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APPENDIX 1
DEFINITION OF OSTEOMETRIC DIMENSIONS

This appendix is included in order to provide a quick reference for those individuals who do not have access to the major sources on osteometry. As mentioned earlier, twenty-one osteometric dimensions were taken for this paper. Most of these measurements are traditional and described in manuals by Olivier (1969) and Bass (1987). The pelvic girdle measurements (biiliac breadth, transverse diameter and anteroposterior height) were taken according to Howells and Hotelling (1936) and used previously by Angel (1970) and İşcan (1981). According to this technique, the innominate bones were articulated with the sacrum by several rubber bands while leaving a small gap between the pubes. Straus (1937) and Stewart (1947) define innominate height and breadth dimensions. *Pelvic girdle and innominate bone*

Biiliac (bicristal) breadth: maximum distance between the iliac crests measured on an osteometric board after innominate bones were articulated with the sacrum using several rubber bands.

Transverse breadth of the pelvic inlet: maximum distance between the arcuate lines (inner dimension) of the pelvic brim measured with a sliding caliper. The pelvic girdle was also in the articulated position.

Anteroposterior height (conjugate diameter) of the pelvic inlet: maximum height from the sacral promontory to the pubic crest measured with a sliding caliper. The pelvic girdle was again in the articulated position.

Innominate height: maximum height of the innominate bone between the iliac crest and the ischiopubic ramus measured with an osteometric board.

Iliac breadth (innominate breadth): maximum distance between the anterior superior iliac spine and the posterior superior iliac spine of the ilium measured with an osteometric board.

Ischiopubic breadth: maximum distance between the most distal point of the ischium to the most ventral point of the pubis measured with an osteometric board. *Femur*

Length: maximum length from the head to the medial condyle measured with an osteometric board.

Bicondylar (physiological or oblique) length: maximum length after the condyles were kept in contact with the non-moving part of the osteometric board.

Head diameter: maximum diameter of the femoral head measured with a sliding caliper.

Anteroposterior diameter at the midshaft: anteroposterior dimension of the midshaft measured with a sliding caliper.

Transverse diameter at the midshaft: transverse dimension of the midshaft taken perpendicular to the anteroposterior diameter measured with a sliding caliper.

Midshaft circumference: circumference taken at the midshaft with a tape. The tape followed the contour of the bone.

Distal epiphyseal breadth (bicondylar breadth): maximum width between the epicondyles measured with a sliding caliper. *Tibia*

Length: maximum length between the lateral condyle and the most distal point of the malleous measured with an osteometric board.

Proximal epiphyseal breadth: maximum width of the condyles measured with a sliding caliper.

Anteroposterior diameter at the nutrient foramen level: anteroposterior dimension at the nutrient foramen level measured with a sliding caliper.

Transverse diameter at the nutrient foramen level: transverse dimension at the nutrient foramen level measured with a sliding caliper.

Circumference at the nutrient foramen level: circumference taken at the nutrient foramen level of the shaft with a tape. The tape followed the contour of the bone.

Minimum circumference: minimum circumference taken at the distal shaft with a tape. The tape followed the contour of the bone.

Midshaft circumference: circumference taken at the midshaft with a tape. The tape followed the contour of the bone.

Distal epiphyseal breadth: distance between the fibular notch and the most medial point at the malleous measured with a sliding caliper.

"Osteometric Assessment of Racial Affinity from Multiple Sites in the Postcranial Skeleton", Mehmet Yasar Iscan and Timothy S. Cotton. In G.W. Gill and S. Rhine (eds.) *Skeletal Attribution of Race* (1990).