DATABASE DOCUMENTATION for W.W. HOWELLS' (1973, 1989) CRANIOMETRIC SERIES

INTRODUCTION

This database consists of the raw variates for W.W. Howells craniometric series (1973, 1989) in ascii format. It consists of 47 of the original 77 craniometric measurements for over 2500 individuals from 30 populations.

DATA MATRIX

ROWS: are data on individuals.

COLUMNS: columns are variables (indicator variables and measurement variates). Variables 1-2 are indicator variables, and variables 3-49 are measurement variates (refer to Measurement Notes below regarding measurement scale etc.). All columns are defined below:

Variable No.	Label	Indicator or Measurement
1.	POP	Population affiliation for each individual, coded as 1-28. See Populations (below) for coding designations.
2.	SEX	Designation of male or female for each individual: Male = M, Female = F. See Sex (below).
3.	GOL	Glabello-occipital length
4.	NOL	Nasio-occipital length
5.	BNL	Basion-nasion length
6.	BBH	Basion-bregma height
7.	XCB	Maximum cranial breadth
8.	XFB	Maximum frontal breadth
9.	STB	Bistephanic breadth
10.	ZYB	Bizygomatic breadth
11.	AUB	Biauricular breadth
12.	WCB	Minimum cranial breadth
13.	ASB	Biasterionic breadth
14.	BPL	Basion-prosthion length
15.	NPH	Nasion-prosthion height
16.	NLH	Nasal height
17.	OBH	Orbit height, left
18.	OBB	Orbit breadth, left
19.	JUB	Bijugal breadth
20.	NLB	Nasal breadth

21.	MAB	Palate breadth, external
22.	MDH	Mastoid height
23.	MDB	Mastoid breadth
24.	ZMB	Bimaxillary breadth
25.	SSS	Zygomaxillary subtense
26.	FMB	Bifrontal breadth
27.	NAS	Nasio-frontal subtense
28.	EKB	Biorbital breadth
29.	DKS	Dacryon subtense
30.	DKB	Interorbital breadth
31.	NDS	Naso-dacryal subtense
32.	WNB	Simotic chord (least nasal breadth)
33.	SIS	Simotic subtense
34.	IML	Malar length, inferior
35.	XML	Malar length, maximum
36.	MLS	Malar subtense
37.	WMH	Cheek height
38.	SOS	Supraorbital projection
39.	GLS	Glabella projection
40.	FOL	Foramen magnum length
41.	FRC	Nasion-bregma chord (Frontal chord)
42.	FRS	Nasion-bregma subtense (Frontal subtense)
43.	FRF	Nasion-subtense fraction
44.	PAC	Bregma-lambda chord (Parietal chord)
45.	PAS	Bregma-lambda subtense (Parietal subtense)
46.	PAF	Bregma-subtense fraction
47.	OCC	Lambda-opisthion chord (Occipital chord)
48.	OCS	
49.	OCF	

POPULATIONS

As noted above, population affiliation for each individual is denoted in column #2. Each population is coded by values 1-30 specified below:

Population code	Population
1.	Norse: (Medieval), Europe, Oslo
2.	Zalavar: Central Europe, Hungary
3.	Berg: Central Europe, Carinthia, Austria
4.	Teita: East Africa, Kenya
5.	Dogon: West Africa, Mali
6.	Zulu: South Africa
7.	Lake Alexandrina Tribes: South Australia
8.	Tasmanian: Tasmania
9.	Tolai: Melanesia, New Britain
10.	Mokapu: Oahu, Hawaii, Polynesia
11.	Easter Island: Polynesia

12. Moriori: Chatham Islands, Polynesia
13. Arikara: (Early) North America
14. Santa Cruz Island: California, N. America
15. Yauyos: Peru, South America
16. Hokkaido: North Japan
17. North Kyushu: South Japan
18. Hainan: Haikou City, China
19. Atayal: Taiwan Aboriginals
20. Phillipine: Phillipine Islands
21. Guam: Latte Period
22. Egypt: Gizeh, 26th-30th Dynasties
23. San: South Africa
24. Andaman Islands: Andaman Islands
25. Ainu: S. and SE. Kokkaido, Japan
26. Buriat: Siberia
27. Eskimo: Inugsuk, Greenland
28. Anyang: Shang Dynasty, China
29. South Maori
30. North Maori

SEX

All populations are represented by both males and females except: #20 Phillipines and #28 anyang, which have only males in the samples.

MEASUREMENT NOTES

1. There are very few missing data entries; these are denoted with periods (.).

2. Columns 3-49 are linear measurements. All linear measurements are recorded to the nearest millimeter except: columns 32 (WNB) and 33 (SIS), which are recorded to the nearest 1/10 millimeter.

SAMPLE N

In a couple of instances (e.g. pop. #3 Berg males and pop. #27 Eskimo females) sample sizes in the present data base are off by 1 individual from those published in Howells (1973, 1989). It is unclear whether these are additions or omissions in the original study, or the result of database transformation to the present format. However, given the relatively large N for both of these samples, this is unlikely to significantly affect the outcome of any analysis.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Howells WW (1973) Cranial variation in man: a study of multivariate

analysis of patterns of difference among recent human populations. Peabody Museum Papers 67:1-259.

Howells WW (1989) Skull shapes and the map: craniometric analyses in the dispersion of modern Homo. Peabody Museum Papers 79:1-189.