

APPENDIX C: GLOSSARY

ARTIFACT TERMS

APPLIED FINISH

A method of completing a bottle by applying extra glass to the neck and forming it to the desired finish shape.

AUTOMATIC BOTTLE MACHINE

A machine that requires no human labor to blow the bottle or shape the finish.

BALL BUTTON

A round, hollow, usually brass button, usually about 1cm in diameter with a wire loop shank. It is sometimes covered with fabric and is used on Chinese clothing in conjunction with braided toggles.

BLOB FINISH

A finish style on a bottle that resembles a blob of glass.

CALICO BUTTON

Ceramic buttons with printed patterns matching calico fabrics.

CELADON

A pale green glaze produced in China primarily for porcelain pieces.

CELLULOID

A thermoplastic composed of nitrocellulose and camphor.

CHINA MOUND BUTTON

A style of ceramic button with two holes, a raised rim and a mound in the center.

COMPOSITION BUTTON

A button made from wood pulp.

CUP-BOTTOM MOLD

A cup-shaped mold used in the production of mouth-blown bottles.

CUT NAIL

Nails that are cut across a rectangular iron plate strip that is tapered at the end.

DISH BUTTON

A style of button with a depressed center.

DONG

Vietnamese coins.

DOUBLE RING FINISH

A finish style on a bottle.

ESCUTCHEON

In mortuary use, the decorative finishing plate used in conjunction with a thumbscrew.

EXPORT-STYLE BOTTLE

A style of beer bottle with a body length roughly equal to the length of the neck and finish and with a slight bulge in the neck.

FERROUS

Of or containing iron.

FINISH

The lip of a bottle.

FLOW BLUE

Vitreous earthenware decorated with blurred cobalt-blue designs, originally meant to be an inexpensive substitute to Chinese porcelain.

GAITER BUTTON

A style of ceramic button with a loop shank set into it.

GUTTA-PERCHA

A natural plastic derived from the latex of the Malaysian *Payena* and *Palaquium* trees.

HOBNAIL BUTTON

A style of button with small knobs that are raised or sunken into the rim.

HOCK-STYLE BOTTLE

A style of wine bottle with a neck that gradually merges with the body, producing a tall and slender shape.

HOLE-IN-CAP LID

A type of tin can lid manufactured with a small hole in the top. After the contents were pushed into the can, a small cap was soldered over the hole.

HUTCHINSON SPRING STOPPER

A closure used on soda and mineral water bottles, consisting of an internal stopper with a stiff wire loop outside of the bottle and a disk and rubber gasket on the inside of the bottle.

LUNATE END

On a Chinese comb, the cap pieces on either end that are shaped like half-moons.

MINERAL FINISH

A finish style on a bottle.

PACKER FINISH

A finish style on a bottle.

PIE CRUST BUTTON

A style of four-hole button with ridges radiating out from the center.

POST-BOTTOM MOLD

A mold used in the production of mouth-blown bottles, consisting of a plate shaped like a short post that projected into the mold.

PRESCRIPTION FINISH

A finish style on a bottle.

PROSSER PROCESS

A process of manufacturing ceramic buttons, patented by Richard Prosser, by firing clays at high temperatures, producing highly-vitrified buttons that resemble glass but are identifiable by the orange-peel surfaces on the backs.

RING FINISH

A finish style on a bottle.

SHANK

The metal loop on the back of a button by which it is sewn to clothing.

SHANK BUTTON

A style of metal button with a shank.

SHEARED FINISH

A finish style on a bottle.

SHORT BAR COFFIN HANDLE

A coffin handle consisting of two decorative metal lugs and attached arms; a handle, usually composed of metal-wrapped wood is inserted through the arms and is capped with decorative metal finials.

SLAG MARBLE

Marbles produced from slag glass.

STAMPED TIN COFFIN STUD

A non-functional coffin decoration consisting of a small tack attached to a piece of decorative stamped tin.

SUN-COLORED AMETHYST GLASS

Glass that was manufactured with manganese to make it clear, but turned an amethyst color when exposed to sunlight over a period of time.

SWING BAIL COFFIN HANDLE

A coffin handle consisting of two decorative metal lugs and a decorative handle attached between them.

THREE-PIECE DIP MOLD

A mold used in the production of mouth-blown bottles, consisting of three pieces.

THUMBSCREW

In mortuary use, a screw attached to a decorative metal piece that is used to hand-secure the lid of a coffin. Thumbscrews were used with or without escutcheons.

TIRE BUTTON

A style of ceramic button with a tubular outer rim.

TOOLED FINISH

A method of completing a bottle by tooling the extra glass on the neck, already pre-formed in the mold, into the desired shape after removal from the mold.

TRANSFERWARE

A method of decorating ceramics with designs made up of colored dots.

TURN MOLD

A mold used in the production of mouth-blown bottles (primarily liquor); the bottle was turned in the mold to give it a seamless appearance.

VITREOUS EARTHENWARE

A type of ceramic ware exhibiting white or grey-white, fine, hard and non-porous paste. Fine earthenware (also vitreous earthenware) usually has a clear glaze which is often crazed.

VULCANIZED RUBBER

Also hardened rubber, a process developed and patented between 1849 and 1851 by Nelson Goodyear.

WEN

Chinese coins used for non-monetary purposes such as gaming pieces.

WHISTLE BUTTON

A style of ceramic button with two holes on the bottom and one on the top.

WIRE NAIL

The common style of nail used today.

OSTEOLOGICAL TERMS**ABNORMAL BONE LOSS**

Abnormal bone loss is a skeletal pathological condition that is caused by the destruction and reabsorption of bone due to trauma or infectious disease.

ACETABULA

The plural form of acetabulum, which is a part of the hip joint on the pelvis.

ANTEMORTEM TOOTH LOSS

Tooth loss that occurs during life, normally due to carious lesions or trauma to the tooth.

ANTERIOR

A directional term referring to the front side of the body. The chest is anterior to the back.

BIOLOGICAL PROFILE

The biological profile of an individual is the age, sex, ancestry, and stature.

BUCCAL

Buccal is a directional term for teeth that refers to the side closest to the cheek.

CARIOUS LESIONS

Cariou lesions, also known as cavities, are eroded areas found on the tooth's enamel caused by a diet rich in carbohydrates and sugars. See photograph.



CARPALS

Bones that form the wrist. See skeletal diagram.

CLAVICLE

The collar bone. See skeletal diagram.

CRANIUM

The cranium is the portion of the skull that includes the cranial vault and facial bones, and excludes the mandible. See skeletal diagram.

CEJ

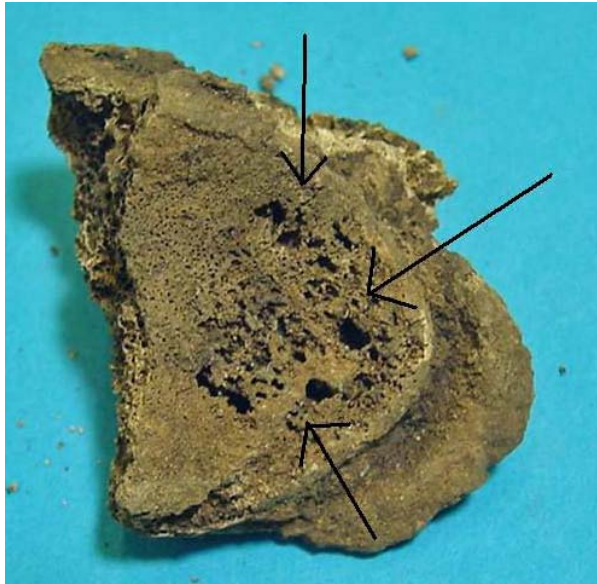
This is an abbreviation for the cemento-enamel junction. This is where the tooth crown meets the root and corresponds to the gumline.

CRIBRA ORBITALIA

Cribra orbitalia is a form of bone resorption that is observed as porous lesions in the eye orbits and is usually a response to anemia. See photograph (view has top of eye socket at bottom of photo).



DEGENERATIVE DISC DISEASE



Degenerative disc disease is caused by trauma or habitual stress to the intervertebral discs of the spine. It leads to bone resorption of the vertebral bodies that may cause fractures or compression. See photograph of lumbar vertebral body below.

DENTAL ABSCESSSES

Dental abscesses are caused by inflammation of the tooth's pulp chamber due to extensive wear or carious lesions. They are evident by the presence of a hole in the alveolar bone near the apex of the tooth, which allows for drainage.



DENTAL WEAR

Dental wear is caused by a diet consisting of coarse foods and is evident by the lack of enamel on the occlusal surface of the tooth exposing the dentin.

DENTITION

Dentition refers to the teeth of the maxilla and mandible.

DISTAL

A directional term meaning away from the torso. The foot is distal to the knee.

ENAMEL HYPOPLASIA

Enamel hypoplasias are defects in the formation of the enamel during the development of the tooth. They can be caused by disease or malnutrition and are present in the form of lines and pits.

ENAMEL PEARL

Enamel Pearls are small round areas of enamel found on the root of the tooth.

ENDOSTEAL BONE FORMATION

Endosteal bone formation is observed as extra bone growth surrounding the interior shafts of the long bones. It is caused by the inflammation of the endosteal tissue surrounding the surfaces of the bone, which is due to trauma or infection.

FEMORA

The plural form of femur, which is the thigh bone. See skeletal diagram.

FIBULAE

The plural form of fibula, which is the lateral lower leg bone. See skeletal diagram.

FRACTURES

Fractures are evident by the presence of a bone callus or extra bone formation surrounding the shaft of the injured bone. Sometimes the bone is offset, resulting in abnormal shape or morphology.

HUMERI

The plural form of humerus, which is the upper arm bone. See skeletal diagram.

INFERIOR

A directional term meaning below. The feet are inferior to the chest.

INTERPROXIMAL

Interproximal is a directional term for the teeth that refers to the sides that articulate with other teeth as they sit in the jaw, not the chewing surface.

LATERAL

A directional term meaning away from the mid-line of the body. The ear is lateral to the nose.

LINGUAL

Lingual is a directional term for teeth that refers to the side closest to the tongue.

MANDIBLE

The mandible is the bone of the lower jaw. See skeletal diagram.

MAXILLAE

The plural form of maxilla. The left and right maxillae are the bones of the upper jaw. See skeletal diagram.

MEDIAL

A directional term meaning towards the mid-line of the body. The eye is medial to the ear.

METACARPALS

The bones that form the palm of the hand. See skeletal diagram.

METATARSALS

The bones that form the sole of the foot. See skeletal diagram.

MORPHOLOGY

Morphology refers to the size, structure, shape, and surface appearance of the specified bone.

OCCLUSAL

Occlusal is a directional term for teeth that refers to the chewing surface of the tooth.

OS COXAE

The plural form of os coxa, which are the bones that form the pelvis and hips. See skeletal diagram.

OSTEOARTHRITIS



Osteoarthritis is caused by the inflammation of the synovial joint due to repeated stress or trauma. It is present in the form of porosity on the joint surface or bone formation resulting in pronounced lipping around the joint surface. See photograph of the proximal right radius and ulna below.

PATELLA

The bone of the kneecap. See skeletal diagram.

PATHOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

Pathological conditions are diseases or traumas that affect the morphology and appearance of bone and teeth.

PERIOSTEAL BONE FORMATION

Periosteal bone formation is observed as extra bone growth surrounding the exterior shafts of the long bones. It is caused by the inflammation of the periosteal tissue surrounding the surfaces of the bone, which is caused by trauma or infection.

PHALANGES

The plural form of phalanx, which are the bones of the toes and fingers. See skeletal diagram.

POROTIC HYPEROSTOSIS

Porotic hyperostosis is a form of bone resorption that is observed as porous lesions on the surface of the cranium and is usually a response to anemia.

POST-CRANIAL SKELETON

The post-cranial skeleton includes all the bones of the skeleton except for the skull.

POSTERIOR

A directional term referring to the back side of the body. The back is posterior to the chest.

PROXIMAL

A directional term meaning towards the torso. The elbow is proximal to the hand.

RADII

The plural form of radius, which is the lateral lower arm bone. See skeletal diagram.

SAGITTAL PLANE

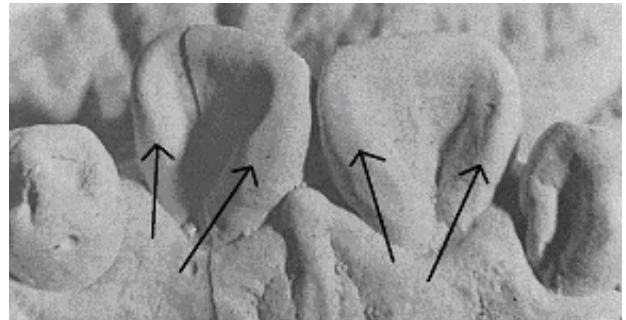
The sagittal plane is a directional terms that divides the body into left and right halves.

SCAPULAE

The plural form of scapula, which are the shoulder bones. See skeletal diagram.

SHOVEL SHAPE INCISORS

A genetic Asian trait of large ridges along the lateral borders of the posterior surfaces of the incisors. See photograph (view is of the upper incisors from inside the mouth; photo from Scott and Turner 1997).

**STERNUM**

The breast bone. See skeletal diagram.

SUPERIOR

A directional term meaning above. The head is superior to the waist.

TARSALS

Bones that form the ankle. See skeletal diagram.

TIBIAE

The plural form of tibia, which is the medial lower leg bone. See skeletal diagram.

ULNAE

The plural form of ulna, which is the medial lower arm bone. See skeletal diagram.

VERTEBRAE

The plural form of vertebra, which are the bones that form the spine. See skeletal diagram.

SKELETAL DIAGRAM

