

Content Warning:

This document describes human remains from the Morton Cranial Collection. The content in linked documents has been taken directly from records created during the 19th century and uses racist, outdated language.

Research Reports on the Cranial Remains of Black Philadelphians in the Morton Collection

January 10, 2023

Court Petition for Burial

Prompted by a public 2021 report from the Morton Collection Committee whose recommendations included the repatriation or burial of the Collection's cranial remains, the Penn Museum formed a new Morton Cranial Collection Community Advisory group comprised of local community and spiritual leaders. This group was charged with reviewing, assessing, and making recommendations for the respectful burial and commemoration of the cranial remains of the Black Philadelphians in the Morton Collection—a first step toward repair.

The Petition filed with the Court identified at least 13 crania based on a 2021 [report](#) authored by Penn Ph.D. candidate Paul Wolff Mitchell, which identified 14 crania Morton documented through the date of Morton's final catalogue in 1849. Penn Museum researchers later concluded that one of the crania (catalogued by Morton as #97-606-0055) mentioned in the 2021 paper was not received by Penn and therefore is not physically present at the Museum.

Individual Reports on 20 Black Philadelphians

After additional research, the Penn Museum has prepared reports for each Black individual in the Morton Collection with a connection to Philadelphia, or no historical documentation linking them to another place, and thus a reasonably presumed link to Philadelphia. The group of “at least” 13 has been expanded to 20 individuals because it includes remains added to the Collection after 1849, when Morton’s last catalogue was published, that were not included in the 2021 paper.

These reports reflect the known information about each individual cranium, and in some cases, mandibles, that are proposed for burial at Eden Cemetery. This documentation will be presented to the court in connection with the request to respectfully bury the 20 people, in accordance with the community-informed proposal outlined by the Morton Cranial Collection Community Advisory Group. Relatively little is known about these (12) women and (8) men. There were limitations on the research the Museum was able to conduct and still maintain contemporary ethical standards of informed consent. For instance, the deceased individuals were unable to consent to DNA testing, but also the Museum was unable to identify any potential descendants to ask for their consent—because it was unable to conduct any DNA testing.

With the exception of John Voorhees (b. 1811-d. 1846) from Chester County, PA, they are listed as unnamed individuals. Some records indicate a possible cause of death, such as tuberculosis, cholera, or stomach cancer, while other records suggest an approximate date on when each person’s cranial remains were acquired as a part of the Morton Collection. Any gaps in information can be attributed to the record-keeping practices of Morton and his colleagues during the 19th century, however, the Penn Museum is confident that the data supports the proposed burial for these 20 Philadelphians.

Resources

Publicly available and used by scholars and researchers for many years, the original 19th-century archives are linked below:

- Two catalogues are from Samuel G. Morton in [1840](#) and [1849](#).
- The third was published in [1857](#) by James A. Meigs, a colleague from the Academy who stewarded the collection after Morton’s death in 1851.

In addition, here is a link to a [List of Contents](#) of the Morton Collection.

PENNMUSEUM

University of Pennsylvania Museum
of Archaeology and Anthropology

Human Remains Inventory

Provisional until consultation completed
10/25/2022

Item: Human Remains

Minimum Number of Individuals: 1

PM Catalogue Number: 97-606-1

Other Numbers: L-606-1, 1, 1

Culture: "Negro" - *historic attribution*

Date in Antiquity: Historic Period | c. 1670 - 1840 CE

Geographic Location: North America, United States of America

Collection History: At an unknown date prior to 1840, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual, were transferred to Dr. Samuel G. Morton [b. 1799 - d. 1851]. Available museum documents, archival records, and published information do not reveal from where the human remains were recovered or the circumstances surrounding the transfer of the human skeletal remains to Morton - likely from an unidentified third party. No specific collector is identified in Dr. Morton's published catalogues (1840, 1844, 1849). Museum documents (ANSP Ledger) and published information (Morton 1840, 1844, 1849; Meigs 1857) indicate that this individual was identified as "Negro" and was born in the United States.

The physical human remains are represented by the cranium and mandible of a male aged between 25 and 35 at the time of death based on morphological characteristics assessed by a trained physical anthropologist at Penn Museum (Ubelaker & Buikstra 1994). The preservation of the bone is excellent and does not show evidence for burial (i.e., adhering soil or vegetation). There are no marks on the bone associated with the removal of soft tissue. There is no evidence of anatomical, medical, or museum preparation on the bone. The bone shows evidence of reactive bone at the articular eminence which is part of the temporal bone associated with mandibular movements. The dentition presents evidence for a single caries and, on several teeth, evidence of linear enamel hypoplasia (LEH). LEH has been associated with factors related to premature birth, malnutrition, infection, and trauma during dental development. There is no evidence or museum information to suggest that the bone has been sampled for DNA, isotopic analysis, or other scientific testing. Some teeth present evidence of cracking or possibly sectioning but sectioning has not been confirmed through available museum documentation.

The human remains (Morton No. 1) were included in Morton's study of human crania from around the world by 1840 (Morton 1840: 5). At this time, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (now the Academy of Natural Sciences of Drexel University) provided storage space for much of Dr. Morton's collection, including these human remains, until his death in 1851.

In 1853, Dr. Morton's collection, including these human remains, was purchased from Dr. Samuel G. Morton's Estate, and formally accessioned to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (ANSP No. 1). In 1966, Dr. Morton's collection was loaned to the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology

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and Anthropology, including these human remains (PM Loan-in No. L-606-1). In 1997, Morton's collection, including these human remains, was formally gifted to the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology (PM No. 97-606-1).

Nagpra Category: Non-NAGPRA

Basis of Determination: Historic published information identifies this individual as a "Negro, born in the United States" (Morton 1840). No known individual is identified. The available primary museum records and published information do not provide any additional information about this individual's birth, life, or death (Morton 1840, 1844, 1849; Meigs 1857, 1860; ANSP Ledger).

This information is considered provisional until consultation is completed with interested parties.

References:

[Book] Morton, Samuel G. 1840. Catalogue of the Skulls of Man and the Inferior Animals in the Collection of Samuel George Morton.

[Book] Morton, Samuel G. 1844. Catalogue of the Skulls of Man and the Inferior Animals in the Collection of Samuel George Morton.

[Book] Morton, Samuel G. 1849. Catalogue of the Skulls of Man and the Inferior Animals in the Collection of Samuel George Morton.

[Book] Meigs, James A. 1857. Catalogue of Human Crania in the Collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

[Article] Meigs, James A. 1860. Observations upon the Form of the Occiput in the Various Races of Men. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. 12: 397-415.

[Other] The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Ethnological Collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

[Other] Carter, John P. Survey of the Morton Collection of Human Crania, 1937-1942.

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University of Pennsylvania Museum
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Human Remains Inventory

*Provisional until consultation completed
10/25/2022*

Item: Human Remains

Minimum Number of Individuals: 1

PM Catalogue Number: 97-606-2

Other Numbers: L-606-2, 2, 2

Culture: "Negro" - *historic attribution*

Date in Antiquity: Historic Period | c. 1670 - 1840 CE

Geographic Location: North America, United States of America

Collection History: At an unknown date prior to 1840, the human remains representing, at minimum, one individual, were transferred to Dr. Samuel G. Morton [b. 1799 - d. 1851]. Available museum documents, archival records, and published information do not reveal from where the human remains were recovered or the circumstances surrounding the transfer of the human skeletal remains to Morton - likely from an unidentified third party. No specific collector is identified in Dr. Morton's published catalogues (1840, 1844, 1849). It is unclear if Morton received the human remains from a third party or was the primary collector. Museum documents (ANSP Ledger) and published information (Morton 1840, 1844, 1849; Meigs 1857) indicate that this individual was identified as "Negro" and was born in the United States.

The physical human remains are represented by the cranium of a female aged 50 or more years at the time of death based on morphological characteristics assessed by a trained physical anthropologist at Penn Museum (Ubelaker & Buikstra 1994). The preservation of the bone is excellent and does not show evidence for burial (i.e., adhering soil or vegetation). There are no marks on the bone associated with the removal of soft tissue. The bone shows evidence of preservation of organic tissue. There is no evidence of anatomical, medical, or museum preparation on the bone. A small bone projection is visible on the left orbit, possibly associated with an enthesopathy of the interocular muscles. Arthritic changes are visible in the location of the left and right temporomandibular joint. The maxilla shows evidence for extensive alveolar resorption. Additionally, a large caries is visible on the left second molar. There is no evidence or museum information to suggest that the bone or teeth have been sampled for DNA, isotopic analysis, or other scientific testing.

The human remains (Morton No. 2) were included in Morton's study of human crania from around the world by 1840 (Morton 1840: 5). At this time, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (now the Academy of Natural Sciences of Drexel University) provided storage space for much of Dr. Morton's collection, including these human remains, until his death in 1851.

In 1853, Dr. Morton's collection, including these human remains, was purchased from Dr. Samuel G. Morton's Estate, and formally accessioned to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (ANSP No. 2). In 1966, Dr. Morton's collection was loaned to the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, including these human remains (PM Loan-in No. L-606-2). In 1997, Morton's collection,

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including these human remains, was formally gifted to the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology (PM No. 97-606-2).

Nagpra Category: Non-NAGPRA

Basis of Determination: Historic published information identifies this individual as a "Negro, born in the United States" (Morton 1840). No known individual is identified. The available primary museum records and published information do not provide any additional information about this individual's birth, life, or death (Morton 1840, 1844, 1849; Meigs 1857, 1860; ANSP Ledger).

This information is considered provisional until consultation is completed with interested parties.

References:

[Book] Morton, Samuel G. 1840. Catalogue of the Skulls of Man and the Inferior Animals in the Collection of Samuel George Morton.

[Book] Morton, Samuel G. 1844. Catalogue of the Skulls of Man and the Inferior Animals in the Collection of Samuel George Morton.

[Book] Morton, Samuel G. 1849. Catalogue of the Skulls of Man and the Inferior Animals in the Collection of Samuel George Morton.

[Book] Meigs, James A. 1857. Catalogue of Human Crania in the Collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

[Article] Meigs, James A. 1860. Observations upon the Form of the Occiput in the Various Races of Men. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. 12: 397-415.

[Other] The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Ethnological Collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

[Other] Carter, John P. Survey of the Morton Collection of Human Crania, 1937-1942.

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Human Remains Inventory

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Item: Human Remains

Minimum Number of Individuals: 1

PM Catalogue Number: 97-606-9

Other Numbers: L-606-9, 9, 9

Culture: "Negro" - *historic attribution*

Date in Antiquity: Historic Period | c. 1670 - 1840 CE

Geographic Location: North America, United States of America, Pennsylvania (uncertain), Philadelphia County (uncertain), Philadelphia (uncertain)

Collection History: Human remains, representing at minimum one individual, were recovered prior to 1840 by "S.G.M." who is presumed to be Dr. Samuel G. Morton [b. 1799 – d. 1851]. Available museum documents, archival records, and published information do not reveal the circumstances around how Morton obtained the human remains. Published information indicate that this individual was identified as a "Negro Idiot" (Morton 1840, 1844, 1849; Meigs 1857). It is likely that Morton obtained the human remains through his work as a medical professional in Philadelphia either directly or from a third party. Between 1827 and 1835, Morton was appointed to the medical staff of Philadelphia's Almshouse Hospital. The Almshouse was located on the corner of 11th and Spruce Streets until July 1834 when it relocated to Blockley Township becoming known as Blockley Hospital or Old Blockley. Given that this individual is labelled as an "idiot" suggests that the human remains may have been removed from the Almshouse Hospital's Insane Department.

The physical human remains are represented by the cranium and mandible of a female aged 55 or more at the time of death based on morphological characteristics assessed by a trained physical anthropologist at Penn Museum (Ubelaker & Buikstra 1994). The preservation of the bone is excellent and does not show evidence for burial (i.e., adhering soil or vegetation). There are no marks on the bone associated with the removal of soft tissue. There is no evidence of anatomical, medical, or museum preparation on the bone. The bone shows evidence of extensive alveolar resorption in the maxilla and mandible due to tooth loss. Bone loss in the area of the right canine and first premolar (P3) of the maxilla suggests a tooth abscess. There is no evidence or museum information to suggest that the bone has been sampled for DNA, isotopic analysis, or other scientific testing.

The human remains (Morton No. 9) were included in Morton's study of human crania from around the world by 1840 (Morton 1840: 5). At this time, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (now the Academy of Natural Sciences of Drexel University) provided storage space for much of Dr. Morton's collection, including these human remains, until his death in 1851.

In 1853, Dr. Morton's collection, including these human remains, was purchased from Dr. Samuel G. Morton's Estate, and formally accessioned to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (ANSP No.

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9). In 1966, Dr. Morton's collection was loaned to the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, including these human remains (PM Loan-in No. L-606-9). In 1997, Morton's collection, including these human remains, was formally gifted to the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology (PM No. 97-606-9).

Nagpra Category: Non-NAGPRA

Basis of Determination: Historic published information identifies this individual as a "Negro Idiot" (Morton 1840). No known individual is identified. The available primary museum records and published information do not provide any additional information about this individual's birth, life, or death (Morton 1840, 1844, 1849; Meigs 1857; ANSP Ledger). Information related to the profession, whereabouts, and activities of the recorded collector, Samuel G. Morton, suggests that this individual may have died in Philadelphia and that their remains were obtained by the collector in his capacity as a medical professional possibly from Philadelphia's Almshouse Hospital.

This information is considered provisional until consultation is completed with interested parties.

References:

[Book] Morton, Samuel G. 1840. Catalogue of the Skulls of Man and the Inferior Animals in the Collection of Samuel George Morton.

[Book] Morton, Samuel G. 1844. Catalogue of the Skulls of Man and the Inferior Animals in the Collection of Samuel George Morton.

[Book] Morton, Samuel G. 1849. Catalogue of the Skulls of Man and the Inferior Animals in the Collection of Samuel George Morton.

[Book] Meigs, James A. 1857. Catalogue of Human Crania in the Collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

[Other] The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Ethnological Collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

[Other] Carter, John P. Survey of the Morton Collection of Human Crania, 1937-1942.

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University of Pennsylvania Museum
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Human Remains Inventory

Provisional until consultation completed

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Item: Human Remains

Minimum Number of Individuals: 1

PM Catalogue Number: 97-606-17

Other Numbers: L-606-17, 17, 17

Culture: "Mulatto" - *historic attribution*

Date in Antiquity: Historic Period | 1809 - 1831 CE

Geographic Location: North America, United States of America, Pennsylvania (uncertain), Philadelphia County (uncertain), Philadelphia (uncertain)

Collection History: Human remains, representing at minimum one individual, were recovered after 1831 and prior to 1840 by "S.G.M." who is presumed to be Dr. Samuel G. Morton [b. 1799 – d. 1851]. Available museum documents, archival records, and published information do not reveal the circumstances around how Morton obtained the human remains. Published information indicate that this individual was identified as a "Mulatto Lunatic" who "[d]ied of Religious Mania" in 1831 at the age of 22 years (Morton 1840, 1844, 1849; Meigs 1857). Given the personal nature of the information, it is likely that Morton obtained the human remains through his work as a medical professional in Philadelphia either directly or from a third party. Between 1827 and 1835, Morton was appointed to the medical staff of Philadelphia's Almshouse Hospital. The Almshouse was located on the corner of 11th and Spruce Streets until July 1834 when it relocated to Blockley Township becoming known as Blockley Hospital or Old Blockley. Given that this individual is labeled as a "Lunatic" suggests that their human remains may have been removed from the Almshouse Hospital's Insane Department.

The physical human remains are represented by the cranium of a person whose morphological characteristics strongly identify this individual as female aged 25-35 at the time of death based on morphological characteristics assessed by a trained physical anthropologist at Penn Museum (Ubelaker & Buikstra 1994). Morton, however, identifies this individual as a male in the 3rd edition of the "Catalogue of Skulls" (1849). Two possible reasons for this discrepancy include an error in the 1849 Catalogue that was perpetuated in subsequent publications (Meigs 1857) or Morton was not the primary collector of this individual and received them from a third party. The preservation of the bone is excellent and does not show evidence for burial (i.e., adhering soil or vegetation). There are no marks on the bone associated with the removal of soft tissue. There is no evidence of anatomical, medical, or museum preparation on the bone. The bone is very dense with small mastoid processes. Some bone changes appear to be associated with mastication (chewing). The bone also shows evidence for trauma in the form of a depressed fracture. The bone shows evidence for antemortem and postmortem tooth loss with two teeth still present. Bone loss around the right first premolar (P3) of the maxilla suggests a tooth abscess. There is no evidence or museum information to suggest that the bone has been sampled for DNA, isotopic analysis, or other scientific testing.

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The human remains (Morton No. 17) were included in Morton's study of human crania from around the world by 1840 (Morton 1840: 5). At this time, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (now the Academy of Natural Sciences of Drexel University) provided storage space for much of Dr. Morton's collection, including these human remains, until his death in 1851.

In 1853, Dr. Morton's collection, including these human remains, was purchased from Dr. Samuel G. Morton's Estate, and formally accessioned to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (ANSP No. 17). In 1966, Dr. Morton's collection was loaned to the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, including these human remains (PM Loan-in No. L-606-17). In 1997, Morton's collection, including these human remains, was formally gifted to the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology (PM No. 97-606-17).

Nagpra Category: Non-NAGPRA

Basis of Determination: Historic published information identifies this individual as a "Mulatto Lunatic" who "[d]ied of Religious Mania, 1831, aged 22 years (Morton 1840). No known individual is identified. The available primary museum records and published information do not provide any additional information about this individual's birth, life, or death (Morton 1840, 1844, 1849; Meigs 1857; ANSP Ledger). Information related to the profession, whereabouts, and activities of the identified collector, Samuel G. Morton, suggests that this individual may have died in Philadelphia and that their remains were obtained by the collector in his capacity as a medical professional possibly from Philadelphia's Almshouse Hospital.

This information is considered provisional until consultation is completed with interested parties.

References:

[Book] Morton, Samuel G. 1840. Catalogue of the Skulls of Man and the Inferior Animals in the Collection of Samuel George Morton.

[Book] Morton, Samuel G. 1844. Catalogue of the Skulls of Man and the Inferior Animals in the Collection of Samuel George Morton.

[Book] Morton, Samuel G. 1849. Catalogue of the Skulls of Man and the Inferior Animals in the Collection of Samuel George Morton.

[Book] Meigs, James A. 1857. Catalogue of Human Crania in the Collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

[Other] The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Ethnological Collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

[Other] Carter, John P. Survey of the Morton Collection of Human Crania, 1937-1942.

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Human Remains Inventory

Provisional until consultation completed
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Item: Human Remains, **NOT RECEIVED**

Minimum Number of Individuals: 0

PM Catalogue Number: 97-606-55

Other Numbers: 55, 55

Culture: "Negro" - *historic attribution*

Date in Antiquity: Historic Period | c. 1670 - 1840 CE

Geographic Location: North America, United States of America, Pennsylvania (uncertain), Philadelphia County (uncertain), Philadelphia (uncertain)

Collection History: Human remains, representing at minimum one individual, were recovered prior to 1840 by "S.G.M." who is presumed to be Dr. Samuel G. Morton [b. 1799 – d. 1851]. Available museum documents, archival records, and published information do not reveal the circumstances around how Morton obtained the human remains. Published information indicate that this individual was identified as a "Negro Lunatic" (Morton 1840, 1844, 1849; Meigs 1857). Given the personal nature of the information, it is likely that Morton obtained the human remains through his work as a medical professional in Philadelphia. Between 1827 and 1835, Morton was appointed to the medical staff of Philadelphia's Almshouse Hospital. The Almshouse was located on the corner of 11th and Spruce Streets until July 1834 when it relocated to Blockley Township becoming known as Blockley Hospital or Old Blockley. Given that this individual is labeled as a "Lunatic" suggests that Morton may have acquired the remains from the Almshouse Hospital's Insane Department (Lawrence 1905).

The human remains (Morton No. 55) were included in Morton's study of human crania from around the world by 1840 (Morton 1840: 5). At this time, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (now the Academy of Natural Sciences of Drexel University) provided storage space for much of Dr. Morton's collection, including these human remains, until his death in 1851.

In 1853, Dr. Morton's collection, including these human remains, was purchased from Dr. Samuel G. Morton's Estate, and formally accessioned to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (ANSP No. 55). In 1966, Dr. Morton's collection was loaned to the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, however, the human remains were NOT transferred to the Penn Museum. At this time, it is not known where the human remains are currently located.

Nagpra Category: Non-NAGPRA

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Basis of Determination: Historic published information identifies this individual as a "Negro Lunatic" (Morton 1840). No known individual is identified. The available primary museum records and published information do not provide any additional information about this individual's birth, life, or death (Morton 1840, 1844, 1849; Meigs 1857; ANSP Ledger). Information related to the profession, whereabouts, and activities of the identified collector, Samuel G. Morton, suggests that this individual may have died in Philadelphia and that their remains were obtained by the collector in his capacity as a medical professional possibly from Philadelphia's Almshouse Hospital.

This information is considered provisional until consultation is completed with interested parties.

References:

[Book] Morton, Samuel G. 1840. Catalogue of the Skulls of Man and the Inferior Animals in the Collection of Samuel George Morton.

[Book] Morton, Samuel G. 1844. Catalogue of the Skulls of Man and the Inferior Animals in the Collection of Samuel George Morton.

[Book] Morton, Samuel G. 1849. Catalogue of the Skulls of Man and the Inferior Animals in the Collection of Samuel George Morton.

[Book] Meigs, James A. 1857. Catalogue of Human Crania in the Collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

[Other] The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Ethnological Collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

[Other] Carter, John P. Survey of the Morton Collection of Human Crania, 1937-1942.

PENNMUSEUM

University of Pennsylvania Museum
of Archaeology and Anthropology

Human Remains Inventory

*Provisional until consultation completed
10/25/2022*

Item: Human Remains

Minimum Number of Individuals: 1

PM Catalogue Number: 97-606-63

Other Numbers: L-606-63, 63, 63

Culture: "Negro" - *historic attribution*

Date in Antiquity: Historic Period | 1767 - 1832 CE

Geographic Location: North America, United States of America, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia County, Philadelphia

Collection History: Human remains, representing at minimum one individual, were recovered after 1832 and prior to 1840 by "S.G.M." who is presumed to be Dr. Samuel G. Morton [b. 1799 – d. 1851]. Available museum documents, archival records, and published information do not reveal the circumstances around how Morton obtained the human remains. Published information originally identified this individual as a "Negro Lunatic" (Morton 1840). Annotated information added between 1840 and 1849 indicates that this person died in the Philadelphia Almshouse Hospital in 1832 at the age of 65 years (Morton 1840, annotated, see also Morton 1849; Meigs 1857). Given the personal nature of the information, it is likely that Morton obtained the human remains through his work as a medical professional in Philadelphia either directly or from a third party. Between 1827 and 1835, Morton was appointed to the medical staff of Philadelphia's Almshouse Hospital. The Almshouse was located on the corner of 11th and Spruce Streets until July 1834 when it was relocated to Blockley Township and became known as Blockley Hospital or Old Blockley. Given that this individual is labeled as a "Lunatic" suggests that their remains may have been removed from the Almshouse Hospital's "Insane Department" after their death.

The physical human remains are represented by the cranium of a person who is identified as female aged 55 or more at the time of death based on morphological characteristics assessed by a trained physical anthropologist at Penn Museum (Ubelaker & Buikstra 1994). The preservation of the bone is excellent and does not show evidence for burial (i.e., adhering soil or vegetation). There are no marks on the bone associated with the removal of soft tissue. There is no evidence of anatomical, medical, or museum preparation on the bone. There is no evidence on the bone of a pathological condition. All of the teeth were lost prior to death. There is extensive periodontal resorption of the alveolar bone. There is no evidence or museum information to suggest that the bone has been sampled for DNA, isotopic analysis, or other scientific testing.

The human remains (Morton No. 63) were included in Morton's study of human crania from around the world by 1840 (Morton 1840: 5). At this time, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (now the Academy of Natural Sciences of Drexel University) provided storage space for much of Dr. Morton's collection, including these human remains, until his death in 1851.

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In 1853, Dr. Morton's collection, including these human remains, was purchased from Dr. Samuel G. Morton's Estate, and formally accessioned to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (ANSP No. 63). In 1966, Dr. Morton's collection was loaned to the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, including these human remains (PM Loan-in No. L-606-63). In 1997, Morton's collection, including these human remains, was formally gifted to the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology (PM No. 97-606-63).

Nagpra Category: Non-NAGPRA

Basis of Determination: Historic published information identifies this individual as a "Negro Lunatic" who died in the Philadelphia Almshouse Hospital in 1832 (Morton 1840). No known individual is identified. The available primary museum records and published information do not provide any additional information about this individual's birth, life, or death (Morton 1840, 1844, 1849; Meigs 1857; ANSP Ledger).

This information is considered provisional until consultation is completed with interested parties.

References:

[Book] Morton, Samuel G. 1840. Catalogue of the Skulls of Man and the Inferior Animals in the Collection of Samuel George Morton.

[Book] Morton, Samuel G. 1844. Catalogue of the Skulls of Man and the Inferior Animals in the Collection of Samuel George Morton.

[Book] Morton, Samuel G. 1849. Catalogue of the Skulls of Man and the Inferior Animals in the Collection of Samuel George Morton.

[Book] Meigs, James A. 1857. Catalogue of Human Crania in the Collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

[Other] The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Ethnological Collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

[Other] Carter, John P. Survey of the Morton Collection of Human Crania, 1937-1942.

PENNMUSEUM

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Human Remains Inventory

Provisional until consultation completed

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Item: Human Remains

Minimum Number of Individuals: 1

PM Catalogue Number: 97-606-63.1

Other Numbers: L-606-63, 63, 63

Culture: "Negro" - *historic attribution*

Date in Antiquity: Historic Period | 1767 - 1832 CE

Geographic Location: North America, United States of America, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia County, Philadelphia

Collection History: The Penn Museum (PM) holds in its collections the cranium (97-606-63) and mandible (97-606-63.1) that were originally accessioned into the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (ANSP, and now called the Academy of Natural Sciences of Drexel University) collections as a single individual but were determined to belong to two different individuals (both morphologically female). This report will focus on the information associated with the mandible only. Without evidence to the contrary, the mandible and cranium are assumed to have the same collection context and history. The same collection number is written on both the cranium and mandible; the bone color and preservation are similar, and they were stored together throughout their history at the ANSP and PM.

Human remains, representing at minimum one individual, were recovered after 1832 and prior to 1840 by "S.G.M." who is presumed to be Dr. Samuel G. Morton [b. 1799 – d. 1851]. Available museum documents, archival records, and published information do not reveal the circumstances around how Morton obtained the human remains. The published information originally identified this individual as a "Negro Lunatic" (Morton 1840) but given that the mandible does not articulate with the cranium it is possible it is assumed that the mandible was recovered from the same context as the cranium. The cranium is associated with an individual from the Philadelphia's Almshouse Hospital (Morton 1840, annotated, Morton 1844, 1849; Meigs 1857), it is likely that Morton obtained these human remains through his work as a medical professional in Philadelphia either directly or from a third party. Between 1827 and 1835, Morton was appointed to the medical staff of Philadelphia's Almshouse Hospital. The Almshouse was located on the corner of 11th and Spruce Streets until July 1834 when it was relocated to Blockley Township and became known as Blockley Hospital or Old Blockley. Given that the cranium is labeled as a "Lunatic" and this mandible is assumed to have the same collections context, it is possible that the remains may have been removed from the Almshouse Hospital's "Insane Department" after their death.

The physical human remains are represented by the mandible (for information about the cranium see report 97-606-63) of a person who is identified as female aged 55 or more at the time of death based on morphological characteristics assessed by a trained physical anthropologist at Penn Museum (Ubelaker & Buikstra 1994). The bone preservation of the mandible is excellent and does not show evidence for burial (i.e., adhering soil or vegetation). There are no marks on the bone associated with the removal of soft

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tissue. There is no evidence of anatomical, medical, or museum preparation on the bone. There is no evidence on the bone of a pathological condition. There is asymmetrical wear on the left and right second molars. The left and right first molars and possibly the left second premolar (P4) were lost antemortem. All other teeth were lost postmortem. There is no evidence or museum information to suggest that the bone has been sampled for DNA, isotopic analysis, or other scientific testing.

The human remains (Morton No. 63) were included in Morton's study of human crania from around the world by 1840 (Morton 1840: 5). At this time, the ANSP provided storage space for much of Dr. Morton's collection, including these human remains, until his death in 1851.

In 1853, Dr. Morton's collection, including these human remains, was purchased from Dr. Samuel G. Morton's Estate, and formally accessioned to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (ANSP No. 63). In 1966, Dr. Morton's collection was loaned to the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, including these human remains (PM Loan-in No. L-606-63.1). In 1997, Morton's collection, including these human remains, was formally gifted to the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology (PM No. 97-606-63.1).

Nagpra Category: Non-NAGPRA

Basis of Determination: Historic published information identifies this individual as a "Negro Lunatic" who died in the Philadelphia Almshouse Hospital in 1832 (Morton 1840). No known individual is identified. The available primary museum records and published information do not provide any additional information about this individual's birth, life, or death (Morton 1840, 1844, 1849; Meigs 1857; ANSP Ledger).

This information is considered provisional until consultation is completed with interested parties.

References:

[Book] Morton, Samuel G. 1840. Catalogue of the Skulls of Man and the Inferior Animals in the Collection of Samuel George Morton.

[Book] Morton, Samuel G. 1844. Catalogue of the Skulls of Man and the Inferior Animals in the Collection of Samuel George Morton.

[Book] Morton, Samuel G. 1849. Catalogue of the Skulls of Man and the Inferior Animals in the Collection of Samuel George Morton.

[Book] Meigs, James A. 1857. Catalogue of Human Crania in the Collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

[Other] The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Ethnological Collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

[Other] Carter, John P. Survey of the Morton Collection of Human Crania, 1937-1942.

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Item: Human Remains

Minimum Number of Individuals: 1

PM Catalogue Number: 97-606-64

Other Numbers: L-606-64, 64, 64

Culture: "Mulatto" - *historic attribution*

Date in Antiquity: Historic Period | c. 1814 - 1832 CE

Geographic Location: North America, United States of America, Pennsylvania (uncertain), Philadelphia County (uncertain), Philadelphia (uncertain)

Collection History: Human remains, representing at minimum one individual, were recovered after 1832 and prior to 1840 by "S.G.M." who is presumed to be Dr. Samuel G. Morton [b. 1799 – d. 1851]. Available museum documents, archival records, and published information do not reveal the circumstances around how Morton obtained the human remains. Published information originally identified this individual as a "Mulatto Lunatic" (Morton 1840). Annotated information added between 1840 and 1849 indicates that this person died of cholera in 1832 at the age of 18 (Morton 1840, annotated, see also Morton 1849; Meigs 1857). Given the personal nature of the information, it is likely that Morton obtained the human remains through his work as a medical professional in Philadelphia either directly or from a third party. Between 1827 and 1835, Morton was appointed to the medical staff of Philadelphia's Almshouse Hospital. The Almshouse was located on the corner of 11th and Spruce Streets until July 1834 when it was relocated to Blockley Township and became known as Blockley Hospital or Old Blockley. Given that this individual is labeled as a "Lunatic" suggests that their remains may have been removed from the Almshouse Hospital's "Insane Department" after their death.

The physical human remains are represented by the cranium and mandible of a person who is female aged 20 to 25 years at the time of death based on morphological characteristics assessed by a trained physical anthropologist at Penn Museum (Ubelaker & Buikstra 1994). The preservation of the bone is excellent and does not show evidence for burial (i.e., adhering soil or vegetation). There is possible evidence on the bone associated with the removal of soft tissue on the frontal and occipital bones. There is also evidence for the presence of organic bone tissue. On the parietal bones, there is evidence of either a pathological condition (possibly porotic hyperostosis, a stress related condition), taphonomic changes or removal of tissue. This information may be evidence of anatomical, medical, or museum preparation of the remains. The teeth present with several conditions, malocclusion of the incisors, right third mandibular premolar rotated medial-laterally, two large tooth caries (cavities), and an abscess surround the right first molar with extensive bone erosion. The teeth appear to be stained, perhaps because of tobacco use. All the teeth were lost prior to death. There is no evidence on the bone of any pathological condition. There is extensive periodontal resorption of the alveolar bone. There is no evidence or museum information to suggest that the bone has been sampled for DNA, isotopic analysis, or other scientific testing. The left first molar of the maxilla appears to have been removed for sampling, but this has not been confirmed

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through museum documentation.

The human remains (Morton No. 64) were included in Morton's study of human crania from around the world by 1840 (Morton 1840: 5). At this time, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (now the Academy of Natural Sciences of Drexel University) provided storage space for much of Dr. Morton's collection, including these human remains, until his death in 1851.

In 1853, Dr. Morton's collection, including these human remains, was purchased from Dr. Samuel G. Morton's Estate, and formally accessioned to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (ANSP No. 64). In 1966, Dr. Morton's collection was loaned to the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, including these human remains (PM Loan-in No. L-606-64). In 1997, Morton's collection, including these human remains, was formally gifted to the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology (PM No. 97-606-64).

Nagpra Category: Non-NAGPRA

Basis of Determination: Historic published information identifies this individual as a "Mulatto Lunatic" who died from cholera 1832 (Morton 1840). No known individual is identified. The available primary museum records and published information do not provide any additional information about this individual's birth, life, or death (Morton 1840, 1844, 1849; Meigs 1857; ANSP Ledger). Information related to the profession, whereabouts, and activities of the identified collector, Samuel G. Morton, suggests that this individual may have died in Philadelphia and that their remains were obtained by the collector in his capacity as a medical professional possibly from Philadelphia's Almshouse Hospital.

This information is considered provisional until consultation is completed with interested parties.

References:

[Book] Morton, Samuel G. 1840. Catalogue of the Skulls of Man and the Inferior Animals in the Collection of Samuel George Morton.

[Book] Morton, Samuel G. 1844. Catalogue of the Skulls of Man and the Inferior Animals in the Collection of Samuel George Morton.

[Book] Morton, Samuel G. 1849. Catalogue of the Skulls of Man and the Inferior Animals in the Collection of Samuel George Morton.

[Book] Meigs, James A. 1857. Catalogue of Human Crania in the Collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

[Other] The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Ethnological Collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

[Other] Carter, John P. Survey of the Morton Collection of Human Crania, 1937-1942.

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Item: Human Remains

Minimum Number of Individuals: 1

PM Catalogue Number: 97-606-69

Other Numbers: L-606-69, 69, 69

Culture: "Negro" - *historic attribution*

Date in Antiquity: Historic Period | c. 1670 - 1840 CE

Geographic Location: North America, United States of America

Collection History: Human remains, representing at minimum one individual, were recovered prior to 1840. Available museum documents, archival records, and published information do not identify the collector or reveal the circumstances around how the human remains were obtained. Published information identifies this individual as a "Negress, aged 80 years" (Morton 1840). In Academy of Natural Sciences accession ledger book (created c. 1866-1937), Dr. H. Rennolds is associated with the entry before this number. His name is not repeated in the entry for this individual but is referenced through the use of a ditto mark. Collection Note: This is likely a clerical error since his name is not listed in any of the published sources (Morton 1840, 1844, 1849; Meigs 1857).

The physical human remains are represented by the cranium of a person who is female aged 55 or more years at the time of death based on morphological characteristics assessed by a trained physical anthropologist at Penn Museum (Ubelaker & Buikstra 1994). The preservation of the bone is excellent and does not show evidence for burial (i.e., adhering soil or vegetation). The bone shows evidence for the preservation of organic tissue. There is no evidence on the bone associated with any pathological condition. All teeth were lost antemortem and well before the time of death. There is evidence for a possibly abscess on the left maxilla. There are no marks on the bone associated with the removal of soft tissue. There is no evidence of anatomical, medical, or museum preparation on the bone. There is no evidence or museum information to suggest that the bone has been sampled for DNA, isotopic analysis, or other scientific testing.

The human remains (Morton No. 69) were included in Morton's study of human crania from around the world by 1840 (Morton 1840: 5). At this time, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (now the Academy of Natural Sciences of Drexel University) provided storage space for much of Dr. Morton's collection, including these human remains, until his death in 1851.

In 1853, Dr. Morton's collection, including these human remains, was purchased from Dr. Samuel G. Morton's Estate, and formally accessioned to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (ANSP No. 69). Dr. H. Rennolds is entered as the collector in the ANSP ledger (created c. 1900-1937), but this appears to be in error. In 1966, Dr. Morton's collection was loaned to the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, including these human remains (PM Loan-in No. L-606-69). In 1997,

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Morton's collection, including these human remains, was formally gifted to the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology (PM No. 97-606-69).

Nagpra Category: Non-NAGPRA

Basis of Determination: Historic published information identifies this individual as a "Negress, aged 80 years, born in the United States" (Morton 1844; Meigs 1860). No known individual is identified. The available primary museum records and published information do not provide any additional information about this individual's birth, life, or death (Morton 1844, 1849; Meigs 1857, 1860; ANSP Ledger).

This information is considered provisional until consultation is completed with interested parties.

References:

[Book] Morton, Samuel G. 1840. Catalogue of the Skulls of Man and the Inferior Animals in the Collection of Samuel George Morton.

[Book] Morton, Samuel G. 1844. Catalogue of the Skulls of Man and the Inferior Animals in the Collection of Samuel George Morton.

[Book] Morton, Samuel G. 1849. Catalogue of the Skulls of Man and the Inferior Animals in the Collection of Samuel George Morton.

[Book] Meigs, James A. 1857. Catalogue of Human Crania in the Collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

[Article] Meigs, James A. 1860. Observations upon the Form of the Occiput in the Various Races of Men. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. 12: 397-415.

[Other] The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Ethnological Collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

[Other] Carter, John P. Survey of the Morton Collection of Human Crania, 1937-1942.

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Item: Human Remains

Minimum Number of Individuals: 1

PM Catalogue Number: 97-606-74

Other Numbers: L-606-74, 74, 74

Culture: "Negro" - *historic attribution*

Date in Antiquity: Historic Period | c. 1670 - 1840 CE

Geographic Location: North America, United States of America, Pennsylvania (uncertain), Philadelphia County (uncertain), Philadelphia (uncertain)

Collection History: Human remains, representing at minimum one individual, were recovered prior to 1840 by Dr. Dr. Frederick Turnpenny [b. 1809 – d. 1840] who received his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1832 and was elected a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia in 1833 (ANSP, now Academy of Natural Sciences of Drexel University) (Notice of the ANSP 1836: 26; Morton 1840; Hallway 2018: 1901). Available museum documents, archival records, and published information do not reveal the circumstances around how Turnpenny obtained the human remains. Published information identifies this individual as a "Negro, died of Malignant Polypus of the antrum" (Morton 1840). Given the personal nature of the information, it is possible that Turnpenny obtained the human remains through his work as a medical professional likely in Philadelphia either directly or from a third party. At this time, it is unclear if Dr. Turnpenny was associated with a medical practice or appointed to a hospital in Philadelphia.

The physical human remains are represented by the cranium and mandible of a person who is probably female aged 55 years or more at the time of death based on morphological characteristics assessed by a trained physical anthropologist at Penn Museum (Ubelaker & Buikstra 1994). The preservation of the bone is excellent and does not show evidence for burial (i.e., adhering soil or vegetation). The cranium may have been autopsied likely associated with an invasive pathological facial tumor. No other evidence for the removal of soft tissue is visible on the cranium or mandible. There is evidence for both antemortem and postmortem tooth loss. A large caries (cavity) is visible on the left first molar of the mandible and a large abscess is visible at the root of the right second incisor of the maxilla. There is no evidence or museum information to suggest that the bone has been sampled for DNA, isotopic analysis, or other scientific testing.

The human remains (Morton No. 74) were transferred and included in Samuel G. Morton's [b. 1799 - d. 1851] study of human crania from around the world by 1840 (Morton 1840: 5). At this time, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (now the Academy of Natural Sciences of Drexel University) provided storage space for much of Dr. Morton's collection, including these human remains, until his death in 1851.

In 1853, Dr. Morton's collection, including these human remains, was purchased from Dr. Samuel G.

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Morton's Estate, and formally accessioned to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (ANSP No. 74). In 1966, Dr. Morton's collection was loaned to the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, including these human remains (PM Loan-in No. L-606-74). In 1997, Morton's collection, including these human remains, was formally gifted to the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology (PM No. 97-606-74).

Nagpra Category: Non-NAGPRA

Basis of Determination: Historic published information identifies this individual as a "Negro" who "died of Malignant Polypus of the antrum" (Morton 1840). No known individual is identified. The available primary museum records and published information do not provide any additional information about this individual's birth, life, or death (Morton 1840, 1844, 1849; Meigs 1857; ANSP Ledger). Information related to the profession, whereabouts, and activities of the identified collector, Dr. Frederick Turnpenny, suggests that this individual may have died in Philadelphia and was obtained by the collector in his capacity as a medical professional.

This information is considered provisional until consultation is completed with interested parties.

References:

[Book] Morton, Samuel G. 1840. Catalogue of the Skulls of Man and the Inferior Animals in the Collection of Samuel George Morton.

[Book] Morton, Samuel G. 1844. Catalogue of the Skulls of Man and the Inferior Animals in the Collection of Samuel George Morton.

[Book] Morton, Samuel G. 1849. Catalogue of the Skulls of Man and the Inferior Animals in the Collection of Samuel George Morton.

[Book] Meigs, James A. 1857. Catalogue of Human Crania in the Collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

[Article] Meigs, James A. 1860. Observations upon the Form of the Occiput in the Various Races of Men. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. 12: 397-415.

[Other] The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Ethnological Collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

[Other] Carter, John P. Survey of the Morton Collection of Human Crania, 1937-1942.

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Human Remains Inventory

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Item: Human Remains, **NOT RECEIVED**

Minimum Number of Individuals: 0

PM Catalogue Number: 97-606-144

Other Numbers: 144

Culture: "Negro (uncertain)" - *historic attribution*

Date in Antiquity: Historic Period | c. 1777 CE

Geographic Location: North America, United States of America, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia County, Philadelphia, Germantown

Collection History: Human remains, representing at minimum one individual, were "[d]ug up from the battlefield at Germantown" at an unknown date and identified as "Negro...probably." Dr. Clifford Parker [b. ? - d. ?] transferred the human remains to Dr. James A. Meigs [b. 1829 - d. 1879] at an unknown date. No information has been located related to the circumstances of Dr. Parker's acquisition of the human remains. After 1857, Dr. Meigs added the human remains (Morton Nos. 144) to Dr. Samuel G. Morton's [b. 1799 - d. 1851] collection of human crania from around the world at the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (ANSP, now Academy of Natural Sciences of Drexel University). At an unknown date the human remains were removed from the collection by an unknown individual. The remains are NOT entered into the Academy of Natural Sciences Ledger Book (created c. 1866 - 1937). Further, the human remains were not listed on an inventory conducted 1937-1942 by the ANSP. Thus, the human remains were NOT transferred to the Penn Museum with Dr. Morton's collection in 1966 since they had already been removed from the ANSP's collections.

Nagpra Category: Non-NAGPRA

Basis of Determination: Museum documentation identifies this individual as a "Negro...probably" No known individual is identified. The available primary museum records provide no additional information about this individual's birth, life, or death (Meigs 1857, annotated).

This information is considered provisional until consultation is completed with interested parties.

References:

[Book] Meigs, James A. 1857. Catalogue of Human Crania in the Collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

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Human Remains Inventory

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Item: Human Remains

Minimum Number of Individuals: 1

PM Catalogue Number: 97-606-243

Other Numbers: L-606-243, 243, 243

Culture: "Negro" - *historic attribution*

Date in Antiquity: Historic Period | c. 1670 - 1840 CE

Geographic Location: North America (uncertain), United States of America (uncertain)

Collection History: Prior to 1857, human remains, representing at minimum, one individual, were obtained by Mr. B.H. Warden [b. ? – d. ?] who subsequently transferred them to Dr. James A. Meigs [b. 1829 - d. 1879] (Meigs 1857). At this time, no information has been located about Mr. Warden. Available museum documents, archival records, and published information do not reveal from where the human remains were recovered or the circumstances surrounding the transfer of the human skeletal remains to Meigs (Meigs 1857, ANSP Ledger). Museum documents and published information indicate that this individual was identified as an "Idiotic Negress" (Meigs 1857).

The physical human remains are represented by the cranium of a probable adult female based on morphological characteristics assessed by a trained physical anthropologist at Penn Museum (Ubelaker & Buikstra 1994). The preservation of the bone is excellent and does not show evidence for burial (i.e., adhering soil or vegetation). There is evidence on the bone for anatomical preparation and ink notations used for phrenological instruction. There is no evidence or museum information to suggest the bone has been sampled for DNA, isotopic analysis, or other scientific testing. No pathological conditions or bone variations are noted.

In 1857, Dr. Meigs added the human remains (Morton/ANSP Nos. 243) to Dr. Samuel G. Morton's [b. 1799 – d. 1851] collection of human crania from around the world at the Academy of Natural Sciences by 1857 (Meigs 1857). In 1966, Dr. Morton's collection was loaned to the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, including these human remains (PM Loan-in No. L-606-243). In 1997, Morton's collection, including these human remains, was formally gifted to the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology (PM No. 97-606-243).

Nagpra Category: Non-NAGPRA

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Basis of Determination: Museum documentation identifies this individual as a "Idiotic Negress" (ANSP ledger). No known individual is identified. The available primary museum records and published information do not provide any additional information about this individual's birth, life, or death (Meigs 1857, 1860; ANSP Ledger).

This information is considered provisional until consultation is completed with interested parties.

References:

[Book] Meigs, James A. 1857. Catalogue of Human Crania in the Collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

[Other] The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Ethnological Collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

[Other] Carter, John P. Survey of the Morton Collection of Human Crania, 1937-1942.

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Item: Human Remains

Minimum Number of Individuals: 1

PM Catalogue Number: 97-606-900

Other Numbers: L-606-900, 900, 900

Culture: "Negro" - *historic attribution*

Date in Antiquity: Historic Period | c. 1670 - 1840 CE

Geographic Location: North America, United States of America

Collection History: At an unknown date prior to 1844, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual, were transferred to Dr. Samuel G. Morton [b. 1799 - d. 1851]. Available museum documents, archival records, and published information do not reveal from where the human remains were recovered or the circumstances surrounding the transfer of the human skeletal remains to Morton - likely from an unidentified third party. No specific collector is identified in Dr. Morton's published catalogues (1844, 1849). Museum documents (ANSP Ledger) and published information (Morton 1840, 1844, 1849; Meigs 1857) indicate this individual was identified as "Negro" and was born in the United States.

The physical human remains are represented by the cranium and mandible of a probable female aged 55 or more years at the time of death based on morphological characteristics assessed by a trained physical anthropologist at Penn Museum (Ubelaker & Buikstra 1994). The preservation of the bone is excellent and does not show evidence for burial (i.e., adhering soil or vegetation). There are no marks on the bone associated with the removal of soft tissue. There is no evidence of anatomical, medical, or museum preparation on the bone. The bone shows significant reactive bone in the area of the pterygoid plates, maxilla, sphenoid, and nasal cavity. There is also evidence of bone changes due possibly to paramasticatory function on both right and left sides. There is evidence of both antemortem and postmortem tooth loss. Two large caries (cavities) are visible on the dentition in addition to a large abscess. The teeth appear to be stained, perhaps because of tobacco use. There is no evidence or museum information to suggest the bone or teeth have been sampled for DNA, isotopic analysis, or other scientific testing.

The human remains (Morton No. 900) were included in Morton's study of human crania from around the world by 1844 (Morton 1844: 30). At this time, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (now the Academy of Natural Sciences of Drexel University) provided storage space for much of Dr. Morton's collection, including these human remains, until his death in 1851.

In 1853, Dr. Morton's collection, including these human remains, was purchased from Dr. Samuel G. Morton's Estate, and formally accessioned to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (ANSP No. 900). In 1966, Dr. Morton's collection was loaned to the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, including these human remains (PM Loan-in No. L-606-900). In 1997,

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Morton's collection, including these human remains, was formally gifted to the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology (PM No. 97-606-900).

Nagpra Category: Non-NAGPRA

Basis of Determination: Historic published information identifies this individual as a "Negro, born in the United States" (Morton 1849). No known individual is identified. The available primary museum records and published information do not provide any additional information about this individual's birth, life, or death (Morton 1840, 1844, 1849; Meigs 1857, 1860; ANSP Ledger).

This information is considered provisional until consultation is completed with interested parties.

References:

[Book] Morton, Samuel G. 1844. Catalogue of the Skulls of Man and the Inferior Animals in the Collection of Samuel George Morton.

[Book] Morton, Samuel G. 1849. Catalogue of the Skulls of Man and the Inferior Animals in the Collection of Samuel George Morton.

[Book] Meigs, James A. 1857. Catalogue of Human Crania in the Collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

[Article] Meigs, James A. 1860. Observations upon the Form of the Occiput in the Various Races of Men. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. 12: 397-415.

[Other] The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Ethnological Collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

[Other] Carter, John P. Survey of the Morton Collection of Human Crania, 1937-1942.

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Item: Human Remains

Minimum Number of Individuals: 1

PM Catalogue Number: 97-606-983

Other Numbers: L-606-983, 983, 983

Culture: "Negro" - *historic attribution*

Date in Antiquity: Historic Period | c. 1670 - 1844 CE

Geographic Location: North America, United States of America

Collection History: Between 1840 and 1844, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual, were transferred to Dr. Samuel G. Morton [b. 1799 - d. 1851]. Available museum documents, archival records, and published information do not reveal from where the human remains were recovered or the circumstances surrounding the transfer of the human skeletal remains to Morton. No specific collector is identified in Dr. Morton's published catalogues (1840, 1844, 1849). Museum documents (ANSP Ledger) and published information (Morton 1840, 1844, 1849; Meigs 1857) indicate that this individual was identified as "Negro" and was born in the United States.

The physical human remains are represented by the cranium and mandible of a male aged 25 to 35 years at the time of death based on morphological characteristics assessed by a trained physical anthropologist at Penn Museum (Ubelaker & Buikstra 1994). The preservation of the bone is excellent and does not show evidence for burial (i.e., adhering soil or vegetation). There are no marks on the bone associated with the removal of soft tissue. There is no evidence of anatomical, medical, or museum preparation on the bone. There is evidence for the use of adhesive to hold loose teeth in place. There are no bone changes associated with any pathological condition. There is evidence for fenestrations at the roots of the mandible and maxilla. There is no evidence or museum information to suggest that the bone or teeth have been sampled for DNA, isotopic analysis, or other scientific testing.

The human remains (Morton No. 983) were included in Morton's study of human crania from around the world by 1844 (Morton 1844: 30). At this time, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (now the Academy of Natural Sciences of Drexel University) provided storage space for much of Dr. Morton's collection, including these human remains, until his death in 1851.

In 1853, Dr. Morton's collection, including these human remains, was purchased from Dr. Samuel G. Morton's Estate, and formally accessioned to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (ANSP No. 983). In 1966, Dr. Morton's collection was loaned to the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, including these human remains (PM Loan-in No. L-606-983). In 1997, Morton's collection, including these human remains, was formally gifted to the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology (PM No. 97-606-983).

Nagpra Category: Non-NAGPRA

Basis of Determination: Historic published information identifies this individual as a "Negro, born in the United States" (Morton 1840). No known individual is identified. The available primary museum records and published information do not provide any additional information about this individual's birth, life, or death (Morton 1840, 1844, 1849; Meigs 1857, 1860; ANSP Ledger).

This information is considered provisional until consultation is completed with interested parties.

References:

[Book] Morton, Samuel G. 1840. Catalogue of the Skulls of Man and the Inferior Animals in the Collection of Samuel George Morton.

[Book] Morton, Samuel G. 1844. Catalogue of the Skulls of Man and the Inferior Animals in the Collection of Samuel George Morton.

[Book] Morton, Samuel G. 1849. Catalogue of the Skulls of Man and the Inferior Animals in the Collection of Samuel George Morton.

[Book] Meigs, James A. 1857. Catalogue of Human Crania in the Collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

[Other] The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Ethnological Collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

[Other] Carter, John P. Survey of the Morton Collection of Human Crania, 1937-1942.

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Human Remains Inventory

Provisional until consultation completed
10/25/2022

Item: Human Remains

Minimum Number of Individuals: 1

PM Catalogue Number: 97-606-984

Other Numbers: L-606-984, 984, 984

Culture: "Negro" - *historic attribution*

Date in Antiquity: Historic Period | c. 1670 - 1844 CE

Geographic Location: North America, United States of America

Collection History: Between 1840 and 1844, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual, were transferred to Dr. Samuel G. Morton [b. 1799 - d. 1851]. Available museum documents, archival records, and published information do not reveal from where the human remains were recovered or the circumstances surrounding the transfer of the human skeletal remains to Morton. No specific collector is identified in Dr. Morton's published catalogues (1840, 1844, 1849). Museum documents (ANSP Ledger) and published information (Morton 1840, 1844, 1849; Meigs 1857) indicate that this individual was identified as "Negro" and was born in the United States.

The physical human remains are represented by the cranium and mandible of a female aged 35 to 45 years at the time of death based on morphological characteristics assessed by a trained physical anthropologist at Penn Museum (Ubelaker & Buikstra 1994). The preservation of the bone is excellent and does not show evidence for burial (i.e., adhering soil or vegetation). The presence of organic tissue in the bone is noted. There are no marks on the bone associated with the removal of tissue. There is no evidence of anatomical, medical, or museum preparation on the bone. There are no bone changes associated with a pathological condition. A single large mandibular caries (cavity) is visible. Asymmetrical tooth wear is noted for the maxilla molars. There is no evidence or museum information to suggest that the bone or teeth have been sampled for DNA, isotopic analysis, or other scientific testing.

The human remains (Morton No. 984) were included in Morton's study of human crania from around the world by 1844 (Morton 1844: 30). At this time, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (now the Academy of Natural Sciences of Drexel University) provided storage space for much of Dr. Morton's collection, including these human remains, until his death in 1851.

In 1853, Dr. Morton's collection, including these human remains, was purchased from Dr. Samuel G. Morton's Estate, and formally accessioned to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (ANSP No. 984). In 1966, Dr. Morton's collection was loaned to the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, including these human remains (PM Loan-in No. L-606-984). In 1997, Morton's collection, including these human remains, was formally gifted to the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology (PM No. 97-606-984).

Nagpra Category: Non-NAGPRA

Basis of Determination: Historic published information identifies this individual as a "Negro, born in the United States" (Morton 1840). No known individual is identified. The available primary museum records and published information do not provide any additional information about this individual's birth, life, or death (Morton 1840, 1844, 1849; Meigs 1857, 1860; ANSP Ledger).

This information is considered provisional until consultation is completed with interested parties.

References:

[Book] Morton, Samuel G. 1840. Catalogue of the Skulls of Man and the Inferior Animals in the Collection of Samuel George Morton.

[Book] Morton, Samuel G. 1844. Catalogue of the Skulls of Man and the Inferior Animals in the Collection of Samuel George Morton.

[Book] Morton, Samuel G. 1849. Catalogue of the Skulls of Man and the Inferior Animals in the Collection of Samuel George Morton.

[Book] Meigs, James A. 1857. Catalogue of Human Crania in the Collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

[Article] Meigs, James A. 1860. Observations upon the Form of the Occiput in the Various Races of Men. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. 12: 397-415.

[Other] The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Ethnological Collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

[Other] Carter, John P. Survey of the Morton Collection of Human Crania, 1937-1942.

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Human Remains Inventory

Provisional until consultation completed

10/25/2022

Item: Human Remains

Minimum Number of Individuals: 1

PM Catalogue Number: 97-606-1234

Other Numbers: L-606-1234, 1234, 1234

Culture: "Mulatto [uncertain]" - *historic attribution*

Date in Antiquity: Historic Period | c. 1670 - 1849 CE

Geographic Location: North America (uncertain), United States of America (uncertain), Australia (uncertain)

Collection History: Human remains, representing at minimum, one individual, were obtained by Dr. Edward Hallowell [b. 1808 – d. 1860]. Dr. Hallowell practiced medicine in Philadelphia and was a herpetologist. Dr. Hallowell was an elected member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (ANSP, now the Academy of Natural Sciences of Drexel University) in 1834 (Notice of the ANSP 1836: 25). Available museum documents, archival records, and published information do not reveal from where the human remains were recovered or the circumstances surrounding how Hallowell obtained them (Morton 1849, Meigs 1857, ANSP Ledger). Museum documents and published information indicate that this individual was identified as an "Mulatto?" (Morton 1849; Meigs 1857). The word "Australia?" is handwritten on the cranium. It is unclear if this was written by Hallowell when he obtained the human remains or if the word was written on the cranium at a later date by ANSP museum staff. A review of the Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences publications did not connect Dr. Hallowell to Australia. His work focused mainly on reptiles and fish from Western Africa and South America and to a lesser extent the United States. Dr. Hallowell made donations of reptiles to the ANSP from New Jersey and Philadelphia. At present, documentation relating the human remains to Australia is unsubstantiated. As a result it is unclear from where Dr. Hallowell obtained the human remains.

The physical human remains are represented by the cranium of a male aged 50 or more years at the time of death based on morphological characteristics assessed by a trained physical anthropologist at Penn Museum (Ubelaker & Buikstra 1994). The preservation of the bone is excellent and does not show evidence of burial (i.e., adhering soil or vegetation). There are no marks on the bone associated with the removal of tissue. There is no evidence of anatomical, medical, or museum preparation on the bone. The bone in the area of the occipital bone (occipital condyle) is pathological with distortion of the joint surface that articulates with the atlas (vertebrae) and includes an extra articular facet lateral to the condyle which protrudes into the foramen magnum. No teeth are present and lost either antemortem or postmortem. There is no evidence or museum information to suggest the bone has been sampled for DNA, isotopic analysis, or other scientific testing.

By 1849, the human remains (Morton No. 1234) were transferred and included in Samuel G. Morton's [b. 1799 - d. 1851] study of human crania from around the world (Morton 1849). At the time, the Academy of

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Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (now the Academy of Natural Sciences of Drexel University) provided storage space for much of Dr. Morton's collection, including these human remains, until his death in 1851.

In 1853, Dr. Morton's collection, including these human remains, was purchased from Dr. Samuel G. Morton's Estate, and formally accessioned to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (ANSP No. 1234). In 1966, Dr. Morton's collection was loaned to the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, including these human remains (PM Loan-in No. L-606-1234). In 1997, Morton's collection, including these human remains, was formally gifted to the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology (PM No. 97-606-1234).

Nagpra Category: Non-NAGPRA

Basis of Determination: Museum documentation and published information identifies this individual as a "Mulatto?" (Morton 1849, Meigs 1857, ANSP ledger). No known individual is identified. The available primary museum records and published information do not provide any additional information about this individual's birth, life, or death (Meigs 1857, 1860; ANSP Ledger).

This information is considered provisional until consultation is completed with interested parties.

References:

[Book] Morton, Samuel G. 1849. Catalogue of the Skulls of Man and the Inferior Animals in the Collection of Samuel George Morton.

[Book] Meigs, James A. 1857. Catalogue of Human Crania in the Collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

[Other] The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Ethnological Collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

[Other] Carter, John P. Survey of the Morton Collection of Human Crania, 1937-1942.

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Human Remains Inventory

Provisional until consultation completed
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Item: Human Remains

Minimum Number of Individuals: 1

PM Catalogue Number: 97-606-1301

Other Numbers: L-606-1301, 1301, 1301

Culture: "Negro" - *historic attribution*

Date in Antiquity: Historic Period | c. 1670 - 1857 CE

Geographic Location: North America, United States of America

Collection History: At an unknown date prior to 1857, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual, were transferred to Dr. James A. Meigs [b. 1829 – d. 1879]. Available museum documents, archival records, and published information do not reveal from where the human remains were recovered or the circumstances surrounding the transfer of the human skeletal remains to Meigs - likely from an unidentified third party. No specific collector is identified in Dr. Meigs' published catalogues (1857, 1860). Museum documents (ANSP Ledger) and published information indicates that this individual was identified as "Negro" and was born in the United States (Meigs 1857, 1860).

The physical human remains are represented by the cranium of a male aged 55 or more years at the time of death based on morphological characteristics assessed by a trained physical anthropologist at Penn Museum (Ubelaker & Buikstra 1994). The preservation of the bone is excellent and does not show evidence for burial (i.e., adhering soil or vegetation). The bone does show evidence for anatomical preparation. The cranial thickness is unusual. There is also evidence for an osteoma on the right parietal. There is no evidence or museum information to suggest that the bone or teeth have been sampled for DNA, isotopic analysis, or other scientific testing.

Dr. Meigs added the human remains (Morton/ANSP Nos. 1301) to Dr. Samuel G. Morton's [b. 1799 – d. 1851] collection of human crania from around the world at the Academy of Natural Sciences by 1857 (Meigs 1857). In 1966, Dr. Morton's collection was loaned to the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, including these human remains (PM Loan-in No. L-606-1301). In 1997, Morton's collection, including these human remains, was formally gifted to the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology (PM No. 97-606-1301).

Nagpra Category: Non-NAGPRA

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Provisional until consultation completed

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Basis of Determination: Historic published information identifies this individual as an American born "Negro" (Meigs 1857, 1860). No known individual is identified. The available primary museum records and published information do not provide any additional information about this individual's birth, life, or death (Meigs 1857, 1860; ANSP Ledger).

This information is considered provisional until consultation is completed with interested parties.

References:

[Book] Meigs, James A. 1857. Catalogue of Human Crania in the Collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

[Article] Meigs, James A. 1860. Observations upon the Form of the Occiput in the Various Races of Men. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. 12: 397-415.

[Other] The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Ethnological Collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

[Other] Carter, John P. Survey of the Morton Collection of Human Crania, 1937-1942.

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Human Remains Inventory

Provisional until consultation completed

10/25/2022

Item: Human Remains

Minimum Number of Individuals: 1

PM Catalogue Number: 97-606-1302

Other Numbers: L-606-1302, 1302, 1302

Culture: "Negro" - *historic attribution*

Date in Antiquity: Historic Period | c. 1670 - 1857 CE

Geographic Location: North America, United States of America, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia County, Philadelphia

Collection History: At an unknown date prior to 1857, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual, were transferred to Dr. James A. Meigs [b. 1829 – d. 1879]. Available museum documents, archival records, and published information do not reveal from where the human remains were recovered or the circumstances surrounding the transfer of the human skeletal remains to Meigs - likely from an unidentified third party. No specific collector is identified in Dr. Meigs' published catalogues (1857, 1860). Museum documents (ANSP Ledger) and published information indicates that this individual was identified as a "Negro convict" who died at the Walnut Street prison assumed to be in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (Meigs 1857, handwritten note).

The physical human remains are represented by the cranium of a male aged 55 or more years at the time of death based on morphological characteristics assessed by a trained physical anthropologist at Penn Museum (Ubelaker & Buikstra 1994). The preservation of the bone is excellent and does not show evidence for burial (i.e., adhering soil or vegetation). There are marks on the bone that are likely associated with the removal of tissue. There is no other evidence of anatomical, medical, or museum preparation on the bone. Most teeth were lost many years antemortem and there is evidence of extensive alveolar resorption possibly associated with trauma. Bone changes associated with the temporomandibular joint (TMJ) dysfunction are visible. Arthritic changes are also visible on the bone around the foramen magnum (osteophytes). There is no evidence or museum information to suggest that the bone or teeth have been sampled for DNA, isotopic analysis, or other scientific testing.

Dr. Meigs added the human remains (Morton/ANSP Nos. 1302) to Dr. Samuel G. Morton's [b. 1799 – d. 1851] collection of human crania from around the world at the Academy of Natural Sciences by 1857 (Meigs 1857). In 1966, Dr. Morton's collection was loaned to the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, including these human remains (PM Loan-in No. L-606-1302). In 1997, Morton's collection, including these human remains, was formally gifted to the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology (PM No. 97-606-1302).

Nagpra Category: Non-NAGPRA

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Basis of Determination: Museum information identifies this individual as a "Negro convict" who died in the Walnut Street prison in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (Meigs 1857, handwritten note). No known individual is identified. The available primary museum records and published information do not provide any additional information about this individual's birth, life, or death (Meigs 1857, 1860; ANSP Ledger).

This information is considered provisional until consultation is completed with interested parties.

References:

[Book] Meigs, James A. 1857. Catalogue of Human Crania in the Collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

[Article] Meigs, James A. 1860. Observations upon the Form of the Occiput in the Various Races of Men. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. 12: 397-415.

[Other] The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Ethnological Collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

[Other] Carter, John P. Survey of the Morton Collection of Human Crania, 1937-1942.

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Human Remains Inventory

Provisional until consultation completed
10/25/2022

Item: Human Remains

Minimum Number of Individuals: 1

PM Catalogue Number: 97-606-1318

Other Numbers: L-606-1318, 1318, 1318

Culture: "Negro" - *historic attribution*

Date in Antiquity: Historic Period | c. 1670 - 1857 CE

Geographic Location: North America, United States of America

Collection History: At an unknown date prior to 1857, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual, were transferred to Dr. James A. Meigs [b. 1829 – d. 1879]. Available museum documents, archival records, and published information do not reveal from where the human remains were recovered or the circumstances surrounding the transfer of the human skeletal remains to Meigs - likely from an unidentified third party. No specific collector is identified in Dr. Meigs' published catalogues (1857, 1860). Museum documents (ANSP Ledger) and published information indicate that this individual was identified as a "Negro" whose history is unknown (Meigs 1857, handwritten note).

The physical human remains are represented by the cranium of a female aged 55 or more years at the time of death based on morphological characteristics assessed by a trained physical anthropologist at Penn Museum (Ubelaker & Buikstra 1994). The preservation of the bone is excellent and does not show evidence for burial (i.e., adhering soil or vegetation). There are no marks on the bone associated with the removal of tissue. There is no evidence of anatomical, medical, or museum preparation on the bone. Most teeth were lost many years antemortem and show evidence of extensive alveolar resorption. Bone changes associated with the temporomandibular joint (TMJ) dysfunction are visible. Changes in the maxillary bone may show evidence for sinus infection or expansion. There is no evidence or museum information to suggest that the bone or teeth have been sampled for DNA, isotopic analysis, or other scientific testing.

Dr. Meigs added the human remains (Morton/ANSP Nos. 1318) to Dr. Samuel G. Morton's [b. 1799 – d. 1851] collection of human crania from around the world at the Academy of Natural Sciences by 1857 (Meigs 1857). In 1966, Dr. Morton's collection was loaned to the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, including these human remains (PM Loan-in No. L-606-1318). In 1997, Morton's collection, including these human remains, was formally gifted to the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology (PM No. 97-606-1318).

Nagpra Category: Non-NAGPRA

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Penn Museum number: 97-606-1318

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Basis of Determination: Museum information identifies this individual as a "Negro" whose history is unknown (Meigs 1857, handwritten note). No known individual is identified. The available primary museum records and published information do not provide any additional information about this individual's birth, life, or death (Meigs 1857, 1860; ANSP Ledger).

This information is considered provisional until consultation is completed with interested parties.

References:

[Book] Meigs, James A. 1857. Catalogue of Human Crania in the Collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

[Article] Meigs, James A. 1860. Observations upon the Form of the Occiput in the Various Races of Men. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. 12: 397-415.

[Other] The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Ethnological Collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

[Other] Carter, John P. Survey of the Morton Collection of Human Crania, 1937-1942.

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Human Remains Inventory

Provisional until consultation completed
10/25/2022

Item: Human Remains

Minimum Number of Individuals: 1

PM Catalogue Number: 97-606-1319

Other Numbers: L-606-1319, 1319, 1319

Culture: "Mulatto" - *historic attribution*

Date in Antiquity: Historic Period | c. 1811 - 1846 CE

Geographic Location: North America, United States of America, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia County, Philadelphia

Collection History: Human remains, representing at minimum, one individual, were obtained by Dr. Adolphus L. Heerman [b. 1821 - d. 1865] from the Blockey Hospital between 1846 and 1849. Heerman was a medical doctor practicing in Philadelphia and was a known naturalist and ornithologist and elected member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (ANSP, now the Academy of Natural Sciences of Drexel University). Published information indicates that this individual died of consumption on November 5, 1846. Given the personal nature of the information, it is likely that Heerman obtained the human remains through his work as a medical profession in Philadelphia either directly or from a third party.

The physical human remains are represented by the cranium of a male aged between 40 and 50 years at the time death based on morphological characteristics assessed by a trained physical anthropologist at Penn Museum (Ubelaker & Buikstra 1994). The preservation of the bone is excellent and does not show evidence for burial (i.e., adhering soil or vegetation). There are cut marks on the bone, but it is unclear how they were made since they are not in locations associated with the removal of muscle tissue. Thus, it is difficult to determine if there is evidence of anatomical or medical preparation on the bone. There is evidence for the presence of organic bone tissue. There is no evidence for bone changes associated with any pathologic condition. Caries (cavities) are present on three teeth. Several teeth were lost antemortem or postmortem. There is no evidence or museum information to suggest that the bone has been sampled for DNA, isotopic analysis, or other scientific testing.

By 1849, the human remains (Morton No. 1319) were transferred to and included in Samuel G. Morton's [b. 1799 - d. 1851] study of human crania from around the world (Morton 1849). At this time, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (now the Academy of Natural Sciences of Drexel University) provided storage space for much of Dr. Morton's collection, including these human remains, until his death in 1851.

In 1853, Dr. Morton's collection, including these human remains, was purchased from Dr. Samuel G. Morton's Estate, and formally accessioned to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (ANSP No. 1319). In 1966, Dr. Morton's collection was loaned to the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, including these human remains (PM Loan-in No. L-606-1319). In 1997,

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Morton's collection, including these human remains, was formally gifted to the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology (PM No. 97-606-1319).

Nagpra Category: Non-NAGPRA

Basis of Determination: Museum documentation and published information identifies this individual as "John Voorhees, a Mulatto porter, born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and died of consumption in the Blockley Hospital, November 5, 1846, aged 35 years" and reportedly on his deathbed confessed to the murder of a boy when he was 14 or 15 years old (Morton 1849, Meigs 1857). The available primary museum records and published information do not provide any additional information about this individual's life (Morton 1849, Meigs 1857, 1860; ANSP Ledger). A review of finding aids for Archives and Records at the Chester County History Center of Pennsylvania did not reveal any information about Mr. John Voorhees - these include birth, death, and marriage records; civil court and debt related records; coroner's records; criminal and prison records; land records; licensing and civil lists; military records; poorhouse and pauper records; probate, estate, and guardianship; servant and slavery records; tax (1814, 1820, 1824, 1838) and census records.

This information is considered provisional until consultation is completed with interested parties.

References:

[Book] Morton, Samuel G. 1849. Catalogue of the Skulls of Man and the Inferior Animals in the Collection of Samuel George Morton.

[Book] Meigs, James A. 1857. Catalogue of Human Crania in the Collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

[Other] The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Ethnological Collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

[Other] Carter, John P. Survey of the Morton Collection of Human Crania, 1937-1942.

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Human Remains Inventory

Provisional until consultation completed
10/25/2022

Item: Human Remains

Minimum Number of Individuals: 1

PM Catalogue Number: 97-606-2006

Other Numbers: L-606-2006, 2006

Culture: "Negro (uncertain)" - *historic attribution*

Date in Antiquity: Historic Period | c. 1670 - 1840 CE

Geographic Location: North America (uncertain), United States of America (uncertain)

Collection History: Human remains, representing at minimum, one individual, were transferred to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (ANSP, now the Academy of Natural Sciences of Drexel University) by an unknown person - possibly Dr. Joseph Leidy prior to 1937 (see ANSP ledger). Available museum documents, archival records, and published information do not reveal from where the human remains were recovered or the circumstances surrounding the transfer of the human skeletal remains to the ANSP. Museum documents (ANSP Ledger) indicate that this individual was identified as "Negro?". The human remains (ANSP No. 2006) were added to Samuel G. Morton's collection of human crania by, at the latest, 1937.

The physical human remains are represented by the cranium of a male aged 50 or more years at the time of death based on morphological characteristics assessed by a trained physical anthropologist at Penn Museum (Ubelaker & Buikstra 1994). The preservation of the bone is excellent and does not show evidence for burial (i.e., adhering soil or vegetation). The cranium shows evidence for anatomical preparation and soft tissue removal. An unidentified dark discoloration is visible on the left and right parietals. Fenestrations at the roots are visible in several places on the maxillary bone. The nasal bones are displaced likely due to a traumatic fracture. Arthritic changes are noted at the left and right TMJ. The bones of the neurocranium show evidence for pitting and porosity possibly associated with an unidentified inflammatory pathological condition. There is no evidence or museum information to suggest that the bone or teeth have been sampled for DNA, isotopic analysis, or other scientific testing.

In 1966, Dr. Morton's collection was loaned to the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, including these human remains (PM Loan-in No. L-606-2006). In 1997, Morton's collection, including these human remains, was formally gifted to the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology (PM No. 97-606-2006).

Nagpra Category: Non-NAGPRA

Penn Museum Human Remains Report

Penn Museum number: 97-606-2006

Provisional until consultation completed

10/25/2022

Basis of Determination: Museum information identifies this individual as a "Negro?" (ANSP ledger). No known individual is identified. The available primary museum records and published information do not provide any additional information about this individual's birth, life, or death (Meigs 1857, 1860; ANSP Ledger).

This information is considered provisional until consultation is completed with interested parties.

References:

[Other] The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Ethnological Collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

[Other] Carter, John P. Survey of the Morton Collection of Human Crania, 1937-1942.

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Human Remains Inventory

Provisional until consultation completed
10/25/2022

Item: Human Remains

Minimum Number of Individuals: 1

PM Catalogue Number: 97-606-2107

Other Numbers: L-606-2107, 2107

Culture: "Negro" - *historic attribution*

Date in Antiquity: Historic Period | c. 1670 - 1840 CE

Geographic Location: North America (uncertain), United States of America (uncertain)

Collection History: Human remains, representing at minimum, one individual, were transferred to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (ANSP, now the Academy of Natural Sciences of Drexel University) by an unknown person (ANSP ledger). Available museum documents, archival records, and published information do not reveal from where the human remains were recovered or the circumstances surrounding the transfer of the human skeletal remains to the ANSP. Museum documents (ANSP Ledger) indicate that this individual was identified as "Negro". The human remains (ANSP No. 2107) were added to Samuel G. Morton's collection of human crania by, at the latest, 1937.

The physical human remains are represented by the mandible of a probable male aged 50 or more years at the time of death based on morphological characteristics assessed by a trained physical anthropologist at Penn Museum (Ubelaker & Buikstra 1994). The preservation of the bone is excellent and does not show evidence for burial (i.e., adhering soil or vegetation). There are no marks on the bone associated with the removal of soft tissue. There is no evidence of anatomical, medical, or museum preparation on the bone. There is no evidence or museum information to suggest that the bone has been sampled for DNA, isotopic analysis, or other scientific testing. All teeth were lost antemortem or postmortem. Bone changes around the left mandibular first premolar (P3) indicate an abscess was present at the root.

In 1966, Dr. Morton's collection was loaned to the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, including these human remains (PM Loan-in No. L-606-2107). In 1997, Morton's collection, including these human remains, was formally gifted to the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology (PM No. 97-606-2107).

Nagpra Category: Non-NAGPRA

Penn Museum Human Remains Report

Penn Museum number: 97-606-2107

Provisional until consultation completed

10/25/2022

Basis of Determination: Museum information identifies this individual as a "Negro" (ANSP ledger). No known individual is identified. The available primary museum records and published information do not provide any additional information about this individual's birth, life, or death (Meigs 1857, 1860; ANSP Ledger).

This information is considered provisional until consultation is completed with interested parties.

References:

[Other] The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Ethnological Collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

[Other] Carter, John P. Survey of the Morton Collection of Human Crania, 1937-1942.