

OSTEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Prepared by
Tori D. Randall, Ph.D.
Biological Anthropologist



Product No. KOM-804-SET

Skull Trauma Set of 6 Fragments



Bone Clones, Inc.

OSTEOLOGICAL REPRODUCTIONS

9200 Eton Ave. Chatsworth, CA 91311

Phone: (818) 709-7991 or (800) 914-0091 (USA only)

Email: info@boneclones.com Web: www.boneclones.com

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Maxwell Museum of Anthropology:

The Maxwell Museum of Anthropology's Laboratory of Human Osteology, at the University of New Mexico, specializes in numerous facets of physical anthropology. The laboratory serves as a repository of human remains and includes prehistoric, historic, documented, and forensic remains.

Established in 1984 by Dr. J. Stanley Rhine, the Maxwell Museum's Documented Skeletal Collection has grown to include 237 individuals (as of July 2005) encompassing both sexes, all ages, and many population groups. The skeletal remains are obtained by donation, either by the individual before death, or by the family of a deceased loved one. Information on the sex, age, population affinity, and cause of death is available for the majority of these individuals, allowing students and visiting researchers to develop and test new techniques and theories.

Since 1995, prospective donors or their families have been asked to provide health and occupational data as well. With this information, researchers are able to examine the skeletal manifestations of particular diseases including degenerative joint and disc diseases, lymphoma, and osteoporosis, as well as the reaction of bone to repetitive motions and trauma. Recent research has included efforts towards the identification of handedness in individuals, determination of body mass from the skeleton, and variation in cranial damage from various projectiles. The importance of the Documented Collection cannot be overstated. No other institution in the American West has as large a collection of human skeletal remains with such extensive demographic data.

Bone Clones is grateful to the Maxwell Museum for allowing us to select specimens for reproduction from their valuable collection and granting us exclusive casting rights to these pieces.

Skull Trauma Set of 6 Fragments KOM-804-SET
(Available as a set only)

A blunt force trauma set comprising six skull fragments from six individuals. The fragments show various types of depressed fractures at various stages of healing (from no evidence of healing to well-healed fractures). The injuries were caused by different weapons (from hammers to bullets). In addition, the injuries occurred on different parts of the skull; and since the skulls are presented as fragments, one can also see the inner and outer tables of the skulls around the sites of the injuries. We are grateful to the Maxwell Museum for granting us exclusive casting rights to these skull fragments.

Please note that specimens from the Maxwell Collection can only be sold to recognized educational institutions and professionals associated with educational institutions.



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Fragment 1: Bursting fracture that radiates from the compressive site. There are no signs of healing. This is likely an exit wound from a projectile. See below.



Fragment 1: Bursting Fracture Front View



Fragment 1: Bursting Fracture Back View

Fragment 2: Large, depressed fracture. Radiating out from the lesion are multiple fracture lines. The lesion is completely healed, indicating long survival after injury. See below.



Fragment 2: Depressed Fracture Front View



Fragment 2: Depressed Fracture Back View

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Fragment 3: Circular fractures with depression of bone tissue from the trauma. For the smaller depression, some fragments are still attached to the inner table of the skull, which indicates that the fracture occurred at or near the time of death. See below.



Fragment 3: Circular Fracture Front View



Fragment 3: Circular Fracture Back View

Fragment 4: Crushing injury from a relatively blunt weapon such as a hammer or mace. There is no sign of healing, indicating that the individual died at or around the time of the injury. See below.



Fragment 4: Crushing Injury Front View



Fragment 4: Crushing Injury Back View

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Fragment 5: Depressed fracture of the skull of sufficient force to produce shearing between the fragment and the rest of the skull. Shearing fractures result when opposite forces are applied to bone in slightly different planes. See below.



Fragment 5: Shearing Fracture Front View



Fragment 5: Shearing Fracture Back View

Fragment 6: Fragment showing "keyhole" gunshot trauma. The outer table of the skull is punched inwards, indicating an entrance wound from a glancing bullet; i.e., the angle of the bullet was less than perpendicular. The inner table displays rough and chipped defects with a larger amount of bone displaced than that lost at the outer table. See below.



Fragment 6: Keyhole Gunshot Front View



Fragment 6: Keyhole Gunshot Back View