

423 W 120th Street
New York, 27 N.Y.
Columbia University
in the City of New York
[NEW YORK 27, N. Y.]

April 23rd, 1958

The American Philosophical Society
Independence Square
Philadelphia 6

To the Committee on Research:

I, The undersigned, intend to devote myself to research into a definite aspect of the problem of "The place occupied by economics in societies." Wishing to apply for a grant to assist me in such research, I request to be mailed a form provided for that purpose.

Yours respectfully,
Karl Polanyi

Visiting professor of economics, 1947-1953.

American Philosophical Society

held at Philadelphia
for Promoting Useful Knowledge

104 South Fifth Street
Philadelphia 6, Pa.



The American Philosophical Society each year provides funds for grants for basic research.

Awards are made by the Society's Committee on Research in accordance with the following General Principles:

1. Grants are made for research in all fields of scholarship, including expenses in connection with the collection of material for research.
2. Grants are not made toward the payment of salaries of members of the staff of an educational or scientific institution. When a grant not of the nature of salary is made to a member of an institution to assist him in his research or scholarly writing, it is expected that the institution will cooperate in supporting the work.
3. *Grants are not made for:*
 - a. salaries, fellowships, or scholarships;
 - b. the expenses of publication;
 - c. usual or permanent equipment of the institution involved but may be for special apparatus needed in the proposed research, such apparatus to be returned to the Society when the project for which it was purchased has been completed;
 - d. expenses in connection with the preparation of a doctoral dissertation.
4. Support of a long continuing project is not undertaken, except in its initial stage.
5. No recipient of a grant shall thereby become an employee of the Society.

Applications for grants shall be typewritten on the forms provided for that purpose and addressed to the American Philosophical Society, 104 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia 6, Pennsylvania. Instructions, as explained in the accompanying letter, should be carefully followed with regard to the preparation of typewritten material.

Project, method of procedure, place where the work is to be done, and cooperation of the institution where the research is to be conducted and of other institutions or agencies should be clearly stated.

Unless the nature of the work requires a different arrangement, funds allocated to each project are disbursed quarterly by the Society to a grantee.

When the purpose for which a grant was made is completed, a report of the results accomplished, in form intelligible to the general reader, shall be presented for publication in the Society's YEAR BOOK. Until such a report is made, each year the Society shall be informed of the progress of the work and receive statement of expenditures of the funds granted.

Any publication of work supported in whole or in part by a grant shall contain a statement that the work was supported by a grant from the particular fund of the American Philosophical Society from which the grant was made, and a copy of such publication shall be sent to the Society.

There is no obligation that a manuscript resulting from a grant be published by the Society. However, the Committee on Publications would appreciate an opportunity to consider such a manuscript.

AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

held at Philadelphia
for Promoting Useful Knowledge

104 South Fifth Street
Philadelphia 6, Pa.

April 28, 1958

Dear Sir:

As requested, we are sending you herewith an application form consisting of three pages in which you can apply for a grant for research, four referee letter forms, and a copy of the General Principles.

Application and referee letter forms are reproduced by a photographic process. Consequently the applications must be typewritten on one side of page only with a heavily inked ribbon and also the referee letters. When the original form is typed it is necessary for you to back up the sheet with a piece of carbon paper (carbon side up) in order to make a dark impression. You are requested to pass this information on to your referees. Unless instructions are carefully followed it may not be possible to give prompt consideration to your application.

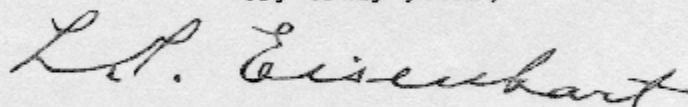
Be sure that in connection with #3 on page 1 of the application form you send in a detailed budget as requested.

List your publications in the field of application, if any, under #8 on page 2 of the form. However, if mimeographed copies are available of the list of all of your publications, please send us eighteen (18) copies for distribution to the members of our Committee on Research.

The enclosed referee letter forms should be sent by you to persons competent to pass judgment upon your project. It is desirable that the referees be not only from the institution of the applicant. To this end it will be necessary for you to send to each of these persons a statement of your research, and send this office a copy of this statement. The names of the persons to whom you are sending these forms should be listed under #7 on page 2 of the application form and, in particular, the two blanks on the top of the referee forms should be filled in by you. It is important that you request each of these persons to send this information to this office promptly, otherwise the consideration of your application may be postponed.

The Committee on Research meets five times a year, namely, early in February, April, June, October, and December. An application must be in this office at least one month in advance of the meeting at which it is to be considered.

Very truly yours,



L. P. Eisenhart
Executive Officer

UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA 4

THE EDUCATIONAL SURVEY

April 30, 1958

Dr. Karl Polanyi
423 West 120th Street
Apartment 75
New York 27, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Polanyi:

This is to acknowledge and thank you for your
letter of April 23, received in Dr. Willits' absence.

He will see it promptly upon his return to the
office.

Sincerely yours,

Marion Elderton

Marion Elderton,
Asst. to Dr. Willits

ME:jgs

Am. Ph. Soc

revision niger la

application sent in end of Aug. 59

May 15, 1958

Karl Polanyi

423 West 120th Street, New York 27, N.Y.

Vienna, Austria; October 25, 1886

Latin-Greek Matura at the Propedeutical
Gymnasium, Budapest (summa cum laude), 1904; Doctorate of Law, University
of Kolozsvár (Cluj), 1908.

Visiting Professor of Economics, 1947-53; Adjunct Professor,
1953-54; Co-Director of Interdisciplinary Project on "Economic aspects of
Institutional Growth", 1953-58, all at Columbia University.

The field of investigation is
the early development of trade, money and market institutions. A re-defini-
tion of these terms was attempted with the help of the use of the substan-
tive meaning of 'economic'. This approach proved fruitful in attacking spe-
cific problems, significant both for their own sake and for being represen-
tative of basic research serving a more general scientific interest. Such
questions were the organization of the Babylonian economy, Aztec-Maya trade,
Aristotle's economics or the relations of trade and market institutions in
early societies. Investigation is now to be directed towards an instituti-
onal analysis of monetarization, i.e., the spread of the payment, standard
and exchange uses of physical units in fully primitive and archaic type so-
cieties, whether of antiquity, or in contemporary underdeveloped countries.

The incisive effect which the introduction of money into the economic process
exerts on society as a whole is generally recognized. What appears to be lack-
ing is an understanding both of the channels by which the various money uses
have their effects on the social tissue and of the factors of growth involved.

—2500 1250

For the salary of a graduate assistant, half-time, \$2000; typing, \$500. -
The apparatus of indexed and alphabetized references is very considerable,
amounting to some 27,000 items, requiring much bibliographical, surveying
and checking work.

Self.

Quarterly.

Organizing of data under conceptual and factual headings; institutional analysis to yield identifiable elements, suitable for a comparative and developmental treatment; application to historical and anthropological contexts with a view to an understanding of the general conditions governing monetization.

Two years.

One year

Prospects of commercial publication are reasonable. Earlier works (1944, re-published 1957; and the volume co-edited, 1957) were published commercially. - I hold invitations from Princeton University Press and The Free Press, Glencoe, Ill. Cf. also page three.

None.

Cf. page three.

2000

No grant available

as from June 30, 1958. An application for \$3000 is pending with the Wenner-Gren Foundation, which, however, would provide for no assistance. The Foundation was advised by me of my intention to try and secure further funds. See page three.

6 for 1959-60

Berne Landsberger, Professor of Assyriology, Oriental Institute, Chicago
Gregory Vlastos, Professor of Greek Philosophy, Princeton University
Carter Goodrich, Professor of Economics, Columbia University
~~Robert Redfield, Professor of Anthropology, University of Chicago~~

Trade and Market in the Early Empires, 1957 (ed.)

The Great Transformation, 1944 and 1957

'Our obsolete market mentality' in: "Commentary", 1947. Reprinted in:
Sociological Analysis (ed. R.K. Merton), Harcourt Brace Co, 1949
Scott Keyes: Economic trends and issues, N.Y. 1952 and 1954

'The two meanings of economic' in: Trade and Market

'Forms of trade in the Ancient Near East'

detto

'Aristotle discovers the economy'

detto

'Hittite power in regard to coastal areas' 1944.

in: Selected Writings, vol. III, 1955

~~'Food distribution and economic issues' 1944~~

" " " vol. IV, 1957

~~'The Babylonian in the Assyrian context' 1944~~

" " " " " 1957

'Notes on the place occupied by economics in societies' 1944

" " " " " "

Semantics of financial Ec. History (Revised) Columbia University 1953.

Reprinted in: Records in Anthropology (ed. Martin Fiebert) 1959

vol. II. Ch. II, under the title Anthropology + Econ. Theory

"On the comparative treatment of economic institutions in anthropology" 1953
Publications from Ashmolean Museum, Oxford + Alabaster in Oriental Studies, 1953

Karl Polanyi

423 West 120th Street, New York 27, N.Y.

STATEMENT OF RESEARCH

in regard to which application for a grant was submitted by me to the American Philosophical Society in May, 1958

I am engaged in an attempt to work out an improved approach to the comparative and developmental treatment of economic institutions. It is hoped to be more appropriate to the conditions of pre-modern societies than the traditional one, which is based on the theory of modern Western type economies. Trade and Market in the Early Empires, The Free Press, Glencoe, Ill. (1957), contains chapters illustrating ^{some of the} results up to date: 'The two meanings of economic', 'Forms of trade in the Ancient Near East' and 'Aristotle discovers the economy, by myself; ~~study of~~ ^{the} ports-of-trade in the Eastern Mediterranean, Aztec-Maya trade, Barber markets, the Indian village community; theoretical discussions on the oikos controversy and the surplus problem offer ^{further} an indication of the procedure followed and the knowledge attained.

^{Mark the} The present research plan is designed to extend these efforts into the sphere of money. ~~The incisive effect which the introduction of money into the economic process exerts on society as a whole is generally recognized.~~

^{chiefly} What appears to be lacking is an understanding both of the channels by which ~~payment, plunder and exchange~~ the various money uses ~~have their effects on the social tissue and of the factors of growth involved.~~ ^{the main} ~~Answers will be sought through correlation of the~~ ^{ing} ~~uses with the patterns in which the economic process is integrated, and~~ ^{misinterpreted, alleged.}

~~similar means of inquiry suggested by an institutional approach.~~

Starting with Spring, 1947, a graduate course of general economic history at Columbia gave me the opportunity of developing my viewpoint systematically; a short course on the economic institutions of antiquity offered a further chance to apply the new substantive definitions to historical material, chiefly Babylonia, Israel and ancient Greece.

In 1948 and the following years, Columbia University, acting through the Council for Research in the Social Sciences, endowed my work. I described at the time, its general intent as "research, serving a broadly similar purpose to that which, if on a much larger scale, was undertaken a quarter century ago by Max Weber in his magnum opus 'Economy and Society'."

I set myself a two-fold task: "Primarily, to inquire into the origins of trade, money and market institutions; secondarily, to ascertain the place occupied by economic systems in human societies, in general." These aims were consistently adhered to.

3
The ^{approach} ~~method~~ followed was, ^{is therefore} ~~however,~~ not identical with that of Max Weber, ~~and~~ who ~~expressly~~ discounted the value of ~~anthropology~~ for this theme ~~and~~ concentrated on the role of rationality in the emergence of modern civilization. On the other hand, it differed also ^{not with those} from the ~~approach~~ of the German Historical school ^{or} as well as of the American institutionalists. ^{These} ~~Both~~ had attempted to transcend formal economics without having at their disposal a positive conceptual system on which to rely. While recognizing the specific achievement of economic analysis, I was aiming at a comprehensive presentation of economies in societies. To this end a concept of livelihood was required, based on a ^{equally relevant} ~~substantive~~ meaning of economic ^{that touch on the economic field} ~~and valid for all the social sciences.~~ In this I was following the example of Karl Menger, whose posthumous formulations (1923) ^{delivered left room for such an endeavor} have, unfortunately, been by-passed on the part of the broad stream of historians of modern economic doctrines.

fully relevant to all types of early societies!

①

Karl Polanyi

423 West 120th Street, New York 27, N.Y.

STATEMENT OF RESEARCH

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I am engaged in an attempt to work out an improved approach to the comparative and developmental treatment of economic institutions. It is hoped to be more appropriate to the conditions of pre-modern societies than the traditional one, which is based on the theory of modern Western type economies. Trade and Market in the Early Empires, The Free Press, Glencoe, Ill. (1957), contains chapters illustrating results up to date: 'The two meanings of economic', 'Forms of trade in the Ancient Near East' and 'Aristotle discovers the economy, by myself; studies of ports-of-trade in the Eastern Mediterranean, Aztec-Maya trade, Berber markets, the Indian village community; theoretical discussions on the oikos controversy and the surplus problem offer an indication of the procedure followed and the knowledge attained.

The present research plan is designed to extend these efforts into the sphere of money. The incisive effect which the introduction of money into the economic process exerts on society as a whole is generally recognized. What appears to be lacking is an understanding both of the channels by which the various money uses have their effects on the social tissue and of the factors of growth involved. Answers will be sought through correlation of the money uses with the patterns in which the economic process is integrated, and ^{other} ~~similar~~ means of inquiry suggested by an institutional approach.

1. Karl ~~Frank~~ Polanyi

- a. 423 West 120th Street, New York 27, N.Y.
- b. Vienna, Austria; October 25, 1886
- c. Latin-Greek Matura (summa cum laude) at the Propedeutical Gymnasium, ~~in~~ Budapest, June 1904; Doctorate of Law, University of Kolozsvár (Cluj), 1908.
- d. Visiting Professor of Economics, 1947-53, Adjunct Professor 1953-54, ~~and~~ Co-Director of Interdisciplinary Project on "Economic Aspects of Institutional Growth" 1953-1958, all at Columbia University.

Check!

2. The field of investigation is the early development of trade, money and market institutions. A re-definition of these terms was attempted with the help of the use of the substantive meaning of 'economic'. This approach proved fruitful in attacking ~~various~~ specific problems significant both for their own sakes and as ~~representative of more general scientific interest~~. Such questions were the organization of the Babylonian economy, Aztec-Maya trade, Aristotle's economics or the relations of trade and market institutions in early societies. Investigation ~~has been directed~~ at present is directed towards an institutional analysis of monetization, i.e. the spread of the payment, standard and exchange uses of physical units in fully primitive and archaic type societies, whether of antiquity or in contemporary underdeveloped countries.

is now to be directed

Representative of basic research in the sense of a more general scientific interest.

3. \$2500

- a. ~~Investigation~~ For the salary of a ~~indefinite~~ graduate assistant, half-time, ~~\$2000~~ \$2000; typing \$500. -- The apparatus of indexed and alphabetized references is very considerable, amounting to some 27,000 items, ~~involving~~ much bibliographical, surveying and checking work requiring
- b. Self
- c. Quarterly

- 4.a. Organizing of data under conceptual and factual headings; institutional analysis to yield identifiable elements, suitable for a comparative and developmental treatment; application to historical and anthropological contexts with a view to ~~general process of~~ monetization, ~~and~~ ~~in principle, to actual policy issues at a policy level.~~

for an understanding of the general conditions governing

~~1. b. b.~~

1. b. Two years

c. Prospects of commercial publication are reasonable. Earlier works (1944, re-published 1957; and the volume ~~submitted~~ co-edited 1957) were published commercially. I hold invitations from Princeton Univ. Press and The Free Press, Glencoe, Ill.

5. None. ~~See page three.~~

6. No grant available as from June 30, 1958. An application for \$3000 is pending with the Wenner-Gren Foundation, which however, would provide for no assistance. The Foundation was ~~approached~~ advised of my intention to try and secure further funds. See page three. *by me*

7. B. Landsberger, Professor of Assyriology, Oriental Institute, Chicago
Gregory Vlastos, Professor of Greek Philosophy, Princeton University
Carter Goodrich, Professor of Economics, Columbia University
Died 1959 Robert Redfield, Professor of Anthropology, Chicago University

8. Trade and Market in the Early Empires (ed), 1957
The Great Transformation, 1944 and 1957
Our obsolete market mentality, Commentary, 1947. Reprinted in
"Sociological Analysis", Tulane Univ. Press,
"Reader in Economics" ed, by Leonard Keynes,
"Contemporary Civilization", Columbia College,
The two meanings of economic in: Trade and Market
Forms of Trade in the Ancient Near East *detto*
Aristotle discovers the economy *detto*

Semantics of General Linguistics, Col. Univ 1953
→ *Readings in Anthropology 2 vols. 1959 (Morton Fried)*
Thomas Y. Crowell Co., N.Y.
Anthropology and Economic Theory

Dr. Luther P. Eisenhart, Executive
Officer,

American Philosophical Society
Independence Square,
Philadelphia 6, Pa

(write for application
funds for a research
grant.)

①

Niles: Russell - ~~sympathy~~ ^{handed} in
Memorandum on a
Research Project concerning
monetization in early
societies.

I. Resumé of prospective results of
Interdisciplinary Project.

(a) Reviews up to date:

(α) "TR & Mkt" (1957) accepted as a
convincing proof of interdisci-
plinary efforts, conducted on the
right lines. (Prof. R.M. Adams
in ASR and M. Bouteiller in

(β) Anthropologie; also Pr. Potanyi's
invitation to report ~~on the~~ for the
Oriental Institute's Conference,
Dec. 1958; Ronald F.G. Sweet

(γ) Submitting his thesis in June
to "Or. Inst." on economics of Old
Babylonia (for first time since Walther
Schwengner's, Breslau thesis, 1915)

(δ) Significant discussion started on
Parsons and Smelser "Economy,
and Society" through Terence Hopkins,
and Harry W. Pearson's critical
papers in "TR. and Mkt." ^{universally} favorable

(ε) reception of Anne Chapman's Aztec
+ Maya-trade paper as well as

(2)

Polanyi on 'Aristotle's economics.'

(5) Prof. Oppenheim's supporting article in
the 'TR. & Mkt.' in regard to (1) market places
(2) equivalencies and (3) redistributive
system in Ancient Mesopotamia.

II. Present state of ~~the~~ research on the place
of economics in societies:

(1) The focus ^{is} on trade, money
and market institutions has
proved its fruitfulness, particularly
in regard to trade and market.

Viz Separateness of tr + mkt

discovery of the port of trade,
the Thalassophoria of the
ancient empires

equivalencies - substitutes
and ~~ex~~ exchange - as
the general form of "price".
riskless trading methods in
archaic societies

Samkar type of trader's
role as trustee

the distinctive character
of early Greece -
the beginnings of
market-trade.

(3)

6) a group of young scholars' training
in the new field and method
reached the productivity stage &:
Harry W. Pearson, ^(Economics) Bennington
Terence K. Hopkins (sociology), C.H.
Walter C. Neale (Univ of Texas)
Paul Bohannan (Anthrop), Princeton
Anne Chapman (Anthrop), Col Univ
peripherally
FRG Sweet, (Anypriol). Oriental
Institute
Martin Ostwald (Latin & Greek), Columbia

III. Proposal: through Col. Univ.

my own work, to be continued in

- (1) the particularly in two directions:
{ monetarization - to complete tr + mkt.
{ classical Greek development towards
market-trading.

- (2) ^{Supplementary:} Meetings with the above group
to be continued, insofar as
possible + additional

IV. Budget plans: (1) Approx. \$ 10,000
1. Salary \$ 6000
2. Artist 2500
3. Typ. 'phone, 1500
Travel, miscellaneous 10,000

Supplementary (2)



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



Mr. Karl Polanyi
423 West 120th Street
New York 27, N.Y.

The American Philosophical Society
104 South Fifth Street
Philadelphia 6, Pa.

May 26, 1958

We are in receipt of your application and will see that it is brought to the
attention of the Committee on Research at its **October** meeting.

JULIA A. NOONAN
Assistant Secretary

YALE UNIVERSITY
LAW SCHOOL
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

FILMER S. C. NORTHROP
Sterling Professor of Philosophy and Law

28 May 1958

Professor Karl Polanyi
423 West 120th Street
New York 27, New York

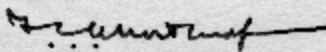
Dear Professor Polanyi:

I should have answered your letter of March 7th long ago but have been simply swamped with prior commitments. It is good to hear from you. I have always admired the small portion of your writing which I have had the time and privilege of reading.

If you ever find yourself coming in the direction of New Haven or, during the summer, Holderness, New Hampshire, please let me know. Your entire approach in terms of the relation between economic, legal and other cultural factors I find most congenial. We must get together.

With every good wish.

Sincerely,



F. S. C. Northrop

Dr. Benno
~~Professor~~ Landberger June 1st, 1958
Occident Institute
University of Chicago
Chicago 37 Ill.
Dear Professor Landberger:

The Project Interdisciplinary
at Columbia University
under which most of my
work during these last
years has been done ^{is} ~~is~~
is coming to my ~~end~~ ^{close} ~~by the end of the year~~.

I ~~now~~ am applying
to the American Philoso-
phical Society for a
Grant-in-Aid which
would ~~provide~~ ^{provide}
me with an assistant to
continue my work for
an other year. Since I
had occasion to talk
with you about the intent
of my work, and you
may, as I hope, have

formed an opinion about²
the ^{seriousness} ~~seriousness~~ of the
endeavors ~~to~~ that
have led me to
develop an interest in
ancient matters of
the ancient Mesopotamian
economy. I
am turning to you
for permission to mention
your name as a reference
in regard to ~~as the~~ my
application.

I am far from over-
rating the success of my
~~presenting~~ second hand
research into the field
of ~~what~~ your life long
interests, nevertheless if
you ~~confess~~ ^{hope} that ^{eventually} ~~eventually~~
some benefit may derive
from ~~it~~ it to future research.
I am, yours sincerely,

Enclosures

Need envelopes
Please bring them &
type address for letters
so type script will
be the same as
letters.

Prof. Robert Redfield June 18, 1958
University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Ill.

Dear Professor Redfield: ①
More than

Almost ten years
ago I happened to meet
you personally ~~in~~ at the
~~University of~~ Chicago. At that time
I felt greatly encouraged
by the ~~news that reached~~
~~me~~ interest that you
appeared to take in the
possible help the anthro-
pologist might derive from
my essay on the
~~history~~ social societal
effects of the market
system. More recently
I was connected with
the editing of a book
on "Trade and market

Applying for a grant - in
aid which would permit
me to continue my
work for another
year.

The technicalities
of a letter of support
are unfortunately
rather intricate -
everything depends
on applying the carbon
in an unusual way.

~~Let me thank you
for the trouble you
are ~~are~~ taking~~

I am,
Yours very truly

Enclosures

423 West 120, Apt. 76
New York 27, N.Y.

June 11, 1958.

Dr. Benno Landsberger
Oriental Institute
University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Ill.

Dear Professor Landsberger:

The Interdisciplinary Project at Columbia University under which most of my work during these last years has been done, is coming to a close by the end of June.

I am applying to the American Philosophical Society for a grant-in-aid which would provide me with an assistant to continue my work for another year. I am turning to you for permission to mention your name as a reference in regard to my application. I do so in the hope that you may have, in the course of the years, come to appreciate the seriousness of the endeavours that have led me to develop an interest in matters of the ancient Mesopotamian economy.

I am far from overrating the success of my second hand research into the field of your life long interests, nevertheless I hope that some benefit may eventually derive from it to future research.

I am

Yours sincerely,

Karl Polanyi

KP/f
enclosures

423 West 120, Apt. 76
New York 27, N.Y.

June 11, 1958.

Professor Carter Goodrich
Fayerweather Hall
Columbia University
New York 27, N.Y.

Dear Carter:

By the end of June the Interdisciplinary Project is coming to a close. I am therefore applying to the American Philosophical Society for a grant-in-aid which would secure for me the help of a graduate assistant.

I enclose the usual information about my research aims, and also a synopsis of the financial benefits that have been so lavishly bestowed on me in the course of the years.

There is a peculiar technicality about the use of carbons when writing to the American Philosophical Society - it has to be applied in an unusual way.

Thank you in advance for your kind help which should enable me to continue my work on a modest scale. I am applying as you see, to many sources of funds in the hope of attaining a modicum.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

Karl Polanyi

KP/f
enclosures

123 West 120, Apt. 76
New York 27, N.Y.

June 11, 1958.

Dr. Robert Redfield
University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Ill.

Dear Professor Redfield:

More than ten years ago I happened to meet you personally at the University of Chicago. At that time I felt greatly encouraged by the interest that you appeared to take in the possible help the anthropologist might derive from my essay on the societal effects of the market system. More recently I was connected with the editing of a book on "Trade and Market in the Early Empires" (1957), in which the same approach was extended to the Indian Village, to 18th century Dahomey and to the markets of the Berber Highlands. My own work in that volume moved rather towards the historical field - early Assyrian and Aristotle's economics.

You will, I hope, pardon me for bothering you with these details, but I wish to ask you for permission to mention your name in connection with an application to the American Philosophical Society. I am applying for a grant-in-aid which would permit me to continue my work for another year.

The technicalities of a letter of support are unfortunately rather intricate - everything depends on applying the carbon in an unusual way.

I am,

Yours very sincerely,

Karl Polanyi

KP/f
enclosures

The American Philosophical Society

Held at Philadelphia
for Promoting Useful Knowledge
Independence Square

OCT - 7 1958

TO ALL RECIPIENTS OF RESEARCH GRANTS
FROM THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY:

The American Philosophical Society held at Philadelphia for Promoting Useful Knowledge is engaged in supporting research work in many fields through the distribution of grants-in-aid. These grants are in no sense charities but rather investments in men and projects, this being the principal way in which an institution such as this can promote research.

The Society publishes in its YEAR BOOK, issued soon after the close of each calendar year, a list of grants made during the year and reports on work which has been completed under grants including a list of all publications which have resulted. ^{In due time} ~~Early in September~~ an inquiry is sent to each recipient as to whether or not he is prepared to make such a report and he is supplied with information concerning the desired character of the report.

It is important that recipients of grants should give credit to the Society in the publications of work which has been supported in whole or in part by such grants, and this is best done in the case of journal articles by a line or footnote following the title, such as "With the support of a grant from the American Philosophical Society." In the case of books or monographs such acknowledgment can be made on the title page or its reverse or in the preface. A recipient is expected to send to the Society a copy of each such publication for its record.

There is no obligation that a ~~copy~~ ^{manuscript} on this work be published by the American Philosophical Society. However, ~~if the paper is not highly technical~~ ^{XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX} our Committee on Publications would appreciate ~~a manuscript resulting from a grant~~ ^{a manuscript resulting from a grant} an opportunity to consider it.

LUTHER P. EISENHART
Executive Officer

AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

held at Philadelphia
for Promoting Useful Knowledge

104 South Fifth Street
Philadelphia 6, Pa.

February 10, 1959

Dr. Karl Polanyi
423 West 120th Street
New York 27, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Polanyi:

I am pleased to inform you that the American Philosophical Society has received a check for \$2,000.00 from Walter Scheuer of New York to be given outright as an additional research grant to you. I take it that this means with this money and our previous grant you will be able to complete your project on the early development of trade, money and market institutions.

Please let us know just when you wish payment to be made. We would prefer to make payment on the \$2,000. in one lump sum.

Sincerely yours,

L.P. Eisenhart

L.P. Eisenhart,
Executive Officer.

E/N

as from 423 West 120th Street, New York, 27, N.Y.

Dr. L.P. Eisenhart
Executive Officer
American Philosophical Society
104 South Fifth Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Doctor Eisenhart:

Thank you for your communication of February 10th, 1959, which was duly received.

It was truly gratifying for me to learn that your Society has received a cheque from Walter Scheuer of New York, who is a former student of mine, to be given as an additional research grant to me.

I concur with the view expressed in your letter, that with this money and your previous grant to me I will be able to complete my project on the early development of trade, money and market institutions.

In answer to your question I should like to express the wish of payment for the \$2000.00 to be made to me in a lump sum at your convenience.

Let me add that it is my intention to write to Mr. Scheuer personally to express my feelings on this friendly act.

Sincerely yours,

Karl Polanyi

423 West 120th Street, New York 27, N.Y.

April 6, 1959

Mr. Walter Scheuer
Room 2210
39 Broadway
New York, N.Y.

Dear Walter:

I am eager to tell you (all formalities having been most pleasantly dealt with) about what happened when the American Philosophical Society informed me about your surprise donation to them.

Your additional grant will enable me to continue on active lines of study, research and collective effort. Every month I am spending a week in New York where a ~~Continuation~~ Continuation Group of the Interdisciplinary Project is meeting. The Ford Foundation work which lapsed by June 30, 1958, resulted in a common work on Trade & Market institutions of antiquity, which contained the concerted contributions of some of the graduate students who had been with me these ten years. After the cessation of the Ford Project, I continued my monthly trips, at my own expense, while the young people, all junior professors now, carried their own fares.

Let me now briefly (without any false modesty which would be, I feel, out of place) tell you of the signs of a turn in favor of the work done by us in these last years.

There was first the recognition on the part of the Oriental Institute Chicago, that my heretical views on the Babylonian economy have been largely confirmed by a recent Doctor's thesis accepted by them - the author, Ronald Sweet an English graduate of Assyriology, had had his trans-Atlantic fares partly paid by us from our Ford funds. I am mailing passages from his thesis which will give you a picture of how matters stand. The Ford Foundation has sent me its congratulations.

Another sign of the times is a ten page review of the book in "Economic Development and Cultural Change", Jan./59, by an important young scholar, Neil J. Smelser, who had been severely criticized in "Trade & Market", but appears now to be gradually coming round to our position.

These are not the only indications of a change in the climate of opinion. No sudden break-through is of course to be expected. Our aims are set high and we intend to lay the new foundations solidly. No wonder that resistance grows at first rapidly as the dent appears in the walls of the opponent; but once the breach is made, victory is in sight.

My health has kept up much better than I could have hoped after the first operation twenty-eight months ago. A second one kept me a fortnight in hospital in February last. I am grateful that I have never been forced to interrupt my work. Many things have sustained my courage, not last among them was the moving experience I had of the reserves of good will ready to help mankind onward.

With warm greetings

Sincerely

KP/f

Karl Polanyi

DRAFT

R.R. 3, Pickering, Ont.
Aug. 17, 1959

Dr. Luther P. Eisenhart
Executive Officer
American Philosophical Society
104 South Fifth Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Doctor Eisenhart:

in order
I hope it is ~~desirable~~ for me to inform you of my intention of filing an application for an additional grant from the Penrose Fund for the year 1959-60.

My scholarly work was most effectively advanced by your grant. It enabled my to meet monthly, a group of younger writers (mainly former students of mine) for a week-end of collective study in New York. (EXPAND)

The assistance of a graduate student made it possible for me to extend my efforts into the sphere of Mycenaean as well as Syrian monetary problems, which led to the uncovering of pre-monetary devices in archaic accountancy.

I am happy to report that in the current year, for the first time a measure of recognition was accorded to the new line of research on Old Babylonian money-uses, by the Oriental Institute, Chicago. I am taking the liberty of submitting to your office, under separate cover, two mimeos in which both some of the results of the investigation and the essentially confirming Doctor's Thesis of R.B.G. Sweet of the Oriental Institute, were put on record.

This brief account would be incomplete without the mention of several publications that reflected the growing interest of specialists in my line of work. In anthropological circles notable evidence was offered by the following publications:

1) My "Semantics of general economic history", Columbia University, mimeo (1953) was recently printed in "Reading in Anthropology", Vol. 2, "Cultural Anthropology", edited by Morton H. Fried, Prof. of Anthropology, New York, 1959, as Chapter 11 under the title of "Anthropology and Economic Theory." (15 pages) The editor included the following Prefatory remark:

"Among economists, there is one whose denunciations of the application of modern economic theory to all economies in general has attracted considerable attention among anthropologists. Arguing that modern economic theory is designed for the analysis of systems in which values are determined through market transactions, this economist contends that neither primitive cultures nor the societies of classical antiquity operated according to such a system."

2) Marvin Harris, Prof. of Anthropology, Columbia University, published in the [current issue] of The American Anthropologist, 1959, a fifteen page leader directed against Harry W. Pearson's article "The economy has no surplus: Critique of a theory of development," contained in "Trade and Market in the Early Empires," The Free Press, Glencoe, Ill., 1957, edited Karl Polanyi, Conrad M. Arensberg and Harry W. Pearson.

3) The MS. of a work on the economy of XVIIIth Century negro kingdom of Dahomey producee by myself in collaboration with Mrs. Rosemary Arnold (late of Barnard College, Columbia) is being now prepared for publication with a foreword by Prof. Paul Bohannan (North Western University, Evanston, Ill.) Editorial assistance is being given by Mr. Abraham Rotstein, Lecturer, (Sir George Williams College, Montreal, P.Q.).

4) Support for Harry W. Pearson's position is now forthcoming from Prof. Albert Hershman in his recent book on underdevelopment, which quotes Pearson with strong approval.

A sociologist's reaction to our criticism of Talcott Parsons and Neil Smelser: "Economy and Society", Chicago, Ill., 1956, was published in "Economic development and cultural change" from the pen of Prof. Neil Smelser (10 pages).

Both Marvin Harris' and Neil Smelser's fundamental criticisms contained also many substantial points of confirmatory agreement with our position.

Present work is taking the viewpoints relevant to the study of the economies of the underdeveloped countries. My situation and interests are otherwise unchanged. (Do you wish a mention here of completing work in the next year?)

I would appreciate receiving the necessary forms for filing an application for an additional grant for 1959-60. On receipt of the forms I will submit my formal year's report as suggested in your letter of Oct. 7/58, together with the completed application forms.

Sincerely yours,

Not mailed - kept for ref.
Re-written as per attached copy.

R.R. 3, Pickering, Ont.
August 18, 1959

Dr. Luther P. Eisenhart
Executive Officer
American Philosophical Society
104 South Fifth Street
Philadelphia 6, Pa.

Dear Doctor Eisenhart:

I hope it is in order for me to inform you of my intention of filing an application for an additional grant from the Penrose Fund for the year 1959-60.

I am happy to report that in the current year, for the first time a measure of recognition was accorded to the new line of research on Old Babylonian money-uses.

The assistance of a graduate student made it possible for me to extend my efforts into the sphere of Mycenaean as well as Syrian monetary problems, which led to the uncovering of pre-monetary devices in archaic accountancy.

I am taking the liberty of submitting to your office, under separate cover, two mimeos in which both some of the results of the investigation and the essentially confirming Doctor's Thesis of R.F.G. Sweet of the Oriental Institute, Chicago, were put on record. The text of my paper as well as the edited tape record of the discussion are in the press, to be published by The Oriental Institute.

My teaching work was most effectively advanced by your grant. It enabled me to meet monthly, a group of junior scholars (almost all former students of mine) for a week-end of collective study in New York.

The following members of the Interdisciplinary Project, all in teaching posts, were co-operating with me as an informal Continuance Group, carrying their own expenses:

(Subcom Northwestern)
P. Bohannon, Anthr., Princeton
G. Dalton, Ec., Boston U.
T.K. Hopkins, Soc., C.U.

P. Medow, Ec., Rutgers U.
W.H. Pearson, Bennington Coll.
A. Rotstein, Ec., Sir George
Williams Coll., Montreal.

Consulting Members:

(Vale University, subsequently)
W.C. Neale, Ec., U. of Texas
M. Ostwald, Class., Swarthmore C., Pa.
R.F.G. Sweet, Oriental Institute, Chicago, subsequently

Columbia University

subsequently

U. of Toronto

① This brief account would be incomplete without the mention of several publications that reflected the growing interest of specialists in my line of work. In anthropological circles notable evidence was offered by the following publications: *see*

⑤ 1) My "Semantics of general economic history", Columbia University, mimeo (1953) was recently printed in "Reading in Anthropology", Vol. 2, "Cultural Anthropology", edited by Morton H. Fried, Prof. of Anthropology, New York, 1959, as Chapter 11 under the title of "Anthropology and Economic Theory." (15 pages) The editor included the following Prefatory remark:

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② 2) Marvin Harris, Prof. of Anthropology, Columbia University, published in The American Anthropologist, Vol. 61, April, 1959, a fifteen page leader directed against Harry W. Pearson's article "The economy has no surplus: Critique of a theory of development," contained in "Trade and Market in the Early Empires," The Free Press, Glencoe, Ill., 1957, edited by Karl Polanyi, Conrad M. Arensberg and Harry W. Pearson.

3) Support for Harry W. Pearson's position is now forthcoming from Prof. Albert Hershman in his recent book on underdevelopment, which quotes Pearson with strong approval.

④ 4) The Ms. of a work on the economy of XVIII Century negro kingdom of Dahomey produced by myself in collaboration with Mrs. Rosemary Arnold (late of Barnard College, Columbia) is being now prepared for publication with a foreword by Prof. Paul Bohannon (North Western University, formerly of Princeton). Editorial assistance is being given by Mr. Abraham Rotstein, (Lecturer, Sir George Williams College, Montreal, P.Q.). The work is to be published by Princeton University Press. *unably condensed*

③ 5) A sociologist's reaction to our criticism of Talcott Parsons and Neil Smelser: "Economy and Society", Chicago, Ill., January, 1959, was published in "Economic development and cultural change" from the pen of Prof. Neil Smelser (10 pages).

④ Both Marvin Harris' and Neil Smelser's fundamental criticisms contained many substantial points of confirmatory agreement with our position.

④ Presently work is taking in the viewpoints relevant to the study of the economies of the underdeveloped countries. The total study is expected to be completed in the second year.

I would appreciate receiving the necessary forms for filing an application for an additional grant for 1959-60. I will submit my formal year's report together with the completed application forms.

Sincerely yours,

KP/f

Karl Polanyi

R.R. 3, Pickering, Ont.
August 18, 1959

Dr. Luther P. Eisenhart
Executive Officer
American Philosophical Society
104 South Fifth Street
Philadelphia 6, Pa.

Re: Grant No. 2477 - Penrose

Dear Doctor Eisenhart:

I would be grateful if you would forward to me the necessary forms for filing an application for an additional grant from the Penrose Fund for 1959-60. I will submit my formal year's report, as well as an account of disbursements, together with the completed application forms.

I hope that it is in order for me to enclose an interim report on activities and discussions concerning my work. The total study is expected to be completed by the end of the second year.

Sincerely yours,

KP/f
encl.

Karl Polanyi

Karl Polanyi

Re: Grant No. 2477 - Penrose

INTERIM REPORT

(A) For the first time, a measure of recognition was accorded to the new line of research on Old Babylonian money-uses continued under this Grant.

I am taking the liberty of mailing under separate cover, a mimeo of R.F.G. Sweet's recent Doctor's Thesis, essentially confirming the results of my work. Dr. Sweet's Thesis is now on record with the Oriental Institute, Chicago, where it was originally accepted.

(B) The assistance of a graduate student made it possible for me to extend my efforts into the sphere of Mycenaean as well as Syrian monetary problems, which led to the uncovering of pre-monetary devices in archaic accountancy. The paper was written at the invitation of the Symposium on the Growth of Civilizations, Oriental Institute, Chicago, December 1958. It carried the title "On the Comparative Treatment of Economic Institutions In Antiquity with Illustrations from Athens, Mycenae, and Alalakh". A mimeo of this paper has also been forwarded to you. The text of the paper as well as the edited tape record of the discussion are in the press, to be published by The Oriental Institute.

(C) My collective research work was most effectively advanced by your grant. It enabled me to meet monthly, a group of junior scholars (almost all former students of mine) for a week-end of collective study, in New York.

(D) Several publications reflected the growing interest of specialists in my line of work. In anthropological circles notable evidence was offered by the following publications:

1) My "Semantics of general economic history", Columbia University, mimeo (1953) was recently printed in "Reading in Anthropology", Vol. 2, "Cultural Anthropology", edited by Morton H. Fried, Prof. of Anthropology, New York, 1959, as Chapter 11 under the title of "Anthropology and Economic Theory." (15 pages).

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4) The Ms. of a work on the economy of XVIII Century negro kingdom of Dahomey produced by myself in collaboration with Mrs. Rosemary Arnold (late of Barnard College, Columbia) is being now prepared for publication with a foreword by Prof. Paul Bohannan (North Western University, formerly of Princeton). Editorial assistance is being given by Mr. Abraham Rotstein (Lecturer, Sir George Williams College, Montreal, P.Q.). The work is to be published by Princeton University Press.

Karl Penrose

Grant
rev No 2477 Penrose

Interim report

R.R. 3, Pickering, Ont.
August 18, 1959

Dr. Luther P. Eisenhart
Executive Officer
American Philosophical Society
104 South Fifth Street
Philadelphia 6, Pa.

Dear Doctor Eisenhart:

I hope it is in order for me to inform you of my intention of filing an application for an additional grant from the Penrose Fund for the year 1959-60.

I am happy to report that in the current year, for the first time a measure of recognition was accorded to the ~~line~~ line of research on Old Babylonian money-uses. ~~followed by~~ continued under this plan

The assistance of a graduate student made it possible for me to extend my efforts into the sphere of Mycenaean as well as Syrian monetary problems, which led to the uncovering of pre-monetary devices in archaic accountancy. ~~At the paper, carried the title =~~

I am taking the liberty of submitting to your office, under separate cover, ~~the~~ mimeos in which ~~both~~ some of the results of the investigation and the essentially confirming Doctor's Thesis of R.F.G. Sweet of the Oriental Institute, Chicago, were put on record. ~~The text of my the~~ paper as well as the edited tape record of the discussion are in the press, to be published by The Oriental Institute. Ba

My ~~teaching~~ ^{collective research} work was most effectively advanced by your grant. It enabled me to meet monthly, a group of junior scholars (almost all former students of mine) for a week-end of collective study in New York.

The following members of the Interdisciplinary Project, all in teaching posts, were co-operating with me as an informal Continuance Group, carrying their own expenses:

P. Bohannon, Anthr., Princeton
G. Dalton, Ec., Boston U.
T.K. Hopkins, Soc., C.U.

P. Medow, Ec., Rutgers U.
W.H. Pearson, Bennington Coll.
A. Rotstein, Ec., Sir George Williams Coll., Montreal.

Consulting Members:

N.C. Neale, Ec., U. of Texas
M. Ostwald, Class., Swarthmore C., Pa.
R.F.G. Sweet, Oriental Institute, Chicago.

D This ~~brief~~ account would be incomplete without the mention of several publications that reflected the growing interest of specialists in my line of work. In anthropological circles notable evidence was offered by the following publications:

1) My "Semantics of general economic history", Columbia University, mimeo (1953) was recently printed in "Reading in Anthropology", Vol. 2, "Cultural Anthropology", edited by Morton H. Fried, Prof. of Anthropology, New York, 1959, as Chapter 11 under the title of "Anthropology and Economic Theory." (15 pages) ~~The editor included the following prefatory~~

"Among economists, there is one whose denunciations of the application of modern economic theory to all economies in general has attracted considerable attention among anthropologists. Arguing that modern economic theory is designed for the analysis of systems in which values are determined through market transactions, this economist contends that neither primitive cultures nor the societies of classical antiquity operated according to such a system."

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~~3) Support for Harry W. Pearson's position is now forthcoming from Prof. Albert Hershman in his recent book on underdevelopment, which quotes Pearson with strong approval.~~

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~~5)~~ A sociologist's reaction to our criticism of Talcott Parsons and Neil Smelser: "Economy and Society", Chicago, Ill., January, 1959, was published in "Economic development and cultural change" from the pen of Prof. Neil Smelser (10 pages).

~~Both Marvin Harris' and Neil Smelser's fundamental criticisms contained many substantial points of confirmatory agreement with our position.~~

~~Presently work is taking in the viewpoints relevant to the study of the economies of the underdeveloped countries. The total study is expected to be completed in the second year.~~

be grateful if you would forward to me
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an application for an additional grant for 1959-60. I will submit my
formal year's report together with the completed application forms.

as well as an account of disbursements

I hope that it is now for me to
enclose an interim report ~~on~~
concerning activities and discussions
concerning my work, ~~during the~~
~~period~~ The total study is expected to be

Sincerely yours,

Completed with by the end of the second
year.

KP/f

Karl Polanyi

Enclosure

AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

held at Philadelphia
for Promoting Useful Knowledge

104 South Fifth Street
Philadelphia 6, Pa.

August 25, 1959

Dear Sir:

As requested, we are sending you herewith an application form consisting of three pages in which you can apply for a grant for research, four referee letter forms, and a copy of the General Principles.

Application and referee letter forms are reproduced by a photographic process. Consequently, the applications must be typewritten on one side of page only with a heavily inked ribbon and also the referee letters. When the original form is typed, it is necessary for you to back up the sheet with a piece of carbon paper (carbon side up) in order to make a dark impression. You are requested to pass this information on to your referees. Unless instructions are carefully followed it may not be possible to give prompt consideration to your application.

A copy of each of these forms is sent to each member of the Committee on Research in advance of the meeting. For this purpose also an applicant should send eighteen (18) copies of his main list of publications or at least of his significant publications unless it is possible for him to list them on page 2, after question #8.

Be sure that in connection with #3 on page 1 of the application form you send in a detailed budget as requested.

The enclosed referee letter forms should be sent by you to persons competent to pass judgment upon your project. It is desirable that the referees be not only from the institution of the applicant. To this end it will be necessary for you to send to each of these persons a statement of your research, and send this office a copy of this statement. The names of the persons to whom you are sending these forms should be listed under #7 on page 2 of the application form and, in particular, the two blanks on the top of the referee forms should be filled in by you. It is important that you request each of these persons to send this information to this office promptly, otherwise the consideration of your application may be postponed.

The Committee on Research meets five times a year, namely, early in February, April, June, October, and December. An application must be in this office at least one month in advance of the meeting at which it is to be considered.

Very truly yours,

William J. Robbins

Executive Officer



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

ADDRESS
YOUR MAIL
TO
STREET AND
NUMBER



Dr. Karl Polanyi
423 West 120th Street
New York 27, N.Y.

The American Philosophical Society

104 South Fifth Street

Philadelphia 6, Pa.

August 31, 1959

We are in receipt of your application and will see that it is brought to the
attention of the Committee on Research at its **October** meeting.

JULIA A. NOONAN

Assistant Secretary

NOTE

The application has been received by the Executive Officer of the American Philosophical Society at the end of August, 1959. It will be considered at their meeting in early October.

I was enjoined to request that the 'information' referred to in the enclosure to this letter be sent promptly, 'otherwise the consideration of the application may be postponed.'

Thank you.

From Donald Young

American Philosophical Society
Philadelphia

Mr. Luther Eisenhart

Social ~~Science~~ Research Council

230 Park Avenue Mr. Elbridge Tibley

Am Phil Soc

The American Philosophical Society

Held at Philadelphia
for Promoting Useful Knowledge

104 South Fifth Street
Philadelphia 6, Pa.

OCT 6 1959

TO ALL RECIPIENTS OF RESEARCH GRANTS
FROM THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY:

The American Philosophical Society held at Philadelphia for Promoting Useful Knowledge is engaged in supporting research work in many fields through the distribution of grants-in-aid. These grants are in no sense charities but rather investments in men and projects, this being the principal way in which an institution such as this can promote research.

The Society publishes in its YEAR BOOK, issued soon after the close of each calendar year, a list of grants made during the year and reports on work which has been completed under grants including a list of all publications which have resulted. In due time an inquiry is sent to each recipient as to whether or not he is prepared to make such a report and he is supplied with information concerning the desired character of the report.

It is important that recipients of grants should give credit to the Society in the publications of work which has been supported in whole or in part by such grants, and this is best done in the case of journal articles by a line or footnote following the title, such as "With the support of a grant from the American Philosophical Society." In the case of books or monographs such acknowledgment can be made on the title page or its reverse or in the preface. A recipient is expected to send to the Society a copy of each such publication for its record.

There is no obligation that a manuscript resulting from a grant be published by the American Philosophical Society. However, our Committee on Publications would appreciate an opportunity to consider such a manuscript.

William J. Robbins
Executive Officer

Please let us know the schedule of payments desired and the date/you wish payment to be made. or dates

American Philosophical Society

held at Philadelphia
for Promoting Useful Knowledge
104 South Fifth Street
Philadelphia 6, Pa.



Agreement between the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY and the undersigned recipient of a grant from the Penrose Fund:

It is understood and agreed that the relation of the Grantee to the American Philosophical Society is that of an individual contractor and is not and at no time shall be that of an employee.

The Grantee agrees when the purpose for which the grant is made is completed to submit to the Society a report of the results accomplished in form intelligible to the general reader for publication in the Society's YEAR BOOK. If the project is not completed within a year the Society should be so informed with an indication of when it is likely to be completed.

The Grantee agrees to submit an account of the disbursements of the fund granted when funds have been expended.

The Grantee agrees that apparatus or materials of lasting value purchased by a grant from this Society shall be marked with a label to be furnished: "Property of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia," and shall be returned to the Society when the research for which it was purchased is completed.

The Grantee agrees that in the event of his death or disability the Society shall have the right to take over any results of his unfinished work including manuscripts, unless other provision satisfactory to the Society is made.

The Grantee agrees that any publication of the results of the work supported in whole or in part by a grant from the Society shall state in the publication that the work was supported by a grant from that particular fund of the American Philosophical Society from which the grant was made.

In the event that the recipient of a grant shall fail to commence in a reasonable time and thereafter to continue work on the project for which the grant was made, the Society shall be under no obligation to make any payment, or, if any has been made, to make any further payments.

Grant No. 2654 - Penrose Fund

Date Oct. 19, 1959

K. A. Penrose (Grantee)

THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

By William J. Robbins
Executive Officer

AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY
held at Philadelphia
for Promoting Useful Knowledge
104 South Fifth Street
Philadelphia 6, Pa.

March 3, 1960

Dr. Karl Polanyi
423 West 120th Street
New York 27, N.Y.

Dear Grantee:

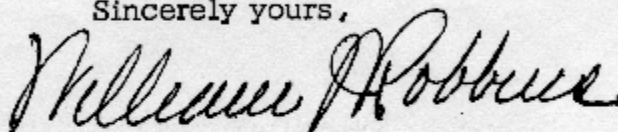
In accordance with the Agreement which you signed when you received a grant from the Society, you are required to prepare for publication in the YEAR BOOK a report on the work accomplished with the grant.

Enclosed is a statement concerning the preparation of reports on grants.

In order that your report may appear in the YEAR BOOK for this year, it should be submitted to this office preferably by June 1, but not later than September 1.

The Society would appreciate advice from time to time of changes in address and positions of the grantee.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "William J. Robbins". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "William" and last name "Robbins" clearly distinguishable.

William J. Robbins,
Executive Officer.

PREPARATION OF REPORTS ON GRANTS FOR PUBLICATION IN THE YEAR BOOK OF THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

A report to be published in the YEAR BOOK of the Society is required from each grantee. The report should be submitted as soon as possible after the completion of the project and for the current YEAR BOOK not later than September 1.

The report should not be in the form of a letter in the first person but an objective statement using the grantee to refer to the writer.

The purpose of the report is to make available information for a scholar interested in the subject concerned. It should summarize the results of the project supported by the grant and at an appropriate place in the report state the part the grant played in the project. Since the YEAR BOOK is read by persons in all fields, highly technical terminology should be avoided. If the purpose of the grant included the collection of material needed for research the report should list places visited, all or the more important material collected, where the originals are located, and plans for the completion of the project.

In order that the report be ready for publication it should be typewritten in double space and be not more than two thousand words. Illustrations should not be included and material requiring special type avoided.

The report should include at the end a bibliography of titles of all articles resulting from the grant. This should include full name or initials of author; year of publication; title of article (capitalize proper names only); name of journal (underline); volume number (in Arabic numerals); inclusive pages. For a book, the city and name of publisher should be added. For example:

Brown, J. B. 1959. Title of article. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.

100(3): 45-46.

_____ 1960. Title of a book. Philadelphia, Lippincott.

References to publications other than those resulting from the grant should be in the form of footnotes. These should be in the following form: full name of author (last name first, but first name of co-author, if any, first); title of article (capitalize proper names only); name of journal (underline); volume (Arabic numerals); inclusive pages; year. In the case of a book the city and name of publisher should precede the year, and the title should be underlined.

Examples:

¹ Brown, J. B., and Mary Smith, Title of article, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.

100 (3): 23-54, 1958.

² Smith, Mary, Title of book, 23-54, Philadelphia, Lippincott, 1959.

Abbreviations of the names of journals, in both bibliography and footnotes, unless generally recognized in abbreviated form by persons in all fields, should be written out. The same applies to any references which appear in the text of the report. Bibliography and footnotes, as well as the text, should be typewritten in double space.

AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY
held at Philadelphia
for Promoting Useful Knowledge

104 South Fifth Street
Philadelphia 6, Pa.

August 19, 1960

Dear Sir:

As requested, we are sending you herewith an application form consisting of three pages in which you can apply for a grant for research, four referee letter forms, and a copy of the General Principles.

Application and referee letters are reproduced by a photographic process. Consequently, both application and referee letters must be typewritten on one side of page only with a heavily inked ribbon. When the original form is typed, it is necessary for you to back up the sheet with a piece of carbon paper (carbon side up) in order to make a dark impression. You are requested to pass this information on to your referees. Unless instructions are carefully followed it may not be possible to give prompt consideration to your application.

Copies of complete applications are sent to each member of the Committee on Research in advance of the meeting. For this purpose also an applicant should send eighteen (18) copies of a list of his main publications or at least of his significant publications unless it is possible for him to list them on page 2, after question #8.

Be sure that in connection with #3 on page 1 of the application form you send in a detailed budget as requested.

The enclosed referee letter forms should be sent by you to persons competent to pass judgment upon your project. It is desirable that the referees include some from institutions other than that of the applicant. To this end it will be necessary for you to send to each of these persons a statement of your research, and send this office a copy of this statement. The names of the persons to whom you are sending these forms should be listed under #7 on page 2 of the application form and, in particular, the two blanks on the top of the referee forms should be filled in by you. It is important that you request each of these persons to send this information to this office promptly; otherwise the consideration of your application may be postponed.

The Committee on Research meets five times a year, namely, early in February, April, June, October, and December. An application must be in this office at least six weeks in advance of the meeting at which it is to be considered.

Very truly yours,

William J. Robbins
Executive Officer

*The corrections indicate
the 1960 version. New to foundation of Mr. Ga, Gc,
new f-3.*

August 27, 1959

Karl Polanyi

423 West 120th Street, New York 27, N.Y.

Vienna, Austria; October 25, 1886

✓ Latin-Greek Matura at the Propedeutical
Gymnasium, Budapest (summa cum laude), 1904; Doctorate of Law, University of
Kolozsvár (Cluj), 1908.

Formerly Visiting Professor of Economics, 1947-53; Adjunct Pro-
fessor, 1953-54; Co-Director of Interdisciplinary Project on "Economic aspects
of Institutional Growth," 1953-58, all at Columbia University. - Social Science Res. Fellow
for 1960

The field of investigation is the
early development of trade, money and market institutions. A re-definition of these terms
was attempted with the help of the use of the substantive meaning of 'economic'.
This approach proved fruitful in attacking specific problems, significant both
for their own sake and for being representative of basic research serving a more
general ~~historical~~ scientific interest. Such questions were the organization
of the Babylonian economy, Aztec-Maya trade, Aristotle's economics or the relati-
ons of trade and market institutions in early societies. Investigation is now
to be directed towards an institutional analysis of monetization, i.e., the
spread of the payment, standard and exchange uses of physical units in fully
primitive and archaic type societies, whether of antiquity, or in contemporary
underdeveloped countries. The incisive effect which the introduction of money
into the economic process exerts on society as a whole is generally recognized.
What appears to be lacking is an understanding both of the channels by which
the various money uses have their effects on the social tissue and of the fac-
tors of growth involved.

1250 2560

✓ For graduate assistance. and later

Self.

Quarterly.

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Karl Polanyi

of non-marketed economies
Organizing of data under conceptual and factual headings; institutional analysis to yield identifiable elements, suitable for a comparative and developmental treatment; application to historical and anthropological contexts with a view to an understanding of the general conditions governing monetization.

One year

?
from day.
~~Prospects of commercial publication are reasonable. Earlier works (1944, re-published 1957; and the volume co-edited, 1957) were published commercially. - I hold invitations from Princeton University Press and The Free Press, Glencoe, Ill. Cf. also page three.~~

None. I am retired

See p. 3.
An application for \$2000 is pending with the Wenner-Gren Foundation for 1959-60, which, however, would provide for no assistance. *Cf. page three.*

D. Landes
Benno Landsberger, Professor of Assyriology, Oriental Institute, Chicago
Gregory Vlastos, Professor of Greek Philosophy, Princeton University
Carter Goodrich, Professor of Economics, Columbia University

Trade and Market in the Early Empires, 1957 (ed.)

The Great Transformation, 1944 and 1957

'Our obsolete market mentality' in: "Commentary", 1947.

Reprinted in: Sociological Analysis (ed. R.K. Merton), 1949; Scott Keyes: Economic trends and issues, 1952 & 1954.

'The two meanings of economic' - 'Forms of trade in the Ancient Near East' - 'Aristotle discovers the economy', all in: Trade and Market.

'Hittite policies in regard to coastal areas', 19 pp. in: Selected Memoranda, vol. III, Columbia University, 1955.

'Notes on the place occupied by economies in societies', 53 pp. in: Selected Memoranda, vol. IV, Columbia University, 1957.

'Semantics of General Economic History' (Revised), Columbia University Off-set, 1953. Reprinted in: Readings in Anthropology (ed. Morton H. Fried), 1959, under the title 'Anthropology and Economic Theory'.

'On the comparative treatment of economic institutions in antiquity with illustrations from Athens, Mycenae and Alalakh' Oriental Institute Chicago, Symposium, 1958. Publication in prospect.

He "Economy and society in historic Dahomey" scheduled for end of this year in collaboration with A. Rostain (in course of publication).

159

To bring up to date the "brief account" volunteered on page three of last year's application, I may perhaps refer to our correspondence the additional research grant, donated by in regard to Mr. Walter Scheuer of New York. Concerning the fate of my further applications, I wish to mention, that the Social Science Research Council made me a grant for 1959 of \$2400 for maintenance and of 1970 for expenses. The Wenner-Gren Foundation's grant was for 1958-59 to the amount of \$1500 (not \$3000, as applied for.) The American Council of Learned Societies declined ~~my~~ my application for a grant-in-aid.

In regard to the still unpublished MS. of the earlier research ~~period~~ period progress has been made (cf. Interim Report, August 1959. Point 4) The main results attained on primitive economics (Dahomey) is now being edited with the help of my assistant Mr. A. Rotsein, Lecturer, Sir George Williams College, Montreal. Publication with the Princeton University Press, with an Introduction by Professor Paul Bohannan, now North-Western University, Evanston, Ill. is in prospect.

Collective research work was effectively advanced during 1958-59 A Continuation Group of the Interdisciplinary Project, Columbia University, met monthly in New York for a week-end of collective study. A number of publications resulted some of which are still in course of preparation. The members of the Continuation Group, all in teaching posts and carrying their own expenses, are almost ~~all~~ all former students of mine.

Members:

P. Bohannan, Anthropology, Princeton, now North-Western, Evanston., Ill.
G. Dalton, Economics, Boston University.
T.K. Hopkins, Sociology, Columbia University
P. Medow, Economics, Rutgers University
W.H. Pearson, ~~Economics~~ Economics, Bennington College, Vt.
A. Rotstein, Economics, Sir George Williams College, Montreal.

Consulting members: W.C. Neale, Economics, University of Texas; M. Ostwald, Classics, Swarthmore College, Pa. ; R.F.G. Sweet, ~~Or. Inst.~~ Or. Inst, Chic. now University of Toronto

(Hypocrite)

1960

NOTE

The application has been received by the Executive Officer of the American Philosophical Society. It will be considered at their meeting in early December.

I was enjoined to request that the 'information' referred to in the enclosure to this letter be sent promptly, "otherwise the consideration of the application may be postponed."

Thank you.

NOTE

at the end of August 1958
The application has been received by
the Executive Officer of the American
Philosophical Society, ~~104 South Fifth~~
~~Street Philadelphia 6, Pa., in May, 1958.~~
It will be considered at their ~~October~~
meeting. *in early September - December*
I was enjoined to request that the
'information' referred to in the enclosure
to this letter be sent promptly, 'other-
wise the consideration of the application
may be postponed.'
Thank you.

KP

(all additional to courses ~~so far~~ ^{available} at present either "only to post."
or "to both graduate and undergraduate".)

Leucophaea: R. opulenta introduction

Report from

Prof. K. Polanyi
R.R. #3,
Pickering, Ontario,
Canada

August 31, 1960

American Philosophical Society
104 South Fifth Street
Philadelphia 6, Pa.

The report on your grant from the Society will be published in the 1960 YEAR BOOK, which will be issued in April 1961.

Galley proof will be sent to you in November or December. If, for any reason, you will be unable to read proof at that time or your address will be different from the one to which this card is sent, please let me know. Reprint order blank will be enclosed with the proof, and you may indicate then whether you wish a copy of the YEAR BOOK.

George W. Corner
~~William J. Robbins~~
Executive Officer

R E P O R T

On a Research Project Commenced at Columbia University in Spring 1948 on the Origins of Trade, Money and Market Institutions

The field and scope of this project was to inquire into the origins of trade, money and market institutions with a view to determine the shifting place of economies in societies. Studies on money continued during 1958-60 with the support of the American Philosophical Society, under a grant from the Penrose fund.

Research into the social frame of the economy, though not limited to the culture traits of trade, money and markets was done by the generation of Max Weber. The hope of advancing inquiry beyond the landmarks then set, rested on increased knowledge about the economy, thanks to the evolving discipline of primitive economics, and on a growing awareness of the unique position occupied by the market system in Western economic thinking. From either viewpoint a search for concepts universally applicable to market and non-market economies was indicated. Hence the need for a classification of the concept of the economy that would allow us to generalize trade, money and market institutions in a manner suitable for a correlating of their variants with historical economies. Eventually, greater insight should

be thus gained into the position of the economic systems in societies as a whole.

Of the two meanings of economic, the formal and the substantive, the latter alone will serve the purpose. The formal meaning of "allocations insufficient means among alternative uses" ignores the organization of the economy and is unsuitable for distinguishing between economies according to their institutional structures. The substantive definition of the economy, on the other hand, designates an "instituted process" which results in a continuous supply of material means. The process itself consists of things moving either locationally or appropriationally, that is, changing place either in regard to other things or to persons, or both. The institutedness of this process is essential. Its unity and stability, that is, its integration comes from those movements being caused by persons in the typical situations created by definite institutions. The patterns on which the appropriative movements are mainly found to run are few in kind: reciprocative, redistributive and catallactic (deriving from exchange). Reciprocative patterns rely on symmetrical social structures, redistributive patterns on a center, while the catallactic pattern depends for an integrative effect on a system of price-making markets. Admittedly, these patterns are not necessarily mutually exclusive in regard to an economy. They can obtain simultaneously in its different branches and levels. That pattern of appropriation by which the material necessities of everyday life are supplied can be regarded as dominant. Within these limits, economies as a whole are classifiable through patterns of appropriation, ^{and} but in any case those patterns serve

the important purpose of a precise description. The process definition of the economy contributed tools to our equipment in ^{economic theory (Harvey W. Pearson)} comparative economic history, as well as in economic sociology ^(Waller C. Neale) (Terence K. Hopkins) and economic anthropology (Paul Bohannan).

Listed are only the ^{three} main economic culture traits and their variants ^{that are} subjected here to ^{an} empirical treatment. These are: the forms of trade - gift trade, administered ^e trade and market trade; money uses ^{as} noted by anthropologists for payment, as a standard, for indirect exchange; equivalencies, of which we shall distinguish the "substitutive" variant, employed for taxation in kind and the "exchange" variant for fines and compensation; culture traits which we associate with trade, money and market, such as "fluctuating prices", profit made on price differentials, the figures of the trader or merchant, the broker, the auctioneer, the money-changer. In applying these distinctions it was found that the dominant patterns of integration were roughly correlated to definite forms of trade, money uses, types of equivalency, of traders, or brokers in question. ^{A S} Systematization would easily ~~appear to~~ overstate the case, but for those sui generis institutions and a number of operational devices peculiar to the period, region and circumstance which are instrumental in achieving the effect. Redistributive economies for instance, may not only feature the standard use of money accompanied by substitutive equivalencies and special purpose moneys, but also rely on storage methods, staple finance, palace accountancy, graded rations on a "point system"; the ranking of moneys, and the elite circulation of prestige goods besides other status factors short of which the

economy could not function. Reciprocal economies on the other hand, not only practise gift-trade, but employ in varied ways devices of rotation that allow the distributing of burdens 'in turn', whether over time or space. The economies of the extended family or of clan and lineage also rely widely on ^{rotation} ~~that device~~ for reciprocal appropriation.

Thus the correlating of generalized trade, money and market institutions with economies that are dominated by different patterns of integration eventually opened the way to a more deliberate method of empirical research.

In the following section we will point to the main avenues explored.

It was found that trade and money were culture traits broadly contemporaneous with human society, while the market was not. Contrary to popular belief, the three have separate, independent institutional origins; their emergence as an interlocking complex as under the western market system is a modern development. Also trade, money and market, each on its own, have come into being on a dual line of development, the one external to the community, the other internal to it. To illustrate, external markets that were common on the beaches of primitive communities, developed in archaic societies into 'ports of trade,' a singular institution of administered trade. External and internal currencies were fairly frequent in ancient Greece, different coins being used locally from those intended for foreign trade. This practice was well adjusted to that separateness of trade and markets which was a feature of early economies.

Under the redistributive pattern, export goods are

collected at the center and imports percolate from there. In archaic type societies this yields the port of trade type of a non-market, administered trade, a forerunner of international markets. As instances from antiquity may be adduced Ugarit and Al Mina, or later Sidon and Tyre, followed by Alexandria in the fourth century B.C. Almost two thousand years later a number of such ports flourished in pre-Conquest Mesoamerica as the sites of Aztec-Maya trade. The center of 18th century West African slave trade was the port of trade of Whydah.

Caravan trade as practiced in the second millennium B.C. between Pharaonic Egypt and Kassite Babylonia, or in more modern times in the Western and Central Sudan appears to hinge on non-market methods of trading. Again, exchange rates are set not by a market process, but by administrative procedure.

In classical Greece the Piraeus was organized on the lines of a port of trade while the Athenian agora was a strictly controlled market place. Aristotle's failure to distinguish between these two institutions, identifying activities in both as *kapelikē*, explains some of the puzzling peculiarities of his economics. Fifth century Greek trade was still far from being directed by the fluctuating prices that accompany a self-regulating system of price-making markets.

A generalized concept of money was gained by starting from the physical, quantifiable units themselves. This unusual approach has the semblance of circularity. Handling of the units in sociologically determinate situation^s in an operationally definable manner, definite desirable effects ensue. We listed three operational employments to which the units can be put with such an effect, regarding any one of these employments as

establishing the money character of the physical units. "Payment" is then defined as a handing over of a fungible with the effect of ending an obligation (always on the assumption that more than one kind of obligation can be ended by the handing over of the same kind of fungible.) In their "standard" use fungibles serve as numerical reference; two different kinds of fungibles like apples and pears that are "tagged" to the standard can thus be added up. In the "exchange" use fungibles are handled as middle term B in indirect exchange, where C is acquired for A through the medium of B. "Being under an obligation", "adding up apples and pears", and "exchanging indirectly" are here the sociologically defined situations, while the manipulations of "handing over," "referring to" or "tagging", and "exchanging twice over" are operationally defined.

On the origins of the money uses: Broadly, the payment use of money is embedded in situations of marriage, wergild and fines; money in its use as a standard allows substantive equivalencies to be established as in the defraying of taxes, or in the claiming of rations on a "point system". Exchange equivalencies are employed in set price markets. The development of all-purpose money in modern times is characteristic of a market-type economy; special purpose money is the employment of different fungibles for different uses. This appears to have been largely the case in Old Babylonia, where barley was the common means of payment for wages, rents and taxes, silver the standard, while for exchanges several staples were employed at equivalencies without preference for any particular staple, not excepting silver.

It appears that in some early palace economies (Mycenae)

sub-monetary forms of accounting were practiced. No equivalencies between different goods are found. While accountancy for storage and taxation purposes is in evidence, the different staples have separate accounts. For taxation purposes tax-units are formed consisting of various kinds of staples combined in definite proportions. Taxes are increased by increasing the number of units due, but no substitution of one kind for another occurs. Pylos, the records of which here underlie, has only a small area of fairly uniform produce, where therefore the practical necessity of allowing the substitution of tax-goods for other tax-goods does not arise.

In the palace economy of Alalakh (Syria) accountancy in silver shekel for precious metals and other prestige goods appears general; for common produce, however, no equivalencies are on record. The exception seems to be the traditional equivalency of one silver unit against one unit of grain. This latter equivalency however may well represent a ranking of moneys according to status. The elaborate money uses of Babylonia which was contemporaneous with Alalakh do not make their appearance in the palace records.

In a last section a few confirmatory findings will be listed from the fields of economic history, economics, anthropology and sociology.

Ronald F.G. Sweet at present Lecturer in Assyriology at the University of Toronto submitted in Dec. 1958 a doctor's thesis 'On Prices, Moneys and Money Uses in the Old Babylonian Period' to the Oriental Institute, University of Chicago sponsored by Prof. A.L. Oppenheim which confirmed my propositions

on money uses in Hammurabi's Babylonia.

Paul Bohannan, Professor of Anthropology, North Western University, Evanston, Ill., in a paper on "The impact of money on an African subsistence economy (Journal of Economic History, v. XIX, Dec. 1959 No. 4) reported on the ranking of special purpose moneys with the multicentric economy of the Tiv of Central Nigeria.

Both authors in publishing their results made graciously explicit acknowledgments to the Columbia Project for the conceptual tools employed ~~by them~~.

Walter Castle Neale, Associate Professor ^{of} Economics, University of Texas in his study on "Reciprocity and redistribution in the Indian village: Sequel to some notable discussions" (Trade & Market in the Early Empires, Ch. XI) has offered an operational resolution of the problems involved.

Harry W. Pearson, of Bennington College, Vt. in an article entitled "The economy has no surplus: Critique of a theory of development" (Trade and Market in the Early Empires Ch. XVI) has employed the substantive meaning of the economy for a new approach to the theory of growth. The ensuing discussion is attracting much interest.

Asst. Professor Terence K. Hopkins, Columbia University has attempted to establish the substantive meaning of economic as a sociological category ("Sociology and the Substantive View of the Economy", in Trade and Market in the Early Empires, Ch. XIV. Cf. also Prof. H.G. Johnson in ^{etc.} Sociology, ^{a systematic} Introductory ^{won} Text). Edited by Robert Merton)

A comprehensive bibliography is appended for reference.

Respectfully submitted,

Karl Polanyi

Reprinted from YEAR BOOK OF THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 1960
234-237

Printed in U. S. A.

KARL POLANYI, Columbia University

Grant No. 2477 (1958), \$1,250. The early development of trade, money, and market institutions.

The field and scope of this project was to inquire into the origins of trade, money, and market institutions with a view to determine the shifting place of economics in societies. Studies on money continued during 1958-1960 with the support of a grant from the American Philosophical Society.

Research into the social frame of the economy, though not limited to the culture traits of trade, money, and markets was done by the generation of Max Weber. The hope of advancing inquiry beyond the landmarks then set, rested on increased knowledge about the economy, thanks to the evolving discipline of primitive economics, and on a growing awareness of the unique position occupied by the market system in Western economic thinking. From either point of view a search for concepts universally applicable to market and non-market economies was indicated. Hence the need for a clarification of the concept of the economy that would allow us to generalize trade, money, and market institutions in a manner suitable for a correlating of their variants with historical economies. Eventually, greater insight should be thus gained into the position of economic systems in societies as a whole.

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typical situations created by definite institutions. The patterns on which the appropriative movements are mainly found to run are few in kind: reciprocal, redistributive, and catallactic (deriving from exchange). Reciprocal patterns rely on symmetrical social structures, redistributive patterns on a center, while the catallactic pattern depends for an integrative effect on a system of price-making markets. Admittedly, these patterns are not necessarily mutually exclusive in regard to an economy. They can obtain simultaneously in its different branches and levels. That pattern of appropriation by which the material necessities of everyday life are supplied can be regarded as dominant. Within these limits, economies as a whole are classifiable through patterns of appropriation, but in any case those patterns serve the important purpose of a precise description. The process definition of the economy contributed tools to our equipment in general economic theory (Harry W. Pearson), comparative economic history (Walter C. Neale), as well as in economic sociology (Terence K. Hopkins) and economic anthropology (Paul Bohannan).

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A comprehensive bibliography is on file at the American Philosophical Society.

October 10, 1960

Karl Polanyi

423 West 120th Street, New York 27, N.Y.

Vienna, Austria; October 25, 1886

Latin-Greek Matura at the Propedeutical
Gymnasium, Budapest (summa cum laude), 1904; Doctorate of Law, University of
Kolozsvár (Cluj), 1908.

Formerly Visiting Professor of Economics, 1947-53; Adjunct Pro-
fessor, 1953-54; Co-Director of Interdisciplinary Project on "Economic aspects
of institutional growth", 1953-58, all at Columbia Univ. - Social Science Research
Fellow for 1960.

Married; one married daughter

Research into contemporary non-
industrial economies that are not organized through a system of price-making markets
has been stimulated by current interest in underdeveloped countries. Clearly, some
of the empires of antiquity similarly fall into the category of lacking both second-
ary industries and a market system. Comparative work touching on ancient economic
history and primitive or archaic economies may be hoped to offer a theoretical and
empirical background for a general approach to the economy which is distinct from
economic analysis and not restricted to the market as the main economic institution.
This would allow for the inclusion in economic theory of those sub-disciplines in
the various social sciences - history, anthropology, sociology - where these deal
with the economy. Progress recently made in the empirical field of Old Babylonian
money uses (R.F.G. Sweet) and the impact of money on African subsistence economy
(Paul Bohannan) has been encouraging.

2500

For graduate assistance and travel

Self

Quarterly

160

Karl Polanyi

Investigation must start with a re-definition of the economy which would yield concepts and methods for identifying economic institutions in market as well as in non-market economies. Particular attention should be given to the organization of production in either kind of economy. The definition on which the procedure relies is that of the economy as an instituted process.

One year

Publication of my Dahomey book is under favorable consideration with Princeton University Press. Four Chapters of this work are being mailed to the A. Ph. S. under separate cover.

None. I am retired.

See page three

Beno Landsberger, Professor of Assyriology, Oriental Institute, Chicago
Carter Goodrich, Professor of Economics, Columbia University
David Landes, Professor of History, University of California, Berkeley, Cal.

Trade and Market in the Early Empires, 1957 (ed.)
The Great Transformation, 1944 and 1957
'Our obsolete market mentality' in: "Commentary", 1947
Reprinted in: Sociological Analysis (ed. R.K. Merton), 1949; Scott Keyes: Economic Trends and Issues, 1952 & 1954, Contemporary Civilization, Columbia University
'The two meanings of "economy" - "Forms of trade in the Ancient Near East" - "Aristotle discovers the economy"', all in Trade and Market. - 'Hittite policies in regard to coastal areas,' in: Selected Memoranda, vol. III, Columbia University, 1955. - 'Notes on the place occupied by economies in societies,' in: Sel. Mem., vol. IV, 1957.
'Semantics of General Economic History' (Revised), Col. Univ. off-set, 1953. Reprinted in: Readings in Anthropology (ed. Morton H. Fried), 1959 under the title 'Anthropology and Economic Theory'.
'On the comparative treatment of economic institutions in antiquity with illustrations from Athens, Mycenae and Alalakh' Oriental Institute, Chicago, Symposium, 1958, Publication scheduled for end of this year.
Economy and Society in Historic Dahomey, in collaboration with A. Rotstein, in course of publication.

Karl Polanyi

Karl Polanyi

page 11 (60)

The work on which I reported for the 1960 Year Book has been, with a brief interruption supported from the sources detailed on the pages three of my previous applications. I am still recipient of a Fellowship of the Social Science Research Council, for 1960. No application is now pending.

To sum up the present position: Up to the Spring of 1953 I was on the teaching staff of the Graduate Faculty of Columbia University. From 1953-58 (with an interruption of ten months) I was salaried Co-Director of the Interdisciplinary Project on Economic Aspects of Institutional Growth at Columbia University (supported by the Ford Foundation). From 1958 onward I have continued my former research and (informal) teaching work, aided by various foundation grants which effectively supplemented our Social Security Old Age Pensions. This enabled me to travel all these years monthly to meet a Continuation Group of my former students in New York. A few days ago I learnt that the Department of Economics, Rutgers University, has decided to submit to the University a new expanded program for Ph.D. on comprehensive institutional lines ("Economic Growth and Development in its Institutional Setting"). It would be vain for me to deny that this was gratifying news.

as from

423 W 120th St

New York 27 N.Y.

October 15th '60

American Philosophical Society

In reference to Report ^{of Sept 1st} and
application of ~~September 1st~~ ^{October 12th} 1960
four chapters of M.S. "Economy
and Society in historic Dahomey"
are presented herewith

Respectfully,
Karl Polanyi

American Philosophical Society
104 South Fifth Street
Philadelphia 6, Pa.

September 2, 1960

This will acknowledge receipt of the report which
you have submitted on your grant from the American
Philosophical Society.

Very truly yours,

Julia A. Noonan
Assistant Secretary



Dr. Karl Polanyi
R. R. #3
Pickering, Ontario
Canada

R.R.3, Pickering, Ont.
Canada

October 10, 1960

Dr. David Landes
Professor of History
University of California
Berkeley, Cal.

Dear David:

I was glad to learn that the American Philosophical Society have decided to print my Report (2000 words) in their Year Book. Another encouraging item to record is the reported intention of Rutgers University to launch in 1961/62 a new comprehensive program for Ph.D., concentrating on the institutional approach ("Economic Growth and Development in an Institutional Setting").

However, I am writing this time to ask you to support my application to the Am. Phil. Soc. for a grant in aid of my continuing work.

This is an occasion, David, to say how nice it feels to remember old friends.

As ever,

Karl Polanyi

R.R.3, Pickering, Ont.
Canada

October 10, 1960

Professor Carter Goodrich
Department of Economics
Fayerweather Hall
Columbia University
New York 27, N.Y.

Dear Carter:

I hate to trouble you again with a request to give support to an application I am making to the American Philosophical Society. I have been plodding along steadily in the old tracks. I was delighted to learn that the A. Ph. S. intends to have my Report printed in its 1960 Year Book. It includes in outline all the progress made since you helped to start me at Columbia with the C.R.S.Sc., in 1948. My paper written for the Oriental Institute in 1958 is scheduled to appear before the end of this year. It deals with the agora, the polis and the chora; also with the Mycenaean and Alalakh palace economy. The long overdue publication of the Dahomey book is now also under way with the Princeton University Press. I have re-written the MS., taking note of the last ten years' French literature on the subject. Four Chapters ready for the press are submitted together with my present application to the A.Ph.S.-At Rutgers University the Department of Economics has decided to propose a new expanded program for Ph.D. to the University, including nine new equiv. to one-year courses on institutional lines, to start with 1961/62 ("Economic Growth and Development in its Institutional Setting"). The whole program contains thirteen courses (all additional to courses available at present either "only to graduate students" or "to both graduates and undergraduates"). The list of courses and the brief description of the suggested program I had an occasion to see is truly encouraging. Even the economic history of antiquity is not forgotten.

With warm regards

Yours ever,

Karl Polanyi

R.R.3, Pickering, Ont.
Canada

October 10, 1960

Dr. Benno Landsberger
Professor of Assyriology
Oriental Institute
University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Ill.

Dear Professor Landsberger:

I hate to importune you again with a request for support of an application to the American Philosophical Society for a grant in aid of continuing research, to be done in the field of comparative economic history.

The enclosed statement briefly indicates the growing points of my present efforts.

I was glad to learn that the Am. Phil. Soc. have decided to include my Report in their 1960 Year Book.

Thanking you for your anticipated helpfulness,

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Karl Polanyi

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM OF INVESTIGATION

Research into contemporary non-industrial economies that are not organized through a system of price-making markets has been stimulated by current interest in underdeveloped countries. Clearly, some of the empires of antiquity similarly fall into the category of lacking both secondary industries and a market system. Comparative work touching on ancient economic history and primitive or archaic economies may be hoped to offer a theoretical and empirical background for a general approach to the economy which is distinct from economic analysis and not restricted to the market as the main economic institution. This would allow for the inclusion in economic theory of those sub-disciplines in the various social sciences - history, anthropology, sociology - where these deal with the economy. Progress recently made in the empirical field of Old Babylonian money uses (R.F.G. Sweet) and the impact of money on African subsistence economy (Paul Bohannan) has been encouraging. See my 'Report' recently submitted to the American Philosophical Society.

1960, Oct 10

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM OF INVESTIGATION

"The field of investigation is the early development of trade, money and market institutions. A re-definition of these terms was attempted with the help of the use of the substantive meaning of 'economic'. This approach proved fruitful in attacking specific problems, significant both for their own sake and for being representative of basic research serving a more general scientific interest. Such questions were the organization of the Babylonian economy, Aztec-Maya trade, Aristotle's economics or the relations of trade and market institutions in early societies. Investigation is now to be directed towards an institutional analysis of monetization, i.e., the spread of the payment, standard and exchange uses of physical units in fully primitive and archaic type societies, whether of antiquity, or in contemporary underdeveloped countries. The incisive effect which the introduction of money into the economic process exerts on society as a whole is generally recognized. What appears to be lacking in an understanding both of the channels by which the various money uses have their effects on the social tissue and of the factors of growth involved."

American Philosophical Society

held at Philadelphia
for Promoting Useful Knowledge

104 South Fifth Street
Philadelphia 6, Pa.

The report should be typewritten with a heavily inked ribbon; back up this sheet with a piece of carbon paper (carbon side up).

The Committee on Research of the American Philosophical Society would appreciate your opinion in connection with the application of.....for a grant of \$.....

Qualifications of applicant for the proposed research, importance of proposed research, and any other pertinent information.

Name and position.

Institution.

Date.

American Philosophical Society

held at Philadelphia
for Promoting Useful Knowledge
104 South Fifth Street
Philadelphia 6, Pa.

The report should be typewritten with a heavily inked ribbon; back up this sheet with a piece of carbon paper (carbon side up).

The Committee on Research of the American Philosophical Society would appreciate your opinion in connection with the application of ~~Karl Polanyi~~ for a grant of \$.....

Qualifications of applicant for the proposed research, importance of proposed research, and any other pertinent information.

Name and position.

Institution.

Date.

AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY
held at Philadelphia
for Promoting Useful Knowledge
104 South Fifth Street
Philadelphia 6, Pa.

December 5, 1960

Dr. Karl Polanyi
423 West 120th Street
New York 27, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Polanyi:

I regret to inform you that the Committee
on Research of the American Philosophical Society has voted
not to make you the grant for which you have applied.

We are returning to you herewith the Chapters,
I to IV, of your manuscript "Economy and Society in Historic
Dahomey".

Sincerely yours,

George W. Corner
George W. Corner,
Executive Officer.

C/N/e

AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY
held at Philadelphia
for Promoting Useful Knowledge

104 South Fifth Street
Philadelphia 6, Pa.

February 15, 1961

Dr. Karl Polanyi
423 West 120th Street
New York 27, N. Y.

Dear Grantee:

In accordance with the Agreement which you signed when you received a grant from the Society, you are required to prepare for publication in the YEAR BOOK a report on the work accomplished with the grant.

Enclosed is a statement concerning the preparation of reports on grants.

In order that your report may appear in the YEAR BOOK for this year, it should be submitted to this office preferably by June 1, but not later than September 1.

The Society would appreciate advice from time to time of changes in address and positions of the grantee.

Sincerely yours,

George W. Corner.

George W. Corner,
Executive Officer.

AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY
held at Philadelphia
for Promoting Useful Knowledge

104 South Fifth Street
Philadelphia 6, Pa.

*Answered and
received ~~me~~ their
apology*

May 8, 1962

Dr. Karl Polanyi
423 West 120th Street,
New York 27, N.Y.

Dear Grantee:

I am writing to remind you that we have not yet received your report on the work accomplished with the grant from the American Philosophical Society which in accordance with our previous correspondence you are required to submit.

Enclosed find a statement concerning the preparation of this report.

Sincerely yours,

George W. Corner.

George W. Corner,
Executive Officer.

Encl.

AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY
held at Philadelphia
for Promoting Useful Knowledge

104 South Fifth Street
Philadelphia 6, Pa.

October 25, 1962

*Answered
30th Oct 1962*

• Dr. Karl Polanyi
423 W. 120th Street
New York 27, N. Y.

Dear Grantee:

I am writing again to remind you that we have not yet received your report on the work accomplished with the grant from the American Philosophical Society.

We should very much appreciate a report from you not later than February 1, 1963, for inclusion in the next YEAR BOOK. Enclosed find a statement concerning the preparation of this report.

Should you be unable to make a report, may we not expect the courtesy of an acknowledgment and reply to this letter? I need hardly remind you that failure to inform the Society of the results of one of its grants would have a very unfavorable effect upon any subsequent application for research support.

Sincerely yours,

George W. Corner

George W. Corner
Executive Officer

GWC:BW

KARL POLANYI

R.R. 3, PICKERING, ONT., CANADA

AT. 2-5988 (TORONTO)

George W. Corner
Executive Office, Am. Phil. Society
104 South Fifth St
Philadelphia 6, Pa.

Oct. 30th, 1962

Dear Mr. Corner:

Thank you for your reminder of Oct 25th, 1962.
I hasten to answer since I suspect some unfortunate
mistake to which ^{as it now appears to} ~~you~~ ^{have} ~~unwillingly~~ ^{contributed}.
~~My report~~ ^{made by the} ~~on the work accomplished with the~~ ¹⁹⁵⁸⁻⁶⁰
~~grant received from the Am. Phil. Society appeared~~
~~in your year book of 1960 pp. 334-337. However,~~
I continued ~~my~~ work but did not feel
on the project theme

*A comparison paper
on whether has been completed
I submit about*

entitled to claim the honor of reporting
about it, ^{further} to your Society. The main ^{publications} ~~publication~~
"Ports of trade in East Societies) is ^{now} ~~accepted~~
for publication by the J. S. H. for its
March issue, of 1963. I also worked on
further clarification of the themes raised
in the ~~1960~~ ^{above mentioned} Report ~~of 1960~~.
I shall be delighted to provide the
A. Phil. S. to which I owe so much
with a ^{further} ~~supplementary~~ Report ^{as requested} ~~stopping~~
that this note is in order.

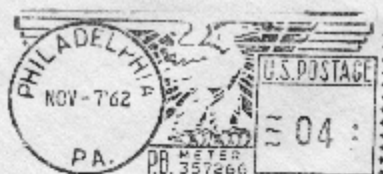
Sincerely yours
Kari Botanyi

AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

104 South Fifth Street
PHILADELPHIA 6, PA.

A Ph Soc

Dr. Karl Polanyi
R.R. 3, Pickering
Ontario, Canada



AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY
held at Philadelphia
for Promoting Useful Knowledge

104 South Fifth Street
Philadelphia 6, Pa.

November 7, 1962

Dr. Karl Polanyi
R.R. 3, Pickering
Ontario, Canada

Dear Dr. Polanyi:

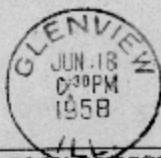
I regret very much that through some inadvertence we sent you our reminder of October 25 concerning a report for the Society's YEAR BOOK.

Your report in the 1960 YEAR BOOK is quite sufficient for our needs.

Hoping that this error has not caused you any inconvenience, I am

Sincerely yours,

Julia A. Doonan
Assistant Secretary.



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



Dr. Karl Polanyi
423 West 120th St, Apt 76
New York 27, N.Y.

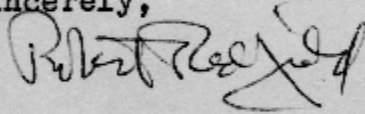
June 18th

Dear Dr. Polanyi:

It was a pleasure to write that recommendation.

I hope again to meet you, somehow.
"The Great Transformation" is one of not very many books to which I return and again return.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Robert R. Lynd". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Robert" and last name "Lynd" being the most legible parts. There is a small mark above the "y" in "Lynd".

Contemporary Civilization, Hist of Soc. Sci.

* a) [Chapter in Western Civilization, 2 vols.

b) Introd. to contemporary Civilization in the West - a Source Book.
2 vols., 1946. — ?

Contemporary civilization. Col. U. Pr.

(Cal. Univ. Press.)

Scott Keyser: Economic trends and issues - a Book of readings, 1954
(New York, R. F. Moore & Co.)

(2nd ed. revised, 1954 pub. N.Y., Whittle Books.)

(under the editorship of R. K. Merton)

Lloyd Wilson + William L. Kolb: Sociological Analysis (Ed. R. K. M.)
an Introduction Text and Case Book.

L. Wilson + W. L. Kolb, 1949

(N.Y., 1949, Macmillan Press Co.)

Lórány kávé, a/c

Sandoré x
pentel.

(Lórány is levelito & torakholta.
Közös, a M.T.A. kúldto

x

Rimoldi Póster.

2/1106-0716

**SOME HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY
THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY**

1939-1958

Ancient and Medieval History

The Slave Systems of Greek and Roman Antiquity. By William L. Westermann.

An enlargement of the article published in 1935 in the Peuly-Wissowa *Real-Encyclopædie* with new material, particularly on the Hellenistic Age, the Roman Empire, and the relationship of Christianity to slavery. The subject of slavery is treated under all its aspects—the numbers, provenance, price, and employment of slaves, the legal and social position of slaves and freedmen, public sentiment on slavery.

Memoirs, Vol. 40 (1955). xii, 180 pp. Cloth. **\$3.00***

Mycenae Tablets II. Edited by Emmett L. Bennett, Jr., with an introduction by Alan J. B. Wace and Elizabeth B. Wace, translations and commentary by John Chadwick.

The records of the occupants of the houses outside Agamemnon's citadel at Mycenae, brought to light in the excavations from 1950 to 1954. With the same business-like care of the scribes of the palaces of Knossos and Pylos, these scribes have written on clay tablets their accounts of the names and persons and the quantities of the various commodities with which they dealt.

Transactions, Vol. 48, Pt. 1 (1958). 122 pp., 111 illus. Paper. **3.00**

Nikolaos Mesarites: Description of the Church of the Holy Apostles at Constantinople. By Glanville Downey.

A new edition of the Greek text of Mesarites, accompanied by an English translation, commentary, introduction on the life and works of Mesarites, and indices. In addition to valuable architectural and art-historical testimony for a major Byzantine monument, now destroyed, the description furnishes important evidence concerning the city of Constantinople at that period, and contains passages of unique importance on Byzantine education and music.

Transactions, Vol. 47, Pt. 6 (1957). 70 pp. Paper. **2.00**

Astrology in Roman Law and Politics. By Frederick H. Cramer.

A discussion of the historical rise of the belief in "scientific" astrology in the Latin world, and the influence which this faith exercised upon the

political leaders of Rome, especially during the Principate. Special attention has been given to the "dynasty" of imperial astrologers of the first century A.D., in particular Thrasyllus and his son, Balbillus, court astrologers to Augustus, Tiberius, Claudius, Nero, and Vespasian.

Memoirs, Vol. 37 (1954). x, 291 pp., 23 illus. Cloth. **\$5.00***

West Roman Vulgar Law. By Ernst Levy.

The vulgarized law of the western part of the Roman Empire has hitherto been obscured by the splendor of the classical jurisprudence. However, one cannot hope to understand fully the earliest codifications of the Germanic world or properly judge Justinian's basic attitude unless one becomes acquainted with the main currents which molded the private law in the preceding period, currents largely determined by a vulgarization of the classical system.

Memoirs, Vol. 29 (1951). xix, 305 pp. Cloth. **5.00***

The Ruling Power. A Study of the Roman Empire in the Second Century after Christ through the Roman Oration of Aelius Aristides. By James H. Oliver.

The Greek text of the famous Roman Oration, which has been out of print for many years, is here presented in its entirety with a complete index of Greek words, a new translation, and a detailed commentary. It constitutes an indispensable item in every classical library, particularly so for students of the Roman Empire and its culture.

Transactions, Vol. 43, Pt. 4 (1953). 133 pp. Paper. **2.00**

Late Ancient and Medieval Population. By J. C. Russell.

Based upon extensive literature and some archival research, this study covers the period from Augustus to 1550 and presents the usual phases of demography: birth, death, and marriage rates, sex ratio, expectation of life and numbers of people by area and habitation groups. The influence of population as a dynamic force in history is shown.

Transactions, Vol. 48, Pt. 3 (1958). 152 pp. Paper. **4.00**

Europe

antiquarian, whose scientific activities won wide recognition in the academies and whose theory of the lost Atlantis and debate with Voltaire acquired notoriety throughout Europe.

Transactions, Vol. 44, Pt. 4 (1954). 111 pp., 1 illus. Paper. **2.00**

The French Revolution Seen from the Right. Social Theories in Motion, 1789-1799. By Paul H. Beik.

From two main streams of what today would be called "conservatism," there came in eighteenth-century France the clash which opened the Revolution. Study of the next ten years as interpreted by the outstanding champions of those two points of view shows how the counter-revolutionists not only helped drive the Revolution to the left but were themselves driven to reinterpret their positions.

Transactions, Vol. 46, Pt. 1. 122 pp. Paper. **2.00**

Life of Julius Caesar Scaliger (1484-1558). By Vernon Hall, Jr.

The first full-length biography of the possessor of one of the widest ranging minds of the Renaissance, as well as one of the period's most exciting and controversial personalities. Scaliger's great reputation as a literary critic has overshadowed his achievements as a doctor, physicist, botanist, grammarian, and poet.

Transactions, Vol. 40, Pt. 2 (1950). 86 pp., 2 illus. Paper. **1.50**

Jean-Sylvain Bailly: Astronomer, Mystic, Revolutionary, 1736-1793. By Edwin Burrows Smith.

Known chiefly as a participant in the events of the French Revolution, Bailly was also a mathematician and astronomer, an historian and

EUROPE (continued):

The Search for a New Voltaire. Studies in Voltaire based upon Material deposited at the American Philosophical Society. By Ira O. Wade.

A group of studies drawn from material recently deposited with the Society, showing in what respects this additional material renders necessary a reconsideration of Voltaire and his meaning. While each essay deals with a particular aspect of Voltaire biography or bibliography, they have been arranged to show the need for a revision of many points of Voltaire biography and at the same time the necessity of making a re-evaluation of Voltaire's

reality. The discussion is followed by an inventory of the new material.

Transactions, Vol. 48, Pt. 4 (1958). 206 pp. Paper. \$5.00

Benjamin Franklin and Italy. By Antonio Pace.

The press of affairs and, finally, the infirmities of age thwarted Franklin's keen desire to visit Italy, whose language he read and admired, and whose culture he savored in rather surprising measure. However, he left his imprint upon numerous Italian contemporaries—scientists, philosophers, diplomats, printers, and men of letters.

Memoirs, Vol. 47 (1958). xiii, 450 pp., 9 illus. Cloth. 5.00*

England

The Letters of John Chamberlain. Edited with an Introduction by Norman Egbert McClure.

An account of the life and the complete text of the extant letters of one of the most interesting letter writers of his period (1554-1628). The letters give an almost continuous commentary on the troubled years of Queen Elizabeth, the coming of King James, the growth of Cecil's power, the drama of many a favorite's rise and fall, the tragedy of Raleigh, the ascendancy of Buckingham, the gathering troubles that darkened the closing years of the reign, and the accession of King Charles.

Memoirs, Vol. 12 (2 v.) (1939). xxxiii, 1,321 pp., 2 illus. Cloth. \$7.50*

Purveyance for the Royal Household in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. By Allegra Woodworth.

In the second half of the sixteenth century there was increasing popular dissatisfaction with the method of procuring goods for the royal household by purveyance. To meet this emergency Elizabeth's ministers, instead of entering upon a bold program of reform which might have led to a radical change in financial policy, adopted the expedient of compounding for goods which formerly had been taken by purveyance. Merchants and farmers entered into contracts whereby they supplied to the court a specified quantity of goods at fixed prices.

Transactions, Vol. 35, Pt. 1 (1945). 89 pp. Paper. 1.25

The Long Parliament, 1640-1641. A Biographical Study of Its Members. By Mary Frear Keeler.

A description of the House of Commons in the opening year of the English Revolution. The membership during those crucial months is analyzed in terms not only of political and religious groups, but of social and educational backgrounds, and the members' age, wealth, and public experience before 1640.

Memoirs, Vol. 36 (1954). ix, 410 pp. Cloth. 6.00*

Edmund Burke, New York Agent. With his Letters to the New York Assembly and Intimate Correspondence with Charles O'Hara, 1761-1776. By Ross J. S. Hoffman.

That Burke was the agent of the New York Assembly during the four years preceding the American Revolution has long been known, but almost nothing was known of his activities as agent or of the political significance of his connection with New York, until his letters were found recently among the Wentworth-Fitzwilliam manuscripts. These throw new light on his career, on New York colonial history, and on the background of the American Revolution. Among the new materials also are the letters exchanged by Burke and Charles O'Hara, Irish politician and chief of the great O'Hara family.

Memoirs, Vol. 41 (1956). xiv, 632 pp., 3 illus. Cloth. 6.50*

The Far East

History of Chinese Society—Liao (907-1125). Edited by Karl A. Wittfogel and Fêng Chia-shêng.

A social history of the Liao Empire which for two hundred years controlled the regions of modern Manchuria, Mongolia, and the north-eastern part of China Proper. This study, dealing with the empire's economic, cultural, political, and military institutions, its subject peoples, and its nomad founders and masters, is based on one of the dynastic histories of China.

Transactions, Vol. 36 (1949). 752 pp., 45 illus. Paper. 7.50

The Ancient Khmer Empire. By Lawrence Palmer Briggs.

A history of the ancient Khmers (Cambodians), on the peninsula of Indo-China, and of the development of their architecture and sculpture, of which Angkor Thom, and its neighboring temple, Angkor Wat, were the culmination. This is primarily a political history from the formation of Funan in the first century A.D. to the sack of Angkor Thom in 1431, but it is also the story of the development of their monuments and of their religions.

Transactions, Vol. 41, Pt. 1 (1951). 294 pp., 97 illus. Paper. 5.00

America

Historic Philadelphia. From the Founding until the Early Nineteenth Century.

A collection of twenty-seven articles dealing with the people and buildings of eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century Philadelphia. Each author is a specialist in the subject he has undertaken and much new material of historic significance is presented. A large illustrative map is enclosed in an envelope at the back of the book.

Transactions, Vol. 43, Pt. 1 (1943). 331 pp., 258 illus. Cloth. \$6.00
Paper. 4.00

Historic Germantown. From the Founding until the Early Part of the Nineteenth Century. By Harry M. and Margaret B. Tinkcom and Grant M. Simon.

The results of research on the history and architecture of Germantown, initiated in 1951 by the Germantown Historical Society as part of a program to save the interesting old buildings of the area and to ensure their appropriate use by the community. The first part of the volume deals with the history of the section before it became absorbed by the City of Philadelphia, and the second part consists of surveys of eighty-five buildings.

Memoirs, Vol. 39 (1955). vii, 154 pp., 246 illus. Cloth. 5.00*

Give Me Liberty. The Struggle for Self-government in Virginia. By Thomas J. Wertenbaker.

The story of the gradual lessening of the King's prerogative, of the weakening of the power of the Governor, of the emergence of the Assembly as the ruling body in Virginia during the period from the founding of Jamestown in 1607 to the Declaration of Independence.

Memoirs, Vol. 46 (1958). ix, 275 pp., 7 illus. Cloth. 3.00*

Letters and Papers of Benjamin Franklin and Richard Jackson (1753-1785). Edited by Carl Van Doren.

Richard Jackson of the Inner Temple, at the suggestion of Franklin, in 1763 was appointed "Agent for the Province of Pennsylvania, to solicit and transact the Affairs thereof at the Court of Great Britain." Franklin and Jackson were friends and philosophers as well as officials and their letters are particularly significant having been written by two of the foremost stylists of letter writing of the period.

Memoirs, Vol. 24 (1947). ix, 222 pp., 12 illus. Cloth. 3.50*

The Letters of Benjamin Franklin and Jane Mecom. Edited by Carl Van Doren.

The delightful correspondence between Franklin and his favorite sister, Jane Mecom, gives new and intimate glimpses of Franklin and of his times, particularly in Boston and Philadelphia. Franklin wrote more letters to his sister than to any other person and, as she emerges through this correspondence, we understand the esteem in which he held her.

Memoirs, Vol. 27 (1950). xx, 380 pp., 8 illus. Cloth. 5.00*

Benjamin Franklin and Catharine Ray Greene. Their Correspondence (1754-1790). Edited by William Greene Roelker.

These letters are the only surviving record of the friendship of Benjamin Franklin and Catharine Ray, later Mrs. William Greene, wife of the Governor of Rhode Island. They portray a kindly, mellow, domestic side of Franklin, little known to the world.

Memoirs, Vol. 26 (1949). ix, 147 pp., 10 illus. Cloth. \$3.00*

The Autobiography of Benjamin Rush. Edited by George W. Corner.

The autobiography of America's most celebrated eighteenth-century physician and Signer of the Declaration of Independence is here presented in the first complete and unexpurgated edition. Included also are the "Commonplace Books" or diaries for the last quarter-century of Rush's life, 1798-1818.

Memoirs, Vol. 25 (1948). viii, 399 pp., 13 illus. Cloth. 6.00*

Letters of Benjamin Rush. Edited by L. H. Butterfield.

A collection of over 650 letters, two-thirds of them never before printed, from the pen of this distinguished American.

Memoirs, Vol. 30 (1951) (2 v.). lxxxvii, 1,295 pp., 18 illus. Cloth. 15.00*

William Shippen, Jr. Pioneer in American Medical Education. By Betsy Copping Corner.

Based largely on Shippen's previously unknown eighteenth-century diary, kept in London during his student days, 1759-1760, this deals with the life of a young medical student in London and Edinburgh who returned to his native Philadelphia to become professor in America's first medical school.

Memoirs, Vol. 28 (1951). xiii, 161 pp., 9 illus. Cloth. 2.75*

Thomas Jefferson's Garden Book. Edited by Edwin M. Betts.

A year by year account of the progress of Jefferson's garden, listing all plantings and harvestings, with voluminous correspondence. The book which began as a diary of Jefferson's garden became a repository of his numerous interests.

Memoirs, Vol. 22 (1944). xiv, 704 pp., 37 illus. Cloth. 5.00*

Thomas Jefferson's Farm Book. Edited by Edwin M. Betts.

The Farm Book, a memorandum book from 1774 to 1826, is here presented in facsimile with commentary and selected relevant extracts from other writings. Jefferson experimented with a variety of crops, and kept his plantations busy with numerous other activities.

Memoirs, Vol. 35 (1953). xxiii, 722 pp., 8 illus. Cloth. 12.00*

AMERICA [continued]:

Charles Willson Peale. Later Life (1790-1827). By Charles Coleman Sellers.

The artist Charles Willson Peale sought to establish a museum of natural history which would be both for the use of scholars and for the education of the populace. His association with the American Philosophical Society inspired this effort and held him constant through the years. This book is a sequel to the volume on Peale's early life as a portrait painter, soldier, and politician, which is now out of print.

Memoirs, Vol. 23, Pt. 2 (1947). xii, 468 pp., 45 illus. Cloth.

\$5.00*

Portraits and Miniatures by Charles Willson Peale. By Charles Coleman Sellers.

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