

Paleopathology At The Origins Of Agriculture

Provides a comprehensive review of what Paleopathology is and focuses on its techniques and possibilities to gain knowledge on diseases that afflicted mankind in ancient times. This issue is recommended for scholars working in physical anthropology and archaeology, teachers of history of medicine, and researchers in infectious diseases.

Publisher Description

While their health has suffered enormously because of the arrival of the Europeans, it is assumed that Aboriginal people enjoyed good health before 1788. Using data collected from all parts of the continent, this 1995 book studies the health of Australia's original inhabitants over 50,000 years. It represents the first continental survey of its kind and is the first to quantify and describe key aspects of Australian hunter-gatherer health. The book takes a theoretical approach to Upper Pleistocene regional epidemiology and presents empirical data of the health of late Pleistocene and Holocene populations. Major categories of disease described are: stress, osteoarthritis, fractures, congenital deformations, neoplasms and non-specific and treponemal infections. The author also describes surgical techniques used by Aboriginal people. Offering fresh insight into the study of Australian prehistory and Aboriginal culture, this book will be accessible to specialists and general readers alike. It illuminates the origins of human disease, and will fill a gap in our knowledge of health in the Australasian region.

Proceedings of the Conference on Paleopathology and

Socioeconomic Change at the Origins of Agriculture

The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Human Paleopathology

The Bioarchaeology of the Human Head

Foundations of Paleoparasitology

Palaeopathology of Aboriginal Australians

Ortner's Identification of Pathological Conditions in Human Skeletal Remains

Osteobiographies: The Discovery, Interpretation and Repatriation of Human Remains contextualizes repatriation, or the transfer of authority for human skeletal remains from the perspective of bioarchaeologists and evolutionary biologists. It approaches repatriation from a global perspective, touching upon the most well-known Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) legislation of the United States, while also covering Canada and African countries. The book focuses on the stories behind human skeletons, analyzing their biological factors to determine evolution patterns. Sections present an overview of anatomy, genomics, and stable isotopes from dietary and environmental factors, and how to

identify these in skeletal remains. The book then goes on to discuss European-origin, North American, and African paleopathology, ancient DNA links, and cultural issues and implications around repatriation. It concludes with case studies to show how information from archaeologically derived skeletons is vital to understanding human evolution and provide respectful histories behind the remains. Offers novel research and perspectives on the importance of skeletal remains on a global scale Identifies and distinguishes how genomics, biological factors and burial methods can be used to track human evolution through bones Addresses cultural differences over the human remains movement and repatriation, specifically between Europe and Africa

"The volume aims to encourage more co-produced research addressing questions about human health, past and present by scholars working in evolutionary medicine (EM) and palaeopathology. It highlights future research that may promote that collaboration between palaeopathology and EM. This chapter starts with the premise that EM and palaeopathology have clear synergies in that they take a deep time perspective as they explore health in the past and in the present. It introduces the volume and first provides a background to evolutionary medicine from its first appearance in the early 1990s, including discussions about ultimate and proximate explanations for disease. It then highlights that the field of palaeopathology was initially established much earlier than EM and it is argued that practitioners before the 1990s, often physicians, were simply not exposed to evolutionary theory in relation to the diseases they were seeing both in the living and in the dead. However, the stage now looks set for more productive collaborations. A thematic overview of the volume and its individual chapters follows within the framework of the suggested categories for study within EM (Williams and Nesse 1990). The chapter finishes with some discussion about the One Health initiative, EM and palaeopathology, an initiative that is considered an essential area of study now and into the future"--

Palaeopathology of Children: Identification of Pathological Conditions in the Human Skeletal Remains of Non-Adults provides archaeological examples of pathological child remains with varying degrees of disease manifestation, and where possible, presents illustrations of individually affected bones to help with identification. The structure and inclusion of photographs and summary diagnostic tables make this suitable for use as a textbook. Each chapter includes a table of international archaeological cases collated by the author from published and unpublished literature. Child skeletal remains come in a variety of different sizes, with bones appearing and fusing at different times during growth. Identifying pathology in such unfamiliar bones can be a challenge, and we often rely on photographs of clinical radiographs or intact anatomical specimens to try and interpret the lesions we see in archaeological material. These are usually the most extreme examples of the disease, and do not account for the wide degree of variation we may see in skeletal remains. Provides a comprehensive review of the types of pathological

conditions identified in non-adult skeletal remains Contains chapters that tackle a particular disease classification Features for each condition are described and illustrated to aid in the identification Health and the Rise of Civilization

Paleopathology at the Origins of Agriculture

Current Syntheses and Future Options (Classic Reprint)

The Discovery, Interpretation and Repatriation of Human Remains

Bioarchaeological Case Studies of Social Organization and Skeletal Biology

Health and Disease Across a Hunter-Gatherer Continent

Our bones can reveal fascinating information about how we have lived, from the food we have eaten to our levels of activity and the infections and injuries we have suffered. Elizabeth Weiss introduces readers to how lifestyle—in complex interaction with biology, genes, and environment—affects health in this distinctive tour of human osteology, past and present. Centering on health issues that have arisen in the last fifty to sixty years rather than thousands of years ago, Paleopathology in Perspective is organized around particular bone traits such as growth patterns, back pains, infections, and oral health. Each chapter explains one category of traits and reviews data drawn from both ancient and more contemporary populations to explore how global trait trends have changed over time. Weiss also considers the likely causes of these changes—for example, the growth of obesity, increased longevity, and greater intensity of childhood sports. Taking a long view of bones, as Weiss clearly demonstrates, provides clues not just about how ancient humans once lived, but also how biology and behavior, lifestyle and health, remain intrinsically linked.

The history of paleopathology in the United States is included in this work.

"Explores the symbolic significance of the human head in cultural, political, economic, and religious ritual across the world"--

Decapitation, Decoration, and Deformation

Paleopathology

An Integrated Approach

Human Paleopathology and Related Subjects

Advances in Human Palaeopathology

History and Development of Paleopathology

"Pulls together a global sampling of excellent research on a topic of great interest to scholars of prehistory that otherwise would be difficult to assemble or in some cases even access."--Patricia M. Lambert, Utah State University Twenty years ago Marjorie Nathan Cohen coedited a collection of essays that set a new standard in using paleopathology to identify trends in health associated with changes in prehistoric technology, economy, demography, and political centralization. Ancient Health ex

and celebrates that work. Confirming earlier conclusions that human health declined after the adoption of farming and the rise of civilization, this book greatly enlarges the geographical range of paleopathological studies by including new work from both established and up-and-coming scholars. Moving beyond the western hemisphere to western Eurasia, this collection involves studies from Chile, Peru, Mexico, the United States, Denmark, Britain, Portugal, South Africa, Israel, India, Vietnam, Thailand, China, and Mongolia. Adding great significance to this volume, the author discusses and successfully rebuts the arguments of the "osteological paradox" that long have challenged work in the area of quantitative paleopathology, demonstrating that the "paradox" has far less meaning than its proponents argue. Mark Nathan Cohen is University Distinguished Teaching Professor of Anthropology at the State University of New York, Plattsburgh. Gillian M. M. Crane-Kramer is visiting assistant professor of anthropology at the State University of New York, Plattsburgh.

Now extensively revised and in its third edition, this Oxford Textbook is the definitive guide to the most common forms of arthritis. A practical resource for clinicians with forms of crystal associated arthritis, it provides comprehensive guidance on how to assess, diagnose and optimally manage patients with these conditions. Unprecedented initiative in the world, the book compiles the available knowledge on the subject and presents the state-of-the-art in paleoparasitology – term coined about 50 years ago by Brazilian Fiocruz researcher Luiz Fernando Ferreira, pioneer in this science which is concerned with the study of parasites in the past. Multidisciplinary in essence, paleoparasitology gathers contributions from social scientists, biologists, historians, archaeologists, pharmacists, doctors and many other professionals, either in biomedical or humanities fields. With varied applications such as in evolutionary and migration studies, their results often depend on the association between laboratory findings and cultural remains. The book is divided into four parts - Parasites, Hosts and Human Environment; Parasites Remains Preserved in Various Materials and Techniques in Microscopy and Molecular Diagnostics; Parasite Findings in Archeological Remains from a paleographic view; and Special Studies and Perspectives. Signed by authors from various countries such as Argentina, USA, Germany and France, the book has chapters devoted to the discoveries of paleoparasitology on all continents.

Food and Evolution

Darwin and the Bible

Osteobiographies

6 Tables

The Backbone of History

A Paleopathology Perspective

This is a reproduction of a book published before 1923. This book may have occasional imperfections such as missing or blurred pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. that were either part of the original artifact, or were introduced by the scanning process. We believe this work is culturally important, and despite the imperfections, have elected to bring it back into print as part of our continuing commitment to the preservation of printed works worldwide. We appreciate your understanding of the imperfections in the preservation process, and hope you enjoy this valuable book.

The Oxford Handbook of the Archaeology of Death and Burial reviews the current state of mortuary archaeology and its practice, highlighting its often contentious place in the modern socio-politics of archaeology. It contains forty-four chapters which focus on the history of the discipline and its current scientific techniques and methods. Written by leading, international scholars in the field, it derives its examples and case studies from a wide range of time periods, such as the middle palaeolithic to the twentieth century, and geographical areas which include Europe, North and South America, Africa, and Asia. Combining up-to-date knowledge of relevant archaeological research with critical assessments of the theme and an evaluation of future research trajectories, it draws attention to the social, symbolic, and theoretical aspects of interpreting mortuary archaeology. The volume is well-illustrated with maps, plans, photographs, and illustrations and is ideally suited for students and researchers.

Emerging Trends in Oral Health Sciences and Dentistry is the second book on Oral Health Science. The first book is Oral Health Care-Pediatric, Research, Epidemiology and clinical Practices and Oral Health Care-Prosthodontics, Periodontology, Biology, Research and systemic Conditions published in February 2012. The present book is a reflection of the progress in Oral Health Sciences, practices and dentistry indicating the direction in which this stream of knowledge and education is likely to head forward. The book covers areas of General Dentistry, Paediatric and Preventive Dentistry, Geriatric and Prosthodontics, Orthodontics, Periodontology, Conservative Dentistry and Radiology and Oral Medicine.

Skeletal Indicators of Agricultural and Economic Intensification

Human Paleopathology

Pioneers and Prospects

The Bioarchaeology of Metabolic Bone Disease

The Cultural Confrontation

Paleopathology Newsletter

An introduction to the symposium. Indications of stress from bone and teeth. Health as a crucial factor in the changes from hunting to developed farming in the Eastern Mediterranean. Socioeconomic change and patterns of pathology and variation in the mesolithic and neolithic of Western Europe: some suggestions. Archaeological and skeletal evidence for dietary change during the late pleistocene. Skeletal pathology from the paleolithic through the metal ages in Iran and Iraq. Growth, nutrition, and pathology in changing paleodemographic settings in South Asia. The effects of socioeconomic change in prehistoric Africa: Sudanese Nubia as a case study. The lower Illinois river region: a prehistoric context for the study of ancient diet and health. Subsistence and health in the lower Illinois valley: osteological evidence. Health changes at dickson mounds, Illinois (A.D.950-1300). Skeletal evidence for prehistoric subsistence adaptation in the central Ohio river valley. Prehistoric health in the Ohio river valley. Health and disease in prehistoric Georgia: the transition to agriculture. Paleopathology and the origins of maize agriculture in the lower Mississippi valley and caddoan culture areas. Agriculture, marginal environments, and nutritional stress in the prehistoric Southwest. Central California: prehistoric subsistence changes and health. Prehistoric subsistence and health status of

coastal peoples from the panamanian isthmus of lower Central America. Prehistoric human biology of Ecuador: possible temporal trends and cultural correlations. Paleopathology in peruvian and chilean populations. The challenges and rewards of sedentism: the preceramic village of Paloma, Peru. Population, health and the evolution of subsistence: conclusions from the conference.

Paleopathology at the origins of agriculture: editors' summation.

This volume examines the various interrelationships between social structures, skeletal biology, and health outcomes in antiquity.

Bringing together studies by physical anthropologists, archaeologists, and economists, the volume attempts to gain a better understanding of the potential effects of social complexity on human biology from ancient Egypt to South America.

A Companion to Paleopathology offers a comprehensive overview of this rapidly growing sub- field of physical anthropology. Presents a broad overview of the field of paleopathology, integrating theoretical and methodological approaches to understand biological and disease processes throughout human history Demonstrates how paleopathology sheds light on the past through the analysis of human and non-human skeletal materials, mummified remains and preserved tissue Integrates scientific advances in multiple fields that contribute to the understanding of ancient and historic diseases, such as epidemiology, histology, radiology, parasitology, dentistry, and molecular biology, as well as archaeological, archival and historical research. Highlights cultural processes that have an impact on the evolution of illness, death and dying in human populations, including subsistence strategies, human environmental adaptations, the effects of malnutrition, differential access to resources, and interpersonal and intercultural violence

HUMAN PALEOPATHOLOGY

A Companion to Paleopathology

Bones of Complexity

Paleopathology of Children

Palaeopathology and Evolutionary Medicine

Paleopathology: when Medicine Meets History

Consists of 6 computer disks with citations in alphabetical order, lists of journals, and sources. Each citation includes author, year, title (publisher and place if book), journal, volume/pages, key words, and source of the citation.

The first comprehensive global history of the discipline of paleopathology Civilized nations popularly assume that "primitive" societies are poor, ill, and malnourished and that progress through civilization automatically implies improved health. In this provocative new book, Mark Nathan Cohen challenges this belief. Using evidence from epidemiology, anthropology, and archaeology,

Cohen provides fascinating evidence about the actual effects of civilization on health, suggesting that some aspects of civilization create as many health problems as they prevent or cure. " This book] is certain to become a classic-a prominent and respected source on this subject for years into the future. . . . If you want to read something that will make you think, reflect and reconsider, Cohen's Health and the Rise of Civilization is for you."-S. Boyd Eaton, Los Angeles Times Book Review "A major accomplishment. Cohen is a broad and original thinker who states his views in direct and accessible prose. . . . This is a book that should be read by everyone interested in disease, civilization, and the human condition."-David Courtwright, Journal of the History of Medicine "Deserves to be read by anthropologists concerned with health, medical personnel responsible for communities, and any medical anthropologists whose minds are not too case-hardened. Indeed, it could provide great profit and entertainment to the general reader."-George T. Nurse, Current Anthropology "Cohen has done his homework extraordinarily well, and the coverage of the biomedical, nutritional, demographic, and ethnographic literature about foragers and low energy agriculturists is excellent. The subject of culture and health is near the core of a lot of areas of archaeology and ethnology as well as demography, development economics, and so on. The book deserves a wide readership and a central place in our professional libraries. As a scholarly summary it is without parallel."-Henry Harpending, American Ethnologist

Proceedings of the Conference on Paleopathology and Socioeconomic Change at the Origins of Agriculture ... Held April 25-May 1, 1982 at the State University of New York College at Plattsburgh, New York

Paleopathology in Perspective

Health and Nutrition in the Western Hemisphere

~ The Origin of Syphilis in Europe

The Oxford Handbook of the Archaeology of Death and Burial

Bibliography of the History of Medicine

Written by one of the most consulted authorities on the subject, Atlas of Developmental Field Anomalies of the Human Skeleton is the pre-eminent resource for developmental defects of the skeleton. This guide focuses on localized bone structures utilizing the morphogenetic approach that addresses the origins of variability within specific developmental fields during embryonic development. Drawings and photographs make up most of the text, forming a picture atlas with descriptive text for each group of illustrations. Each section and subdivision is accompanied by brief discussions and drawings of morphogenetic development.

The Bioarchaeology of Metabolic Bone Disease provides a comprehensive and invaluable source of information on this important group of diseases. It is an essential guide for those engaged in either basic recording or in-depth research on human remains from archaeological sites. The range of potential tools for investigating metabolic diseases of bone are far greater than for many other conditions, and building on clinical investigations, this

book will consider gross, surface features visible using microscopic examination, histological and radiological features of bone, that can be used to help investigate metabolic bone diseases. Clear photographs and line drawings illustrate gross, histological and radiological features associated with each of the conditions Covers a range of issues pertinent to the study of metabolic bone disease in archaeological skeletal material, including the problems that frequent co-existence of these conditions in individuals living in the past raises, the preservation of human bone and the impact this has on the ability to suggest a diagnosis of a condition Includes a range of conditions that can lead to osteopenia and osteoporosis, including previous investigations of these conditions in archaeological bone

For courses in evolution, creationism or as a supplemental item in biology and/or biological anthropology courses. Darwin and the Bible helps readers to understand the nature, history and passions behind the debate over scientific and religious versions of creation and human origins. Darwin and the Bible: The Cultural Confrontation is about the history and nature of the disputes over human origins that arose with the publication of Charles Darwin's book, Origin of Species in 1859. The readings in the text provide the, historical, theological, social and political backgrounds of the debate. Rather than trying to demonstrate the truth of Darwinian evolution, this book seeks to help the reader understand why the debate over Darwin and the Bible remains as contentious as ever. The book seeks to examine why Darwin's theory of evolution appears threatening to some people, and, likewise, to help understand why some scientists often react with such emotion to challenges to their views. The contributors include biological scientists, social scientists, social historians, and proponents of the importance of God, faith, and religion in peoples lives.

An Introduction to the Study of Ancient Evidences of Disease

Current Syntheses and Future Options

Emerging Trends in Oral Health Sciences and Dentistry

Ancient Health

An International Bibliography

The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Human Paleopathology is a major reference work for all those interested in the identification of disease in human remains. Many diseases leave characteristic lesions and deformities on human bones, teeth and soft tissues that can be identified many years after death. This comprehensive volume includes all conditions producing effects recognizable with the unaided eye. Detailed lesion descriptions and over 300 photographs and diagrams facilitate disease recognition and each condition is placed in context with discussion of its history, antiquity, etiology, epidemiology, geography, and natural history. Uniquely, diseases affecting the soft tissues are also included as these are commonly present in mummified remains. Excerpt from Human Paleopathology: Current Syntheses and Future Options In 1985 Dr. Pavao Rudan asked one of us (DJO) to organize a symposium on paleopathology for the International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences, planned for July 1988 in Zagreb, Yugoslavia. This invitation was intriguing for many reasons but principally because we felt that research in paleopathology had reached a plateau. In our opinion the time had

arrived to evaluate research conducted thus far as a basis for suggesting what needed to be done to continue the development of research in the discipline. In 1985 initial invitations for papers for the symposium went out to a large and diverse group of leading scholars in paleopathology. The response was remarkably supportive and definite plans were made. A commensal scholarly/scientific relationship in paleopathology between anthropologically and medically trained researchers has existed for many decades. It clearly was in the interest of good science to have both these disciplines involved in planning the symposium. Arthur C. Aufderhede, M.D., a medically trained pathologist, became coorganizer of the symposium and coeditor of the proceedings in the early stages of planning. Donald J. Ortner, Ph.D., a physical anthropologist, provided the anthropological perspective in the organization and editorial process. Objectives for the symposium included: (1) review of the current status of research in paleopathology, (2) an effort to explore what can and cannot presently be said about paleopathology, (3) the contributions of paleopathology to our understanding of the history and evolution of disease, (4) an effort to explore the possibility of paleoepidemiology, (5) an attempt to establish criteria that would permit comparative research in paleopathology, (6) an effort to establish the antiquity of modern diseases, (7) an exploration of what paleopathology could contribute in an ideal research context, (8) ways to achieve the above objective, and (9) the directions research in paleopathology could take in the future. There are four major subject areas in paleopathology: (1) soft tissue research generally conducted by medically trained scientists, (2) skeletal tissue research more often conducted by anthropologists, (3) analysis of historical and archeological materials in which medical historians are the major scholars, and (4) biochemical research on trace elements and more recently on Dna and immunoglobulins generally conducted by biochemists or medically trained scientists. The organizers attempted to have a significant representation of papers in each of these general research areas. We Zagreb Paleopathology Symp. 1988 achieved only partial success. We did get a good group of papers on theory and methodology, another group on skeletal paleopathology, and a fairly substantial cluster of papers on soft-tissue and biochemical research. We were less successful in stimulating papers on the use of archeological and historical materials in research on paleopathology. This partially reflects the inadequate efforts by paleopathologists to create scholarly networks and linkages with the historians of disease and medicine. This clearly is a problem that needs to be corrected. Given the international nature of the Congress we also stressed the need to have scholars from many countries. Clearly the research interests and focus vary somewhat in different nations. It is equally true that writing a scientific paper in a language other than one's native tongue may place colleagues from other than English-speaking countries in a difficult position. We felt, however, that the rewards of international scholarship outweighed the problems inherent in writing in another language. The coeditors have rewritten portions of some of the manuscripts in an attempt to convey more effectively our understanding of what the author was attempting to communicate. The press...

Ortner's Identification of Pathological Conditions in Human Skeletal Remains, Third Edition, provides an integrated and comprehensive treatment of the pathological conditions that affect the human skeleton. As ancient skeletal remains can reveal a treasure trove of information to the modern orthopedist, pathologist, forensic anthropologist, and radiologist, this book presents a timely resource. Beautifully illustrated with over 1,100 photographs and drawings, it provides an essential text and material on bone pathology, thus helping improve the diagnostic ability of those interested in human dry bone pathology. Presents a comprehensive review of the skeletal diseases encountered in archaeological human remains Includes more than 1100 photographs and line drawings illustrating skeletal diseases, including both microscopic and gross features Based on extensive research on skeletal paleopathology in many countries Reviews important theoretical issues on how to interpret evidence of skeletal disease in archaeological human populations Oxford Textbook of Osteoarthritis and Crystal Arthropathy, Third Edition Human Palaeopathology

Proceedings

Current Syntheses and Future Options - Primary Source Edition

Palaeopathology

Atlas of Developmental Field Anomalies of the Human Skeleton

This volume presents a truly integrated methodological and biocultural approach to the expanding discipline of human palaeopathology. The book provides researchers and practitioners with a comprehensive guide to the main methods and techniques that are currently available for studying diseases and related conditions from human skeletal remains. It also describes the ways in which these methods can be applied to the reconstruction of health and disease in the past. The first part of the book deals with the survival of palaeopathological evidence and provides an up-to-date account of some of the latest techniques for studying disease in ancient remains. These include imaging techniques, such as radiography and CT scanning, and biochemical and histological analyses. Part two discusses the diagnosis and interpretation of particular classes of disease. The emphasis here is on what can be learnt by taking a biocultural or holistic approach to the study of disease frequencies at a population level. Combines theoretical, methodological and diagnostic aspects with key biocultural approaches. Includes overviews of the latest applicable techniques from molecular biology, biochemistry, histopathology and medical imaging. Written by an international team of experts. This book is an invaluable resource for biological anthropologists and archaeologists

who study health and disease in past populations. It is also of interest to medical researchers dealing with epidemiological, diagnostic and pathophysiological aspects of diseases, who need a perspective upon the ways in which particular diseases affected earlier generations. Praise from the reviews: "... This book offers an impressive amount of information for both students and more advanced researchers. Its value lies in the vast expertise the contributors have to offer, with all of them being experts with long-standing careers in their respective fields, as well as the geographical distribution of examples that are given to illustrate specific diseases... outstanding and it truly is an important resource for anyone interested in palaeopathology." PALEOPATHOLOGY NEWSLETTER "The strengths of the book are numerous, but I am especially impressed with the clarity of presentation... I strongly recommend the book, and plan on using it in my classes as assigned reading to emphasize the very complex nature of diagnosis and its essential role of providing baseline information for interpreting health profiles of ancient populations." THE QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BIOLOGY "It may be asked if we really need yet another book on paleopathology, especially because there are many acclaimed sources available. In this case, the answer must be a resounding 'Yes!'"...Visually and textually, this volume is of exceptional value for guiding future generations of paleopathologists." AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY "Pinhasi and Mays have produced an excellent, balanced compilation that reflects what is currently happening in paleopathology research and that nicely addresses paleopathology as both discipline and tool, highlighting technical advanced and schooling us on how disease manifests in the human skeleton. This is valuable resource that students and professionals interested in human paleopathology should consider adding to their libraries." AMERICAN JOURNAL OF HUMAN BIOLOGY An unprecedented interdisciplinary effort suggests that there is a systematic theory behind why humans eat what they eat.

Palaeopathology is designed to help bone specialists with diagnosis of diseases in skeletal assemblages. It suggests an innovative method of arriving at a diagnosis in the skeleton by applying what are referred to as 'operational definitions'. The aim is to ensure that all those who study

bones will use the same criteria for diagnosing disease, which will enable valid comparisons to be made between studies. This book is based on modern clinical knowledge and provides background information so that those who read it will understand the natural history of bone diseases, and this will enable them to draw reliable conclusions from their observations. Details of bone metabolism and the fundamentals of basic pathology are also provided, as well as a comprehensive and up-to-date bibliography. A short chapter on epidemiology provides information on how best to analyze and present the results of a study of human remains.

Toward a Theory of Human Food Habits

The Global History of Paleopathology

Identification of Pathological Conditions in the Human

Skeletal Remains of Non-Adults

Bone Health and Disease through Time

Atlas of Human Paleopathology