

Book  of 
Abstracts 
9th  PZAF:
Postgraduate 
Zooarchaeology
Forum 25-27th
June  2021 



Abstracts of papers presented at the
9th PZAF: Postgraduate Zooarchaeology Forum
held online
25-27th June 2021

Conference organisers and editors:

Dimitrije Marković
Laboratory for bioarchaeology, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Belgrade

Teodora Mladenović
Laboratory for bioarchaeology, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Belgrade

Organising team:

Mladen Mladenović,
Laboratory for bioarchaeology, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Belgrade

Maja Kokanović,
Laboratory for bioarchaeology, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Belgrade

Predrag Popović,
Laboratory for bioarchaeology, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Belgrade

Danica Grujić,
Laboratory for bioarchaeology, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Belgrade

Partners and sponsors:

ICAZ International Council for Archaeozoology
Laboratory for bioarchaeology, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Belgrade

Petnica Science Center

Faculty of Philosophy, University of Belgrade

National museum of Belgrade

PE "Belgrade Fortress"

Sirmium Palatium Imperiale

Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development, Republic of Serbia

Touristic organisation of Serbia

Book of Abstracts

9th PZAF:
Postgraduate Zooarchaeology Forum

25-27th June 2021

Exploitation of beasts of burden in the territory of present-day Serbia during the Late Antique and the Early Byzantine periods: a zooarchaeological perspective

Mladen Mladenović ^{1*}

¹ *Laboratory for Bioarchaeology, Department of Archaeology, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Belgrade, Serbia*

*e-mail: marshall_rs@live.com

ABSTRACT: This paper discusses the exploitation of equids and camels throughout the Late Antique and the Early Byzantine periods in the territory of present-day Serbia. During the Roman times, horses, donkeys, mules, and camels were used to carry loads in long/short distances either for army needs or in caravan trade, and the usage of those animals in the region is evidenced by archaeofaunal data. By bringing together zooarchaeological data on equids and camels, this paper aims to provide an insight into their exploitation strategies in different settlement types from the 4th century to the beginning of the 7th century AD in the territory of present-day Serbia. The comparisons of the relative distributions of their remains, their body-part profiles, age and sex data, pathological changes, as well as butchery marks between different archaeological sites, site types, and periods will be used to explore plausible diachronic and contextual differences in the strategies of exploitation of indicated animals.

