

“And So the Tomb Remained” **GLOSSARY**

Acetabulum	The socket of the hipbone, into which the head of the femur fits. Reference the Torso diagram.
<i>ad santo</i> burial	Latin: burial "near the saints;" that is, adjacent to a church.
Adena Culture	The Adena culture was a Pre-Columbian Native American culture that existed from 800 BC to 1 AD, in a time known as the Early Woodland period. The Adena culture refers to what were probably a number of related Native American societies sharing a burial complex and ceremonial system.
Adipocere	A grayish waxy substance formed by the decomposition of soft tissue in dead bodies subjected to moisture.
Affinal Relationship	Those related to each other through marital relationship are called affinal kins or affines. The affinal kins are not related through the bond of blood. And, the kind of bond between spouses and their relatives on either side which arises out of legally defined marital relationship is known as affinal kinship.
Anaerobic Bacteria	Bacteria that do not live or grow when oxygen is present. In humans, these bacteria are most commonly found in the gastrointestinal tract.
Ankylosing Spondylitis	An inflammatory disease that, over time, can cause some of the small bones in your spine (vertebrae) to fuse. This fusing makes the spine less flexible and can result in a hunched-forward posture.
<i>ante mortem</i>	Latin: "before death"
Anterior	Nearer the front, especially situated in the front of the body or nearer to the head.
Archaeobotany	The analysis and interpretation of plant remains found at archaeological sites.
Auditory Canal	The ear canal, which is a pathway running from the outer ear to the middle ear. Reference the Skull diagram.
Berm, Earthen Berm	A wall or parapet composed primarily of earth / soil.
Brass	An alloy of copper and zinc, in proportions which can be varied to achieve varying mechanical and electrical properties. It is a substitutional alloy: atoms of the two constituents may replace each other within the same crystal structure.
Calcaneus bone	The heel bone.
Callus (in bone)	Callus, also spelled callous, in osteology, bony and cartilaginous material forming a connecting bridge across a bone fracture during repair. Within one to two weeks after injury, a provisional callus forms, enveloping the fracture site.
Cantilever	A long projecting beam, slab or girder fixed at only one end. Cantilevers provide a clear space underneath without any supporting columns or bracing.
Cary, Caries	Decay and crumbling of a tooth or bone. Also referred to as cavities or tooth decay.
Cenotaph	A monument to someone buried elsewhere, especially one commemorating people who died in a war.

Cervical Vertebrae	The cervical vertebrae of the spine consist of seven bony rings that reside in the neck between the base of the skull and the thoracic vertebrae in the trunk. Among the vertebrae of the spinal column, the cervical vertebrae are the thinnest and most delicate bones. Reference the Spine diagram.
Church: Anglican	The Church of England, or Anglican Church, is the primary state church in England, where the concepts of church and state are linked. While the Church upholds many of the customs of Roman Catholicism, it also embraces fundamental ideas adopted during the Protestant Reformation.
Church: Congregational	Congregational churches (also Congregationalist churches; Congregationalism) are Protestant churches in the Reformed tradition practicing Congregationalist church governance, in which each congregation independently and autonomously runs its own affairs.
Church: Puritan - and - Great Puritan Migration	<p>The Great Puritan Migration was a period in the 17th century during which English puritans migrated to New England, the Chesapeake and the West Indies</p> <p>English migration to Massachusetts consisted of a few hundred pilgrims who went to Plymouth Colony in the 1620s and between 13,000 and 21,000 emigrants who went to the Massachusetts Bay Colony between 1630 and 1642.</p> <p>The Puritans left England primarily due to religious persecution but also for economic reasons as well. England was in religious turmoil in the early 17th century, the religious climate was hostile and threatening, especially towards religious nonconformists like the puritans.</p> <p>The Puritans were a sect of religious dissidents who felt the Church of England (Anglican Church) was too closely associated with the Catholic religion and needed to be reformed.</p>
Clavicle bone	The collarbone. Reference the Torso diagram.
Computed Tomography	Computed Tomography, or CT, refers to a computerized x-ray imaging procedure in which a narrow beam of X-rays is aimed at a patient and quickly rotated around the body, producing signals that are processed by the machine's computer to generate cross-sectional images ("slices") of the body.
Consanguineal Relationship	Those who are related to each other by 'blood' are known as consanguineal kin or cognates and the relationship based on blood-ties is called consanguineous (same blood) kinship.
Cortical bone	Cortical bone is the dense outer surface of bone that forms a protective layer around the internal cavity. This type of bone also known as compact bone makes up nearly 80% of skeletal mass and is imperative to body structure and weight bearing because of its high resistance to bending and torsion.
Cranial Suture Closures	The posterior fontanelle usually closes by age 1 or 2 months. It may already be closed at birth. The anterior fontanelle usually closes sometime between 9 months and 18 months. The sutures and fontanelles are needed for the infant's brain growth and development. Reference the Skull diagram.
Cranial Vault	Also known as the skull vault, skullcap or calvaria, is the cranial space that encases and protects the brain. Reference the Skull diagram.
Cranium	The skull, especially the part enclosing the brain. Reference the Skull diagram.
Cranium	The part of the skull surrounding the brain. There are eight cranial bones – frontal bones, occipital bone, ethmoid bone, two parietal bones and temporal bones, and sphenoid bone. Together, they form a bony wall around the brain. Reference the Skull diagram.
Dessication	The act or process of drying something or the state of being or becoming dried up; the removal or loss of moisture; thorough drying.

Diffuse Idiopathic Skeletal Hyperostosis (DISH)	Diffuse idiopathic skeletal hyperostosis (DISH) is a type of arthritis that affects tendons and ligaments, mainly around your spine. These bands of tissue can become hardened (calcified) and form growths called bone spurs where they connect to your bones.
Disarticulated Bones	Bones separated at the joints.
Distal end of Femur bone	The distal femur is where the bone flares out like an upside-down funnel. The distal femur is the area of the leg just above the knee joint. Distal femur fractures most often occur either in older people whose bones are weak, or in younger people who have high energy injuries, e.g. from a car crash. Reference the Hip Leg diagram.
Ectocranial Suture Closure	A method of estimating age at death by comparing the degree of closure for cranial sutures on the outside of the skull (ectocranial, as opposed to endocranial, on the inside). These are compared to a baseline of over 300 measurements; and have been shown to be independent of race and sex. Reference the Skull diagram.
Edentulous	Lacking teeth.
Enamel Hypoplasia	A defect of the enamel that only occurs while teeth are still developing. Still, it can affect both baby teeth and permanent teeth. The condition results in thin enamel, which makes your teeth vulnerable to dental decay.
Epitaph	A phrase or form of words written in memory of a person who has died, especially as an inscription on a tombstone.
Exfoliation	The process of removing dead skin cells from the surface of your skin using a chemical, granular substance, or exfoliation tool.
Femur bone	The bone of the thigh or upper hind limb, articulating at the hip and the knee. Reference the Torso or the Hip Leg diagram.
Fibula bone	The long, thin and lateral bone of the lower leg. It runs parallel to the Tibia, or shin bone, and plays a significant role in stabilizing the ankle and supporting the muscles of the lower leg. Reference the Hip Leg diagram.
Finial	A distinctive ornament at the apex of a roof, pinnacle, canopy or similar structure; an ornament at the top, end or corner of an object such as a post, piece of furniture, etc.
First Great Awakening	The First Great Awakening (sometimes Great Awakening) or the Evangelical Revival was a series of Christian revivals that swept Britain and its thirteen North American colonies in the 1730s and 1740s.
Fisk Metallic Burial Case	Patented in 1848 by Almond Dunbar Fisk and originally manufactured in Providence, Rhode Island, the Fisk casket -- unlike hexagonal wooden coffins or rectangular metal caskets -- was shaped to conform firmly to human anatomy lying in a supine position: rounded head, extending out to wide shoulders, tapering in to a narrow waist, flaring pelvis and slimming to upward pointing feet. A "viewing glass" allowed the face to be seen during the funeral without the need to open the coffin lid, hence minimizing the removal of funerary souvenirs (i.e., hair lockets, etc.) from the dead and guaranteeing the least corruption of the deceased's body in its wait for the Day of Resurrection. A nameplate was situated over the crossed arms at the chest giving identity to the person within.
Foramen Magnum	A large hole at the base of the skull in which the spinal cord enters the brain. Reference the Skull diagram.
Foramina (cranial)	An opening that allows the passage of structures from one region to another. In the skull there are numerous foramina that transmit cranial nerves, blood vessels and other structures which are collectively referred to as the cranial foramina.

Forensic Analysis	Refers to a detailed investigation for detecting and documenting the course, reasons, culprits, and consequences of a security incident or violation of rules of the organization or state laws. Forensic analysis is often linked with evidence to the court, particularly in criminal matters
French and Indian War	Also known as the Seven Years' War, this New World conflict marked another chapter in the long imperial struggle between Britain and France. When France's expansion into the Ohio River valley brought repeated conflict with the claims of the British colonies, a series of battles led to the official British declaration of war in 1756. Boosted by the financing of future Prime Minister William Pitt, the British turned the tide with victories at Louisbourg, Fort Frontenac and the French-Canadian stronghold of Quebec. At the 1763 peace conference, the British received the territories of Canada from France and Florida from Spain, opening the Mississippi Valley to westward expansion.
Friable (bone)	Easily crumbled.
Gracile	Gracefully slender or thin, esp. in an attractive manner.
Greater Trochanter	A powerful protrusion located at the proximal (near) and lateral (outside) part of the shaft of the femur. Reference the Hip Leg diagram.
Ground Penetrating Radar	Ground penetrating radar (GPR) operates by transmitting electromagnetic waves into the probed material and receiving the reflected pulses as they encounter discontinuities. The discontinuity could be a boundary or interface between materials with different dielectrics or it could be a subsurface object such as a debond or delamination. The amplitudes of the received echoes and the corresponding arrival times can then be used to determine the nature and location of the discontinuity.
Harris Lines	Growth arrest lines, also known as Harris lines, are lines of increased bone density that represent the position of the growth plate at the time of insult to the organism and formed on long bones due to growth arrest. They are only visible by radiograph or in cross-section.
Hopewell Culture	The Hopewell tradition (also called the Hopewell culture) describes the common aspects of the Native American culture that flourished along rivers in the northeastern and midwestern Eastern Woodlands from 100 BCE to 500 CE, in the Middle Woodland period.
Humerus bone	A long bone in the arm that runs from the shoulder to the elbow. It connects the scapula and the two bones of the lower arm, the radius and ulna, and consists of three sections. Reference the Torso diagram.
<i>in situ</i>	Latin: "in the original place"
King Philip's War	King Philip's War (also called the First Indian War, Metacom's War, Metacomet's War, Pometacomet's Rebellion, or Metacom's Rebellion) was an armed conflict in 1675–1678 between indigenous inhabitants of New England and New England colonists and their indigenous allies. The war is named for Metacomet, the Wampanoag chief who adopted the name Philip because of the friendly relations between his father Massasoit and the <i>Mayflower</i> Pilgrims. The war continued in the most northern reaches of New England until the signing of the Treaty of Casco Bay in April 1678.
Lesser Trochanter	A small protuberance of bone that projects from the posterior aspect of the femur, inferomedially at the base of the femoral neck. Reference the Hip Leg diagram.
Lintel	A horizontal support of timber, stone, concrete, or steel across the top of a door or window.

Malleolus bones	The lower portions of the Fibula bone (the <i>Lateral Malleolus</i>) and Tibia bone (the <i>Medial Malleolus</i>) which are connected to the Talus of the foot. Reference the Hip Leg diagram.
Mandible bone	The lower jawbone in mammals
Mandibular Condyles	The mandibular condyle forms articulation with the mandibular fossa of the temporal bone, called temporo-mandibular joint (TMJ). Reference the Skull diagram.
Mandibular Fossa	The cavity in the temporal bone that enables interaction with the mandibular condyle.
Mastoid Process bone	A pyramidal bony projection from the posterior section of the temporal bone. Reference the Skull diagram.
Maxillary Suture	The point of interface between the palates which form the roof of the mouth. Reference the Skull diagram.
Medial	In anatomy, situated near the median plane of the body or the midline of an organ.
Musketaquid	The name Musketaquid honors the wisdom of Concord's first people who described this place according to its nature, "the place where the waters flow through the grasses."
Nasion	Also known as bridge of the nose, this is the midline bony depression between the eyes where the frontal and two nasal bones meet.
Occipital bone	The trapezoid-shaped bone at the lower-back of the cranium (skull). The occipital bone houses the back part of the brain and is one of seven bones that come together to form the skull. Reference the Skull diagram.
Occipital Condyle	The occipital condyles are two large protuberances on the undersurface of the occipital bone, located besides the front half of the foramen magnum. It forms the connection between the skull and the vertebral column. Reference the Skull diagram.
Occlusal Tooth Surfaces	The chewing surface of posterior teeth.
Ossification	The process of laying down new bone material by cells called osteoblasts. It is synonymous with bone tissue formation.
Osteomyelitis	Osteomyelitis is an infection of the bone, a rare but serious condition. Bones can become infected in a number of ways: Infection in one part of the body may spread through the bloodstream into the bone, or an open fracture or surgery may expose the bone to infection.
Osteoporosis	A medical condition in which the bones become brittle and fragile from loss of tissue, typically as a result of hormonal changes, or deficiency of calcium or vitamin D.
Osteoarthritis	Degeneration of joint cartilage and the underlying bone, most common from middle age onward. It causes pain and stiffness, especially in the hip, knee, and thumb joints.
Palate	The roof of the mouth, separating the cavities of the nose and the mouth in vertebrates. Reference the Skull diagram.
Patella bone	Also known as the knee-cap, is a flat, circular-triangular bone which articulates with the femur (thigh bone) and covers and protects the anterior articular surface of the knee joint. Reference the Hip Leg diagram.

Pathology	Pathology is the study of the causes and effects of disease or injury. The word pathology also refers to the study of disease in general, incorporating a wide range of bioscience research fields and medical practices.
Pelvis	The large bony structure near the base of the spine to which the hind limbs or legs are attached in humans and many other vertebrates. Reference the Spine and Torso diagrams.
Periodontal	Relating to or affecting the structures surrounding and supporting the teeth.
Periosteum / Periosteal Surface	A membrane that covers the outer surface of all bones, except at the articular surfaces (i.e. the parts within a joint space) of long bones.
Pewter	A malleable metal alloy composed of 85–99% tin, mixed with approximately 5–10% antimony, 2% copper, bismuth, and sometimes silver. Copper and antimony act as hardeners but may be replaced with lead in lower grades of pewter, imparting a bluish tint.
Physiognomy	A person's facial features or expression, especially when regarded as indicative of character or ethnic origin.
Plain Radiography	A means of obtaining a picture of internal structures by passing X-rays through them, and recording the shadows cast by these structures.
Posterior	Further back in position; of or nearer the rear or hind end, especially of the body or a part of it.
<i>postmortem</i>	Latin: "after death"
Proximal end of Femur	The proximal aspect of the femur articulates with the acetabulum of the pelvis to form the hip joint. It consists of a head and neck, and two bony processes - the greater and lesser trochanters.
Radial Tuberosity	An oval eminence on the medial side of the radius bone where the tendon of the biceps muscle inserts. Reference the Torso diagram.
Radius bone	This is one of the two large bones of the forearm, the other being the ulna. It extends from the lateral side of the elbow to the thumb side of the wrist and runs parallel to the ulna. The ulna is usually slightly longer than the radius, but the radius is thicker. Reference the Torso diagram.
Sacroiliac Joint	The sacroiliac joint connects the hip bones (iliac crests) to the sacrum, the triangular bone between the lumbar spine and the tailbone (coccyx). The primary function of the sacroiliac joints is to absorb shock between the upper body and the pelvis and legs. Reference the Hip Leg diagram.
Sacrum bone	The sacrum is a large wedge shaped vertebra at the inferior end of the spine. It forms the solid base of the spinal column where it intersects with the hip bones to form the pelvis. The sacrum is a very strong bone that supports the weight of the upper body as it is spread across the pelvis and into the legs. Reference the Hip Leg diagram.
Santería	Santería, also known as Regla de Ocha, Regla Lucumí, or Lucumí, is an Afro-American religion that developed in Cuba between the 16th and 19th centuries. It arose through a process of syncretism between the traditional Yoruba religion of West Africa and the Roman Catholic form of Christianity.
Saponification	A process that involves conversion of fat, oil or lipid into soap and alcohol by the action of heat in the presence of aqueous alkali.

Scapula bone	Also known as the shoulder bone or shoulder blade, this is the bone that connects the humerus (upper arm bone) with the clavicle (collar bone). Reference the Torso diagram.
Schematic Diagram	A picture that represents the components of a process, device, or other object using abstract, often standardized symbols and lines.
Shellac	A resin secreted by the female lac bug on trees in the forests of India and Thailand. It is processed and sold as dry flakes and dissolved in alcohol to make liquid shellac, which is used as a brush-on colorant, food glaze and wood finish.
Staffordshire Pottery	Most Staffordshire pottery pieces are easy to recognize. They have a brightly colored painted form and even clear glaze over a strong and sturdy ceramic body. They often have blue/white transferware decorations on them featuring famous places, military battle sites, and important figures. Production began in the early 18th century.
Stereolithography	Stereolithography is a form of 3D printing technology used for creating models, prototypes, patterns, and production parts in a layer by layer fashion using photochemical processes to form polymers, which then make up the body of a three-dimensional solid.
Stratigraphic Position	Stratigraphy is a branch of geology concerned with the study of rock layers (strata) and layering (stratification). It is primarily used in the study of sedimentary and layered volcanic rocks. Generally: the lower the layer, the older it is.
Stucco	A fine plaster used for coating wall surfaces or molding into architectural decorations.
Supraorbital Ridge	The brow ridge, which refers to a bony ridge located above the eye sockets (orbits) of all primates. In modern humans the eyebrows are located on their lower margin. Reference the Skull diagram.
Temporo-Mandibular Joint	The point at which the Mandibular Condyle articulates with the Mandibular Fossa, creating the human jaw. Reference the Skull diagram.
Tibia bone	The larger, stronger, and anterior (frontal) of the two bones in the leg below the knee in vertebrates (the other being the fibula, behind and to the outside of the tibia), and it connects the knee with the ankle bones. Reference the Hip Leg diagram.
Tooth Abscess	A pocket of pus that's caused by a bacterial infection.
Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis (TB) is caused by a bacterium called <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> . The bacteria usually attack the lungs, but TB bacteria can attack any part of the body such as the kidney, spine, and brain. Not everyone infected with TB bacteria becomes sick. As a result, two TB-related conditions exist: latent TB infection (LTBI) and TB disease. If not treated properly, TB disease can be fatal.
Ulna bone	The ulna is a long bone found in the forearm that stretches from the elbow to the smallest finger, and when in anatomical position, is found on the medial side of the forearm. It runs parallel to the radius, the other long bone in the forearm. Reference the Torso diagram.
Ziegler Coffin/Transfer Case	The Ziegler case, also called a body or disaster transfer case is used for transporting human remains without a casket. These cases are constructed out of 20 gauge steel with a channel gasket in the lid and are hermetically sealed with screws.