or two later;
- b. To give Wooley the maximum pension awarded to anybody would mean an additional expenditure of \$120. a year, i.e., to bring his pension up to \$600. a year which is half salary. Probably the additional \$10. a month would mean a great deal to him.

In view of his age (73) we should probably not be taking very great chances in an additional payment of \$120. a year. ||

Yours sincerely,

F. Owen Stredder

Dr. L.W. Douglas,
Principal,
McGill University.

Age 73

120 a yr to bring to 600 per annum

The Principal

Woolley was retired on May 31st. 1935 on pension of \$3500 a month. For some years prior to retirement he had been on an hourly rate of wage and earned about \$1200 a year.

In December 1936 he saw me and asked for an increase of pension. Since that time he has seen me several times. Early in 1937 I discussed the matter with the Principal and he agreed that Woolley's pension be adjusted automatically to \$480 - an amount set by Finance Committee as the minimum pension for a married man with respect to a list of retirements dealt with in December, 1936. The Principal said that beyond that adjustment the matter should not be re-opened.

Action was not taken then. In December 1937 Woolley saw me again & as a result his pension was increased to \$4000 a month, in accordance with para. 2.

Woolley is now 73 years of age. He lives in the summer time in a cottage which he owns. In winter he lives in rooms.

F.D.S. —

J.S.

What do you recommend?
F.D.S.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTRA-MURAL RELATIONS



McGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

Nov 24th 1938

2059 Jeanne Mance

apt 5

Montreal

Dr. L. Douglas

Principal McGill University
Montreal

Dear sir

As a former employe I am taking this opportunity to address you in respect to my superannuation having served the University continuously and satisfactorily from July 1892 to May 31st 1935. On June 1st 1935 on account of my age I was retired at \$420⁰⁰ per year and on Jan 1st 1938 increased to \$480⁰⁰ per year, I find this very inadequate for the needs of my wife and myself with the result that after 43 years conscientious service and with no other source of income we are obliged to live in extremely reduced circumstances and under conditions I never thought we should have to face,

I earnestly hope this will receive your favorable consideration and I will receive a pension commensurate with my length of service and you can rest assured I will be very grateful for anything more you can do for me

Sincerely yours

Geo. Wooley

To Dr. Stredder:

Could you let the Principal have a note on this?

CM