

INDEX

A

Acceptance criteria for forensic evidence,
134–136

Activity/life history markers, skeletal
remains:

- basic principles, 89–90
- childbirth indicators, 90–91
- disease markers, 94
- handedness, 91–92
- medical history, 94–96
- occupational stress markers, 92–94
- radiological markers, 96–98

Actuarial judgment, defined, 5

Adipocere formation, postmortem
estimation and, 118–119

Adult skeleton:

- age estimation, 53–63
 - cancellous bone resorption, 62–63
 - joint wear and tear, 62
- macroscopic analysis, 53–60
 - auricular surface, 56–57
 - cranial suture closure, 57–58
 - dental methods, 58–60
 - pubic symphysis, 53–55

- sternal extremity of rib, 55–56
- microscopic methods, 60–62

morphology, identification of human
remains with, 20–22

sex attribution criteria, 25–37

appendicular bones, 33–37

axial bones, 36–37

femur, 33–34

humerus, 34–35

pelvic traits, 26–29

skull, 28, 30–33

discriminant function

analysis, 31–33

visual assessment, 30–31

African-Americans:

femoral characteristics in, 75–76

skull traits in, 67–75

stature estimation, long bone length, 81–82

Age estimation

adult skeleton, 53–63

cancellous bone resorption, 62–63

joint wear and tear, 62

macroscopic analysis, 53–60

auricular surface, 56–57

- Age estimation (*continued*)
 cranial suture closure, 57–58
 dental methods, 58–60
 pubic symphysis, 53–55
 sternal extremity of rib, 55–56
 microscopic methods, 60–62
 fetal period and early childhood, 43–52
 bone age, 46–52
 dental age, 44–46
 epiphyseal fusion, 49–52
 long bone length, 46–48
 primary ossification union, 48–49
 fundamentals of, 42–43
 Age-related bias, in stature estimation, 78
 Algor mortis, defined, 117–118
 Ambidexterity, markers in skeletal remains
 of, 91–92
 American Academy of Forensic Science,
 5–6, 134–136
 American Board of Forensic Anthropology,
 5–6, 134–136
 Anatomical methods, stature estimation,
 79–80
 Anatomy, human identification using,
 12–15
 Ancestral background determination:
 biological and cultural issues, 64–66
 postcranium characteristics, 75–76
 skeletal indicators, 66–76
 skull traits, 66–75
 Animal remains, discrimination from
 human remains, 20–22
 Annular epiphyses, age estimation in
 children's remains, 52
 Antemortem injury, trauma
 analysis, 102
 Anthropology, in trial testimony, 10–12
 Appendicular bones, adult skeleton, sex
 attribution criteria, 33–37
 femur, 33–34
 humerus, 34–35
 Archaeology:
 age estimation and, 43
 historical anthropology and, 8–9
 Arthritis:
 age and, 62
 handedness in skeletal remains and, 92
 Asian/Amerindian groups. *See also* Native
 Americans
 skull traits in, 67–75
 stature estimation, long
 bone length, 82
 Asymmetry, handedness in skeletal remains
 and, 92
 Auricular surface, age estimation in adult
 skeleton, 56–57
 sex attribution in adult, 30–37
 sex attribution in child, 37–39
 Autolysis, defined, 118
 Axial bones, sex attribution in adult
 skeletons, 36–37
- B**
 Ballistic patterns, gunshot trauma,
 110–114, 129
 Basilar structure, age estimation in
 children's remains, 52
 Bear paw deception, discrimination of
 human/nonhuman remains, 21–22
Berry v. Chaplin, 143–144
 Biological context, ancestral background
 determination, 64–65
 Bird bone, discrimination from human
 remains, 21
 Blood groups:
 as forensic evidence, 143–144
 genetic markers of, 146–147
 Blunt force trauma, 102–106
 cranial fracture, 102–105
 hyoid fracture, 105–106
 postcranial fracture, 106
 Body temperature, postmortem changes in,
 117–118
 Bone characteristics:
 age estimation:
 children's remains, 46–52
 epiphyseal fusion, 49–52
 long bone length, 46–48
 ossification center union, 48–49
 cremains, 124–126
 fractures, 126–129
 shrinkage, 129
 trauma and, 101–102
- C**
 Calcaneus traits, sex attribution in adult
 skeletons, 36
 Calcination in cremains, 125–126

- Cancellous bone resorption, age estimations
 from, 62–63
- Carnivore scavenging, postmortem event
 analysis and, 123–124
- Carrion insects, 119–121
- Caucasians:
 femoral characteristics in, 75–76
 genetic markers of, 146–147
 skull traits in, 66–75
 stature estimation, 81–83
- Cause of death, defined, 4
- Certification issues, for expert witnesses,
 135–136
- Chain of custody, defined, 4–5
- Chain of evidence, defined, 4–5
- Chest X-rays, antemortem/postmortem
 comparisons, 97
- Child abuse:
 hyoid fracture evidence, 105–106
 trauma evidence in, 106–109
- Childbirth indicators, in skeletal remains,
 90–91
- Children's skeletal remains:
 age estimation, fetal period and early
 childhood, 43–52
 bone age, 46–52
 dental age, 44–46
 epiphyseal fusion, 49–52
 long bone length, 46–48
 primary ossification union, 48–49
 identification of, 20–22
 sex attribution criteria, 37–39
- Clinical judgment, defined, 5
- Collagen content:
 portable infrared mineral analysis and,
 126–128
 trauma and, 101–102
- Commingled remains, inventory of, 22–24
- Condyle morphology, inventory of skeletal
 remains, 23–24
- Confidence intervals, in error rates:
 age estimation:
 in adults, 61–62
 dental methods, 59–60
 calculation of, in sex attribution, 39–41
 sex attribution:
 in adult skeletons, 30–37
 in child's skeleton, 38–39
 stature estimation, 83–84
- Corpus delicti*, historical context
 for, 10–11
- Cortical bone, 21, 60, 92–93, 97
- Cranial fracture:
 blunt trauma analysis, 102–105
 from gunshot wound, 110–114
- Cranial suture closure:
 age estimation from, 57–58
 blunt trauma analysis, 102–105
 child abuse evidence, 108–109
- Credentials, for expert testimony, 134–136
- Cremation/cremains:
 inventory of, 24
 postmortem estimations and, 124–131
- Cross-examination procedures, for expert
 witnesses, 136–137
- Cultural context, ancestral background
 determination, 64–66
- D**
- Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals,
 Inc.*, 134–136
- Decay, postmortem estimation and,
 118–121
- Decomposition odor, postmortem interval
 estimation and, 119–121
- Degradation, postmortem estimation and,
 118
- Demirjian system, dental age
 measurements, 46
- Dental analysis:
 age estimation:
 in adult skeleton, 58–60
 children's remains, 44–46
 in children's remains, 48
 ancestral background determination from,
 68–75
 dental attrition analysis, 120–122
 dental restoration analysis, 121
 discrimination of human/nonhuman
 remains, 21–22
 limitations of, 145
 postmortem pink teeth, 119
 sex attribution in child's skeleton, 38–39
- Dental testimony, historical context for,
 10–11
- Depositions, for expert witnesses, 137
- Diaphyseal measurements, in long bone, age
 estimation, 47–48

- Direct examination procedures, for expert witnesses, 136–137
- Discriminant function analysis:
- ancestral background determination, skull traits, 69–75
 - sex attribution:
 - in adult skeletons:
 - femoral traits, 33–34
 - skull traits, 31–33
 - in children's skeletons, 37–39
- Disease markers, in skeletal remains, 94–98
- Dismemberment, postmortem analysis, 129–130
- DNA analysis (fingerprinting):
- acceptance criteria for, 135–136
 - forensic anthropology and, 15–16
 - genetics and, 145–151
 - forensic applications, 147–150
 - legal issues, 150–151
- Dorsey, G. A., 8–12
- Drug addiction, markers in skeletal remains, 96
- E**
- Education programs, forensic anthropology, 5–6
- Environmental factors, in postmortem estimation, 119–121
- Entomology. *See* Carrion insects
- Epiphyseal fusion, age estimation in children's remains, 49–52
- Error rates:
- age estimation:
 - in adults, 61–62
 - dental methods, 59–60
 - calculation of, in sex attribution, 39–41
 - sex attribution:
 - in adult skeletons, 30–37
 - in child's skeleton, 38–39
 - stature estimation, 77–78
 - anatomical methods, 79–80
 - comparison of methods, 82–83
 - in older adults, 84–86
 - short bone lengths, 87
- Ethics in forensic analysis, 137–138
- case studies of, 139–144
 - overview, 132–133
- Ethnic characteristics:
- age estimation and, 43
 - auricular surface characteristics, 56–57
 - cranial suture closure characteristics, 57–58
 - long bone length measurements, 47–48
 - rib sternal extremities, 55–56
- ancestral background determination:
- biological and cultural issues, 64–66
 - postcranium characteristics, 75–76
 - skeletal indicators, 66–76
 - skull traits, 66–75
- sex attribution in adult skeletons, 25–26
- skull dimorphism, 29–30
 - stature estimation, long bone length, 81–82
- Expert witness testimony, 133–137
- practical issues in, 136–137
 - standards and credentials, 134–136
- “Eyeballing decisions,” skull traits, sex attribution in adult skeletons, 31–33
- F**
- Facial fractures, blunt trauma analysis, 104–105
- False start kerfs, dismemberment analysis, 130
- Fees for services of expert witnesses, 138
- Femur:
- ancestral background determination from, 75–76
 - sex attribution:
 - in adult skeletons, 33–34
 - in child's skeleton, 37–39
 - in stature estimation, 80–82
- Fetal remains:
- age estimation, 43–52
 - sex attribution, 37–39, 49
 - skeletal trauma, 43–52
- Fibula:
- age estimation:
 - in children, 46–48
 - epiphyseal union, 49–52
 - microscopic analysis, 60–62
 - stature estimation, 80–82
- Fingerprint testimony, exclusion of, 135–136
- Flecker study, age estimation in children's remains, 50–52
- Footwear/foot length:
- as evidence, 139–144
 - stature estimation from, 87–88

- FORDISC program:
 sex attribution in adult skeletons, 33
 skull traits, ancestral background
 determination, 71–75
 stature estimation, 82
- Forensic anthropology:
 defined, 3–4
 education and training, 5–6
 historical background, 4, 8–16
- Forensic Data Bank, 5–6
- Forensic entomology, postmortem interval
 estimation and, 119–121
- Fractures:
 in cremains, 126–129
 in skeletal remains:
 healed fractures, 97–98
 stress fractures, 93–94
 trauma and:
 antemortem, 102
 child abuse, 107–109
 cranial fracture, 102–105
 greenstick fractures, 101–102
 gunshot wounds, 110–114
 hyoid fracture, 105–106
 perimortem, 102, 104–105
 postcranial fracture, 106
 postmortem, 126–129
- Fragmentary bones, stature estimation from,
 86–87
- Frontal sinus patterns, antemortem/
 postmortem comparisons, 97
- Frye v. United States*, 134–136, 143
- Fully method, stature
 estimation, 79–80
- G**
- Galloway technique, stature estimation, in
 older adults, 85–86
- Genetic analysis:
 ancestral background determination,
 64–66
 DNA testing and, 145–150
 forensic applications, 147–150
 legal issues, 150–151
 serology and Mendelian genetics,
 146–147
- Giles technique, stature estimation, in older
 adults, 85–86
- Greenstick fractures, trauma
 and, 101–102
- Gunshot wounds, trauma from,
 109–114, 129
- Gustafson approach, dental method of age
 estimation, 58–60
- H**
- Hair analysis:
 DNA analysis, 149–150
 ethnic ancestry, 64–66
- Hamann–Todd collection:
 age estimation in adult skeleton:
 auricular surface characteristics, 56–57
 pubic symphysis analysis, 53–55
 age estimation in children’s remains,
 50–52
 childbirth indicators in, 90–91
 stature estimation, fragmentary long
 bones, 87
- Handedness, in skeletal remains, 91–92
- Heavy-duty microtome, ungulate bone
 identification, 21
- Heritability:
 ancestral background
 determination, 65–66
 definition, 145
- Hispanics:
 femoral characteristics in, 75–76
 stature estimation, long bone length,
 81–82
- Histology:
 age estimation, 60–62
 human/nonhuman remains,
 discrimination of, 20–22
- Human leukocyte antigens (HLAs),
 forensic DNA analysis, 148–150
- Human remains:
 nonhuman remains, discrimination from,
 20–22
 skeletal assessment, 19–24
- Human rights abuses, forensic
 investigation of, 14–15
- Humerus:
 age assessment, 46–48
 medical epicondyle angle, humeral traits,
 sex attribution in adult skeletons, 35
 olecranon-coronoid septum/olecranon
 fossa, sex attribution in adult
 skeletons, 34–35
 stature estimation, 86–87
 trochlear constriction and symmetry, 35

- Hyoid fracture, blunt trauma analysis, 105–106
- Hyperostosis frontalis interna, markers in skeletal remains, 96
- Hypertrophic markers, in skeletal remains, 93–94
- Hypotrophic markers, in skeletal remains, 93–94

I

- Ilium:
 - age estimation in children's remains, 52
 - sex attribution in child's skeleton, 37–39
 - skeletal remains, childbirth indicators in, 90–91
- Immunity, for expert witnesses, 137
- Innominate. *See* Ilium, Pelvic traits, Pubis
- Inorganic materials, discrimination of human/nonhuman remains from, 22
- Interrogatories, for expert witnesses, 137
- Intracranial pressure, gunshot trauma, 110–114
- Intra-population variability, of skull traits, 68–75
- Inventory of individuals, analysis of skeletal remains, 22–24
- Ischio-pubic ramus, sex attribution in adult skeletons, 26–29

J

- Joint articulations:
 - age estimations, 62–63
 - inventory of skeletal remains, 22–24
- Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command (JPAC), 13–141
- Jugular foramina asymmetry, handedness in skeletal remains, 92

K

- Kerf, 130
- Kerley method, age estimation in adults, microscopic methods, 60–62
- Klepinger and Giles mathematical models:
 - error rates in sex attribution and, 40–41
 - stature estimation, 83–84
- Knife wounds:
 - dismemberment analysis, 130
 - forensic analysis, 114–116
- Krantz estimation methods, inventory of skeletal remains, 24

L

- Lamendin's procedure, dental method of age estimation, 58–60
- Legal issues, DNA analysis, 150–151
- Level of certainty, error rates in sex attribution and, 40–41
- Ligature strangulation, hyoid fracture evidence, 106
- Lincoln Index approach, inventory of skeletal remains, 23–24
- Linear modeling, stature estimation, footwear/foot length, 88
- Livor mortis, defined, 118
- Long bone fracture:
 - blunt trauma analysis, 106
 - in child abuse, 107–109
- Long bone length:
 - age estimation in adults, microscopic methods, 60–62
 - age estimation in children
 - from, 46–52
 - ancestral background determination from, 75–76
 - stature estimation from, 80–82
 - fragmentary long bones, 86–87
- Loth/Hennenberg method, sex attribution in child's skeleton, 38–39
- Luetgert murder trial, 9–11

M

- Macerated remains, analysis of, 20–22
- Macroscopic analysis, age estimation in
 - adult skeleton, 53–60
 - auricular surface, 56–57
 - cranial suture closure, 57–58
 - dental methods, 58–60
 - pubic symphysis, 53–55
 - sternal extremity of rib, 55–56
- Mandibular traits:
 - age estimation, 58–60
 - ancestral traits, 66–75
 - sex attribution in adult skeleton, 28, 32–33
 - sex attribution in child's skeleton, 37–39
- Manner of death, defined, 4
- Manual strangulation, hyoid fracture evidence, 105–106
- Manubrium–corpus index, sex attribution in adult skeletons, 36–37

- Mass disasters, forensic anthropology and, 5, 15
- McKern–Stewart system, age estimation in adult skeleton, pubic symphysis analysis, 54–55
- Mechanism of death, 4–5
- Media, guidelines for dealing with, 132–133
- Medical history, from skeletal remains, 94–98
- Mendelian genetics, forensic analysis and, 146–147
- Metacarpals/metatarsals, stature estimation from, 87
- “Meth mouth,” dental age measurements, 60
- Microscopic methods: age estimation in adult skeleton, 60–62
remains, bone shrinkage, 129
- Military remains: disease markers in, 95–98
forensic investigation and, 13–15
stature estimation in, 85–88
- Minimum number of individuals (MNI) formulation, inventory of skeletal remains, 23–24
- Missing persons, statistics on, 19–20
- Mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA), forensic analysis, 149–150
- Mixed-race ancestry, skull traits, ancestral background determination, 72–75
- Moorrees chart, dental age measurements, 45–46
- Morphology: discrimination of human/nonhuman remains, 20–22
skull traits: ancestral background determination, 69–75
sex attribution in adult skeletons, 30–31
- Multivariate discriminant function analysis, skull traits: ancestry attribution, 66–76
sex attribution in adult skeletons, 31–33
- Mummification, environmental conditions and, 120–121
- Musculoskeletal stress markers (MSM), in skeletal remains, 93–94
- N
- Nation’s Missing Children Organization and Center for Missing Adults (NMCO), 19–20
- Native Americans: femoral characteristics in, 75–76
skeletal remains, childbirth indicators in, 91
skull traits in, 68–75
stature estimation, long bone length, 82
- Neglect, skeletal lesions as evidence of, 108–109
- Neonate remains, identification of, 109
- Nonhuman remains, discrimination of human remains from, 20–22
- Numerical concepts, error rates in sex attribution and, 40–41
- O
- Occupational stress markers, in skeletal remains, 92–94
- Older adults, stature estimation in, 84–86
- Olecranon–coronoid septum, sex attribution in adult skeletons, 34–35
- Olecranon fossa shape and depth, humeral traits, sex attribution in adult skeletons, 35
- Ossification centers, age estimation from, 43, 48–49
- Osteogenesis imperfecta, evidence of, 109
- Osteological evidence, historical context for, 10–11
- Osteon estimates: age estimation in adults, microscopic methods, 60–62
remains, bone shrinkage, 129
- Osteophyte formation, age estimations from, 62–63
- Osteoporosis, in skeletal remains, 95–98
- P
- Paleopathology, disease markers in skeletal remains and, 95–98
- Paternity claims, forensic evidence in, 143–144
- Pelvic traits, adult skeleton: age estimation, 26–29
childbirth indicators in, 90–91
sex attribution criteria, 26–29

- Penetrating/perforating trauma,
109–116
 gunshot wounds, 109–114
 sharp injuries, 114–116
- Perimortem wounds:
 blunt trauma analysis, cranial fractures,
 104–105
 carnivore scavenging of, 124
 stab wounds, 116
 trauma analysis, 102
- Phalangeal traits:
 sex attribution in adult skeletons, 36
 stature estimation from, 87
- Phase studies, age estimation in adult
 skeleton, rib sternal extremity, 55–56
- Phosphoglucomutase (PGM) grouping
 test, 147
- Physical anthropology, forensic
 investigation and, 12–15
- Plus-sizing trends, stature estimation,
 footwear/foot length, 88
- Polymerase chain reaction (PCR), forensic
 DNA analysis, 148–150
- Polynesians:
 femoral characteristics in, 75–76
 skull traits in, 68–69
- Poor nutrition hypothesis, in skeletal
 remains, 95–98
- Portable infrared mineral analyzer (PIMA),
 remains analysis, 126–128
- Postcranium characteristics:
 ancestral background determination,
 75–76
 blunt trauma analysis, 106
- Postmortem interval (PMI), determination
 of, 119
- Postmortem period:
 estimation of, 117–121
 events in, 122–131
 bone shrinkage, 129
 carnivore scavenging, 123–124
 cremation, 124–129
 dismemberment, 129–130
 fracturing during, 126–129
 ritual use of skeletal material,
 130–131
 trauma analysis, 102
- Pretrial procedures, for expert
 witnesses, 137
- Prince and Ubelaker method, dental age
 measurements, 59–60
- Probable number of individuals (PNI),
 inventory of skeletal remains, 23–24
- Professional conduct, in forensic analysis:
 case studies of, 139–144
 overview, 132–133
- Pubis:
 age estimation in adult skeleton, 53–55
 childbirth indicators in, 90–91
 sex attribution in adult skeletons,
 26–27
- Puncture wounds, gunshot trauma,
 110–114
- Putrefaction, defined, 118
- ## Q
- Quality control, forensic anthropology, 6
- ## R
- Race classification, ancestral background
 determination, 64–66
- Raccoon bone, discrimination from human
 remains, 20–21
- Radiographic imaging:
 age estimation in children's
 remains, 49–52
 gunshot wounds, 113–114
 skeletal remains, disease markers in,
 96–98
- Radiological markers, in skeletal remains,
 96–97
- Radius, ulna, short bone (RUS) approach,
 age estimation from, 49
- Rape-murders, serological evidence in,
 146–147
- Regression analysis:
 age estimation in adults:
 cranial suture closures, 57–58
 microscopic analysis, 61–62
 age estimation in children, long bone
 length, 47–48
 stature estimation, 78–79
 long bone length, 80–82
 tibial traits, sex attribution in adult
 skeletons, 36
- Reporting protocols:
 ethics of expert witnesses and, 138
 stature estimation, 83–84

- Restriction fragment length polymorphisms (RFLPS), forensic DNA analysis, 148–150
- Rib analysis:
 age estimation in adult skeleton, sternal extremity, 55–56
 child abuse and fractures of, 107–109
- Rigor mortis, defined, 117–118
- Ritual use of skeletal material, 130–131
- Robbins, Louise (Dr.), 139–144
- S**
- Sacrum:
 age estimation, 53–55
 parturition scars, 90–91
 sex attribution, 53–55
- Saw marks in bone, 129–130
- Scapular traits, sex attribution in adult skeletons, 36–37
- Scavenging, 123–124
- Schour–Massler chart, dental age measurements, 45–46
- Schulter–Ellis criteria, handedness in skeletal remains, 92
- Schutkowski's criteria, sex attribution in child's skeleton, 38–39
- Sciatic notch angle, sex attribution in child's skeleton, 37–39
- Scientific evidence, acceptance test for, 134–136
- Secretor system, serological analysis using, 147
- Secular trends, stature estimation:
 footwear/foot length, 88
 in older adults, 84–86
 stature increases, 86
- Self-reporting errors, in stature estimation, 78
- Serology, forensic analysis and, 146–147
- Sex attribution criteria:
 in adult skeleton, 25–37
 appendicular bones, 33–37
 femur, 33–34
 humerus, 34–35
 axial bones, 36–37
 pelvic traits, 26–29
 skull, 28, 30–33
 discriminant function analysis, 31–33
 visual assessment, 30–31
 age estimation and, 43
 in children's remains, 49
 pubic symphysis analysis in adults, 53–55
 in child's skeleton, 37–39
 error rate calculations, 39–41
- Sex ratios, error rates in sex attribution and, 40–41
- Sharp injuries, trauma analysis, 114–116
- Short tandem repeats (STRs), forensic DNA analysis, 148–150
- Simometer, skull traits, ancestral background determination, 71–75
- Sinus morphology, antemortem/postmortem comparisons, 97–98
- Skeletal remains. *See also* Bone age; Bone characteristics
 activity/life history markers:
 basic principles, 89–90
 childbirth indicators, 90–91
 disease markers, 94
 handedness, 91–92
 medical history, 94–96
 occupational stress markers, 92–94
 radiological markers, 96–98
- age estimation
 adult skeleton, 53–63
 auricular surface, 56–57
 cancellous bone resorption, 62–63
 cranial suture closure, 57–58
 dental methods, 58–60
 joint wear and tear, 62
 macroscopic analysis, 53–60
 microscopic methods, 60–62
 pubic symphysis, 53–55
 sternal extremity of rib, 55–56
 fetal period and early childhood, 43–52
 bone age, 46–52
 dental age, 44–46
 long bone length, 46–48
 primary ossification union, 48–49
 fundamentals of, 42–43
 ancestral background determination from, 65–76
 postcranium characteristics, 75–76
 skull traits, 66–75
 carnivore scavenging of, 123–124
 children's remains:

- Skeletal remains (*continued*)
- age estimation, 43–52
 - bone age, 46–52
 - dental age, 44–46
 - epiphyseal fusion, 49–52
 - long bone length, 46–48
 - primary ossification union, 48–49
 - child abuse trauma, 106–109
 - identification of, 20–22
 - sex attribution criteria, 37–39
 - environmental conditions
 - and, 120–121
 - forensic investigation, 12–15
 - initial assessments, 19–24
 - inventory of individuals represented in, 22–24
 - in medical–legal investigations, 8–9
 - ritual use of, 130–131
 - stature estimation, 78–87
 - comparison of methods, 82–83
 - fragmentary long bones, 86–87
 - Fully method, 79–80
 - long bone length, 80–82
 - for older adults, 84–86
 - reporting protocols, 83–84
 - secular trends in, 86
 - short bone lengths, 87
 - Skull analysis:
 - adult skeleton, sex attribution criteria, 28, 30–33
 - discriminant function analysis, 31–33
 - visual assessment, 30–31
 - age estimation from:
 - cranial suture closure, 57–58
 - ossification center union, 48–49
 - ancestral background determination from, 66–75
 - blunt trauma analysis:
 - child abuse and fractures of, 107–109
 - cranial fracture, 102–105
 - decomposition odor in, 119–121
 - gunshot wounds, 110–114
 - Spondylolysis, in skeletal remains, 94
 - Stab wounds, forensic analysis, 114–116
 - Standards, for expert testimony, 134–136
 - Staten Island Fresh Kills Landfill, World Trade Center remains at, 20
 - Stature estimation:
 - footwear and foot length, 87–88
 - from skeletal remains, 78–87
 - comparison of methods, 82–83
 - fragmentary long bones, 86–87
 - Fully method, 79–80
 - long bone length, 80–82
 - for older adults, 84–86
 - reporting protocols, 83–84
 - secular trends in, 86
 - short bone lengths, 87
 - variations in, 77–78
 - Steele method, stature estimation,
 - fragmentary long bones, 86–87
 - Sternum traits:
 - age estimation in adult skeleton, rib sternal extremity, 55–56
 - sex attribution in adult skeletons, 36–37
 - Stewart's criteria, handedness in skeletal remains, 92
 - Strangulation, hyoid fracture evidence, 105–106
 - Stress fractures, in skeletal remains, 93–94
 - Subpubic concavity, sex attribution in adult skeletons, 26–29
 - Subperiosteal hematomas, as child abuse evidence, 108–109
 - Suchey–Brooks system, age estimation in adult skeleton:
 - auricular surface characteristics, 56–57
 - pubic symphysis analysis, 54–55
 - Sutures, age and ancestral determination from, 57–58
 - Symphysis pubis. *See* Pubis
- T**
- Talus traits, sex attribution in adult skeletons, 36
 - Tanner–Whitehouse 2 (TW2) method, age estimation from, ossification center union, 48–49
 - Taphonomy:
 - postmortem event analysis, 122–131
 - postmortem time estimations and, 117–121
 - Teeth. *See* Dental analysis
 - Tennessee Forensic Data Bank:
 - sex attribution in adult skeletons, 35–36
 - stature estimation:
 - long bone length, 82

- secular trends in, 86
 - Terry Collection, stature estimation:
 - fragmentary long bones, 87
 - long bone length, 81–82
 - Thyroid cartilage ossification, 48–49
 - Tibial traits:
 - sex attribution in adult skeletons, 35–36
 - stature estimation:
 - long bone length, 81–82
 - in older adults, 84–86
 - Training programs, forensic anthropology, 5–6
 - Trauma, in forensic anthropology:
 - basic principles, 101–102
 - blunt force, 102–106, 129
 - cranial fracture, 102–105
 - hyoid fracture, 105–106
 - postcranial fracture, 106
 - child abuse, 106–109
 - penetrating/perforating injuries, 109–116, 129
 - gunshot wounds, 109–114
 - sharp injuries, 114–116
 - Trochlear constriction and symmetry, humeral traits, sex attribution in adult skeletons, 35
 - Trotter–Gleser central tendency estimate, stature estimation, 81–83
 - in older adults, 85–86
 - secular trends in, 86
 - Turtle/tortoise carapace, discrimination from human remains, 21–22
- U**
- Ubelaker chart:
 - age estimation in children's remains, 50–52
 - dental age measurements, 45–46
 - adult skeleton, 59–60
 - Ulna:
 - age estimation from 49
 - sex attribution, 36
 - Ungulate bone, discrimination of human remains, 21
- V**
- Variable number tandem repeats (VNTRs), forensic DNA analysis, 148–150
 - Ventral arc, sex attribution in adult skeletons, 26–29
 - Vertebral column:
 - age estimation from, ossification center union, 48–49
 - decapitation analysis, 130
 - discrimination of human remains, 21
 - stature estimation from, 81–82
 - Visual assessment, skull traits, sex attribution in adult skeletons, 30–31
- W**
- Weight of body, estimation of, 128–129
 - Weight of cremains, estimation, 124–131
 - Wounds. *See* Trauma

