Archaeological Investigations at the Salmon Beds

Home
Up
Projectile Points
Biface
Scraper
Netsinker
Grooved Maul
Hammerstones
Discoidal Tools
Stone Tools
Cores
Bone Tools
Historic Objects
Flakes
Lithic Material Types
Faunal Remains
Bone Fragments
Fire brocken Rock

Bone Fragments

Most of the faunal remains recovered were generally small fragments indicating that much of the animal bone on the site was processed for oil or fats (Table 4). Most of these were clustered along the site edge in XU 1, XU 2 and XU 3 (Figure 26). Level 4 (15-20 cm) contained the largest weight of bone fragments when examined by level (Figure 27).

Table 4: Bone Fragments by unit and level

UNIT	LEVEL	DEPTH	WEIGHT (g.)
XU 1	4	15-20	498.0
XU 1	6	25-30	2.6
XU 2	1	0- 5	32.2
XU 2	3	10-15	49.2
XU 3	2	5-10 cm.	8.4
XU 3	4	15-20	17.9
XU 3	7	30-35	37.1
XU 3	8	35-40	16.5
1n4e	2	5-10	0.2
1n12e	2	5-10	2.7
1n12e	3	10-15	2.3
1n12e	5	20-25	0.4
1n26e	2	5-10	0.2
2n26e	3	10-15	0.8
3n26e	6	25-30	10.9
5n0	4	15-20	13.1
6n0	4	15-20	1.2
6n0	5	20-25	1.4
6n0	6	25-30	2.9
6n1w	1	0- 5	5.5
6n1w	3	10-15	2.0
6n2w	1	0- 5	8.8
6n2w	2	5-10	2.4
6n2w	3	10-15	13.2
7n0	2	5-10	9.8
8n0	1	0- 5	1.0
8n0	3	10-15	1.9
8n0	4	15-20	6.1
8n0	6	25-30	1.9
8n1e	1	0 – 5	7.0
8n1e	2	5-10	26.9
8n1e	4	15-20	0.8
Total			785.3

[Home] [Up] [Projectile Points] [Biface] [Scraper] [Netsinker] [Grooved Maul] [Hammerstones] [Discoidal Tools] [Stone Tools] [Cores] [Bone Tools] [Historic Objects] [Flakes] [Lithic Material Types] [Faunal Remains] [Bone Fragments] [Fire brocken Rock]