Data sets for Anthropology 642. Research Methods in Anthropology.

1. Fort Hood Dart Points (DartPoints.RData). Darl, Ensor, Pedernales, Travis, and Wells dart points collected during pedestrian surveys at Fort Hood (near Killeen, Texas). The row numbers are the catalog number for each specimen. The type name is included as well as the site number (TARL) or isolated find number (IF), the Quad (Easting/Northing) followed by metric and categorical variables.


3. Faunal data from Middle Mississippian sites (MissFauna.RData). Number of identified specimens (NISP) for Fish, Reptiles/Amphibians, Birds, and Mammals from seven sites (10 proveniences). The data come from Smith, Bruce D. 1975. Middle Mississippian Exploitation of Animal Populations. Anthropological Papers. Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, No. 57. Ann Arbor.

4. Faunal data from the Middle Mississippian site Chucalissa (Chucalissa.RData). Number of identified specimens (NISP) and the Minimum Number of Individuals is reported for 24 taxa at the site. The data come from Smith, Bruce D. 1975. Middle Mississippian Exploitation of Animal Populations. Anthropological Papers. Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, No. 57. Ann Arbor.

5. Craniometric Data for three populations (Australian, Buriat, and Bushman) from W. W. Howells larger set of 30 populations. Only 14 variables are included (Howells3Pops.RData).


7. World vital statistics from 2000-2007, and 2010 taken from the US Census Department website (VitalStats.RData). Data set contains fields for country, FIPS code, Crude Birth Rate, Crude Death Rate, Expectancy of Life at Birth, Infant Mortality Rate, and Total Fertility Rate.

8. The Ernest Witte site in Austin County, Texas contains four burial groups from different time periods. Group 1 includes 60 interments and that occurred between about 2000 and 1200 BCE. Group 2 is the largest with 148 interments. The burials in this group were interred between about CE 200 and 500. Groups 3 and 4 include only 10 and 13 interments and date to CE 500 to 1500. Included are variables on age, sex, position, and presence of grave goods.

9. The Snodgrass Site in Missouri was occupied during the Middle Mississippian by sedentary agriculturalists. The settlement consisted of 91 structures surrounded by a palisade. Some of these structures were located in the central part of the village and surrounded by a low wall (Segment 1). The data set includes the location of each structure, its area, length, width, segment, and the presence of numerous artifact types (Snodgrass.RData). The data come from Price, James E. and James B. Griffin. 1979. The Snograss Site of the Powers Phase of Southeast Missouri. *Anthropological Papers. Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, No. 57*. Ann Arbor.
