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GERHARD R. LOMER, M.A., PH.D.,  
LIBRARIAN

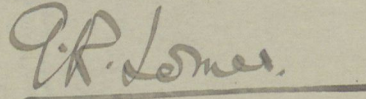
May 14, 1925.

Sir Arthur W. Currie,  
Principal's Office,  
McGill University.

Dear Sir Arthur,-

In accordance with the instructions in your letter of April 22, I submit herewith for your consideration a draft of a memorandum on the Museums of the University.

Faithfully yours,



D.

University Librarian.

McGILL UNIVERSITY - May, 1925

MEMORANDUM ON MUSEUMS

- I. Introductory.
- II. The Problem of Museum Administration.
- III. The Problem of Museum Collections.

MEMORANDUM ON MUSEUMS

IV. The Problem of Museum Administration.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY

V. The Problem of Museum Collections.

VI. The Problem of Museum Administration.

May, 1925

VII. The Problem of Museum Collections.

VIII. The Problem of Museum Administration.

I. Introductory

The following memorandum was prepared as a basis for discussion at the direction of the Principal, April 22, 1925, by the Librarian, with the assistance of the Secretary of the Faculty of Medicine and Mr. F. Cleveland Brown.

The references in reference and appended, the reports are numbered consecutively.

For those who wish a general view of the subject this report may be read in its entirety. It is divided into three parts, the first of which is devoted to a general survey of the subject, the second to a detailed study of the problem of museum administration, and the third to a detailed study of the problem of museum collections. These may be consulted at the University Library. The references are available in the University Library.

McGILL UNIVERSITY - May, 1925

MEMORANDUM ON MUSEUMS

- Contents:
- I Introductory.
  - II The Problem of Reorganization.
  - III Survey of McGill Collections.
  - IV Principles of Museum Administration.
  - V University Policy Regarding the Administration of Its Museums.
  - VI Control, Housing, Display, and Use of Individual Collections.
  - VII Proposed Redistribution of Material.
  - VIII Plans for Future Systematic Development and Support.
  - IX Bibliography.

I Introductory

1. The following memorandum was prepared as a basis for discussion at the direction of the Principal, April 22, 1925, by the Librarian, with the assistance of the Secretary of the Faculty of Medicine and Mr. F. Cleveland Morgan.
2. For convenience in reference and discussion, the paragraphs are numbered consecutively.
3. For those who wish a general view of the museum field or who look upon the problem at McGill from the University, rather than the departmental or personal, point of view, a selected bibliography is appended. (See page 13). These may be consulted at the University Library. Other references not available have been omitted.

## II The Problem of Reorganization

4. Owing to the gradual growth of the University and the recent acquisition of the McCord National Museum and the Natural History Society Collection, the problem of housing and co-ordinating this material with the existing University collections has been found to involve a consideration of the whole question of University policy regarding museums.
5. The practical questions involved require, for their adequate solution, more detailed consideration and a more co-ordinated administration than have hitherto been found necessary. This condition is due almost entirely to causes involved in the growth of the University.
6. Even a superficial examination of the collections as they are at present housed and arranged shows that:
  - (a) the University collections as a whole suffer from want of co-ordination;
  - (b) there is material where it is distinctly out of place and detrimental to contiguous exhibits;
  - (c) there is material housed either where it is not needed or where it is not readily available for purposes of teaching or public exhibition;
  - (d) there is a certain amount of poor or worthless material not suitable in a university museum. ✓

## III Survey of McGill Collections

7. Any consideration of a reorganization of this material presupposes a general acquaintance with the present arrangement or location of the several University collections.
8. For reference, therefore, and in order to show the extent of the material involved, the various museums and collections are listed below, with a brief statement of the nature of their contents. Specific recommendations for changes in distribution will be found in paragraphs 58 - 61.

Name	Location	Contents
9. Peter Redpath Museum ✓	Redpath Museum	{ Geology Zooology Anthropology
10. McCord National Museum ✓	McCord Museum	Canadian History
11. Architectural Museum	Engineering Bldg.	Casts, etc.
12. Medical Museum	Medical Bldg.	Pathol. Specimens
13. Museum of Anatomy	" "	Anatomy
14. Museum of Hygiene	" "	Hygiene
15. Museum of Botany	Biol. & Redpath	Botany
16. Library Museum	Redpath Library	{ MSS. Printing Archaeology
17. Natural History Soc.	Pathol. Inst.	Miscellaneous
18. Lyman Collection of Entomology	Redpath Museum	Entomology
19. Petrographical Museum	Chem. & Mining Bldg.	Petrography
20. Chemistry Museum	" "	Chemistry
21.		
22.		

#### IV Principles of Museum Administration

23. Museum organization and development depends upon a central and delegated authority and upon adequate financial support.
24. Museums are recognized as serving the following purposes:
- (a) They may furnish entertainment and informal instruction to the local public and visitors. In this way they make the University better known and, at the same time, arouse a permanent interest in children with regard to the objects displayed. In a city such as Montreal these elements cannot be overestimated.

(b) They may keep in convenient form illustrative material for formal instruction in branches of academic work. ✓

(c) They may promote the interests of research. ✓

25. A museum has three functions:

1. Collection and preservation of material.
2. Arrangement and display of selected portions of that material for educational purposes. Type specimens sufficient.
3. The making available for research and special investigation other portions of collections. Necessity of a number of specimens for statistics and comparative purposes.

26. There is no antagonism between the interests of the scientific investigator and the ordinary student, as advances in the training of the latter depend upon the progress of the former. Hence in the administration of museums, the needs of the specialist must not be neglected.

27. A museum must grow and may be rearranged, as time goes on, in accordance with the educational needs of the university.

28. The museum at McGill must be made living, organic, and attractive, instead of dead, inert, and uninteresting. It should not be merely "a stuffed circus" or "a cemetery of bric-a-brac" or a collection of curious things.

29. Mere accumulation of material is, in itself, undesirable. Fine, valuable, rare, or typical specimens should be sought; and it should be realised that much of the material at present at McGill is merely the raw material out of which a new museum can be made.

30. Without hurting the vanity or disparaging the sentiment of well-meaning donors, the University

(a) should strictly examine all material offered as a gift and refuse to accept what is worthless or poor in quality.

(b) should discourage the giving of collections with awkward conditions attached.

31. The museum depends for effective results upon an observance of the recognized principles of visual instruction. Proper

arrangement and lighting of exhibits should eliminate as far as possible the various kinds of museum fatigue.

32. The proper conduct of the various University museums will require a technical adviser and a trained technician to assist in the preparation and installation of exhibits. ✓

V University Policy Regarding the Administration  
of Its Museums

33. The museum is to be regarded as essentially an educational institution and thus properly the care of a university, both for (1) Teaching and (2) Research.
34. The various museums and collections belonging to the University, wherever housed, shall be regarded, for purposes of effective and economical administration, as a unit or department.
35. The question of available space shall be considered from the University point of view.
36. Each component unit or group shall be kept in the same place when possible. (In case of conflicting claims, see paragraphs 46 - 47).
37. The general administration of these museums and collections shall be determined and controlled by a "Committee on University Museums," which shall be a committee appointed by the Governors. ✓
38. The membership of this committee shall be as follows: The Principal (Chairman); a Governor with experience of organization on a large scale; two other members; and a secretary, appointed by the Principal, from the above. )
39. The Committee on University Museums shall meet quarterly throughout the session on 3
- (a) The Committee shall make to the Governors an annual report which shall be printed in the annual report of the University, and shall include all individual museums and collections. ✓
- (b) It shall report to Corporation when necessary for the information of that body. ✓
40. The Committee shall have prepared (and revised annually, if necessary) a description of the various museums and this statement shall be included in the Calendar and may be issued separately as a departmental bulletin. ✓

*Revised Statement*

3 Committees. Redpath, McCord  
 Matheson,  
 other under head of departments

35 The proper conduct of the various University museums will require a technical adviser and a trained technician to assist in the preservation and installation of exhibits  
 36 The question of suitable space shall be considered from the University point of view  
 37 Each component unit or group shall be kept in the same place when possible. In case of conflicting claims see paragraphs 16 - 17  
 38 The general administration of these museums and collections shall be determined and controlled by a Committee on University Museums, which shall be a committee appointed by the Governor  
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 (b) It shall report to the Governor when necessary for the information of that body  
 41 The Committee shall have prepared and revised annually, if necessary, a description of the various museums and this statement shall be included in the Calendar and may be issued separately as a departmental bulletin



41. This Committee shall keep in touch with the facilities, aims, and needs of such other local collections as those of the Art Association, The Chateau de Ramezay, the Library of St. Sulpice, The Canadian Handicrafts Association and ✓

It is essential for the best interests of all that there should be no rivalry but only active and friendly cooperation between these institutions.

VI Control, Housing, Display, and Use of Individual Collections

42. While all University museums shall be under the general administrative control of the Committee on University Museums, as indicated in paragraphs 37 to 41, each individual museum shall be under the immediate supervision of a special committee of which the chairman (or secretary) shall be either the director of the building in which the collection is housed or the professor in whose department the material is used. Such committees already exist for the McCord Museum, the Redpath Museum, etc.
43. Collections shall be under the immediate charge of a keeper or curator who shall be the head of the department concerned or some one delegated by the department for that purpose. *before keeper, curator.* ✓
44. The committees shall meet regularly throughout the session. X
45. The Committee shall draft a set of directions for the uniform administration of collections and shall determine the conditions under which material may be used. X
46. Questions of conflicting opinion or rival claims to the same material by University departments not housed in the same building shall be referred to the Committee on University Museums. It is obvious that mere completeness or comprehensiveness of a collection cannot be regarded as a cogent argument when
- (a) a complex or extensive scientific subject is considered by several departments from different points of view.
  - (b) the material is needed by one department for teaching or investigation and by another only to round out a collection otherwise complete enough for teaching purposes.

47. If every point of view with some justification be regarded, the result is only confusion. The practical solution seems to be either
- (a) to provide duplicates where two departments have equal claims.
  - (b) to place material temporarily with the department or collection having at the moment the stronger claim.
48. Material in storage shall be kept
- (a) Systematically.
  - (b) Carefully and safely, so that damage does not occur from bad packing, inflammable cases, insects, damp, etc.
  - (c) Readily available for reference.
49. The arrangement shall be educational in intent.
50. The classification and labeling shall be in accord with the best modern usage. In planning individual exhibits and in making explanatory labels attention should be paid to function as well as to form - e.g. dynamic geology, physiology of plants and animals, social significance of objects in anthropological or ethnographical exhibits - i.e. the arrangement should not be solely systematic.
51. The following scheme will show the relations between the Committee on University Museums, the committees in charge of special museums, and the keepers or curators of collections.

52.

Administration of University MuseumsCommittee on University Museums

Special Committees	Collections	Keepers of Collections
1. Redpath Museum Committee ✓	(1. Zoology Collection (2. Geology " (3. Entomology " (4. Physical Anthropol.	Prof. of Zoology Prof. of Geology Prof. of Zoology Prof. of Geology
2. Strathcona (Medical) Museum Committee ✓	(1. Medicine Collection (2. Anatomy " (3. Hygiene " (4. Social Anthropol.	Prof. of Medicine Prof. of Anatomy Prof. of Hygiene Prof. of Zoology
3. McCord National Museum Committee ✓	Canadian Historical Collection	Assistant Curator
4. [Special Departmental Collections] No committee as yet.	(1. Architecture Collection (2. Botany " (3. Chemistry " (4. Petrography " (5. Books and MSS " (6. Pathological "	Prof. of Architecture Prof. of Botany Prof. of Chemistry Prof. of Geology University Librarian Prof. of Pathology

## VII Proposed Redistribution of Material

53. In the belief that the best interests of the University and the community are served by arranging, as far as possible, the same kind of material in the same place, it is suggested that certain portions of collections as now arranged should be differently distributed within the University.
54. Some of this material is disadvantageously placed owing to:
- (a) Accident of original donation which placed it with other material.
  - (b) The fact that, at the time of donation, no appropriate collection was in existence in any part of the University with which the new material could be placed.
  - (c) Teaching needs now no longer existent formerly required a certain arrangement and location, and these do not facilitate the use of material for newer needs.
  - (d) The recent development of certain branches of knowledge (e.g. archaeology and ethnography) involve a rearrangement or reclassification of old material or, at least, a revision of descriptive labels.
  - (e) Requirements of original donation in bequest necessitating keeping a miscellaneous collection intact. This is the most troublesome obstacle to museum progress, and can in many cases be obviated by the consideration of the University Museum as a unit.
55. In the location of collections:
- (a) First, consideration should be given to availability for purposes of teaching and investigation.
  - (b) Convenience and accessibility for use by the public.
  - (c) Collections, where possible, should be kept together.
  - (d) Probable developments should be kept in mind.

56. For convenience of reference and to allow flexibility it is proposed that the Museum in the Medical Building be known henceforth as "The Strathcona Museum." ✓
57. It is suggested that, having regard to the type of materials and the needs of the University as a whole, the following museums be recognized for the specific purposes implied:
- (a) Chemistry Museum ✓
  - (b) Architectural Museum ✓
  - (c) McCord National Museum ✓
  - (d) Library Museum ✓
  - (e) Strathcona Museum
    - 1. <sup>Social</sup> Anthropology and Ethnology .
    - 2. Anatomy
    - 3. Hygiene
    - 4. Medicine
  - (f) Pathological Museum  
(Pathological Institute) ✓
58. Overcrowding, heterogeneous collections, or available space make it desirable to consider a certain amount of changing of material in connection with:
- (a) The Redpath Museum.
  - (b) The Strathcona Museum.
59. The following recommendations are made regarding the Redpath Museum:
- (a) The Lyman Entomological Collection be left unchanged, as books and specimens are required, by the terms of the bequest, to be kept together. ✓
  - (b) The Geological Collection be kept here. —
  - (c) The Zoological Collection be kept here. —
  - (d) Physical Anthropology " " " " —

60. With regard to the Strathcona Museum, it is proposed that the following collections be housed here:

- (a) Anatomical Collection. ✓
- (b) Medical Collection, ✓
- (c) Ethnological or <sup>Social</sup> Anthropological Collection.

61. The following is a summary of the changes involved:

I Changes Completed or In Process

- (a) Historical, Indian, and Eskimo material from the Natural History Society Collection to go to the McCord National Museum.
- (b) Egyptian and classical archaeological material, books, and manuscripts from the Natural History Society Collection to go to the Library.
- (c) Geological specimens to go to the Redpath Museum.
- (d) Mineralogical specimens to go to the Petrographical Museum.
- (e)

II Changes Proposed

- (f) Pathological Collection to go to Museum in the Pathological Institute, <sup>in part.</sup>
- (g) <sup>Social</sup> Anthropological material from Redpath Museum and Natural History Society Collection to go to the Strathcona Museum.

VIII Plans for Future Systematic Development and Support

62. The University Museums are to be regarded as the nucleus of a future museum for the city and the province. It is suggested that, immediately after necessary internal re-organization, a concerted effort be made to fill in gaps and add new material by:

- (a) Requests to appropriate Government departments.
- (b) Judicious canvassing of interested individuals and firms.

63. The collections should be made known and popularly esteemed by some of the following methods:
- (a) Conducted parties on Saturdays through the more important collections available for public exhibit.
  - (b) Annual series of lectures (possibly by departments in rotation: Zoology, one year; Geology, the next, and so on), open to the public at a small charge, to school children at a reduced rate, and to students free. (*Somerville Course*).
  - (c) Lantern lectures added to the Traveling Library Department available for loan in the city and throughout the province.
  - (d) Small loan exhibits of type specimens or duplicates on subjects related to the work of the schools of the province.
64. The former interest in the chief museum subjects should be revived and extended by the re-establishment of the Natural History Society and the Archaeological Society under the auspices of the University.
65. Photographs should be made of all (and lantern slides, of many) of the Museum objects and the records should be made as exact and complete as possible. In this work, the proposed Photographic Department will be of the utmost assistance.
66. It is recommended that a Museums Fund, under the control of the Committee on University Museums, be established, contributed to by
- (a) Gifts from individuals.
  - (b) Income from membership in the Natural History Society and the Archaeological Society.
  - (c) Annual grant from University funds.

IX Bibliography

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THE MEDICAL MUSEUM  
MCGILL UNIVERSITY

MONTREAL, Jan.6th,1925

C.F.Martin, Esq., M.D.,  
Dean,  
The Medical Faculty,  
McGill University.

My dear Doctor Martin:-

At your request I beg to submit the following tentative suggestions for the distribution of the various collections:-

REDPATH MUSEUM.

Move the osteological and most of the invertebrate collections to the second and third floor of the Medical Museum. Move the Egyptian collection to the library. Move the Canadiana to the McCord Museum.

Take out duplicate stuffed animals and birds and use for school loan collection, remodelling the balance of the specimens into a type series. Extend and properly exhibit the anthropological collection using the space made available by the removal of the stuffed birds, animals, Canadian, and Egyptian collections.

Place on exhibition the Lyman Insect Collection together with the other entomological specimens, making the library more accessible for general use.

MCCORD MUSEUM.

To be kept entirely for Canadiana and Empire material by placing everything of that nature now in any of the University Museums in the McCord collection. Likewise, removing all material not of this nature now in the McCord.

LIBRARY MUSEUM.

Keep the Library Museum primarily for a library collection, leaving the Egyptian collection where it is until the University has an Anthropological Museum, to this should be added all the Egyptian material now in the University.

THE MEDICAL MUSEUM  
MCGILL UNIVERSITY

MONTREAL. Jan. 6th, 1925.

MEDICAL MUSEUM.

Move the Teaching Pathological collection to the new Pathological Institute Museum, placing on the first floor the Osler and War collections, with specimens of historic interest. Arrange on the two top floors the Osteological and Invertebrate collection taken from the Redpath Museum. This together with the anatomical collection already there will make a good museum of human and comparative anatomy, thus making the biological material much more accessible than it is at present in the Redpath.

PATHOLOGICAL INSTITUTE MUSEUM.

Place all pathological teaching specimens in the new Pathological Building, in this way making material much more accessible for ward clinics and demonstrations than it is at present.

MUSEUM LABORATORY.

With the present adequate space available in the new Pathological Institute, all museum technique for the University can easily be carried on in one central laboratory, thus doing away with the duplication of expensive equipment and extra technical assistants.

NATURAL HISTORY COLLECTION.

This collection which recently has been donated to the University, should be unpacked at once, as a good deal of the material has undoubtedly been ruined through being stored for so many years. The space to unpack an exhibition of this nature, which is always difficult to find, is at present available in the new Museum of the Pathological Institute. This can only be used for a short time until the specimens are moved up from the Medical Building. I would therefore suggest that this be done at once. Our present staff can look after this work with very little additional expense to the University.

ADMINISTRATION.

Throughout the United States, where Museums are the finest of their kind, a Museum Director with a technical training, responsible to the Governors of the Institution for the proper upkeep and care of material, records, exhibits, and general administration, has proved most successful.

THE MEDICAL MUSEUM  
MCGILL UNIVERSITY

MONTREAL, Jan. 6th, 1925.

ADMINISTRATION, CONT'D.

Under one management, specimens would be placed in their proper departments, preventing all overlapping, while maintaining with due respect the wishes of individual donors. Under a central administration, no additional expense need be incurred until funds be made available for such a purpose.

For the general administration of McGill University Museums, there should be a committee of the Principal, Bursar and Museum Director, to whom the various curators of museums should be responsible, in this way controlling both the financial and general museum policy of the University by one central committee, which would greatly improve all museum efficiency.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

In a city like Montreal, McGill with her vast amount of material already available, could do much to educate the general public, while at the same time give them a living interest in the affairs of the University.

In other countries, millions of dollars are being given for scientific public museums. Is it not possible, therefore, for McGill to attract public attention through the proper use of her vast Museum collections, which at present are being overlooked, while great opportunity is being lost.

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

*E. S. Judah*

April 9th, 1925.

Dr. G. R. Lomer,  
Redpath Library,  
McGill University.

Dear Dr. Lomer:-

I am informed that Mr. Judah has unpacked so much of the Natural History Museum collection that in order that the work may proceed we must place the specimens.

It seems that some of them naturally belong to the Library, while others would go to the McCord Museum. I am therefore asking you, together with Dr. Willey and Mr. Cleveland Morgan, if you will be good enough to form a committee of three and decide just what should be done with the specimens along the lines above indicated.

I would like you to act as convener of the committee.

Yours faithfully,

Also sent to:

Dr. Willey  
Mr. Cleveland Morgan.

April 9th, 1925.

Professor J. C. Simpson,  
Secretary, Faculty of Medicine,  
McGill University.

Dear Professor Simpson:-

As indicated in my conversation with you yesterday, will you please instruct Mr. Judah to hand over to Dr. Lomer, or to a committee composed of Dr. Lomer, Dr. Willey and Mr. Cleveland Morgan, such specimens from the Natural History Museum collection as they may ask for.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

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MONTREAL

4

GERHARD R. LOMER, M.A., PH.D.,  
LIBRARIAN

April 14, 1925.

Sir Arthur Currie,  
Principal,  
McGill University.

## Natural History Society Collection

Dear Sir Arthur,

I received your letter of April 9th yesterday morning and in the afternoon Dr. Willey, Mr. F. Cleveland Morgan and I met Mr. Judah at the Pathological Museum and arranged for the following transfer of material from the Natural History Society Collection:

### 1. To The University Library

- (a) Any further books and periodicals in addition to the 333 cases already transferred.
- (b) The collection of Egyptian antiquities.
- (c) A few pieces of classical remains.

### 2. To The McCord National Museum

- (a) North American Indian material.
- (b) Eskimo material.

### 3. Redpath Museum

- (a) Fossils (addressed to Professor Clarke).
- (b) Minerals (addressed to Professor Graham).

*Address reply to:*

THE LIBRARY OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY

-2-

Sir Arthur Currie.

As a result of this preliminary distribution there will remain in the Pathological Museum the following material:

- (a) The collection of stuffed animals, reptiles, and birds.
- (b) Ethnographical collection (weapons, clothing, etc.) other than North American Indian and Eskimo.

The above report covers the distribution within the powers of the Committee, as indicated in your letter. The Committee, however, wishes to take this opportunity of suggesting that it is very desirable that a definite authoritative policy be indicated with regard to the distribution of the remaining material and that, if possible, plans for such distribution be made so as to be in operation during the summer months.

Faithfully yours,

C. R. Lowe.

University Librarian.

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MONTREAL

2

GERHARD R. LOMER, M.A., PH.D.,  
LIBRARIAN

April 21, 1925.

Sir Arthur Currie,  
Principal,  
McGill University.

## Natural History Society Collection

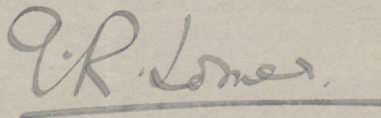
Dear Sir Arthur,

Referring to my letter of April 14th, the  
undernoted additional material is being transferred  
at the request of the Department of Botany.

### 4. To The Biological Building - Department of Botany

- (a) Cabinet containing mounted botanical specimens.
- (b) Samples of wood.
- (c) A few large sections of tree trunks.

Faithfully yours,



University Librarian.



HENRY·MORGAN·&·CO·LIMITED  
COLONIAL·HOUSE  
MONTREAL

EXECUTIVE·OFFICES

April 11th.1925.

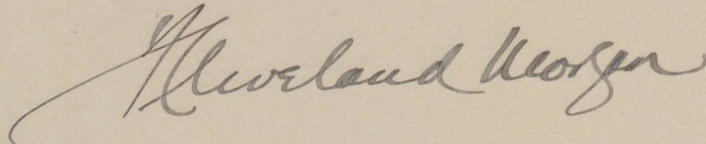
Sir Arthur Currie,  
Principal,  
McGill University,  
Sherbrooke St. West,  
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

I am in receipt of your invitation to act on a committee to decide on the distribution of the Natural History Museum Collections.

I will be very glad indeed to be of any assistance possible.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Cleveland Morgan". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed text "Sincerely yours,".

F. C. MORGAN/SB.

April 22nd, 1925.

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

Dear Dr. Lomer:-

With reference to our conversation of Monday on Museum matters, will you please give some thought to the matter of Museum organization throughout the University.

I would appreciate a memorandum from you on that subject and would ask you to associate with yourself in the preparation of this any one on the University staff, or otherwise, whose opinion would be of value.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

# THE LIBRARY OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY

REDPATH LIBRARY - MEDICAL LIBRARY - BIBLIOTHECA OSLERIANA - LAW LIBRARY  
ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE LIBRARY - BLACKADER LIBRARY OF ARCHITECTURE  
EMMA SHEARER WOOD LIBRARY OF ORNITHOLOGY - BLACKER LIBRARY OF ZOOLOGY  
BAILLIE LIBRARY OF CHEMISTRY - TRAVELING LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

MONTREAL

4

GERHARD R. LOMER, M.A., PH.D.,  
LIBRARIAN

April 28, 1925.

Sir Arthur Currie,  
Principal,  
McGill University.

## Memorandum on Organization of University Museums

Dear Sir Arthur,

I have to acknowledge your letter of April 22nd and expect to place in your hands a memorandum on the organization of university museums within a fortnight.

Faithfully yours,

G. R. Lomer.

University Librarian.

# THE LIBRARY OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY

REDPATH LIBRARY - MEDICAL LIBRARY - BIBLIOTHECA OSLERIANA - LAW LIBRARY  
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MONTREAL

GERHARD R. LOMER, M.A., PH.D.,  
LIBRARIAN

November 26, 1925.

Sir Arthur Currie,  
Principal,  
McGill University.

## Museum Committee

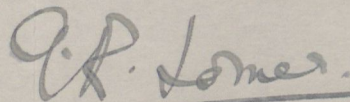
Dear Sir Arthur,

It would be very desirable if the new General Museum Committee could be appointed and active before the Christmas vacation, in order that, if possible, the material which has been in the Pathological Institute Museum since last spring could be distributed, at least partly, during the Christmas vacation.

The preliminary committee consisted of Professor J. C. Simpson, Mr. F. Cleveland Morgan, and myself. I am sure that this committee would be glad to carry on, if such a suggestion would meet with your approval.

The need for immediate action is increased by the fact that the Redpath Museum Committee meets on December 7th and the Archaeological Collection in the Library is being re-arranged and awaits further transfers.

Faithfully yours,



University Librarian.

GENERAL MUSEUM COMMITTEE.

MINUTES OF A MEETING HELD ON DECEMBER 7th. 1925, at 4.15 p.m. in the PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE.

PRESENT :-

The Principal in the Chair  
Dr. C.F. Martin  
Dean F.D. Adams  
Dr. Arthur Willey  
Professor J.C. Simpson  
Dr. G.R. Lomer  
Professor F.E. Lloyd  
Mr. E. Lionel Judah  
Mr. A.P.S. Glasco  
Mr. Cleveland Morgan

The Principal opened the meeting by reading the memorandum of the proceedings at a meeting presided over by Dr. C.F. Martin as follows:-

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The Principal then read a memorandum prepared by Dr. Lamer.  
A copy of this memorandum is also attached.

Dr. Martin reported that the question had been discussed in the Faculty of Medicine on November 24th and that the following resolution had been passed:-

"That the floor space in the Central Medical Museum be re-allotted as follows:-

- (a) The 3rd floor to be devoted to the Anatomical Collection, as at present.
- (b) The 2nd floor to be given over to the General Medical Collection, comprising such material as may be needed for clinical teaching in the Medical Building, as well as the Historical, War and Research Collections.
- (c) The 1st floor to be placed at the disposal of the University Museums Committee.

One of the objects aimed at by the Faculty of Medicine was to clear the Pathological Museum by getting the material not suited for that Museum placed on the first floor of the Strathcona Museum.

The Principal stated that the Governors desired the formation of the General Museum Committee as recommended in Dr. Lamer's report. The meeting agreed to recommend to the Governors the formation of such a Committee.

The Principal proposed that those present at this meeting together with one of the Governors might constitute the Committee. Mr. Judah would be a member ex-officio but without a vote. This was also agreed to.

It was decided that the Committee should meet three times during the College year and more often if necessary.

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It was decided to recommend that the general organization should be as follows:-

1. General Museums Committee exercising general control over all University museums. It was decided that the museums under the charge of this Committee should be known as the McGill University Museums; the museum in the Medical Building should be known as the Strathcona Museum; the names of other museums to remain as at present.

2. Three smaller committees as recommended in Dr. Lomer's report which should continue to be constituted as now provided, but which should be subject to the General Museums Committee. These smaller committees to be:-

The Redpath Museum Committee  
The McCord Museum Committee  
The Strathcona Museum Committee

3. Smaller collections not situated either in the Redpath Museum, in the McCord Museum or in the Strathcona Museum are to be under the charge of the committee of the Department concerned.

4. Mr. Judah who has been appointed as General Curator by the Governors will be under this Committee. His duty will be to inspect constantly all exhibits with regard to their setting up and condition, to deal directly with Honorary Curators and committees in charge and if necessary to report to this Committee. He is to make arrangements at once for the uniform system of marking and labelling. The Honorary Curators and Committees in charge of museums to give instructions to Assistant Curators.

5. There shall be appointed as Honorary Curator of each museum the head of one of the departments interested, and where more than one department is interested the heads of such departments maybe appointed Honorary Curators, each being responsible for the material designated as primarily of interest to his department.

It was decided to recommend that the general organization should be as follows:-

1. General Museums Committee exercising general control over all University museums. It was decided that the museums under the charge of this Committee should be known as the McGill University Museums; the museum in the Medical Building should be known as the Strathcona Museum; the names of other museums to remain as at present.

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- Redpath Museum Committee
- McCord Museum Committee
- Strathcona Museum Committee

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7.

The technologists in charge of the actual material in each department shall be known as Assistant Curators.

6. The Committees of the Redpath Museum, the McCord Museum and the Stratheona Museum shall make regulation regarding the immediate responsibility for collections and arrangements with museums.

7. Recommendations regarding the appointment of honorary curator and assistant curator are to be made by museum committees in cases when there are such; if this committee approves it will forward such recommendations to the Board of Governors.

The following general decisions were made, pending formal approval of the constitution of this Committee.

(1) Surplus Natural History Society material from the Pathological Building to be moved to the Stratheona Museum as soon as possible; where articles seem specially suitable they are to go to the McCord Museum, the amount to be sent there to be as small as possible.

(2) The Social Anthropological Collection (non-prehistoric) to be moved to the Stratheona Museum.

(3) The Principal asked Drs. Adams, Willey, Lomer and Simpson to act as a committee charged with the removal of material from the Pathological Building and Redpath Museum to the ground floor of the Stratheona Museum.

COPY of RESOLUTION passed at MEETING of FACULTY of  
MEDICINE on November 24th, 1925.

It was Resolved:-

"That the floor space in the Central Medical  
Museum be re-allotted as follows:-

- (a) The 3rd floor to be devoted to the  
Anatomical Collection, as at present.
- (b) The 2nd floor to be given over to the  
General Medical Collection, comprising  
such material as may be needed for  
clinical teaching in the Medical  
Building, as well as the Historical,  
War and Research Collections.
- (c) The 1st floor to be placed at the disposal  
of the University Museums Committee.

December 28th, 1925.

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McGILL UNIVERSITY  
MONTREAL

SECRETARY AND BURSAR'S OFFICE

APSG:C

January  
Ninth  
1926.

Dear Colonel Bovey:

I have much pleasure in informing  
you that the Board of Governors, at a meeting held on the 4th  
instant, appointed you a member of the General Museums Committee.

Yours faithfully,

*APSG*  
Secretary

Colonel Wilfrid Bovey,  
McGill University.

March 4, 1926.

Dr. F.D. Adams,  
Engineering Building,  
McGill University.

Dear Dean Adams:-

I would have replied much earlier to your letter regarding the Museums had we made sufficient progress or had we had anything to report. The Stratheona Museum space will quite shortly be cleared out now and Professor Simpson is going to communicate with you as soon as it is ready.

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Bovey.

Dr. Willey,  
Dr. Lomer (2)  
Prof. Simpson

June 22nd, 1926.

Dear Dr.

The Principal has been informed that there has been carried out some distribution of Museum material beyond that authorized by the Museums' Committee.

He asks me to say no further distribution should be made without regular authorization and record kept by the General Museum Committee, so that until a meeting of that Committee no further changes should be effected.

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Bovey.

Copy to Dr. Adams.

June 22nd, 1926.

Dr. E. D. Adams,  
243 Mountain Street,  
Montreal.

Dear Dr. Adams:-

I am enclosing you herewith  
a copy of a letter which I have today sent out  
by the direction of the Principal.

I regret that I should have  
given you the impression of being dilatory in  
the matter, but there seems to have been some  
difficulty in the way of getting all the new  
machinery to function.

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Bovey.

*Mineralogy*

APSG:C

July  
Ninth  
1923.

Boris V. Monomahoff Esq.,  
c/o Russian Consulate,  
24 California Street,  
San Francisco, Calif.

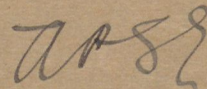
Dear Sir:

Your letter of May 24th addressed to  
Sir Arthur Currie has, in his absence, been referred to me  
for reply.

We are very sorry that we are not in  
a position to entertain the idea of acquiring the mineralo-  
gical collection as catalogued in the pamphlet you sent us.

Thanking you for the opportunity  
given us for considering this matter, I am,

Yours very truly,



Secretary

BORIS V. MONOMAHOFF  
MINING ENGINEER

Care of RUSSIAN CONSULATE  
24 CALIFORNIA STREET  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

May 24, 1923.

Sir A. W. Currie,  
McGill University,  
Montreal, Quebec

Sir:

Inclosed find a catalogue of a very valuable mineralogical collection which is in my possession at the present time.

There is no doubt that this collection would be of great value to any scientific mining institution, not only for its exclusive completeness, but also for its utility in the study of mineralogy.

The purpose of this letter is to ascertain whether McGill University would be interested in the examination and acquisition of this collection.

I should like to hear from you at your early convenience as the collection will arrive in San Francisco some time during the month of June and I desire to inform you as to the exact date when it will be available.

Awaiting the courtesy of your early reply, I am

Very truly yours,

BVM:H  
Inc.

*Boris Monomahoff*



*A Rare*  
Mineralogical  
Collection



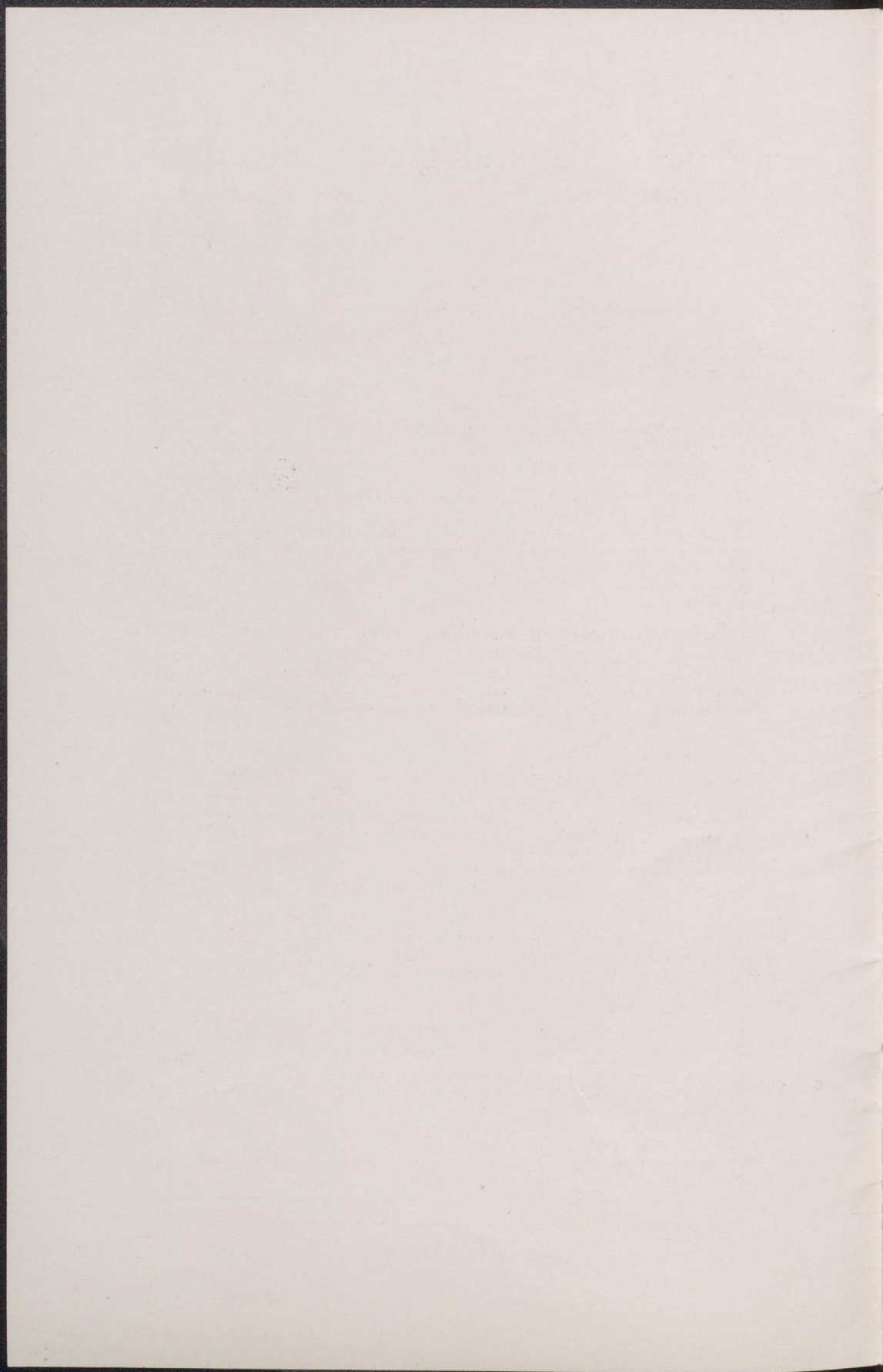
**BORIS V. MONOMAHOFF**

MINING ENGINEER

*Care of* RUSSIAN CONSULATE  
24 CALIFORNIA STREET  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

1923



# A Rare Mineralogical Collection

*San Francisco, California, 1923*

## DESCRIPTION

### INTRODUCTION

This collection has been made by a noted Russian geologist and mining engineer during the twenty-five years of his scientific and practical work. Besides paying personal visits to the most famous mineralogical localities in European Russia, the Ural Mountains and Siberia, he bought two large and noted private collections and the best samples of minerals from them were selected and added to this collection.

The whole collection contains about two thousand samples of minerals. It represents particularly all the Russian minerals and contains some specimens from the old Russian mines, which it is almost impossible to obtain now, as many of these mineral deposits have been entirely worked out.

There are in this collection some separate collections of rare minerals, and besides these, there are some unique individual samples which are of great value.

This collection is the only one of all the private Russian collections which has fortunately escaped the Bolshevik devastation, for when the revolution broke out in Petrograd it was in Vladivostok and from there was transferred to China, where it is now. All of the other private collections in Russia were either destroyed or nationalized.

### COMPOSITION OF THE RUSSIAN PART OF THE COLLECTION

During the twenty-five years spent in gathering this collection a great many expeditions were made into the different mineral regions of Russia, where the samples were properly collected. In particular the following mineral fields were fully explored and the minerals listed below were collected there:

NAMES OF PLACES	NAMES OF MINERALS
<b>URAL MOUNTAINS</b>	
1. Ilmen Mountains.....	Zircon, eschynite, samarskite, pyrochlore, etc.
2. Ahmatoff Mines.....	Diopside, granate, apatite, epidote, etc.
3. Village of Lipovaya.....	Tourmaline—red.
4. Villages of Murzinka and Alabashka.....	Quartz, topaz.
5. Emerald mines.....	Alexandrite and emerald.
6. Blagodatny Mine.....	Scorodite.
7. Beresovsky work.....	Aurum, crocoite.
8. Shishy Mountain.....	Leuchtenbergite.
9. Zaganay Mountain.....	Cyanite.
10. Blagodat Mountain.....	Magnetite.
11. Adui River.....	Beryl.
12. Sanarka River.....	Topaz—red.
13. Tshuvash Steppe.....	Perovskite.
<b>SIBERIA</b>	
14. Lake Baikal Region.....	Baikalite, moroxite.
15. Yakutsk District.....	Viluite and Ahtarandite.
Ahtaranda River	
16. Transbaikalia.....	Topaz, beryl.
Adun-Chilon Mountain	
17. Maritime Province.....	Minerals with mixture of zinc, lead and
Tetukhe Mines	
	copper.

In some of those fields, such as Ilmen Mountain, Shishy Mountain, Blagodatny Mine, Tchuvash Steppe, Yakutsk District and Adun-Chilon Mountain, regular mining work has been done by the collector.

#### VALUE OF THE COLLECTION

This collection represents a large and complete aggregation of minerals, many of which are very rare. It is a particularly complete collection of the mineralogical riches of Russia. It contains full sets of the rarest, most original and valuable mineral specimens and represents fully almost every one of the famous Russian mineral fields.

The separate collections of Leuchtenbergites and Perovskites are unique of their kind. The next most valuable for their richness are the collections of Viluites, Ahtarandites, Baikalites and Moroxites, but the most precious and rare samples in this collection, besides the representatives of Leuchtenbergites, Perovskites, Viluites and Ahtarandites above mentioned, are the following uniques:

1. Hessite (Tellursilver) in crystals. A very rare sample.
2. Rhodozite.....As to size and purity, very seldom found.
3. Alexandrite.....A very rare specimen.
4. Grossularite.....A very ideally built crystal.
5. Two large plates of iron meteorite.
6. White diopside.....An exceptionally rare sample.

Therefore this collection is very valuable and useful for any institution or any person who is interested in minerals.

#### NOTICE

Every sample in this collection has a label affixed, giving its name, place of origin, and other particulars concerning it. The minerals marked "coll." before the number are represented exceptionally fully, like a separate collection.

## LIST OF MINERALS

Names of Minerals	Country Where Found	Number of Specimens
<b>A</b>		
Acadialite.....	Scotland .....	1
Adularia.....	Austria, Tyrol .....	1
Adularia.....	Germany, Granbinden .....	1
Adularia.....	Switzerland .....	2
Agalmatolite.....	Asia, China .....	1
Agate.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	4
Agate.....	Siberia .....	2
Aglaite.....	England, Chesterfield .....	1
Ahmit.....	Norway .....	1
Ahtarandite.....	Siberia, Lena Riv., reg. riv. Viluy. coll. ....	20
Albin.....	Austria, Bohemia .....	1
Albite.....	Germany, Freiberg .....	1
Albite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	3
Albite.....	Siberia, Transbaikalia, Adun-Chilon.....	1
Alexandrite.....	Russia, Ural Mts., Emerald Mine.....	8
Allanite.....	North America, Connecticut.....	1
Almandine.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	1
Altaite.....	Siberia, Altai Mountains.....	1
Alum.....	Germany .....	1
Amalgam.....	Germany, Landsberg .....	1
Amalgam.....	Germany, Phalz .....	1
Amazon stone.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	7
Amazon stone.....	South America, Amazon River.....	1
Amber.....	Russia, Baltic Sea.....	5
Amber w/insects/2.....	Russia, Baltic Sea.....	1
Amethyst.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	14
Analcime.....	Austria, Tyrol .....	1
Analcime.....	Isl. Iceland, Atlantic Ocean.....	1
Anatase.....	France .....	2
Anatase.....	South America, Brazil.....	1
Andalusite.....	Germany, Lardeck .....	2
Andesine.....	France .....	1
Anglesite.....	Italy, Isl. Sardinia.....	3
Ankerite.....	Denmark, Steermark .....	2
Ankerite.....	Poland, Pshibram .....	1
Anthophyllite.....	Sweden, Arendal .....	1
Antimolite.....	Isl. Iceland .....	1
Antimonblende.....	Germany, Saxony .....	1
Apatite.....	Germany, Friedrichsdorf .....	2
Apatite.....	North America, Canada.....	1
Apatite.....	Norway .....	1
Apatite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	3
Apophyllite.....	Germany, Harz .....	1
Apophyllite.....	Isl. Iceland .....	1
Apophyllite.....	North America .....	1
Aquamarine.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	2
Aragonite.....	Asia, Maritime Prov. Tetukhe.....	1
Aragonite.....	France .....	4
Aragonite.....	Germany, Harz .....	1
Aragonite.....	Hungary .....	4
Aragonite, blue.....	Italy, Tuscany .....	1
Ardennite.....	Belgium .....	1
Arsenicbluthe.....	France, Alsace .....	1
Arsenicbluthe.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	1
Asbestos.....	Asia, Transcaspian Prov., Turkestan.....	1

## LIST OF MINERALS—Continued

Names of Minerals	Country Where Found	Number of Specimens
Asbestos.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	2
Asbestos.....	Siberia, Sayan Mountains.....	1
Ashirite.....	Central Asia, Altyne-Tube.....	11
Aspasilite.....	Norway.....	1
Asperolite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	5
Asphalt.....	Russia, Caucasus Mountains, Baku.....	2
Astrophyllite.....	Norway.....	1
Auerbahite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	2
Augite.....	Various countries.....	10
Augite.....	France.....	1
Augite, white.....	America.....	1
Auripigment.....	Hungary.....	1
Automolite.....	Austria, Tyrol.....	1
Axinite.....	Denmark, Steermark.....	1
Axinite.....	France.....	2
Axinite.....	Germany.....	1
Axinite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	2
Axinite.....	Scotland.....	1

### B

Babingtonite.....	Germany, Harborn.....	2
Baikalite.....	Siberia, Lake Baikal..... coll.	23
Barite (Baryt).....	England.....	1
Barite.....	Germany, Freiberg.....	1
Barite.....	Germany, Saxony.....	2
Barite.....	Germany, Harz.....	8
Barite.....	Germany.....	3
Barite.....	North America, Connecticut.....	1
Barite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	5
Barytocelestine.....	Africa, Egypt.....	1
Bensdorfit.....	Finland.....	1
Berycrystal.....	Russia, Caucasus Mountains.....	2
Berycrystal.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	15
Berycrystal.....	Switzerland.....	1
Beryl.....	Russia, Ural Mountains..... coll.	26
Biotite.....	Austria, Tyrol.....	1
Bismuth.....	Germany.....	1
Bleumstrandite.....	Norway.....	1
Boleite.....	South America, Brazil.....	1
Boracite.....	Austria, Tyrol.....	5
Bournonite.....	France.....	2
Bournonite.....	Hungary.....	3
Boxite.....	Germany, Saxony.....	1
Breithauptite.....	Norway.....	1
Brewsterite.....	Scotland.....	1
Brinnerite.....	Asia, Maritime Province Tetukhe.....	2
Brochantite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	2
Bronzite.....	Finland.....	1
Brookite.....	North America, Arkansas.....	4
Brookite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	10
Brucite.....	Asia, Hingan Mountains.....	1
Brucite.....	North America, Pennsylvania.....	1
Bucholzite.....	Austria, Tyrol.....	1
Bucklandite.....	Russia, Ural Mts., Mine Ahmatovsk.....	2

## LIST OF MINERALS—Continued

Names of Minerals	Country Where Found	Number of Specimens
<b>C</b>		
Cacholong.....	Siberia, city of Irkutsk.....	1
Calcite.....	Various countries.....	coll. 50
Camphillite.....	Asia, Maritime Province Tetukhe.....	2
Camphillite.....	England.....	2
Cancrinite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	5
Capocianite.....	Italy.....	1
Cassiterite.....	Asia, Cape Chukotsk, Arctic reg.....	1
Cassiterite.....	Finland.....	1
Celestine.....	England, Bristol.....	1
Celestine.....	Italy.....	1
Celestine.....	Italy, isl. Sicily.....	4
Cerite.....	Sweden.....	1
Cerussite.....	Various countries.....	coll. 12
Chalcedony.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	4
Chalcedony.....	Siberia, Transbaikalia, Adun-Chilon.....	5
Chalcedony.....	Germany, Zieburgen.....	1
Chalcotricite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	1
Chermoforlite.....	America.....	1
Childrenite.....	England.....	1
Chlorastrolite.....	America.....	1
Chlorite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	4
Chloritoid.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	1
Chlorospinel.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	4
Chondrodite.....	Finland, Pargass.....	4
Chondrodite.....	America.....	1
Chromic Iron.....	America.....	1
Chromdorite.....	Sweden.....	1
Chrysoberyl.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	1
Chrysoprase.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	1
Cinnabar.....	Central Russia.....	4
Clinochlore.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	7
Cocimbite.....	South America, Chile.....	1
Colemanite.....	America.....	1
Columbite.....	America.....	1
Columbite.....	North America, Greenland.....	1
Columbite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	4
Common.....	Asia, city Yakutsk, Arctic reg.....	1
Common.....	Poland, Velitshko.....	1
Copper Blue.....	Asia, Siberia.....	3
Copper Blue.....	Asia, Maritime Province Tetukhe.....	2
Copper Blue.....	France.....	2
Copper Blue.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	3
Copper Blythe.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	1
Copper Glance.....	North America, Connecticut.....	4
Copper Indigo.....	Russia, Caucasus Mountains.....	1
Copper Pyrites.....	England.....	1
Copper Pyrites.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	2
Copper Scum.....	Asia, Maritime Province Tetukhe.....	2
Copper Scum.....	Austria, Tyrol.....	1
Copper.....	Various countries.....	coll. 18
Copper Vitriol.....	Russia, Caucasus, Kedabek.....	4
Copper Vitriol.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	2
Coppite.....	Germany, Baden.....	1
Cordierite.....	Finland.....	1

## LIST OF MINERALS—Continued

Names of Minerals	Country Where Found	Number of Specimens
Corundum.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	14
Crocoite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	6
Cryolite.....	North America, Greenland.....	1
Cryolite.....	Norway.....	1
Cryolite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	3
Cuprite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	14
Cupronanite.....	England.....	1
Cyanite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	9

### D

Danburite.....	North America, New York.....	2
Datholite.....	Germany, Andreesberg.....	2
Davidite.....	Australia.....	1
Davyne.....	Italy, Vesuvius.....	1
Demantoidite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	1
Descloizite.....	North America, Mexico.....	1
Desmin.....	Asia, Siberia.....	1
Desmin.....	Germany, Silesia.....	1
Desmin.....	Isl. Iceland.....	1
Desmin.....	North America, Greenland.....	1
Desmin.....	Scotland.....	1
Diaspore.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	2
Diopside.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	coll. 22
Diopside, white.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	2
Djeffersite.....	North America, Pennsylvania.....	1
Dolomite.....	Germany, Carlsbad.....	1
Dolomite.....	Switzerland.....	1
Dufrenite.....	Germany, Reyss.....	1
Durangite.....	North America, Pennsylvania.....	1

### E

Elaeolite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	4
Embolite.....	Italy.....	1
Emerald.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	coll. 10
Enstatite.....	Norway.....	1
Epidote.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	coll. 34
Epistilbite.....	Spain.....	1
Eschynite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	coll. 15
Euclase.....	South America, Brazil.....	1
Eucroite.....	Hungary.....	1
Eukolite.....	Norway.....	1

### F

Faroelite.....	Norway, Isl. Faroe.....	1
Ferberite.....	Germany, Saxony.....	1
Ferganite.....	Asia, Transcaspian Prov. Fergan.....	5
Fergusonite.....	Asia, Isl. Ceylon.....	2
Fergusonite.....	Sweden.....	1
Fer oxide (iron ox.).....	Germany, Saxony.....	1
Fer oxide.....	Italy, Isl. Elba.....	2
Fer oxide.....	Russia, Caucasus Mountains.....	2
Fer oxide.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	15
Fibroferrite.....	South America, Chile.....	1



## LIST OF MINERALS—Continued

Names of Minerals	Country Where Found	Number of Specimens
Fichtelite.....	Germany, Bavaria .....	1
Figure Quartz.....	Asia, Transbaikalia, Adun-Chilon.....	1
Figure Stone.....	Finland, Imatra .....	3
Fluorite.....	England .....	coll. 15
Fluorite.....	Asia, China .....	1
Forsterite.....	Italy, Vesuvius .....	1
Forsterite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	1
Frugardite.....	Russia, Finland .....	1
Fuchsite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	2

### G

Gadolinite.....	Sweden .....	3
Galenite.....	Various countries .....	coll. 8
Galmey.....	Asia, Maritime Prov. Tetukhe.....	coll. 8
Galmey.....	England .....	2
Gamlinite.....	South America, Brazil .....	1
Gay Lussite.....	Germany, Turingen .....	1
Gehlenite.....	Austria, Tyrol .....	1
Gehlenite.....	Italy .....	1
Gerregrundite.....	Hungary .....	1
Gigantelite.....	Finland .....	1
Gisingerite.....	Sweden .....	2
Glaucolite.....	Siberia, Lake Baikal.....	1
Glinkite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	3
Gold Crystals.....	Siberia .....	coll. 16
Gold Crystals.....	Siberia and Ural Mountains.....	coll. 24
Gomilite.....	Norway .....	1
Gothite.....	Russia .....	2
Granate.....	Austria, Tyrol .....	1
Granate.....	Finland .....	2
Granate.....	Hungary .....	2
Granate.....	Norway .....	1
Granate.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	coll. 24
Granate.....	Siberia, Lake Baikal.....	1
Granate.....	Sweden, Arendal .....	2
Graphite.....	Asia, Cape Chukotsky, Arctic reg.....	1
Graphite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	2
Graphite.....	Siberia, Aliber Mine.....	2
Greenochite.....	Serbia, Banat .....	1
Grismondite.....	Italy, Vesuvius .....	1
Grossularite.....	Siberia, Lena riv., reg. riv. Viluy.....	coll. 25
Gummite.....	Italy, Vesuvius .....	1
Gymnite.....	Austria, Tyrol .....	1
Gypsum.....	Asia, Siberia .....	3
Gypsum.....	Austria, Moldava .....	2
Gypsum.....	France .....	3
Gypsum.....	France, Rheims .....	2
Gypsum.....	Russia, River Volga.....	2

### H

Hambergite.....	Australia .....	1
Harmotome.....	Austria, Bohemia .....	1
Harmotome.....	Germany, Andreesberg .....	2
Harzbergite.....	Isl. New Caledonia, Pacific Ocean.....	1
Hatchettine.....	Germany .....	1

## LIST OF MINERALS—Continued

Names of Minerals	Country Where Found	Number of Specimens
Haydenite.....	England, Baltimore .....	1
Hedenbergite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	1
Hedenbergite.....	Sweden .....	2
Helvine.....	Germany .....	1
Helvine.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	3
Hershelite.....	Isl. Iceland .....	1
Hessite.....	Germany, Zieburgen .....	1
Heteromorphite.....	Germany .....	1
Heulandite.....	Austria, Bohemia .....	1
Heulandite.....	Germany .....	1
Heulandite.....	Germany, Silesia .....	1
Heulandite.....	Isl. Iceland .....	1
Hubnerite.....	Germany .....	1
Humboldtine.....	Italy, Vesuvius .....	1
Hussakite.....	South America, Brazil .....	1
Hyacinth.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	1
Hyalite.....	Germany, Freiberg .....	1
Hyalite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	2
Hyalosiderite.....	Germany, Baden .....	2
Hyastolite.....	Asia, Transbaikalia, city of Nerchinsk	1
Hydrargillite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	1
Hydrotalcite.....	Norway .....	1
Hydrotitanite.....	North America, Arkansas.....	1

### I

Ichthyophtholmite.....	Austria, Tyrol .....	1
Ichthyophtholmite.....	Germany .....	1
Ilmenorutile.....	Russia, Ural Mountains..... coll.	20
Ilvaite.....	Italy, Isl. Elba.....	1
Iodyrite.....	Australia .....	1
Iogirine.....	North America, Greenland.....	1
Isorine.....	America .....	1
Ittrotitanite.....	Norway .....	1

### J

Jadeite.....	Asia, Siberia .....	4
Jadeite.....	Finland .....	1
Jadeite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	3
Jasper.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	1
Jasper.....	Siberia, Transbaikalia .....	1
Jewish Stone.....	Siberia, Transbaikalia .....	1

### K

Kalamine.....	Asia, Transbaikalia, City of Nerchinsk	2
Kammerrite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	3
Karchenite.....	Russia .....	1
Karpholite.....	Austria, Bohemia .....	1
Kassiterite.....	Various countries .....	coll. 8
Katapleite.....	Norway .....	1
Kieselzinkerz.....	Germany, Bleiberg .....	2
Kobaltblut.....	Germany, Relensdorf .....	3
Kochubeite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	5
Kraurite.....	Ulersreyt .....	1
Krennerite.....	North America, Pennsylvania.....	1
Kupferite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	1

## LIST OF MINERALS—Continued

Names of Minerals	Country Where Found	Number of Specimens
<b>L</b>		
Labrador.....	Russia .....	2
Lapis-lazuli.....	Asia, Province Bukhara.....	1
Lapis-lazuli.....	Siberia, Lake Baikal.....	8
Lazulite.....	America .....	2
Leadhillite.....	Asia, Transbaikalia, City of Nerchinsk.....	1
Leadhillite.....	Germany, Saxony .....	1
Leadhillite.....	Scotland .....	1
Lepidolite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	3
Lettsomite.....	Asia, Maritime Province Tetukhe.....	1
Lettsomite.....	Hungary .....	1
Leuchtenbergite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains..... coll.	54
Leucite.....	Italy, Vesuvius .....	3
Leucophanite.....	Norway .....	1
Leucopyrite.....	Germany .....	1
Levne.....	Austria, Bohemia .....	2
Libethenite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	4
Lieverite.....	Italy, Isl. Elba.....	3
Linorite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	1
Lithioglimmer.....	North America, Connecticut.....	1
Lithionite.....	Asia, Siberia .....	2
Lorandite.....	Greece, Macedonia .....	1
Loranskite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	2
Ludlamite.....	England .....	1
Ludwigite.....	Austria, Maraviza .....	1
<b>M</b>		
Magnetite.....	Various countries .....	15
Magnetopyrite.....	Austria, Tyrol .....	1
Malachite.....	Russia, Caucasus Mountains.....	1
Malachite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	10
Malacon.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	9
Manganese red.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	1
Manganite.....	Germany, Harz .....	1
Marcasite.....	Various countries .....	5
Marcasite.....	Germany, Saxony .....	1
Marecanite.....	Russia, Caucasus Mountains, Erivan.....	1
Margarite.....	North America, Pennsylvania.....	1
Martite.....	Scotland .....	1
Meerschraum.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	1
Mellite.....	Asia, city Harbin, Chinese Eastern Ry. ....	1
Mellite.....	Russia, Province Tula .....	3
Mercury.....	Spain .....	1
Meroxen.....	Italy, Vesuvius .....	1
Mesolite.....	Asia, Siberia .....	1
Mesolite.....	Isl. Iceland .....	1
Meteorite.....	Various countries .....	coll. 9
Meyonite.....	Spain, Pyrenees Mountains..... coll.	1
Mica.....	America .....	3
Mica.....	Asia, Siberia .....	2
Mica.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	1
Mica.....	Siberia, Lake Baikal.....	3
Mica.....	Various countries .....	6
Milnophone.....	Norway .....	1
Millerite.....	Austria, Bohemia .....	1

## LIST OF MINERALS—Continued

Names of Minerals	Country Where Found	Number of Specimens
Mimetesite.....	England .....	1
Minerals, different.....	Various countries .....	37
Misetenite.....	Italy, Piedmont .....	1
Mispikel.....	Asia, Transbaikalia, Adun-Chilon.....	1
Mispikel.....	Germany, Saxony .....	2
Moldavite.....	Various countries .....	2
Molybdenite.....	Asia, Hingan Mountains.....	1
Molybdenite.....	Asia, Siberia .....	2
Molybdenite.....	Finland .....	2
Molybdenite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	1
Monazite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	10
Montichellite.....	Austria, Tyrol .....	1
Moroxite.....	Siberia, Lake Baikal.....	coll. 23
Mosandrite.....	Norway .....	1

### N

Nacrite.....	Germany, Freiberg .....	1
Nadorite.....	Africa, Algeria .....	1
Nagyadite.....	South America, Nagyak.....	1
Natrolite.....	Germany, Baden .....	1
Nefedivite.....	Asia, Mongolia, city of Troitzkosavsk.....	6
Nephrite.....	Siberia, city of Irkutsk.....	coll. 11
Niobite.....	France .....	1
Niobite.....	Isl. Borneo, Pacific Ocean.....	1
Nordenschildite.....	Russia, Serdobol .....	1
Numeaite.....	England, Caledonia .....	1

### O

Obsidian.....	Asia, Kamchatka, city of Okhotsk.....	1
Obsidian.....	Russia, Caucasus Mountains.....	1
Oligoclase.....	Sweden, Arendal .....	1
Olivenite.....	England .....	1
Olivenite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	3
Onyx.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	2
Oolite limestone.....	Germany .....	1
Opal.....	Australia .....	1
Opal.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	1
Ophasite.....	Germany, Bavaria .....	1
Orangite.....	Norway .....	1
Orthoclase.....	Asia, Transbaikalia, Adun-Chilon.....	2
Orthoclase.....	Germany .....	1
Orthoclase.....	Germany, Baverne .....	2
Orthoclase.....	Russia, Caucasus Mountains.....	1
Orthoclase.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	6
Orthoclase.....	Sweden, Arendal .....	1

### P

Palygorskite.....	Russia .....	1
Paragonite.....	Siberia .....	1
Paragonite.....	Spain .....	1
Pargasite.....	Finland, Pargass .....	5
Parisite.....	America .....	1
Patrinite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	1
Pelanite.....	Germany, Saxony .....	1
Pennine.....	Switzerland .....	1

## LIST OF MINERALS—Continued

Names of Minerals	Country Where Found	Number of Specimens
Pericline.....	South America, Perunders.....	1
Perovskite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	coll. 51
Petalite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	1
Phacolite.....	Austria, Bohemia.....	1
Phacolite.....	England.....	1
Phenakite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	6
Phenakite.....	South America, Brazil.....	1
Pholbertite.....	Russia.....	1
Phosgenite.....	Germany.....	2
Pinite.....	France.....	1
Pirrhite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	3
Pitchblende.....	Austria, Joachimsthal.....	1
Pitchblende.....	England.....	1
Pitchblende.....	Siberia, Lake Baikal.....	1
Pitchite.....	Germany, Altenberg.....	2
Pitticite.....	Hungary.....	1
Pitzkarandite.....	Finland.....	1
Platinum.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	11
Plumbum.....	Russia, Caucasus Mountains.....	1
Polybasite.....	Germany, Saxony.....	1
Polycrase.....	Norway.....	1
Polymignite.....	Norway.....	1
Prehnite.....	Various countries.....	7
Proustite.....	Germany, Saxony.....	3
Proustite.....	South America, Chile.....	2
Pseudomorphose.....	Various countries.....	5
Putcherite.....	Germany, Saxony.....	1
Puterite.....	Germany, Saxony.....	1
Pyrargyrite.....	Germany, Saxony.....	1
Pyrargyrite.....	North America, Mexico.....	1
Pyrite.....	Finland.....	2
Pyrite.....	Russia, Caucasus Mountains.....	1
Pyrite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	1
Pyrochlore.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	coll. 11
Pyromorphite.....	Various countries.....	coll. 13
Pyrophyllite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	1
Pyrophyllite.....	America.....	1
Pyrosmalite.....	Sweden.....	1
Pyroxene.....	America.....	1
Pyrrhotite.....	Sweden.....	2

### Q

Quartz.....	Various countries.....	coll. 47
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### R

Rabin.....	South America, Brazil.....	1
Rhodochrosite.....	Germany, Freiberg.....	1
Rhodozite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	1
Rhoisterite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	1
Ripidolite.....	Switzerland.....	1
Roselite.....	Germany, Saxony.....	2
Rubellan.....	Germany, Saxony.....	1
Rutile.....	America.....	1
Rutile.....	Austria, Tyrol.....	1
Rutile.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	6
Rutile.....	Switzerland.....	1

## LIST OF MINERALS—Continued

Names of Minerals	Country Where Found	Number of Specimens
<b>S</b>		
Sahlite.....	Norway .....	1
Samarskite.....	America .....	2
Samarskite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	coll. 8
Sanidine.....	Italy .....	2
Scapolite.....	Various countries .....	11
Scheelite.....	Various countries .....	7
Schillerstein.....	Norway .....	1
Scolecite.....	Asia, Siberia .....	2
Scolecite.....	Isl. Iceland .....	1
Scolezite.....	Asia, India .....	2
Scolezite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	1
Scorodite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	5
Shabasite.....	Various countries .....	7
Siderite.....	Russia .....	1
Siderite.....	Switzerland .....	5
Sillimanite.....	Russia, Petrograd near Petrograd.....	1
Silver.....	America, United States.....	3
Silver.....	Asia, Altai Mountains.....	2
Silver.....	Asia, Siberia .....	4
Silver.....	Germany, Freiberg .....	1
Silver.....	Hungary .....	2
Silver.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	1
Silver.....	South America, Chile.....	1
Silver Chloride.....	South America, Chile.....	1
Silver Glance.....	Germany, Baden .....	1
Silver Glance.....	Germany, Freiberg .....	2
Smithsonite.....	Greece .....	1
Soda.....	Asia, Thibet .....	1
Sodalite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	2
Sordovalite.....	Russia .....	1
Sphene.....	Russia, Ural Mts. and other.....	coll. 24
Spinel.....	Various countries .....	8
Staurelite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	1
Staurolite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	4
Stellite.....	America .....	1
Stephanite.....	Germany, Freiberg .....	1
Stibnite.....	America .....	1
Stibnite.....	Asia, Japan .....	1
Stibnite.....	Asia, Siberia .....	1
Stibnite.....	Asia, Transbaikalia, Adun-Chilon .....	1
Stibnite.....	Germany, Andreesberg .....	1
Stibnite.....	South Russia, Nikitovka.....	coll. 10
Stilbite.....	Isl. Iceland .....	1
Stroganovite.....	Siberia, Lake Baikal.....	2
Struvite.....	Germany, Hamburg .....	2
Sulphur.....	Italy, Isl. Sicily.....	2
Sulphur.....	Russia .....	2
Susanite.....	Scotland .....	1
<b>T</b>		
Talc.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	1
Talc Apatite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	3
Tanagrite.....	South America, Bolivia.....	1
Tennadite.....	Asia, Altai Mountains.....	1

## LIST OF MINERALS—*Continued*

Names of Minerals	Country Where Found	Number of Specimens
Tenorite.....	Austria, Tyrol .....	2
Thorianite.....	Asia, Isl. Ceylon .....	1
Thorite.....	Norway .....	1
Titanite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	6
Topasolite.....	Italy, Piedmont .....	1
Topaz.....	Various countries .....	coll. 31
Torbithite.....	South Africa .....	1
Tourmaline.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	coll. 40
Traversellite.....	Italy .....	1
Tremolite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	3
Tritomite.....	Norway .....	1
Troostite.....	America .....	1
Tulite.....	Austria, Tyrol .....	1
Turquoise.....	Asia, Persia .....	5

### U

Uralorthite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	3
Uralorthite.....	Siberia, Lake Baikal.....	coll. 16
Uranglimmer.....	England .....	5
Uranglimmer.....	Germany, Saxony .....	1
Uranite.....	England .....	1
Uranite.....	Germany, Saxony .....	1
Uranpecherz.....	Siberia, Lake Baikal.....	5

### V

Valentinite.....	Austria .....	1
Vanadinite.....	Carintia .....	1
Vanadinite.....	Germany, Freiberg .....	1
Vanadinite.....	South America, Chile.....	1
Vellerite.....	Norway .....	1
Vesuvian.....	Asia, Siberia .....	1
Vesuvian.....	Finland .....	3
Vesuvian.....	Germany .....	1
Vesuvian.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	8
Villemite.....	Germany, Aachen .....	1
Vivianite.....	England .....	1
Vivianite.....	Germany .....	1
Vokelenite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	1

### W

Waluevite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	coll. 7
Wavellite.....	Germany, Nassau .....	1
Wavellite.....	Ireland .....	2
Willemite.....	Norway .....	1
Wiluite.....	Siberia, Lena riv., reg. riv. Viluy.....	coll. 37
Witherite.....	England, Cumberland .....	4
Wolfbergite.....	Germany, Harz .....	1
Wolframite.....	Asia, Siberia .....	5
Wolframite.....	England .....	1
Wolkonskoite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains, Ohansk.....	1
Woodwardite.....	England .....	1
Wulfenite.....	America .....	1
Wulfenite.....	Asia, Siberia .....	1

## LIST OF MINERALS—*Continued*

Names of Minerals	Country Where Found	Number of Specimens
Wulfenite.....	Carinta .....	1
Wulfenite.....	Germany .....	2
Wulfenite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	2

### X

Xanthophyllite.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....	3
Xonaltite.....	North America, Mexico.....	1

### Z

Zeolite.....	Various countries .....	3
Zinc Asperolite.....	Asia, Maritime Province Tetukhe.....	1
Zinc Blende.....	Various countries .....	12
Zinc Bluthe.....	Asia, Maritime Province Tetukhe.....	4
Zinkenite.....	Germany, Harz .....	1
Zircon.....	Russia, Ural Mountains.....coll.	30
Zircon.....	Siberia, Lake Baikal.....	3

#### ABBREVIATIONS MADE IN THE LIST

Prov.—province  
 Mt.—mountain  
 Riv.—river  
 Reg.—region  
 Isl.—island  
 Coll.—collection



