1. Record Nr. UNINA9910455454003321 Autore Storey Rebecca <1950-> Titolo Life and death in the ancient city of Teotihuacan [[electronic resource]] : a modern paleodemographic synthesis / / Rebecca Storey Tuscaloosa,: University of Alabama Press, c1992 Pubbl/distr/stampa 0-8173-8435-9 **ISBN** 0-585-14110-X Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (330 p.) Disciplina 972/.52 Soggetti Indians of Mexico - Population Indians of Mexico - Anthropometry Electronic books. Teotihuacan Site (San Juan Teotihuacan, Mexico) Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali Description based upon print version of record. Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di contenuto Contents; Tables and Figures; Preface; 1. Anthropology and Paleodemography: The Problem and Its Theoretical Foundations; 2. Teotihuacan and the Demography of Preindustrial Cities; 3. The Tlajinga 33 Apartment Compound; 4. The Tlajinga 33 Skeletons; 5. General Demographic Characteristics of the Tlajinga 33 Population; 6. Paleodemographic Analysis of the Tlajinga 33 Skeletons; 7. Paleopathology, Health, and Mortalityat Tlajinga 33; 8. Mortality Models and the DemographicSignificance of Tlajinga 33; Appendix: Metric Measurements Used in the Discriminant-Function Sexing: References Cited; Index Cities arose independently in both the Old World and in the pre-Sommario/riassunto Columbian New World. Lacking written records, many of these New World cities can be studied only through archaeology, including the earliest pre-Columbian city, Teotihuacan, Mexico, one of the largest cities of its time (150 B.C. to A.D. 750). Thus, an important question is how similar New World cities are to their Old World counterparts. Before recent times, the dense populations of cities made them

unhealthy places because of poor sanitation and inadequate food

supplies. Storey's research shows clearly