

for comparative studies. The bulk of the papers consist of incoming correspondence, relating to ethnology and other related interests such as anthropology, craniology, paleontology and Egyptology. His collecting efforts in the field of crania resulted in extensive correspondence on the subject, which is also included here. The collection is particularly valuable in illustrating the publication process of Morton's technical publications, as it includes extensive notes, annotations, sketches, research and reviews of his published work. There is also a small grouping of documents related to Morton's son, James St. Clair Morton. The collection is arranged into six series: "Correspondence," "Notes," "Pennsylvania Medical College," "Writings," and "James St. Clair Morton."

The "Correspondence" series comprises nearly two thirds of the collection and contains more than 400 letters received by Dr. Morton from his colleagues and other science enthusiasts. The incoming correspondence, which dates from 1832 to 1851, relates to ethnology and other interests such as anthropology, craniology, paleontology and Egyptology. The correspondence is most comprehensive for the years 1844 to 1851. Some letters include hand-drawn illustrations of human skulls. Of particular interest are the frequent letters from George Robins Gliddon, Anders Retzius, Benjamin Silliman, Jr., Asa Gray, Josiah Clark Nott and possibly Oliver Wendell Holmes, Sr. that reveal the intensely collaborative nature of Morton's collection of crania and research. There is occasional correspondence from West Point concerning the academic progress of Morton's son, James St. Clair Morton, as well as a few letters written in French from scientific societies and colleagues in Europe. The letters are arranged in loose chronological order. As such, files often contain letters from more than one individual, and researchers interested in particular correspondents will have to review multiple files. The topical content of individual letters was taken directly from original catalog cards, and therefore, additional topics, beyond those listed, may be included in letters.

The "Notes" series consists of three volumes and about 100 loose papers of research notes, spanning the years 1839 to 1850. Of special interest are the bound handwritten research notes relating to two technical works Morton published based on his collection of crania: *Crania Americana* (1839) and *Crania Aegyptiaca* (1844). Included in the bound notes for *Crania Americana* is a newspaper clipping of a book review for the final published work. There are also notes concerning Morton's research on hybridization in plants and animals, the findings of which he later published in Benjamin Silliman, Jr.'s *American Journal of Science and Arts* (1847). The series is arranged chronologically.

The series "Pennsylvania Medical College" contains manuscript copies of ethnology lectures "on the varieties of the human species," presented by Morton at Pennsylvania Medical College around 1840. The lectures feature mostly handwritten annotations with some printed material and are loosely bound with ribbon into four sections. The series also contains one bound volume of minutes of faculty meetings and miscellaneous financial accounts of the Pennsylvania College medical department, dating from 1841 to 1843. The series is arranged chronologically.

The series "Writings" contains four volumes and eleven folders of written material, mostly about Morton's ethnological research, dating from 1829 to 1853. Included in the series are incomplete bound printer's manuscripts of Morton's published work *Crania Americana*. The series would be of particular value to those interested in the writing and drafting process of published technical works, as many of the papers contain Morton's handwritten annotations and corrections. The series also includes posthumous works written by Morton and by others about Morton's work, including a chapter and the memoir section from the 1855 book *Types of Mankind*, written by Josiah Clark Nott and George Robins Gliddon, which was inspired by Morton's life's work on ethnology. The inclusion of the posthumous papers in