



# Introduction to Zooarchaeology

Monticello Field School

Barnet Pavão-Zuckerman

Professor and Chair  
Department of Anthropology  
University of Maryland

# Zooarchaeology:

The study of animal bones from archaeological sites.



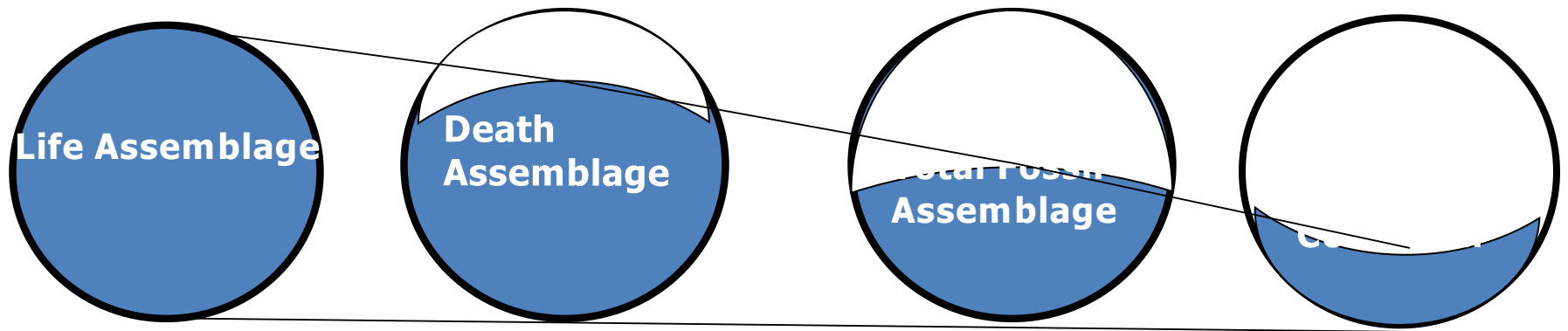
Juvenile pig mandible  
from James Madison's  
childhood home.



# Zooarchaeology Research Themes: Human-Environment Interactions

# Taphonomy: “The study of the preservation and destruction of archaeological assemblages”

- Much of what is buried is not preserved.
  - More fragile bones are destroyed.
- We can never know what was lost.





# Diet

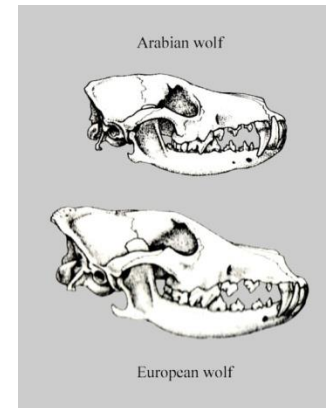
- Meat usually minor portion (<25%) of human diet.
- Bones are a *proxy* for edible meat.
- Many animals were not used for food.



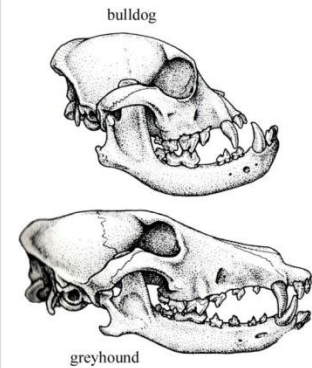
PS- we eat too much meat!

# Domestication

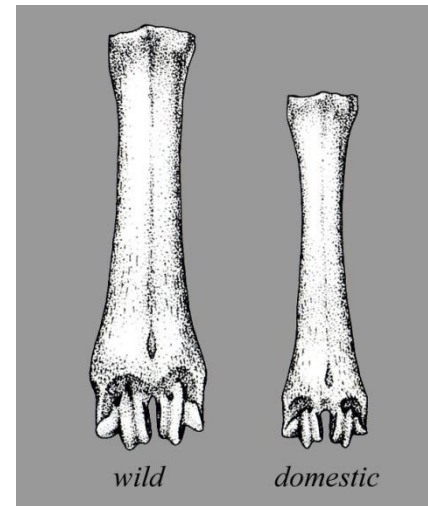
- A *process* resulting in genetic change.
- Often affects skeletal morphology (shape).



WOLVES

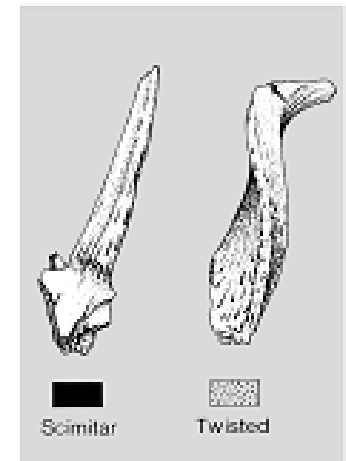


DOGS



(J. Clutton-Brock 1981)

Evidence of goat *diminution* in connection with domestication, based on metacarpal sizes



# Hunting/Fishing/Trapping

- Humans weigh cost/benefits
- What should I hunt?
- Where should I hunt?
- When should I hunt?
  - Seasonality



<http://www.livingwilderness.com/wildlife/desert-tortoise.html>

<http://aquaculture.ako.net.nz/?p=137>

<http://www.astronomy-images.com/day-images/California/jackrabbit.htm>

# Butchering and Transport

- What to do with the carcass?
  - Transport it whole?
  - Only take the good stuff?
- Decision based on:
  - Size of animal
  - Distance
  - Availability of resources
  - Other variables (cultural preference)





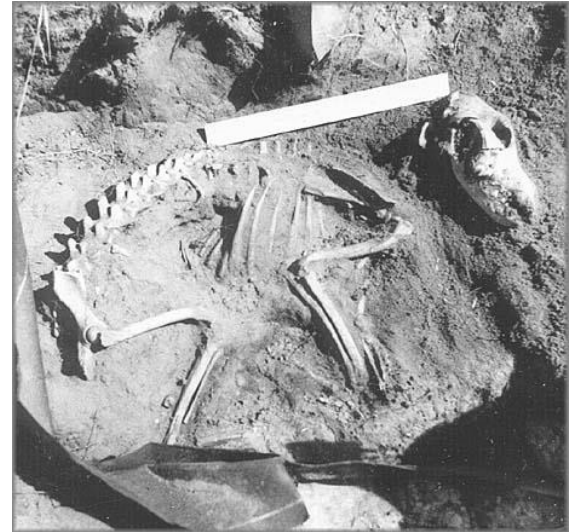
# Society and Culture

- Humans don't always behave like other predators...
- Food conveys cultural and social meaning.



# Ritual

- Ceremonial Objects
- Burials
- Offerings
- Feasting



# Environmental Reconstruction

Animal remains can help reconstruct ancient environments.

- Small animals good indicators of microenvironments.





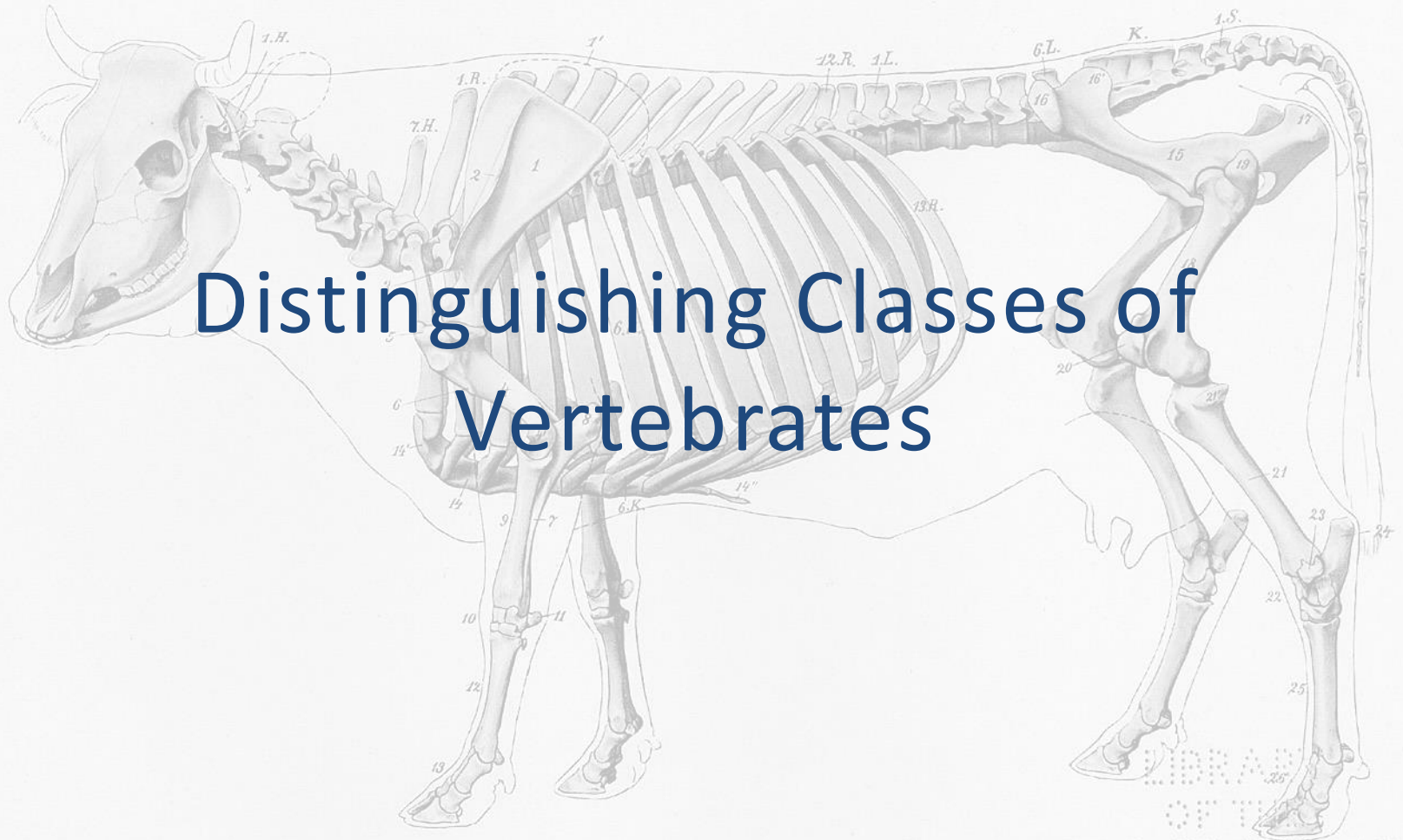


Fig. 3.



# Mammals

- Thick outer layer
- Lots of spongy bone
- Fusion lines visible
- “Thunk” when tapped on table
- “Earthenware”

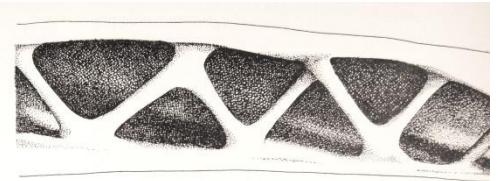


# Birds

- Thin outer layer
- Very little spongy bone
- Fusion lines sometimes visible
- “Ping” when tapped on table
- “Bone china”



FIGURE 1-2. The metacarpal bone of a vulture's wing in long section. The internal bone struts are similar to those in a Warren truss used in aircraft and bridge design. After D'Arcy Thompson, 1942.



# Reptiles and Amphibians

- Variable
- No fusion lines
- Ends of bones indistinct
  - Cartilage “plug” may be visible



# Fish

- Wafer thin
- Translucent
- No distinct articulations
- Sounds like dropping a potato chip
- “Fish chips”







# Environmental Reconstruction Exercise