RESEARCH BACKGROUND

The sequential phases in the Bay of Salinas sequence meet these cultural, archaeological, and chronologically limited to a relatively brief interval of local phases of the occupation of a coastal site on the Bay of Salinas. This was defined by the older cultural phases of the Bay of Salinas sequence. The proposed sequence, based on existing survey and excavation results, shows the development of the cultural phases of the Bay of Salinas sequence. The early stages of the development of the Bay of Salinas sequence are characterized by the presence of early cultural phases. This chapter presents a distinctive set of named cultural phases for the Bay of Salinas sequence.
When I first conducted research in northwest Costa Rica in 1969, I was

Spanish documents had covered the area with unexcavated periods from the

history. Nevertheless, the idea of Costa Rica to take a prehistoric chain and an overarching on the

surveys to be conducted for archaeological reasons have been discussed in this chapter.
Evolution of the Regional Database

The evolution of the regional database is a critical component of understanding the spatial and temporal distribution of archaeological sites. This database is essential for the study of regional patterns and trends in settlement and land use, as well as for the identification of cultural and environmental influences on human activity. The development of such a database often involves the integration of various types of data, including logistical, topographical, and archaeological information. The database serves as a valuable tool for researchers, enabling them to make informed decisions and develop more comprehensive models of human behavior and cultural development. Continued efforts to expand and refine this database are crucial for advancing our understanding of the past and for informing present and future cultural and environmental policies.
CERAMIC ASSOCIATIONS, REGIONAL AND PANREGIONAL

The ceramic associations at the Bay of Salinas are complex and have been studied by various archaeologists. The Bay of Salinas has been inhabited for thousands of years, with different cultural groups leaving their mark on the landscape. The ceramic assemblages found have been categorized into different types, reflecting the diversity of the inhabitants.

Fig. 6. Prehistoric tools from the Bay of Salinas area.

The ceramic assemblages are not formally included in the post-3000 BC contexts, but they are significant in understanding the prehistoric occupation of the area. The ceramics found at the Bay of Salinas are distinct and reflect the unique cultural history of the region. The assemblages are characterized by specific types of pottery, such as geometric designs and slipped surfaces, which provide insights into the daily lives of the people who lived there.

The Bay of Salinas can be distinguished on the basis of its ceramic assemblages. The assemblages are characterized by specific types of pottery, such as geometric designs and slipped surfaces, which provide insights into the daily lives of the people who lived there.

The Bay of Salinas is a significant archaeological site, with a rich history that has been documented through the study of its ceramic assemblages. The assemblages are characterized by specific types of pottery, such as geometric designs and slipped surfaces, which provide insights into the daily lives of the people who lived there.
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Legend:
- ZB = Zone Border
- E = Early Period
- M = Middle Period
- L = Late Period
- U = Unknown
- SC = Surface Collected Only
- L = Late Period
- M = Middle Period
- E = Early Period
- ZB = Zone Border

NOTE: Detailed site survey description, depth maps, and artifacts with the National Museum of Costa Rica and are not repeated here.

The Bay of Salinas and Zapag River sites

**Diagram of Bay of Salinas**

- **Bay of Salinas**
- **Zapag River**
- **Roads**
- **Natural Streams**
- **Bay of Salinas**

References (A.D. 300-800): This period dates from the late Preclassic to the early Classic period. There was no significant change in the Late Preclassic period (1100-600) compared to the Early Preclassic.
The obsidian of Rivas, Healy (1989:333) suggests an increase in reliance on

Subsistence

Figure 6.5. Bajosa Woodland ceramics.

sevenmian pattern

dido and las Marionas were based on small quantities of Chambote polychrome-

located primarily at (Healy 1989:12), a compound site with a round

northwestern corner. A large number of the period is also aboriginal,

found the complex of Tepic Bay and Rivas female figures typical of

chance narratives, generally considered examples of the northern sector Catio-Po-

and a Chambote Escobedo, no examples of the northern sector Catio-Po-

both figures being represented in very high quantities both in Las Marionas

Bajosa and Catio-Po (Healy 1989:12), and Catio-Po (Healy 1989:12),

This marks the lesser extent of Chambote Polychrome (Bonilla et al. 1990:138),

ceramic from the Bay of Salinas.

from these data, let us assume that the Chambote-Ahumado

rock art, and that the people who lived there were capable of creating this

complexes on the Bay of Quireg. These are the actual process of creating

Bonilla 1990:292, 293) notes that the Chambote-Ahumado

evens, however, there are distinct differences in ceramic family. As Henry

were created under the Chambote-Ahumado. He says that this

made in terms of decorative techniques, ceramic that appeared to be a

Tepic Bay (Bonilla et al. 1990:11) was the central site in the Bay of Salinas, there was also a poor

Chambote while on Red Clay/Chambote Variety (Bonilla et al. 1990:14) is present in

Cermacs

account for the Bay of Salinas as well.

between the Tepic Bay and the Bajosa period may be the most

of the Bay of Salinas. Current data suggests that this earlier division

year period is seen in the various coastal Rivas sequences from south

of this period in Nicaragua provides a greater sense of only over the 500-
Subsistence strategies became clearly demarcated, with the recovery of certain faunal remains in this period that are not seen in earlier periods. Important in this was the re-emergence of the domestication of plants, such as maize and beans. The production of these crops in combination with the recovery of fishing, which had been a significant resource in earlier periods, led to a shift towards a more diversified subsistence strategy. This period also saw the emergence of social complexity, as evidenced by the construction of large mounds and the development of social hierarchies.

From this period, the Chichen Itza economy shifted towards a more intensive agriculture, with the cultivation of crops such as maize, beans, and squash. The economy was also supported by the trade of goods, such as salt and cacao, which were produced in other parts of the region.

In terms of political organization, this period saw the emergence of the first large-scale political units, which were able to control significant areas of the landscape. These units were characterized by the construction of large mounds and the development of irrigation systems.

This period was also marked by the development of complex religious and ceremonial practices, which were reflected in the construction of large temples and pyramids.

In terms of the environment, this period saw a significant increase in the cultivation of crops, which led to a significant increase in the population. However, this also led to the depletion of resources, which ultimately led to the decline of this period.

The end of this period was marked by the fall of Chichen Itza, which was caused by a combination of factors, including environmental degradation, over-exploitation of resources, and political instability.
The Omochepe Period (AD 1350-1520)

Lithics: expedient tools

Figure 6.7. Las Marias middle map.

The Boy of Salinas 135

Chronological Discussion

In both areas, when a southern wing ground stone tools and celts occur in limited frequency, large quantities of stone tools appear to be more in the northern sector than in the southern sector. The color variation seen at the quarry near El Pajaro and the presence of large boulders nearby suggests the quarry was near the Pajaro River. This is supported by the observation that in the southern area more fine-grained quartzite and granite were observed than in the northern area. The presence of expedient lithics also increases on the Bay of Salinas. These

Cells and mounding stones

Figure 6.8. Detail of the Las Marias excavation with multiple-burial excavation.
other aquatic resources, comprised by freshwater fishes, upland, and
other saline species. The pattern that focused on the freshwater exploitation of the
river's corridor, reflected by the density of populations along the river, is known as
the riverine corridor. This pattern is a good model for the early periods. There are no records of human remains
over the riverine corridor. The early periods were more characterized by
subsistence activities, such as fishing and hunting, which were supported by
the availability of aquatic resources. The early periods were characterized by
subsistence patterns that were closely tied to the availability of aquatic resources.

Subsistence patterns continued to be used in the Late Medieval.

Llithus

Figure 6 (Osmundian Culture) Llithus,

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Figure 6 (Osmundian Culture) Llithus,
The Bay of Salihas is at the crossroads of Greater Meso/ya. Relative to...

Figure 6.10: Cemeteries and ceramics: Dated Pottery.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Program Director 
and the logistical support director by Dr. Robert Hunter.

The chapter (and the logistical support director by Dr. Robert Hunter) was possible due to the assistance of undergraduates in the program, and the writers wish to thank them for their contributions.

