

THE TEOTIHUACAN VALLEY PROJECT
FINAL REPORT - VOLUME 3
THE TEOTIHUACAN PERIOD OCCUPATION OF THE VALLEY
PART 1 THE EXCAVATIONS

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Volume 3 of the final report of the Teotihuacan Valley Project deals with the period of time from approximately A.D. 100 to 700, a period characterized by the spectacular growth of the great city of Teotihuacan, one of the two largest cities in the history of Mesoamerica and located within the research area of the Project. We are referring to this period of time as the Teotihuacan period, after the type site, and it is a time span approximately coeval with the overall Classic Period of Mesoamerica. In Volume 2 we documented the earliest phases of the development of the city and its immediate rural hinterland, the Patlachique and Tzacualli phases.

Research at Teotihuacan itself has been virtually continuous since Manuel Gamio initiated a program of research, sponsored by the newly founded National Institute of Anthropology, in 1917. Much of this research has been conducted by the National Institute and its corps of professional archaeologists. This Mexican government activity continued during our project on an increased scale, and has been sustained during the decades of the 1970's and 80's. In general, research has focused on the major buildings of the city, their excavation and restoration. Parallel to our own project, and those of the Mexican government, was a project called the Teotihuacan Mapping Project, directed by Rene Millon, now Professor Emeritus of the University of Rochester. His project involved the mapping and surface sampling of the 18 to 20 km² occupied by the ancient city. We will discuss both of these activities and their implications, and our own studies of the rural hinterland of Teotihuacan, in the final volume of this series. Here we will be concerned primarily with the data generated by our project.

As in the case of the other periods of the history of the Teotihuacan Valley, the Teotihuacan Valley Project was primarily focused on a surface survey and a regional settlement pattern study of the valley, excluding the city itself. We did do some spot surveys within the city however, in connection with our analysis of the Formative, Toltec and Aztec period settlement of the valley. A secondary activity of the project included excavations, usually small scale, and primarily oriented towards the objective of developing a ceramic chronology, to control the dating of the surface samples from the survey. A second purpose of the excavations was to define the nature and function of architectural remains found in the survey, primarily appearing in the form of earth and rock mounds, what local people refer to as "tlateles". In the case of Teotihuacan period sites, however our excavation program was more ambitious, and we conducted large scale excavations in three residences and at a temple, of a Teotihuacan period village called TC-8.

On the basis of the survey and small scale excavations, plus data from earlier projects and the Teotihuacan Mapping Project, a ceramic sequence has been defined for the history of the city. The new chronology, generated by the Teotihuacan Mapping Project, has changed the old number-letter system, to one based upon type-site names. It has also resulted in a much more refined chronology than used previously. It consists of nine phases, spanning the period from the emergence of Teotihuacan as a large town, approximately 300 B. C., and ending approximately 700 A.D. This chronological scheme is presented in Table 1. The sequence is also paralleled by an equally refined chronological sequence based upon figurine styles. We developed an independent chronology based primarily on our excavations, but also including data from our surface samples. We do not feel, however, that we can easily discern the detailed sequence of changes defined by the Teotihuacan Mapping Project, and have designed a ceramic chronology based on five phases, each lasting about 200 years. This chronology is presented also in Table 1. In our chronology we have not divided the Tzacualli Phase into sub-phases but deal with it as a single block of time; we have combined Miccaotli and Early Tlamimilolpa; Late Tlamimilolpa and Early Xolalpan; and Late Xolalpan-Metepec sub-phases into three phases. In this report we will retain the term Tzacualli to refer to the Tzacualli phase, and then use the terms Early, Middle and Late Teotihuacan for the subsequent three phases. We have retained, however, the more refined sequence for the figurine sample.

In Chapter 2 we present a description of the excavations conducted in four Teotihuacan Period rural sites TC8, TC46, TC49, and TC10. This portion of our report deals only with a description of the excavation methods, the revealed architecture, the features found during excavations and, in the case of TC8, the spatial distribution of artifact types. The artifact typology will be discussed in later chapters. TC-10, the Venta De Carpio site, was excavated, not to reveal data on a Teotihuacan period site, but to obtain a large sample of Middle Formative ceramics for the dating of surface samples. Surface survey had revealed a site with three major occupations, Aztec, Teotihuacan, and Middle Formative. A bonus from our excavation, however, was the collection of a large sample of ceramics that pertain to the Early Phase of the Teotihuacan

Period. Fortunately, for the purpose of defining the various phases of the Teotihuacan period, this site was not occupied during the Tzacualli Phase and was virtually abandoned at the end of the Early Tlamimimolpa Sub-Phase, and hence serves as a good type site for the Early Phase of the Teotihuacan period. It also verifies very nicely Rattray's definition of the ceramic types of this overall phase as presented in her Ph. D. dissertation. Features were defined, but no architectural remains, dating from the Teotihuacan period. This excavation is reported in Volume 2, and we have republished part of the report here for convenience, with a few minor changes.

During our surface surveys on the north slope of Cerro Gordo we discovered abundant evidence of Teotihuacan period occupation. Among the sites were two large village sites, TC-46 and TC-49. A road cut at TC46 exposed well defined crushed tezontle floors. We decided to excavate small areas of these structures working back from the road cut profiles. At TC49 we excavated several small trenches and uncovered other architectural remains. The maximum period of occupation on the North Slope seems to pertain to the Middle Phase of our Teotihuacan sequence, i.e. what the Teotihuacan Mapping Project referred to as Late Tlamimimolpa and Early Xolalpan subphases; and we used samples from the two excavations, and our abundant surface samples to produce a type collection for this phase. Mixed with sherds of this phase, however is abundant evidence of occupation during the Early Teotihuacan and Tzacualli Phases and occupation persisted through the Late Teotihuacan Phase. The samples therefore, are not as isolated chronologically as those from TC-10.

An additional site, TC-5, or Mixcuyo, is located on the north piedmont of the lower valley and was selected for excavation for an entirely different reason. On surface survey we noted a number of unusual features on the sloping flanks of the hill, small, semi-lunar terraces or platforms. Teotihuacan period pottery was abundant on those platforms found near the base of the hill, but puzzling was the absence of ceramics further upslope, where these features were equally abundant. There were no obvious residential mounds of the type normally found in a Teotihuacan rural site although we assumed that the semi-lunar structures were pre-Hispanic in origin, and somehow related to a Teotihuacan period occupation. Excavation of a number of them however, revealed that they are not associated with the Teotihuacan period ceramics. Beneath them we found walls and floors that are of typical Teotihuacan period construction. Later interviews with local farmers revealed, in fact, that they were terraces, built in recent times to serve for the planting of individual magueys. Since the final report of the excavations is missing, and hence could not be published in Part 1, we plan to publish a brief summary of the excavation, as an appendix in Part 3.

The TC8-Maquixco Bajo excavation, in contrast, was a major effort. It was one of the earliest sites discovered in our surface survey and seemed an appealing one for large scale excavation, because of its architectural preservation. At the time we initiated the Teotihuacan Valley Project no one had ever excavated a rural house of the Teotihuacan period. Furthermore, while a number of urban residences had been excavated over the decades, only Linne's excavations of Xolalpan and Tlamimimolpa were conducted to obtain information on Teotihuacan residences. The other excavations were primarily concerned with uncovering mural paintings, accidentally revealed by agricultural activities or building construction, by modern day peasants living in villages situated on the site. Even Linne, however, did not report on the massive artifact collection found in his excavations, with the exception of materials from what he defined in his excavations as features. He did not therefore define the functions of the architectural units uncovered in his excavations.

The earlier excavations in the city, whatever their objectives, had revealed data on Teotihuacan household architecture, and indicated that the urban population resided in very large compounds. These compounds were clearly occupied by a number of families, each family presumably residing in what were apparently apartments. The plan also suggested that the residents formed a corporate group of some kind, since each compound had a restricted number of entrances, one of which always entered a central court containing an altar. This plan suggested group ceremonial practices. An exciting indication from our surface surveys of the rural area was that the rural population of the valley also lived in residences comparable to those in the city, based on the size and conformation of the mounds found in the surface

survey. Our surface surveys also indicated that the major occupation at TC-8 was the Late Phase, in our chronological scheme, and hence excavations at TC 8 were likely to provide us with a large type sample to define this phase.

We decided to conduct large scale excavations of residences at TC8 with a variety of aims. First we wanted to obtain more information on the architecture of rural Teotihuacan houses, to compare with those excavated in the city. Second, we needed a large collection of sherds and figurines for chronological analysis, as we indicated previously. Third, we were interested in obtaining a sample of the entire range of artifacts found in a Teotihuacan household, to help us reconstruct the technology of a Teotihuacan village. Finally, we hoped to be able, on the basis of features and the general artifact distributions, to define the functions of the open spaces, ie the courts, and patios; and the roofed-over areas, of a Teotihuacan house compound. In essence we were doing in 1961 and 1962 at TC-8, what is today called household archaeology, although we did not overtly conceptualize it in those terms.

As we indicated previously, our major effort was the surface survey, and our surveys produced a number of surprises. Initially, and prior to the inception of Rene Millon's mapping project, we thought Teotihuacan was a relatively small, compact city covering 7 to 8 km² (based upon Armillas' early studies) and with a possible population of 30 to 60,000 people. We also assumed that this population was primarily non-food producing and made up of craft specialists, merchants and political and religious leaders. We expected to find, following this model, a much larger rural population, residing in a great number of villages and hamlets scattered over the valley, communities that provided the basic foodstuffs for the residents of the city. Furthermore, based on our model of how the land was used in the Teotihuacan Valley today, we expected to find more and larger settlements in the Lower and Middle Valley alluvial plains and adjacent piedmonts. In Aztec and modern times these were places where large scale permanent and flood water irrigation respectively had been carried out. They are the most productive lands in the valley, and, following our model, should have been the areas most densely settled by a rural population.

During the progress of our surface survey, and particularly as information was being revealed by Millon's Mapping Project, it became abundantly clear that this model was incorrect. First, Teotihuacan itself turned out to be a much larger city than we had anticipated, covering 18 to 20 km², with a mean population estimated by Millon at 125,000 people and a potential maximum of 200,000. The population revealed by our surface survey in the rural sustaining area could not have been higher than 20 to 25,000 people, and furthermore, its spatial distribution was totally unexpected. In contrast to our expectations there was a steady attrition of population down-valley, from the city. The alluvial plain and adjacent piedmont of the lower and middle valleys had very small rural populations. TC-8 turned out to be an unusual site, and, considering its close proximity to the city, it could almost be considered a kind of suburban extension of the city itself. Our most substantial rural populations were actually found in more marginal areas, primarily in the Upper Valley, the North Peripheral Valleys and Cerro Gordo North Slope regions of our survey. Millon's project also revealed, that while craft specialization was a common activity in the city, it may have involved no more than 1/3 of the total population revealed by the survey. Our surveys, and this conclusion, suggested very strongly that much of the prime land of the Teotihuacan Valley was cultivated by farmers living within the city.

With respect to the analysis of the large artifact collections from surface samples and excavations, the status of this research can be summarized in the following way. As with the other periods we are using a variant of the type-variety system to classify the large sample of rim sherds from our excavations. Our classification, however, tries to incorporate both function and style of the ceramics to lend itself to two kinds of interpretation: we were interested in determining vessel function, in order to ascertain the functional use of space within the TC-8 compounds; and we wanted to have a chronological sequence to date our surface samples. Fortunately, for the achievement of the first objective, the consistency of relationship of rim form to vessel form, and the fact that numerous earlier projects had produced a large number of complete Teotihuacan vessels, made our attempt to identify vessels from rim sherds a relatively simple and straightforward matter.

We discuss the relationship of our classificatory scheme to that of others, in the chapter on ceramics.

Considering figurines, the situation is complex, with a number of problems in our presentation. First, Barbara Hodick, an art history student at Penn State University, did a study of the hand-made figurines for her Ph. D. dissertation, and we have summarized her research here. At a later date, Charles Kolb completed a study of the entire collection of figurines, initially using a classification based on earlier research by Noguera and Sejourne. He then designed his own classification, and tabulated our collection using it. More importantly he produced a series of maps of the Maquixco excavations, showing the distribution of the figurine types within our three residential compounds. Subsequent to Kolb's study, Warren Barbour did a major study of the Mapping Project figurine collections and produced a Ph. D. dissertation focused on the chronology, iconography and the technical and social aspects of production of figurines at the city. We have not included Barbour's research, but in our table show the equivalences of his typology with that of Charles Kolb. More recently Sue Scott is reevaluating the entire collection from the perspective of figurine function and iconography; this study will be published elsewhere.

With respect to the other artifacts, ceramic, lithic, shell and bone, our presentation has very specific and limited objectives; the method involves a simple surface examination of the artifacts, and a classification as to their supposed functions, based on the surface appearance. We will present this data very much in the manner of Volumes 2 and 4, for the Formative and Toltec periods. We are primarily concerned with the distribution of these artifact types and varieties on the TC-8 site, and have used the distributions, and our inferred functions, as a guide to our definition of the use of space. The ground stone collection is presently being studied by a graduate student, Martin Biskowski from the University of California, Los Angeles, for his Ph. D. dissertation. We had originally turned over the obsidian collection for analysis to Joseph Michels, but because of the pressures of his own research, including the joint project which we ran in Kaminaljuyu in the 70's, this research was not completed. It is now being undertaken by Robert Santley at the University of New Mexico.

As in the case of the other volumes, credits for the production of this volume, and the research on which it is based, the matter is complex. Specific research operations in the field were conducted by graduate students, primarily from Pennsylvania State University, at a time when we had not yet initiated our Ph. D. program, and they went elsewhere for their Ph. D. training. Many studies, therefore were not completed by the directors of the field excavations. This is also one of the explanations for the long delay in the preparation of this material for publication.

The excavations were conducted by the following personnel: at TC-8, the Temple and Mound 1-2 excavations were directed by Thomas Krajci, a Pennsylvania State University graduate student; Mound 3 by Maurice Mook, a cultural anthropologist from Pennsylvania State University, and assisted by Charles Kolb, then a graduate student; Mound 4 by Barbara Price, a graduate student from Columbia University. The TC-10 and TC-49 excavations were directed by Anthony Senulis, a Pennsylvania State University graduate student, TC-46 by Thomas Charlton, a graduate student from Tulane University, and TC5 by Jeffrey Parsons, a graduate student of the University of Michigan. All directors were assisted by undergraduate and graduate students who were members of field schools during the 1961-62, seasons, and by a work crew of local farmers that consisted of several to several dozen workers each.

A general survey of the valley, to locate sites, was the first step in the surface survey project and this was conducted by William T. Sanders, Joseph Marino, and Charles Fletcher, the last two graduate students of Pennsylvania State University. The detailed, more intensive, study of Teotihuacan period sites was conducted primarily by Charles Kolb with some sites surveyed by William T. Sanders, Joseph Marino and Charles Fletcher. One problem arose during the intensive survey, an epidemic of hepatitis, that crippled the survey crews and shortened the field season. As a result, intensive surveys were not completed for a number of sites. In the site descriptions Kolb notes the quality of field data and field reports, which in these cases is noted as poor.

Most of the TC-8 excavation report was written by the editor of the volume with some additions by Charles Kolb, and additional editing by Kolb. Sanders also wrote the reports for TC-10, TC-49 and TC-5. Charlton wrote the report for TC-46. The artifact chapters are the product of a number of contributors. Most of the figurine chapter was based on a study by Charles Kolb and written by him with some assistance by

William T. Sanders. Kolb also wrote up a preliminary description of the miscellaneous artifacts, and some of this has been incorporated into this report, with additions by Sanders. The animal bone for the entire project was studied by Richard White and is reported in detail in Volume 4.

The analysis of the ceramics, i.e the sherds, their classification, chronological definition and spatial distribution at TC-8, is a good example of the complex manner in which the project was conducted. Much of the earlier sorting was done by Sanders, with the assistance of a number of students involved in the project. The ceramic classification was also designed by him and he directed the tabulation of the raw counts of the excavated sample using this classification. Charles Kolb worked independently on the ceramic collection and produced a number of published papers dealing with some aspects of ceramics, most particularly studies of the thin orange ware.

The chapter on ceramic chronology was written by William T. Sanders, the drawings and photographs of rims were prepared by Randolph Widmer, a graduate student who did not participate in the Teotihuacan Valley Project. The basic data on artifact distribution at TC-8 was assembled and a set of hand drawn maps prepared by Charles Kolb and William T. Sanders. The data from these maps was then transferred to a computer program and the maps in Appendix B printed by computer techniques. This task was accomplished by Larry Gorenflo.

The results of the surface survey were compiled and written up by Charles Kolb as a Ph. D. dissertation; large parts of this dissertation provide the core of the chapter on the surface survey.

We acknowledge a number of institutions that facilitated the research conducted here, the National Science Foundation for its generous financial support, Pennsylvania State University for its many-faceted support of the project, and finally to the Instituto Nacional de Antropología y Historia for permission to conduct the project.

Finally the editor of the volume wishes to offer special thanks to Kathleen Sanders-Clymire for her dedication, skill and patience in the typing of the text and her assistance in the labelling of figures and plates.

Table 1

Chronology of The Basin of Mexico and The Teotihuacan Valley

		Teotihuacan Valley Periods	Published Basin of Mexico Sequence	Modified Teotihuacan Period Chronology
1500				
	Teacalco		Tlatelolco-IV	
1400	..... Chimalpa			
1200	..... Zocango	Aztec	Tenochtitlan-III Tenayuca II	
1000	..... Atlatongo		..... Mazapan-Culhuacan-I	
	Mazapan-Culhuacan	Toltec		
800	..... Xometla		Coyotlatelco	---
700	..... Metepec-Oxtotipac			
650	.....		IV	Late
	Late Xolalpan		IIIB	
500	.....			---
	Early Xolalpan			
400	.....		IIIA	Middle
	Late Tlamimilolpa	Teotihuacan	II-III	
300	.....			---
	Early Tlamimilolpa		II-III	
200	.....			Early
100	Miccaotli		II	
	..... Tzacualli		I	---
100B.C.	.....	Terminal Formative		
200B.C.	Patlachique		Ticomán	
	Tezoyuca			
300B.C.	..... Cuanalan	Late Formative		
500	..... Chiconautla			
700	.....	Middle Formative	Zacatenco	
	Altica			
900	.....	Early Formative	Ixtapaluca	

CHAPTER 2

EXCAVATIONS

A - TC8 (MAQUIXCO BAJO)

1. Introduction

In 1960, a large Teotihuacan Period village site was located during a preliminary archaeological reconnaissance, in the initial phase of the Teotihuacan Valley Project. Originally called Maquixco Bajo, to differentiate it from the Maquixco Alto locality, the multi-component Maquixco site was ultimately designated TC-8. Maquixco Alto is situated in the Cerro Gordo North Slope Ecological Zone, whereas the TC-8 site was located in the Lower Teotihuacan Valley Ecological Zone. During the 1961 and 1962 field seasons at TC-8, five excavations were conducted.

The excavations in 1961 included the trenching and sectioning of a low temple pyramid (TC-8: Pyramid) and the excavation of a portion of an apartment complex, Mound 1. The 1962 field season involved the continued excavation of Mound 1 and what was apparently a contiguous apartment complex, and originally designated as Mound 2; the complete excavation of another apartment complex (Mound 4), and the partial excavation of a large apartment complex (Mound 3). These excavations were undertaken by Thomas Krajci, Barbara Price, Maurice Mook, and Charles Kolb.

During the 1963 field season most project activities were devoted to settlement pattern surveys, and included the mapping of Teotihuacan Period sites, especially in the Delta, Lower, and Middle Valley Ecological Zones of the Teotihuacan Valley. At this time a field team led by Kolb, with the assistance of Ira Smith, III and R. Brooke Thomas, prepared a grid, mapped the entire TC-8 site, and collected artifact samples from each of seventy-three mounds. The laboratory analysis of artifacts began in 1962 and continued through 1968.

At the 1965 Teotihuacan Mesa Redonda, Sanders (1966: 123-148) presented a paper, "Life in a Classic Village," in which he attempted to reconstruct the nonmaterial aspects of culture and life in the TC-8 rural community during the Xolalpan phase. He noted that the laboratory phase of research was "still in progress" so that his conclusions were "tentative and incomplete" (1966: 123). Subsequently, Robert Santley used TC-8 data for a comparison with his Loma Torremote Late Formative village (1977: 89-216) and Kolb prepared a final settlement pattern analysis of the TC-8 site (1979a: 378-386, 556-563). Sanders, Parsons, and Santley (1979: 334-354) published a revised version of the 1966 report as "Maquixco Bajo: A Middle Horizon Village." The natural ecology and contemporary agriculture were summarized by Sanders et al (1970).

The TC-8 site, also called Maquixco Bajo, or more accurately Loma de Calaveras, is located at the base and on the lower flank of a small hill, locally called Loma or Cerro de Calaveras. Topographically, the site is located on the gently sloping northern piedmont of the Lower Teotihuacan Valley's Lower Piedmont Ecological Zone and lies 1.5 km north of the Lower Valley Alluvial Plain. The site is situated between the 2,305-2,320 m contours and is above the Plain, which begins at the 2,270 m contour. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan to light brown in color (loma amarilla) with intermittent patches of darker humus (tierra negra). There is moderate erosion in the eastern section of the site, where soil depths range from absent to at least 130 cm, the former where tepetate is exposed because of sheet and small gully erosion. The southern portion of the site is seriously eroded and a number of washes have formed. A barranca, canalized at an uncertain date, is found at the eastern edge of the site, and areas of serious sheet erosion are located north of the site area. Current vegetation in the vicinity includes nopal (*Opuntia* spp.), huizache (*Acacia farnesiana*), maguey (*Agave* spp. usually *A. americana*), and the non-indigenous pirul (*Schinus molle*, the Peruvian "pepper tree"), in addition to various grasses.

No modern cultural features were originally associated with the site, but in 1970 and 1972 Kolb noted that the east-central segment of the site was being utilized as garbage dumps for the town of San Juan Teotihuacan, particularly the modern barrios of San Juan Evangelista and Santa Maria Maquixco. There was also evidence of clandestine excavations ("pot hunting") in six of the larger mounds in 1970 and 1972. The site area in 1960-1964, 1970, and 1972 was used, in the main, for the grazing of sheep, goats,

and some cattle; but a maguey plantation with bancals (earth ridges reinforced with stone, built parallel to the slope angle) was found in the northern and central site areas. These bancals and three small jagueys (rock-cut water reservoirs) within the site are of unknown date; they were most likely constructed after the Teotihuacan Period, probably during the Early Colonial era when the Hacienda de la Cadena was established. One of the jagueys appears to be fed with subterranean water and may have been a copious spring in the past. Remnants of what may be an ancient canal, now used as a foot path, lead from the jaguey along the upper edge of the site.

The total multi-component site occupies 36.0 ha, while the Teotihuacan Period component occupies minimally 8.0 ha and maximally 10.5 ha. Seventy-three mounds were identified, of which fifty-three, and the Pyramid had at least some Teotihuacan occupation in the form of architectural remains, ceramic figurines and sherds, dating to the Teotihuacan period. The site had five phases of the Formative, all three phases of Teotihuacan and four phases of the Post-Teotihuacan period represented, along with traces of Early Colonial occupation. Six associated non-Teotihuacan period sites were defined and included TF-138, TT-133, TA-28, TA-219, TA-220, and TA-221. During Aztec times part of the Teotihuacan site area was overlain by an Aztec line village (TA-219/221). To the west is TC-7, while Teotihuacan period sites TC-11, TC-12, and TC-121 are located immediately to the east. Even with the Formative and Post-Teotihuacan occupations, the Teotihuacan period site was easily identified because of the architectural and artifactual remains, the size of the mounds, and evidence of a formal plan with building orientations similar to those of Teotihuacan itself.

The Teotihuacan site component had a moderate to heavy distribution of lithic materials, primarily obsidian (over 10,000 objects were recovered in the excavations), but also including ground stone tools, especially mano and metate fragments, as well as other lithic materials, including fragments of serpentine, flint, and quartzite. Evidence of manufacturing debris was not discerned during excavation or in soil samples subsequently analyzed. The excavations and surface surveys produced over 145,000 sherds, of which 15,432 diagnostic Teotihuacan Period sherds (9,784 rims and 5,648 bodies) were retained for intensive analysis Kolb (1965a, 1965b). A total of 2,290 ceramic figurine fragments (2,150 from excavation and 140 from survey) were also recovered and studied (Kolb 1970, 1973b; Hodik 1973).

Originally, the TC-8 site was interpreted by Marino (1965: 108, 147, 164, 169) as a compound village-town with quadrangular arrangements of multiple family houses dating to "Middle and Late Teotihuacan," based on the preliminary analyses. The site was also stated to be one of his "aligned east-west" sites of "Middle to Late Teotihuacan" associated with a cruciform grid and sites TC-7, TC-25, TC-87, and TC-119. In discussing the Toltec (TT-133) component of TC-8, Marino (1975: 303) considered it to be a dispersed low-density Mazapan phase village. Sanders (1965: 104, 107-116, 120-121; 1966: 123-125, 133, 140-142; Sanders et al 1979: 336, 353-355) considered TC-8 to be a typical example of a Teotihuacan village dated primarily to the Xolalpan phase and characterized it as corporate community containing the houses of lineages which had nuclear family apartments. The site as a whole was considered as the socioeconomic equivalent of the Aztec calpulli (Kolb 1979a: 341-345), and classified as a Large Nucleated Village with 140-150 families or 500-600 people during its apogee in Xolalpan times, (Sanders 1966: 126, Sanders et al 1979: 336).

Kolb (based on the surface sample from the mounds) proposed that the site grew from a Dispersed Hamlet of twelve small dwellings during the Tzacualli Phase (ca 50 B.C.-150 A.D.), to a Small Nucleated Village during Early Teotihuacan (ca 150-450 A.D.), to a Large Nucleated Village during the Middle-Late Teotihuacan (ca 450-650 A.D.), became a Small Nucleated Village during the final Teotihuacan Metepec sub-phase (ca 650-700 A.D.) (Kolb 1979a: 386). He suggested a maximum population of 773 during the Late Xolalpan sub-phase (ca 500-650 A.D., a figure somewhat greater than Sanders's 600 estimate (Kolb 1979a: 560). Subsequently, Toltec occupations included a Xometla phase Hamlet (ca 800-900 A.D.) and a Mazapan phase Small Nucleated Village (900-1150 A.D.). The final significant occupation was during the Late Aztec phase, when a line-village occupied the northeastern section of the TC-8 site. However, Aztec Black/Orange wares, on which the chronology was based, are now known to persist to at least 1650 and as late as 1720 in regions of the Basin of Mexico (Parsons 1966, Charlton 1972).

Based on the continuation of the Late Aztec Black/Orange ware, Majolica ceramics, and a bronze oval religious medallion of the Holy Family (Joseph on the obverse and Mary and the Infant Jesus on the reverse) found on the site, it was clear that the Maquixco site was occupied into the Early Colonial period.

The medallion was of a type produced during the sixteenth century in Spain for use by priests of the Dominican and Franciscan orders. Some sherds of Aztec Black/Orange bore fragmentary designs apparently representing the Austrian "double eagle," a motif also used on Iberian ceramics of the sixteenth century.

2 - Methodology

The TC-8 archaeological site reached its greatest spatial extent and highest demographic level during the Late Phase (ca 550-700 A. D.) of the Teotihuacan Period. At that time the Teotihuacan village occupied an area approximately 250 m north-south and 500 m east-west, the latter dimension at a right angle to the slope of Cerro Calaveras. The western (upper) one-third of this rectangular area lays on a flat plateau-like surface and contains ten of the smaller Teotihuacan mounds, and a temple pyramid, adjacent to a 30.0 by 40.0 m plaza and other open areas. It was inferred that these structures were civic or public buildings (Sanders 1966: 125, 126; Sanders et al 1979: 334, 336) occupying an area of about 3.0 ha. The specific objectives of the TC-8 excavations may be ordered as follows.

1. To obtain control samples of Teotihuacan pottery, if possible from several phases, as an aid to surface sample dating of other Teotihuacan period sites.
2. To reconstruct, in as much detail as possible, the technology of a rural Teotihuacan community.
3. To use this technology as inferential data in the reconstruction of non-material aspects of Teotihuacan rural life.
4. To compare the artifact and sherd samples from the rural community with those from the city and define, on this basis, the nature of rural-urban relationships in Teotihuacan times.
5. To obtain data on rural Teotihuacan settlement patterns and define the probable functions of types of structures encountered on survey.

Two excavations were initiated in the 1961 field season. One excavation consisted of a relatively disorganized attempt to salvage data on ceremonial architecture from a very badly pitted temple platform. It was apparently built and used in two distinct stages. Excavations were conducted along the walls of the inner structure, and the surface of the mound was troweled down to locate the temple floor and possible wall stubs.

The second excavation in 1961 was conducted in Mound 1. Surface survey had revealed an apparent grouping of four mounds around a larger open rectangular space that measured approximately 40 x 30 m. These spaces presumably were used for public activities including the residents of a number of compounds. Mound 1 occupied the south and south-central edge of the plaza, Mound 2 the southwest and part of the west edge, Mound 3 the entire north side and Mound 4 delineated the plaza to the southeast. Between Mounds 1 and 2 was a depressed area. Prior to excavation Mounds 1, 2, and 3 appeared as very low elevations, nowhere exceeding a meter in height above the plaza.

Each mound had heavy concentrations of rock debris and sherds of the Aztec and Teotihuacan Periods on its surface. Mound 4 was almost level with the plaza; only the concentrations of rock and sherds suggested the presence of a structure. The plaza was perfectly flat and had sherds and rock debris only along the edges, i.e. along the peripheries of the mounds. In 1961 Mound 1 was almost completely excavated, and a total of 260m² of the floor plan of a Teotihuacan period house was uncovered.

In 1962 the balance of Mound 1 was excavated and the excavation extended into the depressed area between it and Mound 2. Upon excavation this depressed area turned out to be a central court and the plan revealed by excavation of it, and the adjacent portions of Mound 2, demonstrated that Mounds 1 and 2 were part of a single large, communal house centered on the court. Based upon the conformation of the two mounds, the house probably covered 1500 m² of which approximately 900 m² was uncovered in the two field seasons.

Mound 3 is approximately as large as Mounds 1, 2 and the Central Court together. It was partially

excavated in 1962 and 424 m² of floor plan revealed. The plan was apparently similar to Mound 1-2 with a central court. The excavation was conducted primarily in the court.

Mound 4 was completely excavated. This house was considerably smaller than the others, but also consisted of rooms arranged around a court. The house was approximately 23 m. square and the total area excavated was 560 m².

With the exception of the courts, all of the excavated Teotihuacan period floors were within 50 cm of the ground surface, many of them only 20 cm. Preserved wall stubs were, therefore, rarely over 20-30 cm high and in many cases were visible only as scars on the plaster floors.

At the peripheries of the mound, in a few cases, the walls and even the edges of the floors were completely eroded away. In general however, floor plans were ascertainable even where preservation was poor.

On the floor was a heavy concentration of rock and earth, in the courts and in the patios over a meter deep. This debris was apparently derived from the collapsed roofs and upper walls and was saturated with artifacts, especially sherds. Some of this occupational material was Aztec in date and represents Aztec use of the Teotihuacan period mounds as house platforms. Twenty cm. below the surface, in some portions of the mounds, evidence of hard, compact, earth floors were uncovered that were probably remains of Aztec house floors. In Mound 4 a portion of the walls of an Aztec house superimposed over the Teotihuacan court was found.

Since there was no evidence of surface architecture on the mounds a grid system was used as the excavation procedure, to attain horizontal control of artifact distributions. A point near the center of the plaza, located between the four mounds, and on flat terrain, was selected as a datum for horizontal measurements.

A 2 m square grid was staked out and the grid was oriented with respect to the apparent orientation of the mounds. Compass readings showed that the north-south base line was actually about 15 degrees east of north. In the following discussion north, south, east and west, therefore, refer to the approximate directions of grid lines, not true compass bearings. Although the ground surface at the 0 stake was used as a vertical datum for plane table mapping of the excavated floor plans, in the actual excavation of grid squares, levels were based on the ground level of the southwest corner stake of each square. The grid designation number of the southwest stake was also used as an abbreviated designation for the square.

Excavation units were based primarily on the grid units rather than by room. Each square was excavated by both arbitrary and artificial levels, the former where the latter was absent. This procedure was followed until the excavation began to reveal large concentrations of big sherds and partially restorable vessels that gave the impression of floor middens. This material was kept separate. The rationale behind this procedure was as follows: No Aztec walls, except in Mound 4, were preserved. In the case of Teotihuacan rooms, because of the poor preservation of walls, it was difficult to see the relationships of wall to wall until we had approached the floor level. Although we were interested in ascertaining room functions and therefore needed to relate artifacts and sherds to particular rooms, most of the Teotihuacan sherds and artifacts were obviously from the fill of roofs and walls (i.e, mixed with the earth used in construction). Furthermore, since we could not say with certainty in what direction a wall had fallen, there was obviously little value in relating the material to particular rooms. Only in the case of the apparent floor middens was the association possibly meaningful, and this material was analyzed with respect to room definition, and will be used in defining room functions. Burials, and other features were excavated as units.

Excavation, except features, was conducted by local peasants under the direction of graduate students. Each excavation was directed by a graduate student, or by Maurice Mook; each mound supervisor was assisted by one or two graduate or undergraduate students, and a work crew of 6-10 laborers. The laborers used geological hand picks, shovels, trowels and brushes as excavation tools. Screening was not used.

In a number of cases small test pits were excavated below the final Teotihuacan period floor to test the possibility of buried older structures. Generally, however, the grid squares were excavated to the level of the latest Teotihuacan floor, since the primary purpose of the excavation was to define house plans pertaining to a single phase of construction.

As a general procedure, we did not use approach trenches to define the outer edges of the house. Grid squares were excavated simultaneously on the surface of the mound by work gangs of two men in each square. Generally a set of adjacent squares was taken down simultaneously, level by level, to control the relationship of grid units to room walls and floors. The overall method was that of horizontal excavation by 2 m squares, until floor levels were reached. We found this much more satisfactory in terms of time and achievement of our objective than a system of approach or cross trenches.

In 1961 the floor plan was mapped using an alidade, plane table and steel tape. Vertical measurements were taken with stadial rod and alidade. During this season a contour map was also made of the group of four mounds (see Fig. 4). In 1962 steel tapes and line levels were used for mapping and oriented with the grid. The plans of Mound 1-2 contain a serious error in that only one measurement was taken for each room dimension. As a result, the plan is much too regular. The maps of Mounds 3 and 4 were based on several measurements of room dimensions and revealed a plan full of minor irregularities. We suspect that the same was true of Mound 1 and 2 floor plans.

3 - Architecture

The villagers at TC-8 used the following basic construction materials: crushed tepetate, clay or loam textured earth, volcanic gravel, split volcanic stone, worked and shaped volcanic stone (in the form of both slabs and blocks) and slaked lime. The stone used varied considerably in color and density from dense, compact basalt to a very spongy, porous stone, locally called *tezontli* (volcanic scoria).

Unworked stone and earth were used as fill for stairways, walls, platforms, floors, altars and benches. Rectangular shaped pieces of stone, with roughly trimmed exteriors were used for wall, platform, bench and stairway facings, and well trimmed stone blocks for corners and doorways. Stone slabs, carefully selected and shaped were used for molding supports and in some cases to face the treads and risers of stairways. Crushed tepetate was frequently used as flooring or sub-flooring and at the base of walls as a footing in their construction. Typical of TC-8 architecture was the use of stucco and plaster surfacing for floors, walls, stairway, benches, altars and platform facings. Stucco was composed primarily of *tezontle* gravel and earth, perhaps with some slaked lime included in the mixture. The thickness of the stucco was quite variable, generally between 5-8 cm, with a total range of 3-11 cm. Over the stucco was applied a thin layer of slaked lime as a plaster.

The tools used in construction can be identified in part. No definite data on the techniques and tools of stone cutting and splitting were discovered. Two tool types were found that were probably used in the application of stucco and plaster. Both of these have been identified by previous writers as "plastering tools". The reader is referred to the chapter on Lithics to clarify the following description. One of the types is constructed of *tezontle* stone and has the appearance of a terraced temple platform. On the bases of the rough surface, porous texture, and very light weight, they were probably used to apply the stucco in a soft, moist condition. The second type was constructed of basalt, very heavy and compact. It resembled a modern mason's trowel, or, an even closer analogy, a clothing iron. It was probably used to apply plaster. Many of the latter have the basal or plastering surface almost completely worn away from rubbing.

The sequence of house construction, on the basis of our excavation data, seems to have been as follows:

1. The topsoil was removed from the underlying tepetate surface.
2. A layer of crushed tepetate (or possibly the natural tepetate surface was simply worked over, pulverized and leveled) was applied as a technique of correcting the unevenness of the underlying tepetate surface. This layer varied from 2-20 cm in thickness. It was thoroughly tamped down.
3. The walls were then constructed on this tamped tepetate surface forming a complex of box like areas. The areas between the walls were then filled with layers of fill at varying heights according to the future function of the space, i.e., courts, patios, porches, or rooms. The lower level of fill consisted of large rocks and earth, the upper levels of smaller stones and the uppermost layer consisted of gravel and earth.
4. Special features such as benches, stairways, talud and *tablero* facades, light wells etc. were all constructed prior to the application of stucco or plaster.
5. All construction surfaces were then stuccoed and finally plastered over.

6. The roof was constructed last and, presumably prior to Stage 5.

7. In some cases, partition walls were built later. The bases of such walls were imbedded slightly below the plaster floor level of the room, but constructed against the plaster surfaces of the primary walls.

During excavation and mapping, we noted great irregularities and variations in room dimensions and shape. The same variability applies to doorway widths, porch and bench heights or widths, stairway dimensions, wall thicknesses and the precise dimensions of the talud and tablero facades. Precise measurements were apparently considered unnecessary. Measurements of structural features, however do suggest the use of a unit comparable in length to a meter, with possible divisions in quarters, since dimensions seem to cluster around divisions and multiples of this unit. The borders of our two meter grid units used in the excavation often corresponded to a striking degree with wall positions.

The basic plan of residential architecture at TC-8 consisted of rooms and porches, and occasionally associated open rectangular spaces, arranged around a central open space to form a large multi-family residence. The open spaces are always located at a lower level than rooms and porches. The following discussion will refer to the substructural elements found below rooms and porches, and placed around open spaces as platforms. In actual fact, nearly all room walls were built on the underlying tepetate surface and the intervening spaces were simply filled in at variable levels. Structurally speaking the arrangement is not really one of platforms and summit rooms. The rooms and porches were combined in a series of spatially discrete apartments. Each apartment consisted of one to three rooms and one or more porches. Alleys, or openings in the corners of the open spaces provided access into each apartment.

We are using the term "court" for larger open and centrally located rectangular areas, within the multifamily houses, that occur in a central position with respect to traffic movement within the house. They are a primary means of communication to apartments within the house and to the outside of the house.

Each of the three excavated houses had a central court. All the courts were paved with stucco and lime plaster and all sloped to the southeast, the general direction of the slope of the hillside on which the site is located. In Mound 4 the court is equipped with a masonry drain in the southeast corner, that conducted water under the floor of the rooms to the exterior of the building. In the case of Mounds 1-2, and 3 the water simply flowed out the entrance to the complex, situated in both cases near the southeast corner. In a few cases secondary courts, or what we will refer to as patios, were constructed, associated either with a single apartment as in the case of Patio 1 or several apartments as in the case of Patio 2, both patios in Mound 1-2. Such multi-family houses were separated from others on the site by open plazas or narrow alleys.

All the central courts had an altar-like platform near the center.

The three altars were all comparable in size and height. The data is summarized below:

Table 2 Central Altar Dimensions: TC-8

Mound	Height	East-West Dimension	North-South Dimension	Total Area
1-2	25cm	2.4m	2.1m	5.04m ²
3	18cm(Apron)	2.3M(less apron)	2.57(less apron)	8.79m ²
	30cm(Main Body)	3.26(total)	3.0m(total)	
4	50cm(to top of molding)	2.75-2.8m	2.9-2.9m	8.12m ²
Total probably 60.65 cm				

The original height of the altars is difficult to assess but the differences seem to be minor. The basal areas of the altars of Mounds 3 and 4 are very similar. The altar of Mound 1-2 was a simple platform without stairways or aprons and with a vertical talud. The altar in Mound 3 possessed an apron, presumably in lieu of a stairway, and the facade consisted only of a sloping talud and a single molding. That of Mound 4, on the other hand, was much more elaborate, with a balustraded stairway, and a facade consisting of a sloping talud, a panel and an upper molding. Furthermore it was rebuilt at least twice. We did not trench into the body of any of them, except the apron of the altar of Mound 3, so that the nature of the fill is imperfectly

known. Observations on the partially destroyed eastern side of the altar in Mound 4 suggest construction similar to that of the temple platform i.e. a fill consisting of irregular chunks of rock and earth.

Worked stone was used in the construction of retaining walls for the sides of altars and for the summit, and this surface, in turn, was covered by stucco and plaster. In the case of lower portions, such as the apron in Mound 3, where the total depth of the fill was slight, it consisted primarily of earth and gravel. This was also the case of the fill of the later addition to the Mound 4 altar.

The facades of altars and the platforms delimiting the courts are quite variable in their precise form. The variability exists first in the presence or absence of talud and tablero facades, the angle of slope of taluds, and degree of completion in the cases of the talud and tablero type facade. There are also variations in the proportions of the elements of the talud and tablero itself. The typical Teotihuacan facade consisted of a sloping talud surmounted by a tablero consisting of a panel and two moldings (see Figure 6). Such a facade is rarely found at TC-8. The only definite case is the south facade of the court of Mound 1-2. The facade of the older Temple Mound may have had this form but only the lower moldings are preserved and the facade more probably was Type B (see Fig. 6). The balance of the court of Mound 1-2 has a simple sloping talud, with the exception of the facade on either side of Stairway 8, which has a type C-2 facade.

In the case of the court of Mound 3, the south and east sides of the court were delimited by benches, the west side by a simple sloping wall. The north side apparently had a partial talud and tablero facade, our type C-1. The evidence is poor, but traces of the basal segment and the tablero moldings were found in one sector of the facade, and they indicate a facade type like the C-1. The altar had a simple sloping talud to the west, an apron on the east and probably a tablero with a single molding, our type A, on the north and south sides.

The court of Mound 4 had a talud and tablero facade on the north and south sides. In both cases it was like our type C-2, in which the lower molding was replaced by a step. A similar facade adorned the north side of the altar, and the evidence is suggestive that the east and west sides had a similar facade. The south side, on the other hand, seems to have had a simple stepped facade. The indications are that the noted earlier construction had a facade of this type and only the second phase of construction possessed the talud and tablero arrangement.

Mound 3 was the only structure in which benches were found along the side of the Central Court. The technique of construction of benches was similar to that of walls, i.e. a fill of split stone and earth, faced, both on the vertical and horizontal surfaces, with roughly trimmed stone, covered with stucco and plaster. The bench complex of the east side is more elaborate, with various levels and is considerably wider than was the case of the other benches on the site (the main bench here for example is 1.8 meters wide). The only benches with well preserved surfaces are those along the east side, where the various levels vary from 35 to 45 cm above the court floor. Slab like stones were frequently used to surface the summits of benches.

All three courts have a set of stairways to provide access to the room complexes. The court of Mound 1-2 has six stairways, two each on the north and south side, one on the east and west sides respectively. All but possibly one have balustrades. Typically the balustrade begins at the top of the riser of the first step, then slopes upward to a point above the final step, at the level of, or slightly below the level, of the platform summit. In two cases, on the east and west sides of the court of Mound 4, the stairway occupied the entire side of the court, the only known cases on the site, and they too possessed balustrades. All of the stairways in the Central Courts have either two or three steps, not including the platform summit. The construction of the treads was similar to that of platforms and benches. The fill consisted of split rock and earth, and each step had worked stone facings on the treads and risers. In the case of the treads the stones tended to have a slab like shape. Stucco and plaster were then applied to the surface. In most cases, the stairways were built before the courtyard floor and the retaining walls were stuccoed and plastered, but in at least two cases they were built over a plastered floor. In at least two other cases the stairways seemed to be inset into the platform (i.e. Stairway 6 in Mound 2 and 1 in Mound 3).

As noted previously, one of the courts possesses a masonry drain, that in Mound 4. The courtyard floor slopes sharply to the southeast corner where the drain is located. It ran under the platform facade of Porch 6, then turned at a right angle and ran under the wall of Room 6. It probably then continued under Room 6 and exited at the end wall of the house, although the latter section was not uncovered. It was

constructed of two low, parallel walls of stone, over which were placed stone slabs. The section that lay within the court had stucco and lime plastered walls but the floor was unpaved.

The floor of the court was trenched only in the case of Mound 3. There the total deposit overlying the natural tepetate was only 13 cm thick and consisted of crushed tepetate. The stucco and plaster was directly applied over this. The room and porch floors varied between 60 and 160 cm. above the Central Courts

In both Mounds 1-2 and 3 one of the characteristic architectural features are alleys. In most cases their function seem clear, to provide access to the house as a whole, or the various apartments within the house, but several present difficult problems of interpretation as to function. All appear as narrow rectangular spaces and were in most cases, probably unroofed. In no case do they exceed 1.5 meters in width and may be as narrow as .6 meters (Alley 3 in Mound 1-2). Four alleys were defined in Mounds 1-2 and two in Mound 3. Those in Mound 1-2 include an entrance alley (Alley 1) that provided access from the exterior to three apartments, an interior alley (4), possibly another (5) that provided access from the Central Court to a complex of apartments on the north side of the court, and a complex of two alleys that had some functional relationship to Apartment 4. Alley 1 had a tamped earth and gravel floor, Alley 3 probably had such a floor but was undetected by the excavation. Alley 2 was paved and equipped with a drain, Alley 4 was paved, and possibly roofed, although drainage here could have flowed down the stairway into the Central Court. We suspect that it was not roofed over and that its function was to provide light into Apartments 6 and 8-9.

The walls defining the alleys generally were sharply battered. Mound 3 had an interior alley that provided access to a back room; both alley and room in this case were unpaved.

In the Mound 1-2 excavation, two small, internal unroofed spaces were uncovered. These interior areas were considerably smaller in size than the Central Court and lack a central altar. We are calling this kind of internal open space within the large houses, patios. There are probably other patios in the Mound 1-2 house complex than those excavated, and they probably occur in Mound 3 as well. They seem to have served as work areas and areas for social gatherings, either within apartments (Patio 1), or serving a cluster of apartments (Patio 2). Patio 2 was at the terminus of Alley 1 and functioned as a center of activity for three apartments (1, 2, 3). It was unpaved, having a crushed tepetate and gravel floor, and did not have a formal drain. Patio 1 was paved. This patio slopes down sharply to the center from both the east and south sides and generally slopes down to the north. At the center of the base of the stone wall that limited the patio to the north, there was a well shaped rectangular block of stone. It had three holes drilled through it and served as a drain. After passing through these holes, the water was apparently collected into a constructed rectangular canal that pierced the wall and was roofed and paved with stone slabs. It exits at the north base of the exterior wall and the water then drained into Plaza 1 (see Plate 5 A,B,C). The north opening is 10 cm square and the canal was steeply angled to the north to facilitate the rapid flow of water. The central hole in the stone slab on the south side of the wall was approximately 5 cm in diameter, the two side holes measured 2 cm. The rectangular block of stone through which the three drain holes were pierced measured 35 cm long. Its base is embedded into the floor so that the other dimension is not known.

Patios probably functioned to permit light and air to circulate into the surrounding room complexes, as well as providing space for social and work activities.

The majority of the space in the houses of TC-8 was given over to what we are calling apartment complexes. These involve complexes of rooms, porches, alleys, and patios. Nine such complexes were defined in the three houses. The data on the total floor space per apartment (including partition walls but not the exterior walls) and number of units per apartment is summarized in Table 3.

In no case did an apartment include more than four of the various architectural units (i.e. rooms, porches, alleys or patios). Porches were found in all but one of the nine apartments, patios in only one and alleys in two. The alleys probably had communal functions and were not related to specific residential complexes. Table 3 shows a range of apartment sizes from 22.5 m² to 73.6 m². The apartments in Mound 4 are significantly larger than in the other two mounds. The primary reason for this variation is architectural unit size, since the number of units varies little, only from two to four, and two of the large Mound 4 apartments have only three units each. Actually only one apartment has fewer than three units.

The entire floor areas of all of the residential apartments were paved with stucco and plaster. The

floors generally, except where they lie within 20 cm of the surface, or where pits for planting maguey plants were recently excavated, were in an excellent state of preservation. The junction between walls and floors were typically slightly concave rather than forming true right angles. Stones used in walls were generally small and varied only slightly in size, except those that were constructed below the floor level. Outer walls were frequently battered and generally thicker, interior walls usually vertical or were only very slightly battered. Wall thicknesses immediately above the floor varied generally from 40-60 cm in the cases of interior walls; exterior walls of the compound tended to be 70-80 cm in thickness. Exceptions are a series of unusually thick walls that varied from 1.0 - 1.5 m in thickness but they were probably cases of bench-wall combinations. The dimensions of the principal units, i.e. porches and rooms, varied considerably and minor irregularities within units were very common.

Doorways also varied considerably in width. The range of eleven measurements were from 50 to 130 cm with a mode of between 65-80 cm (7 cases). They were faced, in all cases, with well shaped rectangular stones, occasionally alternated with courses of slabs, that acted to break the joints of the courses of the block construction. A number of fragments of tezontle rings were found in the excavations that probably came from doorways and presumably functioned as curtain hangers.

In the previous discussion we made a distinction between porches and rooms. The term porch is being used for rectangular spaces that are open on at least one side. They occur in front of one or more rooms. They were probably roofed over and served as an entry area for rooms and for general household activities. Direct evidence of roofing, in the form of round post holes in the plaster floor, was found only in Mound 3, Apartment 1. Most porches however were narrow, so that post supports were not entirely necessary in order for them to be roofed over. They are always narrower than the adjoining rooms.

Rooms are units with walls on all four sides. Very puzzling is the distribution of benches. Only one definite bench was found within an apartment, in Apartment 6 in Mound 1-2. In all three excavations, however, cases were found of unusually thick walls that could have been wall-bench combinations, so that this rarity may be more apparent than real. They could have functioned for sitting or sleeping. The definite bench in Apartment 6 of Mound 1-2 was too low for sitting and was presumably used for the latter function.

A specialized architectural feature, found in five apartments (four in Mound 4, the other in Mound 1) are structures we are calling light wells. These are rectangular areas of sunken flooring that occur within rooms. They vary from 80-95 cm in width and 285-360 cm in length, and occur either in the center or along the short side of rooms. The depth is relatively uniform - 10-12 cm deep. None have drains and all are paved. We suspect that they function to permit light to enter rooms and were unroofed areas. The water that collected in them was presumably used for household purposes.

The height of room walls is not known since the maximum preserved height was 50 cm. The amount of debris in the fill over the floors however, suggests that the entire wall, up to the ceiling, was built of stone and earth, in the same fashion as the preserved lower courses of the walls. Today, in the Valley of Teotihuacan, although complete stone walls do occur, in most cases the lower section of the wall only is built of stone and earth, and the upper courses are constructed of adobe bricks. This seems not to have been the case at TC-8.

Direct evidence of roof construction was not found. In all probability the roofs were flat or slightly sloping, and equipped with drains. On the basis of the kind of fill found in the excavation, and more conclusive data from Teotihuacan itself, the roofs were probably constructed of masonry (gravel and earth mixed in various proportions and surfaced with the same types of stucco and plaster that we have described for the walls and floors) over a wooden frame. The fact that we found considerably numbers of flat, slab like stones, very similar to the moldings of the talud -tablero facades of platforms, but in areas where such platform facings were absent, would indicate very strongly that there was some type of molding ornamentation, comparable to the paneling found in Teotihuacan platforms, at the upper section of the walls of the house. We also found fired ceramic ornaments, in the form of crouching felines, that probably were roof ornaments.

The term plaza is being used here for large open rectangular areas between the multifamily houses. There is a large one between Mounds 1-2, 3 and 4, which we are calling Plaza 1. Another is located south of the temple and is referred to as Plaza 2. Another definite plaza was found south of Mound 4 (Plaza 3) and there was probably another to the north of the same structure. Plaza 1 appears as a large flat space

with little rock rubble or occupational remains. No indications of an altar like structure were noted in the center. Several small test pits, one near the zero stake, the other immediately outside the wall of Mounds 1-2 show that the floor was comprised of a layer of gravel and earth, situated 20 cm below the present ground surface. The plaza situated south of Mound 4, on the other hand, was provided with a stucco and lime plaster surface. Its presence raises the distinct possibility that Mound 4 was not a completely isolated complex but part of a much larger one. If so, it raises additional questions as to the status of the residents.

4 - Ground Plans and Features

Mound 1-2 Ground Plan

As noted previously the two Mounds, 1 and 2 appeared on surface survey as separate buildings. Mound 1 appeared as a low oval of rock and earth debris measuring 30 m. north-south by 20 m east-west. Immediately to the west of it was a depressed area and beyond it to the west was a larger mound that measured 40 m north-south by 20 m east-west.

In 1961 approximately three fourths of Mound 1 was excavated. The revealed plan with its central patio and alley entrance seemed to substantiate our preliminary interpretation that it was a discrete house (see Figure 7). We will first analyze the floor plan exposed by the 1961 excavations and then describe the results of the 1962 excavation.

The plan revealed in 1961 included a narrow entrance alley with an earth floor (Alley 1) that provided access, first into a small room like area that we are identifying as a patio (Patio 3), rather than a room (because of the dirt-gravel floor). This small patio provided access to a larger patio (Patio 2). Around this patio, rooms, porches, light wells and a smaller patio were constructed on an upper level.

The upper level architectural units of the 1961 excavation were grouped into three apartment complexes, each including either a patio or a light well and/or porches and rooms. Each complex communicated directly to either Alley 1 or Patio 2 but not with each other. They have the appearance of two or three room apartments. We found evidence that at least two, possibly all three apartments, had one room in each that functioned as a kitchen.

Apartment 1 consisted of three intercommunicating rooms, 1, 2, 3 arranged linearly along Alley 1 and Patios 2-3 but with a single entrance from the alley. Room 2 apparently functioned as a kitchen, on the bases of associated artifacts (see Feature 11), and possessed a light well in the center of the room.

Apartment 2 included Rooms 4, 5, Patio 1 and Porch 1. Room 5 communicated with Patio 1 by means of Porch 1. Room 4, almost certainly functioned as a kitchen, on the basis of artifact associations (see Feature 10). The kitchen, communicated directly with the patio. A narrow doorway provided access between Patios 1 and 2.

Apartment 3 consisted of a spacious porch (Porch 2) opening directly into Patio 2; and possibly three rooms; 6, 7, 8; of which Room 7 opened directly into the porch, i.e. lacked front walls.

Alley 1, Patios 2 and 3, have hard-packed earth and crushed tepetate floor surfaces, whereas all the rest of the complex, including Patio 1, have typical Teotihuacan earth-gravel-lime stucco and lime plaster surfaces. The plaster was well preserved in Rooms 1, 4, 6, 7, 8 and Patio 1, partially preserved in Rooms 2, 5 and Porch 2, and almost completely obliterated in Porch 1 and Room 3. The floor over the entire excavation was readily identifiable even where plaster surfaces were gone, and no trace of higher level floors, except possible wall traces and a probable Aztec Period earth-gravel floor in the area of Room 6-7, were noted. All of the architectural features noted in the 1961 plan represent the remains of a single phase of occupation. The walls varied considerably in the state of preservation, and in some cases their poor condition presented a problem of interpretation. A general impression of wall preservation may be obtained from the cross sectional drawings in Figures 9-10. In no case were walls preserved over one meter in height and in most cases they varied between 10-50 cm.

Special problems that are the product of such poor preservation may be summarized as follow:

1. The mound sloped off sharply to the east, and the east edge of the house suffered so severely from erosion that the east wall of Room 4 was completely missing and only traces were detected of the east wall of Apartment 1. We have assumed that the east wall of Room 4 was aligned with that of Apartment 1 but it could have been located somewhat further east or west.

2. No trace of a wall was noted delimiting Room 6 to the west. Excavation in 1962 also failed to reveal such evidence. There is a possibility that Rooms 6 and 7 were not habitation rooms but a route of communication between the Central Court (see below) and Alley 1. If this is the case, Apartment 3 would have consisted only of Room 8, which seems unlikely. It would make the entry into the Central Court unnecessarily complex and elaborate.

3. The evidence suggests that Room 4 lacked a wall and doorway along the Patio 1 side and that it was completely open to the patio. This is not certain, however. The plastered edge, where the room drops down to the patio is so severely eroded that we cannot tell if the exposed stone is simply the platform facing or the base of a wall. Heavy rock concentrations were found along the west edge of the room that may represent remains of a wall.

4. An apparent stub of a wall was noted along the east edge of Porch 1. It makes little sense as a wall, and furthermore has no door sill. It is preserved well enough so that the absence of a sill is definite. Although the stuccoed and plastered surface of the porch is missing, the stone and earth sub-floor is intact and its vertical position proves that the wall could not be the retaining wall of the porch platform, since the preserved top of the wall projects well above the floor level. The wall is probably the remains of a bench.

5. The wall along the east side of Room 8 is so poorly preserved that there could have been a doorway combined with a stairway on that side.

The total complex excavated in 1961 exhibited a variety of specialized architectural features such as stairways, benches, ornamental buttresses, a masonry floor pit and a light well. The 1961 excavation area was also very rich in in-situ artifact deposits that are of considerable value in defining the functional use of space.

In 1962 the balance of Mound 1 was excavated. The remainder of the excavated floor plan had several puzzling features that seemed to contradict the assumption that Mound 1 was an isolated building. First there were no definite doorways between the architectural complex revealed in the newly excavated portion of the mound (Apartment 4 - see below) and the area excavated in 1961. Rather the newly excavated complex seemed to be oriented toward the depressed area between Mounds 1 and 2. The excavation was therefore extended into the depressed area and portions of Mound 2 and the ground plan shown in Figure 8 were revealed. The overall plan of Mounds 1-2 may be summarized as follows:

Mound 1 was simply the remains of a set of rooms, alleys, porches, and patios that were aligned along the east side of a large Central Court. Excavation revealed the presence of similar structural units and complexes on the north and west sides of the court as well.

To the south, the terrain dropped off abruptly. We assumed, prior to excavation, that the court was open on that side, or at most was defined by a simple wall. In the final week of the season, however, a platform and a series of stairways were uncovered along that side of the court. Virtually no trace of summit buildings were found and this area of the site must have suffered considerable erosion at some time in the past, or had been looted intentionally by present day residents of the valley, looking for building materials.

The 1961 excavation part of Mound 1 still appears as a distinct subdivision of the house, divided into three apartments, and oriented towards a common patio complex, i.e. Patios 2-3 and with a common entrance, Alley 1.

The portion of Mound 1, excavated in 1962, formed a distinct and discrete complex, that we are calling, for consistency, Apartment 4. It consists of the following elements; a stairway leading up to a basal platform from the Central Court; (Stairway 3); two rooms or a room and porch arranged front to back (Rooms 9-10); a narrow alley (Alley 2) that runs from the stairway, along the north side of Rooms 9-10 to join a narrow, alley-like space situated east of Room 10 (Alley 3).

Alley 2 was paved and had several distinctive and puzzling features. First the floor sloped to the west. Near the middle of its long dimension traces of what appear to be a transverse wall were found (see Plate 10). West of this wall the alley continued but the paved floor drops down approximately 15 cm. The remains of the wall actually consist of a scar on the floor so that it could have been a wall with a narrow doorway or even a bench. Before reaching the stairway the alley floor drops down 30 cm to a lower level. At the east end, the alley seems to be crossed by another wall but the northern half is missing and the floor pitted in the area. In this case, however there can be no doubt that there was a wall since its southern portion is preserved to a height of 50 cm. The northern half has been destroyed and the floors are pitted.

Presumably there was a doorway at the point entering into Alley 3. Along the south edge of the alley, where it joins the wall between it and Rooms 9-10, and between the east transverse wall and the postulated wall or bench, is a shallow unpaved canal, so that the plaster surface of the floor does not meet the wall. It dead ends at each of the two wall-benches. The presence of the canal suggests that the alley was not roofed.

Alley 3, in contrast to 2, was unpaved and we were unable to define a floor. The fill was also peculiar in that it was clearly not debris from collapsed walls but intentional fill, being composed primarily of loose rock. It is primarily because of the change in fill that we have defined a differentiated space and labelled it Alley 3.

The entire eastern half of the area between Alley 3 and the partition wall between Rooms 9-10, was in a terrible state of preservation with few preserved walls and only traces of flooring. It had been thoroughly pitted in recent times. Furthermore the wall that separated Room 10 and Alley 3 was poorly preserved, further complicating the problem. The existing data might suggest that Room 10 occupied all of the space between Room 9 and the east wall separating Apartment 4 from Alley 1, and that Alley 3 was non-existent. If so, it was one of the longest rooms in the house (approximately 4.0m).

A test pit was excavated to tepetate in the northeastern quadrant of the room, where the floor was pitted, to test the possibility of buried floors. All of the fill consisted of subflooring, and no earlier plaster or earth surface floors were encountered. Traces of floor and wall stubs indicated that there was a tiny interior room in the southeast corner of Room 10. The room could not have measured more than 75 x 100 cm in interior dimensions. The north and south walls of the apartment; the walls between Room 10 and Alleys 2 and 1; and between Alley 2 and Room 9, are all unusually thick (varying between 100-125 cm). Conceivably they might be the product of benches built against walls, but in several cases the preserved wall, i.e., between Alley 2 and Rooms 9-10 is too high (50-60 cm) when compared to definite benches uncovered elsewhere in the site. If the wall between Alley 2 and Apartment 3 is a bench-wall combination, the bench must have been on the Apartment 3 side, since the wall on the alley side is preserved to a height of one meter in places. In the other noted cases the possibility of benches is greater, since the preserved walls are all less than 30 cm high.

The area that includes the west end of Alley 2, the stairway and platform facade facing the Central Court, and the western edge of Room 9, also presents certain problems of interpretation. The platform facade upon which the complex is built, is a simple, almost vertical talud. No trace of a tablero was found. The top of the platform and stairway are on the same level as the floor of Room 9. The south wall of Room 9 runs west, to end flush with the platform facing. The north wall apparently ended 1.5 m east of the facade. If one were to extend it to the west it would terminate near the center of the stairway. The alley, just before reaching the edge of the platform, dropped down below the level of the floor in Room 9, and the top of the stairway. The top of the platform facade is well above this level. This suggests that the stairway was built to provide direct and mutual access to Room 9 and Alley 2. In the latter case one stepped down into the alley, in the former the entry was on the same level. The entire matter is complicated, however, by discovery of traces of a continuous wall constructed along the western edge of Alley 2 and Room 9 that seems to seal off both from access to the stairway. We believe the wall is intrusive and Aztec in date. It completely negated the purpose of the stairway, if the latter is of Teotihuacan age. The construction, furthermore is very unlike the other Teotihuacan walls in the house. It consists of much larger blocks of stone, and in this respect is similar to the wall that is definitely superimposed over the altar of the Teotihuacan house in Mound 4 (see Plates 2, 3 D). In the latter case we are dating it as Aztec. In this connection it is possible that the unusually thick south wall of the apartment may be the product of an accidental side by side construction of Aztec and Teotihuacan walls, instead of a bench-wall combination. The inner facing of this wall is constructed of larger stones than the outer. Along with the wall, traces of the Aztec floor was found over part of the complex, as in the case of Apartment 3.

The entire complex we are referring to as Apartment 4 has a number of peculiarities that would seem to indicate a specialized function. Its plan, and relationship to the rest of the house and the Central Court are unique; no heavy kitchen refuse was found on any of the floors; abundant fragments of painted plaster were found in the wall debris of Room 9; and the two alleys, one paved, the other unpaved; all suggest that Apartment 4 was a special-function complex, possibly used by the entire population of the house or its head.

Only 2.35 m to the west of the stairway, and situated near the center of the court, is a small platform of the type usually considered by students of Teotihuacan architecture as an altar. Linne found a stone Huehuateotl and censer sherds on and around a small platform located in the Central Court of the Xolalpan compound (see Linne 1934). In house compounds in the city, structures like Apartment 4 in similar locations have been labeled "temples" (see later discussion). Unique to Mound 1-2 and Mound 3 at TC-8, however are the associated alleys.

In the final week of the 1961 season a portion of the south wall of the Apartment 4 was excavated, and an ornamental stuccoed buttress revealed (Buttress 2, see Plate 8B), along with a part of a plaster floor and a wall stub. We were puzzled by the wall and floor since the floor was located well above the level of the entrance to Alley 1, and furthermore we had assumed that the house ended with the south walls of Apartments 1 and 4. In 1962 these features were uncovered again, and a strip varying from one to three grid squares wide, was opened up, south of the south wall of Apartment 4. The excavation revealed more of the flooring and wall, and another ornamental buttress (Buttress 3) near the southeast corner of the Central Court. The state of preservation of the structures in this area is poor but the data suggest an additional apartment, of which Room 11 could qualify as a kitchen (see description of Features 13-14), consisting of at least one large room (11) and porch, possibly two rooms and a porch. Beyond the excavated area to the south the terrain drops off very abruptly so that it seems improbable that the house extended further in that direction.

The Central Court was paved throughout and was relatively level. It slopes gradually to the south and east. It does not have a formal drain and the floor plan suggests that the southeast corner was open and that the drainage flowed out an entrance in that area. The court measured 10.75 m east-west and 12.65 m north-south. Near the center, was the small rectangular platform noted previously. It measured 2.3 x 2.2m. The summit is completely destroyed and the preserved remnant is only 20 cm high. No traces of molding stones were found so it probably had a simple vertical or slightly battered retaining wall. The central section had been torn out sometime in the past, so that the platform appears as two in the photographs. A peculiar linear feature can be noted in the plan and photographs. It looks like a wall stub, in very ruinous condition. It penetrates below the level of the plaster floor and runs west from the preserved south section of the platform to join the facing of the Antecourt. It is not built into either the Antecourt or altar retaining walls, however, and simply abuts against them. It has another peculiar feature, its extreme irregularity. Starting from the altar it runs in a straight line for approximately 5 ms then angles off to the left before it joins the Antecourt. Its purpose and date are obscure. It could have been a bench, a low wall related to the use of the court, or an intrusive Aztec wall. The depth would seem to militate against the last interpretation.

Delimiting the court to the south was a beautifully preserved platform facade equipped with a typical Teotihuacan style talud and tablero, and two stairways with balustrades (Stairways 4-5, Fig 11). Excavation in the southeast corner of the court demonstrated that the east wall of the platform had a single sloping talud. To the east and north of Stairway 5 there is a low apron extending into the Central Court. A strip 1.0m wide was cleared of debris on the summit of the platform, along its northern edge, and a plaster surface exposed. No wall stubs, however, were found in this strip. There are two possible interpretations of the significance of the south platform. Either there was a tier of porches fronting on back rooms on this side of the court, or the platform is an elaborate entrance structure, without summit rooms, with stairways on both sides, and serving as a formal gateway into the house. There is a strong similarity in appearance to the situation in Mound 4 where each stairway leads into apartments consisting of an entrance porch and two rooms. In the case of Mound 4, however, the porch has walls running to the edge of the facade of the platform; none were noted at Mound 1-2. The second possibility is supported by the fact that the terrain drops off very sharply to the south - so much so that we were taken by surprise, when the platform facade appeared in the excavation. There really doesn't seem to be room for more than a narrow platform in that area.

The situation along the north side of the court is extremely confusing. Time did not permit removal of all of the grid squares so we have only a few scattered pieces of an architectural puzzle. The data we have demonstrates conclusively that the northern side was delineated by a platform with two ascending stairways (6 and 7) and that there were at least two tiers of rooms or porch-room combinations on the

summit. The conformation of the terrain suggests that the north wall of the summit rooms in this area ended at approximately a line equivalent to the north wall of Apartment 2. A portion of this wall was excavated, but we cannot be absolutely sure that there were no rooms to the north of it. Stairway 7 was equipped with balustrades, Stairway 6 was inset. No evidence of talud and tablero facade was found for the platform facing, but it was in such poor condition that this negative evidence is not conclusive. On the summit were two north-south alleys (Alleys 4-5), aligned with Stairways 7 and 6 respectively, that provided access to the apartments on the platform.

The area west and northwest of the court was extensively excavated and a relatively clear picture of the plan and history of the structure was obtained. It was also the most complex portion of the house with respect to rebuilding and remodeling activities.

From the Central Court one ascends, by means of a low step to a beautifully preserved side court, we are referring to as the Antecourt. It is located along the west side of the court. Located on the north side of the Antecourt was a stairway that provided access to a platform. On the summit of the platform excavation revealed a tier of rooms and/or porches (13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18) arranged linearly north-south and with the floors well above the Central Court.

Rooms 13-14-15 form a definite apartment with access provided, via Room 13, from the stairway. In this apartment, clearcut evidence of building modification was found, in the form of two superimposed stairways, and traces of an upper floor above the one selected for clearing. The later stairway (Stairway 8) was built partially over the earlier one, absorbing part of the porch in the process. It was in very poor condition, the steps having been completely removed (probably by the Aztec or contemporary population to obtain the cut stone facing); only the balustrades and the adjacent platform facade were preserved. The north facade of the Antecourt had a talud and tablero, at least west of the stairway. The west wall of the Antecourt had a simple sloping talud. The older stairway (Stairway 9) was in much better condition. It consisted of two intermediary treads and three risers (including the final riser to the floor level of Room 13). The facade of the platform associated with the earlier stairway was a single sloping talud.

In the process of removal of the fill above Room 13 no trace of an upper floor was found. In Room 14, however, traces of such a floor were noted in the profile of the west wall. Furthermore, in Room 13 there is evidence of a wall that was inserted below the level of the earlier floors and ran along the south side of the room, slightly north of the edge of the platform. In all probability the well preserved floors of Rooms 13-14-15 date from the same period as the inner stairway and platform. When this floor and stairway were in use, Room 13 was probably a porch (Porch 3) with 14-15 serving as living rooms. Later the stairway was covered by a new one. The room walls continued in use but the west and east walls of Room 13 were extended south to reach the edge of the new platform; a new wall was added approximately along the edge of the old platform converting the porch into a room (13). The new platform surface, between the old porch and the edge of the later platform, became the new entrance porch; and the floor level was raised in Room 14, (probably 13 and 15 as well). The primary purpose of the change was apparently to provide an extra room for the apartment and it was done at the expense of Porch 3. This modification seems to have been a minor one, since stratigraphic trenches in Rooms 17 and 19 were excavated to the natural tepetate level, and no lower or higher level floors, other than the one shown in the plan, were noted.

Nearly all of the plaster floor is preserved in Porch 3, approximately half of it in Room 14, nearly all in 15 and only traces were noted in 13. The walls between 13 and 14 were completely destroyed and only a scar is visible. The walls between Rooms 14 and 15 were in better condition, reaching a maximal height of 50 cm with the doorway clearly defined. The west wall of the apartment is the best preserved and is generally 50 cm. high. The east wall is in much poorer condition, nowhere exceeding 20 cm. in height. A notable characteristic of this apartment, and of Apartment 6 is the small size of the rooms compared to Apartments 1-4.

A major problem of interpretation exists with respect to the east walls of Rooms 15 and 16 and the area between the two rooms. The problem is rather crucial since the two rooms are the end rooms of two separate apartments and are arranged back to back. The problem may be summarized as follows:

1. The walls are extraordinarily thick, particularly the east walls of Rooms 15 and 16, and the wall between 15 and 16. Complicating the problem is the fact that none of the walls in question is preserved above a height of 20 cm. In the case of the east wall of 16, the interior portion was certainly a bench since

traces of plaster were preserved on its summit. It is entirely possible that the entire east wall of 16 was a bench and that one entered the room directly from Alley 4. The same possibility exists for the east wall of Room 15; it is either a wide bench or a bench and a wall. If the remains are those of a wide bench this would have presented a drainage problem, even considering the narrow width of Alley 4. A strong argument in favor of the wide bench interpretation is the fact that both of the rooms would have had lighting problems because of their lack of light wells.

Along the north edge of the plastered floors traces of a wall were detected that were probably remains of the north wall of Room 15. It merged imperceptibly into an unusually thick wall space that separated Rooms 15 and 16. The western third of it has been almost obliterated. There seems to be a parallel and separate wall that defines the south edge of Room 16. It too is preserved only in the eastern portion. The western half of it was destroyed by a deep pit that has obliterated any traces of the wall. At the preserved eastern portions of both walls there was an intervening space, 30 cm wide, of material that looked like structural material in situ (ie similar to wall fill). It did not appear to be debris from collapsed walls. No traces of stucco or plaster in the surface were noted. It could have been a wall, a bench, or even a narrow alley for egress to Room 16.

Rooms 16-17 and 18 obviously make up a discrete complex, Apartment 6. The fact that the north wall of 17 projects out only partly across the room suggests that 18 was a porch. The state of preservation of the apartment generally was poor. The wall stubs were less than 20 cm. in height, and portions of some walls were reduced to floor level. The plaster floor of Room 16 was almost completely preserved, that of 17 and 18 almost completely obliterated. In the case of 17 the plaster was preserved in the southwest corner and demonstrated that the doorway between 16-17 was located there. In general, the doorway pattern in Apartment 6 is oriented northward, in contrast to the southward orientation of Apartment 5. We have argued that Room 18 is probably a porch so that the entrance was probably from the north. Excavation of several grid squares west of Apartment 6 revealed both walls and other indications of the presence of rooms in that area. Furthermore, the plaster floor in the southwest corner of Room 16 extended through a narrow doorway (25 cm wide) into one of these rooms (19). The plaster floor in Room 19 is completely obliterated. On the east side of the east wall of Room 16, facing Alley 4, is an ornamental stucco buttress (no. 5). There is another along the east side of the east wall of Apartment 5 facing the Central Court (no. 6).

The surface conformation of Mounds 1 and 2, and distribution of sherds suggests that there are probably two tiers of unexcavated rooms or a complex of rooms, patios, and porches similar to those east and northeast of the court, but situated west and northwest of the excavation and including possibly an apartment or two north of Apartment 6. Excluding Apartment 4, which seems to have had specialized functions, and considering that the south side of the court may have been bordered by a platform without summit rooms, there was a minimum of 10, possibly as many as 15 two-three room residential apartments in the building complex we are calling Mound 1-2.

The arrangement of apartments built on large platforms, a Central Court, and courtyard altar, indicate a smaller version of the urban Teotihuacan residential complex of Yayahuala (Sejourne 1959). However, Mound 1-2 was less than half the size of that urban complex, had smaller rooms and patios, had a much more irregular plan, and was constructed of inferior materials, than Yayahuala. The "Temple" porch had small fragments of a wall mural with simple geometric designs, painted in red, greenish-blue, and black. The Tlamimilolpa urban Teotihuacan residence also had similar geometric wall murals in Rooms 7 and 18, with traces of murals in six other rooms of the 176 excavated (Linne 1942: 115-116, Figure 190). The platform altar in the central courtyard at the Xolalpan residence had traces of red painting but no murals (Linne 1934: 48).

The fragmentary remains of seventeen humans were found in Mound 1-2, of which ten (six adult and four immature) were associated with Aztec components, three (one adult and two immature) were probably Aztec, and four (one adult and three immature) were definitely of the Teotihuacan Period, based on associated Late Phase ceramic grave goods (Bilharz 1972, Kolb and Bilharz 1972). Four definite Aztec burials were found in the area of the plan where we have postulated Aztec floors and walls. Apparently they were buried within, or immediately outside the edge of the house, above or inserted into the fill of the

underlying Teotihuacan wall debris. The Teotihuacan burials were found in subfloor pits of interior apartment rooms (See Feature descriptions and illustrations for more details).

The artifactual debris in Mound 1-2 included quantities of mammal bone: deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), the American antelope (*Antilocapra americana*), domestic dog (*Canis familiaris*), cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus*, spp.), and hare (*Lepus* sp.). Also represented were turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*), duck (*Anatidae* spp.), and various birds (*Aves* indet.), with rare freshwater fish (*Pisces* spp.). Most of the bone showed evidence of butchering and/or cooking associated with food processing. Animal bones tended to be concentrated along the east side of the courtyard, in the alleys between apartments, and in rooms considered to be kitchens, on the basis of associated culinary ceramics. Scattered, in no apparent concentrations, were whole and fragmented marine mollusk shells ($n = 215$), predominantly of *Spondylus calcifer* and one tubular bead of the same raw material (Kolb 1973a).

Md 1 - 2 Features

Feature 1 - Burial - 1961

The south side of Room 7 is delimited by a double wall, one wall constructed flush against the face of the second. Both are architecturally integrated with the Teotihuacan period floors on either side. Above the wall stubs was a deposit of earth and small stones 10-20 cm thick. A burial had been inserted into the wall stub destroying portions of both walls in the process. It was obviously intrusive and had been placed in a small pit excavated to a depth of only 30-40 cm, apparently located immediately below the Aztec floor level. The Teotihuacan period floor here is 70 cm below the present surface. The burial was that of a woman, placed in the pit, on her back, with the knees drawn up against the abdomen, in a tightly flexed position, with the head located toward the south. In the appropriate position of the pelvic cavity the bones of a 3-5 month old fetus were found. To the west of the skeleton a large sherd of an Aztec comal was found and on her forehead was a spindle whorl. A number of other large sherds and three small pieces of unworked quartz were found in the pit fill. It is not certain that any of the items, including the spindle whorl and comal sherd, were part of a burial offering. The mandible was missing. One week after uncovering the burial, in excavating the adjacent grid square, an isolated mandible was found, against the face of the northernmost of the two walls approximately 40 cm below the ground level. It may pertain to the burial since it was located only a meter from it. Rodent activity was noticeable in the soil and the mandible could have been moved from its original position. The burial is undoubtedly Aztec in date.

Feature 2 - Burial - 1961 (Plate 12b)

Feature 2 was located in grid square S26-W4, at a depth varying between 25-60 cm below the surface. It was excavated in 1961 in the southwest quadrant of Mound 1, that portion of the mound that was excavated only to the level of the postulated Aztec floor. In 1962 this area was excavated to the Teotihuacan floor level. The burial was located approximately over the Teotihuacan wall stub between Alley 2 and Room 9. If our reconstruction of the vertical position of the Aztec floor is correct, the burial lies immediately below the floor. It was a male, buried in a loosely flexed position, on the left side, with the head facing west and tilted downward. The burial was in relatively undisturbed state and contained no offerings. It was probably Aztec in date.

Feature 3 - Burial - 1961 (Plate 12A)

Feature 3 was a very poorly preserved infant burial. The condition makes it difficult to define the position and orientation but it seems to have been flexed with the skull facing southwest. No offerings were definitely associated with the burial. A heavy concentration of Xolalpan phase censer fragments were collected from the fill of the burial pit. The burial was found 1.02m below the ground surface and within the crushed tepetate floor of Patio 2. The surface of the patio floor at this point was 89 cm below ground surface. The burial is probably Teotihuacan in date but it could be an unusually deep Aztec internment.

Feature 4 - Burial - 1961 - (Plate 12B)

Approximately 1.5 m northwest, partly within the same grid square as Feature 3, and within the area of Patio 2, the remains of a second burial were found. While excavating square 20S OE, a few skull fragments were encountered on the natural tepetate surface below the crushed tepetate floor of the patio, near the northwest corner of the square. Immediately south of the skull fragments a broken small brown negative painted vase was found. The vessel's position was recorded and it was removed immediately. We

planned to excavate the adjacent square to extract the burial. Some time during the night treasure seekers excavated the balance of the burial. The bones were found piled around the edge of the clandestine excavations. They were identifiable as infant bones. It was undoubtedly a Teotihuacan period burial.

Feature 5 - Burial - 1962 (Plate 12D)

This burial was excavated in 1962. In checking back over the 1961 field notes, it appeared that the burial could not have been more than 20-30 cm from the edge of Feature 1. The two burials may have been interred at the same time in a common pit. The Feature 5 skeleton was very tightly flexed, with the knees drawn up against the chest, placed on the left side and facing approximately southwest. Several objects were found near the burial that are probably funerary offerings. These include a ground rectangular stone knife found near the back of a skeleton, a spindle whorl placed between the flexed upper and lower leg and an Aztec Black on Orange slab supported plate inverted and placed under the rib cage. Under the bowl was a ground sherd disc. The burial was found at the base of level 1, was probably a female and was certainly Aztec in age.

Feature 6 - Burial - 1962

In square 26S, 28W level 4 (from 120 cm to floor level, 149 cm below ground) a heavy but disturbed concentration of human bone and sherds of incised, carved and fresco painted pottery were found. This area had been severely pitted and traces of several walls were found. The debris possibly represents a sacrificial offering interred in the platform limiting the antecourt to the west, since it was not below the patio floor level. The remains were scattered through the debris of the collapsed wall of the patio.

Feature 7 - 1961 (Plate 7F)

In the excavation of Patio 2 a San Martin Orange pot was found upright, apparently on the floor of and against the east wall of the patio, 82 cm from its northeast corner. This type of vessel was obviously used as a cooking vessel in Teotihuacan times and this particular pot was fire blackened from use. The earth debris within the pot was cleaned out and the long bones of what appeared to be an infant were found within it. Examination by Paul Baker, however, disclosed that they were actually foetal bones. At the time of excavation we considered the feature as evidence of infant cannibalism but unless fetuses were extracted from captured pregnant women this is probably not the case. The fact that the pot was located on, rather than beneath the floor makes it probable however that it was not a normal burial. Possibly it was a sacrificial offering following a miscarriage or abortion. The use of a vessel ordinarily used for cooking was suggestive of cannibalism (Editor's note. In 1977 the editor supervised the excavation of an urban house compound, Tlajinga 33, with the assistance of Rebecca Storey and Randolph Widmer. At Tlajinga 33 we found a number of infant burials - all placed in San Martin Orange ware vessels. He now feels now that Feature 7 was in fact a burial, and we probably missed an upper earth floor in our excavation of Patio 2).

Feature - 8 - 1961, 1962

Strictly speaking, this is not a single feature but a series of features. All though the excavation of Mounds 1 and 2 isolated human bones were abundant, mixed with other cultural debris in deposits that appear as kitchen refuse. Recent pitting and disturbance have occurred in the process of planting maguey and the bones may be displaced from burials. Another explanation that seems to fit better with the data is that cannibalism was practiced. The only bones commonly found in the debris were human and dog, the only two domestic mammals available to either the Teotihuacan or Aztec population for culinary purposes. Several of the skull fragments had been ground and shaped into rectangular forms. Common finds were isolated lower mandibles. The worked bones and jaws are suggestive of war trophies. Several of each were found in the kitchen refuse of Alley 1 in 1961 level 4 (60-81 cm below ground) mixed with Late phase pottery. One of the heaviest concentrations of occupational refuse found in the excavation came from the alley. The floor of the alley is of tamped earth and is located 105 cm below ground. Most of levels 4-5 consisted of kitchen refuse. The human skeletal fragments in the levels are certainly of Teotihuacan rather than Aztec age (Editor's note, in the same 1977 Tlajinga 33 excavation scattered human bone was common in the fill of floors, apparently the result of disturbance of earlier burials caused by successive interments).

Feature 9 - 1961 - Fig. 12B)

In the 1961 excavation of Mound 1, flat, slab like stones, similar to those used as molding supports in the typical Teotihuacan talud-tablero facade were found, frequently mixed with wall debris. We were puzzled by their presence since no talud and tablero facade had been found in the Mound 1 excavation and

the preservation of the walls in Patio 2 was sufficient to demonstrate that the facade was a single sloping talud. The fragments were particularly abundant in the area of Patio 3 and Porch 1. A number of the slabs, found in the latter area, had an interesting feature. This consisted of a set of painted rectangular bands arranged in a row with their long sides parallel. One stone had 7 bands, another 8, a third 9. They look like tally marks (see Figure 11b). Possibly they were molding stones, and before mounting in position such stones were trimmed roughly to fit each other, then numbered so as not to forget their future arrangement in the facade. In 1962 the use of the talud or tablero facade in house construction in the Central Court was demonstrated in Mounds 1-2 and 4. The presence of the slabs in the 1961 excavation of a portion of Mound 1, however, is still puzzling. Possibly they came from roof moldings similar to those on the roof of the newly excavated Palace of Quetzalpapatl at Teotihuacan.

Feature 10 - 1961 (Fig. 13)

The floor of Room 4 was covered by approximately 50 cm of earth and rock debris. Room 4 was a rather large, narrow rectangular room (7.3 m E-W by 4.2 N-S) the west end of which opened directly into a small patio (Patio 1).

Kitchen refuse was relatively abundant on the patio and room floors generally. In a relatively small area on the floor of Room 4 we found a heavy concentration of occupational debris. This area measured 2.2 m square and was located adjacent to the center of the south wall of the room. Remains consisted of the following items: large portions of the two red on buff jars; four monochrome jars; a monochrome tan vase; a monochrome tan bowl with a flat base; a San Martin Orange cooking pot, a thick walled brown goblet; two ground stone rectangular tools; three masons' tools (two pyramidal, one steam iron type); fragments of several manos and metates; and two ground stone objects, one round, the other flat. Near the wall and within the noted area were several upright stones wedged into the floor that may have been part of a hearth. Also found on the floor of the room, but at some distance from the area, were a fragment of a tezontle stone drain and another tan flat bottom bowl. The evidence strongly suggests that Room 4 functioned as a kitchen. With respect to the relative facility of communication, Room 4 Patio 1, Porch 1 and Room 5 form an obvious unit. We are calling these units within, large Teotihuacan multifamily houses, apartments. This particular apartment is called Apartment 2.

Feature 11 - 1961

Rooms 1, 2 and 3 form an apartment; Apartment 1. After excavating Apartment 2, we were particularly alert to the possibility of defining kitchens in the other apartments of the house. The evidence in Apartment 1 is not as conclusive, but does suggest that Room 2 functioned as the kitchen of the unit. Pottery generally was more abundant on the floor of Room 2 than Rooms 1 or 3, and we found remains of four vessels, including two San Martin Orange cooking pots on the floor adjacent to and immediately north of the light well in the center of the floor. Mano and metate fragments were also noted on the floor of this room. All of this debris occurred within an area only 1 m in diameter.

The interpretations here are complicated by the fact that there seems to be evidence of Aztec reuse of parts of the floor of the apartment. (Aztec pottery is relatively abundant on the floor and includes large fragments that certainly did not come from the wall fill). This was the only case of concentrations of Aztec vessel and artifacts on the floors of the Teotihuacan house in either the 1961 and 1962 excavation. Mano and metate fragments were relatively common on the floor of Room 7 in Apartment 3 and we have tentatively identified this room as a kitchen as well. Refuse was unusually heavy in Alley 1, suggesting its use for garbage disposal. The debris included both utility and "ceremonial" ware, stone tools, figurines and other clay artifacts, human and animal bone.

Feature 12 - 1962

In the fill above the floors of Alley 2 and Rooms 9 and 10 were a relatively large number of fragments of stucco with painted plaster adhering to them. Although none was found in situ, they presumably came from the walls of the rooms, probably Room 8. Most of the fragments were painted solid red, but a few had blue, red, and cream paint. The fragments were too small to recover data on design elements; most seemed to consist of simple geometric banding. The floor of Room 9 was covered by a shallow bed of ash. It could be the debris of burned roof supports or the product of fires built in the floor. The lack of evidence of scorching of the floor suggests the former.

Feature 13 - 1962 (Plate 8E)

Concentration of San Martin Orange pots. Immediately south of what appeared to be the south wall of the Mound 1 sector of the house in squares 34 S 2-8 W, and 36 S, 2-8 W plastered floors and wall stubs were uncovered. There were at least one, possibly several rooms in that area. Our guess is that there was a two or three room apartment. In square 36 S 4 W there was a half oval shaped area adjacent to the inside of the east wall of Room 11 where the plaster surface of the floor was destroyed. With respect to the room, it is located near its southeast corner. The plaster floor adjacent to the area is 26 cm below the surface. The destroyed area is probably the product of recent maguey planting. In the process of planting the maguey, the floor and some of the subfloor deposit had been destroyed. In level 2 (10 - 26 cm below the surface) a group of three San Martin Orange cooking pots were found, almost all complete. One was found upright with a smaller one placed sideways and with the mouth tilted somewhat downward within it, another was located upside down beside it. Underneath the set of three was a very large one, right side up. The set of four form a graded series and could be placed one inside the other, a sort of prehistoric nestled pot set. Scattered through the fill were infant bones. The vessels may have been above the floor level. The bottom of the maguey pit was approximately 5 cm below floor level and the lower vessel was in part situated below the level of the floor, but there may have been some displacement of the vessels during the process of the planting of the maguey. The point is a crucial one because the remains could be interpreted either as a badly disturbed set of burials below the floor, the remains of a cannibalistic feast, or an offering on the floor. The shallowness of the subfloor pit and size of the vessel points toward the latter explanation (Editor's note considering our previous comment the burial hypothesis now seems more probable).

Feature 14

In the same room (i.e., Room 11) but along the north wall, a similar oval shaped area of destroyed plaster floor was located near the north wall. The area was full of rock fragments and along the edge several metate fragments were found on the floor. The pit could have been part of a hearth or another recent maguey pit.

Mound 3 - Ground Plan

Mound 3, prior to excavation, appeared as a large rambling mound of rock and earth debris equal in size to Mounds 1, 2 and the depressed area between them. Excavations were conducted in a portion of the mound in 1962. The exposed ground plan comprised a rectangle 16 m N-S by 26 m E-W or a total of 424 m². At most only 1/4 of the mound was excavated. Excavation procedure was similar to that used in Mounds 1-2, i.e., a grid system based on the zero stake in the plaza was laid out on the mound surface and squares were excavated by arbitrary levels down to the Teotihuacan floor level. No definite remains of Aztec floors or walls were noted, although Aztec pottery on the mound surface and in the excavated samples was abundant. Excavation was initiated in the center of the east-west dimension but near the edge of Plaza 1. The relationship of the floor plan to the mound is a puzzling one and illustrates the problems of mapping architectural remains of the type found at TC-8 without excavation. Much of the excavated portion included the Central Court, of what is apparently a large multi-roomed house; this court seemed to be in the center of the east-west dimension of the mound, suggesting a central location in the house. The excavation, however, revealed an outer wall of the house located only 11.4 m east of the Central Court. Mound debris, on the other hand, extended for 10-15 m further east. Either the house walls collapsed eastward, piling up debris in that direction or another house lies buried to the east of the partially excavated house. Generally speaking, one can utilize the distribution of mounds to ascertain the number and location of houses, and the size of the mounds to estimate the size of the house; but the interpretation is always subject to a margin of error. One other striking characteristic of the floor plan revealed by the excavation in Mound 3 is its irregularity. Even the corners of small rooms were not true and room dimensions were quite variable.

The Central Court comprised approximately half of the excavated floor plan. It varied in both dimensions, from 12.4 - 12.8 m due to irregularities in wall angles. The floor was paved throughout, although the lime plaster was preserved on only 20% of the surface. The floor sloped to the east and south so that drainage probably flowed to the southeast corner, the only known entrance from outside. To the south, the court was separated from Plaza 1 by, what in its excavated condition, appeared as a double wall. The

preserved maximal height of either wall was only 30 cm and over much of its length it was only 10-15 cm high. It was apparently built in two east-west sections, since the eastern half had a stuccoed vertical surface where it joined the western half (see Plate 15-17). The western half may have been added at a later date, and the court originally may have had a wide entrance from Plaza 1 that was later sealed off by the extension of the wall. In the case of the older, eastern half of the double wall, it was certainly a bench-wall combination since the innermost (northern) wall had traces of stucco surfacing on its summit. Presumably the inner wall of the west extension was also a bench, but considering its state of preservation, this couldn't be verified.

At the west end, the court was delineated by a retaining wall with a maximum preserved height of 50 cm. The central portion of the wall had been pitted and this portion may have been the site of a stairway to provide access to the summit rooms in that area. Somewhat north of this possible stairway site there was a definite niche like feature in the retaining wall. This also could have functioned as part of a stairway set into the wall.

The north side of the court was delineated by a retaining wall in various degrees of preservation. At least one stairway could be identified with certainty on this side of the court. The steps were completely destroyed but parts of both balustrades were identifiable. The wall on this side of the court might have had a talud and tablero facade, but the evidence was inconclusive. It consisted of a single slab-like stone that was found on the top of the wall between the stairway and the Antecourt. If the stone was a molding support, the platform did not have a typical Teotihuacan talud and tablero facade. (see earlier discussion of construction techniques and architectural forms).

In the center of the court was a small altar-platform, similar to that in the court of Mds 1-2. It consisted of two parts, a main platform, preserved to a height of 30 cm, and a low attached apron to the east, 18 cm high. (Both measurements refer to height above the plaster floor of the court). The latter was completely preserved so that the 18 cm represents its original height. The apron had a vertical talud. The main platform was probably between 5-10 cm higher, since we found nearly complete sets of molding stones in situ located on its summit that projected outward from the north, east and south sides (see Plate 16B, C). Their presence indicates that the platform once had a rectangular molding along its upper edge. The west wall was apparently in the form of a single sloping talud. The original height of the main platform was therefore between 35-40 cm; the maximum dimension of the platform with the apron was 3.4 m E-W by 3.0 N-S.

At the northeast corner, the court communicated directly with Apartment 1 by means of an alcove like extension we are referring to as the Antecourt. Apartment 1 consisted of a porch (in this case definitely roofed as evidenced by two post holes that were made to receive wooden posts) and a back room (Room 1). The porch probably served as a kitchen. Both porch and room were paved and the floor of the two units, plus the alcove, were better preserved than in any other portion of the excavation.

The balance of the floor plan consists of a complex of rooms, alleys and benches that is comparable to Apartment 4 in the Mound 1-2 excavation, and usually identified as temples in urban residences. It is located in the southeast corner of the Central Court, as in the case of Mounds 1-2. Alley 1 and Room 3 had dirt-gravel floors and no traces of stucco or plaster were preserved on the walls. Room 2 and the benches were paved with lime plaster. Alley 1 was extraordinarily narrow. Where it leaves the Central Court it is 1.5 m wide, but before entering Room 3 it constricts to only .8 m wide. Rooms 2-3 were filled with loose rock, apparently intentionally, possibly by the Aztec period population. It was difficult to define a floor level for Room 3, and we have more or less approximated it in the profile drawings. Unlike the Apartment 4 complex in Md 1-2, one probably entered the front room (Room 2) by way of Room 3 and Alley 1 rather than directly from the Central Court. A few chunks of painted plaster were found in the debris of both rooms and very little occupational debris was found in either the two alleys or two rooms. Room 3 was excavated to tepetate and no earlier floors were excavated.

The area between the west wall of Room 2 and the Central Court were occupied by a complex set of benches on several levels. Although the state of preservation was not entirely adequate, the complex seems to have appeared as follows:

There was apparently a lower, narrower bench that began along part of the south wall of the Antecourt, ran east-west for 1.8 m; turned south and ran for a distance of approximately 3 meters south

where it joins an apron-like extension of the main bench. The apron summit was either approximately at the same level as the main bench, or possibly 15 cm below that level, i.e. about the same level as the outer bench. The main bench was much wider, occupies the area between the apron - lower bench and the west wall of Room 2. It extends south beyond the lower bench-wall ultimately to join a much lower bench that ran along part of the south wall of the compound.

Benches along the edge of the Central Courts of buildings have not been reported at Teotihuacan itself. The Central Court of Md 3 at TC-8, in this respect, resembles rather Toltec architecture at Tula.

Two buttresses were found on the east wall of the building, similar to those found in Md 1-2, and two other possible buttresses were found along the north wall of the Central Court.

Several problems, summarized below, are presented by the plan:

1. Also present in this ground plan are the unusually thick walls noted in the Mound 1-2 excavation. Besides the south wall of the Central Court, they occur between Apartment 1 and Alley 1, along the south and east sides of Room 3 and Alley 2. In the case of the south wall of the Central Court, the evidence does suggest a bench-wall combination as the explanation. Possibly the others were also cases of walls with adjacent benches. If so, Alley 1 would not have been as narrow as the floor plan suggests.

2. The patterns of communication between units are not entirely clear. The west wall of Room 2 is very poorly preserved and could have had a doorway opening directly into the Central Court, by means of the benches. It is not certain that there was a stairway on the west side of the Central Court. Only further excavation could demonstrate whether Room 4 was accessible by a doorway directly from the Antecourt. A peculiar problem is presented by Alley 1, not only its apparent narrow width, but with respect to its entrance from the Central Court. The lower bench runs directly across its entrance and from the top of the bench to the alley floor is a 60 cm drop with no intervening step.

3. A trench was excavated along the south side of the compound, and of Rooms 2-3, that included all or parts of the tier of grid squares between 28-30N. In the area between 6W -2E all of the grid squares were excavated, down to tepetate. For the rest of the wall a narrow 50 cm wide trench was excavated in places to a depth of only 20 cm. In the area between 4W-2E, along with the heavy occupational debris and features described later, a series of puzzling architectural features were uncovered.

A small drainage canal was uncovered that ran along the base of the bench. The canal was bordered to the south by a low stone wall. The bed was excavated into the tepetate surface. This wall starts at the south wall of Alley 2, runs south for 3.4 m, then apparently met an east-west wall, the remains of which were traced for 1 meter. The balance of it, however, including the junction with the northwest wall, had been apparently destroyed by later pitting. Throughout this area pitting, to insert a series of burials, was extensive, so that the meaning and relationship of these architectural features is not clear. Possibly the canal was to collect run off from the Central Court and Plaza 1, and the walls may be parts of a cistern.

In summary, while the maximum extent of the mound was 1,650 m², only 424 m² of this extensive mound was excavated. In the main, the excavation uncovered a courtyard and two apartment complexes at the south central edge of the mound. The courtyard was similar in size and construction to that of Mounds 1-2. To the north and west, staircases led to unexcavated apartment complexes above the court. The courtyard contained a small central platform altar which had portions of a talud and tablero construction remaining.

The architectural style and construction of the excavated sections of Mound 3 were similar to Mound 1-2, but the "offset" rather than central location of the Central Court suggests an overall plan dissimilar to it and most urban apartment compounds (Atetelco, Tetitla, Tlamimilolpa, Xolalpan, Yayahualla, Zacuala Palacio and Zacuala Patios), but reminiscent of La Ventilla A System II and La Ventilla B in the urban zone (Pina Chan 1963, Kolb 1964, Millon 1976: Figure 13).

The fragmentary remains of thirteen humans were represented in the osteology, including two definite Aztec individuals (both immature), six probable Aztec (four adult and two immature), and five definite Teotihuacan burials (three adult and two immature) with Middle and Late Phase ceramics associated (Bilharz 1972, Kolb and Bilharz 1972). Two of the Aztec interments were found in the north-central area of the courtyard and one Teotihuacan infant was interred in a subfloor offering, adjacent to the courtyard altar. All other human remains came from an extensive midden located outside of the south wall (see Feature 5-9 descriptions for further details).

Non-human animal bones, with butchering marks and deterioration from cooking, came almost exclusively from the middens. These remains included fewer genera than Mound 1-2 but deer, dog, cottontail, hare, and turkey were represented. Some fragmented marine mollusk shells ($n = 110$) were scattered throughout the eastern half of the Mound 3 courtyard. Of these, forty-five were *Spondylus calcifer*, six of which were found in subfloor offerings. One tubular shell bead of *S. calcifer* was also recovered. However, Rooms 2 and 3, contained an additional 3,817 complete or large but fragmented specimens of *S. calcifer*. These rooms, offerings and other features of Mound 3 will be described under Features.

Mound 3: Features

Feature 4 - 1962 - Burial (Plate 17 A,B)

Square 38W 10W lies within the Central Court. The debris of the square was removed in arbitrary levels. At the base of level 2 (25-50 cm below ground) broken rim sherds of a large jar appeared in the excavation. Upon removing level 3 (50-75 cm) the walls of a complete vessel were found in situ and it became evident that we had removed the rim sherds of this vessel while excavating level 2. An area 50 cm square was thus defined as a unit of excavation and cleared down to the court floor. The vessel was resting on the floor, 94 cm below the surface. The vessel apparently was in an upright position with the rim approximately 70 cm below ground.

The interior was filled with earth. This earth was carefully removed with trowel and brush. Inside were found the remains of two human skeletons, one placed above the other. The upper skeleton was that of a child and included the parts of a cranium with teeth. Only the upper incisors had completely erupted and the upper canines had only partially erupted. The various parts of the skull and face were disarticulated, as were the two halves of the mandible. Also present were the disarticulated arm and leg bones. Below this skeleton and within the pot was a complete, tightly flexed skeleton of a second child, with the legs drawn up to the chin and arms folded and crossed in front of the legs. The entire skeleton was articulated and complete. Placed over the skull was a small Aztec orange ware bowl.

Features 5-6-7-8-9 - 1962 (Fig. 15-17)

The tier of grid squares 29N, 2E, 0W, 2W, 4W, 6W is located immediately south of the south wall of Alley 2 and the Central Court. In this area, between 1-1.5 m of building debris, flooring and midden overlay the natural tepetate surface. This debris consisted primarily of a mixture of rock and earth and was literally saturated with sherds of the Aztec and Teotihuacan period. Excavation revealed a series of complex architectural features that included walls, a drainage canal, a bench and flooring. Here we are concerned with the non-architectural features revealed by excavation (see previous discussion).

Feature 5 consisted of a Huehuetotl censer found in several fragments, but carved out of tepetate rather than stone, in Classic Teotihuacan style, found in the northeast quadrant of square 28N 0W. It was found at a depth of 100 cm below ground level in the midden deposit and only 10 cm above the natural tepetate surface.

The balance of the features consisted of burials in varying degrees of preservation apparently inserted either in the debris of collapsed walls of the Teotihuacan structure, or under a Teotihuacan floor. The tepetate surface in the excavated strip varied between 100-125 cm below ground level.

Feature 6 consisted of a burial located 90 cm below the surface in the eastern half of square 28N2W. The find consisted of a nearly complete skull, fragments of the sub-cranial skeleton and parts of a restorable San Francisco Monochrome vase. A north-south wall was located in the western half of the same square with a fragment of associated flooring; the upper edge of the wall was 14 cm, the base 90 cm below ground level. The burial most probably was inserted under the floor by the Teotihuacan period occupants.

Feature 7 - 1962

In square 28N 4W another burial was located at 70 cm below the surface near the eastern edge of the grid square. It consisted of a skull and parts of a sub-cranial skeleton. No offerings were associated.

Feature 8 - 1962

In square 28N 4W, in the southwest quadrant the bones of a badly disturbed burial were found 60 cm below the surface and without associated offerings.

Feature 9 - 1962

In square 26N, 2W, in the north east quadrant, a few bones of a human skeleton were found in level 3 (50-75 cm below ground). In the vicinity were two complete vessels, a Thin Orange bowl and a Polished Black flat bottom bowl.

The dating of the various burials in this area is difficult to establish. Features 6 and 9 because of their associated vessels were certainly Teotihuacan period in date. They are also in an area where the Late Teotihuacan phase flooring was found and probably represent burials placed below the floor of a room. Features 7 and 8 are located in the area of the drain and bench and are probably Aztec burials inserted into the debris of fallen Late Teotihuacan walls. The depth of the two burials was approximately the level of the drainage canal.

Features 10-11 - 1962 (Plates 16 C, D, 17 C-D)

The Central Courtyard platform altar in Mound 3 was rectilinear and had a talud and tablero similar to those in Mound 1-2 and Mound 4, as well as altars in urban center residences such as Xolalpan (Linne 1934: 37-40), Yayahuala, and Zacuala Palacio (Sejourne 1966b: 192-201). The Mound 3 altar had maximum dimensions of 3.26 m east-west and 3.00 m north-south including the apron, and 2.30 m east-west by 2.57 m north-south excluding it. The apron was 18.0 cm high. The maximum preserved height of the altar was 30.0 cm. No concentrations of ceramics, censers, figurines or other artifacts were associated in, on, or near the platform.

Approximately twenty percent of the original courtyard floor was preserved, including the area surrounding the platform altar. A one meter wide trench was excavated through the floor, along the east side of the altar in order to examine the phases of construction. The floor had been constructed in a series of levels following the removal of soil to expose the natural tepetate surface. The base of the courtyard floor was leveled by cutting away portions of the natural surface and filling depressions with coarse, crushed tepetate. Over this base a thin layer of fine crushed tepetate was added and tamped down prior to the application of a "stucco" subfloor made from a mixture of crushed volcanic scoria (tezontli), earth, and slaked lime. A thin coating of white lime plaster completed the floor. As in some urban residences, the floor may have been painted with a specular red hematite pigment.

The platform altar apron was covered with the same white lime plaster and it extended onto the floor, indicating that they had been plastered at the same time. Two separate floor levels, however, (plaster, "stucco," and finely crushed tepetate) were found in the area of the main body of the altar. The main body and the earlier courtyard floor were contemporary constructions, probably dating from the initial phase of residence construction. Below both floor levels, at the extreme northeast corner of the platform, an 18.0 cm deep, 34.0 cm diameter semi-conical pit had been excavated in the natural tepetate surface, and contained an offering. The north edge of this subfloor pit was 22.0 cm south of the northeast corner of the altar. The one-meter wide trench through the floor was continued around the entire altar, and a second subfloor offering was found on the north side near the northeast corner and was apparently contemporary with the first.

The northeast corner offering contained two ceramic vessels, both Red on Buff craters, a smaller one, inverted at a 25 degree angle, to the southwest resting inside the larger. The smaller vessel was complete and unbroken and had a lattice-like double-line incised design forming two "diamonds" with incised circles within the double lines at the apices. Where the diamond patterns met, the circles had been painted red. The larger vessel was fragmented but restorable, save for a missing 2.5 cm long section of the rim. This crater was decorated with a series of incised outlines of birds (eagles?) in profile with outstretched wings. Where wingtip stretched toward wingtip, an incised red-painted circle conjoined the series.

A layer of fine "sand" filled half of the larger vessel, and the rim of the smaller vessel rested on this layer. Microscopic examination indicated that this sandy material was composed of well-rounded particles and could have been derived from any fluvial context. The grains consisted of quartzite, quartz, alkali feldspars, plagioclase feldspar, basaltic hornblende, hornblende, and epidote. This array suggested the "sand" had a probable Basin of Mexico origin. Beneath this layer and on the bottom of the basin were three biconically drilled "greenstone" beads (jadeite or serpentine), four small, complete *Spondylus calcifer* bivalves, and three small, badly deteriorated bones. These tubular bones could not be specifically identified, but, since two were tubular without marrow cavities characteristic of mammalian species, they were most

likely from a bird (Aves). Neither appeared to have been tubular bone drills. One undiagnostic Thin Orange ware sherd from a hemispherical bowl was found beneath the second floor adjacent to the northeast corner of the platform altar.

The second offering, contained within a subfloor pit (semicircular-half conical 30.0 cm wide, 65.0-70.0 cm across, and up to 25.0 cm deep) dug into tepetate, was located on the north side of the altar, 18.0 cm west of the northeast corner. Within this pit, also sealed by the double floor previously described, a badly deteriorated and fragmented burial was recovered. The remains (seven teeth, six cranial fragments, two vertebrae, four rib fragments, and four segments of long bone diaphyses) were those of a human infant, aged at about one year at time of death. The distribution of the skeletal fragments suggested a secondary, non-bundle burial (Bilharz 1972, Kolb and Bilharz 1972).

The earth-filled pit also contained two small, complete *Spondylus calcifer* shells and one thin, flat freshwater clam (*Unio*) discus shell modified into a trilobed artifact with two perforations. It may be a representation of a bird's wing, possibly a part of an articulated, "puppet-like" ornament. Pires-Ferreira (1978: 85) called a similar artifact from San Jose Mogote, Oaxaca, a pendant with a "paw-wing" motif. Immediately below the two floors and above the burial were three undiagnostic Thin Orange Ware sherds, one of which fit the fragment associated with the nearby ceramic offering.

The Thin Orange sherds suggest that these offerings were contemporary, while altar building techniques confirmed that both subfloor offerings were made at the time of the construction of the platform altar and first floor above tepetate. The two incised, red-painted craters date to the Early and Middle Teotihuacan phases, ca 300-500 A.D., so that the floor and altar dated to this period. The analysis of sherds found on the adjacent floor of the courtyard dated from all three Teotihuacan Period phases. Therefore, at least part of the Mound 3 structure construction dated to the Early and Middle phases.

Both the subfloor offerings, the first with the crater and the second, the infant interment, had small, complete specimens of *Spondylus calcifer*, which has as its habitat the Panamanian Marine Faunal Province. The *Unio* artifact is of possibly "local" material, but the "greenstone" beads also point to external Basin of Mexico sources. No other offerings, features, or burials at TC-8: contained marine or freshwater shells or artifacts. As previously noted, there were thirty-nine fragments of *Spondylus calcifer* scattered throughout the eastern half of the Mound 3 courtyard, plus the tubular shell bead.

Feature 12 -

Room 2, which we have characterized as a storeroom, comprised 22.08 square meters of interior floor space. The walls of the room were built of rough-cut stone (*tezontli*, *tepetate*, and other local rock) and, unlike the other rooms and walls, never had stucco or plaster finish, nor was any obvious floor constructed above the natural *tepetate* surface. The height of the preserved walls varied from 50.0-150.0 cm above tepetate, and the room interior was excavated in fifty-four arbitrary stratigraphic squares and levels. Room 3, situated adjacent to, and west of Room 2, was a more typical residential room with a preserved plaster surface over the western quarter of the floor, and walls preserved to a maximum height of only 25 cm above the floor. It was difficult to discern access points to the room because of wall deterioration. This room, in terms of the plan of Teotihuacan houses in the city has often been considered as a temple. Our artifact studies, however suggest residential or some other corporate function (see Part 3). In the lower levels of Room 3 and on the floor of Room 2 were 3,817 specimens - complete and fragmentary - of *Spondylus calcifer* Carpenter, 1857. These specimens varied from shells 15.0 cm across to fragments less than 3.0 cm in diameter. Literally, there was more shell than earth in several of the excavated squares (Kolb 1973a).

Mound 4 Ground Plan

Prior to excavation, surface survey revealed a relatively small area of rock rubble and sherds concentrated along the southeast corner of Plaza 1. The area was considerably smaller than that encompassed by Mounds 1-2 and Mound 3 (approximately 23 m square) and lacked any elevation. We tentatively identified it as a house site and labeled it Mound 4. The area was so small that it could be conveniently excavated with a relatively small crew in a single season. The lack of elevation suggested intensive destruction and militated against good preservation. Excavations verified that it was a house site and many floors were located less than 20 cm below the surface, particularly those of the rooms on the

south side of the house. Much of the artifact and sherd material was therefore recovered from well within the plow zone.

The Teotihuacan period floor plan presents certain similarities but also striking differences from that uncovered by the excavation of Mound 1-2. Similarities in plan include: platforms arranged around a Central Court; an altar platform in the center of the Central Court; stairways ascending the platform from the court providing access to summit rooms; specialized architectural features such as porches, light wells, stairways with balustrades and talud-tablero facades. Construction techniques and materials were also similar, including the use of shaped and unshaped tezontle stone, earth, gravel, crushed tepetate and lime to build walls, floors, roofs, and the specialized architectural features noted above. Peculiarities of the house uncovered in Mound 4 include, its smaller overall size but larger rooms, more compact plan, more lavish use of the specialized architectural features noted above, and generally superior construction.

As previously noted, the state of preservation of the house as a whole was poor, particularly the upper level rooms. The Central Court was in an excellent state of preservation since it was sealed off by a meter of debris from the collapsed roofs and upper walls of the rooms. Most of the wall stubs of the rooms were less than 10 cm high and the lime plaster surface of the floors was well preserved only in the Central Court, Porch 1, Rooms 4-5 and the light wells. Traces of plaster, however, were found in every room so that floor levels could be determined. Since the walls were constructed from the natural tepetate up through the floor construction, their positions could be determined even when obliterated to floor level, by linear scars on the plaster floors. The positions of doorways on such poorly preserved walls, however, could not always be ascertained and this is the main problem in interpretation of the revealed floor plan.

The house was approximately 23 m square (22 x 23 m) and we exposed a total area of 560 m². The plan is full of minor irregularities, as in the case of Mound 3, and probably Mound 1-2. The Central Court was beautifully preserved and measured 6 x 10 m, a much smaller area than in Mound 1-2 and 3. Near the center was a small altar-platform similar to those in the Central Courts of Mound 1-2 and 3. In this case, however, it was much higher and more ornate, possessing a balustrated stairway on the west side and talud-tablero moldings on all four sides. The latter is somewhat aberrant from standard Teotihuacan architecture in that it lacks a lower molding, between the sloping talud and the vertical tablero, possessing only the upper molding. (See Plates 20B, 21B, D). At least two phases of construction may be detected on the north and east sides, the later structure being almost a duplicate of the earlier. Whether the two stages relate to major architectural phases of house use, or whether the later addition is simply a repair job dating from the same architectural phase is not known. The upper portion of the platform had been destroyed, presumably by the Aztec period population when they constructed their house above it.

In its excavated condition the altar was 60 cm high and measured 2.75 x 3.0 m.

Stairways with balustrades occupied the entire shorter eastern and western sides of the court, each communicating with a spacious porch (Porches 4 and 1 respectively). On the north side of the court two stairways, and on the south side, one well preserved stairway and another almost obliterated one, provided access to the upper level rooms. The north and south platform walls between the stairways have talud-tablero facades.

The floor of the court sloped noticeably to the southeast where a drain conducted runoff under Porch 6 and Room 6. Although the exit of the drain was not located, it undoubtedly was located in the east wall of Room 6.

The natural terrain on which the house was constructed slopes gradually to the east. In a general sense, the summit room floors tend to be located at successively lower levels from west to east, whereas floor levels from north to south change but slightly. Porch floors were always built at a slightly lower level than the adjacent rooms.

The ground plan of the northern half of the house was fairly well defined: the upper level rooms were grouped into two definite apartments. Each apartment had its own stairway to the Central Court and consisted of a porch and two rooms. In each apartment, one room was much larger than the other and possessed a light well. The only means of direct entry into each apartment was by means of the stairway and porch so that each was a self-contained unit. The floor plan of the southern half was not as evident. The walls and floor were very poorly preserved and the locations of doorways not entirely certain.

The basic plan would seem to be similar to the north side since two stairways communicated with two porches. There the similarity ends. No traces of a wall could be detected between Room 7 and Porch 6. There is a drop in floor level, however, similar to that between other porch-room combinations in the house. Deep trenching might have revealed the internal wall base but time did not permit such testing. Rooms 1 and 6 occupy positions in relationship to Porches 5 and 6 respectively that are similar to the relationships between Room 2 and Porch 2 and Room 4 and Porch 3 on the north side, but the traffic pattern was quite different. There is no evidence, for example, of doorways between Room 1 and Porch 5 or between Rooms 6 and 7. Definite doorways are found between Porch 1 and Room 1, and Between Porch 4 and Room 6. In all probability the south side included two isolated corner Rooms, 1 and 6, and either one, or two central apartments, consisting of either two porches and two rooms or a porch and room each. Which is the case depends on whether there was a doorway between Rooms 7-8. We found a small patch of plaster, at the doorway position noted in the plan, that did rise in the typical fashion of door ledges. Following this suggestion the house consisted of four apartments. If we accept only the definite structural data from the south side an alternate possibility is that there were only two primary apartments in the house and that the entire south tier of rooms were special function areas used by the residents of the two northern apartments, indicating a dual social division of the house.

In an overall sense, the plan gives a superficial impression of regularity but under closer inspection irregularities are common. Individual rooms vary in dimension and the corners are rarely true right angles. Rooms and porches in corresponding positions in the plan vary in size and shape, doorway positions are quite variable, as are the position of light wells, and even the two pairs of opposing stairways are not centered.

The outer wall of the house was in such poor condition that we were unable to determine the position of the entrance to the building. Porches 1 and 4 look like reception areas, so that there may have been two external doorways, in central positions, in the east and west walls.

In Room 5 four post holes, presumably dug to receive wooden columns, were noted in the plaster floor in pairs along the north and south edges of the light well. A similar post hole was found on the south edge of the light well in Room 6. There may have been others in Room 6, and along the light wells of Rooms 1 and 2 but the floor was poorly preserved in all of these rooms, so that they could have escaped detection. In Room 5, further evidence of the use of wooden columns was found. Several fragments of stucco and plaster were found with a curved surface on the inside of it, as if it had fallen from a log, and with a squared off finished surface on the outside. Round wooden posts were apparently encased in stucco and plaster to present the impression of square masonry pillars.

A deep pit was excavated in the floor of Porch 4 down to the underlying tepetate. An earlier plaster floor was found approximately 60 cm below the porch floor. Traces of flooring were also encountered outside of the house, to the east, at approximately this level (80 cm below the porch floor), along with remnants of walls. These floors and walls are possibly parts of an earlier structure which coincided only in part with the floor plan of the later house. A fragment of an upper floor, approximately on the level of the floor of the later house, was found that may have been part of a paved plaza.

The area south of Mound 4 is flat and lacks rock or sherd concentrations. Trenches excavated to define the south wall of the house revealed traces of plaster flooring in this area. Apparently there was a paved plaza south of Mound 4.

As in the case of Mound 1-2 and Mound 3, the excavation revealed several examples of unusually thick walls that are possibly wall-bench combinations. Examples are: between Room 2 and Porch 2 - Room 3; between Porch 2 - Room 3 and Porch 3 - Room 4; between Porch 3 - Room 4 and Room 5; and possibly between Room 6 and Porch 6 - Room 7.

Fragments of polychrome (red, bluish green, and yellow) painted plaster were found in several locations in Porch 3, and Rooms 4 and 5. The room's plaster fragments were painted solid red, but in Porch 3 the basal part of a polychrome fresco was found, in situ, and consisted of simple geometric design. All of the fragments came from the same apartment.

No unusual artifact concentrations were found except for the sherds of a restorable "Red/Granular White" Late Phase amphora from the southwestern corner of Room 4 behind Porch 3. An almost identical specimen came from Linne's Xolalpan excavation in the urban center (1934: 94-95, Figure 126). Other

fragmentary amphorae were found at the urban residences of Atetelco, Yayahuala, and Zacuala Palacio and Patios (Sejourne 1959: 170-171; 1966a: 28, 172-174, Figures 154 and 155).

Mound 4 was overlain by an Aztec residence, and the remains of eight individuals (four adult and two immature, and two probable Aztec immature burials) were recovered, primarily from the southeastern rooms of the complex (Bilharz 1972, Kolb and Bilharz 1972). The two probable Aztec immature individuals came from a midden immediately east of the eastern exterior wall of Mound 4. The non-human animal bone (deer, dog, and turkey) came predominantly from the Central Courtyard and both "reception halls." Only evidence of food consumption, rather than both food processing and consumption was found, a notable difference between Mound 4 on the one hand and Mounds 1-2 and 3 on the other. Twenty-nine marine shells, all but one, *Spondylus calcifer*, were scattered throughout the site (Kolb 1973a).

Mound 4 Features

Feature 1 - Burial - 1962 (Plate 24C)

This was a burial located beyond the eastern edge of the house. It was discovered during the excavation of an approach trench to delineate the eastern boundary of the Teotihuacan house. At this point, the terrain sloped off quite sharply and the skeleton was found lying on tepetate and covered by 45 cm of soil and debris (grid square 32E, 2S). The burial, apparently that of a young adult female, was tightly flexed - the knees drawn up almost to the chin, lying on the back and facing north and with the forearms under the knees. The skeleton was well preserved and nearly complete. The only possible offering consists of a mano fragment found under the crossed forearm. The date is uncertain but it is most probably a Teotihuacan period burial.

Features 2-3-4-5 - 1962 (Plate 24 A, B)

Possible group burial involving four persons. These remains present a complex picture. They were discovered within the limits of the Teotihuacan structure, in an attempt to locate and clean the almost completely destroyed floor. The floor was probably destroyed as the result of the burial of these four individuals. Destruction of the floor was so generalized that no evidence of separate pitting could be observed for the individual burials. It is probable that the four burials were made at the same time, in a single pit, that resulted in the almost complete destruction of the floor. The remains of the four individuals were found in an area 2 m square. They were located immediately below and at the floor level within grid squares 26E -10S; 26E - 8S 10 S (within Room 6). Features 2-3 consist of two skeletons placed within 50 cm of each other, one a child perhaps 12 years old, the other an infant. Each was accompanied by an Aztec Orange hemispherical bowl. A large comal sherd was found near the infant and a ground stone knife about half way between the two skeletons. Both skeletons were very fragmentary and disarticulated.

Features 4 and 5 were found in close proximity and approximately 1 m southeast of Feature 2-3.

Feature 4 was a burial of an adult woman, tightly flexed, lying on her back and facing north - part of the skull was missing and the remainder of the skeleton was fragmentary, badly articulated and in generally poor condition. A spindle whorl and broken fragments of another were found near the burial that may have been parts of an intentional offering.

Feature 5 was the burial of an adult male in excellent condition. He was buried on his right side in a flexed position facing northeast. Accompanying him were parts of a black surfaced jar, a stone bead and most of a flat bottom bowl.

All four burials were quite shallow; the bodies were not carefully oriented; placement of accompanying objects appears random as though hastily thrown in. The disturbed condition is probably the product of plowing and maguey planting. The distribution of sex and age suggests a group burial (Editor's note. We have several cases of group burials and there is a strong possibility that they are Late Aztec, possibly even Post Conquest and date from the 16th Century epidemics).

Feature 6 - 1962 - Kitchen refuse - Aztec - Several nearly complete vessels of the Teacalco phase were found immediately within or outside of the walls of the Aztec house. Within the house and near the postulated east wall, a plate of Texcoco Black on orange was found on the floor, on the steps of the

northwest stairway of the Late Teotihuacan phase house and below the level of the Aztec house floor. A Black on Orange tecomate was found (3 m NW of the house wall) along with parts of two other vessels, including a comal.

Feature 7 - 1962 - Fresco Painting - (Plate 21D, 22A, B) Fragments of fresco painted plaster and stucco were found in several places in Porch 3 and Rooms 4 and 5. Those found in Rooms 4 and 5 were painted solid red. Along with the fragments in Porch 3, the north wall, west of the door, was covered by a geometric painting in red, blue, and yellow, the only in situ mural painting found on the site. It should be noted that all the frescoed fragments came from a single apartment.

Refuse distribution. Aztec and Teotihuacan occupational refuse were both heavy throughout the area of the house. The thinness of the layer of the rubbish and building debris above the floors and disturbance made it impossible to define kitchens or to sort out the two occupations. Considerable Aztec pottery was found on floors, stairways and other constructions of the Late Teotihuacan phase, mixed with debris of the earlier period.

5. The Temple Mound Excavation

Surface survey in 1960 had disclosed a small plaza complex situated at the upper end of the site, immediately above the concentration of Teotihuacan residential mounds. The plaza is near the edge of a low saddle between the two low hills, located immediately west of the site. The saddle to the west of the plaza is almost perfectly flat; possibly it had been artificially levelled and used for public gatherings. The plaza complex consists of one large mound on the north side and smaller ones on the other sides. The plaza itself measures 30 by 40 meters. The large mound is distinctive, when compared to the residential mounds on the site, by its height (approximately 1 meter) combined with compactness and small size. It measured approximately 25 meters square prior to excavation. Residential mounds of that size are much lower and have an undulating and rambling appearance. Prior to excavation, it appeared to be the remains of a solid platform. The mound had been thoroughly pitted, such operations having been conducted primarily to secure worked building stone. Some of this looting may have been preHispanic. As a result, nearly the entire surface had been destroyed and only fragments of flooring and wall stubs appeared after the excavation. Clandestine trenching and pitting had revealed portions of retaining walls on the north side. Two walls were parallel and approximately four meters apart, suggesting at least two building stages. Its location and form, plus the data revealed by pitting, indicated that the plaza complex was a religious precinct and that the large mound was the principal temple of the village. Although the condition of the mound made controlled excavation impossible, and we were primarily interested in recovering data on house types, we decided to secure some additional data, to provide an impression at least of the original form of the building.

In order to accomplish this objective, we trowelled the debris on the summit to locate fragments of the summit floors and possible wall stubs of the temple. A series of four narrow trenches were excavated to tepetate along the four sides of the innermost platform to uncover the facade of the retaining walls.

Mound summit - the surface of the mound was almost completely destroyed and large amounts of rock had been removed. Very low but unmistakable wall stubs were found in the northeast corner, one running east-west, the other north-south. Presumably, they once met and formed the north-east corner of a room, but no trace of the corner was preserved. Associated with the wall was a portion of plastered and stuccoed flooring on the inside of the room. Traces of flooring were also found on the platform immediately north of the room and four meters to the south of the room floor. The flooring to the north is 10 centimeters higher than the room floor and that to the south about 10 centimeters lower. The entire south half of the summit was apparently lower in elevation than the north suggesting that the platform surface there was lower. Possibly the summit had a room - porch arrangement similar to that found in the apartments of the residential structures, with the doorway facingsouth. However, the southern half of the summit was in much poorer condition and the lower level may be the product of this differential destruction, followed by some slumping.

A small fragment of an upper floor was located approximately 25 cm above the room floor and probably dates from the time period of the outer platform. The wall stub and room flooring almost certainly are contemporary with the inner platform, although the condition of the building was such that this was not conclusively demonstrated.

Trenching along the retaining walls of the earlier phase temple platform was initiated at the exposed north wall. The northeast corner was well preserved but no trace of the northwest corner was left. The east wall was cleared next, followed by the south and finally the west. The southeast corner had lost all of the stucco - plaster surface but was identifiable; the southwest corner, on the other hand, was well preserved. In all cases the retaining wall rested on natural tepetate. The height varied, with the state of preservation and undulations in the tepetate surface (although such variation was slight) but ranged between 80-120 cm. The inner platform, as revealed by this trenching, measured 10.4 m east-west by 14.2 m north-south (measuring along the upper edge of the sloping talud).

Excavations along the south side revealed traces of an almost obliterated balustraded stairway. The stairway, measuring from the outer edge of the balustrades, was 3.25 m wide. From the edge of the balustrade to the corner of the platform (measuring along the upper edge of the sloping talud) was exactly 3.6 m on each side. The south balustrade and entire center of the stairway were almost completely gone,

but the north balustrade was nearly in perfect condition. On the basis of the fragments of the preserved steps, there originally were probably four steps. A peculiar stylistic feature of this stairway was the construction of a low masonry bench or apron attached to the south edge of each balustrade.

The retaining walls of the inner platform, on all sides, had a partial Teotihuacan style talud and tablero facade. This facade was particularly well preserved on the east side but sections were intact on the other sides as well. We have reconstructed the facade as lacking an upper molding but the upper edges of all facades are missing and the molding could have been completely destroyed. The absence of slabs from the molding in the debris here may not be conclusive since they are one of the objectives of the clandestine activities of the contemporary peasant population. During the first two weeks of excavations on the site, no guards were posted at night. In the evening of the day we uncovered the east wall, night visitors pulled out and carried off all of the molding slabs of the excavated facade. Fortunately, it had been photographed and drawn prior to the looting.

After clearing the sides of the inner platform, an approach trench was excavated, beginning five meters west of the west wall of the inner platform, and running to the wall, in an attempt to locate the west wall of the outer platform, and obtain data on the construction of the fill of the platform. The west edge of the mound had suffered less from clandestine digging, the reason for excavating the trench on this side. The trench was excavated in one meter sections, by 30 cm levels, down to tepetate. The debris consisted of a rather homogeneous fill of split tezontle stone and earth similar to the platform fill in the residential structures. The west wall of the outer structure was located. The distance between the upper edge of the sloping talud of the inner platform and the preserved upper edge of the sloping talud of the outer platform on this side was 3.8m, very close to the distance between the two north walls revealed by clandestine excavations. Although the outer platform was in very poor condition, the evidence indicates that its retaining wall consisted of a single sloping talud, with one exception, the exception consisting of an apron-like projection of the west wall, that was revealed by the approach trench. It possessed a partial talud and tablero facade similar to that of the inner platform. Time did not permit a complete excavation but we suspect it is part of a stairway unit. If true, when the later structure was built, the stairway was moved from the south to the west side.

No features such as offerings or burials were found in the temple mound excavation. Cultural debris was only moderate to light and probably derived from accidental inclusion in the construction fill. No offerings or ceremonial middens were found, and the quantities of ceramic figurines and ceramics were rather small. Fragments of Classic composite censer vessels (Middle and Late phases) were discerned, and only one sherd from a copoid vessel, a potential ritual or ceremonial pottery, was recorded. No marine or freshwater shells were recovered during the excavation or subsequent survey.

Table 3 Excavated Areas at TC-8

Area	Mound 1-2		Mound 3		Mound 4		Ratio(Area)	
	M2	%	M2	%	M2	%		
All Open Spaces	212	20	156	29	56	10	4:3:1	
Roofed Spaces	624	59	268	48(1)	408	73	2.5:1:1.5	
Prob. Roofed	48	4	0	0	0	0		
Periph. Space	180	17	116	22	96	17	1.8:1.2:1	
Total Area	1064	100	540	100	560	100	2:1:1	
Central Court	120	11	140	26	56	10	2:2.2:1	

(1) Includes tiers of squares excavated behind the north and west walls of courts where rooms were probably present and room fragments south of the "Temple Complex". Excluding these areas the roofed over spaces would be about two thirds this figure.

Table 4 Excavated Apartments: (Surface Areas in M2)

Mound 1-2			
Apt. No.	Units	Area	
1	Rooms 1, 2, 3	61	
2	Rooms 4, 5; Porch 1 + Patio 1	59 69	
3	Rooms 6, 7, 8; Porch 2	58.5	
4	Rooms 9, 10 only plus Alleys 2, 3	24.0 45.0, 63.0	
5	Rooms 13, 14, 15 Old apartment New Apartment	32.5 40.0	
6	Rooms 16, 17 only + 18 (estimated West Rooms (estimated)	18.75 28.0 28 +	
7	Rooms 11-12	34	
8-9	North Platform Rooms only + Alleys 4, 5	45.0 76.0	
10	South Platform	?	

Mound 3

Apt. No.	Units	Area 2
1	Rooms 1 + Porch 1	22.5
2	Rooms 2, 3 + Alley 1 + Porch 2	57.6 84.6

Mound 4

Apt. No.	Units	Area M2
1	Rooms 2, 3, Porch 2	73.6
2	Rooms 4, 5, Porch 3	73.4
3	Rooms 7, 8, Porches 5, 6	72.3

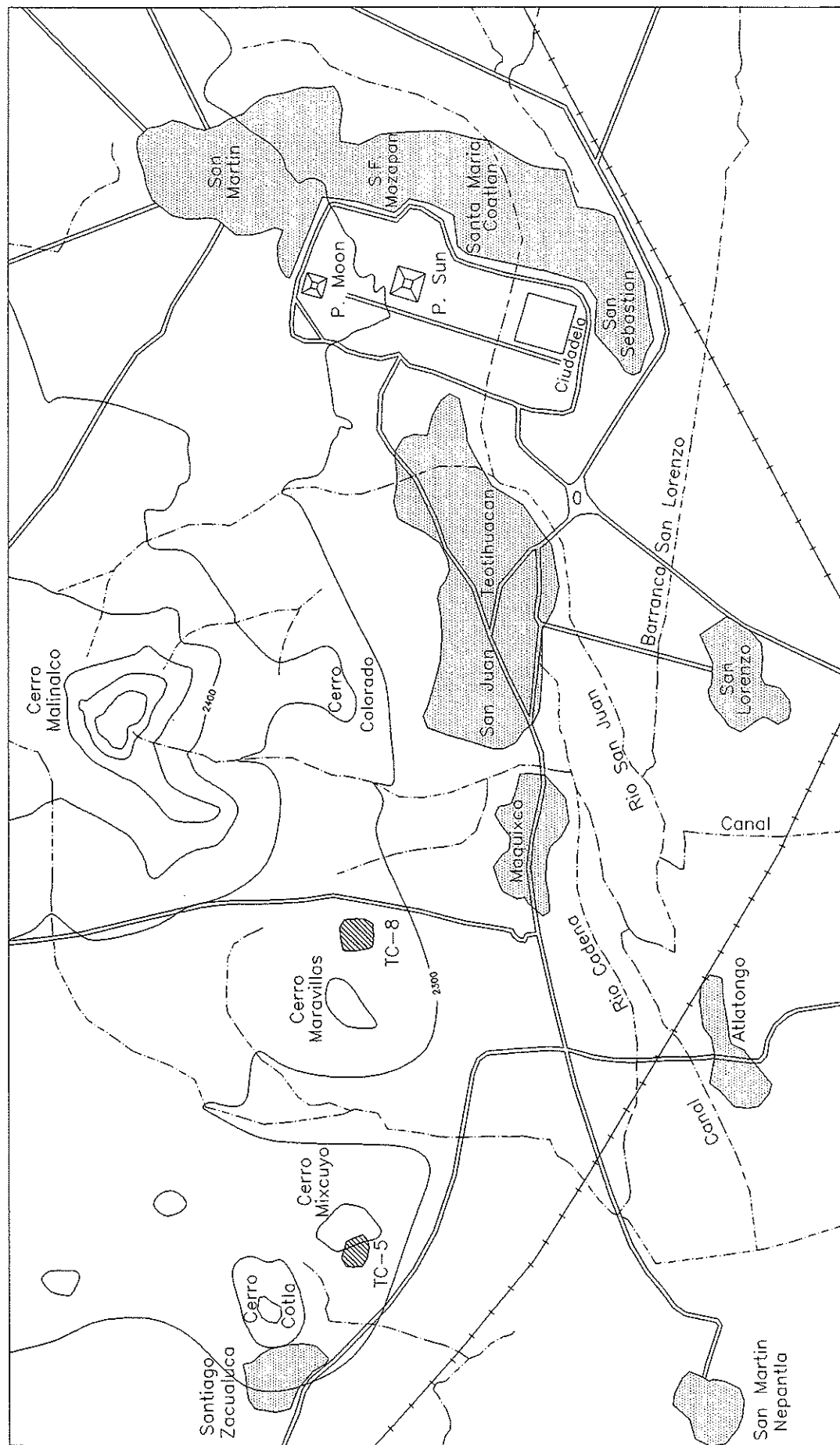
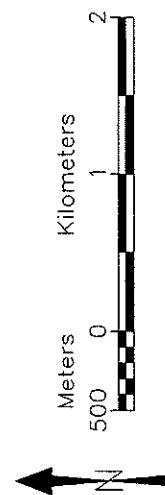


Figure 2 — Legend



- River or Canal
- == Modern Roadway
- 50 Meter Contour
- Railroad Tracks
- Modern Town
- Excavation Areas

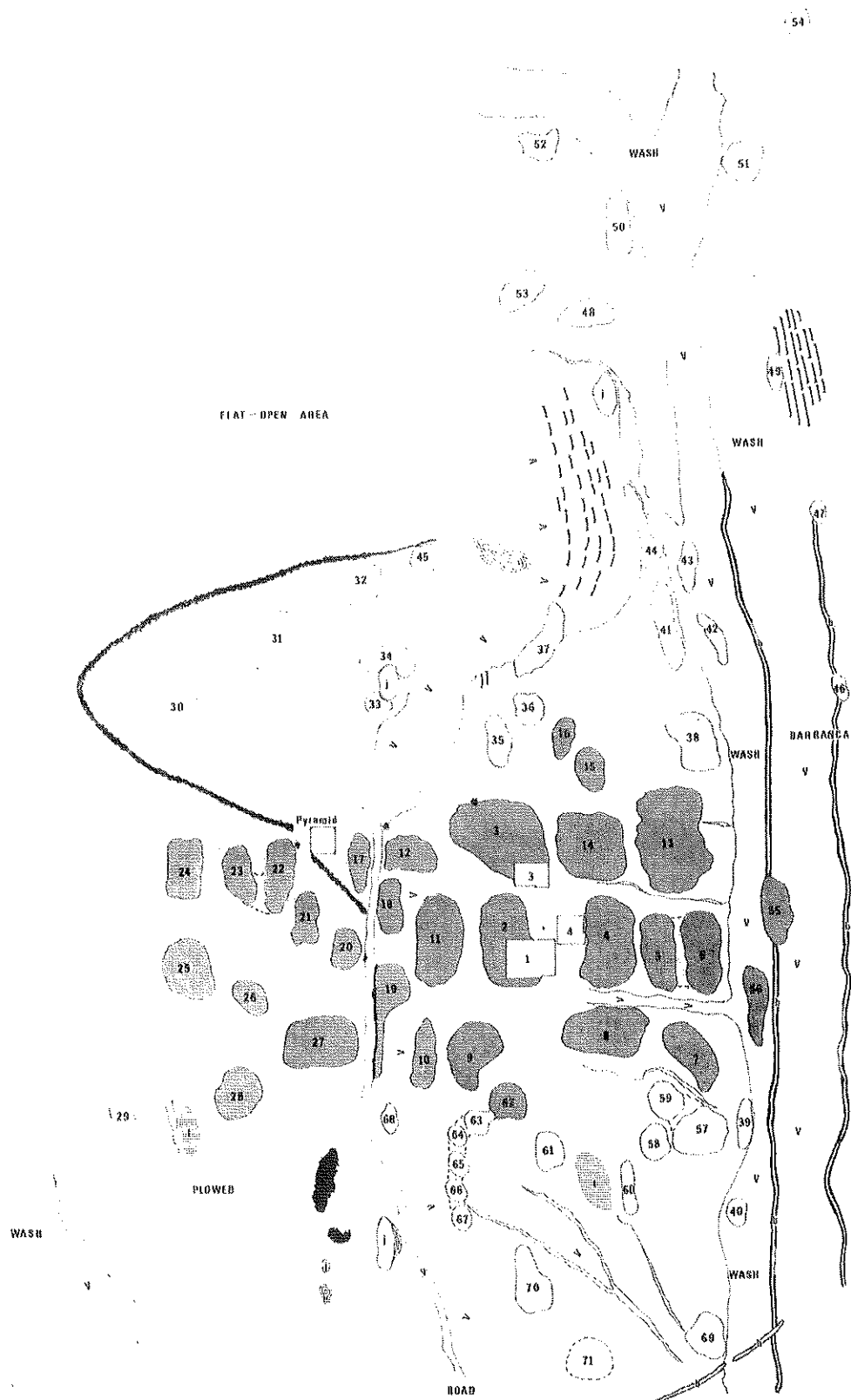


Figure 3
TC-8, SANTA MARIA MAQUIXCO BAJO

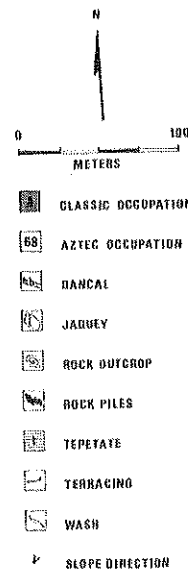


Figure 4

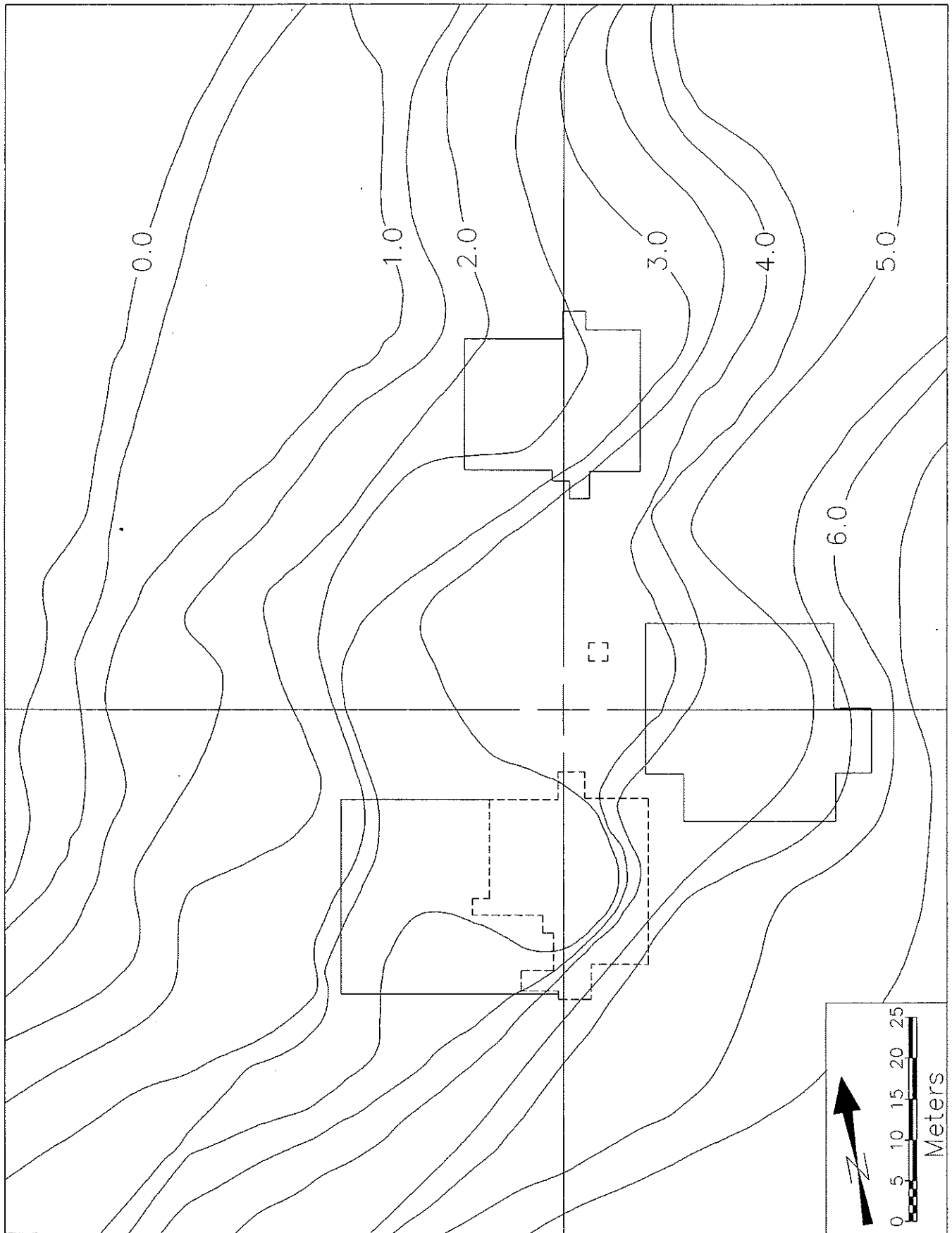


Figure 5

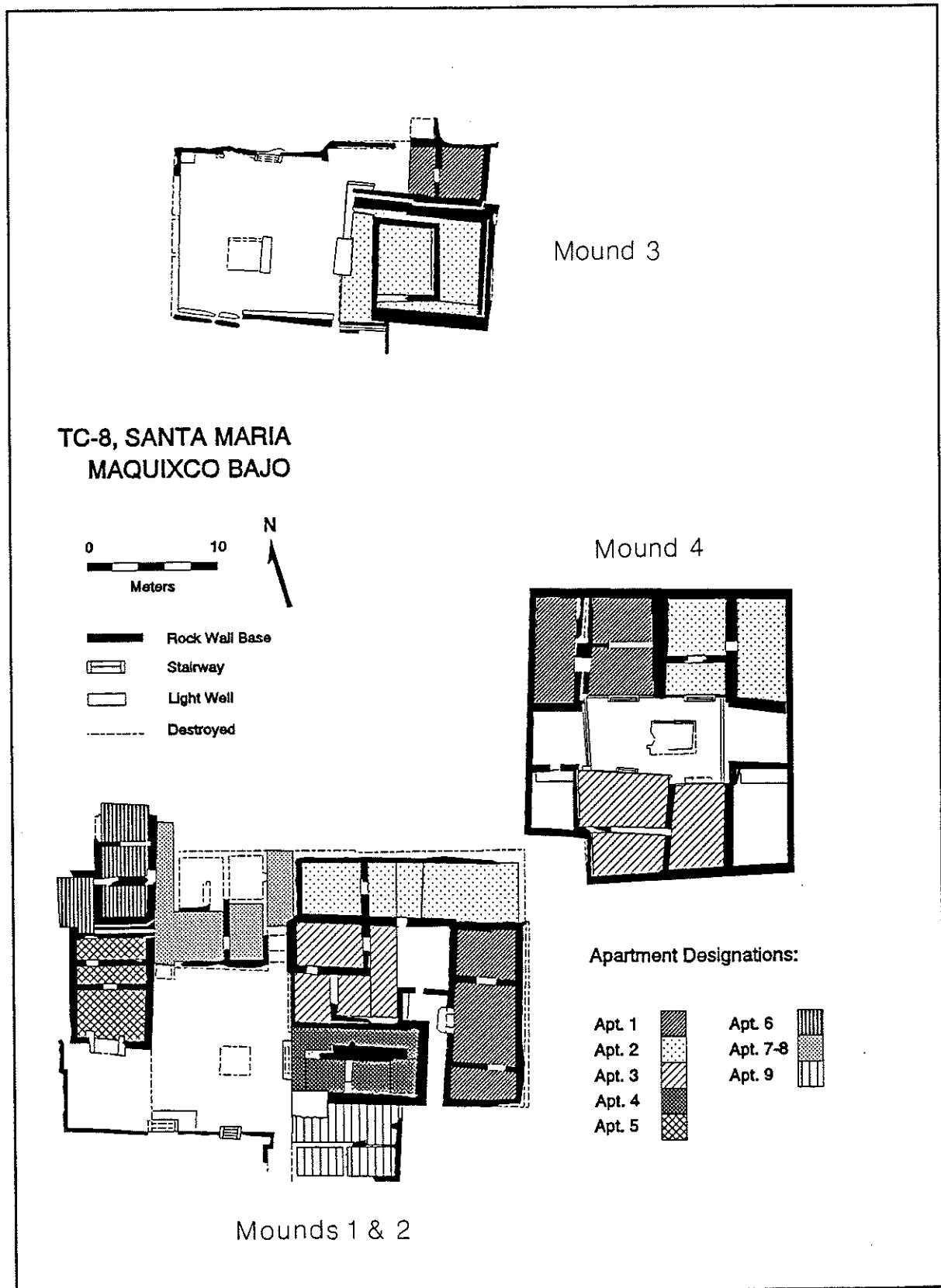


Figure 6 – Teotihuacan Talud-Tablero Styles

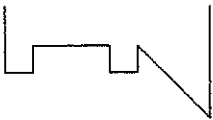
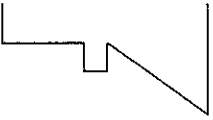
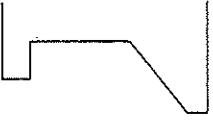
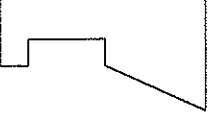
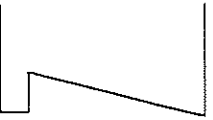
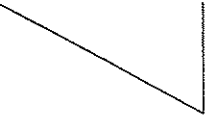
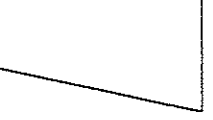
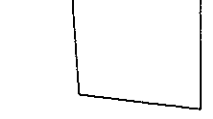
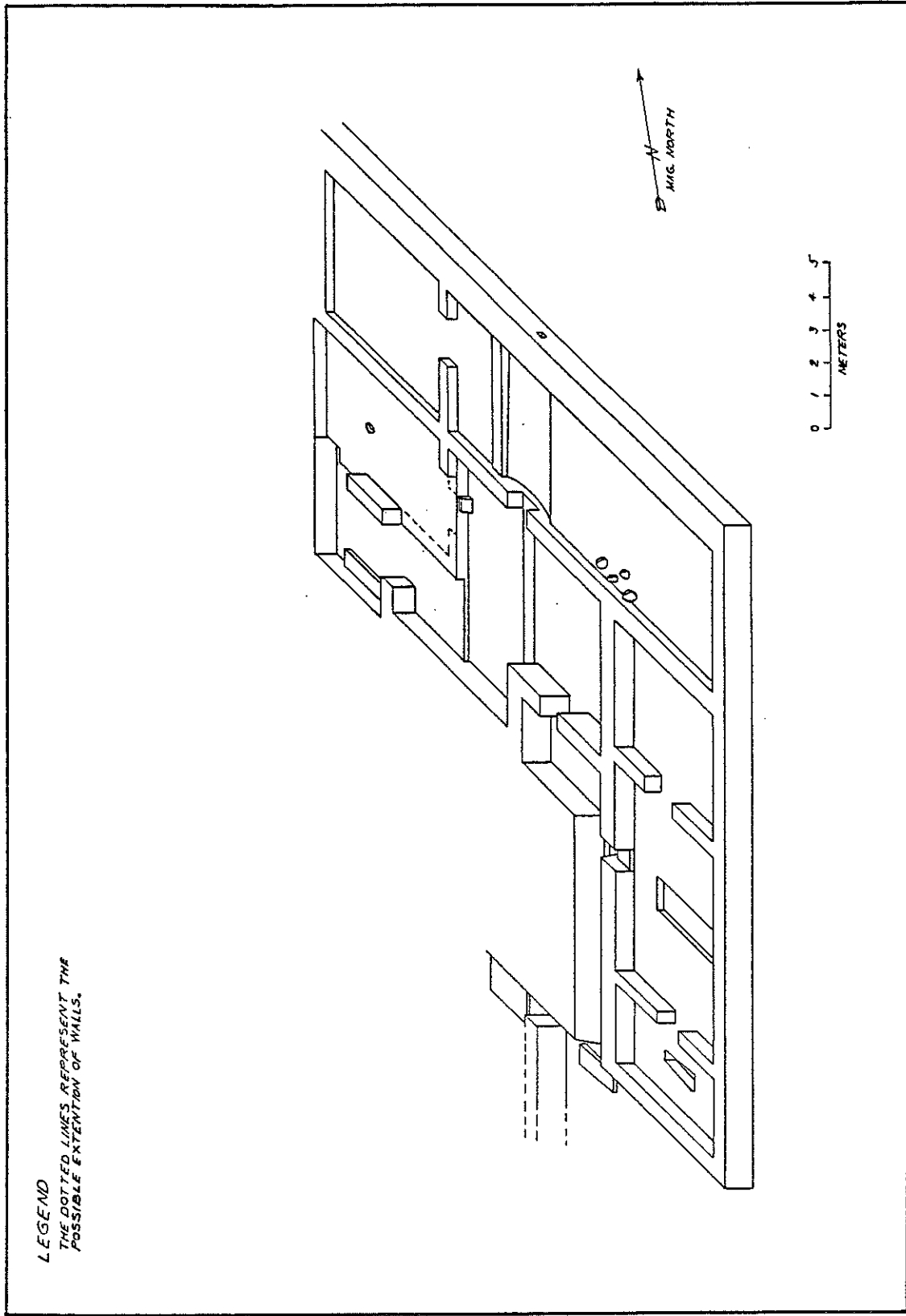
 <p>Typical Teotihuacan Form Type A, Mound 2 South Facade</p>	 <p>Type B, Temple Mound</p>	 <p>Type C-1, Mound 2 Ante Court, North Facade</p>	 <p>Type C-2, Mound 4 North and South Facade Altar Facade</p>
 <p>Type D, North Side of Court, Mound 3</p>	 <p>Type E-1</p>	 <p>Type E-2, West Side of Court Mound 1-2, West Side of Court, Mound 3</p>	 <p>Type E-3</p>

Figure 7



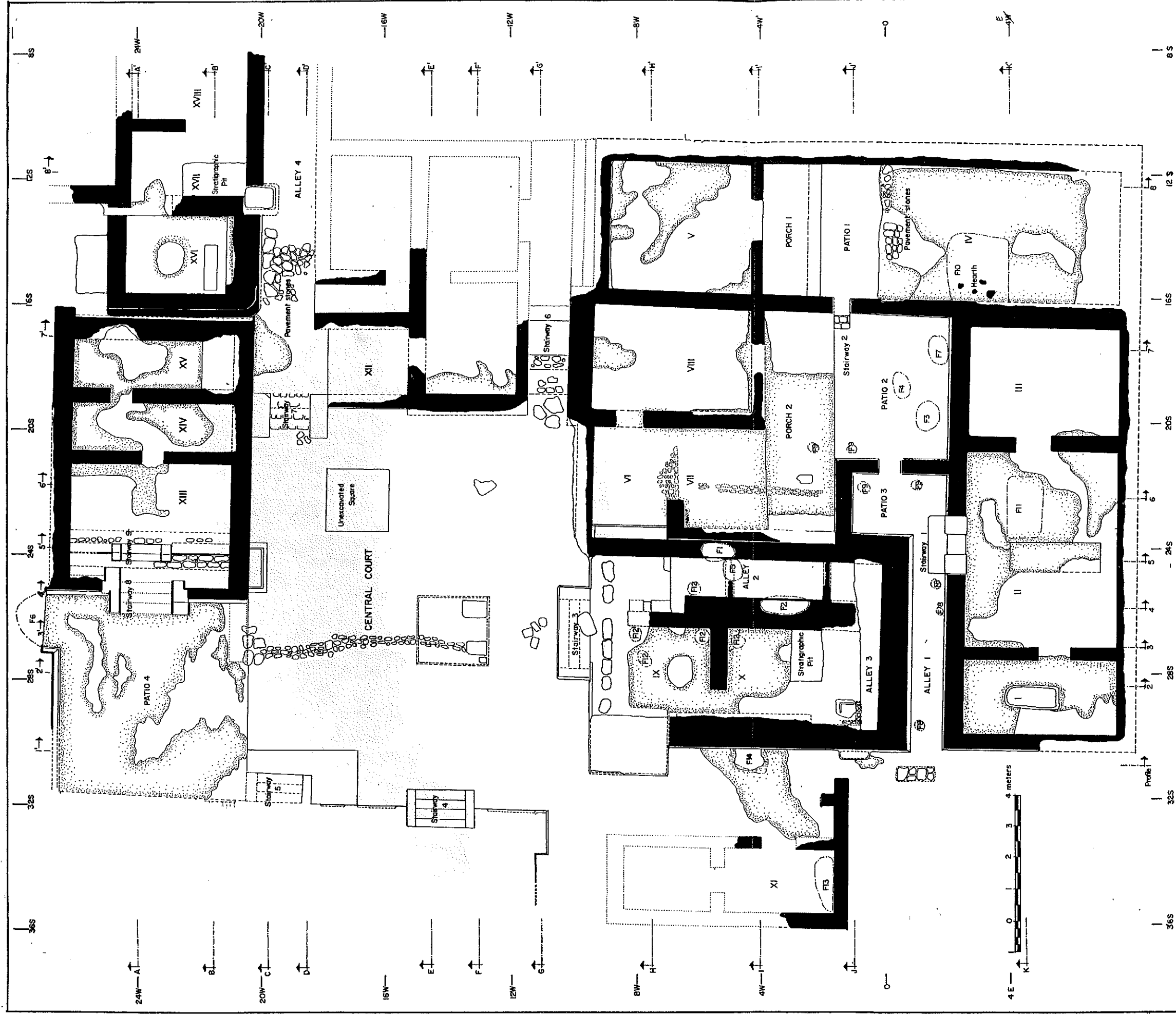
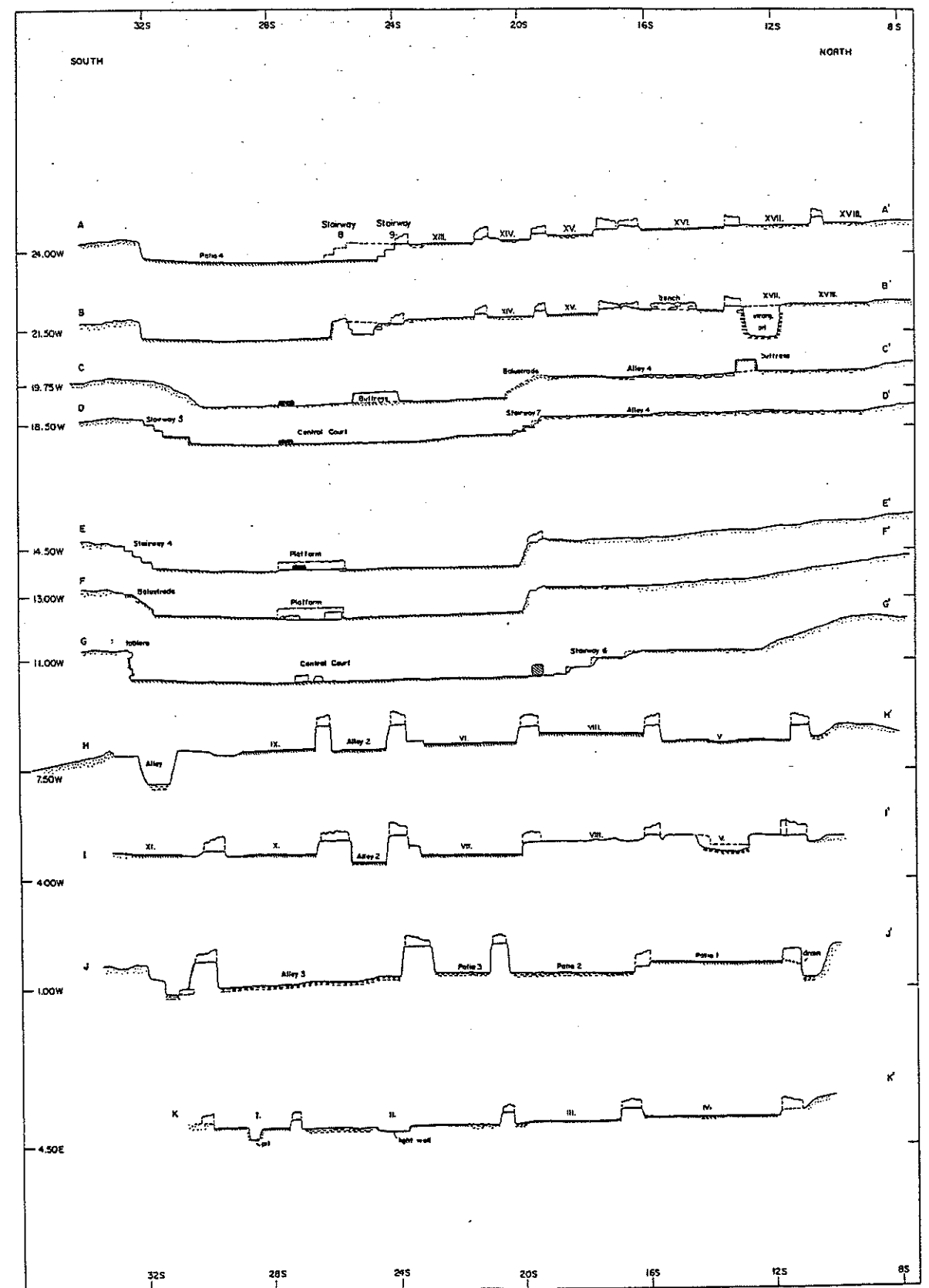


Figure 8

Figure 9



Archaeological plan of Mound 1, showing a complex of rooms and courtyards. The plan is oriented with East at the top and West at the bottom. It includes a legend for symbols: solid lines for Rammed Mud, dashed lines for Stone, dotted lines for Plaster, and various patterns for other materials. The plan shows rooms numbered I through XXV, including a large central hall (Room I), a courtyard (Courtyard I), and several smaller rooms and corridors. A scale bar indicates 0 to 4 meters. The plan is dated 1975.

Figure 11

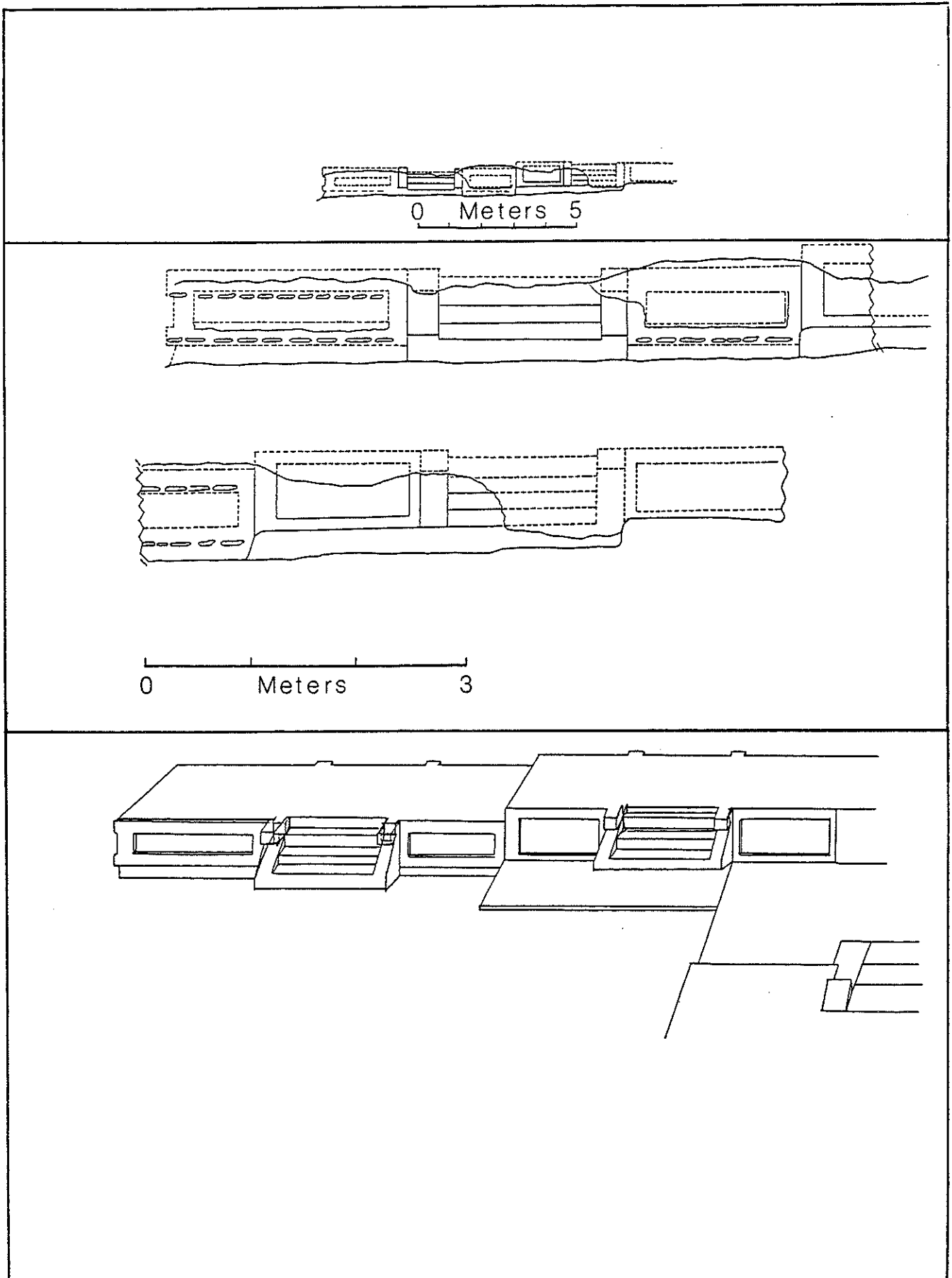


Figure 12

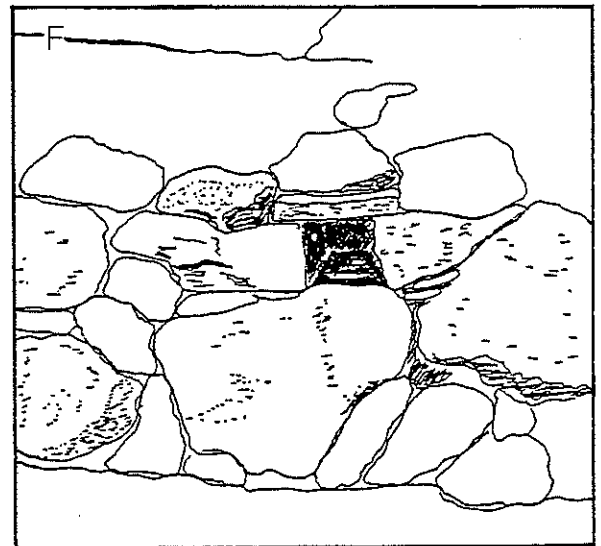
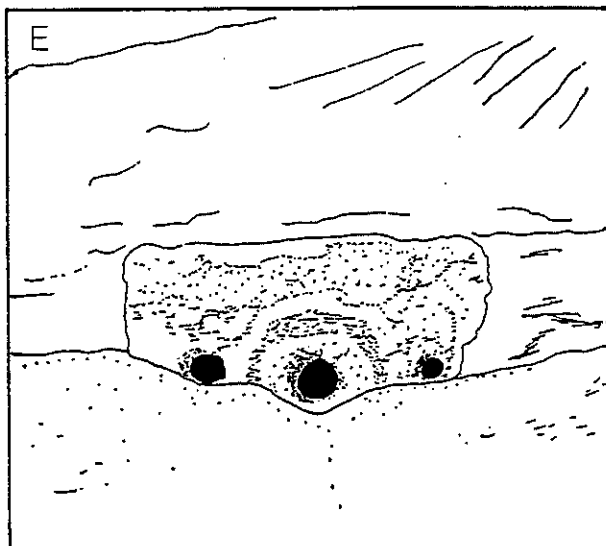
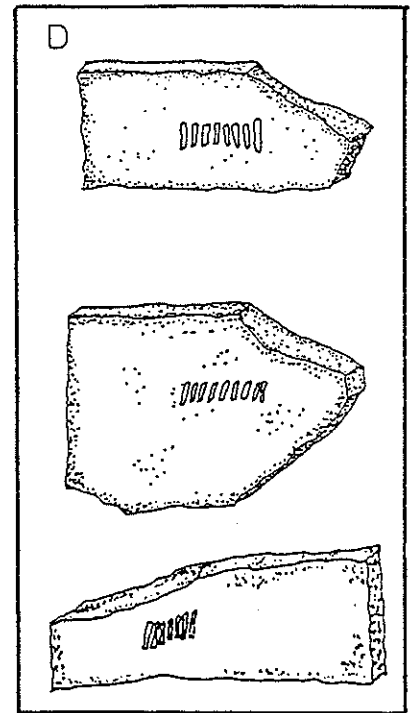
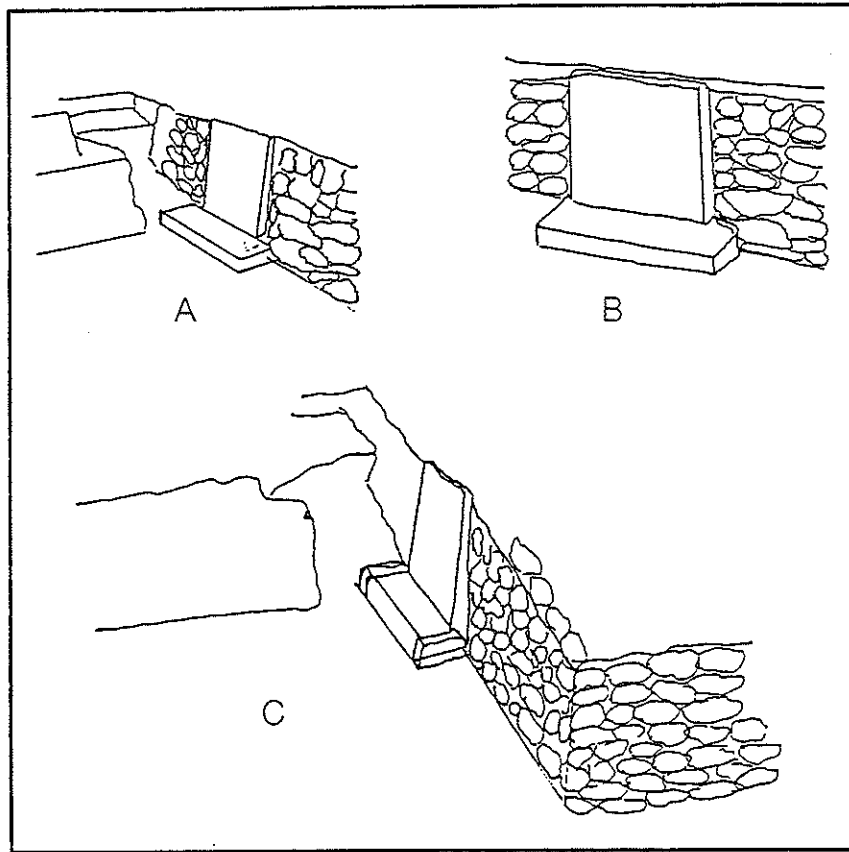


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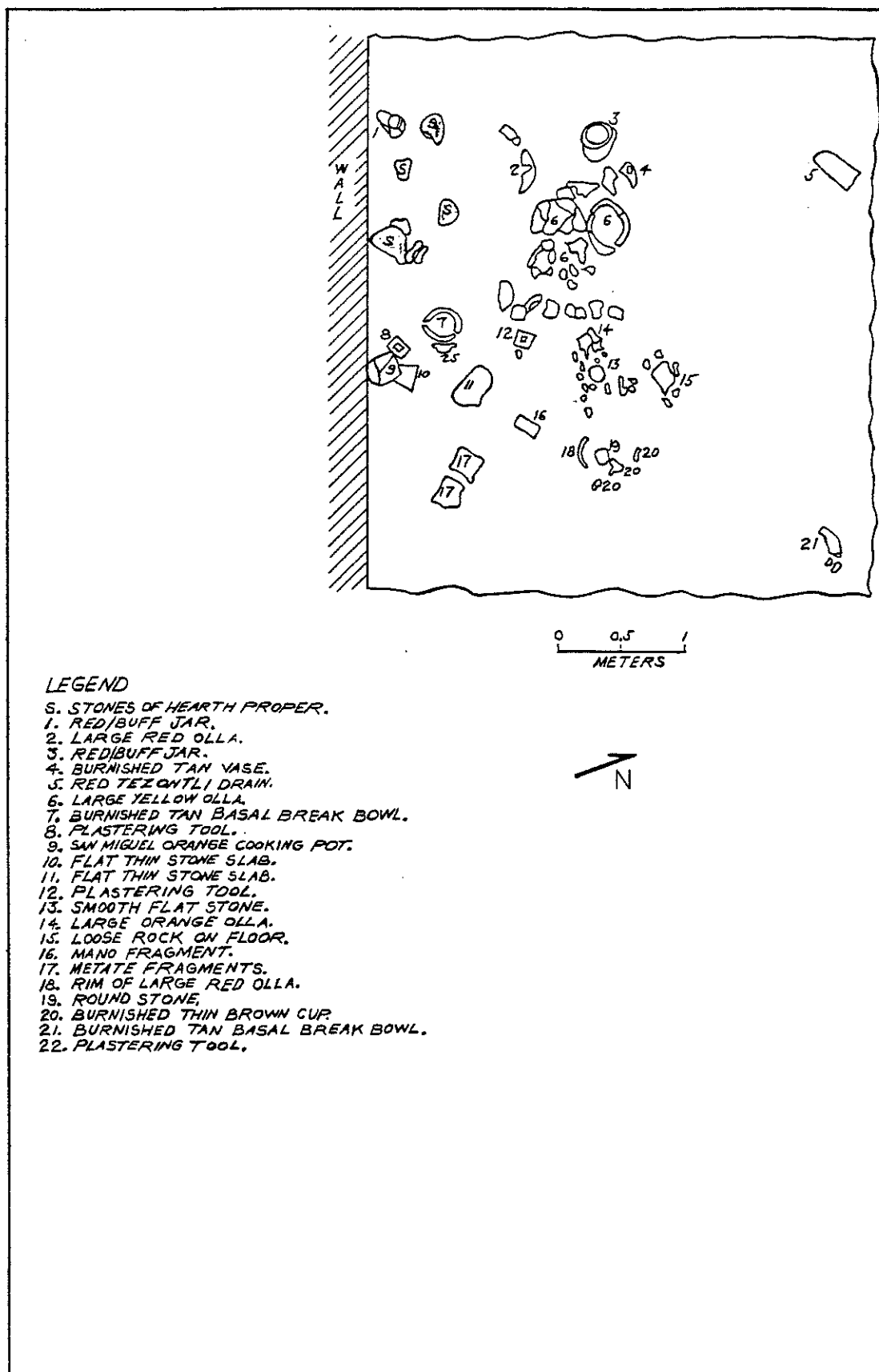


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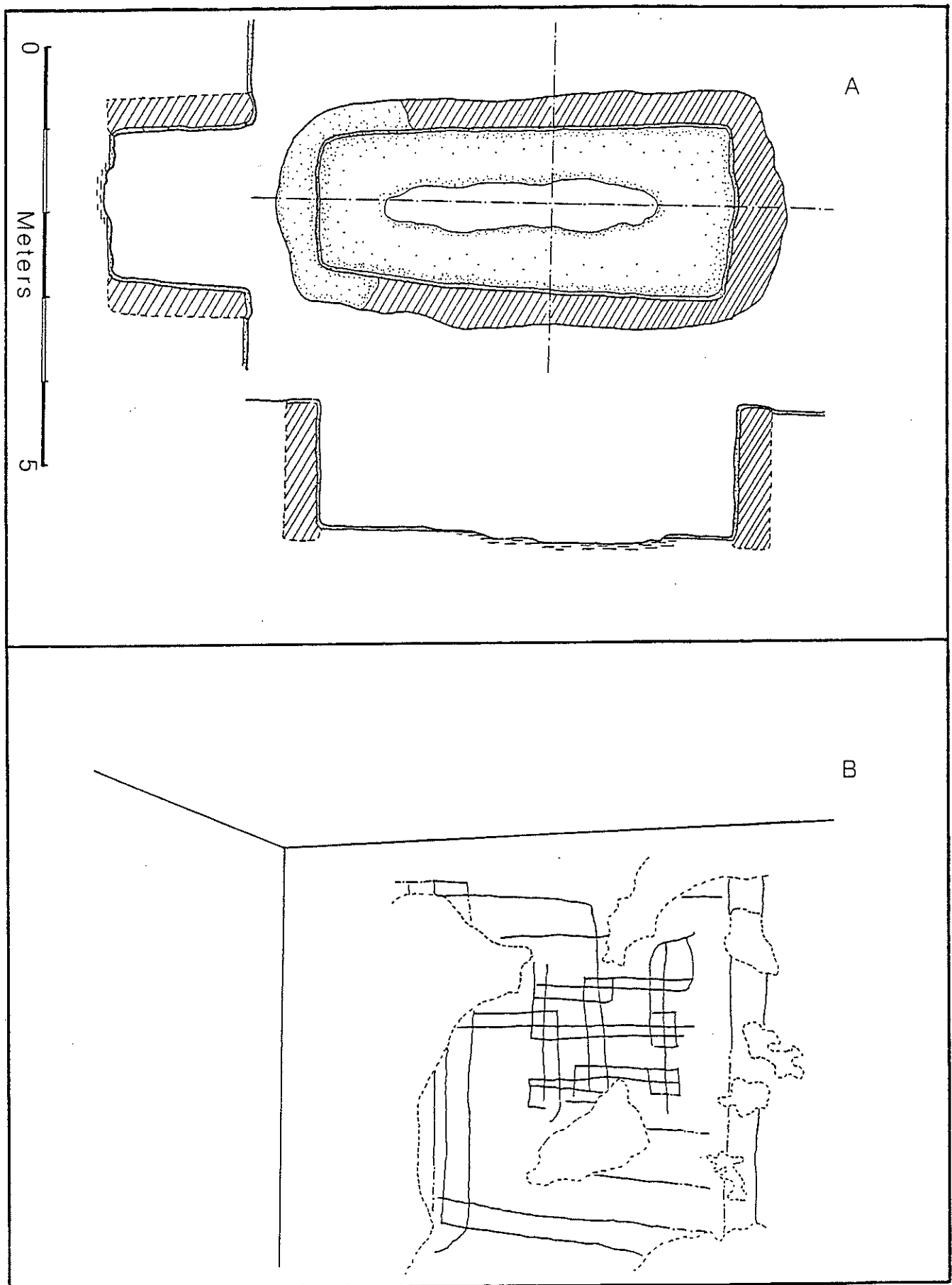


Figure 15

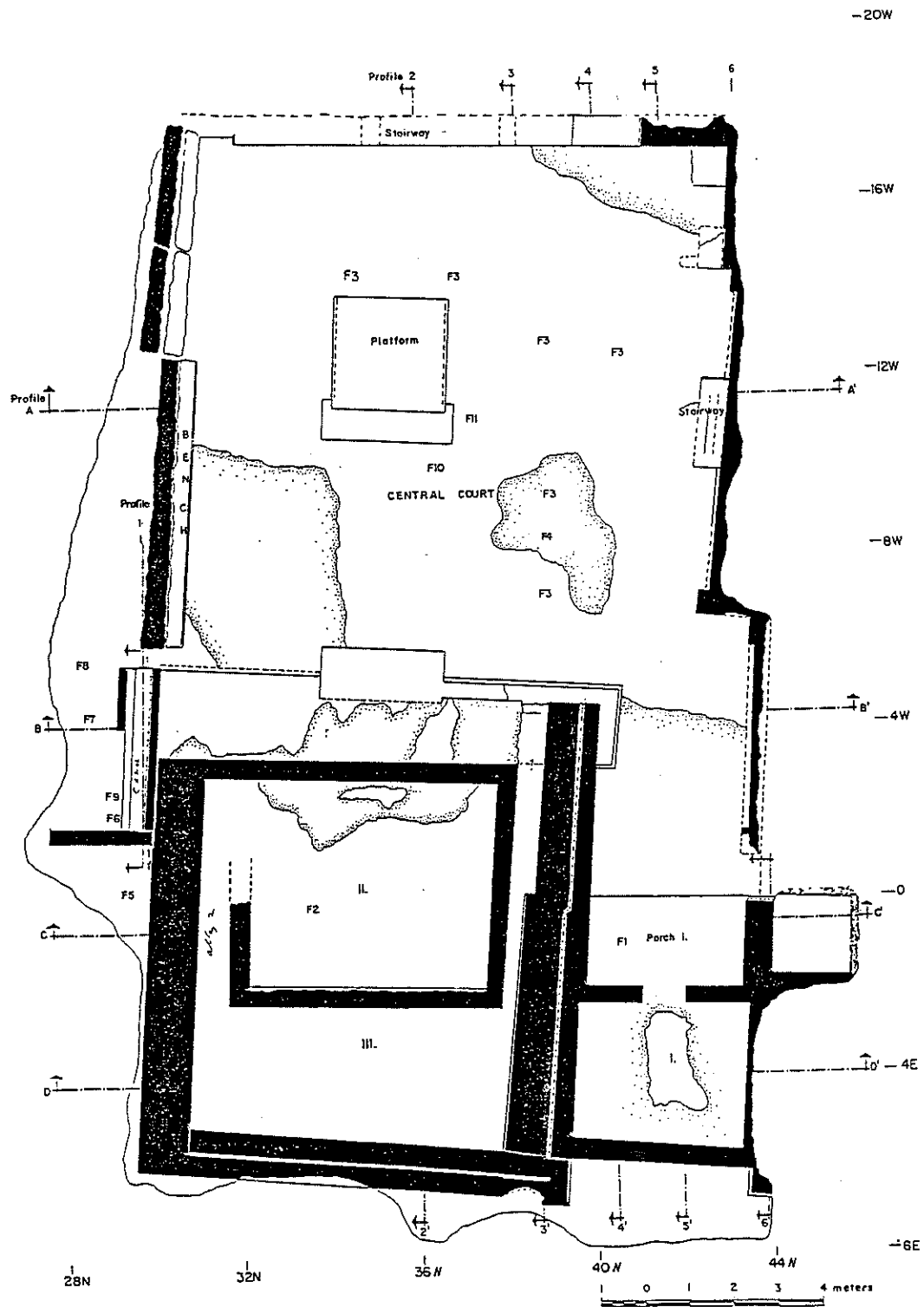


Figure 16

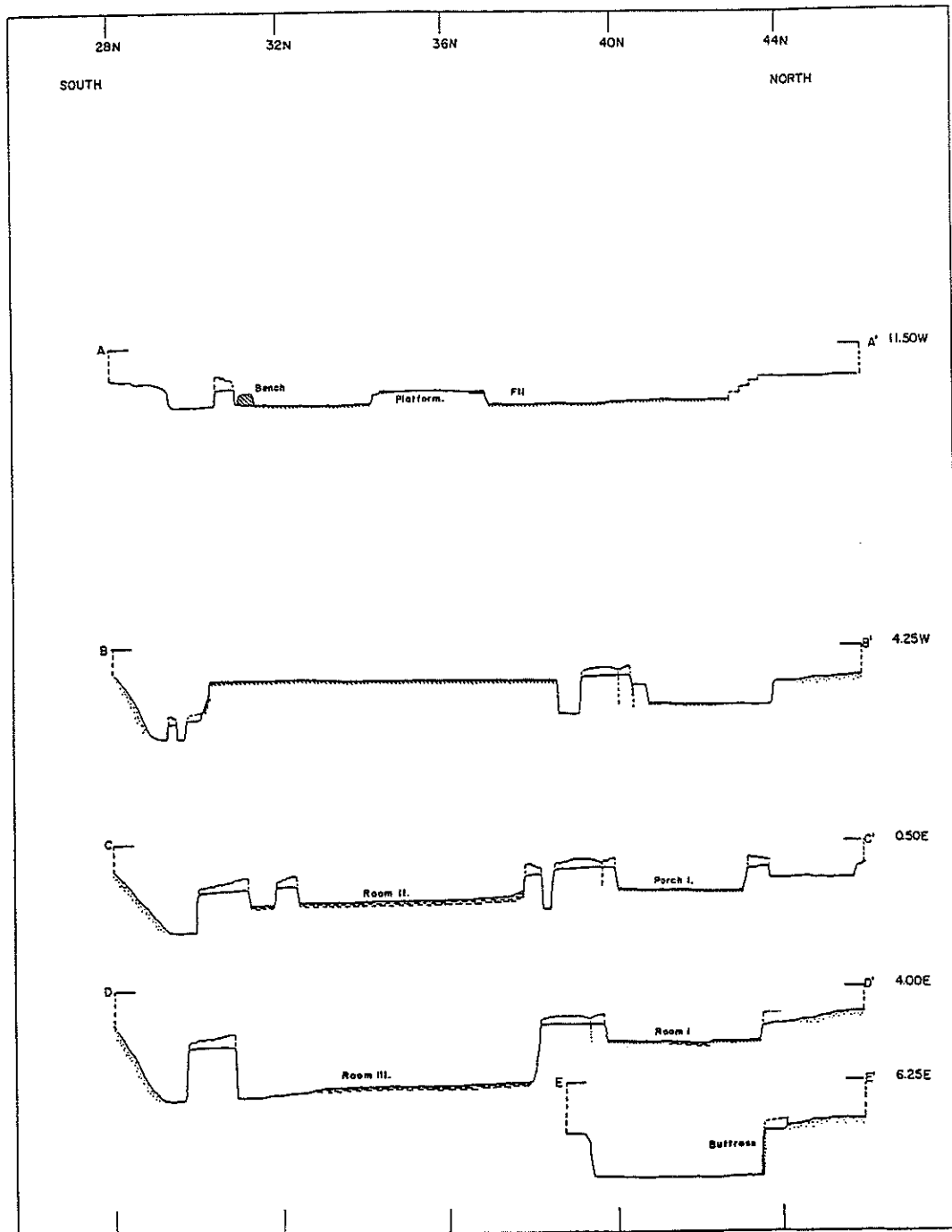


Figure 17

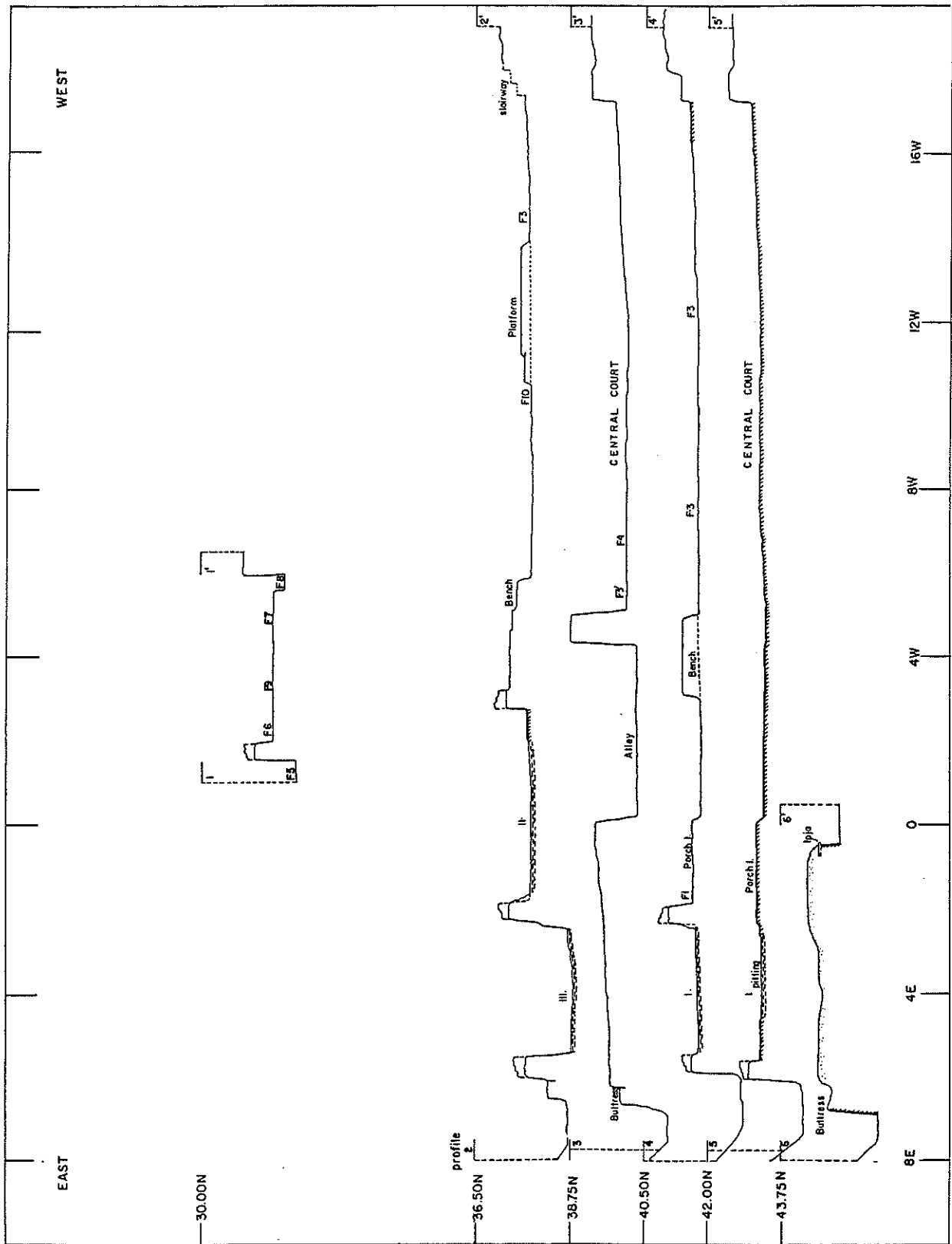


Figure 18

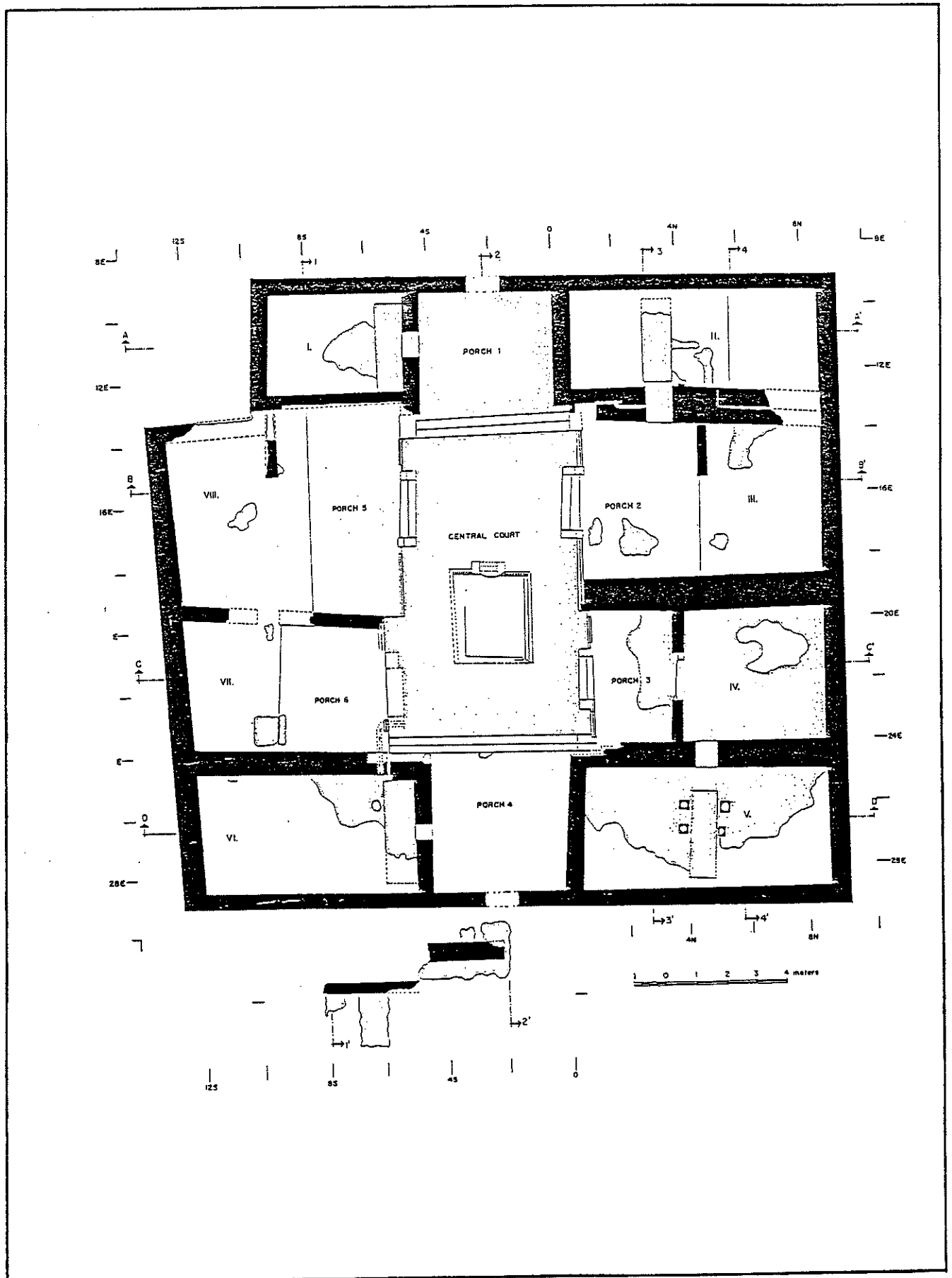


Figure 19

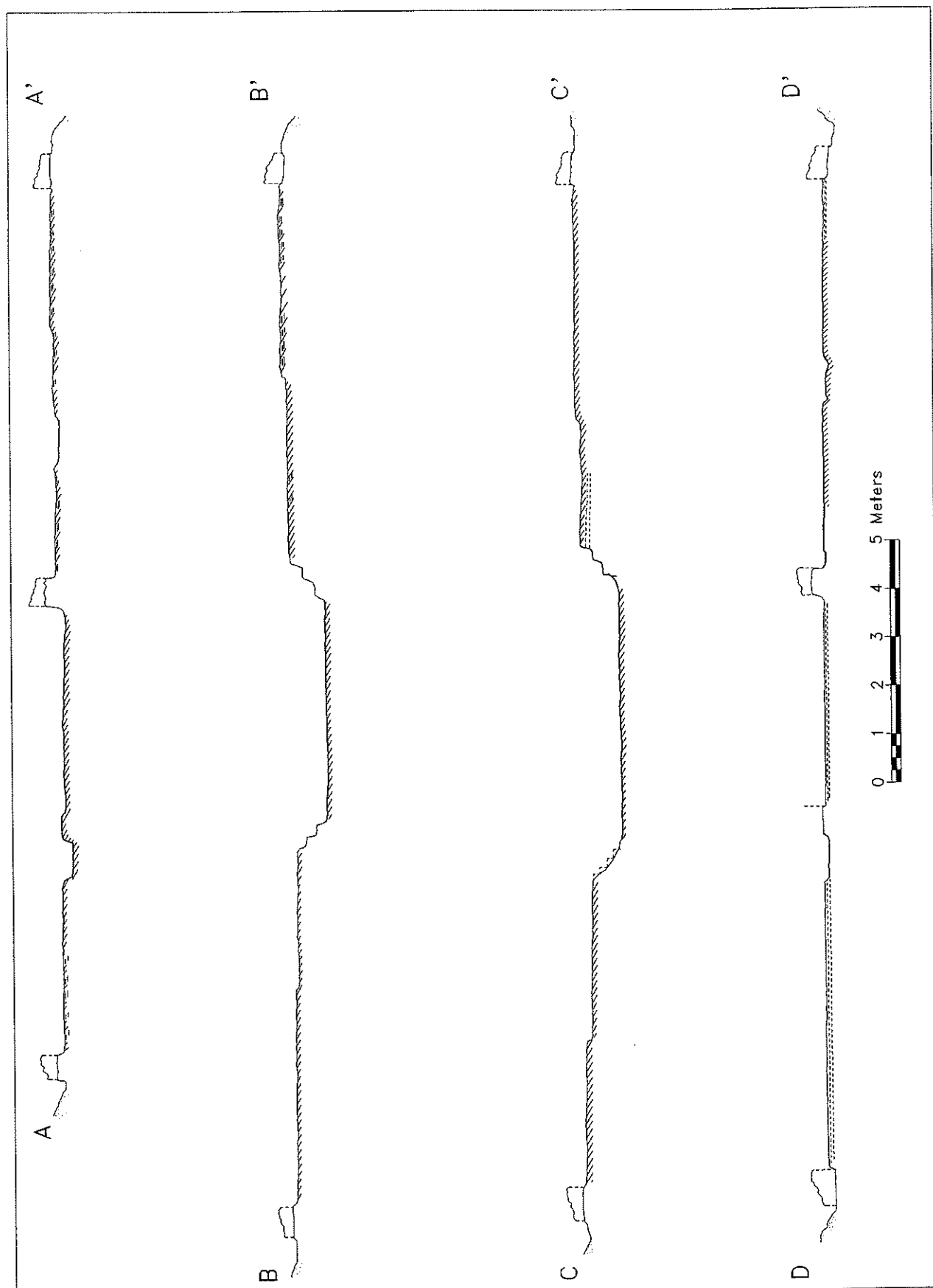


Figure 20

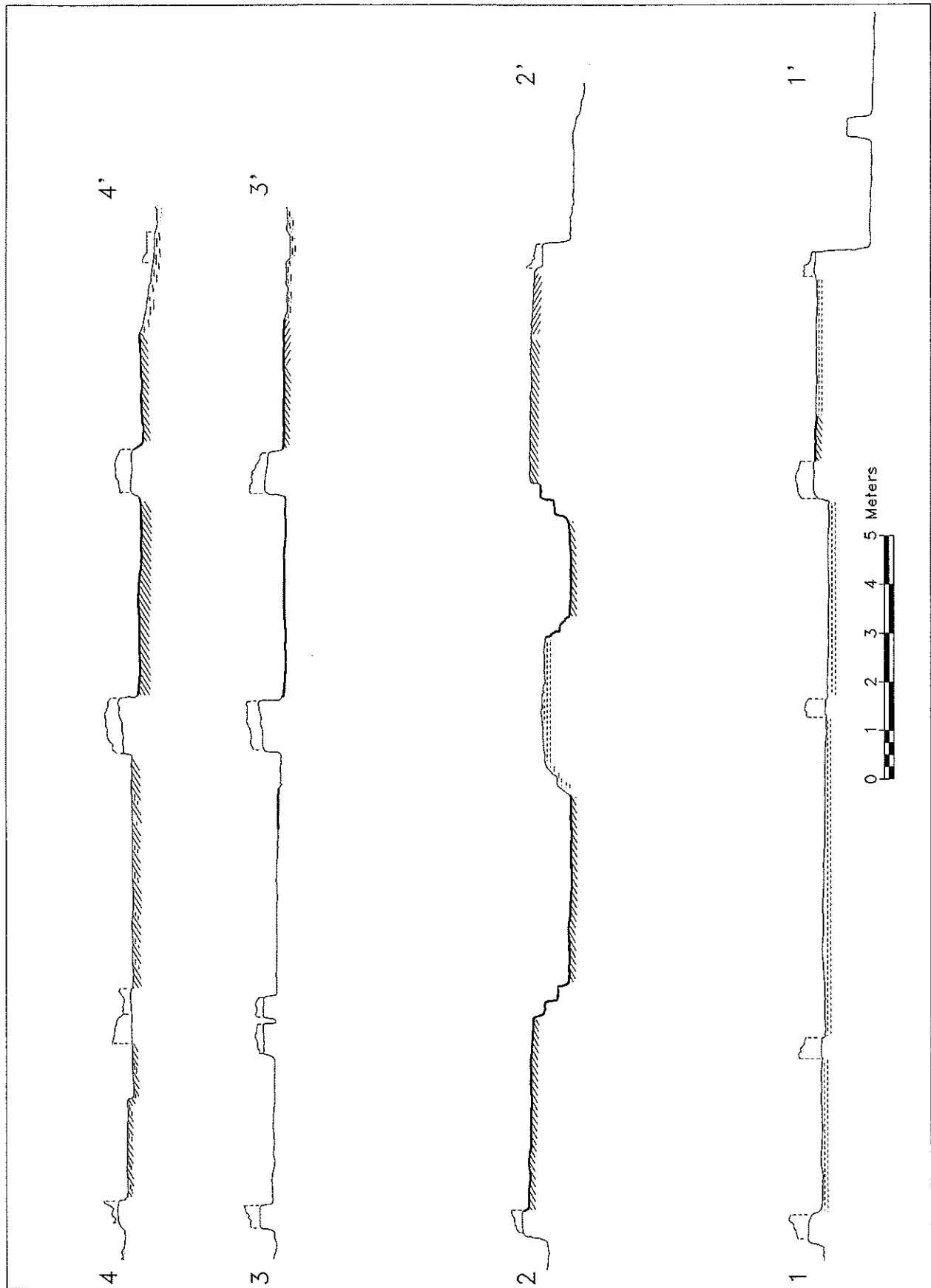


Figure 21

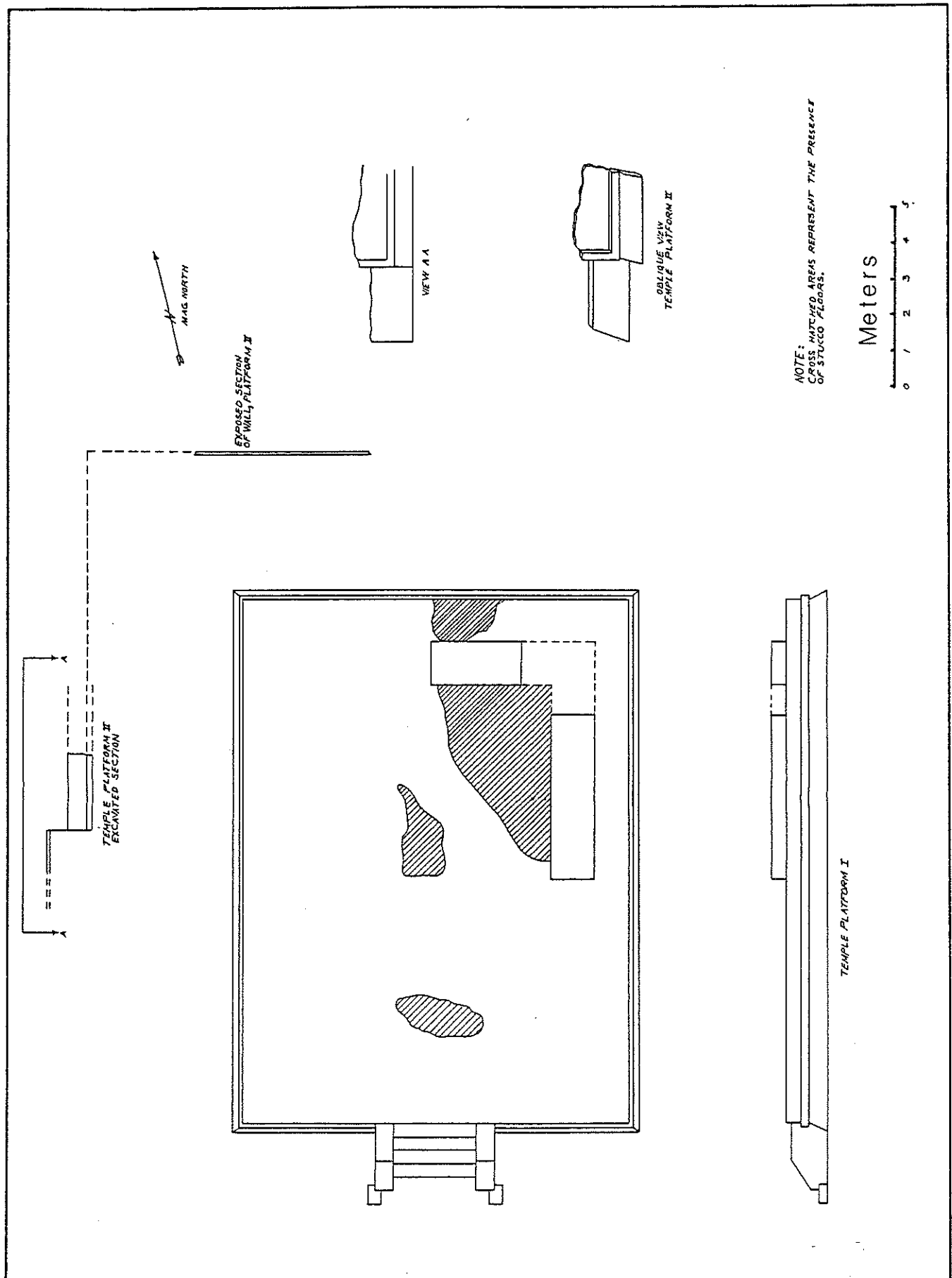
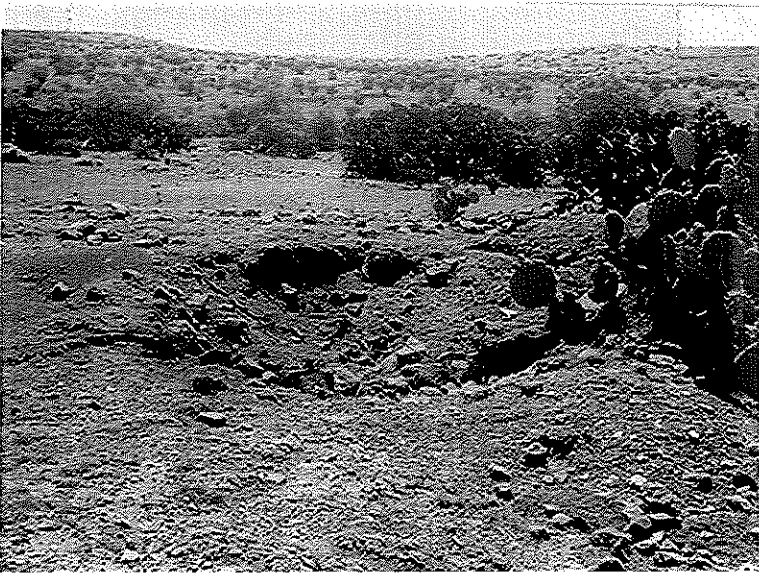
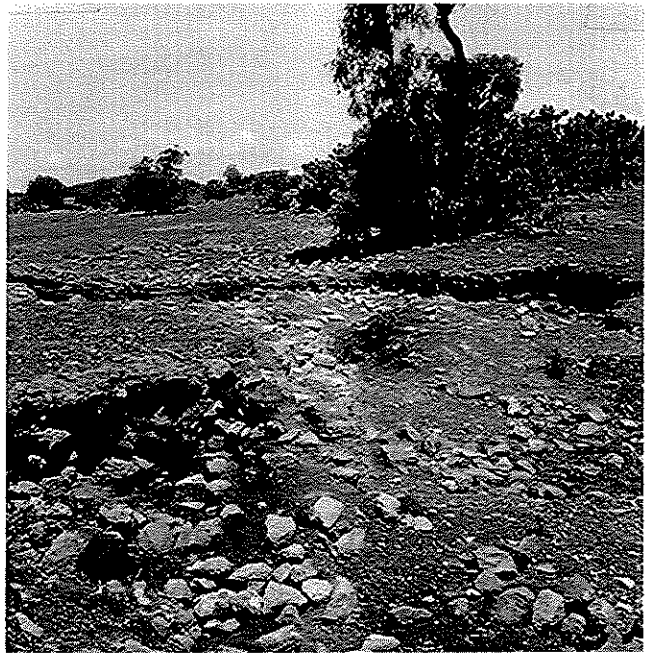


Plate 1



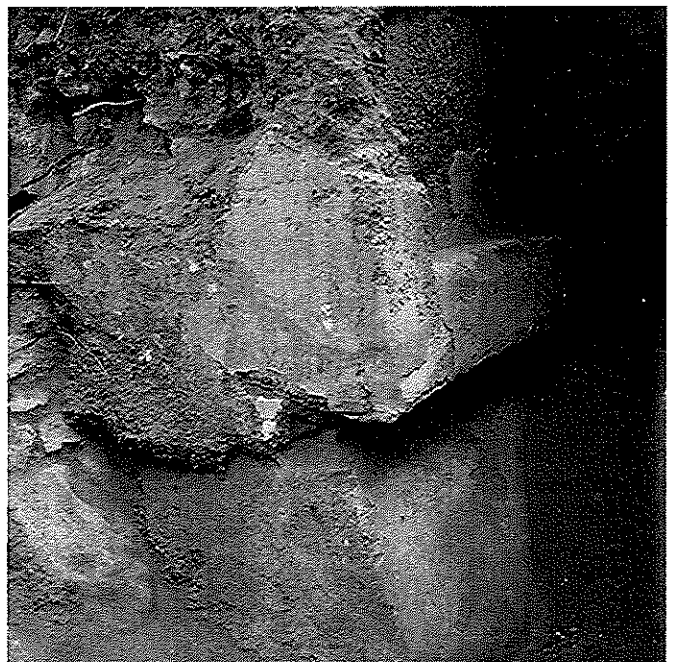
A



B



C



D

Plate 2



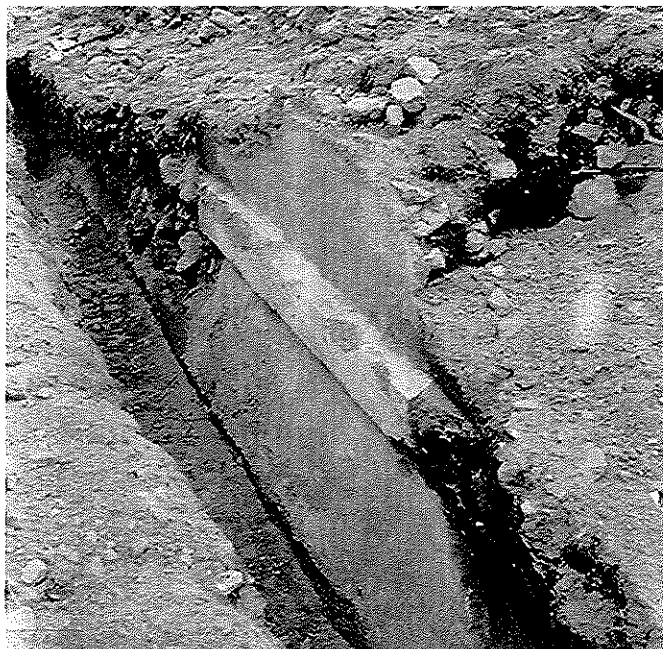
A



B

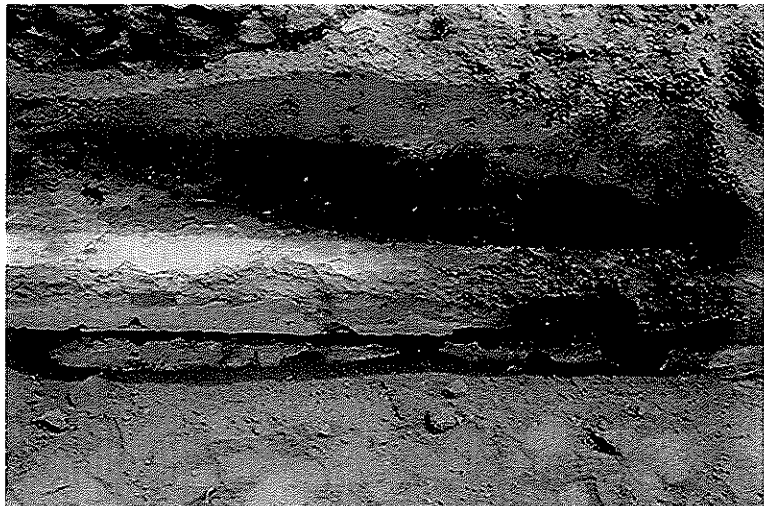


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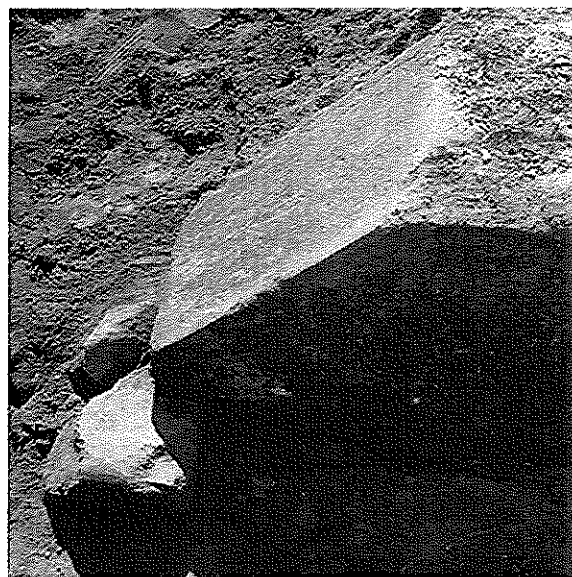


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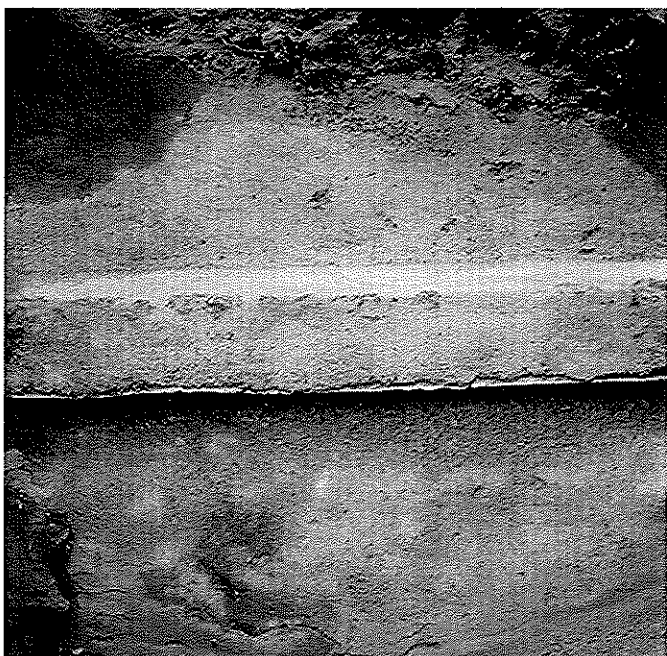
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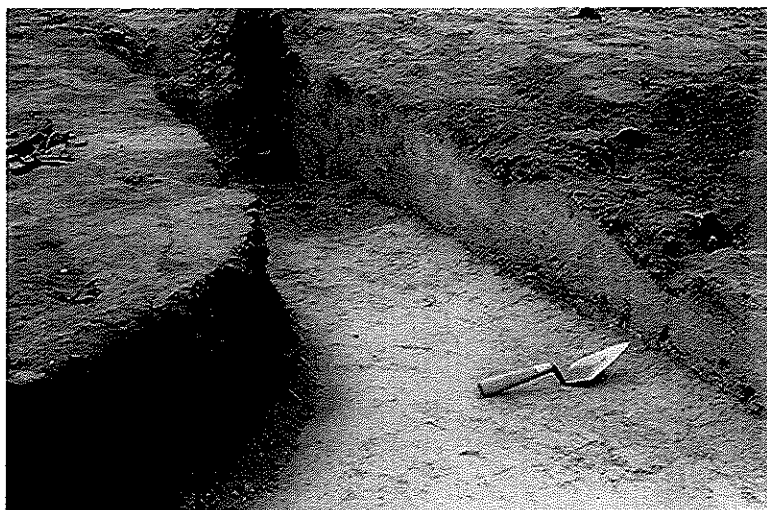
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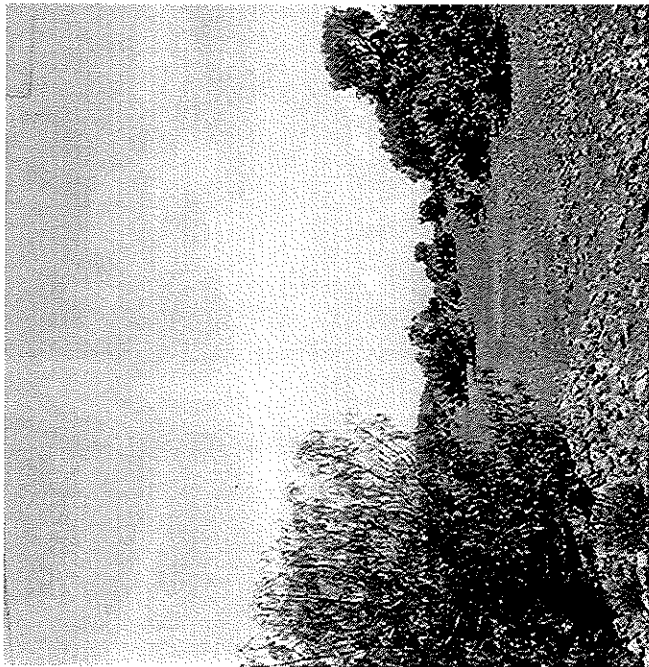
B



C



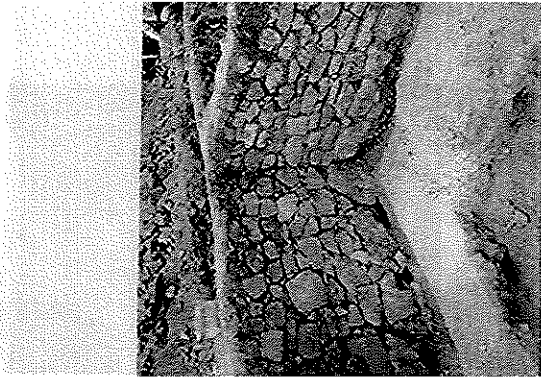
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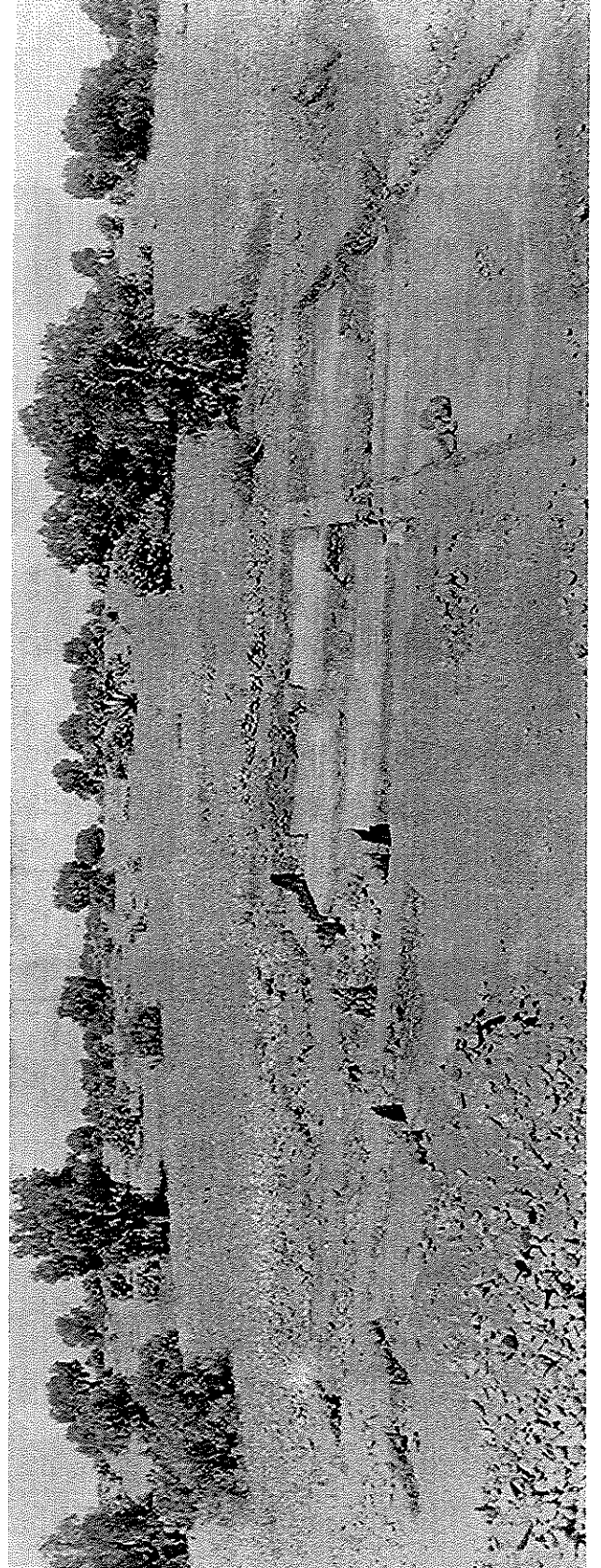
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B



C

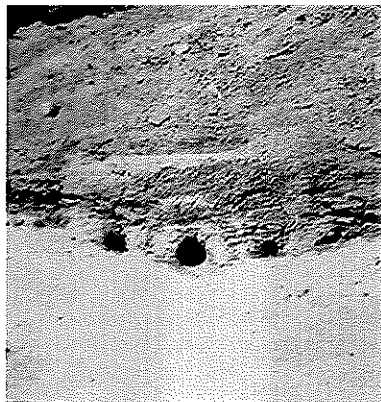


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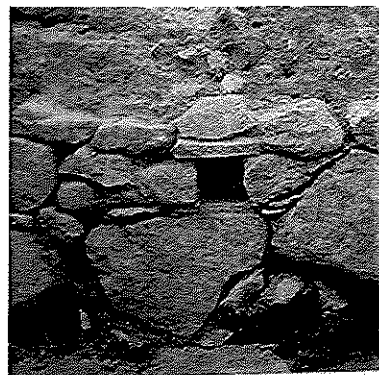
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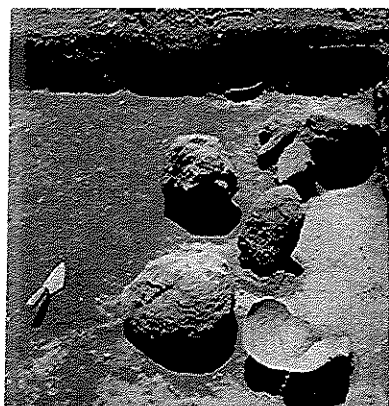
A



B



C



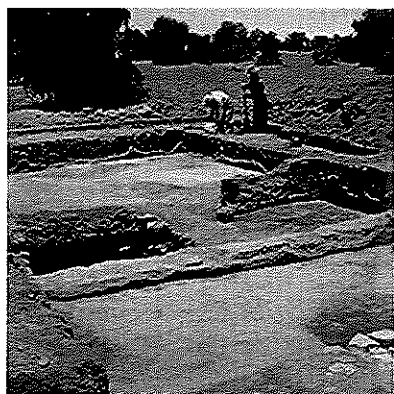
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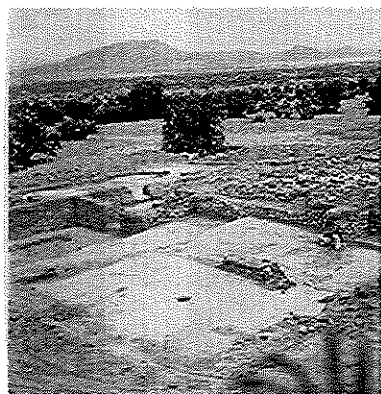
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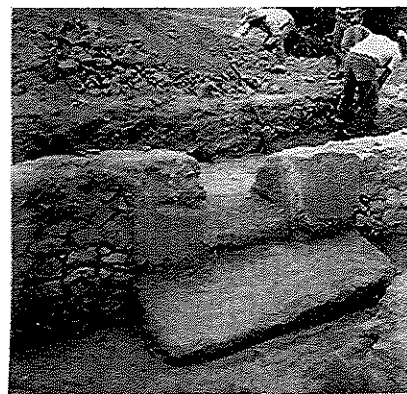
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G

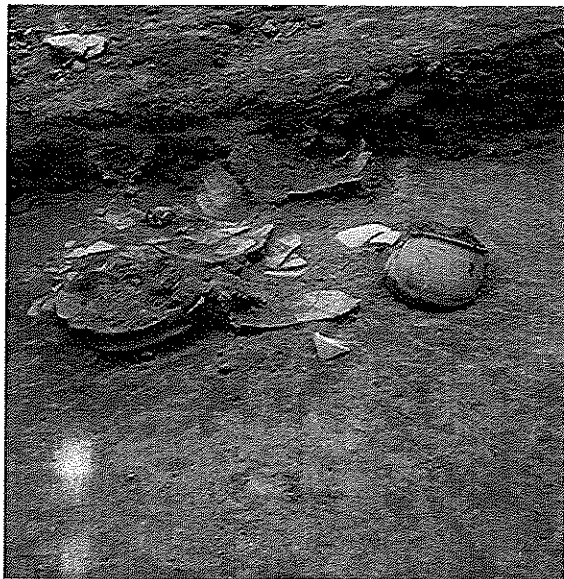


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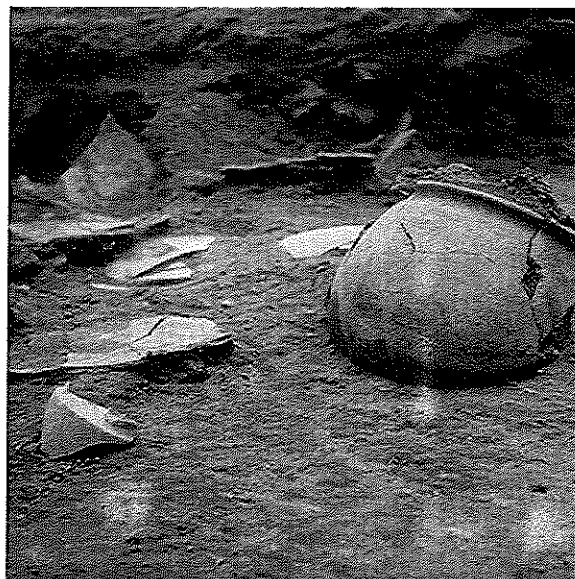


I

Plate 6



A



B



C

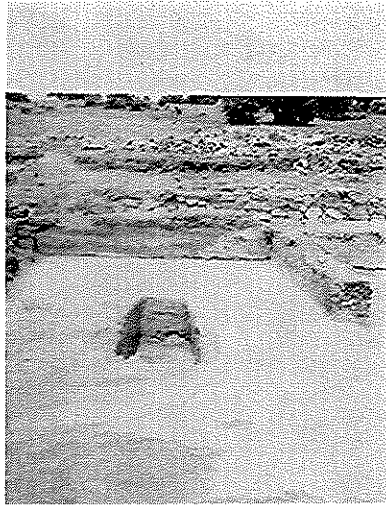


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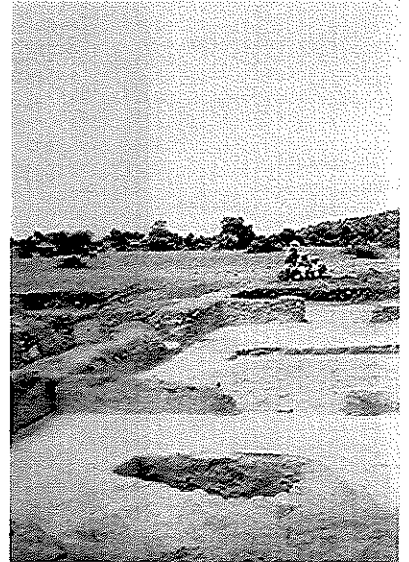
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A



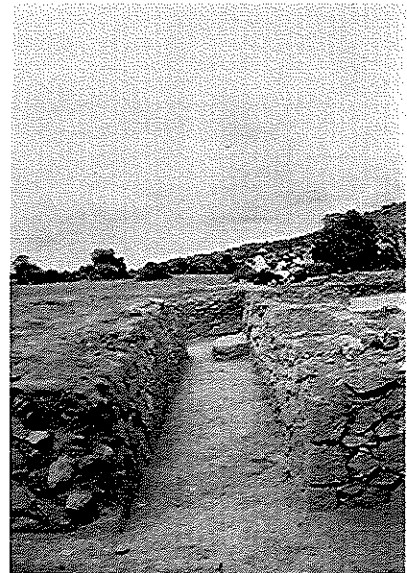
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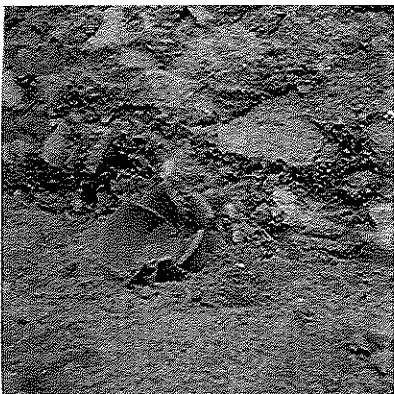
C



D



E



F



G

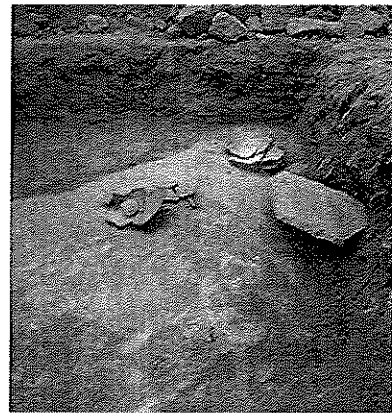
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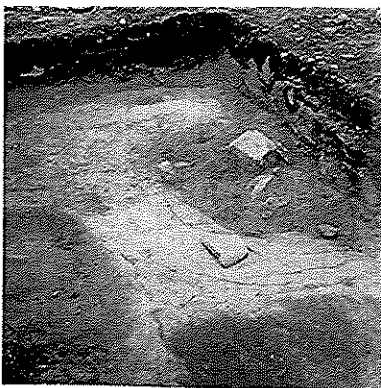
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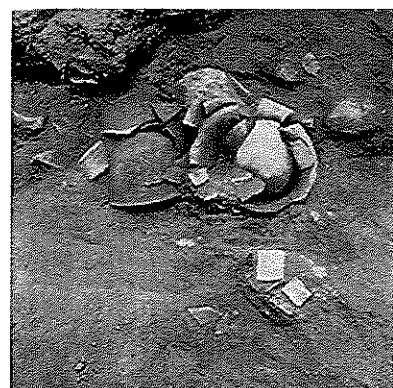
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C



D



E



A



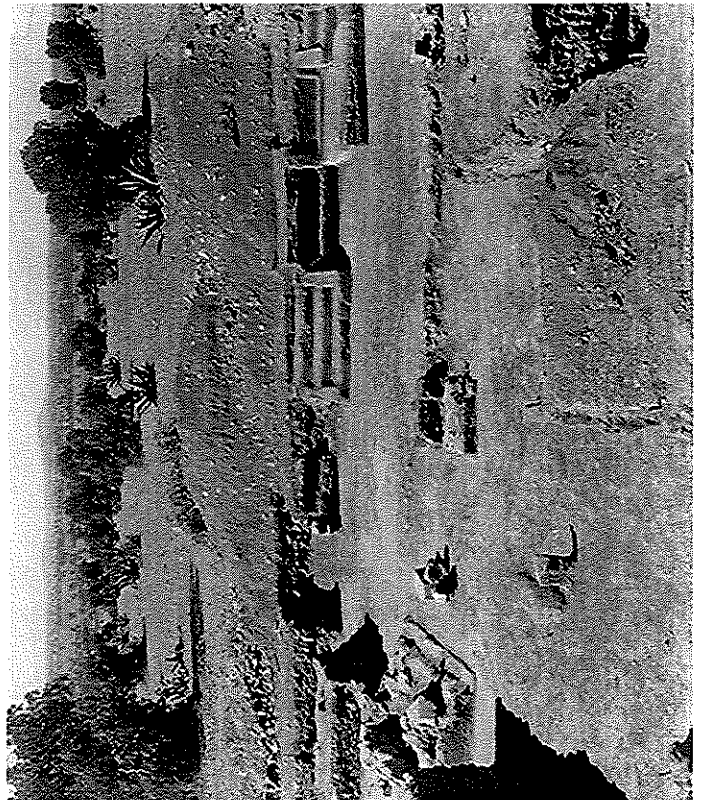
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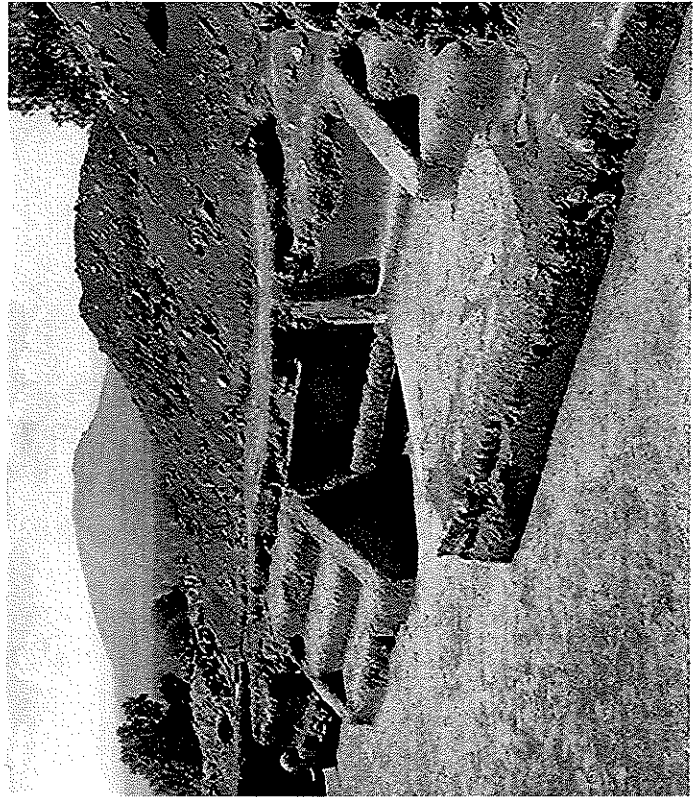
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D



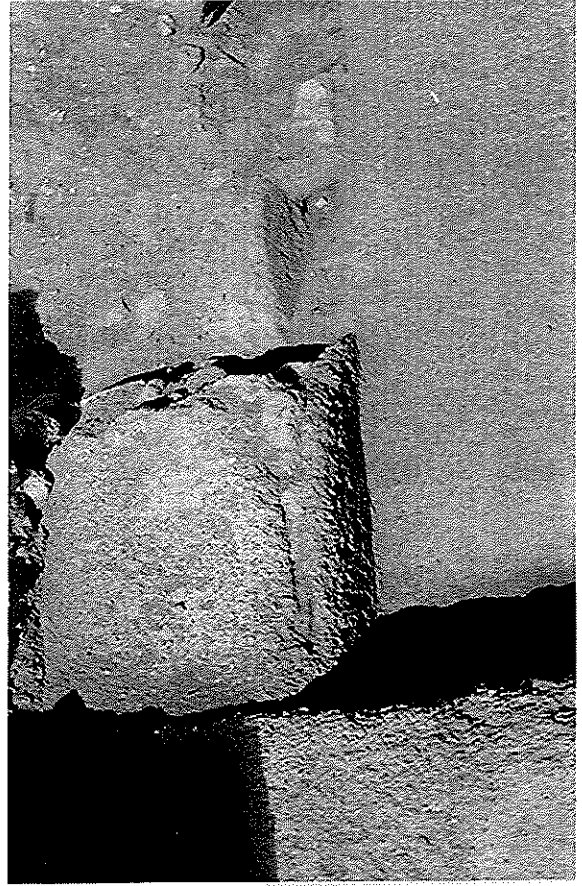
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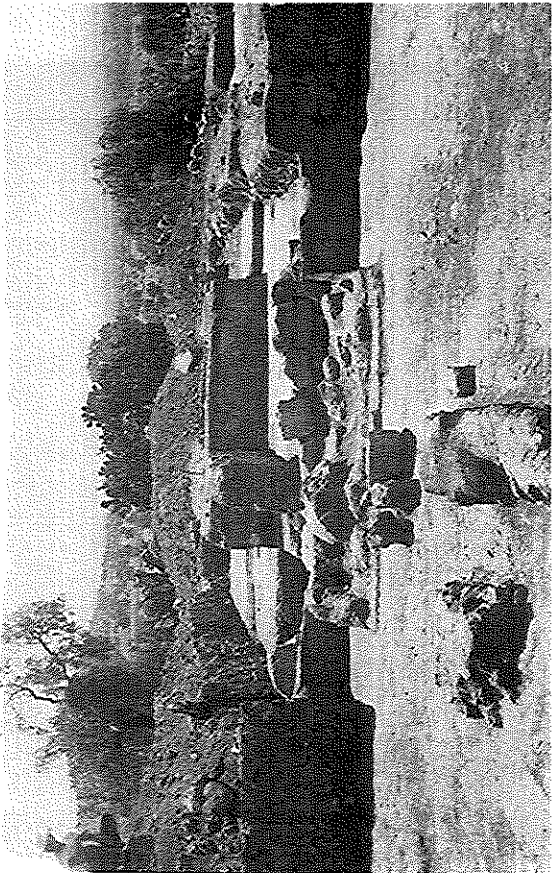
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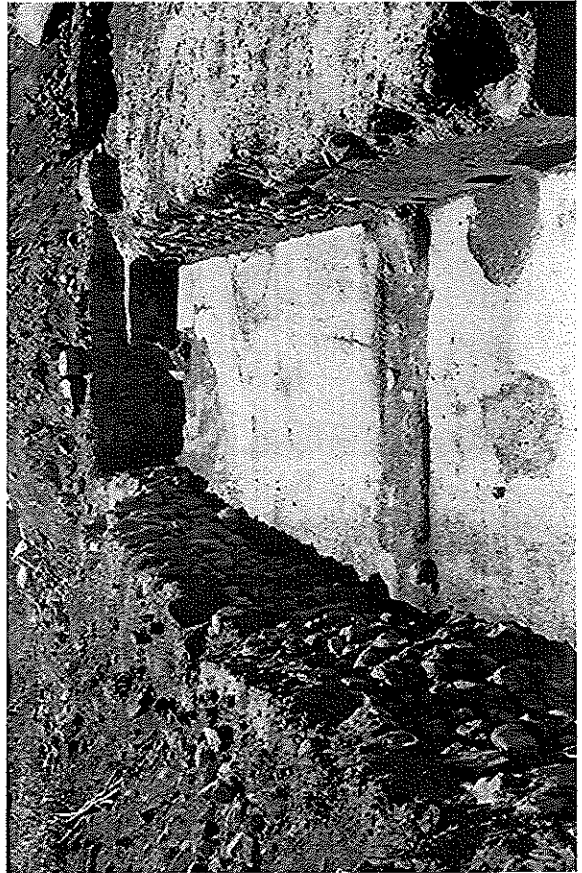
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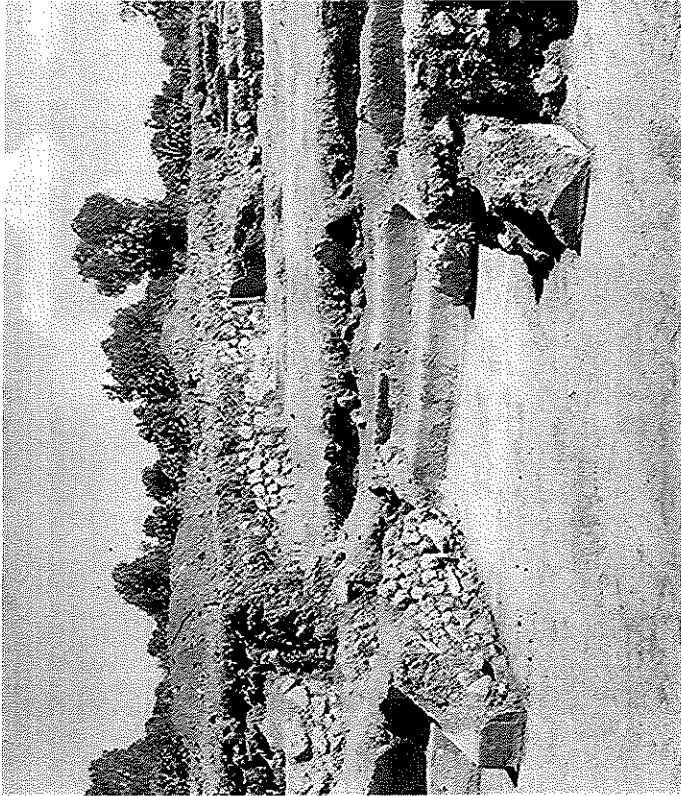
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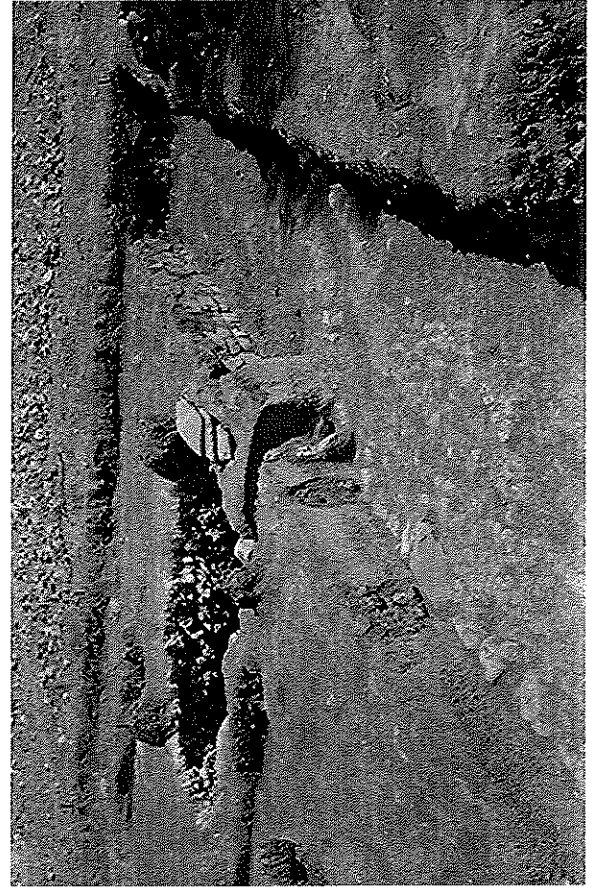
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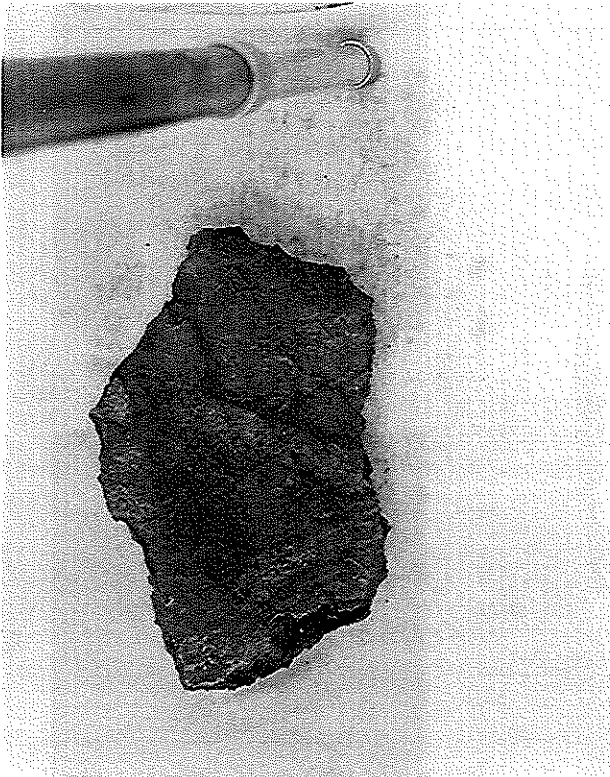
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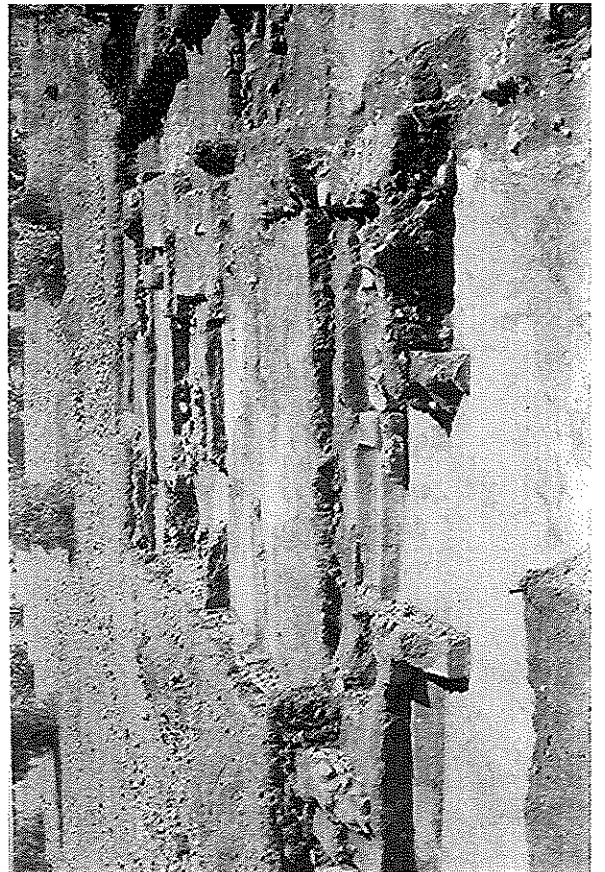
B



D



A



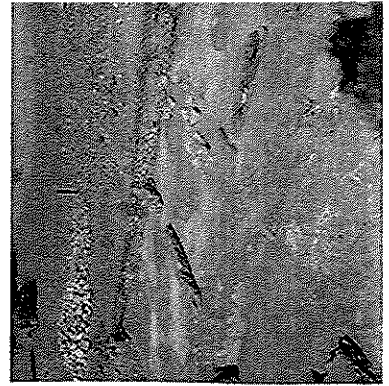
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B



F



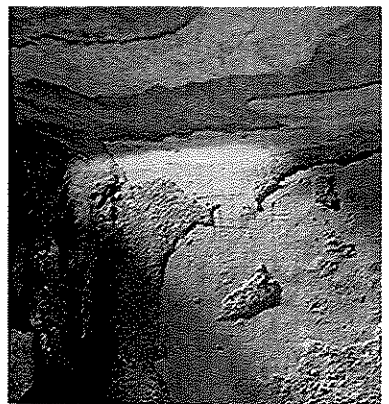
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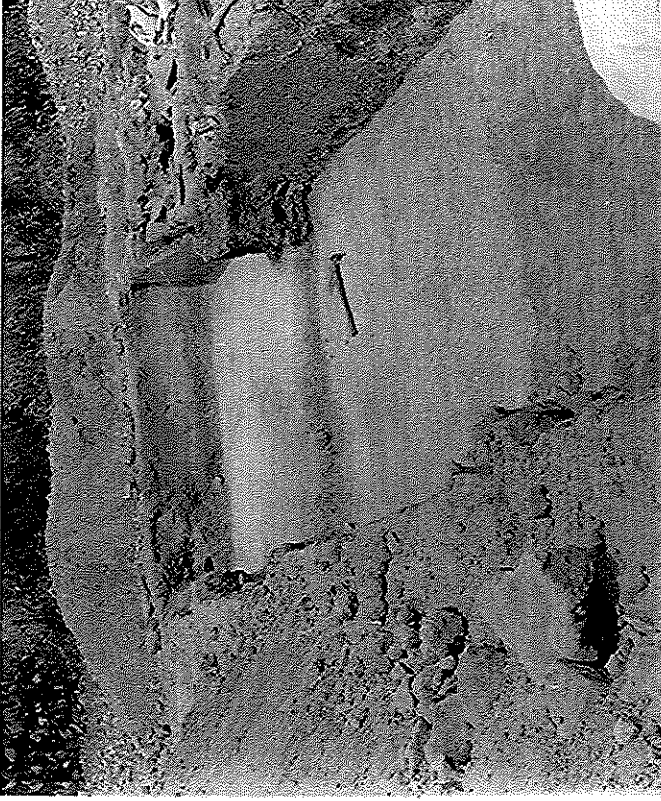
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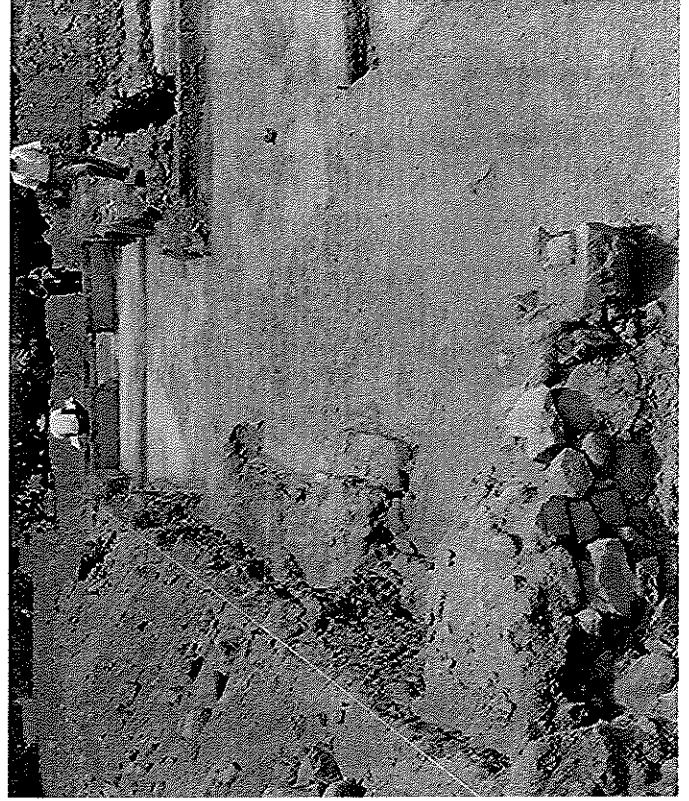
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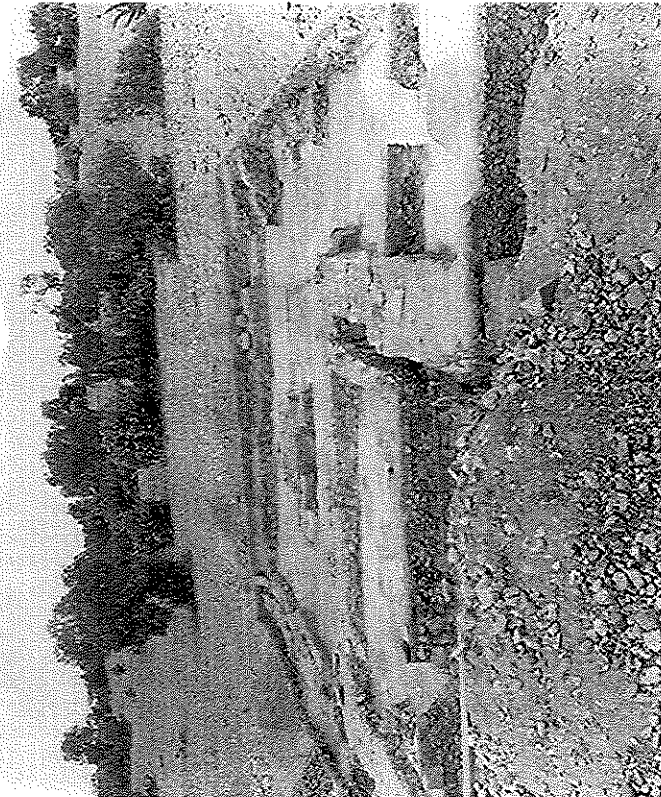
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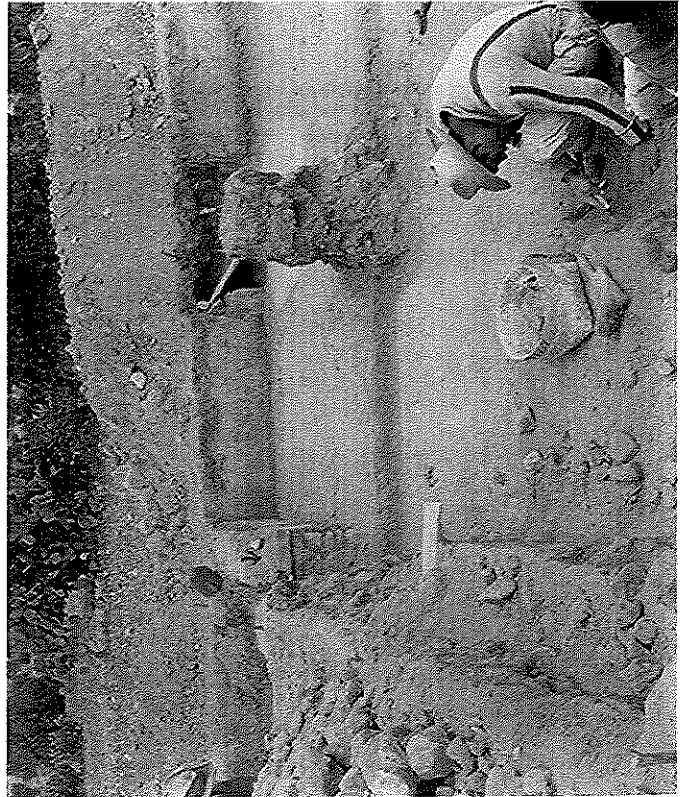
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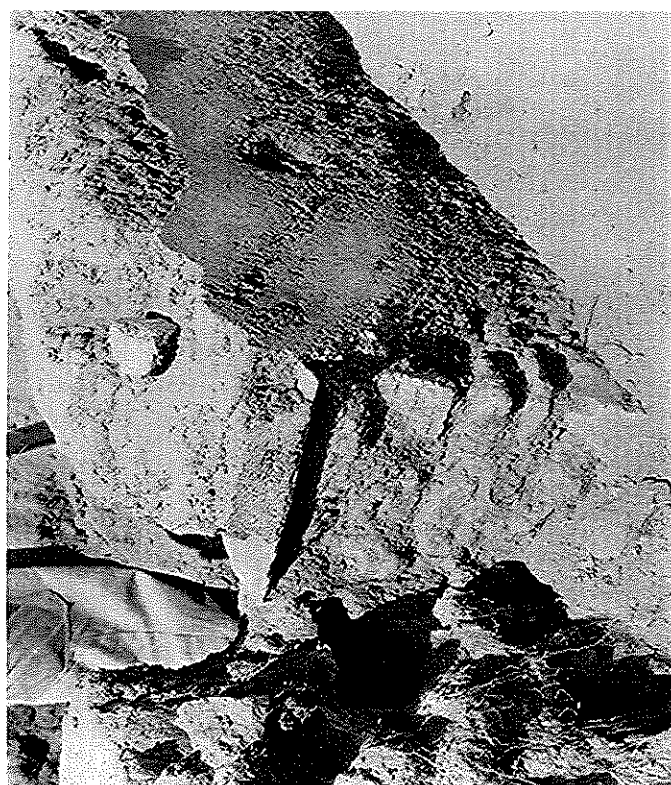
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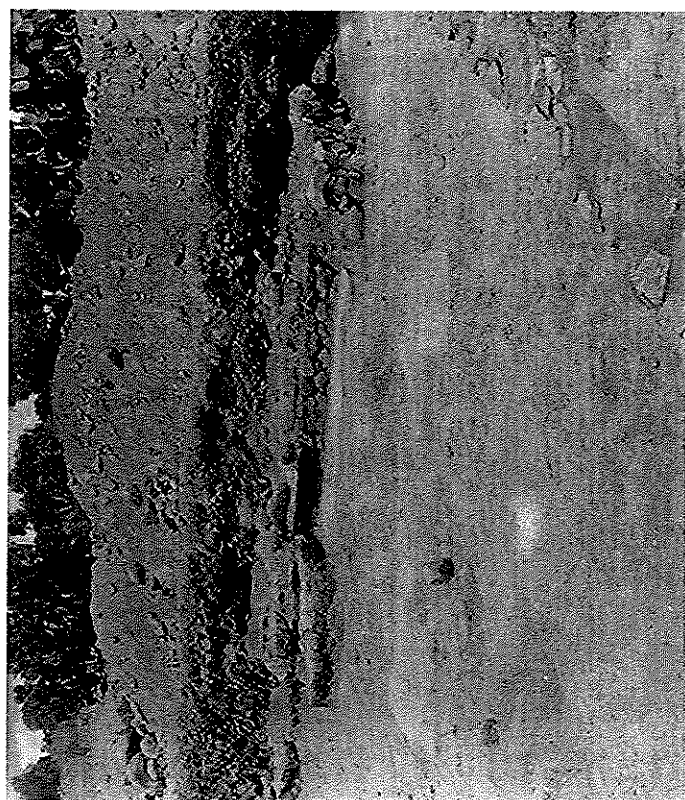
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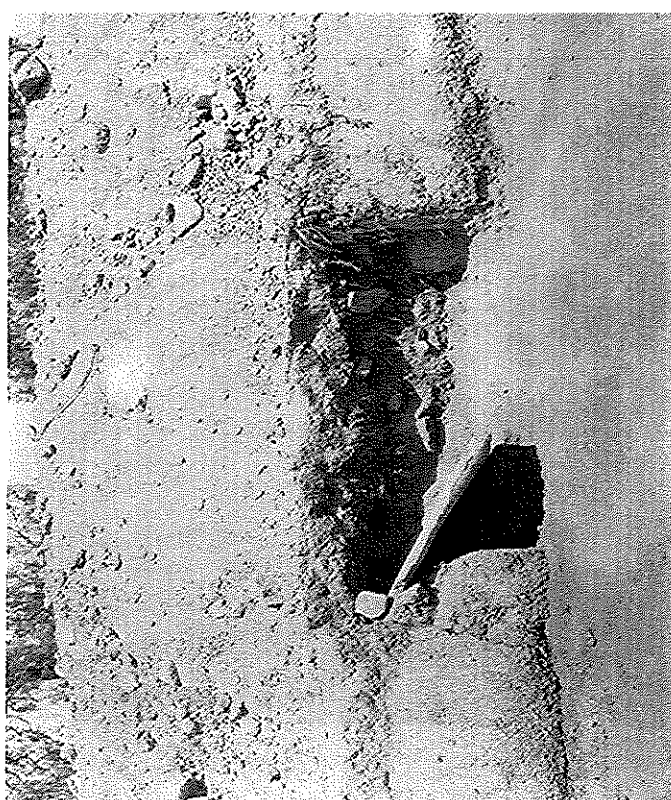
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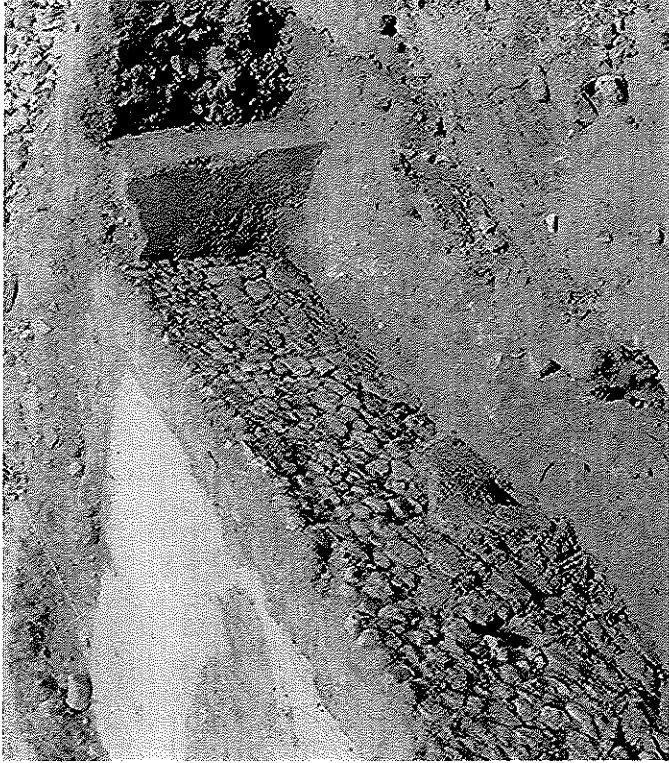
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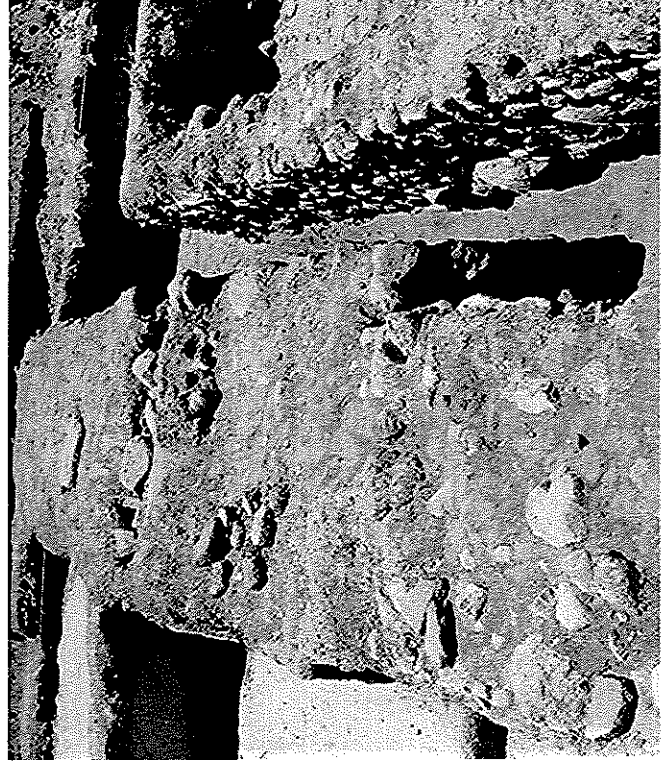
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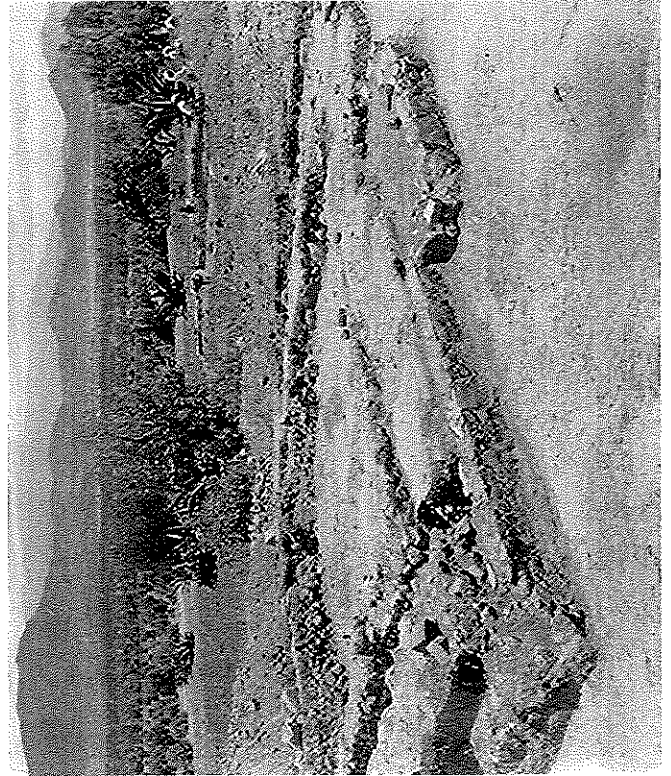
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D



A



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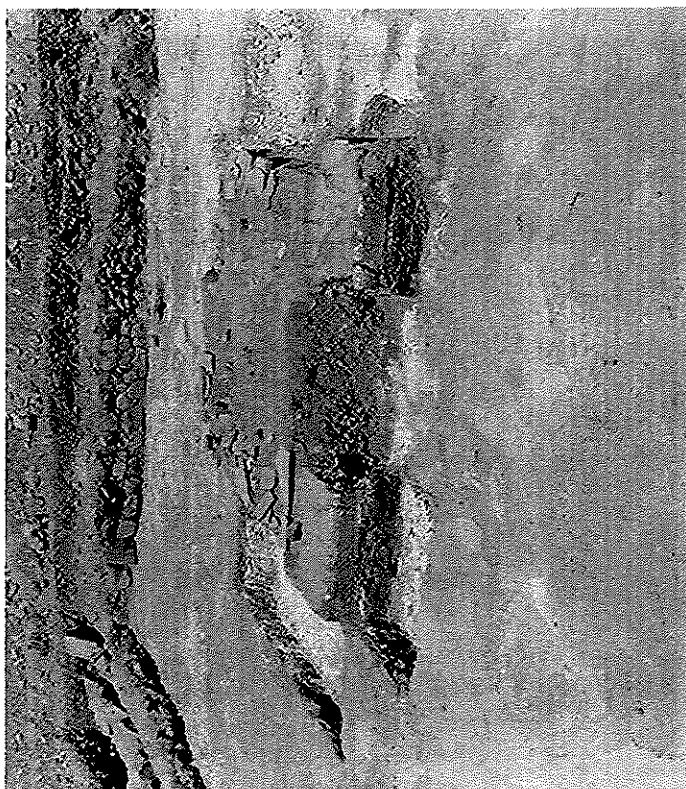
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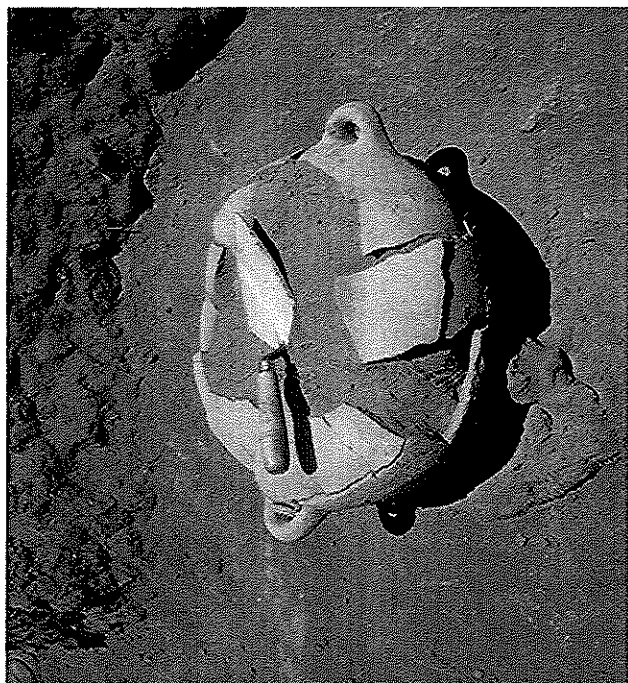
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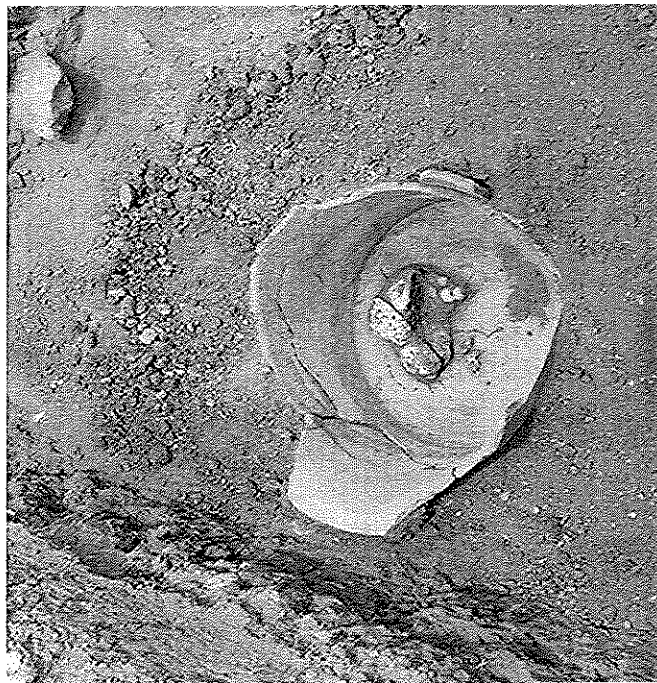
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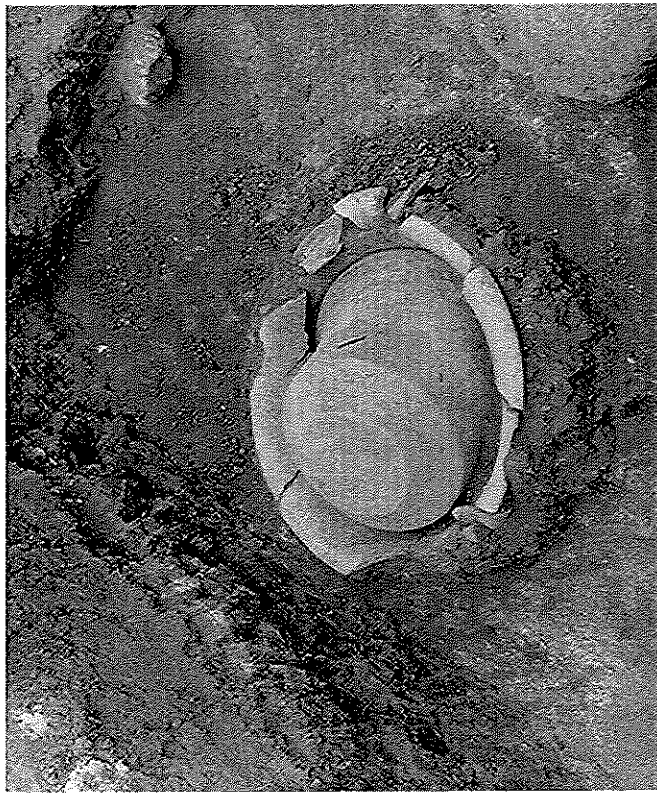
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A



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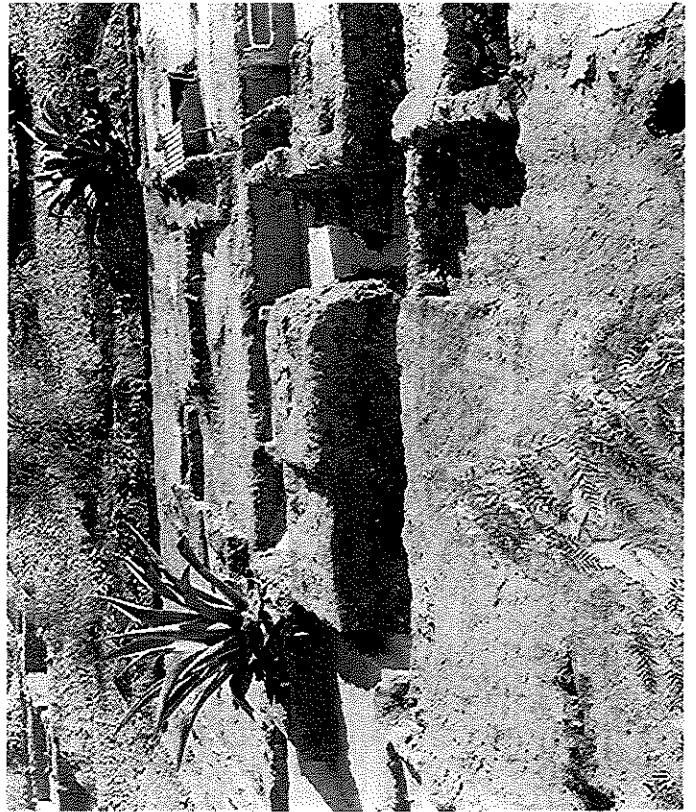
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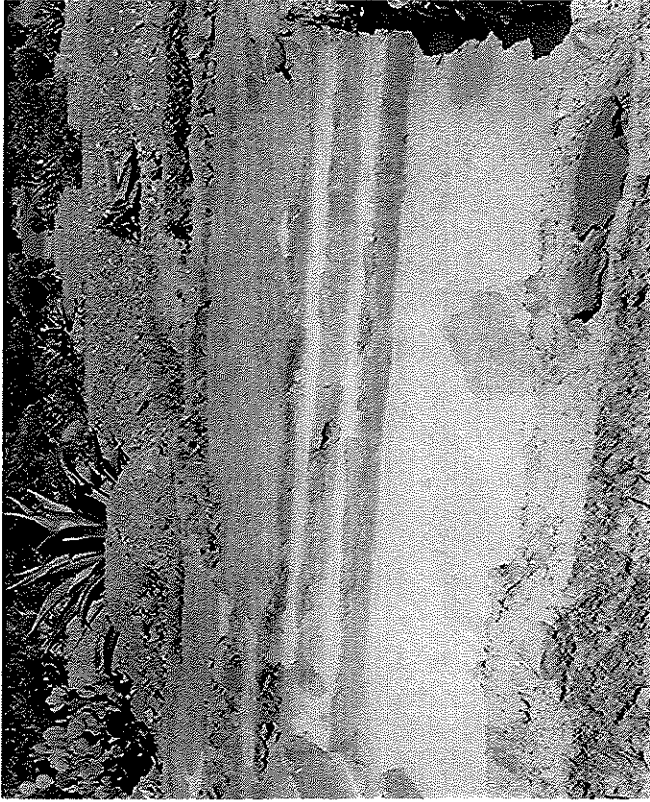
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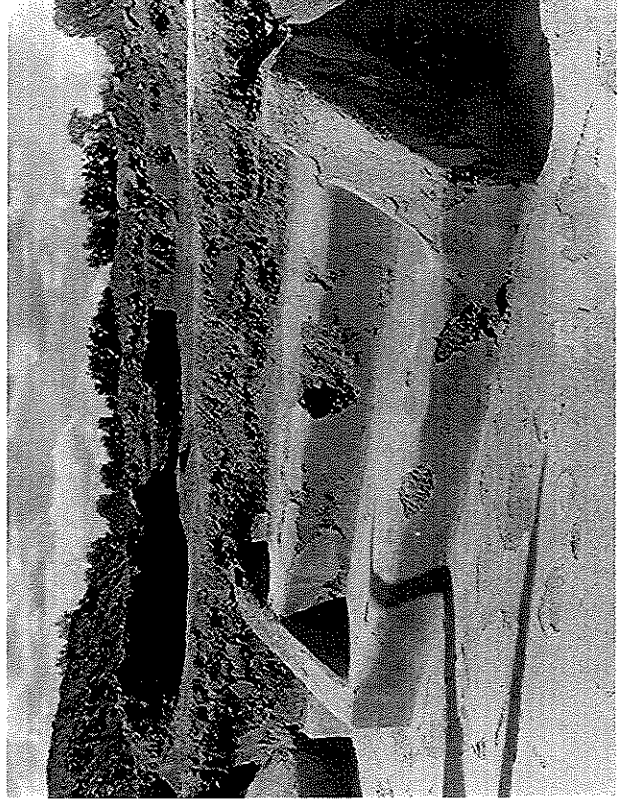
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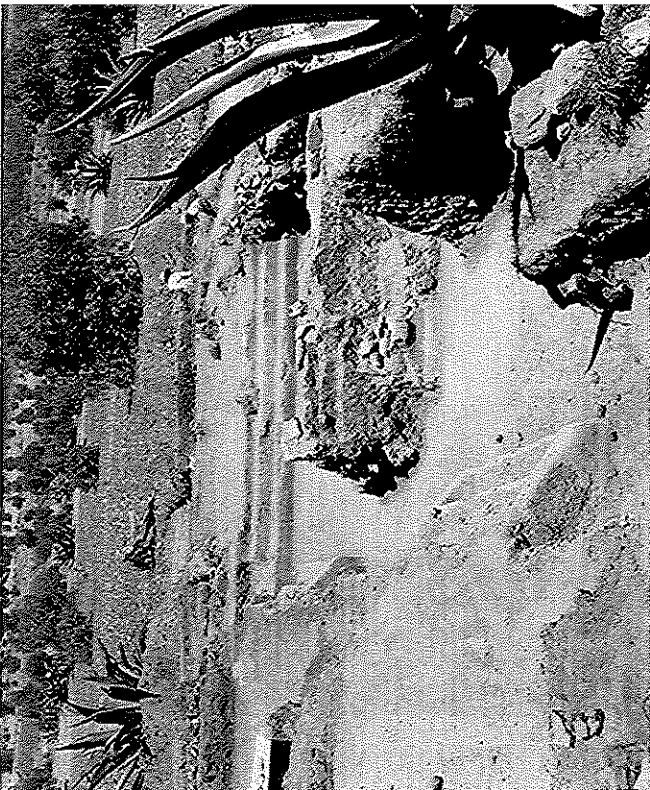
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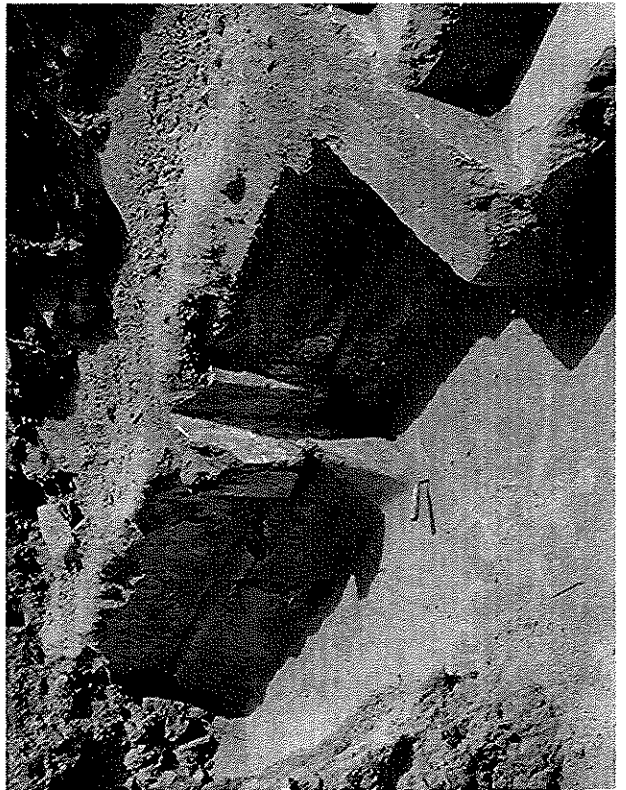
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D



A

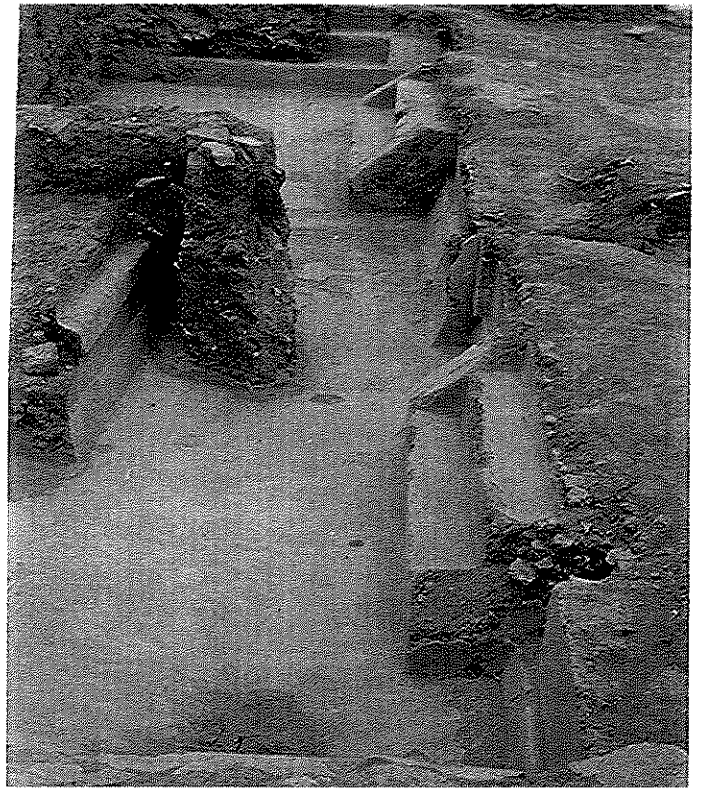


C

Plate 20



A



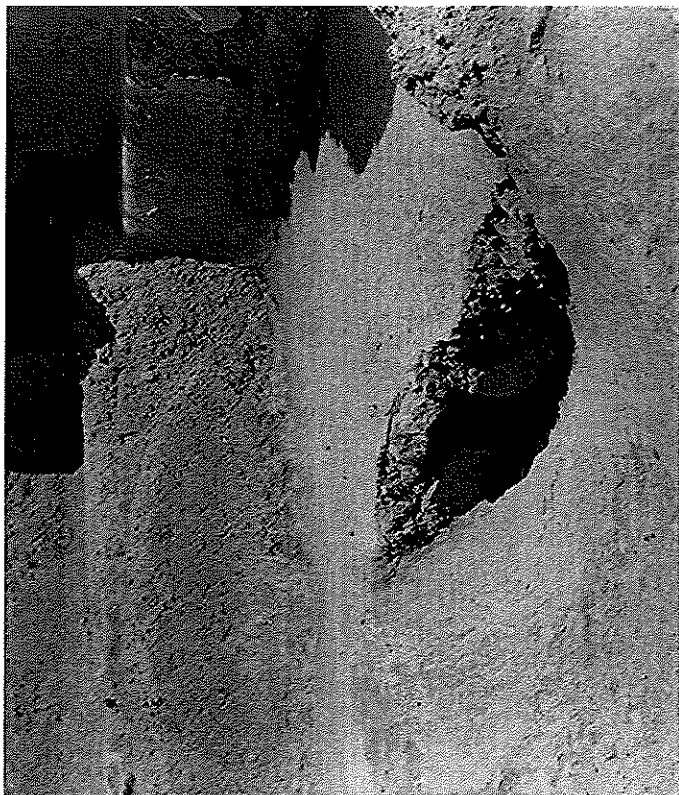
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C



D



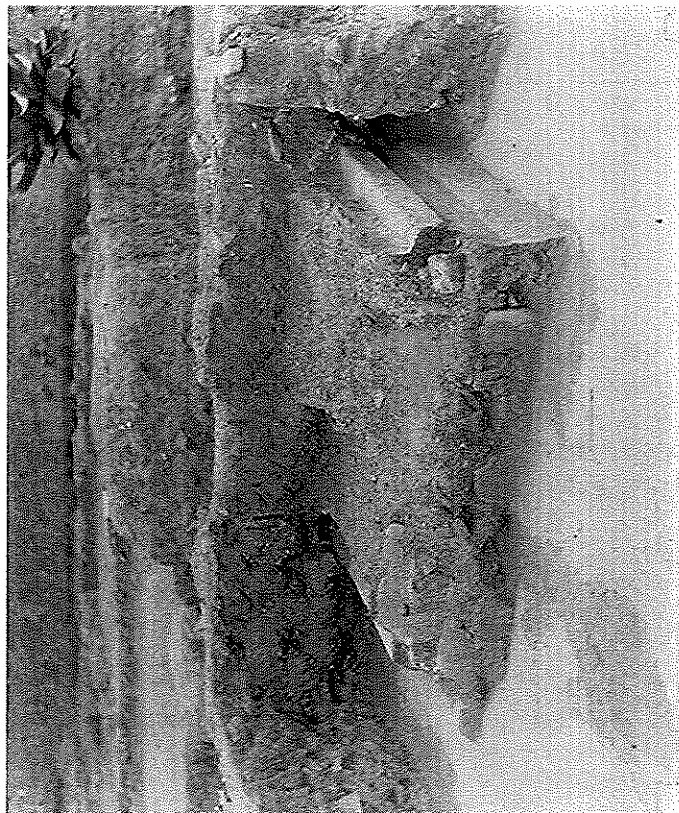
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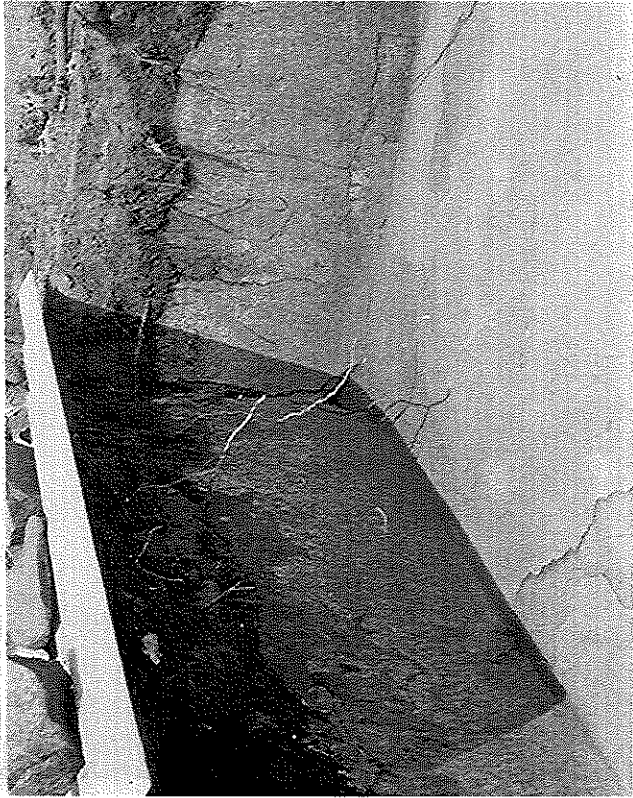
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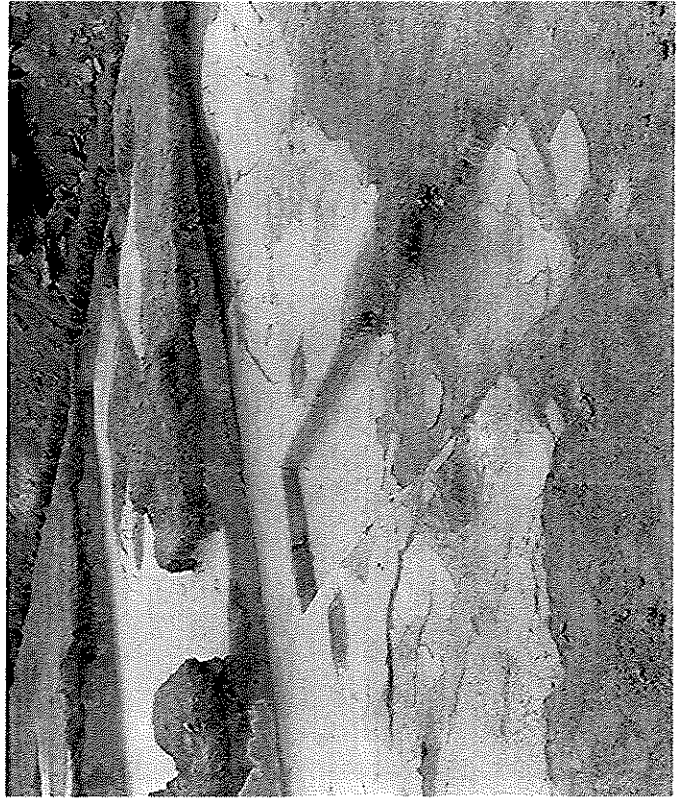
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C



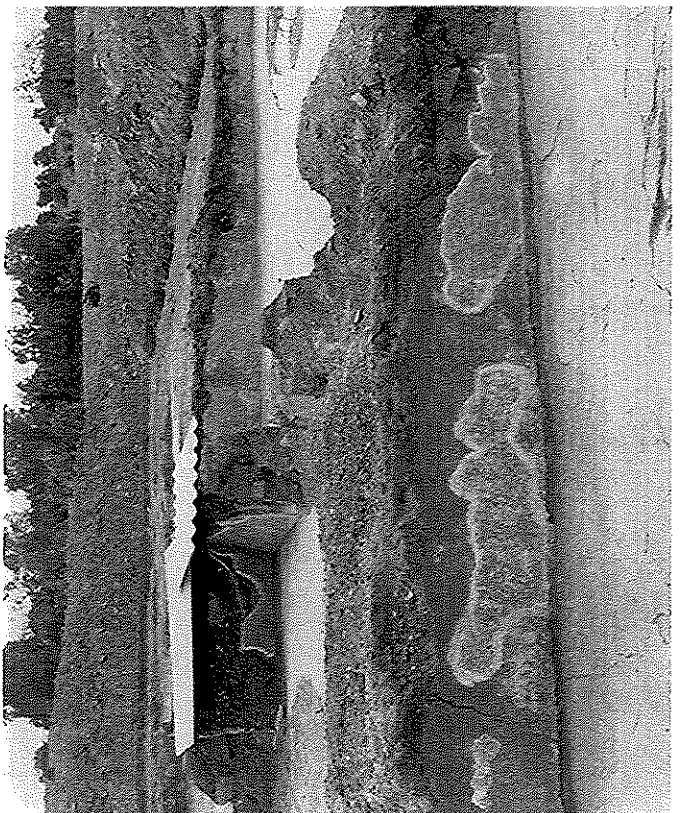
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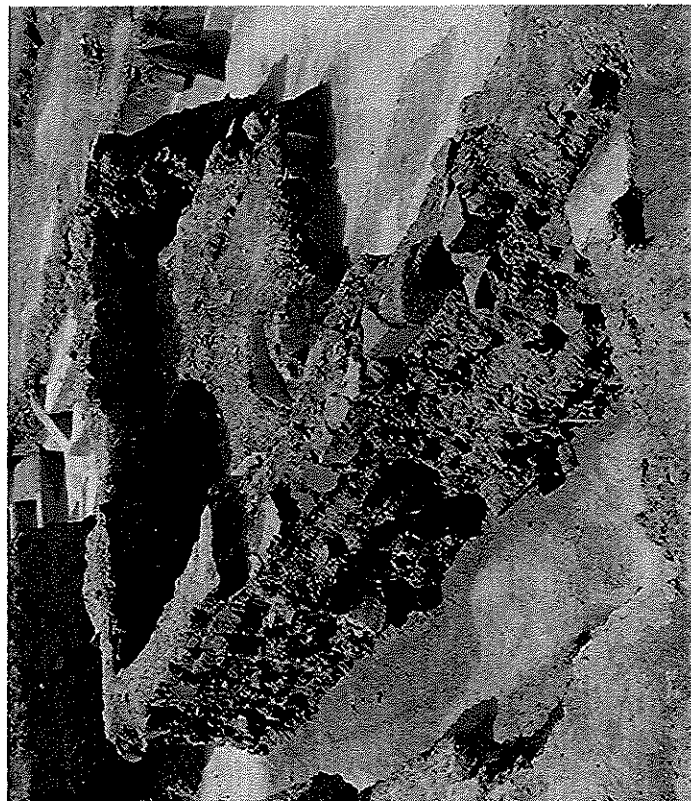
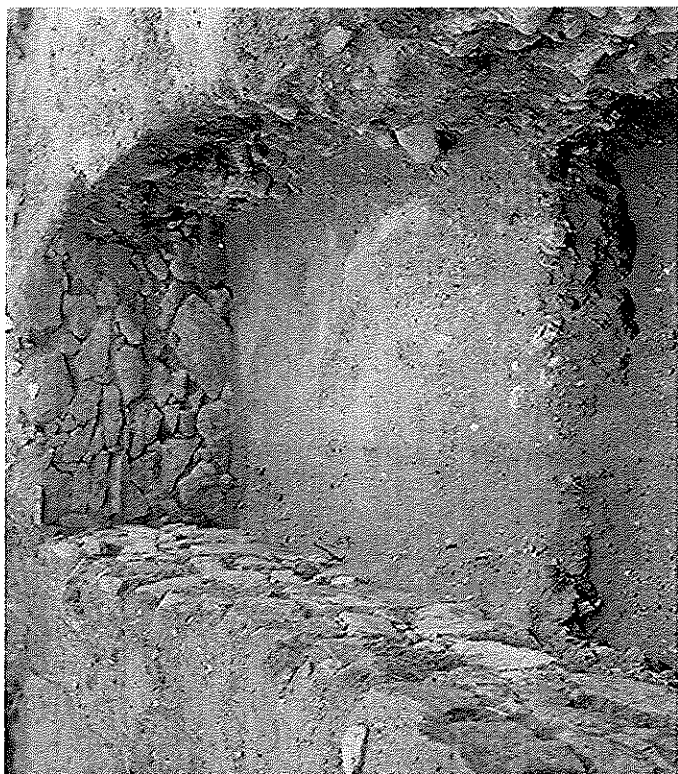
D



A



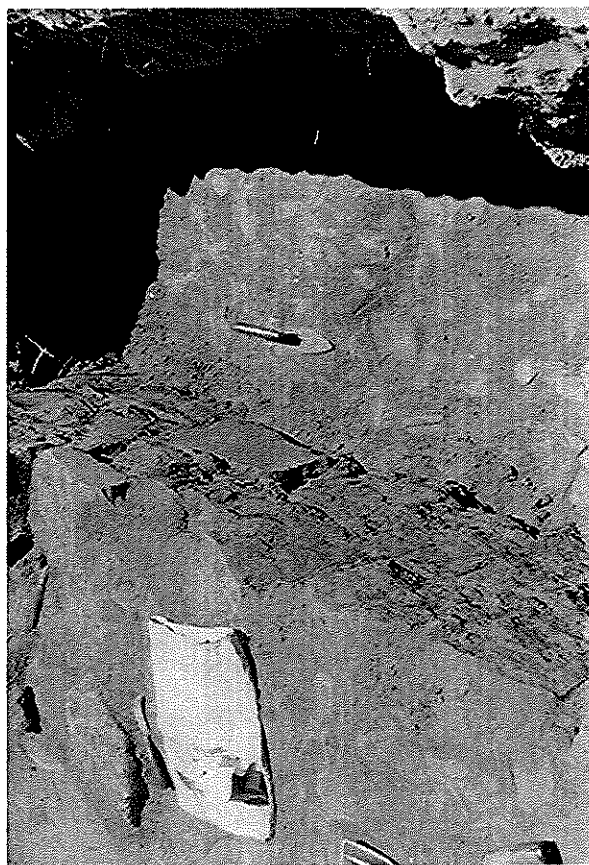
C



D



A



C

B



B



C



A

B-TC-46 (TLALTENCO)

1. Site Description

TC-46 is located southwest of the village of Santa Maria Maquixco el Alto, within the area of intensive survey on the northern slopes of Cerro Gordo (Sanders 1964, 1965; Charlton 1965). It lies primarily within Ridges One and Two of the Maquixco Alto sub-area with a slight extension to the north into Ridge Four (Charlton 1965: 26, 60) (see Figs. 22 and 23). The site occupies an area between Cerros Tiquimil, Teclalo, and Tezqueme (Plate 25A).

The Maquixco Alto sub-area lies to the west of the Barranca de San Cristobal, between the Barrancas Tecorral and Teclalo which join south of Teacalco. Cerros Aguatepec, Tezqueme, Tlacuache Grande, and Tlacuache Chico form the southern boundary. Seasonal surface water in the sub-area is collected in several barrancas tributary to the Barranca Tecorral. All flow to the northwest, the land sloping gently to the north and west. The surface area, measured from a 1:25,000 aerial photograph is 502 hectares or 5.02 km².

Within the sub-area, separated by barrancas and cinder cones, there are four distinct ridges. The first lies between Cerros Aguatepec and Tiquimil, bordered by the Barrancas San Cristobal-Tecorral and San Jose. About halfway between the two hills is the village of Santa Maria Maquixco el Alto. Most of the ridge is well terraced and uses runoff from the hills for floodwater irrigation. The bed of the Tecorral barranca is almost filled with fields created by the construction of a series of retention dams. These fields are referred to as *presas* by the local people (see Charlton 1970). The two hills are very stony, with some evidence of abandoned maguey terraces. Some of the best lands of Maquixco and Colhuacan are on this ridge with its deep and well-watered soils.

The second ridge, located below Cerro Tezqueme and between the Barrancas San Jose and Ayllacal, is an area of extreme sheet and gully erosion. Elaborate terracing has brought the erosion on the lower portion of the ridge under control but on the upper slopes little has been done, in that soils are generally thin to non-existent, the ridge is used mainly for marginal crops and as pasture. Maize is found in a few deep soil terraces. Cerro Tezqueme is rocky, with protrusions of basalt. It has a moderate cover of *encinos* (live oaks), some wild maguey, and remnants of old maguey terracing.

A third ridge lies between the Barrancas Ayllacal and Teclalo and includes Cerros Tlacuache Grande and Teclalo. Immediately to the south of Cerro Teclalo there is a well kept terrace system with deep, well watered soils. A large part of this system has been destroyed by erosion in the upper section near Tlacuache Grande. The terraces support barley and maize and there are several *presas* in each barranca with maize. The hills, rocky and with little soil cover, are used for maguey and pasture. Areas of tepetate are exposed in the northern and southern sections of the ridge.

Below Cerro Tiquimil is a fourth ridge, between the Barrancas Tecorral and San Jose-Teclalo. The soils have suffered from severe erosion, are thin in most sections, with scattered areas of deep soils and exposed tepetate. The slope is gentle with both maize and barley planted along the ridge.

The Teotihuacan period occupation of the Maquixco Alto sub-area began in the Miccaotli phase and persisted to the end of the Metepec phase (i.e. our Early, Middle and Late phases) after which the area was abandoned until the Mazapan Phase of the Toltec Period. TC-46 was the largest Teotihuacan period site in the area of intensive survey and was occupied during all three phases, peaking during the Middle phase. Unfortunately the area in which the site is situated has been subjected to extreme sheet and gully erosion, to such a degree that virtually all structures have been destroyed in the areas south of C. Tiquimil. Cultivation and the modern pueblo of Sta. Maria Maquixco el Alto have further obscured site details to the southwest of C. Tiquimil. The site is characterized by "very heavy, nearly continuous concentrations of rock debris and pottery" (Sanders 1965:115).

Although erosion and modern occupation have obscured and destroyed substantial sections of TC-46, both on the ridge top southeast of C. Tiquimil and on the slopes south of the hill, in some sections of the site architectural remains have survived. Sheet erosion from C. Tiquimil initially covered the remains of several structures located on its immediate southern slopes. During the post-Conquest period gully erosion

resulted in the exposure of three such remains. Two of these, designated Mound 1 and Mound 2, were excavated in 1963 as part of a program to recover domestic architectural remains in rural Teotihuacan period sites. (Plate 25A).

2. Mound 1 and Mound 2 Descriptions

Along the south edge of C. Tiquimil runs a wash varying in width from 10 to 25 meters (Plate 25B). It drains to the southwest and seems to have some antiquity. Portions with steep grades were cobbled during the Colonial period to provide surer footing for horses, mules and burros. Today the wash serves as a road from Santa Maria Maquixco el Alto to the ejido lands at the ex-Hacienda San Cayetano. In its down-cutting the wash has eroded through and partially destroyed several Teotihuacan period structures. One floor fragment, isolated from other remains, is located under the nopal cactus in Plates 25B and 25C. This is about one meter lower than a similar floor in Mound 1.

The structural remains designated Mound 1 were situated across the wash against the southern slope of C. Tiquimil about 30 meters northeast of the floor fragment in Plates 25B and 25C. Upon discovery during surface survey by W. T. Sanders and J. Marino in October, 1963, Mound 1 consisted of the visible cross-section of a tezontle (reddish volcanic gravel) floor in the north edge of the wash cutting through the site. There were some flagstones nearby in a small gully which had also cut through the site. The overburden above the exposed floor was quite deep, about 1 m., and extended 30 meters to the north, reaching the severely eroded steep slopes of C. Tiquimil. The floor fragment was located 2-3 meters above the exposed tepetate in the bed of the wash (see Fig. 2 and Plate 25A).

Prior to excavation the structural remains designated Mound 2 also revealed a cross-section of a tezontle floor. In addition one wall was visible in the wash. On the slope to the north, the top of a wall running parallel to the wash was clearly visible. The overburden above these structural remains was less than a meter in depth and continued to the steep slopes of C. Tiquimil where, about 20 meters from the edge of the wash, an area of exposed tepetate began.

Both of these structural remains were located in communal lands of Sta. Maria Maquixco el Alto used to support the church. At the time of excavation the lands were in pasture and maguey rows. Ground cover consisted of scattered pirul trees, magueyes, and light grass (see Plate 25A).

3. Excavation Methodology

Charlton directed excavations at these two exposed structural complexes to obtain additional information on rural Teotihuacan period structures and to provide data to aid in the interpretation of surface features of TC-46. The excavations formed part of a study designed to determine sociocultural correlates of community settlement patterns and house types in rural areas of the Teotihuacan Valley. (Charlton 1965, 1969). The excavations were conducted between October 14 and November 17, 1963. Similar excavation procedures were followed at each. In both instances the exposed floors were cleared, working from the wash edge up-slope. When north-south and east-west walls were exposed, a grid of two meter squares was set up running parallel to the east-west walls. In the grid each square was numbered according to its coordinates and each was excavated in arbitrary twenty-five centimeter levels, with baulks of twenty centimeters being left between pits. The room units south of the grid were also excavated, using arbitrary levels of 25 cm., until structural remains were encountered. Artifacts were bagged and catalogued according to level, pit and feature designation. Mound 1 was more extensively excavated than Mound 2. Squares were opened to expose as much as possible of the structural complex. Squares were excavated in arbitrary levels as noted above, or based on cultural features such as construction debris, whichever occurred first. Where possible the artifactual debris was assigned to both level and structural component. A total surface area of 120 m² was excavated in the two mounds.

4. Mound 1 Excavation

Room A. (Plates 26A and 26B) (Figs. 25-26)

The unit designated Room A contained the original exposed tezontle floor. This proved to be the only such floor preserved in the areas excavated. During excavation the entire area between Room B and Room E was designated as Room A. It is probable, however, that either another room, or an open patio with undulating earth, tepetate, and tezontle floor may have existed in part of this area.

The floor in Room A consisted of a 7 cm. layer of stones covered with 6 cm. of crushed tepetate capped with 4 cm. of hard, red stucco composed of tezontle gravel and clay. The underlying layer of stones was not present in the otherwise similarly constructed floor of Mound 2. In Room A the floor ended abruptly at the wash edge where erosion had exposed it. On the east it gently sloped up to the west wall of Room B, which lacked any traces of stucco on the wall itself. The northern edge of the floor continued for about 10 cm. under the north wall of Room A. On the west it ended abruptly, possibly indicating the position of a now vanished wall. One basalt metate fragment was found in the stuccoed floor section of Room A.

The north wall of Room A was composed of tepetate blocks, tezontle, and basalt. The larger pieces were placed on the outside of Room A and the smaller fragments were placed on the side (south) with the tezontle floor. The entire mass was held together with a mud mortar. On the north side of the wall there were traces of a 5 cm. thick layer of tezontle-clay stucco which had been applied to the wall. There may have been a doorway or passageway in the wall where no stones or fragments of the wall were found. The occurrence of a squared stone in the wall, about 1.30 meters from the west wall of Room B, suggests that the doorway may have been larger when originally constructed, and that it was narrowed to 55 cm., by being partially filled with tepetate blocks. When excavated, the north wall of Room A was in a very poor state of preservation (see Plates 26A and 26B).

Located within Room A were two circular holes in the floor. One of these was situated against the north wall and enclosed by several small basalt stones. The other was placed against the west wall of Room B. Although no traces of wood or charcoal were found in these features it is possible that they served as bases of roof supports, and we have identified them as post holes.

To the west of the stuccoed floor of Room A, the north wall continues for less than a meter. The floor between the stuccoed surface of Room A and the floor of Room E is an uneven, undulating surface composed of earth, tepetate, and tezontle. The surface is hard in nature and quite distinct from the underlying earth surface, which apparently was the old soil surface above the tepetate layer. The floors of the Patio, Rooms E and B are similar in construction. Between the end of the north wall of Room A and Room E there are no traces of any construction. The north walls of both rooms are oriented approximately 105 degrees east of magnetic north. A projection of the north wall of Room A to the west indicates that there may have been a continuation which would have linked the two rooms.

Room E. (Plates 26A, B, 25D, Figs. 4-6)

The unit designated Room E was a poorly preserved, very narrow room (1.05 m.) with no evidence of structural connection to the other units of the residential complex. The floor has been described above. The stones used in the walls were basalt and tezontle, mostly uncut but with a few well shaped corner stones. In general the entire unit was in an advanced state of deterioration. Except for the basic dimensions and the 20 degrees east of magnetic north alignment of the north-south walls little can be said about it. The south wall had apparently been destroyed during the formation of the wash to the south.

Room B. (Plates 26B, 26C, 27A, and 27B; Figs. 25-26)

The floor of Room B was similar to that in Room E. It was composed of a hard-packed mixture of earth, tezontle, and tepetate. Above this floor was a layer of mud mortar covered by *lajas* or flagstones. Of these one remained in situ in the room. The floor of the room had been covered by rock debris, which had fallen from the walls. A mano fragment was found within the room, along with heavy pottery and rubble.

Although the south wall of Room B had been destroyed by the wash, the other three walls were in good condition. The east and north walls were 35 cm. wide and the west wall was 45 cm. wide. The north-south walls were aligned 15 degrees east of magnetic north, and they adjoined the north wall at right angles. All three walls were built of parallel rows of large stones on the outer surfaces, with smaller stones placed

as fill between. Mud mortar held the materials together. The stones were primarily basalt and tezontle with some tepetate fragments also used. Most stones were only roughly shaped. However, squared stones occur at the north ends of both the east and the west walls. These two walls enclosed the north wall, which was built between them but not bonded to them (see Plate 27B). The walls were built on a prepared base of very hard packed earth, lower than the floor level. Room A was apparently built later than Room B. On the interior and exterior of the walls of Room B there were traces of tezontle-clay stucco.

Room C. (Plate 27C; Figs. 25-26)

The area to the east of Room B was designated Room C, on the assumption that a room was located there. The excavations in this area were never completed or extended far enough to determine definitely the presence or absence of a room complex in this part of the site. The area did yield very heavy deposits of domestic pottery.

In the same area a basalt Huehueteotl was found (see Plate 27C; Figs. 25-26), fractured but complete. Stylistically it is identical to a tepetate Huehueteotl found in the excavations of TC-8 in the Lower Teotihuacan Valley. It was repaired by the I.N.A.H. laboratory at Teotihuacan. It was found at a depth of 80 cm. from the surface and 40 cm. east of the northeast corner of Room B, in definite association with the residential room complex. It measures 26 cm. in height and about 24 cm. wide.

Room D. (Plates 27A, 27D, 28A-D, 29A; Figs. 25-26)

The area designated Room D consisted of a raised earth platform gently sloping to the south. On top of the platform was constructed a stone filled bench. Leading to the platform from the west are stairs with definite indications of balustrades on each side. The entire structure was not excavated but enough data are available to provide definite information concerning its construction.

Initial construction involved the building of an earth platform with stone retaining walls. On the west, stairs and balustrades were added to the face of the west wall. On the surface of the platform an east-west wall, running 95 degrees east of magnetic north, was built using large pieces of tepetate and some tezontle fragments. It measured approximately 45 cm. in width. Although poorly preserved both the balustrades and the tepetate wall retained some traces of tezontle-clay stucco, plastered with lime. The west retaining wall and stairs are aligned 5 degrees east of magnetic north and meet the tepetate wall at a right angle.

On the platform surface, about 55 cm. north of the tepetate wall, a stone retaining wall was constructed, which formed the southern edge of a stone filled bench placed on the earthen platform. This bench-like structure had been covered by a hard packed surface made of gray clay, a portion of which was preserved and revealed in the northeast corner of the exposed platform. On the steps, and along the west retaining wall, were found heavy concentrations of ceramic debris and a fragment of another stone Huehueteotl censer bowl.

Patio (Plate 28A; Figs. 25-26)

The area I have designated a patio is situated north of the E, A, B, C line of rooms; south and west of Room D. It has an undulating earth-tepetate-tezontle floor. On this floor were located a large number of sherds. Many of these were embedded in the floor possibly indicating that it had been built up through use. Sherds were particularly abundant between Rooms B and D. The floor surface in the patio was defined through the removal of substantial quantities of rock rubble, which had fallen from the walls of the rooms previously described.

One find of importance in the patio area was a shoe-pot, uncovered in excavation unit ON-2E at a depth of 50 cm., near the northwest corner of Room B. The vessel was complete although very small, 12 cm. in length and 7 cm. in width. The orifice was round with a diameter of 6 cm. The bottom was flattened so that it sat upright. There was no evidence of burning on the surface, which was a uniform light brown in color. The shoe-pot was associated with the residential complex and represents another example of the shoe-pot in the Mexican Highlands during the Teotihuacan period (Dixon 1963).

Later Floor (Plate 29B; Figs. 4-6)

A feature interpreted as a floor pertaining to a later structure consisted of a layer of stones about 15 cm. thick situated in pits 2N-OW and 2N-1W at a depth of 40-50 cm. The stones were rough small pieces of tepetate, tezontle, and basalt. The full extent of this layer in pit 2N-OW in Figs. 4 and 5 has not been indicated in order to illustrate part of the balustrade of Room D. The stones continued into pit 2N-OW for a distance of about 50 cm.

The feature, although only partially exposed, seems to have no association with the structural remains encountered at lower levels. A portion of it was removed during excavation in order to expose the parts of Room D located below it.

5. Mound 2 Excavation

Room A (Plates 30A-B, 29C; Figs. 27, 28)

This unit, the first to be cleared during excavation, had the best preserved walls and floors encountered at either mounds. Both walls and floors had been covered by a smooth red tezontle-clay stucco. On the floor the stucco immediately covered a 10 cm. layer of crushed tepetate. The stucco was 4 cm. thick, the layer of tepetate had been placed directly on the surface of the earth which was only a few cm. above the hard tepetate subsoil exposed in the wash. On both walls in Room A the stucco was also 4 cm. in thickness. In both cases it had been applied directly to the stones of the walls.

The stucco applied to the wall dividing Rooms A and B was 12 cm. thick on the Room B side. Of a total width of 40 cm., for the wall 16 cm. were composed of stucco. The internal construction of the wall, between the stucco surfaces, included two parallel rows of roughly shaped stones, between which were placed smaller stones. A mud mortar held the stones together. The east-west wall, into which this wall was bonded, had been constructed in a similar fashion. The stuccoed floor of Room A slopes in a gentle curve to join the stucco on the walls. Some fragments of mica were found on the floor of A.

Room B. (Plate 30C, 31A; Figs. 27, 28)

Room B is situated to the east of Room A. The floor of this unit was about 10 cm. lower than the floor of Room A. The very thick (12 cm.) stucco on the wall between the two rooms suggests that this may not have been an actual enclosed room but a patio or open courtyard area. The wall separating B and C had completely collapsed and it was possible to discern only its outlines. The floor and the east-west wall shared with Room A and C were poorly preserved. In Room B this wall had tilted southeast and its cascajo stucco had fallen onto the floor of Room B along with some of its constituent stones. The stucco on the floor and that of the remaining section of floor were 4 cm. in thickness. In addition there apparently was some stucco on the wall between Rooms B and C.

Room C. (Plates 31B-C; Figs. 27, 28)

This area, as Room B, may not have been a true interior room and could have been located on the outer edge of that structure. No stucco was found in place either on the wall between B and C or on the section of the long east-west wall in C. However, there were some thick pieces of stucco in Room C so situated as to indicate that they had fallen from the wall between B and C. Some had traces of an outer surface of lime plaster. One fragment was 10 cm. thick and so molded as to suggest that it covered a stone tablero-talud construction, so frequently associated with Teotihuacan period structures.

The east-west wall common to Rooms A, B, and C was well preserved in C. The stones were large and shaped, but not squared. A mud mortar was used to hold them in place. The presence of cascajo stucco in Room C suggests that the wall had been covered with this material although no pieces were found in place. Although the wall separating Rooms B and C was poorly preserved enough pieces were in place to indicate that in size, materials, and mode of construction it approximated the wall between A and B.

Excavation Grid (Plate 31D; Figs. 27, 28)

Each square in the grid was excavated to a depth of 25 cm. Baulks 20 cm. in width were left between the squares. In one square, 0N-3W we uncovered a wall composed of tepetate and basalt with cascajo stucco running parallel to the east-west wall of A, B and C. It was not possible to determine its precise dimensions or relationships to the structural complex exposed along the wash.

6. Construction Techniques

Materials

In both residential complexes the building materials used included cut and uncut basalt and tezontle stones, and tepetate (crushed and in blocks). A stucco composed of tezontle gravel and clay was applied to the surfaces of walls and over a base of crushed tepetate (at times with stones) to provide a floor surface.

Methods

Walls consisted of two exterior rows of large stones with a center section of smaller stones, all held together by a mud mortar. Usually some shaping of one face of the outer stones had been carried out. Both bonding (wall between A and B, Mound 2) and abutting (wall between B and C, Mound 2; Room B, Mound 1) occur in wall construction. In both complexes the occurrence of traces of lime plaster associated with the stucco suggest that a final surface of this material may have been used on all or many of the surfaces.

From an examination of the extant floors and walls in both complexes it is evident that walls were constructed first, placed directly on or slightly above base tepetate. The floor was then started with a layer of crushed tepetate placed either on the soil surface or on a layer of small stones. A stucco layer was added to finish the surface, curving at the wall base to join the wall stucco.

In the description of each unit excavated the specific materials and construction methods used are noted.

Comparisons

On the basis of these excavations and those conducted by A. Senulis in the same area in 1963 (see next section on the TC-49 excavations) it would be reasonable to conclude that both in materials and mode of construction the Teotihuacan period residential structures on the Cerro Gordo North Slope area were less sophisticated and less elaborate than those in the Teotihuacan Valley, either in Teotihuacan itself or nearby in TC-8 (Sanders 1965 110-113, 115-116, also see this volume). However during the spring of 1964 while conducting ethnographic studies in the same area Charlton located a pit excavated by a local inhabitant into a mound in TC-49, the site in which Senulis had excavated. The looter's pit revealed masonry and plaster as fine as those at the City of Teotihuacan or TC-8. Associated with this structure were elaborately decorated pottery fragments. It thus is difficult to argue for a simple situation of urban-rural dichotomy to account for the variation in structures between the Teotihuacan Valley and the north slopes of Cerro Gordo during the Teotihuacan period. There appear to have been a number of differences in residential construction within the sites located in this area. Whether these reflect the social heterogeneity of these communities or derive simply from differential preservation of structures after their abandonment is a problem that needs testing through more intensive excavation and surface sampling within these important Teotihuacan sites outside the Valley itself.

At the moment the best fitting hypothesis is that within these communities occupational and class heterogeneity, along with varying access to wealth, resulted in the presence of a variety of structural types defined on the basis of materials and modes of construction. These reflect rather than the heterogeneity of the local sociocultural matrix rather than a peripheral position of all the sites to the Teotihuacan Valley as a whole.

7. Functions

From a consideration of the types of artifacts associated with the structures we conclude that both functioned as domestic residential structures. In both structures cornal fragments are found in direct

association with the structural remains. In Mound 1 there is further evidence in the presence of mano and metate fragments (see fig. 5). Given the limited area excavated in Mound 2 it is not possible to discuss the distribution of artifacts in the structure. However, in Mound 1 a plotting of artifact distribution indicates that cornales occur in all parts of the structure except Room E and Grid unit 0N-3W.

The presence, in Mound 1, of two Huehuateotl stone censers, along with ceramic censers, candeleros, and figurines indicates the association of ceremonial activities, probably connected with religion. Figurines occur in all rooms of Mound 1. However the censers occurred with figurines, a Huehuateotl, and candeleros in the patio between Rooms B and D. Another censer was found in front of Room D (1N-1W) and the second Huehuateotl occurs above the steps of Room D. This distribution may be related to the use of Room D, a platform, in the context of ceremonial activities analagous to the suggested use of platforms in residences in the city of Teotihuacan. However, erosion patterns may also be responsible for this distribution.

8. Site Stratigraphy

Using the structural and artifactual remains found during excavation in Mound 1 it is possible to reconstruct the factors responsible for the formation of the site in its present configuration. Associated with the structural remains were quantities of heavy rock debris and artifacts. The level immediately above the structural remains in all excavation units consisted of stones which pertained to the structure, debris apparently from fallen walls, preserved only in wall base fragments. From an examination of the site plan it is apparent that only the floors of Room A, Room B and the eastern section of Room D had well preserved wall bases. The rest of the structure was poorly preserved and difficult to define.

Based on studies of the sequence of site formation in the abandonment of modern houses in the same area, if occupation of other residences in the region continues, the abandoned structures are robbed of their roof beams and tiles, and then of their faced and shaped corner stones almost immediately after abandonment. Thereafter the house may persist as a recognizable structure with standing walls up to at least 50 years, if it is not looted for building stones or destroyed through sheet erosion. A structure near TC-46 in 1963 had standing walls although abandoned in 1948. In 1976 the walls were still standing 28 years after its abandonment. Because the fields above and below the house are maintained, erosion is not a factor leading to rapid destruction.

From an examination of the state of the structural preservation of Mound 1 and the considerable overburden above the structure (50-75 cm.), We conclude that after the abandonment of the structure it was severely eroded in large sections by sheet erosion from the slopes above the site. This erosion resulted in the poor preservation of walls and floors throughout most of the structure. If this is the case, then the abandonment of the structure was probably associated with a general abandonment of the area. This caused the initial sheet erosion destroying the walls and floors, and scattering structural and artifactual debris over most of the site area. Thus the patterning of debris distribution within the structure may not be too significant in the case of smaller materials.

After the initial destruction occurred, soil built up over the site carried there from the fields above on the slopes of C. Tiquimil. As Charlton has noted elsewhere (1972) it does not take very long for a substantial depth of soil to build up over a site if structural remains are present to act as a dam or barrier against which the soil accumulates. In TC-46, then, we assume that the area to the south, eroded and leveled today, was not fully destroyed and acted as such a barrier (see Plates 25A-C).

During this process, which could have occurred in 100 years, soil with artifacts of the same Late Teotihuacan Period were deposited over Mound 1. When the process was about half completed the feature noted as a "Later Floor" (Figs. 4-6; Plate 29B) was constructed. Subsequently another 40 cm. of similar soil and artifacts were deposited over this feature.

The result was the covering and preservation of a Late Teotihuacan structure, after it had initially been partially destroyed by sheet erosion. Although it is possible to place the beginning of this process during the Late Teotihuacan period it is not possible to indicate when the cycle was completed. Based on the occupational history of the general area much of it probably occurred during the Early Toltec Phase, a

period of perhaps a century or two when the area was completely abandoned. The gully erosion which exposed the structures was a Colonial period phenomenon.

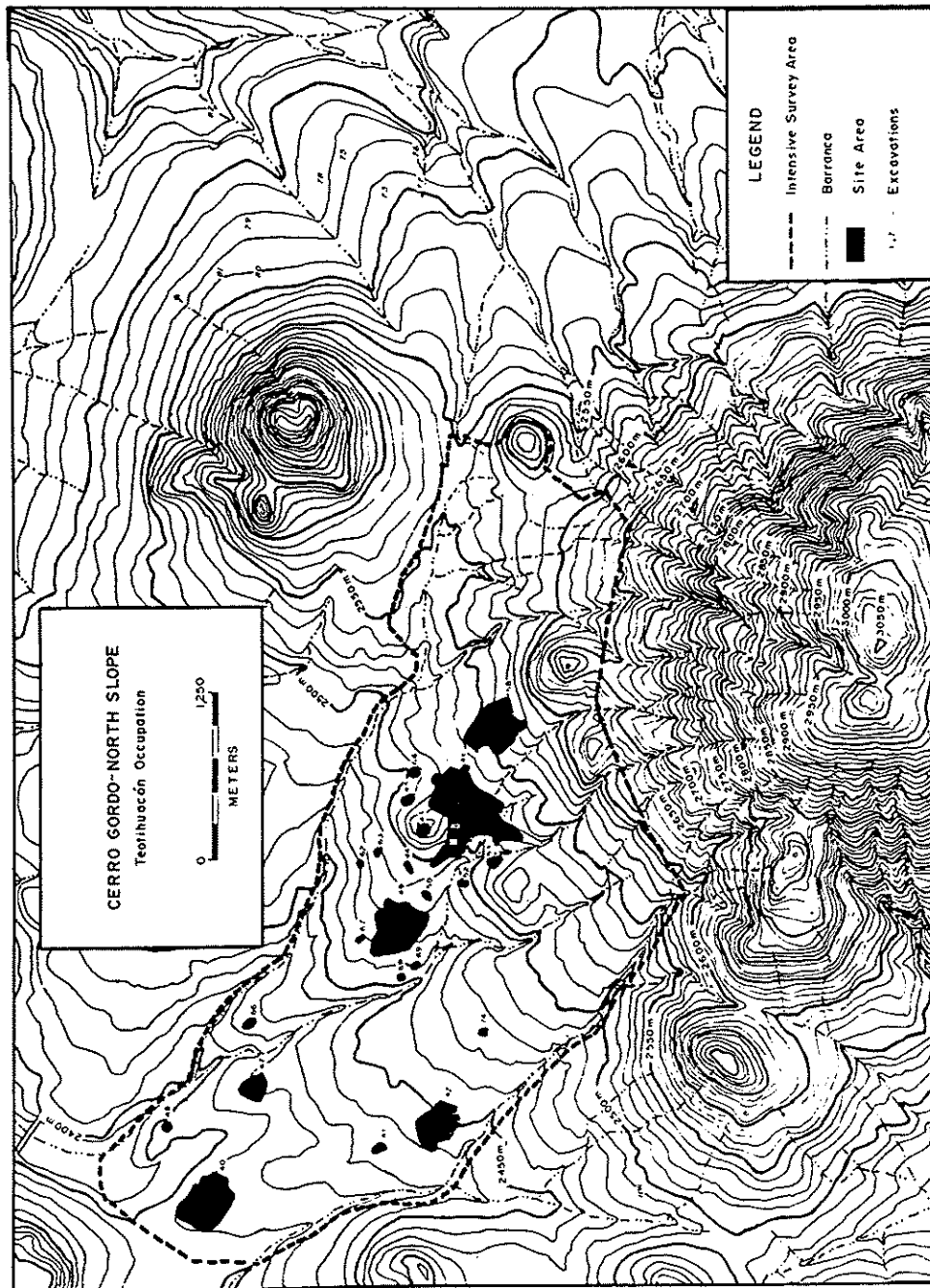
Taking into account the differential operation of erosion patterns in the sub-areas around TC-46 it is quite possible that what is perceived as less sophisticated and elaborate structural techniques and materials may be simply a result of erosion acting on TC-46, Mound 1 to a greater degree than on TC-49. Further testing should be carried out.

9. Conclusion

The structural remains uncovered in excavations at TC-46, Mound 1 and Mound 2 are rural, Late Teotihuacan, residential structures on the periphery of a town site. The evidence from the excavations indicate that multi-roomed house complexes with patios, and raised ceremonial platforms, similar in general plan to those excavated at TC-8 (see this volume) and in the City of Teotihuacan also occurred in rural areas some distance from the City.

The functions, both domestic and religious, of the structures are supported by the data immediately associated with the structural remains. The materials and construction techniques may indicate socioeconomic or class differences within the Maquixco Alto sub-area sites, taking into consideration the structural remains exposed in TC-49. They may also merely reflect greater destruction of the structures after abandonment by erosion from the hillslope and ridge against which they were located. Further excavation to expose larger sections of these and/or other residential complexes within the cluster of Teotihuacan Period sites in this area would help resolve the problems, not only of architectural characteristics, but also of the functions of the cluster.

Figure 23



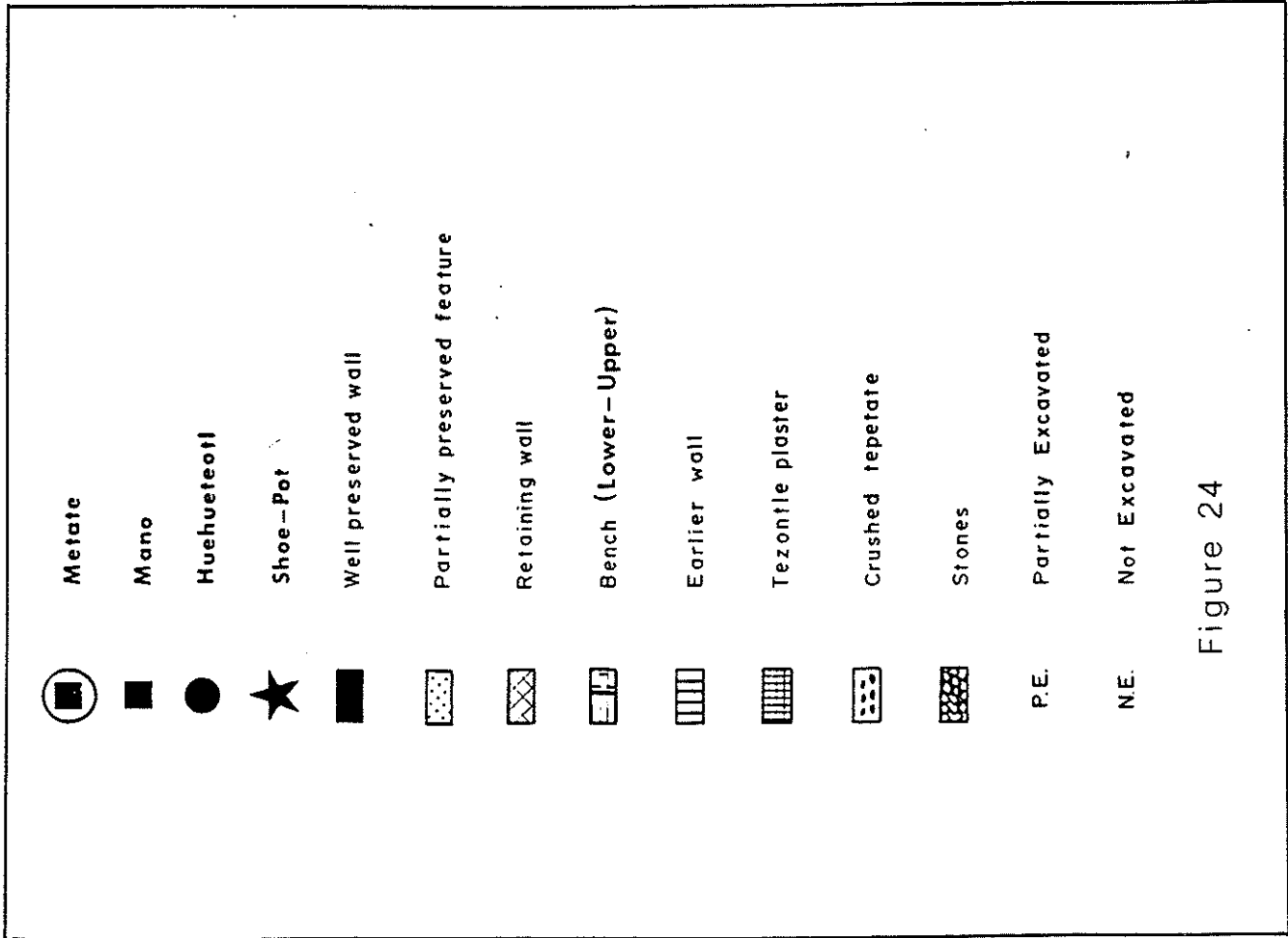


Figure 24

Table 5

Grid Unit Designation in TC-46, Mound 1 Excavations

I	0N-4W	IX	1N-0W
II	0N-3W	X	1N-1E
III	0N-2W	XI	1N-2E
IV	0N-1W	XII	2N-1W
V	0N-0W	XIII	2N-0W
VI	0N-1E	XIV	2N-1E
VII	0N-2E	XV	2N-2E
VIII	1N-1W		

Figure 25

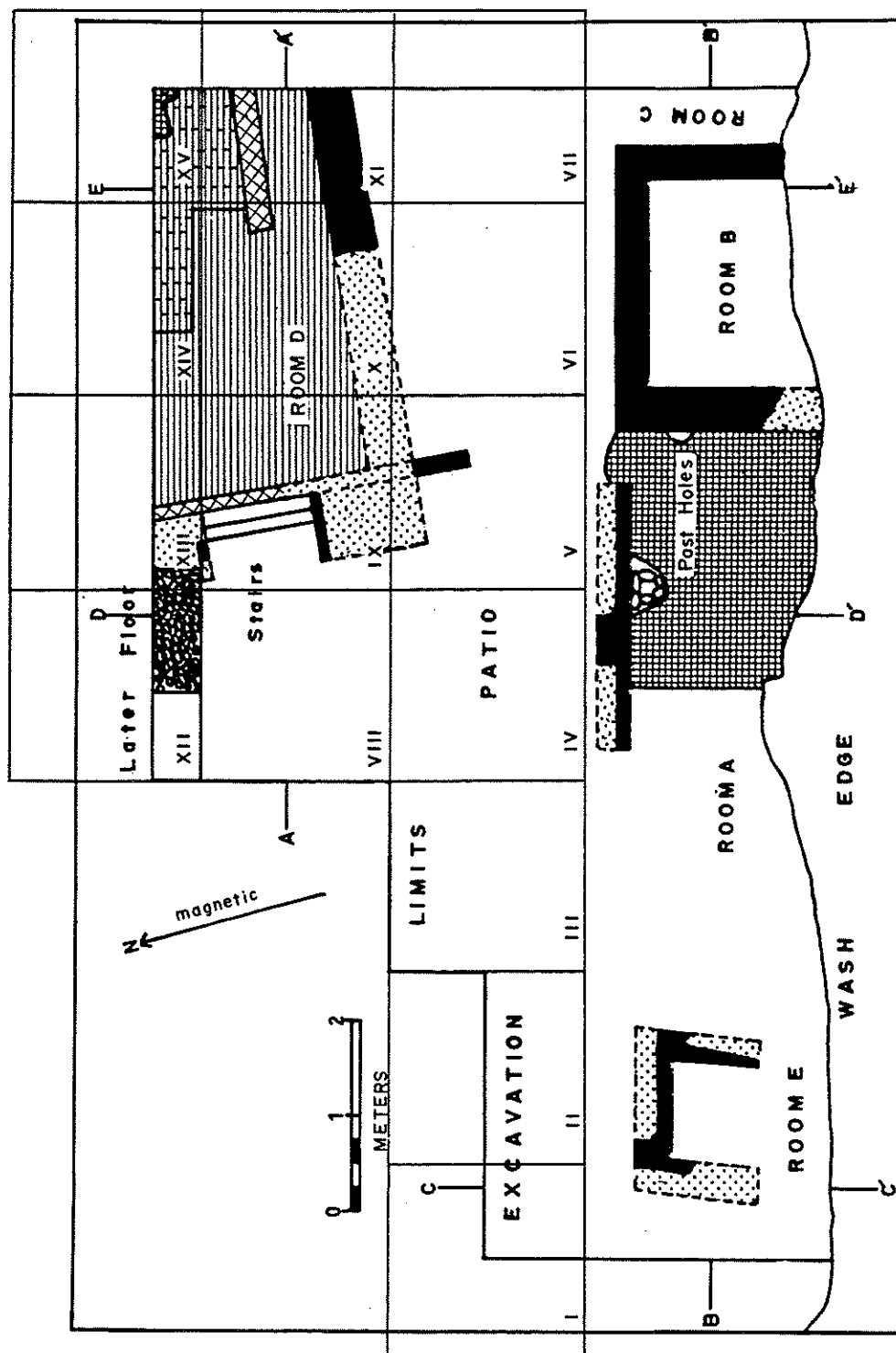


Figure 26

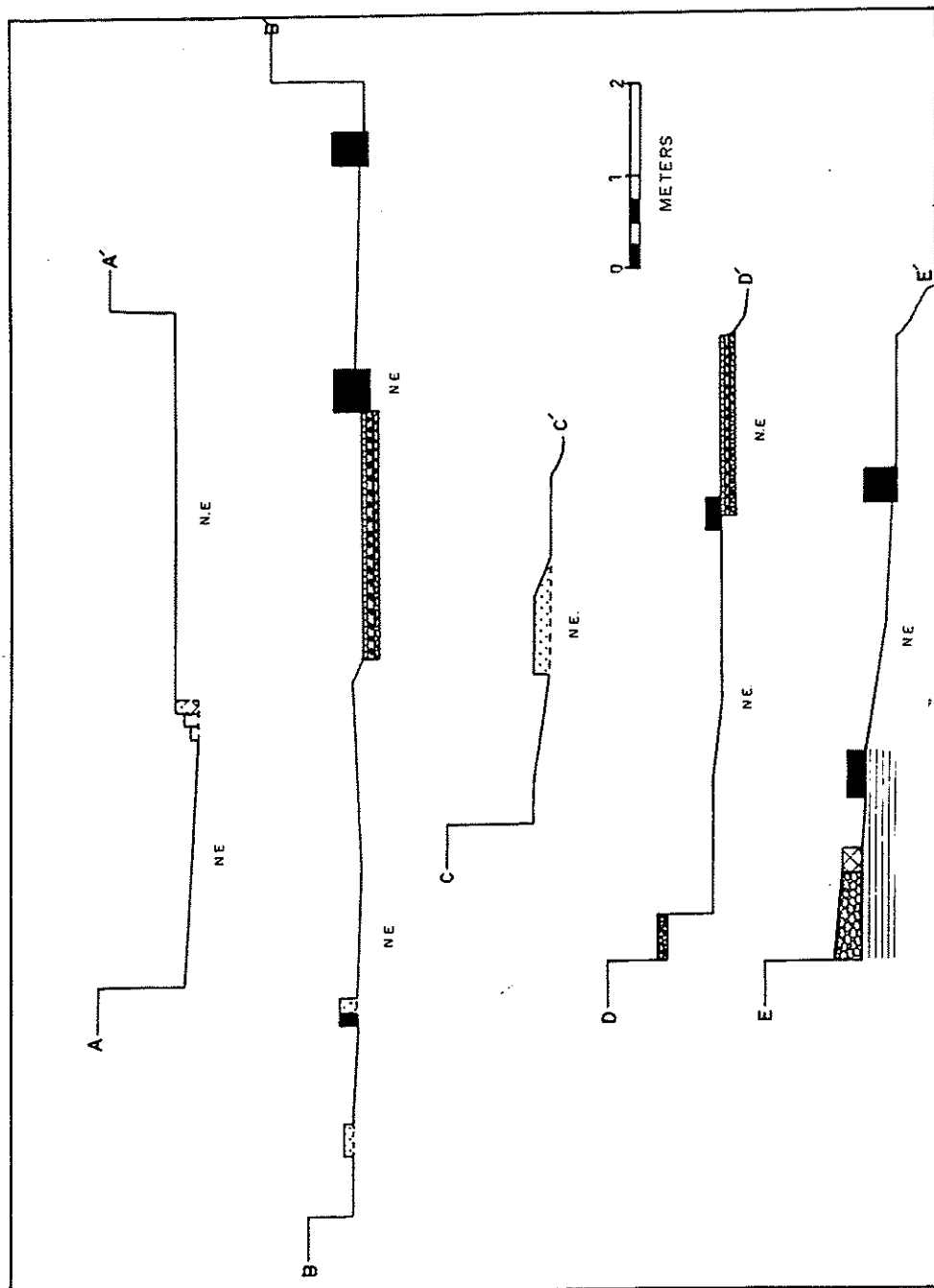


Figure 27

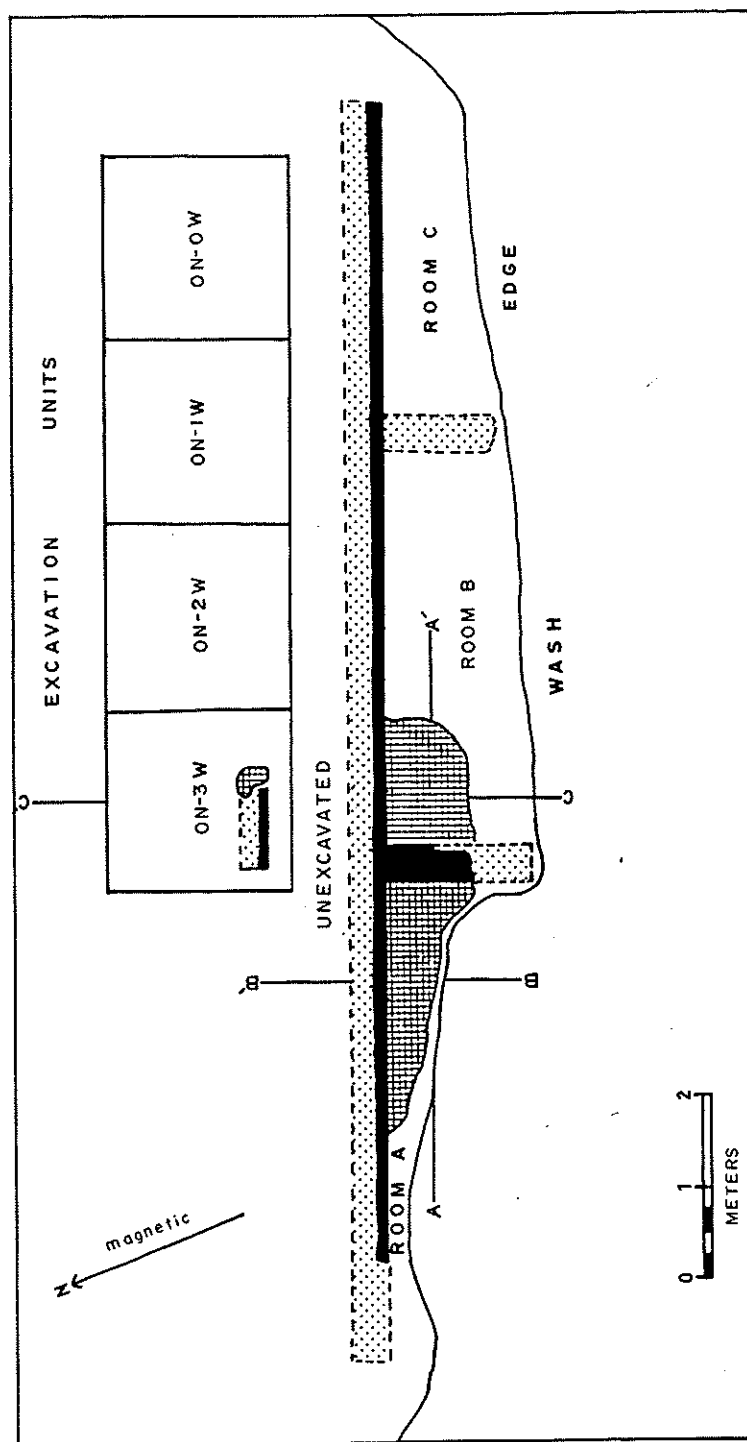
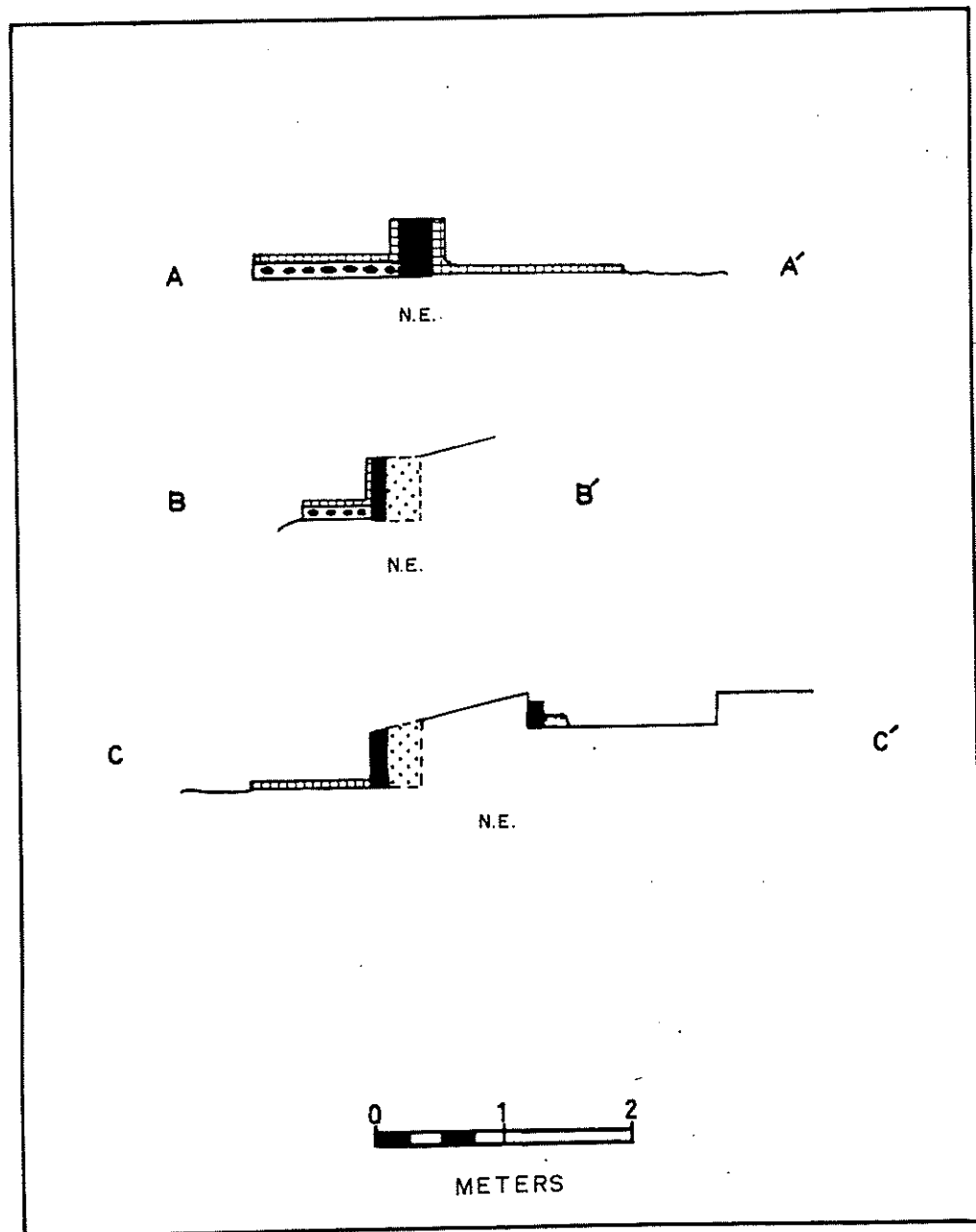
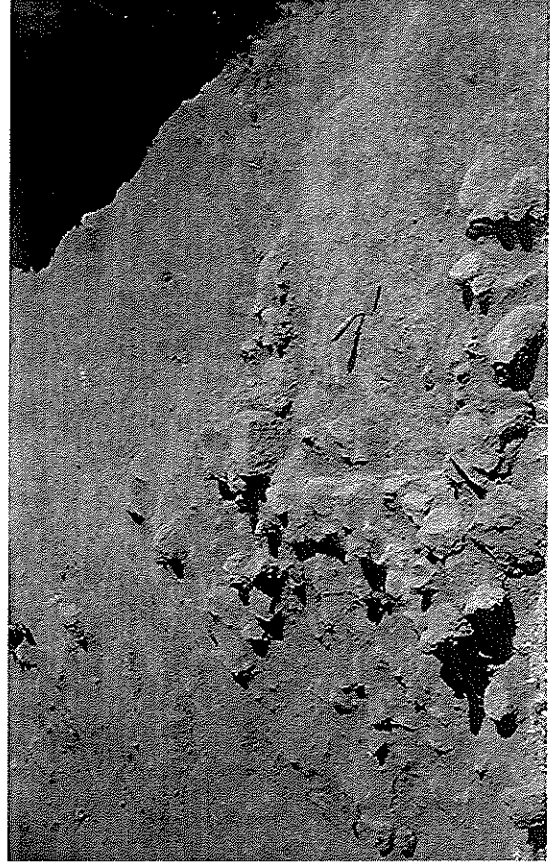


Figure 28

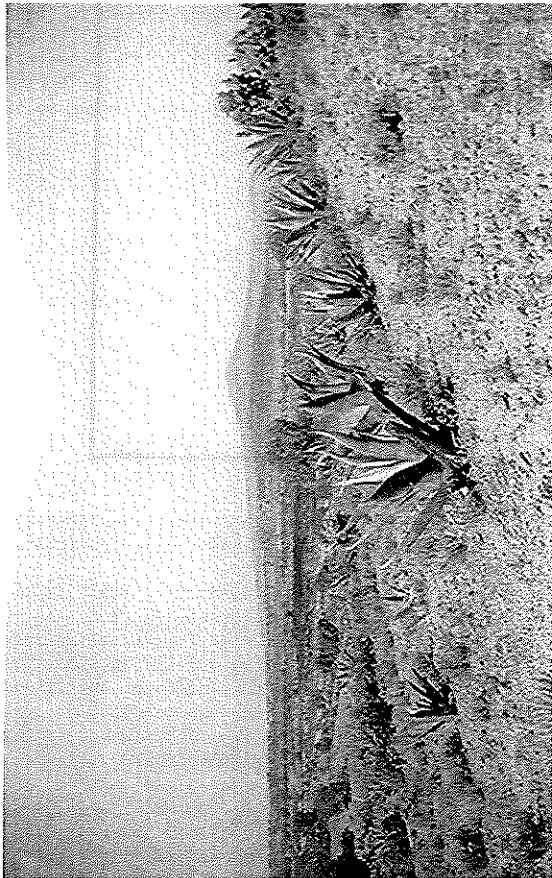




B



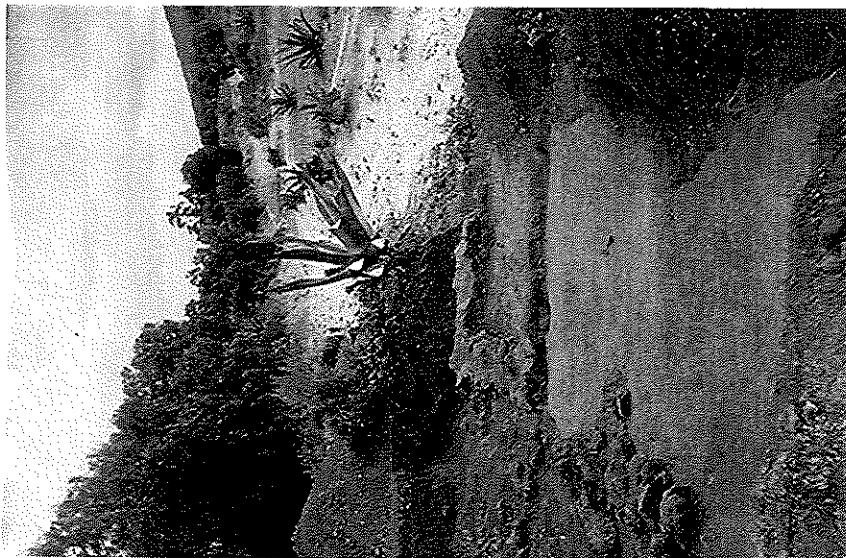
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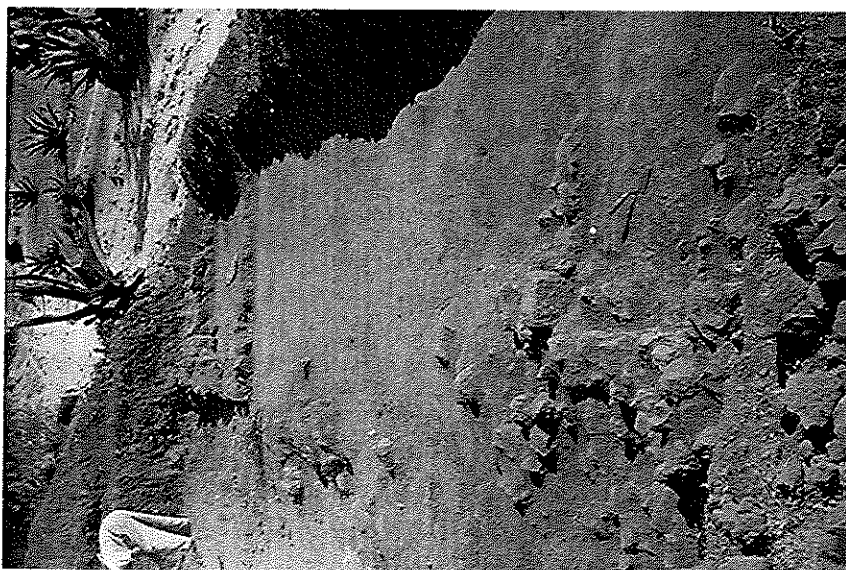
A



C



C



B



A



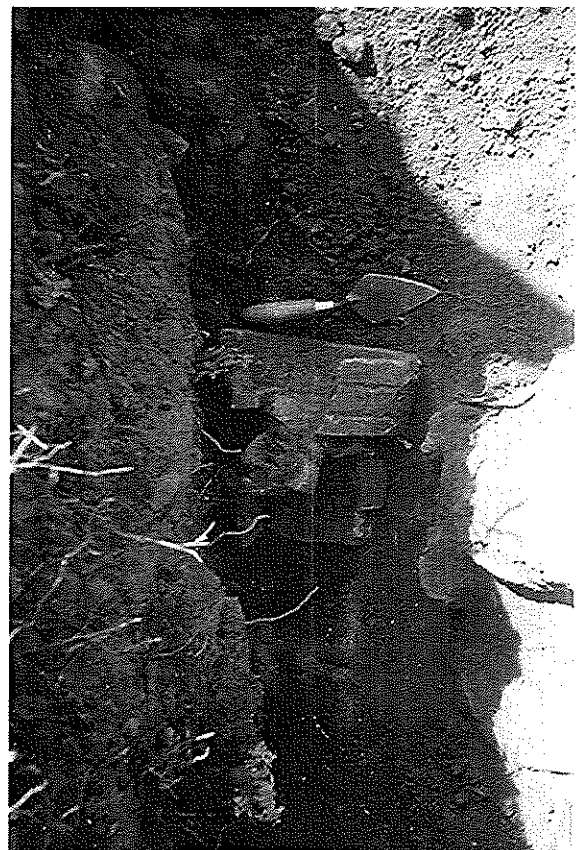
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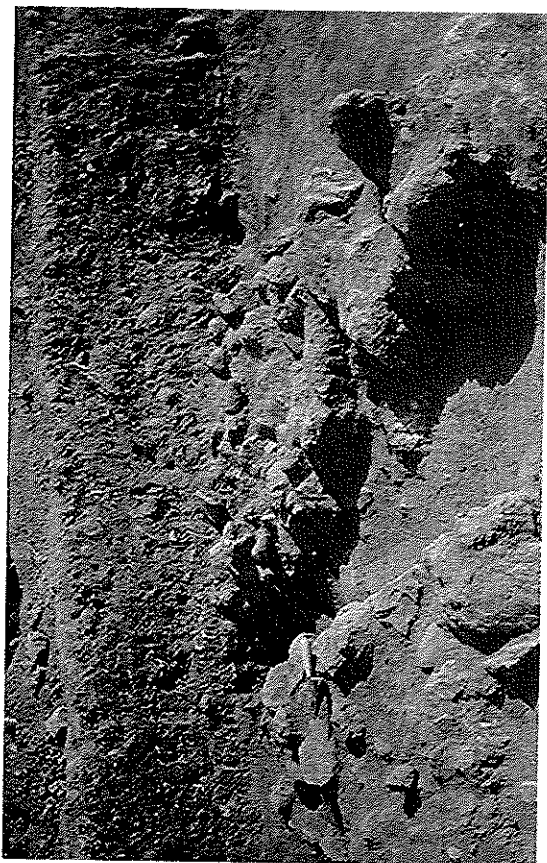
D



A



C



B



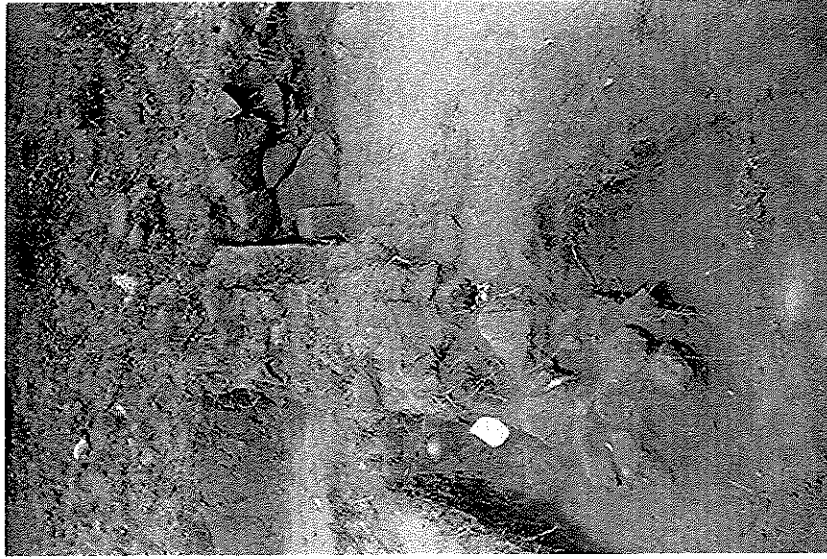
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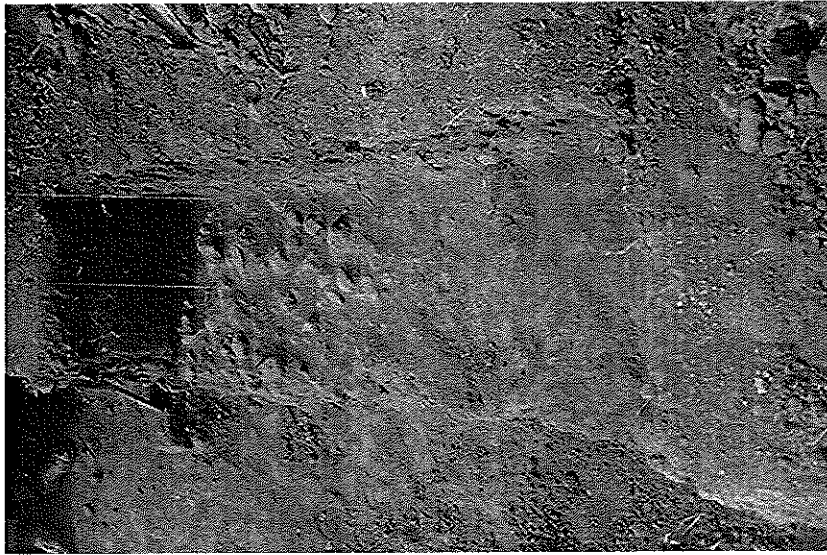
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C



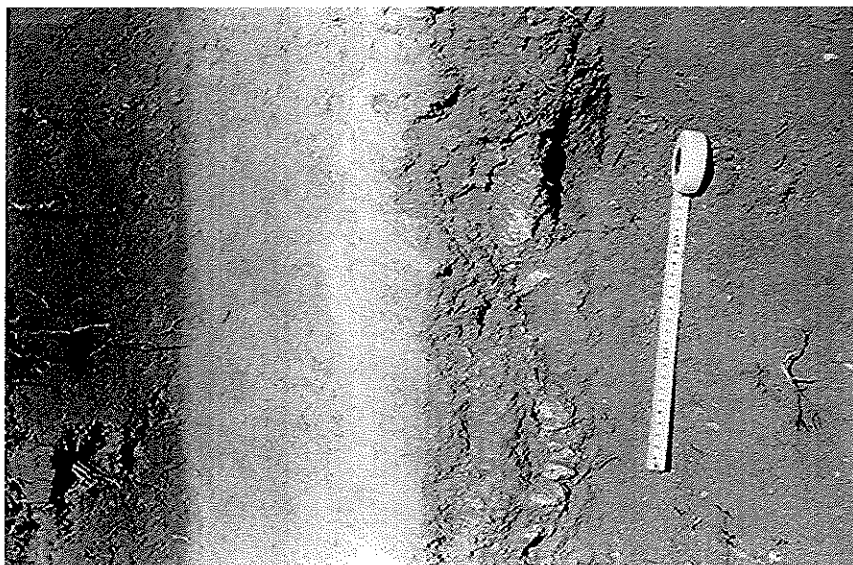
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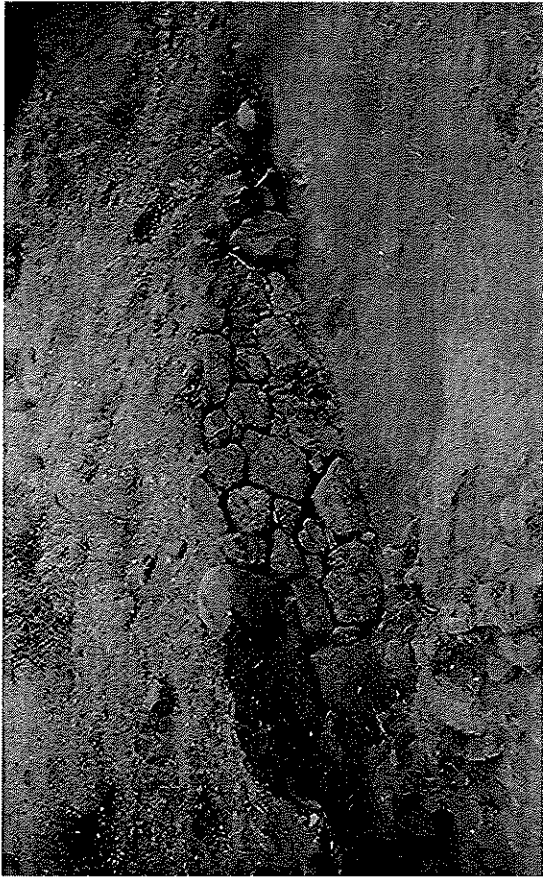
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A



B



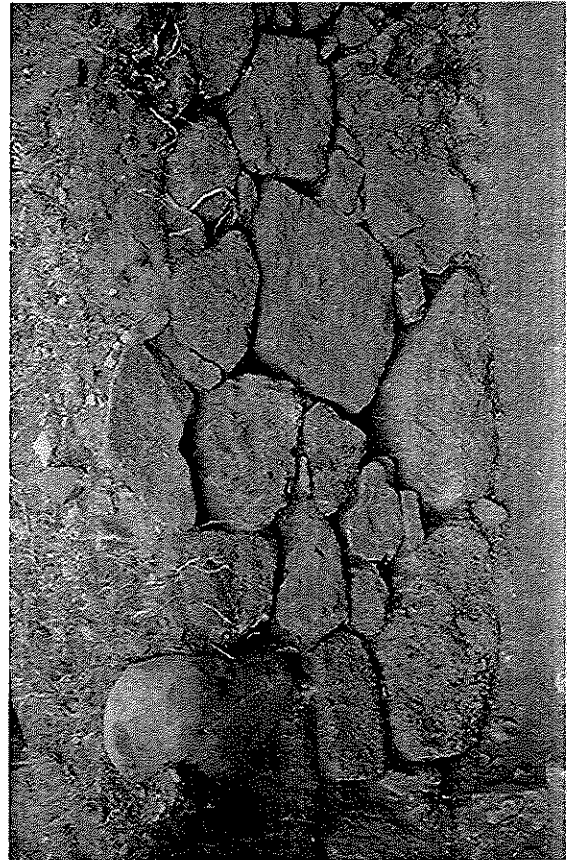
B



D



A



C

C. TC-49 (TENANGO)

1. The Excavations

The site of Tenango, designated TC-49 in the surface survey, is located in the North Slope Cerro Gordo Zone. The reader is referred to the description of the general features of this zone in the preceding section on the TC-46 - Tlaltenco excavations. TC-49 is located on the fourth ridge below (north of) Cerro Tiquimil at the upper, wider part of a triangular ridge between two deeply incised barrancas, Tecorral and Teclalo (see Figures 22, 23). Sheet erosion has removed all of the soil profile in some areas, exposing bare tepetate, but average soil depth varies from 20 to 50 cm. The site area is covered by maguey bancals and is intensively cultivated. The total area of Teotihuacan occupation is 9.2 hectares, and consists of a continuous moderate to light density of rock debris. In twenty-seven locations, low swells were identified as possible remains of residential structures; two additional mounds were two to three meters high and were identified as possible temple platforms.

The Tlaltenco excavations and surface survey demonstrate that the Teotihuacan urban house compound occurs in that north slope Cerro Gordo village. Our Tlaltenco excavation was designed to test that possibility and also to obtain a large sample of ceramics from the general Teotihuacan period. Surface samples suggested that both TC-46 and TC-49 peaked during the Middle Phase, had substantial Early phase occupation, that Tlaltenco had a continuing but lighter Late Phase occupation, but that Tenango was virtually abandoned at the inception of the final phase.

We conducted small excavations at Tenango to test two hypotheses, that the urban type of house compound was found here as well, and to confirm the chronological assessment of the site based on the surface samples.

A trench, two by five meters in area, was staked out immediately west and partly within the lower edge of a low mound, located in a field at the upper (southern) edge of the site. Two stratigraphic levels, with a total depth of 35-40 cm. were excavated in three of the two by two meter sections, and one 30 cm. level in two others. The excavation was then abandoned since only rock fill was encountered with no preserved structural features.

After the completion of this initial excavation attention was shifted to a large field to the north of Trench 1, and three well spaced trenches were staked out. The field was littered with rock and pieces of tezontle gravel - clay flooring, like that uncovered at Tlaltenco, but with little evidence of mounding. Trench 2 was located near the upper or south edge of the field, Trench 3 near the center and Trench 4 at the lower, northern edge, along the base of one of the two temple platforms. All trenches originally were 1 x 4 meters in area with their long dimensions running north-south.

Trench 2 was excavated to tepetate, here occurring at 50 cm. below the surface. A medium concentration of sherds and other artifacts were encountered, but no preserved structural remains.

The most productive excavation was Trench 3, in the center of the field and an extension, designated Trench 3a. The initial probe was limited to a 1 x 2 meter area, to test the usefulness of a larger excavation. A mass of adobes was encountered at a depth of 35 cm. and two additional squares 1 x 1 meters each were added toward the west, producing a total excavation area of 2 x 2 meters. A stone-faced wall was encountered at the same depth as the adobes, running approximately northeast - southwest. We then planned to extend the grid and obtain more data on these structural features. The following night, however local people thoroughly sacked the excavation down to tepetate. In the debris we found fragments of tezontle gravel-clay flooring.

We then opened up Trench 3a and hired a night watchman to guard the excavation. This excavation was adjacent to, and west of, the original one. The initial excavation trench for 3a was 1 x 4 meters, with its long dimension extending east-west (see Figure 30). Structural features were immediately encountered at a depth of 20 cm., following which the excavation was gradually expanded over a total area of 5 meters east-west by 4 meters north-south. An additional 1 x 1 meter unit was also opened up in the south-east corner of the square. Eleven of the twenty-one 1 x 1 meter units were excavated to tepetate, here found at a depth of 50 cm. the balance were excavated either to a depth of 30 cm. or to the surface of a floor or wall fragments. The latter generally occurred at the 20 cm. level.

Wall bases, varying from 20 to 120 cm. in thickness, were defined, consisting of clay mortar and large irregular fragments of rocks. Four walls enclosed an interior space measuring 1.8 by 3.2 meters, the entire structure lying diagonal to the grid with, an approximate northwest - southeast alignment. The north wall extended an additional meter to the southeast. West of, and adjacent to the west wall was a small patch of flooring, and within the enclosed area a well preserved tezontle gravel-clay floor covered about half of the enclosed space. A test pit through the floor revealed the profile drawn in Figure 30. The walls were destroyed down to the level of the floor, or only a few centimeters above that level. Along the east side of the east wall a step-like feature was exposed (see Plate 31D). Other features included concentrations of rubble, extending from the bench to the east, and a possible unrelated wall, in the grid square 0-1 W, 3-4 S.

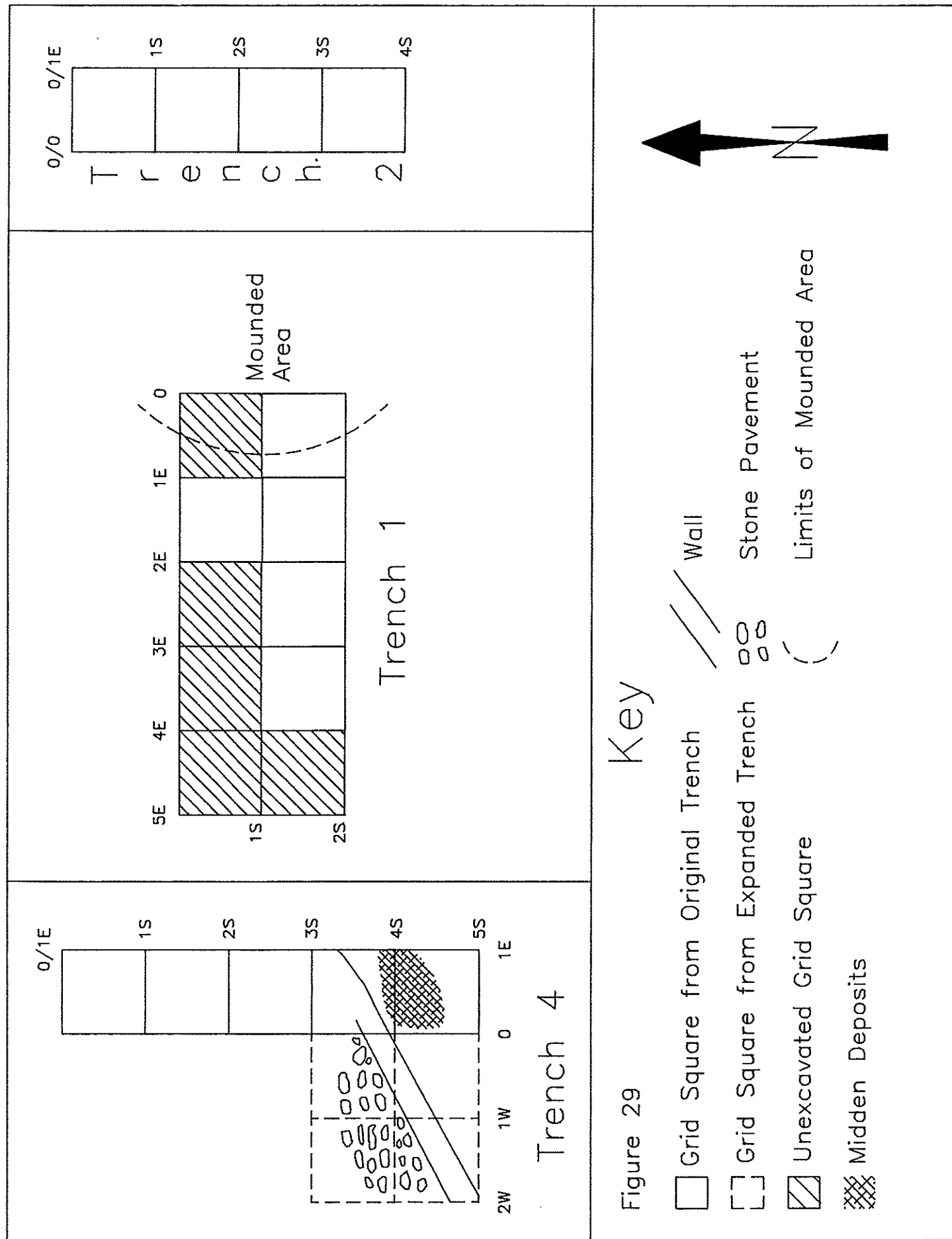
Trench 4 - Initially this trench was a 1 x 6 meter excavation, with its long axis running north-south, and placed within the lower flank of a 2 - 3 meter high mound which we identified as a temple platform. In grid unit 3-4 S 0-1 E we found a single alignment of irregular rocks, that looked like the edge of a wall and running diagonally across the grid unit, from northeast to southwest. Its base was approximately 30 cm. below the surface. At that point we extended the excavations to the west to include ultimately six extra units (see the ground plan in Figure 29). The wall was detected in grid units 4-5 S, 0-1 W and 4-5 S 1-2 W for a total revealed length of approximately 3 meters. It consisted of two parallel lines of large irregular rocks separated by a fill of small stones imbedded in clay and was approximately 50-60 cm. in thickness. North and west of the wall, within the two noted units, and two adjacent ones, 0-2 West and 3-4 South, was a mass of rock rubble that presumably represents remains of the upper walls of the structure. In Unit 5-6 S, 0-1 E, approximately one meter south of the wall, and beginning at the level of the surface of it, we encountered a mass of large sherds and bone.

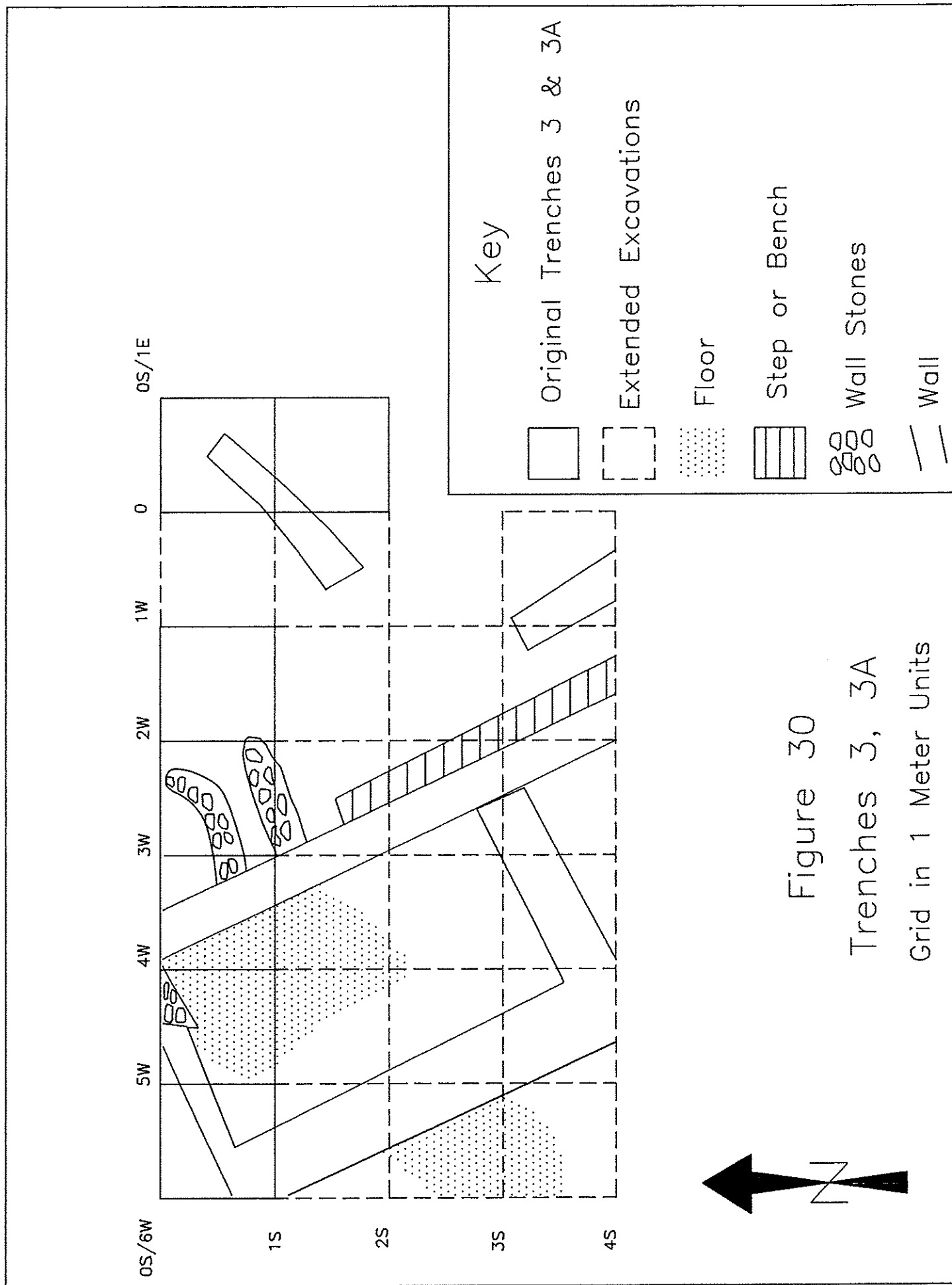
Upon completion of the excavation a total of twelve 1 x 1 meter units were excavated down to the base of level 1, 0-30 cm.

2. Summary

The four excavations at Tenango produced a very substantial sample of ceramics, including 1,229 rim sherds. The sample to a great extent confirmed the results of the surface sample (1,327 rims) in that the dominant occupation certainly pertains to the Middle Phase and a substantial Early Phase component is represented. One difference, however in the excavated sample is that there seems to be clear evidence of some persistence of occupation, although very light, during the Late Phase. The overall conclusion, from both the excavated and surface samples from the two excavations, suggests a somewhat earlier date of the peak of occupation at Tenango and a more substantial persistence of occupation into the Late Phase at Tlaltenco. Notably rare in both the excavated and surface samples from Tenango are sherds of San Martin Orange and Thin Matte, and a very low percentage of the lighter surfaced Monochromes, all distinctive features of the Late Phase.

With respect to our second objective, to obtain data on residential architecture, the results are less definitive. They do suggest a presence of a very densely settled residential area similar to that of other Teotihuacan Period sites in the valley, and with architectural characteristics very similar to Tlaltenco. While well-preserved lime plasters were not found in our excavations, fragments of plastered stucco were found on the surface, and in the collapsed wall debris or destroyed floors within our excavations at Tenango. The area excavated in any one of our trenches was too small to ascertain if large multi-family compounds like those we excavated at TC-8 (Maquixco Bajo) occur on this site as well. The residential architecture revealed by our excavations could equally well represent the remains of a much smaller house similar to the Aztec house we excavated at nearby Teacalco (TA-40).



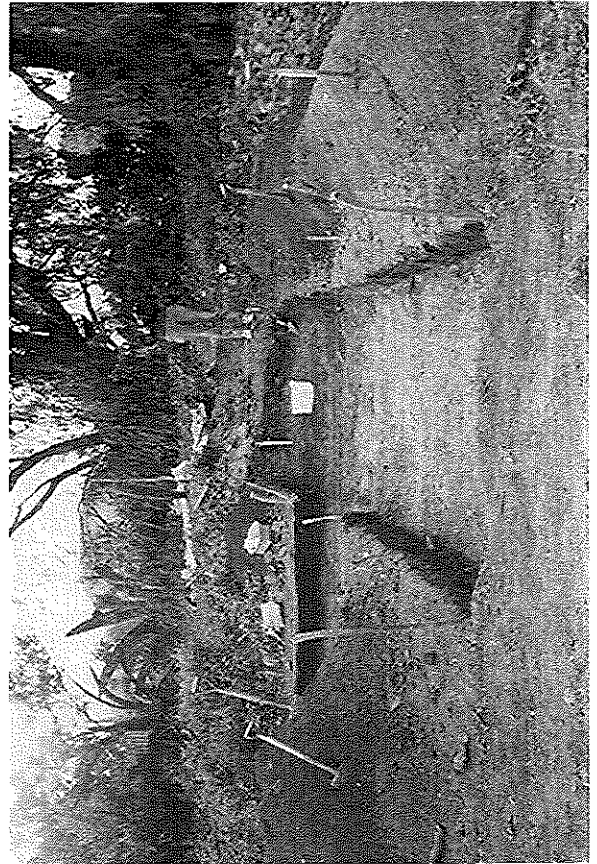




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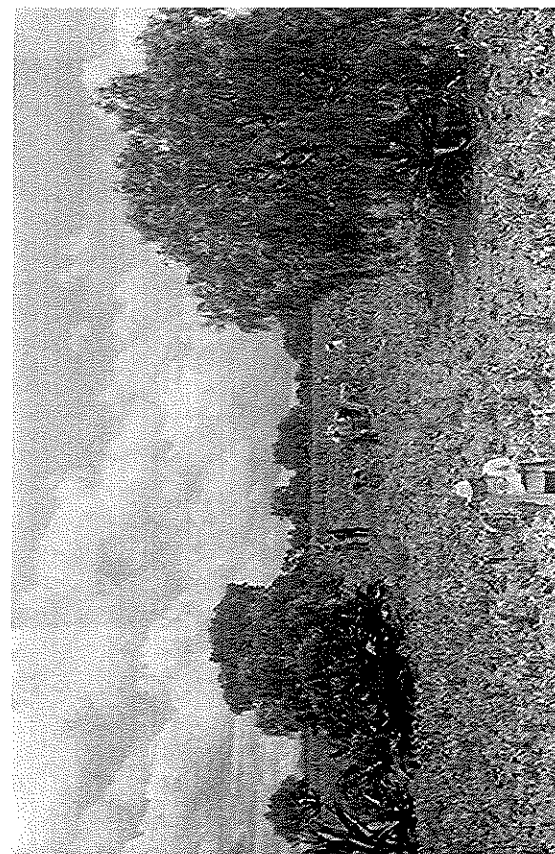
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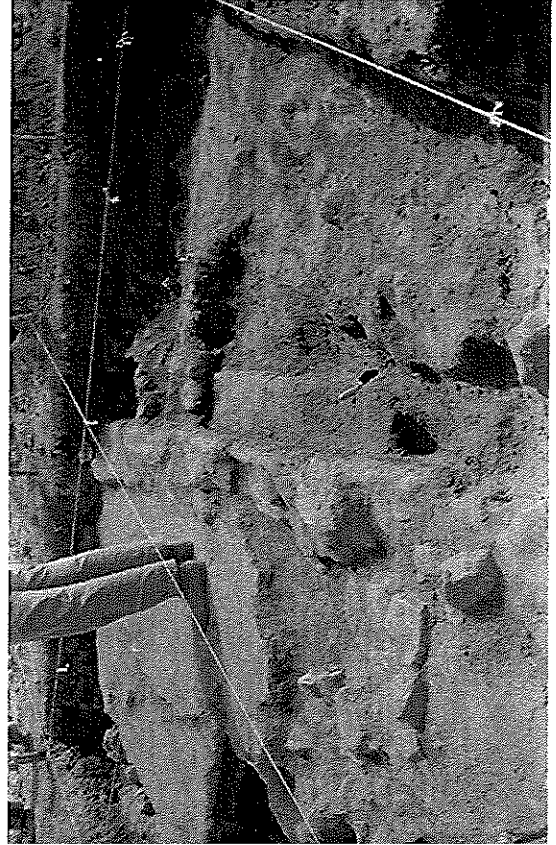
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D



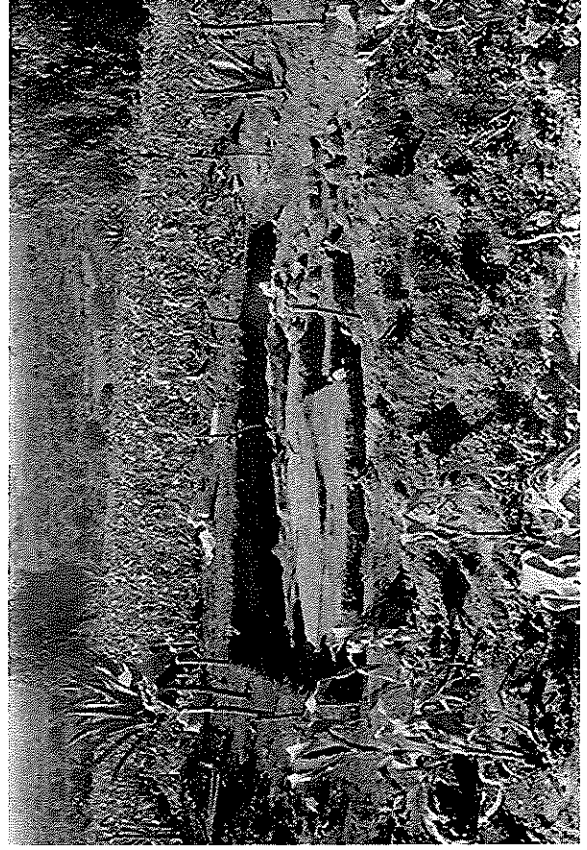
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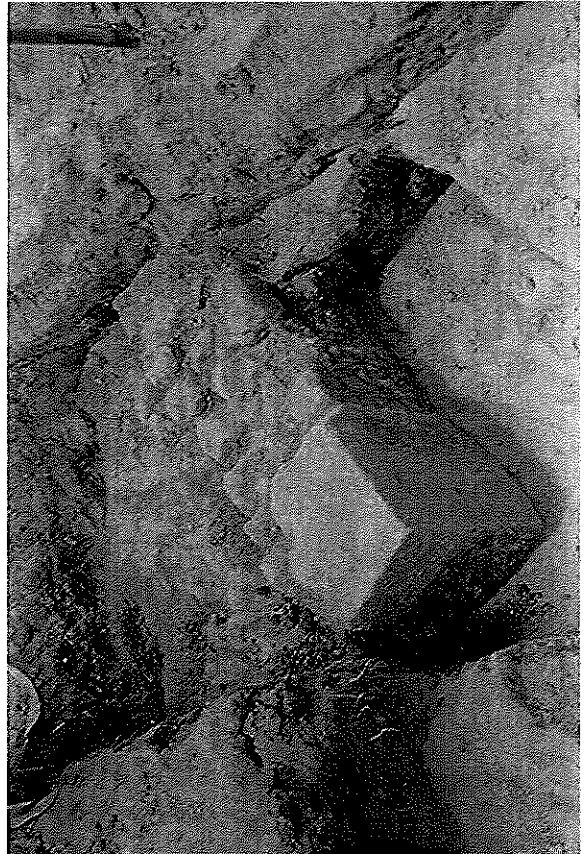
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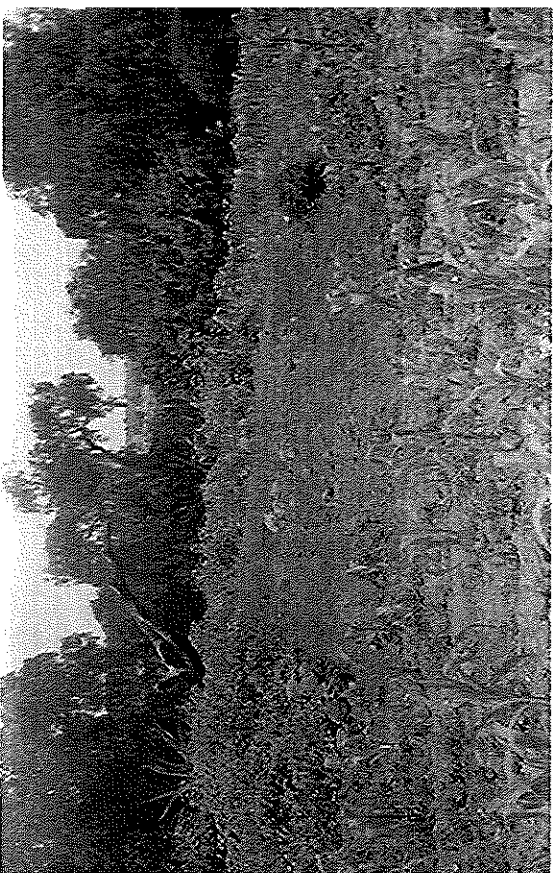
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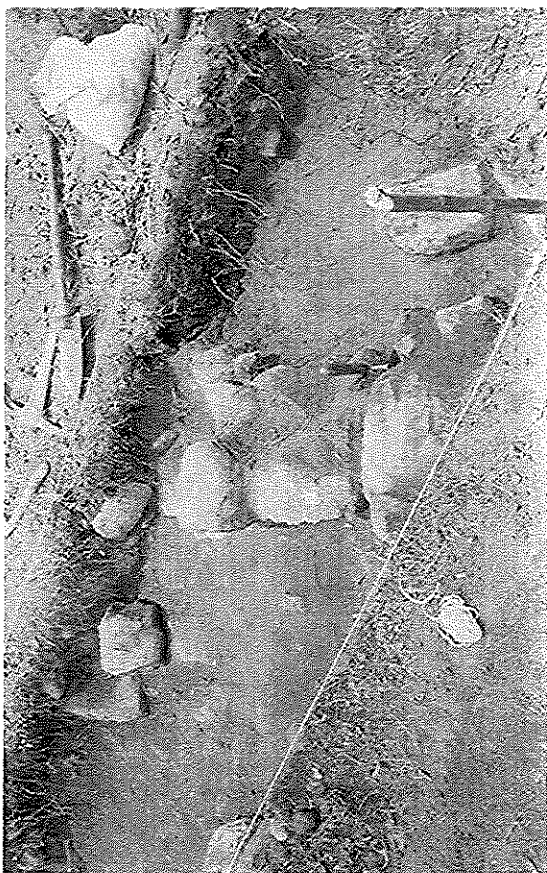
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D



A



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B



A

D. TC-10 (VENTA DE CARPIO)

Early in 1963 field season one of the surface survey teams located a cluster of prehispanic sites along the margins of and within the desiccated bed of Lake Texcoco. One of these sites, here referred to as the Venta de Carpio site, is located between Venta de Carpio and Atlautenco, south of and adjacent to the Mexico City-Teotihuacan highway.

The setting is typical of the immediate lakeshore edge, almost perfectly flat terrain, soil impregnated by salt, and covered with a spiky grass vegetation. The area was undoubtedly seasonally flooded and suffered periodic major inundations by salt water from the lake during years of unusually high rainfall. The surface remains consist of localized concentrations of potsherds and obsidian tools, particularly heavy on a number of low earth mounds. The latter occurred in two clusters, located 150 meters apart, each consisting of four mounds, in that most of the surface pottery on the mounds is Aztec, they are undoubtedly the remains of house structures from that period. The site is criss-crossed by drainage ditches. In the debris from these ditches the survey team noted heavy concentrations of Formative, Teotihuacan and Aztec pottery. Much of the Formative seemed to pertain to Vaillant's Lower-Middle Zacatenco, and the Teotihuacan pertain to the earliest phase of the period.

1. The Excavations

We decided to conduct test excavations at the site to obtain samples of pottery from the various periods as controls for our surface survey. A further reason for excavation at the site was to gather data bearing on the question of fluctuating lake levels of Lake Texcoco, information useful in a study of major climatic phasing in the history of the Teotihuacan Valley. Two excavations were conducted and will be referred to here as Trench 1 and Trench 2.

Trench 1. A base line was laid out east-west and a zero stake placed at the west end of the line. A trench was then measured off extending from 5E to 9E, 0-1S and divided up into 1 meter sections. Each section was excavated as a unit using a combination of artificial, natural and arbitrary stratigraphic levels, primarily the last. The natural and cultural stratigraphy throughout the initial trench and subsequent extensions varied so little that the same levels were used throughout. These levels are as follows: 0-12 cm, 12-30 cm, 30-50 cm, 50-70 cm, 70-80 cm, and 80-90 cm. In a few sections, the excavation was deepened further to a maximum depth of 360 centimeters. Corresponding levels were removed from each section in sequence (Figure 32).

At the 50-57 centimeter level of section 5E-9E, 0-1S, skeletal fragments, indicating a burial, were encountered (Figure 34). The trench was then expanded to include section 4-5E, 0-1S to facilitate the removal of the burial. For the same reason two additional sections adjoining the main trench to the north (4-5E,

0-1N and 5-6E, 0-1N) were included. Concurrent with this activity the balance of the original trench was excavated down to a depth of 80 centimeters. A heavy deposit of Formative period jars was excavated 75 centimeters below the surface in square 7-8E, 0-1S. On the basis of this discovery the sections 6-7E, 0-1N; 7-8E, 0-1N; and 8-9E, 0-1N were also opened up for excavation. The trench had now expanded to an area 2 meters north-south by 5 meters east-west. Subsequently the trench was expanded to both the north and east to include a total of 25 1-meter squares or a total surface area of 25 m².

A test square measuring 2 by 2 meters, including the sections 9-10E, 0-1N; 9-10E, 0-1S; 10-11E, 0-1N; and 10-11E, 0-1S was excavated to a total depth of 3.6 meters below the surface. This will be referred to in the report as the test pit. The rest of the sections varied in depth from 50-140 centimeters.

Trench 2. Trench 2 was located on the edge of and slightly within the body of Mound TA-9E, approximately 5 meters to the north of Trench 1 (Figure 33). The trench was laid out north to south, with the north end within the body of the mound. It was 1 meter wide and 5 meters long. A separate datum point was used from that used in Trench 1. The trench was excavated in arbitrary 20-centimeter levels sections excavated varied from 80-100 centimeters.

2. The Soil Profile

The first feature encountered in the excavation was a layer of salitre or lime impregnated soil that extended 12-18 centimeters below the surface in Trench 1 and 20-26 centimeters in Trench 2 (these differences are the product of building up of soil in the mound). Level one, above it, was separated on the basis of this natural feature. The soil in Trench 1, between the surface and approximately 30 centimeters below the surface, was hard packed. From approximately 30 centimeters below the surface to 140 centimeters the soil consisted of a number of bands of loam, varying in texture from moderately fine grain to sandy. The Formative occupation was concentrated primarily in the band between 50-90 centimeters below the surface. Most of the pottery above this level is Aztec. The Formative occupation has a maximum depth of 120 centimeters. In Trench 1, at a depth of 80-85 centimeters below the surface in the area between 4-11E, was a hard packed surface that probably represents a Formative occupation floor. The heaviest concentration of Formative pottery occurred immediately above and below this level. The cultural deposit generally consisted of potsherds (including a number of partially restorable vessels), obsidian artifacts, grinding stones, figurine fragments (but primarily dating from the Teotihuacan period), and a few scattered human and animal bones. At a depth of 145 centimeters below the surface a layer of hard, solid caliche was encountered in the test square. This extended undisturbed to a depth of 180 centimeters. Between 200 and 360 centimeters the soil deposit consisted of a series of bands of sands of varying color and texture. No cultural material was found in this deposit or in the caliche (Figure 35).

Caliche is a crust of calcium carbonate that forms within or on top of the soil of arid or semi-arid regions. To the best of our knowledge, the soil cover of the entire lower portion of the Teotihuacan Valley is underlain by a layer, or layers, of caliche. Three major periods of caliche formation have been distinguished for the Basin of Mexico: the first two during the period corresponding to the Wisconsin glaciation c. 65,000 to 40,000 B.C. (or perhaps as late as 25,000 B.C.) (Mooser et al. 1956). The layer of caliche exposed in our excavation at both Venta de Carpio and Cuanalan probably belongs to the third period. It is reasonable to assume that it is fairly late in time, since the cultural deposits in both sites are found on or slightly above the caliche surface itself and at Cuanalan extend through gaps in the caliche. Either conditions greatly retarded soil deposition for a considerable time after the formation of the caliche, or wind erosion has removed much of the soil profile (see Kovar 1971, p. 23). The human occupation on the surface of the caliche would therefore be of little chronological significance.

3. Features

Feature 1. In square 5-6E, 0-1S, in the 50-70 centimeter level, a portion of a human skeleton was encountered and a burial was suspected (Figure 34). At this point the trench was expanded into squares 5-6E, 0-1N; 4-5E, 0-1S; and 4-5E, 0-1N to uncover the burial. The burial was very badly disturbed and most of the bones were missing. Enough was present, however, to indicate that it was flexed, placed on the right side, with the head facing approximately to the northwest. The soil within and around the skeleton was impregnated with sherds and figurine fragments (the latter pertaining primarily to the Early Teotihuacan Phase) that probably were parts of the funerary offering. The burial lay entirely within the 60-70 centimeters level and was situated 10 centimeters above the Formative occupation floor. Nearly all of the burial lay within the square 5-6E, 0-1S. Immediately northwest and west of the burial area in squares 4-5E, 0-1S, 0-1N and 4-5E, 1-2N was a heavy concentration of Teotihuacan pottery including, several restorable vessels. The sample was concentrated at a depth from 60-80 centimeters and rested on the old Formative living floor. It is conceivable that most of the debris was once part of the funerary offering.

Feature 2. In square 4-5E, 1-2N or immediately north of the edge of the midden in Feature 1, at a depth of between 50-70 centimeters below the surface, an adobe wall was uncovered that crossed the north extension of the trench from east to west. Its identification as a wall is uncertain since it appeared to be homogeneous in structure with no indication of brick-like coursing. It was constructed of hard compact, clay textured dirt and was relatively easy to detect in the softer soils that covered it. Conceivably, the midden and the burial were either within a house or immediately outside of one and dated from the Teotihuacan period, but time did not permit further expansion of the excavation.

Feature 3. In section 7-8E, 0-1N, 0-1S, a heavy concentration of Formative pottery was encountered at a depth of approximately 75 centimeters and immediately above the Formative living floor. Most of the material apparently came from a few large jars.

Feature 4. In Trench 2, in section 2-3N, 0-1W and 3-4N, 0-1W in the 60-80 centimeter level, a heavy concentration of large sherds, including several restorable vessels, were found dating to the Early Teotihuacan period (see Figure 33).

4. Internal Chronology and Site History

The ceramic analyses indicate that at Venta de Carpio there were three major periods of occupation, separated by long periods of time with only sporadic utilization of the site. These periods of occupation were the Middle Formative, Early Teotihuacan and Aztec (primarily very late Aztec). The periods of intervening abandonment of the site must have been between 600-1000 years if our present understanding of the absolute chronology of the Basin of Mexico is correct.

The caliche layer defined in the test squares lies at a depth of 148-180 centimeters below the surface. As noted previously this deposit probably corresponds to Mooser's Caliche Three Period. Below this are deep deposits of coarse and moderately coarse sands. The stratigraphy duplicates that found at Cuanalan.

Above the caliche is 25 centimeters of sterile loam with no indication of occupation. Presumably this soil was accumulated during the pre-Middle Formative, post-Caliche Three period. The Middle Formative occupation of the site is concentrated in the 50-90 centimeter level with productive pits dipping down to 110 centimeters and scattered sherds found as deep as 120 centimeters. There is no indication of internal phasing within the assemblage. Presumably it represents a total period of not more than two centuries. The ceramic assemblage, however, is internally quite complex and variations occur within the basic functional forms that do suggest possible phasing. Our stratigraphic evidence, however, does not permit the definition of such phases.

The living floor of the Middle Formative phase occupation is apparently the 80-90 centimeter level. The floor described previously may represent the earth floor either of a house or of a courtyard. The distribution of refuse would seem to suggest small adobe structures with intervening unroofed courtyard areas, probably not very widely spaced from each other, perhaps comparable to the Aztec house clusters visible on the surface. The density of debris suggests a permanent village rather than a camp or seasonal function site. On the other hand, the absence of figurines, lack of correspondence of stone tools with levels dominated by Formative sherds (they seem to correlate with the Teotihuacan and Aztec levels), and peculiar ratio of pottery vessel forms suggest a special exploitation site. The density of sherds does suggest frequent and prolonged use, however. At any rate, it was a very small settlement, with a distribution of surface pottery of the Middle Formative phase not exceeding 2-3 hectares. The village certainly had a population of fewer than 100 inhabitants during this phase. In our contemporary settlement pattern studies we refer to permanent, nucleated, rural settlements of fewer than 100 inhabitants as hamlets.

The sample did not provide any direct clues as to the nature of the subsistence pattern. Its location near the lakeshore would suggest fishing but we found no evidence of such activity. Of course, if nets were used such negative evidence is not too meaningful. Because much of the immediate lakeshore plain around the site must have been salt impregnated then as it is today, agriculture was probably not the major source of subsistence for the village. As we shall demonstrate at a later point, the probability is very high that it was a specialized salt-making station.

The Early Teotihuacan occupation is substantially heavier than the Formative, yet the spatial distribution is similar. This might indicate a larger, more tightly nucleated settlement, but we have no direct data on house site distributions. The heaviest Teotihuacan occupation lies between 12-70 centimeters, thus directly overlapping the Formative occupation in level 4. A substantial amount of Teotihuacan pottery, however, does occur as deep as 80 centimeters and scattered sherds may occur as far down as 120 centimeters. There has obviously been considerable mixture of the two occupations, and it is questionable

that we would have been able to sort out the ceramics chronologically without previous knowledge of the Basin of Mexico sequence. The burial described previously is probably one of the factors that produced this mixing.

Of considerable interest is the fact that the heavy Teotihuacan occupation lies within 20 centimeters of the Middle Formative living floor. This suggests the following possibilities of site history: First, the settlement pattern was probably one of roofed structures widely separated by courtyards or open spaces. Within a century or so after the abandonment of the site by the Middle Formative people, it probably resembled the present land surface with scattered mounds or earth debris from ruined houses and flat open spaces in between, as the Aztec mounds appear today. The Teotihuacan population may have used the mounds as residential platforms, deposited some of their refuse directly over the older middens, and have thrown the balance into the lower spaces in between the mounds. Burials and cooking pits would further disturb the stratigraphic position of material and the result would be an overall tendency for vertical superimposition but much mixture of deposits. The Teotihuacan period artifact assemblage suggests a more typical peasant community, since the entire array of ceramic and stone artifacts was present. Its lakeshore position, within an area of salinized soils, perhaps suggests a fishing or salt-making, rather than agricultural, subsistence base: but direct artifact confirmation of this is lacking.

The Aztec occupation was considerably lighter and the settlement pattern much less dense. The site at this time was composed of two clusters of house mounds. They represent the outer fringe of a huge site scattered up the slope of Cerro Chiconautla (TA-9). The occupants may have been professional fishermen and have served as a specialized component within the larger site. The Aztec occupation was concentrated in the 12-30 centimeter level, with sherds only scantily represented in level 1 and with some heavy deposits occurring down to the 30-50 centimeter level. Scattered sherds are found as deep as 100 centimeters.

Of considerable significance in terms of our interest in the history of settlement patterns of the Valley of Teotihuacan as a whole is the history of the occupation and the accumulation of soil at the site. Why was the site occupied three times and abandoned in the intervening periods? Why did only 20 centimeters of soil accumulate over a period of at least 800 years between the Middle Formative and Early Teotihuacan phases, none between Early Teotihuacan and Aztec, and only 12 centimeters during the 450 years that have elapsed between the Conquest and today?

We feel that both the intermittent occupation and the low rate of soil deposition must relate to the history of the lakeshore. The area around the site today is impregnated with salt from the periodic inundations of Lake Texcoco. The soil texture is exceedingly fine and constantly exposed to wind erosion. The only vegetation that will grow is a sparse, spiky grass that only partially protects the soil. If the three settlements were established near old shorelines and lakeside residence was the motivation establishing the settlement, then the intermittent occupation suggests equivalent lake levels during Middle Formative, Early Teotihuacan and Aztec times with intervening phases in which the lakeshore was either lower or higher than it was during those three phases. The low rate of soil deposition suggests exposure of the site area to wind erosion and, therefore, lower lake levels rather than higher ones. The Late-Terminal Formative, Late Teotihuacan and Toltec periods, therefore, would seem to correlate with phases of lowered lake levels.

5. Ceramics

With regard to intensity, most of the excavated ceramic collection from Venta de Carpio falls into two primary and one secondary phases. The two primary phases include an early phase equivalent to Vaillant's general Lower Middle Culture (or in terms of Mesoamerican history generally, the Middle Formative), and a later phase equivalent to our Early Teotihuacan. The secondary occupation pertains to the Aztec period. There are a few sherds that pertain to Vaillant's Upper Middle Culture or the general Late Formative period in Mesoamerica, to our late Teotihuacan phase and to the late Toltec (Mazapan). The rim sample from Venta de Carpio breaks down as follows.

	Number of Rims	Percentage
Middle Formative phase	826	33.4
Late Formative phases	42	1.5
Formative period (phase uncertain)	20	1.0
(Subtotal, Formative period)	889	
Teotihuacan period	1073	43.4
Aztec period	402	16.3
Unclassifiable and Misc. Post-Teotihuacan	109	4.4

Figure 31

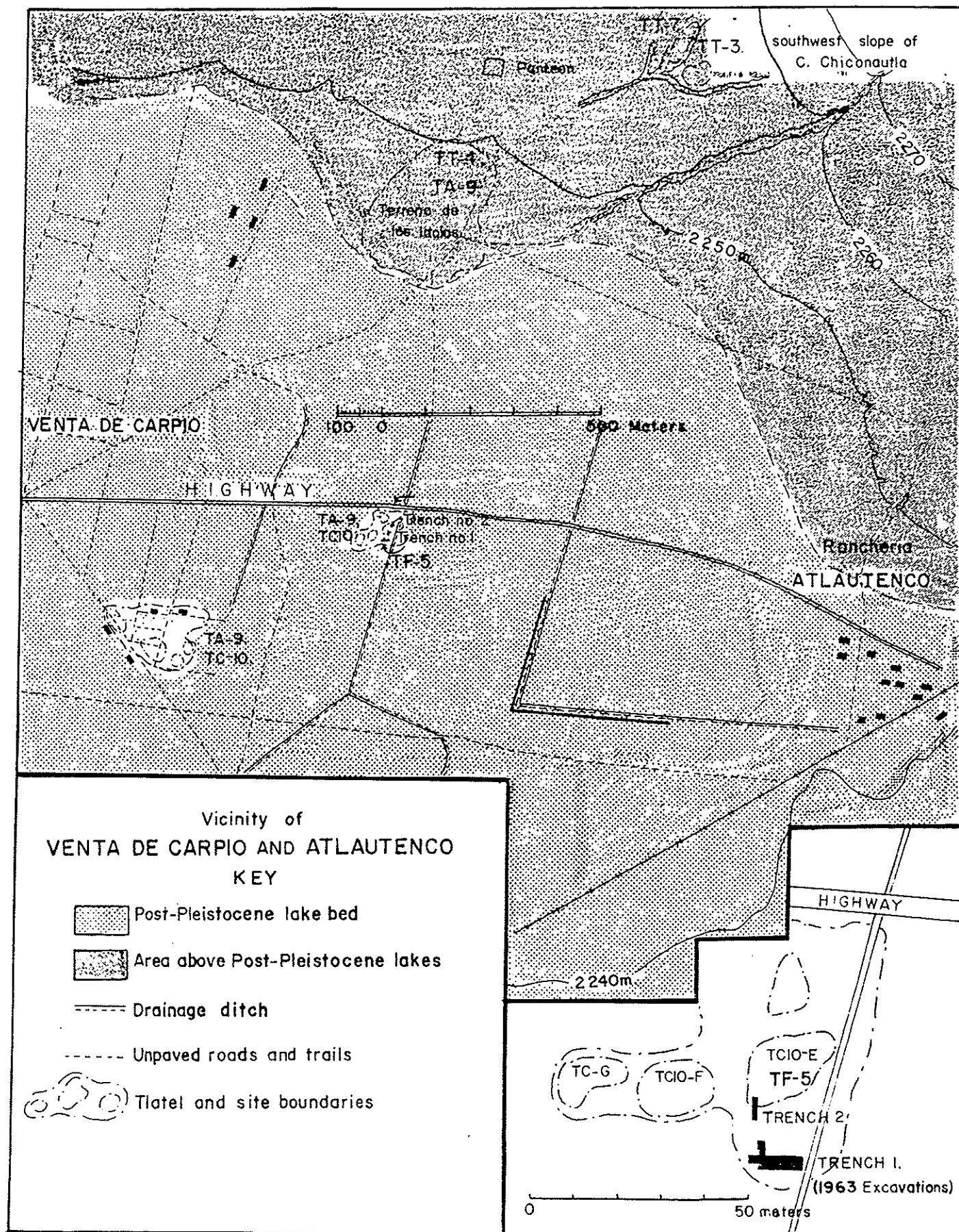


Figure 32

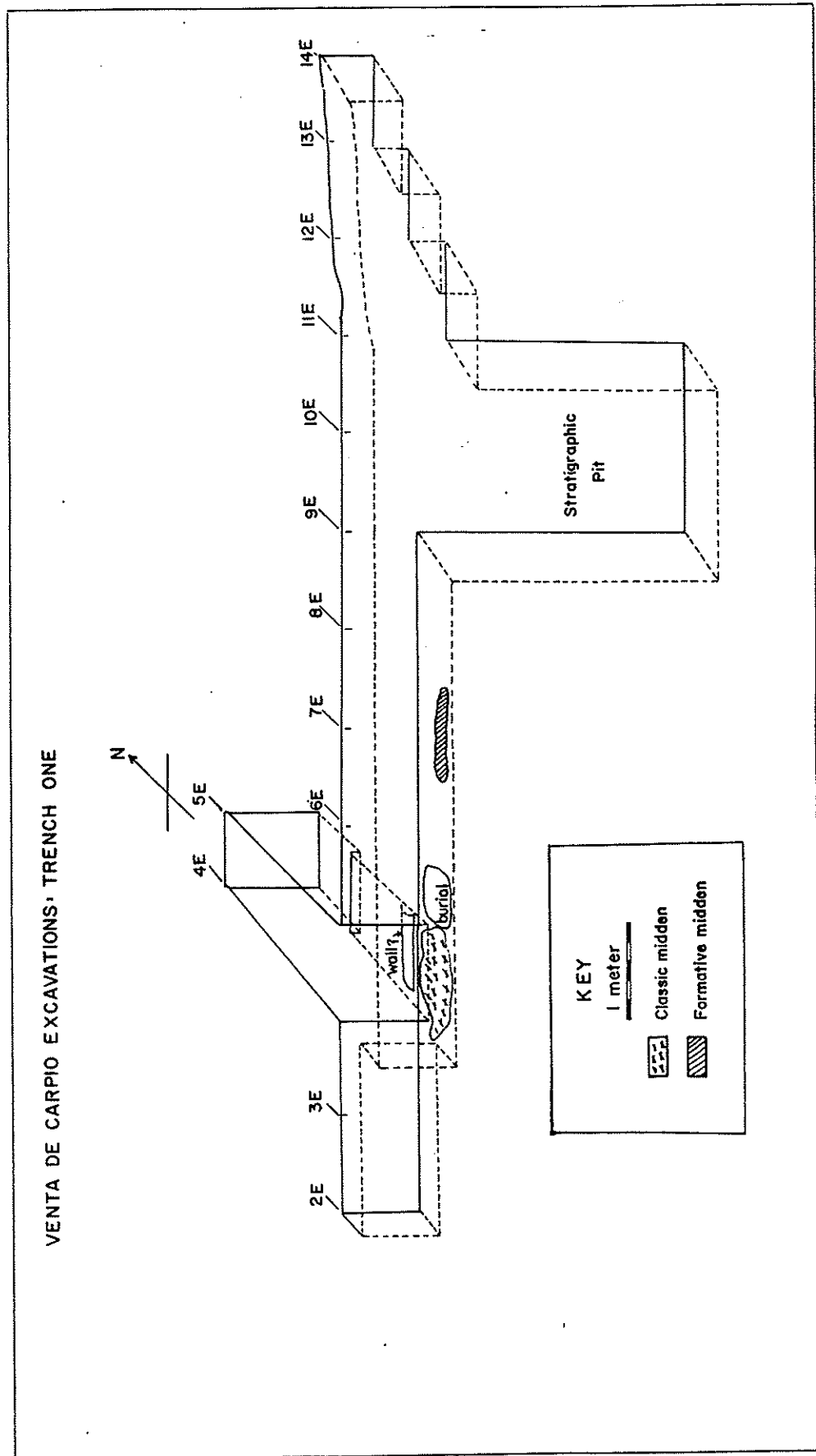


Figure 33

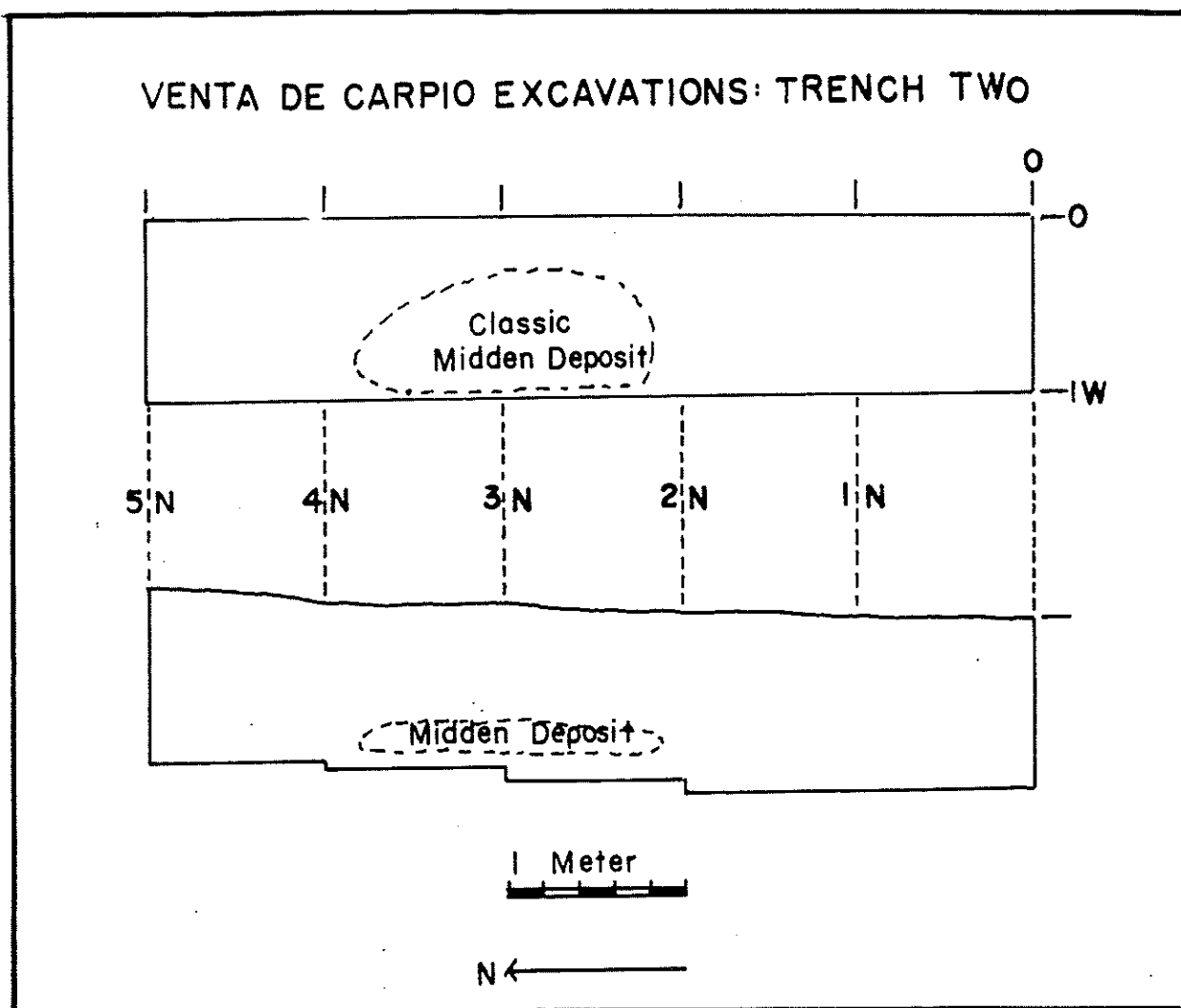


Figure 34

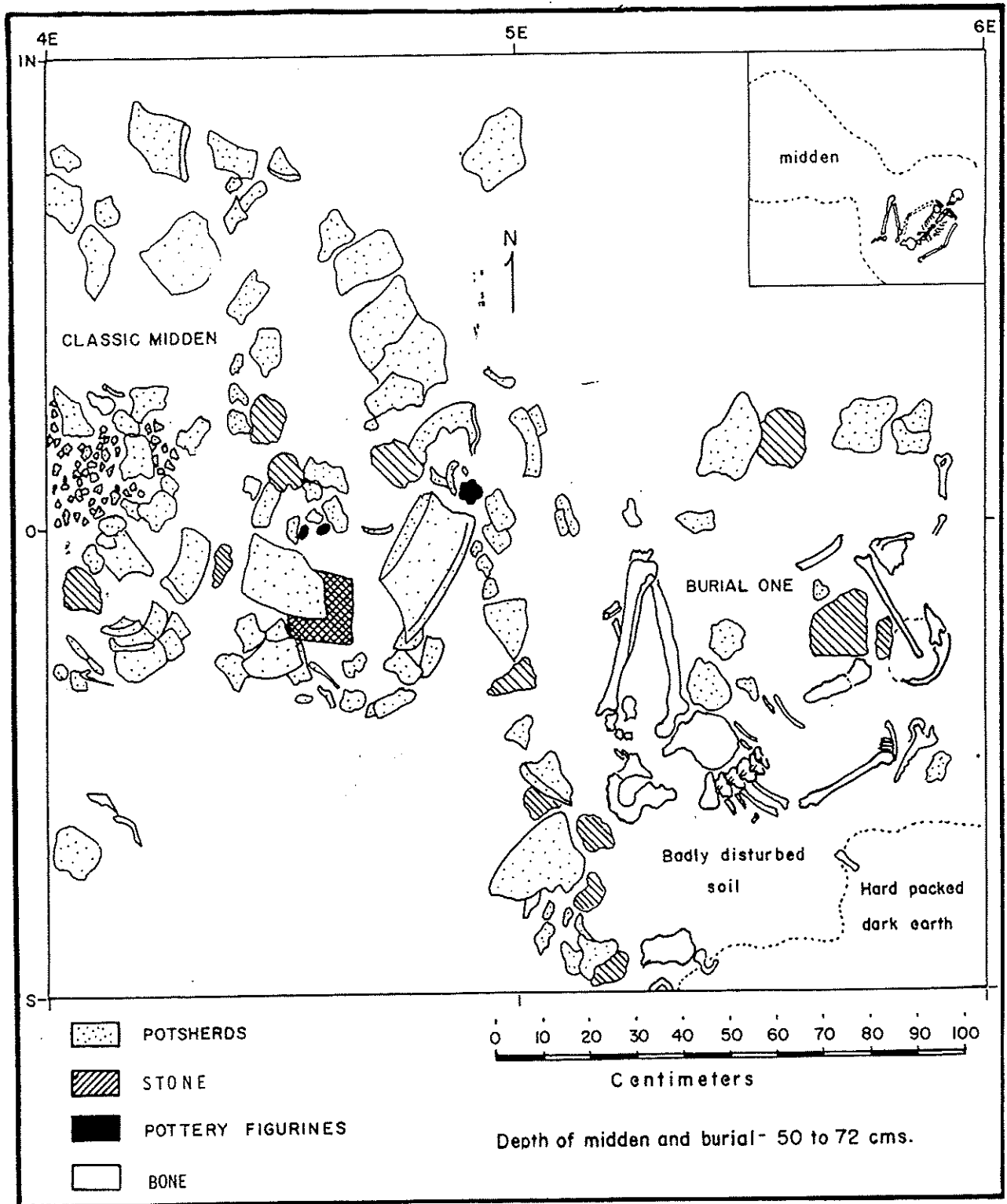
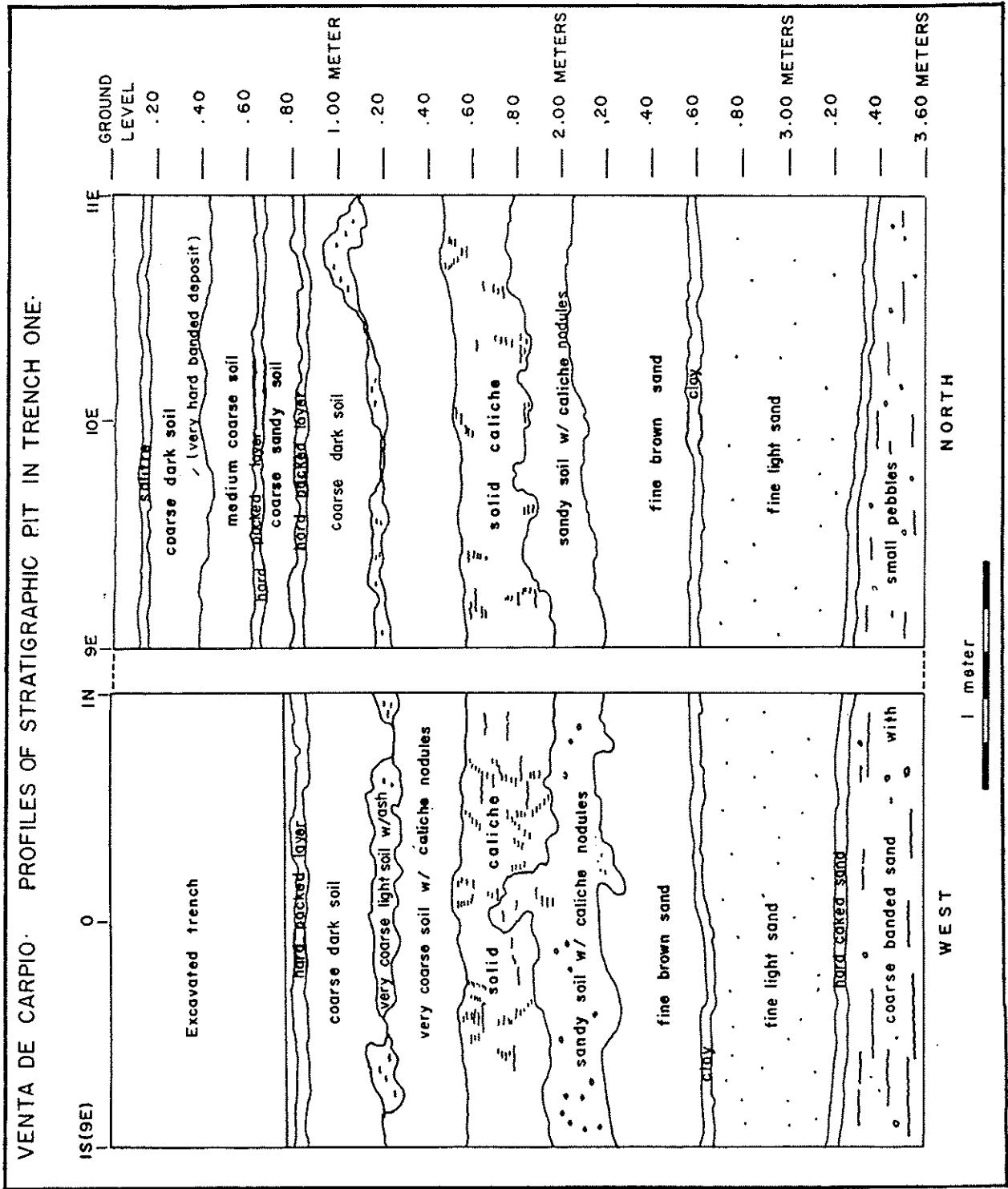


Figure 35



CHAPTER 3

SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF ARTIFACTS AT TC-8

A. INTRODUCTION

The spatial distribution of the artifacts over the grid system of the three residential excavations (Mounds 1-2, 3 and 4) is indicated in a series of distribution maps (Figs. 36-93), and tables (Tables 13-23). The maps show the ground plan of the revealed architecture, superimposed by the grid system. To recapitulate, artifacts were catalogued by grid square numbers and stratigraphic levels, the latter in most cases metric and arbitrary. The highest lot number found in each square, in 90% of the cases, (the exceptions being where we excavated deep pits below the final floor levels, or where we could not detect the floor, and in the grid squares along the outer edges of the compounds) represent material collected from the 20 cm level immediately above the floor. This material is considered as primary context or in situ refuse.

The purposes of the following analysis are threefold: 1. Ascertain the overall function or functions of each building complex. 2. Assuming that the major function of the three building complexes, Mound 1-2, Mound 3 and Mound 4 was primarily residential, to allow a comparison of the three building complexes and detect possible differences in social or economic status of the respective residents. 3. To ascertain the function of rooms, porches, patios and the central court within each compound.

Characteristics of the architecture alone, plus the recovery of what we defined as features during the excavations suggest that the function was primarily residential, that the residents of each of the three building complexes were organized into a large corporate group, a multi-family household, and that this large household was divided up into segments, residing in what we have referred to as apartments. The population resident in each apartment, based on the surface areas, approximated in size nuclear or small extended families. The architectural and feature data also suggest that within each apartment, rooms had variable functions. Most particularly we identified kitchens in at least two apartments with possible kitchen functions of specific rooms in three others.

The purpose of the analysis of the general artifact distributions from the lots is to check, amend and amplify these initial conclusions. The first objective is easily met. The artifact assemblage clearly demonstrates that all three building complexes functioned primarily as residences, based on ethnographic analogy with the 16th century, and the present day peasantry of Mesoamerica. The presence of manos and metates; a range of obsidian artifacts used for slicing, piercing, scraping, and possibly sawing; and a complete range of ceramic forms, as revealed in the sherd samples and complete vessels, indicating storage, food service, cooking, and preparation functions; all support this conclusion. The abundance of other artifacts, usually identified by archaeologists as ritual in function, such as figurines and incense burners, also indicates that the residents formed a corporate group, performing common ritual, a conclusion suggested by the revealed architecture as well.

With respect to the second objective our analysis suggests significant differences in socio-economic status and economic activities for the three complexes, differences also indicated by the architecture of Mound 4, in comparison with Mound 1-2 and 3. A major problem, however, in making these comparisons, is that of comparability of our three excavations. Of the three, we excavated completely only Mound 4. In the case of Mound 3 only one "typical" apartment was excavated, with the balance of our excavation carried out in the area of the Central Court and a directly associated room-alley complex that we feel had overall group corporate functions although it was not a normal apartment, and a similar one was found in Mound 1-2. In the literature on urban residences, structures placed in similar relationships to Central Courts have been identified as temples (see Millon 1972). Our data do not support this conclusion as we will demonstrate at a later point. For convenience, however, we will refer to them as temples with quotation marks. The entire Central Court, at least six to seven apartments, the "temple", and several alleys and patios in Mound 1-2 were excavated, in all about 60% of what apparently was a large multi-family dwelling. The three samples therefore must be compared with caution. In Table 3 we present the surface areas excavated with respect to major functional divisions (based on architecture) of each compound, as a control. This will permit us to make not only comparisons of the raw samples, but in terms of similar functional areas. For example, in all three cases the Central Court was excavated, and we can therefore make a direct comparison of the courts from the three compounds. We can also compare the samples from the apartment complexes in at least two of these excavations, those of Mound 1-2 and 4.

Considering the third objective, we have three serious methodological problems. The first question is, how is refuse disposed of by a prehistoric population, residing in a large residential compound constructed of masonry, and with virtually all of the walls, roofs, and floors completely plastered, including the open spaces as well as the rooms themselves? How much refuse produced by the daily activities of the residents of such a large complex is left near the point of production, how much is periodically removed, how often, and where is it taken? The second problem is, to what extent have post-abandonment processes, in the case of Teotihuacan Valley, later reuse of the site by humans, and natural affects such as soil erosion, had, on the distribution of artifacts revealed by an excavation. Finally, what does abandonment mean? Our excavations and surface samples from the Maquixco site indicate that the population probably peaked sometime during the Late Teotihuacan Phase, declined very rapidly after this climax, was reoccupied significantly, three centuries later, by a small Mazapan phase population, and then experienced a second demographic climax during the Late Aztec period. Did all of the residents of the original Teotihuacan period house abandon it at once, towards the end of the Late Phase, or did segments of these households leave gradually over a more extended period of time. Assuming that much of the refuse produced during the hundreds of years of occupation was removed from the site of production, what was left in situ when the house was abandoned?

In view of these various methodological problems, the fragmentary nature of most of the artifact material and its vertical distribution, i.e. throughout all stratigraphic levels, not only those that were immediately above the floors, and the fact that it includes much Pre-Late Phase ceramics, indicate that much of the artifactual refuse found was derived from the fill of walls and roofs and incorporated in their construction. Even today, in villages in the Teotihuacan Valley, Aztec sherds are often seen in the adobe bricks used in modern house construction. A serious question is how much refuse was immediately used in construction, how much was redeposited in middens (which we located along the edges of all of the three complexes) and then removed to use for fill?

Post-depositional occupational factors affecting artifact distribution at TC8 must also be considered. Every Teotihuacan period mound at TC8 has Aztec material on the surface and our excavations revealed remnants of Aztec period floors and masonry walls. In one case, Apartment 3 of Mound 1, there was some evidence that the Aztec period residents had reused the Late Phase stucco floor of the room (we found similar cases of present-day villagers using Aztec floors). Throughout Mound 4, where the floors were very close to the surface, Aztec sherds were relatively abundant in most of the rooms, thus confusing the question of the function and use of parts of the compound. Furthermore, many of our burials dated from the Late Aztec period and often penetrated and partially destroyed Teotihuacan period floors, mixing up the deposits in the process. More recently, the planting of maguey frequently results in the formation of large round holes in Teotihuacan period plaster floors, and additional mixture of deposits.

We have a special problem with respect to Mound 4. Apparently much of the stone used in wall and roof construction was removed by humans or eroded away, to such an extent that the structure did not even appear as a mound in the surface survey. We identified it as a possible structure only because of the dense concentration of rock and sherds over a clearly defined area. The floors in Mound 4 were often only 10 cm or less from the surface and walls often appeared as simple scars across the floor. For this reason we were unable, in many cases, to detect the locations of doorways in the rooms in Mound 4. A more serious problem is that many of the artifacts obviously had been moved around and disturbed by plowing in subsequent years, with the exception of the Central Court. Finally the impact of soil erosion on the surface has probably reduced considerably the artifact densities from this site. The south end of the court of Mound 1-2 has also been seriously eroded away.

Returning to our second objective, an overall comparison of artifacts from the three compounds, we do not believe the above factors present serious problems. Considering the distance between mounds on the TC-8 site, the large size of the residences, and evidences of almost continuous addition and remodelling of the structures, it would seem likely that the great majority of the midden refuse that was incorporated in the fill of walls and roofs of each compound, came from the middens immediately beside and produced by the population of that particular compound. Hence, regardless of whether artifacts are

in situ, in terms of the original site of production, and whether they are from floor levels the differences in the the overall samples from the three building complexes should reflect valid socio-economic differences among the residents of the three complexes.

With respect to our third objective however, i.e. the differentiation of functional areas within each compound, these methodological problems present serious obstacles, because the vast majority of our artifacts undoubtedly derive from fill, their present location is not indicative of their loci of production and use. Even if we assume, and this assumption seems hardly likely, that each architectural unit within a compound was built with fill material generated only by the previous use of that particular area by the residents, we still have no way of knowing which direction walls or roofs collapsed, and hence where the wall and roof debris is coming from. Samples coming from one room therefore, could very often end up distributed in our excavation in the space occupied by another; furthermore walls from adjacent apartments are shared, i.e. the same wall defines one side of both apartments. It seems more likely, considering the relatively slow pace of remodelling and construction, that refuse was collected by members of a residential compound from communal dumps peripheral to the compound, or from patios and court areas within it, and hence cannot be directly related to the activities of any particular segment of the population residing in the compound. Finally we cannot even be sure that the material that we have separated from the lowest 20 cm of each of our grid units i.e., the artifacts most closely associated with the floor, are not heavily contaminated with fill.

Ameliorating somewhat these problems, paradoxically perhaps, is the fact that the site has suffered serious erosion and that most room floors are within 20-30 cm of the surface, hardly any of them below 50 cm. Much of the fill of walls and roofs had been removed by erosional processes and the majority of the refuse that we have collected, therefore, was probably from the Late phase and probably was produced somewhere in the vicinity of its collection. With respect to the specific locations of the Late Phase material however, we have to consider the fact that it was found within the plow zone. With these considerations in mind we will evaluate the spatial distribution of the artifacts, and again we draw attention to Table 3 which provides the metric data for the various portions of the excavations.

B. GROUND STONE ARTIFACTS

Our ground stone collection includes the following categories: plaster and stucco application trowels, manos, metates, basalt scrapers, all utilitarian artifacts; curtain rings, probably derived from the nearby walls; and a small sample of green stone and carved slate, probably used as body ornaments or for ritual purposes. This last category was rare and only found in Mounds 1- 2 and 3. Because of their low frequency we will not discuss them in this section. The same applies to curtain rings; only six were found, although we probably missed many small fragments of others. They were found in all three excavations.

Manos and Metates - This basic milling stone complex for processing maize was found in all three building complexes, but in lower frequencies than we expected. Sixty-four pieces in all were collected; we suspect that we probably failed to identify numerous small fragments, particularly of manos. Mound 4 yielded a very small sample (only 4 manos), Mound 1-2 and 3, 22 and 7 metates and 20 and 11 manos respectively. These counts do not include the metate fragments found in Features 10, 11, and 14 of Mounds 1-2.

Of the 42 mano and metate fragments in the general collection from Mounds 1-2, 22 were found in the rooms of the apartments, and to this total must be added the feature material noted above. Sixteen were found in open, unroofed areas, 10 of these in the Central Court, 4 from the Antecourt and 2 from Patio 2. Not including the feature material, approximately 17 metates and 8 manos came from primary levels, that is the 20 cm level above the floors. Of this sample 18 were from the roofed over spaces i.e. inside rooms. We believe that the spatial distribution does suggest primary use within rooms, and when added to the feature sample, also indicates that food processing was done usually in one room of each of the apartments, the same rooms that we have designated as kitchens, on the basis of the feature distributions.

The small sample from Mound 4 came from either rooms or exterior middens. With respect to Mound 3, of the total sample of 18 manos and metates, 8 were from middens, and 10 from the Central Court

or Antecourt. Of this sample only 1 mano was found in primary deposits on the Central Court, and 2 were from the Antecourt, an open space immediately in front of an apartment. None were found within the two apartments, however. All in all, while the sample is a small one, and we must consider the methodological problems discussed before, it looks as though manos and metates were used primarily within roofed over spaces.

The sample of stucco application trowels shows an interesting spatial pattern. Of the total sample of 40, 1 was found in Mound 4, 32 in Mounds 1-2 and 7 in Mound 3. These raw data immediately suggest that while some stuccoing was carried out by the residents of all three compounds, very little was done by those in Mound 4. The unusual concentration in Mounds 1-2 furthermore suggests that the residents may have been part-time masons. Considering the fact however, that more area was excavated in Mound 1-2, this comparison needs further clarification. The ratio of the excavated space between Mounds 1-2 and 3 is approximately 2 to 1, yet the trowels are 4 1/2 times as abundant in Mound 1-2. Even more revealing is a comparison of the yield from the two courts, roughly equal in size, 11 from Mound 1-2 and only 3 from Mound 3, roughly the same ratio as the overall sample. The data from Mound 1-2 would also suggest that the tools were kept in storage within the apartment space, since of the 32 found, all but 11 were found within the apartments. Interestingly the distribution suggests that all of the apartment residents were involved in this possible part-time specialty. In Mound 1-2, 20 were found in primary deposits, of which 15 were from the rooms or adjacent alleys. This confirms the pattern for the overall distribution since none of the 7 from Mound 3 were found in primary deposits. The plaster application tools were so rare at the three houses that this particular craft work may have been done by urban craftsman from the city.

Basalt scrapers total only 14, in all three excavations; when we consider the different areas excavated for the three compounds, the difference in numbers is not significant. When we first pointed out the presence of this artifact to colleagues several of them noted that this was a common artifact found on Aztec sites. Considering the low frequency and the fact that all three of our excavated mounds have Aztec occupations on their summits, there is the probability that these may in fact date from the Aztec period. Interestingly, of the 14 collected only 2 were associated with floor levels, both from the southeast entry room of Mound 4, a location where the floor was only a few cm below the surface. It should be reiterated here that we found Aztec sherds on the floors of most of the rooms in Mound 4. Because of the severe state of erosion of the complex we tentatively suggest therefore, that the Teotihuacan period dating of these artifacts is highly problematical.

C. OBSIDIAN ARTIFACTS

Obsidian was the most abundant material found in our excavations, other than potsherds, and hence provides an excellent sample for quantitative analysis. Particularly abundant are blades struck from cylindrical cores, a hallmark of Mesoamerican technology. Our obsidian artifact sample includes over 8,000 blades of this type, along with 37 spent cylindrical cores. A second class of artifacts is bi-facials and includes 243 scrapers, 4 drills, 92 "points" and 11 knives. The points are the typical artifacts usually identified by archaeologists as spear or dart points, but the heavy wear patterns along the edges rather suggest that they were hafted with short handles and used as cutting tools or knives. All of these tools have been previously reported from Teotihuacan period sites. We found no evidence that they were manufactured at TC8. The evidence from the city and village would suggest that they were obtained at the city of Teotihuacan, produced by craftsmen there and probably procured in a market place. The ratio of spent cores to blades could be interpreted in two ways, either that the core was bought and blades struck by the consumer in the village, or that blades were purchased or a combination of both. Our recent excavations at an urban site called Tlajinga 33, a compound that specialized in the production of pottery suggest a similar pattern (Storey 1985).

The rectangular blades were clearly the basic cutting tool at TC-8 and at other Classic Teotihuacan compounds, both urban and rural, and the great majority were struck from cores of Pachuca obsidian. We

have not performed edge wear pattern analysis of these artifacts but consider they were probably used in a variety of household and craft activities, certainly for slicing and cutting, possibly for sawing and light scraping duty.

Of the approximately 8,000 fragments from the three residential mounds 3,896 came from Mound 3, 3,552 from Mound 1-2, and 914 from Mound 4. We have, therefore twice as many from Mound 3 as we would predict, based on the area excavated, and only 2/3 as many as predicted from Mound 4. With respect to the sample from Mound 1-2 approximately 40% of the sample comes from the Central Court; adding up all of the unroofed spaces i.e. the Central Court, the Antecourt, and Patio 2 the proportion is just under two thirds. Of the balance 373 were found in the peripheral spaces we have referred to as middens, leaving approximately 1,200 from the rooms, porches and narrow alleys of the apartments. Even considering the methodological problems discussed previously these distributions are probably meaningful. What they suggest is that work involving the use of blades for ordinary household activities took place throughout the residential space primarily within the apartments, but possibly involving open spaces as well. Specialized activities, on the other hand, probably took place in the open areas of the compound. The suggestion of some non-household specialized craft activity is also indicated by certain other artifact distributions in both Mound 1-2, where we think masons were living, and in Mound 3 (see previous discussion and below).

A closer look at the spatial distribution within each building complex is also revealing. In Apartments 1 and 2 we have defined two kitchens based on features (Rooms 2 and 4). Of the 175 blades from Apartment 1, 99 came from the kitchen, of the 181 from Apartment 2, 114.

Apartment 3, where we did not find a feature clearly linking a room with food preparation, the distribution was as follows; Porch, 92, Room 6, 144; Room 7, 27; and Room 8, 89. The distribution here suggests that Room 6 may have functioned as the kitchen. It should be noted that Room 6 is the smallest room in the apartment, Room 8- with 2/3 of the yield, has twice as much space, and Room 7 is 50% larger.

At Apartment 5, of the 214 blades, 155 were found in Room 13, an area that was initially used as a porch. In the Antecourt, an area that possibly served as an open activity space for the residents of Apartment 5, there were 210 blades. Patio 2, which probably functioned as a common work space for the residents of Apartments 1-3, yielded 215 blades.

The distribution of obsidian blades in Mound 1-2, from the supposed in situ or primary deposits, presents a somewhat different picture. First, a far greater number of blades were found in primary deposits in rooms than in the open areas, (494 were found in roofed over spaces and only 255 in the open spaces). This would suggest that the unusually large sample from the Central Court is the product of collapsing walls and ceilings from the adjacent rooms, and does not represent in situ activities. Within the roofed over areas the analysis of the primary sample suggests that only the kitchen identifications for Apartments 2 and 5 are clearly supported by the distributional evidence.

The Mound 3 excavation includes only half of the area occupied by Mound 1-2, yet yielded more blades. Of these 2/3, or over 2,500 blade fragments came from the Central Court; of the balance approximately 1,000 came from peripheral middens and only 81 were associated with the two room complexes. About 220 were from the Antecourt, an area presumably used as a work activity area by the nearby residents of Apartment 1. The balance, 171, came from the "Temple". What the raw data from Mound 3 suggest is that the residents of Mound 3 conducted considerable craft activity, involving organized labor in the main court. Contrary to this conclusion however, of the 2,500 total blades, only 230 came from primary deposits. Most grid squares within the court yielded fewer than 20 blades and those with unusual amounts were found within a few meters of the defining walls of the court. In contrast, over 116 of the 220 blades from the Antecourt were found associated with the floor. The primary deposit distribution therefore tends to throw doubt on our initial conclusion.

The residents of Mound 4, even allowing for the methodological problem noted previously, with respect to the artifact sample, yielded a significantly lower number of blades per square meter of excavated area. Of the total sample, just under 1,000 blades, only 20% came from the Central Court, 30% from the peripheral middens, and over half from the roofed over spaces. This distribution suggests the use of blades primarily in household activities.

Considering our suggestion of a bilateral division of Mound 4, with respect to the eastern half obsidian was particularly abundant in Porch 3, 68 blades, and in Room 6, 78 blades, out of a total of 232. If we use the primary sample only, 60 blades came from Room 6 and 22 from Porch 3. Room 5, had 28 in primary locations, or a total of 110 in the three units in primary deposits, out of a total sample of 136. In the western half of the compound, distribution was more variable. Rooms 2 and 8 yielding 50 and 54 respectively. Heaviest yields were from all three porches (Porch 1, 84; Porch 2, 115; Porch 5, 145). Only Rooms 1 and 3 had a low incidence of blades. If the primary deposits only are considered, only Porches 1 and 5 had heavy concentrations.

Scrapers were the second most abundant obsidian artifact. Two hundred forty-three were removed from the three compounds. The sample shows striking differences from compound to compound, 69 came from Mound 1-2, 33 Mound 4, roughly the expected ratio in terms of excavated areas. Mound 3, however, with the same excavated area as Mound 4, and only 1/2 of that of Mound 1-2 yielded 141 scrapers. Of the sample from Mound 3, 115 came from the Central Court. In contrast, only 14 came from the Central Court of Mound 1-2 and 1 from the court of Mound 4. The majority of the scrapers are large, snub nosed, bi-facial tools, with long handles, that we feel had some connection with the processing of maguey products, possibly scraping the "taza" to induce the flow of "agua miel" for the production of pulque, or the leaves for the extraction of food and fibre. What our data suggest is that all households had access to maguey and processed the plant for household use, but that the residents of Mound 3 were carrying out some specialized activity in the Central Court, possibly the surplus production of a variety of maguey products for market. Only seven of the court samples, however, came from primary deposits, so this conclusion is somewhat suspect.

We will now examine the distribution within Mound 1-2 and 4 in terms of those found in the apartment spaces, to see what patterns occurred in the distribution of this artifact. In Apartment 2 the pattern mirrors the distribution of most of the artifacts in our sample. Five of the 9 scrapers came from Room 4, our suspected kitchen, 2 from the patio and adjacent porch, and none from Room 5, which we have identified as the potential sleeping quarters. Of this sample, 2 were from primary deposits in Room 4 and 1 from the porch. In Apartment 1, 5 of the 7 scrapers came from Room 2 which we have defined as a kitchen, of which 3 were on the floor. The other two rooms yielded 1 each, in both cases from primary deposits Apartment 3 yielded 10 scrapers, 3 from Room 6, 4 from 8 and 3 from the porch. None of these, however, was from primary contexts. Consistently our artifact concentrations seem to be in Rooms 8 and 6 in this apartment. Patios 2 and 3, the communal spaces used by the residents from this part of the apartment compound yielded 4 scrapers, none from primary context. Besides these distributions, scrapers were rather widely and indiscriminantly scattered throughout the rest of the complex. The only other potentially significant distribution was in Apartment 5 where 3 were found in primary deposits in Room 13, (where most of our artifacts seemed to be concentrated), one was from Room 14 and none from Room 15.

In Mound 4 they were thinly disseminated in small numbers throughout the compound with somewhat greater concentrations in Room 6 (4), Porch 5 (9) and Room 5 (4).

Approximately 103 bi-facial tools of the types we have called points and knives were collected, 92 of medium size and 11 large ones. Of the sample only 6 came from Mound 4. Mound 1-2 yielded 42, 2 knives and 40 points. Of these 6 points were found in open areas, 28 in the apartments, and 6 in the peripheral middens. It seems that they were used primarily in the roofed over spaces of the compounds, on the basis of these raw figures. Of the room samples, 8 were from primary contexts. They were not, however found in specific association with our defined kitchens in any of the apartments. The total sample, however, was so small that the lack of specific spatial patterning is probably meaningless. Surprisingly, considering the distribution in Mound 1-2, Mound 3 yielded slightly more artifacts than Mound 1-2, but 23 of the 53 artifacts came from the peripheral middens. Of the balance 17 came from the small apartment, and the balance from the Central Court and Antecourt areas.

The final category of obsidian artifacts, abundant enough to be used in spatial analysis, is a sample of 1,127 pieces of what we have called irregular cores and flakes. This industry contrasts sharply with the blade-core and bifacial industries that we think of as characteristic of Teotihuacan. The sample was distributed in the following manner: 305 from Mound 1-2, 682 from Mound 3, and 140 from Mound 4. The Mound 4 and Mound 1-2 ratios are as predicted, but the Mound 3 yield was twice as high as predicted on

the basis of excavated area alone. Furthermore the internal distribution shows a striking contrast - over 70% of the sample from Mound 3 came from the Central Court, 40% from Mound 1-2 came from the court, and only 16 of the 140 pieces from Mound 4 were from the Central Court. The distribution suggests that the industry was used for general household activities in all three compounds, but in Mound 3 it was used as a tool kit for some specialized economic activity. That this distribution resembles that of scrapers suggests that they were used in the same specialized activity.

With respect to the distributions within the living areas of Mound 1-2 and Mound 4 the pattern is as follows. The sample was surprisingly small for the north-eastern quadrant of Mound 1-2 where we generally have abundant artifact yields. A grand total of only 6 artifacts was found, 4 from Apartment 2, 2 from 1 and none from Apartment 3. The communal work space that we call Patio 2 yielded no examples. Furthermore, none was found in our defined kitchens. In the north-central quarter of the compound there were 36 artifacts, 26 from the peripheral alleys of the rooms, and 7 from Room 12B. The south quarter yielded 13, 8 from Room 11A, 5 from 11C. The Antecourt quarter yielded 25 artifacts, 21 from Room 13, which we have identified as a kitchen, and 4 from 14. The northwest quarter yielded 11 artifacts, rather evenly distributed over the units.

In Mound 4 the eastern half of the compound produced 43 artifacts, 7 from the two porches fronting on rooms. Room 6 yielded the largest sample from the rooms (28), four were from Room 4 and Room 5, the supposed kitchen, yielded only 3. None were found in Room 7.

With respect to the western half of the compound, 23 artifacts were found on the porches, 10 from Porch 1, 10 from Porch 2 and 3 from Porch 5. Twenty-two were found within rooms, 12 from Room 8, but 11 of these were from the raised area in front and adjacent to Porch 5. Five were from Room 3, an unexpected location, and 3 from Room 2, the defined kitchen. Room 1 only yielded two artifacts.

The distribution is rather anomalous and similar to that of points and knives; the meaning in terms of patterns of use of space within these compounds is unclear.

In summary, the obsidian industry as a whole shows some significant spatial patterning. Two sets of artifacts, cylindrical core blades and scrapers, were used as general household artifacts in all three compounds and in the cases of Mound 1-2 and 4 are consistently found in the food preparation rooms of the apartments. Mound 3 yielded an unusual number of both of these artifacts, indicating that they may also have been used for some kind of special craft processing activities, apparently taking place in the Central Court. The irregular core industry and points were apparently used in general household activities in all three compounds, but not consistently found in association with food preparation rooms in either Mound 1-2 and 4. Again, in Mound 3 there was an unexpectedly high number of these artifacts, suggesting probable use for some industrial production as well as household activities, the former possibly taking place in the Central Court.

D. MISCELLANEOUS CERAMIC RITUAL ARTIFACTS

Besides figurines, a large number of miscellaneous ceramic artifacts were tabulated in our laboratory processing of the sample. Some are probably specialized artifacts used in the conduct of ritual and include sherds from the large, composite, mold-made incense burners, candeleros, fragments of whistles, pipes and/or flutes, and miniature ceramic vessels, the last in two basic forms, "floreros" and small jars. Of these only mold-made incense burners and candeleros occurred in sufficient numbers to be useful in spatial analysis. The charts tabulate the occurrence of ritual ceramic artifacts by mound excavation. Considering the fact that in living populations ritual activities are associated with socially organized groups, and often function as a means of self-identification, a reasonable hypothesis is that the Central Court was the scene of ritual involving the entire population of a residential compound, and that patios may have been used for rituals involving what look like spatial, and presumably also social, subdivisions of the compound. Finally it is also possible that nuclear families practiced rituals within their own apartments. Hypothetically different artifacts might have functioned for different levels of group ritual or the same ritual objects might have been used in ritual at all organizational levels, or some combination of these principles.

With respect to the censers 23 sherds came from Mound 4, 38 from Mound 3 and 287 from Mound 1-2. This disparity in numbers is puzzling. One would have expected a more balanced distribution, in direct proportion to the relative sizes of the excavated areas. With respect to the Mound 1-2 sample 175 sherds were from the open spaces of the compound, 57 of these from the Central Court and 25 from the Antecourt. In addition 52 were found in grid squares that cross over the west boundary of the Antecourt and might have been derived from either an apartment on the platform, or the Antecourt. Forty-one sherds came from Patio 1. Ninety-two sherds came from the alleys, rooms and porches of the apartments. Only 8 were from the "temple", casting strong doubts as to that suggested function for the building. Of the sample from the open spaces 85 sherds, or about half including those from the noted mixed sample and associated possibly with the Antecourt, were from primary deposits. This occurrence tends to confirm the notion that rituals involving these artifacts were performed in the court.

Of the 92 found in the apartments, 51 were found directly on the floors, suggesting that apartments also were loci where rituals, using this artifact, were conducted. With respect to use within the apartment the distributions are not significantly patterned in terms of particular rooms or locations. Censers were not particularly abundant in the kitchens, and often more were found in the other rooms of the complex. In two locations, Patio 2 and the Antecourt, we found unusual concentrations that perhaps should have been defined as features during the excavations. Probably they are the remains, in each case, of only one or two complete censers found in situ, on the courtyard surfaces. Interestingly, the sherds were notably sparse in the immediate vicinity of the altar of the Central Court.

The sample from Mounds 3 and 4 are probably too small to be useful for spatial analysis. In Mound 3 they were not concentrated in or around the altar and very few were found in the "temple", again suggesting a non-ritual function for the latter.

In Mound 3, 22 censer sherds came from the Central Court, the balance of a total sample of 37 censers from the Antecourt. Nine censer fragments came from primary deposits of the two courts.

In Mound 4, 11 sherds came from the Central Court, none however in primary context; 8 from roofed over space, the balance from the peripheral middens. Of those found in the apartments three came from primary context.

Candeleros largely, but not entirely, parallel the distribution of the censers; 135 came from Mound 1-2, 20 from Mound 3 and 37 from Mound 4. Of the sample from Mound 1-2, 59 came from the open areas (33 from the Central Court, 17 from Patio 2 and 9 possibly 14 from the Antecourt). Of this sample 8, possibly 9, came from primary deposits. Of the sample of 55 from the rooms and porches; 24 came from floor levels. They were found in all three rooms designated as kitchens in the northeast quarter, 4 of 8 fragments immediately above the floor. They were also found however, in other rooms, 10 in Room 3 of Apartment 1 for example, and 4 in Room 8 of Apartment 3. In the Antecourt quarter 14 came from Room 14, and six from the postulated kitchen, Room 13. The pattern suggests a heavy use in apartments, probable minimal use in the Central Court, but heavy use in patios. They are not significantly associated with the Central Altar or "Temple".

In Mound 4, 12 candeleros were found in the Central Court, only 2 however in primary context. Furthermore the 2 were found near the stairway of Porch 2, and possibly came from rooms in that area. In contrast 15 came from the rooms, 7 in primary contexts. The remaining nine were from middens. The distribution very definitely indicates use in rooms. Among the rooms, however they do not show a consistent association. Ten of them were from porches - if we add the two found in the Central Court near a porch, 12. Of interest, and undoubtedly significant, is the very

Table 6 - Spatial Distribution of Artifacts From all Levels
(Excluding Figurines and Vessel Rim Sherds) at TC-8

O=Open Areas R=Roofed Areas P=Peripheral Areas

	Mound 1-2			Mound 3			Mound 4		
	O	R	P	O	R	P	O	R	P
1. Ground Stone									
Plasterer	11	21	0	3	0	4	1	0	0
Curtain Ring	2	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0
Metate	6	12	4	4	0	3	0	0	0
Mano	10	10	0	6	0	5	0	2	2
Scraper	2	4	0	5	0	0	0	3	0
Green Stone	1	0	0	1	3	4	0	1	0
Slate	10	5	3	12	1	3	0	0	0
2. Chipped Stone									
Chalcedony	10	4	1	15	0	0	2	0	0
Obs. Blades	2001	1178	373	2742	258	896	209	398	307
Obs. Blade Cores	7	8	2	7	1	4	1	6	1
Obs. Irreg. Core Flakes	140	159	2	521	50	111	16	72	42
Obs. Scrapers	23	44	2	115	2	24	1	25	7
Obs. Drills	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Obs. Knives	1	1	0	4	0	2	0	0	0
Obs. Points	6	28	6	19	7	21	0	3	3
3. Miscellaneous Ceramic Ritual Artifacts									
Whistles	2	6	0	4	1	0	0	2	0
Musical Pipes	1	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Pipes, (Small Sherds)	21	8	1	15	4	16	10	1	3
Seals	4	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Censers, Comp.	175	92	20	22	5	11	11	8	4

Candeleros	59	55	21	16	3	1	12	15	10
Floreros (min.)	3	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Ollas (min.)	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0

4. Utilitarian Ceramic Artifacts

Small Discs	10	8	4	6	2	5	3	0	1
Medium Discs	32	41	9	29	8	30	4	10	5
Large Discs	4	5	1	0	1	8	0	2	1
Uncertain Discs	24	26	7	22	5	24	4	1	4
Worked Sherds	2	8	0	2	0	3	1	1	0

5. Shell (Totals Only)

Spondylus	182	2978 (2706 in "Temple")	22
Other	19	64	0

small sample from Mound 3, a reflection of the very small area of roofed-over space excavated, and confirming the suggestion that they were used primarily in apartments. Of the 16 found in the Central Court of Mound 3, only one was found in primary context, and it was near one of the staircases in the north wall, suggesting its possible origin from an apartment on the summit.

While individually the sherds from what are apparently ceramic musical instruments, flutes and whistles, are too few to establish any significant spatial patterning, the sample as a whole is a respectable one. Forty-one sherds came from Mound 1-2, 45 from Mound 3 and 16 from Mound 4. Of these 21 came from open areas in Mounds 1-2, 24 from the Central Court and Antecourt of Mound 3, and 10 from the Central Court of Mound 4. With respect to roofed over spaces the totals are 15, 5 and 3 respectively. The overall numbers suggest primary uses in courts and patios, but of the sample only 8 actually came from primary deposits.

The very small sample of one of the miniature vessels forms - the florero suggests use in courtyard ritual.

E. UTILITARIAN CERAMIC ARTIFACTS

Among the ceramic artifacts were a relative large number of perforated discs, varying in diameter from to cm. We sorted them into three size levels. In addition to the sorted samples, there were a number of small fragments that were either from smaller or medium size discs. They appeared not to be reworked sherds i.e. they look as though they were manufactured as finished artifacts. Along with them was a small sample of rectanguloid shaped, reworked sherds i.e. reshaped from fragments of broken ceramic vessels. Although our chart tabulates each category separately, we will combine them for spatial analysis because of the overall small size of the sample. Altogether 181 artifacts came from Mound 1-2, 145 from Mound 3, and 37 from Mound 4. Of this sample 72, 59, and 12 came from the open areas of the three compounds respectively, but only 12, 4, and 3 respectively were found in primary deposits. In contrast, nearly half, 37 of the 88 in Mound 1-2 came from primary levels in the roofed over spaces, over half, 9, of 16, primary levels in Mound 3, and 10 of the 14 from the Mound 4 rooms and porches came from primary deposits.

It seems almost certain therefore, that whatever activities these artifacts were used for, were carried out primarily on the porches and in the rooms of the apartments. With respect to distribution within apartments, however no apparent pattern is discernible.

F. FIGURINES

A major artifact in our excavation in TC8 was the ceramic figurine, one of the hallmarks of Teotihuacan culture. The sample includes 145 hand-made heads, 382 hand-made bodies, and 354 hand-made appendages, or 881 pieces in all. Mold-made figurine fragments include 328 heads, 76 appendages and 454 bodies.

If, as we argued previously, figurines are images of supernatural beings, and used in rituals, a number of questions could be raised. Considering the architectural evidence of corporate groups, of different size levels, residing in each compound, with what level of household organization are the figurines linked? Assuming that our notion of the social structure of each level to be correct, were they used in rituals conducted by nuclear families, extended families or the entire patrilineage? If the last category were the case, they should be associated with the Central Courts, if the second, with communal space like patios, and if the first we would expect to find them primarily in the roofed over spaces, possibly even in a single room or porch.

Considering the strong possibility that the residents of a compound were kin related, and that in many societies corporate groups of this type often worshipped deified true or imaginary ancestors, one would expect that particular figurine types would be heavily associated with particular compounds. Supporting this interpretation, very few of the figurines have been identified as high gods, comparable to

those of the Aztec pantheon (the exceptions being Tlaloc, Huehuateotl, Xipe Totec, and possibly the Fat God), which implies that they do represent some lesser supernatural beings, of more restricted spheres of power.

One problem is that the residents of a number of compounds could have pertained to some higher order, kin-based group, and the figurines could relate to ancestors of greater genealogical time depth than that of a single compound. Mounds 1-2, 3 and 4 are distributed around a large plaza and could be part of one of these larger units. At Teotihuacan itself research is revealing a division of the city into neighborhoods, each including a cluster of compounds and a ceremonial precinct. The relatively limited number of Late phase figurine varieties, and presence of over 2,000 house compounds at the city, would suggest an affiliation of figurine varieties with some larger supra-compound unit. Unfortunately we cannot compare each of our compound samples, or the overall sample from the three compounds, with compounds or neighborhoods in the city of Teotihuacan to test these ideas, since the great majority of the excavations there were not conducted within our conceptual framework. The two that have, Tlajinga 33 (Widmer and Storey 1989) and 15B N6W3 (Manzanilla 1993) are not yet published in full. We could compare, however, our TC-8 sample with our own other excavated samples, and with our surface samples. All of these other samples, however are very small thus limiting their usefulness, and furthermore have a somewhat different chronological bias.

We will now discuss the spatial aspects of our sample at TC-8 with respect to these objectives, beginning with the hand-made or H series. Kolb has defined 41 varieties of hand-made heads from our overall sample (i.e. excavations at several sites and surveys) and we found 145 heads in our TC8 residential excavations. The average number of heads per variety therefore is very small, less than 4 overall, but 67, or nearly half, pertain to 5 varieties. Specifically HH10 yielded sixteen, HH11 thirteen, HH12 eleven, HH14 twelve, HH 28 fifteen heads. The balance was distributed among 36 varieties or slightly over two per variety.

In comparing the sample by compound with respect to the five major varieties, there seems little difference, and no particular variety was unusually abundant in any one of the three compounds.

Considering the sample from Mound 1-2, and including all of the varieties together, twenty-two heads came from the open areas of the compound. Of these, only four were from primary deposits. One came from the "temple" but not from primary deposits. Thirty-six were found within the rooms, but only nine from primary deposits. There is no consistent association with particular rooms or porches within an apartment. In summary, we see a suggestion, but not a very convincing or specific one, of association with the roofed over spaces of the compound.

The sample from Mound 4 is very small, fifteen in all, of which nine came from rooms and porches, six in primary context, and two from the court, neither in primary contexts. In Mound 3, 34 came from the Central Court and Antecourt, two from the "Temple", five from roofed over spaces, 24 from peripheral middens. Only four heads were from primary contexts within the Central Court; five of the seven from the Antecourt, however, were in such a context. Of the three found in Apartment 1, only one was in primary context. If we were to take the distribution of this sample at face value, the inhabitants of the area of Apartment 1 on Mound 3 conducted ritual on their porch and in the Antecourt. In Mound 4, rituals involving the figurines apparently took place in the rooms.

The sample of hand-made bodies is a large one, 427, and distributed as follows; 193 in Mound 1-2, 129 in Mound 3, and 43 in Mound 4. Of these, 304 pertained to five major varieties, the balance, 123, to 25 minor varieties. Of possible significance, of the large sample of HB7 bodies (102), all but 13 came from Mound 1-2, the only significant inter-compound sorting of the hand-made figurines.

With respect to those from Mounds 1-2, 62 came from the open spaces of the compound, only 12 from the "temple", 102 from roofed over areas, and 17 from peripheral middens. The distribution in Mound 3 is 59, 15, 8 and 47 respectively. In Mound 4, 9 came from the Central Court, 18 from the apartments and 18 from the middens. At Mound 1-2 only nine of the figurines from the Central Court and Antecourt were found in primary context, out of a sample of 43. The balance, sixteen, came from Patio 2, but only two were from primary contexts. Of those from the roofed over areas, thirteen were found in primary contexts. This is approximately the same ratio to the total sample as the open space sample. In the much smaller sample from Mound 4, only one from the Central Court came from a primary context, nine of the eighteen from

roofed over spaces were from primary contexts. At Mound 3 six of the fifty-nine found in the Central Court and Antecourt were in primary contexts, three of the eight found in the roofed over areas.

All in all, the hand-made figurines bodies showed little consistent patterning that would suggest a relationship with specific levels of corporate group ritual, and show even less differentiation from compound to compound.

With respect to the HA series i.e. hand made appendages, 197 were found in Mound 1-2, 91 in the open spaces, 19 in the Temple, 7 within the apartments and 17 in peripheral middens. The 131 found in Mound 3 were distributed respectively 62, 9, 6, and 54. In Mound 4, 8 were found in the Central Court, 13 in the roofed over spaces and 5 from the peripheral middens.

Of the total of 354 hand-made appendages, 286 were distributed into nine major types, the balance in 15 minor varieties. One variety, HA24 yielded 77 fragments, or 20% of the total sample. The other eight major types yielded from 21 to 39 cases each. Of the HA5 sample of 53, 20 came from Mound 3; of the 28 cases of HA15 24 came from Mound 1-2, differences that could be significant. Of the total sample from Mound 1-2 open areas, only 16 were from primary contexts, of the 70 from roofed over areas, 32 were from primary context.

In Mound 3, of the 62 found in the Central Court and Ante-court, 10 were from primary context, 4 of the 9 from the "Temple", and 2 of the 6 from the apartments were from such contexts. With respect to the very small sample from Mound 4, 2 of the 8 from the Central Court, and 7 of the 13 from roofed over areas were from primary contexts.

Mold-made, single piece figurines, i.e. head and body made in a single mold, are diagnostic of the Late Phase, the date of the floors. In all cases, however the heads were broken off and we found no cases of complete figurines in our sample. It is almost certain that this was intentional and that figurines were ceremonially killed after their ritual use ended. In a few cases when they broke the figurine the headdress, or part of it, snapped off, most of the face and at times small portions of the headdress remained intact and attached to the body. At Teotihuacan itself the same pattern is found. Whole figurines are, however, occasionally found in burials and offerings, and on the basis of these, a few heads can be related to bodies (See Kolb's chapter on figurines in this volume). Some mold-made head varieties are of the portrait type and were attached to hand made bodies and appendages. Others were attached to mold-made bodies, but had movable hand-made appendages - the so called puppets. A number of these varieties, while beginning earlier than the full-figure mold ones, were still in use during the Late Phase. In general then, because of their dating, the mold-made sample, particularly heads and bodies, has a better chance of significant association with excavated floor levels than the hand-made sample; most of the latter presumably were derived from fill, particularly the heads.

We collected 328 mold-made heads in our three excavations, 187 from Mound 1-2, 100 from Mound 3, and 38 from Mound 4. Of this sample 116 were distributed among 6 major varieties, varying individually from 11 to 39 each. The remaining 112 were distributed among 52 minor varieties. Of the major varieties 11 of the 12 of the MH51 variety were from Mound 1-2. Possibly the remaining five major types had a specific relationship to our three mounds collectively, and MH51 with the Mound 1-2 residence.

With respect to stratigraphic context, in Mound 1-2 twelve of the fifty-six found in the Central Court were in primary context, none of the twelve found in the Antecourt was. In contrast, of the nineteen found in Patio 2, eleven were from primary contexts. Eight heads were found in the "Temple" but only one in primary context. In Apartment 1 we found twelve heads, ten in primary context, eight of the ten from Room 3. Three others were from the kitchen, i.e. Room 2, but near the doorway between the two rooms. It seems very possible that nuclear family rituals involving the use of figurines took place in Room 3. Twelve heads came from Apartment 2, three in primary context. All three from primary context, and ten of the twelve came from one room, Room 5, the dormitory, a room comparable in function to Room 3 of Apartment 1. In Apartment 3 six figurines were found, but only one in primary context and found on the porch. These distributions, plus the heavy concentration near the floor of Patio 2 seem to indicate that rituals involving the use of mold-made figurines were practiced at the nuclear family and extended family level, the former taking place in one of the dormitory rooms.

Six figurines came from Apartment 5, five in the two dormitory rooms. Of this sample, however, only one was in primary context. Nine figurines came from Apartment 6, five from one of the dormitory rooms,

including two of the three heads found in primary context. In Apartment 8, fourteen figurines heads were found, seven in primary context but not specifically linked to any particular space. It should also be noted that ten of the figurine heads found in the Central Court were found at the foot of the staircases, and almost certainly fell from the adjacent apartment rooms. Apartment 7 yielded six heads, five from the dormitory areas. Only one, however, was in primary context.

The pattern from Mound 1-2 seems consistent and significant, in contrast with the hand-made head sample. How does this pattern compare with Mounds 3 and 4? Only one of the eight heads from the Central Court of Mound 4 was in primary context; in contrast eight of the seventeen found in the apartments were in primary contexts. This much smaller sample, however, seems not to be associated with any particular space within the apartments.

Within Mound 3 only five of the forty-one heads from the Central Court are from primary context, one of the three from the temple and none of the small sample of four from the apartments came from primary contexts. Interestingly, of the twenty-two, found in the Antecourt eleven were found in primary context possibly paralleling the situation in Patio 2 of Mound 1-2.

The mold-made body sample includes 454 pieces in all, distributed among 50 differentiated types, or an average of approximately five per type. Nearly half of the sample, however, 197 pertains to six types, with an average of approximately thirty excavated examples per type. The popular types seem to be equally distributed in all three compounds.

Mold made types become common during the Middle phase and are the exclusive mode for the Late phase at Teotihuacan. Types 1-5, 20, 48, 49 are all rare types with special iconographic meaning pregnant women, warriors and Fat Gods. Types 6-17, 22, 25, 36 are all full figure male nude bodies on tripod supports, and Type 21 is the so called puppet figurine. All of these have a time range from Late Tlamimilolpa through Late Xolalpan, but the tripod support type, and the puppets are more probably early forms in the mold-made tradition. The "Princess" figurines (25-29 and 30-35) are diagnostic of the Late phase and should have good primary contexts. Types 37-38 and 41, 46, and 47 are all small fragments of mostly large figurines.

With respect to the spatial distribution of the overall sample the situation is as follows: In Mound 1-2, 112 of the mold-made bodies are found in the open areas of the complex, 9 in the "temple" complex, 87 in roofed-over spaces and 38 from peripheral locations. In Mound 3, 72 were from the open areas, 8 in the "temple" complex, only 2 from the roofed-over residential space and 26 in the periphery. At Mound 4, 7 were found in open areas, 24 in the roofed-over spaces, and 13 in peripheral locations. If we look at the MB 21-35 distributions, those types most likely to date from the floor levels, the pattern is as follows: at Mound 1-2, 34 came from the open spaces, 1 from the "temple" complex, 26 from rooms, and 9 from peripheral locations. At Mound 3, 21 were found in the open spaces, 1 in the "temple" complex, none in roofed-over residential spaces, and 9 in the peripheral locations. At Mound 4, 5 occur in roofed-over spaces, 2 in the peripheral areas.

Only a small number of mold-made bodies derived from our defined primary contexts, 71 in all. If we examine the distribution of the Types 21-35, all primary context figurines come from-roofed over spaces and the small open spaces adjacent to them, what we have called patios or Antecourts. The distribution generally parallels that of the mold-made heads and suggests strongly that rituals involving the use of mold-made figurines took place within the more private spaces of the compound, associated with nuclear or small extended family units. Only nine pieces from the Central Court were associated with the floors, and about half of these came from the nearby defining platforms, and could have fallen from roofed over spaces.

Table 7 - Spatial Distribution of Ceramic Figurines
At TC-8, From All Levels

O=Open Areas T=Temple				R=Roofed Areas				P=Peripheral Areas				
Mound 1-2				Mound 3				Mound 4				
1. Hand made Heads												
Type	O	T	R	P	O	T	R	P	O	T	R	P
1-5	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0
6-10	6	1	5	1	7	1	6		0	0	1	0
11-15	5	0	13	2	5	1	3	4	0	0	1	2
16-20	2	0	2	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	2	0
21-25	1	0	0	1	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
26-30	3	0	3	0	7	0	1	7	1	0	4	1
31-35	2	0	7	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
36-41	2	0	5	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	22	1	36	7	34	2	5	24	2	0	9	4
Major Types				HH10 - 16				HH14 - 12				
				HH11 - 13				HH28 - 15				
				HH12 - 11				Total = 67				
36 Minor Types - 78												
2. Hand Made Bodies												
1-5	3	0	1	1	2	1	0	4	0	2	2	
6-10	22	4	36	7	22	7	8	24	1	1	6	
11-15	23	2	27	2	8	2	0	6	2	7	2	
16-20	4	0	6	2	7	0	0	2	1	0	0	
21-25	10	6	30	5	19	5	0	10	5	8	6	
26-30	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	
	62	12	102	17	59	15	8	47	9	18	16	
Major Types				HB 7 - 102				HB 6 - 23				
				HB22 - 97				HB15 - 24				
				HB14 - 58				Total = 304				

25 Minor Types - 123 in all

3. Hand Made Appendages

Types	O T R M	O T R M	O R M
1-5	29 5 16 4	25 2 1 27	3 3 2
6-10	13 4 7 0	5 2 0 9	2 1 0
11-15	16 3 20 3	8 2 2 4	0 5 1
16-20	13 5 10 1	9 2 0 7	0 1 0
21-24	20 2 17 9	15 2 3 7	3 3 2
	91 19 70 17	62 9 6 54	8 13 5
Major Types		HA24 - 77 HA 7 - 28	
		HA 4 - 39 HA11 - 21	
		HA 5 - 33 HA15 - 28	
		HA 2 - 24 HA18 - 25	
		HA 3 - 21 Total= 286	

15 Minor Types - 84 in all

4. Mold Made Heads

Types	O T R M	O T R M	O R M
1-5	13 3 10 1	18 2 0 9	1 6 2
6-10	11 1 14 3	6 0 2 4	1 2 1
11-15	10 3 5 4	3 0 0 3	1 0 3
16-20	5 1 4 1	3 0 0 1	0 3 1
21-25	7 1 6 3	8 0 1 3	1 1 0
26-30	4 0 5 1	4 0 0 5	0 1 1
31-35	13 0 11 5	14 2 0 3	2 2 2
36-40	5 0 1 0	5 0 0 1	0 1 2
41-45	2 0 6 1	1 0 0 0	0 0 0
46-50	1 0 4 2	1 0 1 0	2 0 0
51-55	14 1 4 1	0 0 0 0	0 1 1
56-58	1 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0
	86 10 69 22	63 4 4 29	8 17 13

Major Types

MH31 - 39 MH21 - 11

MH 8 - 19 MH51 - 12

MH10 - 19 Total= 116

MH13 - 16

52 Minor Types = 212

5. Mold Made Appendages

MA1-2	20 1 19 8	11 1 0 9	3 3 1
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6. Mold Made Bodies

1-5	3 1 0 3	0 0 1 2	0 0 0 1
6-10	13 0 8 3	5 1 0 3	1 0 4 0
11-15	12 1 5 2	6 0 0 1	0 0 3 1
16-20	3 1 4 1	2 0 0 1	1 0 1 1
21-25	9 0 10 4	4 0 0 2	0 0 1 1
26-30	23 0 13 8	14 1 0 7	0 0 3 1
31-35	2 1 3 1	3 0 0 0	0 0 1 0
36-40	21 4 14 5	9 2 1 4	2 0 5 6
41-45	21 1 24 9	16 2 0 4	3 0 5 1
46-50	5 0 6 2	3 2 0 2	0 0 1 1
	112 9 87 38	72 8 2 26	7 0 24 13

Major Types

MB26 - 37

MB38 - 32

MB28 - 27

MB42 - 48

MB37 - 31

MB43 - 22

Total = 197

Average Per Type Approx. 33

Minor Types

45

Total

257

Average

5.7

Overall Total

454 Pieces

G. VESSEL RIM SHERDS

Because of the great size of the sherd sample from TC-8 (approximately 145,000 sherds), and because most body sherds lack significant diagnostic features for analysis, whether the objective is to establish relative chronology or vessel identification and function, we selected only rim sherds, basal angles and appendages for our ceramic classification, about 10% of the total sample. This sample was then used to design the chronological phasing of the Teotihuacan Period (See Chapter 4).

For the spatial analysis we reduced this sample even further and used only those rims from what we have considered primary contexts. Of the total of 8757 rims pertaining to the Teotihuacan Period from the three residential compound excavations, 2874 were derived from the levels immediately above the latest floor, levels that varied in thickness from 10-30 cm. As we pointed out previously, however, we cannot be entirely sure that even this level does not contain some fill material. The percentages of the major types, of the sample from primary context, do not differ significantly from those of the total sample, and this conclusion applies to both the first and second levels of our classification scheme, i.e. major type and vessel form. The reader is directed to Table 7 for clarification. Apparently our general sample from the three excavations pertains predominantly to the Late Phase, but includes considerable amounts of Middle Phase, and some Early Phase material as well. This statement applies equally to the primary deposit sample, as is indicated by the similarity in the percentages of types and vessel forms to the overall sample. As we conducted the excavation, occasionally we detected unusual amounts of large sherds, often from complete or nearly complete vessels, and these were defined as features. This material is entirely of the Late Teotihuacan Phase, in support of our notion that much of the material immediately above the floor represents occupation from that phase. We also noted that sherds from the floor levels were, on the average, larger than those from the levels above.

Considering the purpose of our spatial analysis (i.e. to determine the use of space) we will only consider major type and vessel form (see Chapter 4) categories and will ignore stylistic variations in surface treatment and color, lip form variation and decoration from our analysis. To identify vessel function we will rely heavily on Reina and Hill's (1978) masterful analysis of ceramic production and distribution in Highland Guatemala today, and Joseph Liscza analyses of vessel use, from various Mesoamerican ethnographic sources and applied to the ceramics from our excavations at Kaminaljuyu (see Wetherington 1978).

A surprisingly large number of Teotihuacan Period sherds came from the levels we have defined as primary deposits. If the ratio of rim sherds to other sherds for the overall sample is applied to our primary deposit sample, we extracted approximately 43,000 sherds from primary deposit levels (the ratio of rims to total sherds in the overall sample is approx. 15:1).

The comparative numbers of rim sherds from primary contexts for the three excavations provide an intriguing and somewhat puzzling picture. Of the total sample of 2874 rims from primary context 82% came from Mounds 1-2, 10.2% from Mound 4 and only 8.1% from Mound 3. If the yield had occurred in direct ratio to the amount of space excavated, then the sample from Mound 1-2 should not have been more than 50% of the total and the other two should have yielded about 25% each (see Table 3).

We noted previously that the Mound 4 excavation consistently yielded much less cultural material than expected on the basis of the area excavated - in the case of sherds less than 300 rims. The ratio of rims found in Mound 4, to those in Mound 1-2, is comparable to the ratio for other artifacts from Mound 4, consistent with our explanation for this generally low yield of artifacts. The differences, however, are very puzzling when one compares numbers of rim sherds from Mounds 1-2 to Mound 3. In the sample of non-rim artifacts, Mound 3 often yielded exactly the ratio we expected in terms of the excavated area, occasionally yielded equal amounts or even more artifacts than did Mound 1-2. The rim sherd yield here therefore is unexpectedly low, the total even lower than that from Mound 4. What this suggests is that ceramic vessels were used primarily in either roofed-over spaces or internal open spaces, i.e. spaces directly adjacent to or in the areas occupied by the apartments, and that very little activity involving ceramic vessels took place in the Central Courts. Much of the large samples of other artifacts from Mound 3 came from the Central Court, indicating perhaps activities taking place there.

The rim densities by grid unit, for the three excavations, vary strikingly, as they do by architectural unit, but do not necessarily follow a consistent patterning among the three excavations. Figs. 86 A and B show the overall distribution of rim sherds by grid and architectural unit.

With respect to Mound 1-2; Apartments 2, 6 and 7 had significant concentrations of sherds in rooms and porches; most particularly this is true of 6 and 7. Very heavy occupations were found in Patios 1 and 2, which apparently served as food storage, preparation and service areas for Apartments 1, 2 and 3. In the case of Mound 4 the heaviest sherd concentrations were found in the southwest entry room, the west entry room, the tentatively identified kitchens of Apartments 1 and 2, and in localized areas of Apartment 3, usually in the front of the apartment close to the stairways. The unusual concentration in the west entry room suggests that this room probably did not function as an entry room. There was much more occupation there than in the east entry room, which more probably had this function for the entire building. The overall distribution from Mound 4 seems to suggest strongly that food storage, preparation and service took place primarily within rooms and porches.

In Mound 3 there was an unusual concentration of rims in the Antecourt, confirming our suspicion that this area served as a common work space for Apartment 1, and the partially excavated Apartment 3. Primary refuse was also unusually dense on the porch of Apartment 1. Of interest, is that, in both Mounds 1-2 and 3, the rim types and vessel forms were rather similar, in the structures usually identified as "temples", to those from the normal apartments, again indicating that the function of these complexes was probably not ritual but residential. In all probability these were the residences of the heads of the compound rather than temples.

We noted that the overall sample of rims from primary contexts did not differ significantly in percentages of major types in the general sample from the three excavations. The percentages, however, do differ among the three excavations and the reasons for some of these differences are obscure. For example Thin Orange is twice as abundant in Mound 1-2 as it is in Mound 3, with Mound 4 falling between the two; San Martin Orange, on the other hand, is twice as abundant in Mound 4 as it is in Mound 1-2 and 3; Red on Buff 2 - 3 times more common in Mound 4 as compared to Mounds 1-2 and 3; Thin Matte is represented in the same percentages at Mounds 1-2 and 4, but the Mound 3 percentage was twice the other two. Finally Heavy Matte and Utility do not differ significantly among the three compounds. The San Francisco Monochrome percentage was similar for Mounds 1-2 and 3 but was significantly lower in Mound 4.

Table 8. Ceramic Rims By Major Type At TC-8

	MD 1-2	MD 4	MD 3	Total Primary Context	% Primary Context	% All Contexts
Thin Orange	371 15.8	36 12.3	18 7.7	425	14.8	15.1
San Martin Orange	216 9.2	56 19.1	24 10.3	296	10.3	10.2
Red/Buf	89 3.8	31 10.6	12 5.2	132	4.6	5.4
S.F. Monoch.	1100 46.9	96 32.8	108 46.4	1304	45.4	42.8
Thin Matte	229 9.8	25 8.5	40 17.2	294	10.2	8.8
Heavy Matte	169 7.2	19 6.5	13 5.6	201	7.0	8.1
Utility	174 7.4	30 10.2	18 7.7	222	7.7	9.7
	2348 100.1	293 100.0	233 100.1	2874	100.0	

Mound 1-2, 191 of 646 Lots (29.6%), 2348 of 7205 Rims (32.6%) are of Primary Context.

Mound 3, 70 of 370 Lots (18.9%), 233 of 1137 Rims (20.5%) are of Primary Context.

Mound 4, 120 of 255 Lots (47.1%), 293 of 1082 Rims (27.1%) are Primary Context.

With respect to vessel form, the primary context sample, dating primarily to the Late Teotihuacan Phase, suggests the use of a complex of vessels for a range of functions that is very similar to that defined by Reina and Hill and Liscza; large vessels with relatively high necks for water storage and portage (the medium neck jars), other large globular vessels for cooking, water and food storage within the house (low neck jars), open mouth pots for cooking, comals for grilling tortillas, lids to cover all of these vessels; and a variety of vessels for serving food: saucers, flat bottom bowls and hemispherical bowls. Also present were censers and braziers. One of the distinctive common types found in our sample, considered a hallmark of Teotihuacan, is the cylindrical vessel, with tripod supports, often referred to as a vase. These have traditionally been considered as special vessels used in ritual, primarily as food containers. Our expectation was that they would be much less common than the flat bottom bowls, and yet throughout our samples they are roughly approximate in

Table 9
Major Vessel Forms by Type, At TC-8, Primary Context

		MD 1-2	MD-3	MD-4	Total	% of Overall Type	Total Sample of Type
Thin Orange							425
Hemispherical	Bowl	332	14	27	373	87.8	
S. Martin Orange							
Pot		207	22	54	283	95.6	296
S.F. Monoch.					867	66.5	1304
Flat Bottom	Bowl	341	19	38	398		
Cyl. Vase		206	23	13	244		
Hemis. Bowl		183	20	22	225		
Thin Matte					264	89.8	294
Saucer		86	16	4	106		
Cornal		65	8	7	80		
Cover		56	10	12	78		
Heavy Matte							
Censer		132	11	12	155	77.1	201
Utility					154	69.4	222
Med. Neck Jar		68	8	7	83		
Low Neck Jar		54	4	13	71		

percentage and number. This suggests, in fact, that they were probably a vessel form for serving food on a daily basis, or at least frequently enough so that they occur in large quantities. Alternatively these vessels might have served as ritual food vessels for ancestral spirits or other patron deities of the household, used in a single ritual, then broken or killed ceremonially, as we have suggested was the case of the figurines. This might explain their unusual quantity in our excavations. They do not, however, differ significantly in terms of spatial distribution from the flat bottom bowls, again suggesting comparable functions. We would have expected both the censers and these vases to have had similar spatial distributions, and both somewhat different from the array of vessels that we think were used for serving, cooking and storing food and water. In fact they do not differ spatially. Another ceramic form, Thin Orange, because of its unusually aesthetic quality and fragility has also been considered as a special ware; but the very high percentage found in our sample suggests that it too was a daily household ware, or at least used frequently throughout the year, not only for special occasions.

With this introduction we will now summarize the characteristics of the Late Xolalpan-Metepec ceramic assemblage, i.e. the Late Phase, from a functional perspective. While the total amount of variation in our sample is considerable, many forms occur in very low percentages, and our sample is dominated by a few select vessel forms and types. These are as follows: Thin Orange hemispherical bowls; San Martin Orange pots; San Francisco Monochrome flat bottom bowls, cylindrical vases, and hemispherical bowls; Thin Matte, saucers, comals, and covers; Heavy Matte censers; Utility, medium neck and low neck jars. The numbers of rims of these basic forms are presented in Table 9.

Between 2/3 and 19/20ths of the rims from each of the major types pertain to only 1 - 3 vessel categories. This fraction would be even higher if we eliminated the Indeterminate rim form category from the San Francisco Monochrome and Utility wares, those types with the two lowest fractions. These lower fractions, even with the above consideration, also suggest that the most variable type is San Francisco Monochrome. This particular type has a greater variety of vessel forms, as well as a relatively high number of indeterminate rims.

A number of vessels occur in much lower percentages than those listed above but were clearly types that pertained to the final phase, and had important functions during that phase. Including these would increase the variety pertaining to the Late phase ceramic complex. These include Thin Orange flat bottom bowls and cylindrical vases; San Martin Orange high neck jars; Red on Buff, small medium neck jars, comals, cylindrical vases and deep flat bottom bowls; San Francisco Monochrome small vases, saucers, dishes, comals, and goblets; and Heavy Matte braziers. These last occur in very low frequencies. They were relatively massive stationary vessels, probably had long life spans, and the breakage rate was therefore probably very low. Some of the others were perhaps used only on special occasions.

As we note in Chapter 4 the Late Teotihuacan ceramic complex is characterized by minimal attention to surface treatment, in the form of burnishing and decoration. The vast majority of the vessels had a matte surface, were undecorated or had very simple designs. The complex as a whole has a mass produced look. The Thin Matte and Thin Orange types, however, are very attractive ceramic types that must have lent a certain elegance to the ceramic complex.

Exceptions are the cylindrical vases, decorated in a great variety of ways: incision, (sometimes with rather complex designs), grooving, champléve, scraping, channelling, negative painting, applique, and the most delicate and complex design of all, fresco painting. Furthermore, virtually all cylindrical vases had at least a light surface burnish, and even during the Late Phase these vessels were frequently highly burnished. It was for these reasons that most archaeologists considered them to be special-function vessels. It is very probable that the more delicate examples, like the fresco painted vases, were used primarily for rituals; but many of the others must have been used for ordinary household purposes. A further elaboration of this particular vessel form was the consistent use of tripod supports including a great variety of forms.

We previously concluded that there seems to be no particular spatial sorting of particular ceramic types and forms in our excavations. The reader is directed to Tables 12 to 14, where we present the data on ceramics by architectural unit. As additional support for this conclusion, we prepared seven maps showing the distribution of the major types and selected forms that should show differences in spatial patterning: Thin Matte comals, which were used for toasting tortillas; Thin Orange hemispherical bowls, either a special form with restricted use, or a generally used service vessel (the high percentage of them in

our sample suggest the latter); San Martin Orange cooking pots; San Martin Monochrome, flat bottom bowls and cylindrical vases, both functioning as serving vessels; and Heavy Matte censers, almost certainly a ware used for ritual. We have also shown on the last map the distribution of the much rarer form within this type, the braziers, because of their special function as heaters and stoves. As can be seen from both the maps and the tables we do not have a distinctive spatial sorting of even these highly specialized vessel forms in our excavations. The data rather implies that all of these forms and types occur together as a functional complex and usually were common wherever we had unusual concentrations of ceramic rims generally. What the overall distribution of ceramic rims suggests, as we indicated earlier, is that much of the food was stored, prepared and served, in the same spaces either in roofed over spaces, often particular rooms, and in the interior open spaces that were used as work spaces by segments of the population living in particular parts of the compounds, but not in the Central Courts. Ritual ceramics were apparently used in the same areas as food related ceramics.

Table 10 - Mound 1 - 2 Primary Context
Rims by Major Type and Vessel Form

Thin Orange

Medium Neck Jar	1	.27
Flat Bottom Bowl	14	3.77
Cylindrical Vase	11	2.96
Tecomate	1	.27
Saucer	4	1.08
Basin	1	.27
Goblet	7	1.89
Hemispherical Bowl	332	89.49
Total	371	100.00

San Martin Orange

High Neck Jar	7	3.24
Medium Neck Jar	1	.46
Low Neck Jar	1	.46
Pots	207	95.83
Total	216	99.99

Red On Buff

Undiff.	4	4.49
Medium Neck Jar	12	13.48
Low Neck Jar	7	7.87
Cylindrical Vase	12	13.48
Deep Flat Bottom Bowl	20	22.47
Hemispherical Bowl	2	2.25
Comal	21	23.60
Basin	5	5.62
Misc. Forms	4	4.49
Jar (General)	2	2.25
Total	89	100.00

San Francisco Monochrome

Undiff.	174	15.82
High Neck Jar	1	.09
Medium Neck Jar	3	.27
Flat Bottom Bowl	341	31.00
Cylindrical Vase	206	18.73
Small Vase	9	.82
Deep Flat Bottom Bowl	68	6.18
Hemispherical Bowl	183	16.64
Tecomate	1	.09
Saucer	15	1.36
Dish	30	2.73
Comal	12	1.09
Basin	1	.09
Cover	11	1.0
Compsilhouette Bowl	19	1.73
Goblet	8	.73
Misc. Miniature	7	.64
Cup	1	.09
Jar General	10	.91
Total	1100	99.11

Thin Matte

Hemispherical Bowl	4	1.75
Saucer	86	37.55
Dish	1	.44
Comal	65	28.38
Basin	1	.44
Cover	56	24.45
Compsilhouette Bowl	1	.44
Miniature Jar	4	1.75
Misc. Miniature Form	11	4.80
Total	229	100.00

Heavy Matte

Unidff.	2	1.18
High Neck Jar	4	2.37
Hemispherical Bowl	6	3.55
Tecomate	2	1.18
Censer	132	78.11
Stoves	23	13.61
Total	169	100.00

Utility

High Neck Jar	11	6.3
Medium Neck Jar	68	39.1
Low Neck Jars	54	31.0
Miniature Jars	8	4.6
Jars - General	33	19.0
Total	174	99.9

Table 11
Mound 3 Primary Context Rims by Major Type and Vessel Form

Thin Orange 7.7		
Hemishperhical Bowl	14	77.8
Flat Bottom Bowl	4	22.2
Total	18	100.0
San Martin Orange 10.3		
Pots	22	91.7
High Neck Jar	2	8.3
Total	24	100.0
Red on Buff 5.2		
Medium Neck Jar	1	8.3
Deep Flat Bottom Bowl	4	33.3
Hemispherical Bowl	5	41.7
Cornal	1	8.3
Basin	1	8.3
Total	12	99.9

San Francisco Monochrome 46.4

High Neck Jar	1	.9
Medium Neck Jar	1	.9
Low Neck Jar	1	.9
Flat Bottom Bowl	19	17.6
Cylindrical Vase	23	21.3
Small Vase	2	1.9
Deep Flat Bottom Bowl	12	11.1
Hemispherical Bowl	20	18.5
Saucer	1	.9
Dish	5	4.6
Comal	3	2.8
Cover	2	1.9
Misc. Min.	4	3.7
Composite Silhouette	4	3.7
Undiff.	10	9.3
Total	108	100.0

Thin Matte 17.2

Saucer	16	40.0
Comal	8	20.0
Cover	10	25.0
Hemispherical Bowl	4	10.0
Miniature Jar	2	5.0
Total	40	100.0

Heavy Matte 5.6

Censers	11	84.6
Stove	1	7.7
Undiff.	1	7.7
Total	13	100.0

Utility 7.7

Medium Neck Jar	8	44.4
Low Neck Jar	4	22.2
Basin	2	11.1
Miniature	4	22.2
Total	18	99.9

Table 12

Mound 4 Primary Context Rims by Major Type and Vessel Forms

Thin Orange

Flat Bottom Bowl	5	13.9
Cylindrical Vase	3	8.3
Hemispherical Bowl	27	75.0
Misc. General	1	2.8
Total	36	100.0

San Martin Orange

High Neck Jar	2	3.6
Pot	54	96.4
Total	56	100.0

Red On Buff

Medium Neck Jar	1	3.2
Low Neck Jar	1	3.2
Cylindrical Vase	2	6.4
Deep Flat Bottom Bowl	5	16.1
Hemispherical Bowl	2	6.4
Comal	6	19.4
Basin	12	38.7
Comp. Silhouette Bowl	1	3.2
Misc. General	1	3.2
Total	31	99.8

San Francisco Monochrome

Flat Bottom Bowl	38	39.6
Cylindrical Vase	15	15.6
Deep Flat Bottom Bowl	5	5.2
Hemispherical Bowl	22	22.9
Cover	2	2.1
Comp. Silhouette Bowl	1	1.0
Goblet	1	1.0
Misc. Miniature	1	1.0
Misc.	11	11.5
Total	96	99.9

Thin Matte

Saucer	4	16.0
Comal	7	28.0
Cover	12	48.0
Dish	1	4.0
Miniature Jar	1	4.0
Total	25	100.0

Heavy Matte

High Neck Jar	1	5.3
Tecomate	1	5.3
Misc. General	2	10.5
Stove	3	15.8
Censer	12	63.2
Total	19	100.1

Utility

High Neck Jar	1	3.3
Medium Neck Jar	7	23.3
Low Neck Jar	13	43.3
Miniature Jar	6	20.0
Jar-General	3	10.0
Total	30	99.9

APPENDIX A
SPATIAL DISTRIBUTIONS
OF PRIMARY CONTEXT
ARTIFACTS: TABLES

Table 13
Mound 1-2 Spatial Distribution of Primary Context Ceramic Rims

Apartment 1

Room 3 (Dormitory)

4 Units definitely within the room - 12 Rims - 3 Per Room

Thin Orange		San Francisco Monoch.	
Flat Bottom Bowl	2	Hemispherical Bowl	3
Thin Matte		Flat Bottom Bowl	3
Cover	1	Dish	1
Heavy Matte		Undiff.	
Hemispherical Bowl	1	Total	8

1 Unit Mixed with Room 4 (Kitchen) of Apartment 2 - 27 Rims

Thin Orange		Thin Matte	
Hemispherical Bowl	2	Saucer	2
San Martin Orange		Comal	3
Cooking Pot	3	Cover	2
High Neck Jar	1	Total	7
Red On Buff		San Francisco Monoch.	
Low Neck Jar	2	Flat Bottom Bowl	3
Cylindrical Vase	1	Cylindrical Vase	2
Comal	1	Hemispherical Bowl	2
Total	4	Deep Flat Bottom Bowl	1
Heavy Matte		Total	8
Censer	2		

Room 2 (Kitchen) - 6 Units 32 Rims - 5 1/3 Per Unit

Thin Orange		Utility	
Hemispherical Bowl	2	Low Neck Jar	1
Cylindrical Vase	1	San Francisco Monoch.	
Total	3	Flat Bottom Bowl	4
San Martin Orange		Hemispherical Bowl	5
High Neck Jar	1	Small Vase	1
Pot	2	Cylindrical Vase	2
Total	3	Deep Flat Bottom Bowl	2
Heavy Matte		Saucer	1
Censer	2	Undlff	1
Stove	2	Total	16
Hemispherical Bowl	1		
Total	5		
Thin Matte			
Hemispherical Bowl	1		
Cover	3		
Total	4		

Room 1 (Store Room) - 4 Rims - 3 Units

Red On Buff	
Deep Flat Bottom Bowl	1
Heavy Matte	
Censer	1
San Francisco Monochrome	
Vase	1
Jar - General	1
	2

Kitchen Mixed with Two Side Rooms (Rooms 1, 2, 3) - 6 Units - 15 Rims - 2 1/2 Per Room

San Martin Orange		San Francisco Monoch.	
Pot	1	Flat Bottom Bowl	3
Thin Matte		Hemispherical Bowls	2
Cover	4	Small Vase	1
Miniature Jar	1	Saucer	1
Heavy Matte		Total	7
Cencer	2		

Apartment 2**Room 4 (Kitchen) 9 Units - 81 Rims - 9 Per Unit**

Thin Orange		Utility	
Hemispherical Bowls	7	Medium Neck Jar	1
Basin	1	Low Neck Jar	5
Total	8	Total	6
Red On Buff		San Francisco Monochrome	
Low Neck Jar	3	Comal	1
Medium Neck Jar	1	Hemispherical Bowl	13
Total	4	Flat Bottom Bowl	19
San Martin Orange		Goblet	2
Pot	1	Cylindrical Vase	3
Thin Matte		Comp. Silhouette	2
Saucer	2	Deep Flat Bottom Bowl	4
Cover	2	Saucer	1
Total	4	Undiff.	10
Heavy Matte		Total	55
Stove	1		
Censer	2		
Total	3		

Patio 1 - 2 Grid Units - 49 Rims - 25 Per Unit

Red On Buff		San Francisco Monoch.	
Cylindrical Vase	1	Cylindrical Vase	8
Thin Orange		Flat Bottom Bowl	21
Hemispherical Bowl	2	Deep Flat Bottom Bowl	3
		Dish	2
		Hemispherical Bowl	10
		Undiff.	2
		Total	46

Portch 1 - 2 Units - 33 Rims - 16 Per Unit

Thin Orange		San Francisco. Monoch. Cont.	
Hemispherical Bowls	2	Hemispherical Bowl	7
San Martin Orange		Cover	3
Pots	1	Cylindrical Vase	4
San Francisco Monoch.		Dish	2
Flat Bottom Bowls	11	Undiff	1
Deep Flat Bottom Bowl	2	Total	30

Room 5 (Dormitory) - 4 Units - 34 Rims - 7 Per Unit

Thin Orange		Heavy Matte	
Hemispherical Bowl	1	Censer	1
San Martin Orange		San Francisco Monoch.	
Pot	1	Cylindrical Vase	3
Utility		Basal Break Bowl	9
Low Neck Jar	2	Hemispherical Bowl	8
Thin Matte		Dish	2
Cover	1	Cover	1
Saucer	3	Undiff.	2
Total	4	Total	25

Apartment 3

Room 8 - 6 Units - 26 Rims - 4 Per Unit

Thin Orange		San Francisco Monoch.	
Hemispherical Bowl	3	Flat Bottom Bowl	5
Thin Matte		Deep Flat Bottom Bowl	1
Covers	2	Hemispherical Bowl	3
Comals	2	Cylindrical Vase	1
Saucer	1	Comp. Silhouette Bowl	2
Total	5	Undiff.	3
Heavy Matte		Total	15
Censors	2		
High Neck Jar	1		
Total	3		

Rooms 6 - 7 - Rims 23 - 5 Units - 5 Per Unit

Thin Orange		Utility	
Hemis. Bowl	2	Low Neck Jar	1
Cylind. Vase	1	Med. Neck Jar	1
Total	3	Heavy Matte	0
S. Martin Orange	0	San Francisco Monochrome	
Red/Buff		Cylind. Vase	3
Deep F. B. Bowl		Hemisph. Bowl	7
Thin Matte		Basal Break Bowl	2
Cover	1	Undiff.	2
Miniature Jar	1	Total	14
Mini. Misc.	1		
Total	3		

Porch 2 - 4 Units - 11 Rims - 3 Per Unit

Utility		San Francisco Monoch.	
Medium Neck Jar	1	Undiff	3
Heavy Matte		Saucer	4
Stove	1	Goblet	4
Thin Matte		Hemispherical Bowl	1
Saucer	1	Total	6
Cornal	2		
Total	3		

Patio 3 - 3 Units - 6 Rims

San Martin Orange		Utility	
Pot	1	Medium Neck Jar	1
Heavy Matte		San Francisco Monoch.	
Censer	1	Medium Neck Jar	1
Thin Matte		Misc. Miniature	1
Saucer	1	Total	2

Alley 1

55 Rims - 3 Units - 18 Per Unit

Thin Orange		Red On Buff	
Flat Bottom Bowl	1	Comal	1
Hemispherical Bowl	6	Heavy Matte	
Saucer	1	Censer	2
Total	8	San Francisco Monoch.	
San Martin Orange		Flat Bottom Bowl	7
Pot	2	Comp. Silhouette Bowl	3
Thin Matte		Basin	1
Saucer	4	Dish	2
Cover	2	Hemispherical Bowl	2
Total	6	Undiff.	4
Utility		Cylindrical Vase	7
Low Neck Jar	1	Cup	1
Medium Neck Jar	1	Saucer	1
Miniature Jar	1	Mis. Mini.	1
High Neck Jar	1	Cover	1
Total	4	Deep Flat Bottom	2
		Total	32

Patio 2

8 Units - 286 Rims - 36 Per Unit

Thin Orange		Heavy Matte	
Hemispherical Bowl	33	Censers	20
Cylindrical Vase	1	High Neck Jar	1
Saucer	1	Undiff.	2
Total	35	Stove	2
San Martin Orange		Tecomate	1
Pot	19	Total	26
High Neck Jar	3	Utility	
Total	22	Low Neck Jar	9
Red on Buff		Medium Neck Jar	6
Comals	11	High Neck Jar	1
Medium Neck Jar	2	Miniature Jar	1
Deep Flat Bottom Bowl	4	Total	17
Hemispherical Bowl	2	San Francisco Monoch.	
Basin	1	Cylindrical Vase	34
Low Neck Jar	2	Dish	5
Cylindrical Vase	1	Flat Bottom Bowl	31
Total	23	Deep Flat Bottom Bowl	4
Thin Matte		Hemispherical Bowl	21
Saucer	20	Undiff.	31
Comal	11	Goblet	3
Comp. Silhouette Bowl	1	Comp. Silhouette Bowl	1
Misc. Miniature	1	Comal	1
Cover	2	Saucer	2
Total	35	Misc. Miniature	1
		Total	134

Central Court

23 Units - 251 Rims - Average 11 Per Unit

Thin Orange		Heavy Matte	
Hemispherical Bowl	58	Censer	9
Cylindrical Vase	5	Stove	7
Flat Bottom Bowl	1	Total	16
Total	64	Utility	
San Martin Orange		Medium Neck Jar	4
Pots	30	High Neck Jar	1
High Neck Jar	1	Low Neck Jar	11
Low Neck Jar	1	Jar - General	2
Total	32	Total	18
Red on Buff		San Francisco Monoch.	
Misc. Forms	2	Dish	1
Cylindrical Vase	3	Cylindrical Vase	27
Comal	2	Misc. Miniature	1
Deep Flat Bottom Bowl	1	Flat Bottom Bowl	21
Medium Neck Jar	1	Hemispherical Bowl	21
Basin	1	Undiff.	13
Total	10	Deep Flat Bottom Bowl	7
Thin Matte		Comp. Silhouette Bowl	2
Cover	4	General - Jar	3
Saucer	8	Comal	2
Hemispherical Bowl	1	Total	98
Total	13		

Antecourt

11 Units - 114 Rims - 10 Per Unit

Thin Orange		Utility	
Hemispherical Bowls	11	Low Neck Jar	5
Vase	1	Medium Neck Jar	2
Total	12	High Neck Jar	1
San Martin Orange		Total	8
Pots	26	San Francisco Monoch.	
Red on Buff		Undiff.	10
Vase	1	Flat Bottom Bowl	7
Misc.	1	Cylindrical Vase	16
Total	2	Deep Flat Bottom Bowl	3
Thin Matte		Hemispherical Bowl	4
Saucer	4	Saucer	1
Comal	6	Dish	1
Cover	6	Cover	1
Hemispherical Bowl	1	Total	43
Misc. Miniature	1		
Total	18		
Heavy Matte			
Tecomate	1		
Censer	4		
Total	5		

Units Partly Inside Antecourt, Partly on Platform to West
2 Units - 122 Rims - Average 61 Per Unit

Thin Orange		Utility	
Hemispherical Bowl	32	Medium Neck Jar	3
Flat Bottom Bowl	1	Miniature Jar	1
Total	33	Total	4
San Martin Orange		San Francisco Monoch.	
Pots	10	Undiff	5
Red on Buff		Flat Bottom Bowl	21
Basin	2	Cylindrical Vase	23
Comal	1	Deep Flat Bottom Bowl	
Total	3	Hemispherical Bowl	1
Thin Matte		Tecomate	1
Saucer	4	Dish	1
Comal	5	Total	55
Total	9		
Heavy Matte			
Censer	5		
Hemispherical Bowl	2		
Stove	1		
Total	8		

South Platform of the Central Court

3 Units - 22 Rims - 7 Per Unit

Thin Orange		Utility	
Hemispherical Bowl	6	Medium Neck Jar	1
San Martin Orange		San Francisco Monoch.	
Pot	1	Flat Bottom Bowl	3
Red on Buff		Cornal	1
Deep Flat Bottom Bowl	1	Hemispherical Bowl	2
Basin	1	Undiff.	2
Total	2	Total	8
Thin Matte			
Saucer	1		
Misc. Miniature	2		
Total	3		

Apartment 5

Room 13 (Front Room) - 2 Units - 18 Rims - 9 Per Unit

Thin Orange		San Francisco Monoch.	
Hemispherical Bowls	2	Flat Bottom Bowl	7
Vase	1	Deep Flat Bottom Bowl	1
Total	3	Total	8
Heavy Matte		Utility	
Censer	2	Medium Neck Jar	2
		Low Neck Jar	2
		Jar - General	1
		Total	5

Room 14 - (Central Room) - 2 Units - 29 Rims - 14-15 Per Unit

Thin Orange		Utility	
Hemispherical Bowl	2	Medium Neck Jar	2
Flat Bottom Bowl	1	Low Neck Jar	2
Total	3	Miniature Jar	1
San Martin Orange		Total	5
Pot	4	San Francisco Monoch.	
Red on Buff		Flat Bottom Bowl	4
Vase	1	Cylindrical Vase	3
Deep Flat Bottom Bowl	1	Hemispherical Bowl	2
Total	2	Deep Flat Bottom Bowl	1
Thin Matte		Undiff.	3
Saucer	1	Total	13
Heavy Matte			
Censer	1		

Room 15 (Back Room) - 3 Units - 12 Rims - 3 Per Unit

Thin Orange		Thin Matte	
Hemispherical Bowl	4	Comal	1
San Martin Orange		San Francisco Monoch.	
Pot	1	Flat Bottom Bowl	3
Red On Buff		Hemispherical Bowl	1
Undiff.	1	Undiff.	1
		Total	5

Apartment 6

Room 16 (Back Room) - 4 Units - 48 Rims - 22 Per Unit

Thin Orange		Heavy Matte	
Hemispherical Bowl	15	Censer	4
Flat Bottom Bowl	1	High Neck Jar	1
Cylindrical Vase	1	Total	5
Saucer	1	Utility	
Total	18	High Neck Jar	1
San Martin Orange		Medium Neck Jar	4
Pot	4	Low Neck Jar	4
Red on Buff		Total	9
Cylindrical Vase	1	San Francisco Monoch.	
Deep Flat Bottom Bowl	2	Flat Bottom Bowl	12
Jar - General	1	Cylindrical Vase	8
Basin	1	Deep Flat Bottom Bowl	1
Undiff.	1	Hemispherical Bowl	5
Total	6	Dish	1
Thin Matte		Cover	1
Saucer	4	Jar - General	2
Comals	1	Undiff.	8
Covers	2	Total	38
Misc. Miniature	1		
Total	8		

Room 17-18 - 3 Units - 4 Lots - 116 Rims - 39 Per Unit, 29 Per Lot

Thin Orange		Heavy Matte	
Hemispherical Bowl	4	Censer	9
Flat Base Bowl	1	Utility	
Goblet	1	Low Neck Jar	5
Total	6	Medium Neck Jar	5
San Martin Orange		Jar - General	1
Pot	29	Total	11
Red on Buff		San Francisco Monoch.	
Medium Neck Jar	2	Flat Bottom Bowl	13
Deep Flat Bottom Bowl	3	Cylindrical Vase	9
Cylindrical Vase	1	Small Vase	3
Jar - General	1	Deep Flat Bottom Bowl	2
Undiff.	2	Hemispherical Bowl	5
Total	9	Comal	2
Thin Matte		Undiff.	9
Comal	5	Total	43
Misc.	1		
Cover	1		
Saucer	2		
Total	9		

West Rooms - 3 Units - 56 Rims - 19 Per Unit

Thin Orange		Utility	
Hemispherical Bowl	6	Medium Neck Jar	2
Flat Bottom Bowl	2	Low Neck Jar	1
Total	8	Miniature Jar	2
San Martin Orange		Undiff Jar	1
Pot	7	Total	6
Red on Buff		San Francisco Monoch.	
Deep Flat Bottom Bowl	1	Basal Break Bowl	8
Medium Neck Jar	1	Cylindrical Vase	7
Total	2	Dish	1
Thin Matte		Cover	1
Saucer	2	Hemispherical Bowl	1
Comal	3	Comp. Silhouette Bowl	1
Cover	1	Deep Flat Bottom Bowl	1
Total	6	Undiff.	2
Heavy Matte		Total	22
Censer	4		
Stove	1		
Total	5		

Apartment 8

West Alley - Apartment 8 - 5 Units - 110 Rims - 22 Per Unit

Thin Orange		Utility	
Hemispherical Bowl	30	High Neck Jar	3
Medium Neck Jar	1	Medium Neck Jar	8
Basal Break Bowl	1	Low Neck Jar	2
Total	32	Jar - General	1
San Martin Orange		Total	14
Pots	8	San Francisco Monoch.	
Red on Buff		Flat Bottom Bowl	16
Deep Flat Bottom Bowl	1	Cylindrical Vase	9
Comal	1	Deep Flat Bottom Bowl	3
Total	2	Hemispherical Bowl	3
Thin Matte		Dish	1
Saucer	4	Jar - General	2
Comal	2	Undiff.	3
Cover	2	Total	37
Total	8		
Heavy Matte			
Censer	8		
Stove	1		
Total	9		

East Alley - Apartment 9 - 4 Units - 5 Lots - 68 Rims - 16 1/2 Per Unit - 13 1/2 Per Lot

Thin Orange		Utility	
Hemispherical Bowl	9	Medium Neck Jar	3
San Martin Orange		Low Neck Jar	5
Pots	7	Jar - General	3
Red on Buff		Total	11
Medium Neck Jar	1	San Francisco Monoch.	
Low Neck Jar	1	Flat Bottom Bowl	9
Deep Flat Bottom Bowl	2	Cylindrical Vase	4
Total	4	Small Vase	1
Thin Matte		Deep Flat Bottom Bowl	1
Saucer	3	Hemispherical Bowl	4
Comal	1	Dish	2
Miniature Jar	1	Comp. Silhouette Bowl	1
Total	5	Jar - General	1
Heavy Matte		Miscellaneous	5
Censer	2	Total	28
Stove	2		
Total	4		

Transition Central Court - North Platform

4 Units - 7 Lots - 98 Rims - 24 1/2 Per Unit - 14 Per Lot

Thin Orange		Heavy Matte	
Hemispherical Bowl	15	Censer	7
Flat Bottom Bowl	2	Hemispherical Bowl	1
Saucer	1	High Neck Jar Red/Cream	1
Total	18	Stove	2
San Martin Orange		Total	11
Pot	5	Utility	
High Neck Jar	2	Low Neck Jar	3
Medium Neck Jar	1	Medium Neck Jar	2
Total	8	Jar - General	1
Red on Buff	0	Total	6
Thin Matte		San Francisco Monoch.	
Saucer	1	Flat Bottom Bowl	10
Cover	4	Cylindrical Vase	12
Comal	3	Small Vase	1
Dish	1	Deep Flat Bottom Bowl	4
Hemispherical Bowl	1	Hemispherical Bowl	7
Total	10	Comal	1
		Cover	1
		Comp. Silhouette Bowl	1
		Undlff.	8
		Total	45

Apartment 7

Periphery - 2 Units - 3 Lots - 186 Rims - 93 Per Unit - 62 Per Lot

Thin Orange		Utility	
Hemispherical Bowl	26	Low Neck Jar	7
Goblet	5	Medium Neck Jar	4
Tecomate	1	Jar - General	1
Total	32	Total	12
San Martin Orange		San Francisco Monoch.	
Pots	35	Flat Bottom Bowl	23
Red on Buff		Cylindrical Vase	5
Medium Neck Jar	1	Small Vase	3
Low Neck jar	1	Deep Flat Botttom Bowl	2
Comals	2	Hemispherical Bowl	20
Total	4	Saucer	3
Thin Matte		Dish	3
Saucer	7	Comal	3
Cover	12	Cover	1
Comals	16	Misc. Miniature	
Total	35	Total	63
Heavy Matte			
Censer	3		
Stove	2		
Total	5		

Back Room - 1 Unit (Partial Excavation) - 64 Rims

Thin Orange		Utility	
Hemispherical Bowl	4	High Neck Jar	1
Flat Bottom Bowl	1	Medium Neck Jar	2
Total	5	Misc. Jar	1
San Martin Orange	0	Total	4
Red on Buff		San Francisco Monoch.	
Cylindrical Vase	1	Flat Bottom Bowl	15
Deep Flat Bottom Bowl	2	Cylindrical Vase	10
Goblet	1	Comp. Silhouette Bowl	1
Total	4	Deep Flat Bottom Bowl	2
Thin Matte		Tecomate	1
Saucer	1	Misc. Miniature	1
Cover	1	High Neck Jar	1
Miniature Jar	1	Hemispherical Bowl	3
Misc. Miniature	2	Undiff.	2
Total	5	Total	36
Heavy Matte			
Censer	10		

Front Room - 6 Units - 8 Lots - 33 Rims - 5 1/2 Per Unit - 4 Per Lot

Thin Orange		Utility	
Hemispherical Bowl	11	Low Neck Jar	3
San Martin Orange		San Francisco Monoch.	
Pot	2	Flat Bottom Bowl	6
Red on Buff		Cylindrical Vase	1
Comal	1	Saucer	3
Thin Matte		Dish	1
Heavy Matte		Hemispherical Bowl	2
Censer	2	Undiff.	1
		Total	14

Apartment 4 (Temple)

Alley 3 (No Floor) - Deep Stratigraphic Excavation - 3 Units - 22 Rims - 7 Per Unit

Thin Orange	0	Heavy Matte	
San Martin Orange		Censer	5
Pot	2	Utility	0
Red on Buff	0	San Francisco Monoch.	
Thin Matte		Flat Bottom Bowl	4
Saucer	1	Cylindrical Vase	2
Comal	1	Deep Flat Bottom Bowl	1
Cover	1	Small Vase	1
Total	3	Hemispherical Bowl	4
		Total	12

Rooms 9-10 (Main Rooms) - 8 Units - 10 Lots - 61 Rims - 7 1/2 Per Unit - 6 Per Lot

Thin Orange		Heavy Matte	
Hemispherical Bowl	13	Censer	4
Goblet	1	Utility	
Total	14	Low Neck Jar	2
San Martin Orange		Medium Neck Jar	1
Pots	2	Total	3
Red on Buff		San Francisco Monoch.	
Medium Neck Jar	1	Flat Bottom Bowl	9
Cylindrical Vase	2	Cylindrical Vase	4
Comal	1	Deep Flat Bottom Bowl	6
Total	4	Hemispherical Bowl	3
Thin Matte		Dish	1
Saucer	6	Comp. Silhouette Bowl	1
Comal	2	Undiff.	1
Cover	1	Total	25
Total	9		

Porch - 2 Units - 25 Rims - 12 1/2 Per Unit

Thin Orange		San Francisco Monoch.	
Hemispherical Bowl	4	Flat Bottom Bowl	7
Red on Buff		Cylindrical Vase	2
Deep Flat Bottom Bowl	1	Hemispherical Bowl	1
Thin Matte		Deep Flat Bottom Bowl	1
Misc. Miniature	1	Small Vase	1
Heavy Matte		Comp. Silhouette Bowl	1
Censer	2	Misc. Miniature	1
Utility		Undiff.	1
High Neck Jar	1	Total	15
Miniature Jar	1		
Total	2		

Alley 2 - 56 Rims - 4 Units - 6 Lots - 14 Per Unit - 9 Per Lot

Thin Orange	10	Utility	
Flat Bottom Bowl	1	Low Neck Jar	2
Total	11	Jar - General	1
San Martin Orange		Total	3
Pot	2	San Francisco Monoch.	
Red on Buff		Flat Bottom Bowl	7
Cylindrical Vase	1	Cylindrical Vase	3
Thin Matte		Deep Flat Bottom Bowl	5
Saucer	4	Hemispherical Bowl	5
Comal	1	Dish	1
Cover	2	Cover	1
Misc. Miniature	1	Comp. Silhouette Bowl	1
Total	8	Undiff.	1
Heavy Matte		Total	24
Censer	7		

Table 14

Mound 3 - Spatial Distribution of Primary Context Ceramic Rims**Central Court**

35 Units - 65 Rims - Less Than 2 Per Unit - 13 Units have no Rims - 7 have One - 5 have 2 - 10 have over 2

Thin Orange		Utility	
Hemispherical Bowl	4	Medium Neck Jar	4
San Martin Orange		Low Neck Jar	2
Pots	7	Miniature Jar	1
Red on Buff		Total	7
Hemispherical Bowl	2	San Francisco Monoch.	
Medium Neck Jar	1	Cylindrical Vase	8
Comal	1	Flat Bottom Bowl	6
Total	4	Misc. Miniature	1
Thin Matte		Undiff	3
Saucer	1	Hemispherical Bowl	5
Cover	1	Deep Flat Bottom Bowl	8
Heavy Matte		Comp. Silhouette Bowl	1
Censer	5	High Neck Jar	1
		Dish	1
		Cover	2
		Total	36

Apartment 2 (Temple)

Alley 2 (South Alley) - 2 Units - 5 Rims - 2 1/2 Per Unit

Thin Orange		Heavy Matte	
Hemispherical Bowl	2	Censer	1
San Martin Orange		San Francisco Monoch.	
Pot	1	Basal Break Bowl	1

Alley 1 (North Alley) - 5 Units - 8 Rims - 1 1/2 Per Unit (Material probably mixed with adjacent spaces)

Thin Orange		Utility	
Hemispherical Bowl	1	Basin	1
Red on Buff		San Francisco Monoch.	
Hemispherical Bowl	1	Flat Bottom Bowl	1
Thin Matte		Cylindrical Vase	2
Hemispherical Bowl	1	Total	3
Heavy Matte			
Stove	1		

Porch 2 - 7 Units - 8 Rims - 1 Per Unit

Heavy Matte		San Francisco Monoch.	
Undeter.	1	Flat Bottom Bowl	2
Utility		Deep Flat Bottom Bowl	1
Basin	1	Hemispherical Bowl	1
		Misc. Miniature	1
		Vase	1
		Total	6

Room 3 (Back Room) - 6 Units - 17 Rims - 3 Per Unit

Red on Buff		Heavy Matte	
Deep Flat Bottom Bowl	1	Censer	3
Basin	1	San Francisco Monoch.	
Total	2	Deep Flat Bottom Bowl	3
Thin Matte		Cylindrical Vase	4
Saucer	1	Flat Bottom Bowl	2
Utility		Medium Neck Jar	1
Medium Neck Jar	1	Total	10

Room 2 (Front Room) - 5 Units - 10 Rims - 2 Per Unit

Red on Buff		San Francisco Monoch.	
Deep Flat Bottom Bowl	1	Undiff.	1
Utility		Misc. Miniature	1
Miniature Jar	1	Hemispherical Bowl	4
		Cylindrical Vase	1
		Comp. Silhouette Bowl	1
		Total	8

Apartment 1**Porch 1 - Units - 11 Rims - 5.5 Per Unit**

Thin Orange		Thin Matte	
Hemispherical Bowl	3	Cover	1
San Martin Orange		Miniature Jar	1
Pots	2	Total	2
Red on Buff		San Francisco Monoch.	
Hemispherical Bowl	2	Hemispherical Bowl	1
Utility			
Low Neck Jar	1		

Room 1 - 4 Units - 10 Rims - 2 1/2 Per Unit

San Martin Orange		Utility	
Pot	1	Low Neck Jar	1
Thin Matte		Medium Neck Jar	1
Saucer	1	Miniature Jar	1
Miniature Jar	1	Total	3
Total	2	San Francisco Monoch.	
		Flat Bottom Bowl	1
		Hemispherical Bowl	3
		Total	4

Antecourt

4 Units - 96 Rims - 24 Per Unit

Thin Orange

Hemispherical Bowl	4
Flat Bottom Bowl	1
Total	5

San Martin Orange

Pots	11
High Neck Jar	2
Total	13

Red On Buff

Deep Flat Bottom Bowl	2
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Thin Matte

Saucer	13
Comals	8
Covers	8
Hemispherical Bowls	3
Total	32

Heavy Matte

Censer	2
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Utility

Miniature	1
Medium Neck Jar	2
Total	3

San Francisco Monoch.

Cylindrical Vase	8
Undiff.	7
Comal	3
Hemispherical Bowl	5
Flat Bottom Bowl	6
Dish	4
Small Vase	2
Comp. Silhouette Bowl	2
Misc. Miniature	1
Saucer	1
Total	39

Table 15

Mound 4 - Spatial Distribution of Primary Context Rims**Central Court****62 Rims - 18 Lots - 14 Units - 3-4 Per Unit or Lot**

Thin Orange		Utility	
Hemispherical Bowl	4	Miniature Jar	2
San Martin Orange		Low Neck Jar	2
Pots	17	High Neck Jar	1
Red on Buff		Total	5
Basin	10	San Francisco Monoch.	
Comal	1	Hemispherical Bowl	4
Total	11	Flat Bottom Bowl	2
Thin Matte		Vase	1
Saucer	3	Undiff.	6
Cover	4	Total	13
Comal	1		
Total	8		
Heavy Matte			
Censer	2		
Stove	1		
Tecomate	1		
Total	4		

Room 1 (Southwest Room)

8 Units - 40 Rims - 5 Per Lot

Thin Orange		Heavy Matte	
Hemispherical Bowl	1	Censer	2
Misc.	1	Undlff.	1
Total	2	Stove	1
San Martin Orange		Total	4
Pot	7	Utility	
High Neck Jar	1	Medium Neck Jar	2
Total	8	Low Neck Jar	1
Thin Matte		Total	3
Cover	4	San Francisco Monoch.	
Comal	1	Flat Bottom Bowl	9
Total	5	Hemispherical Bowl	4
		Deep Flat Bottom Bowl	3
		Cylindrical Vase	3
		Total	18

Apartment 3 (South Apartment)

Room 8 (Back Room) - 8 Units - 19 Rims - 2 1/2 Per Unit

Thin Orange		Thin Matte	
Hemispherical Bowl	4	Saucer	1
Cylindrical Vase	1	Miniature Jar	1
Flat Bottom Bowl	1	Total	2
Total	6	Heavy Matte	
San Martin Orange		Censer	2
Pot	1	Stove	1
Red on Buff		Total	3
Low Neck Jar	1	Utility	
Comal	2	Medium Neck Jar	1
Total	3	San Francisco Monoch.	
		Flat Bottom Bowl	2
		Hemispherical Bowl	1
		Total	3

Porch 5 - 7 Units - 18 Rims - 2 1/2 Per Room

Thin Orange		Utility	
Hemispherical Bowl	1	Low Neck Jar	1
San Martin Orange		San Francisco Monoch.	
Pot	3	Hemispherical Bowl	1
Thin Matte		Cylindrical Vase	2
Comal	2	Flat Bottom Bowl	6
Cover	1	Total	9
Total	3		
Heavy Matte			
Censer	1		

Room 7 and Porch 6 (East Room and Porch) - 8 Unit - 18 Rims - 2 1/2 Per Unit

Thin Orange		Utility	
Hemispherical Bowl	1	Medium Neck Jar	3
San Martin Orange		Miniature Jar	1
Pot	1	Total	4
High Neck Jar	1	San Francisco Monoch.	
Total	2	Cylindrical Vase	1
Red on Buff		Flat Bottom Bowl	2
Cylindrical Vase	1	Hemispherical Bowl	3
Deep Flat Bottom Bowl	1	Undiff.	1
Total	2	Total	7
Heavy Matte			
High Neck Jar	1		
Misc.	1		
Total	2		

Apartment 1

Room 2 (Kitchen) - 15 Units - 47 Rims - 3 Per Unit

Thin Orange		Utility	
Hemispherical Bowl	4	Jar - General	3
Cylindrical Vase	1	Low Neck Jar	2
Flat Bottom Bowl	1	Miniature Jar	1
Total	6	Medium Neck Jar	1
San Martin Orange		Total	7
Pot	13	San Francisco Monoch	
Red on Buff		Goblet	1
Basin	1	Comp. Silhouette Bowl	1
Comal	1	Deep Flat Bottom Bowl	1
Deep Flat Bottom Bowl	2	Flat Bottom Bowl	3
Total	4	Cylindrical Vase	2
Thin Matte		Hemispherical Bowl	2
Comal	1	Undiff.	3
Cover	2	Total	13
Total	3		
Heavy Matte			
Censer	1		

Room 3 (Dormitory) + Porch 2 - 12 Lots - 12 Units - 1 Per Unit

Thin Orange		Utility	
Flat Bottom Bowl	1	Low Neck Jar	2
San Martin Orange		San Francisco Monoch.	
Pot	1	Flat Bottom Bowl	3
Heavy Matte		Deep Flat Bottom Bowl	1
Censer	2	Indet.	1
Red on Buff		Total	5
Hemispherical Bowl	1		
Cylindrical Vase	1		
Total	2		

Apartment 2**Room 4 (Dormitory) + Porch 3 - 9 Units - 14 Rims - 1.5 Per Unit**

Thin Orange		Utility	
Hemispherical Bowl	2	Low Neck Jar	4
San Martin Orange		San Francisco Monoch.	
Pot	1	Flat Bottom Bowl	2
Red on Buff		Hemispherical Bowl	2
Hemispherical Bowl	1	Comp. Silhouette Bowl	1
Heavy Matte		Total	5
Censer	1		

Room 5 (Kitchen) - 14 Units - 22 Rims - 1.5 Per Unit**Thin Orange**

Hemispherical Bowl	5
Flat Bottom Bowl	1
Cylindrical Vase	1
Total	7

San Martin Orange

Pot	6
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Thin Matte

Saucer	1
Cornal	1
Total	2

San Francisco Monoch.

Flat Bottom Bowl	2
Deep Flat Bottom Bowl	1
Misc. Miniature	1
Cover	1
Hemispherical Bowl	1
Cylindrical Vase	1
Total	7

Room 6 (Southeast Room)

12 Units - 14 Lots - 1 1/2 Per Unit

Thin Orange		Heavy Matte	
Hemispherical Bowl	3	Censer	1
San Martin Orange		San Francisco Monoch.	
Pot	4	Flat Bottom Bowl	4
Red on Buff		Cylindrical Vase	1
Deep Flat Bottom Bowl	1	Total	5
Comal	1		
Total	2		

Porch 4 (East Entry Room)

3 Units - 6 Rims - 2 Per Unit

Thin Orange		San Francisco Monoch.	
Hemispherical Bowl	1	Flat Bottom Bowl	1
Red on Buff		Hemispherical Bowl	1
Comal	1	Cylindrical Vase	1
Thin Matte		Total	3
Dish	1		

Porch 1 (West Entry Porch)

5 Units - 6 Lots - 17 Rims - 3.5 Per Unit - 3 Per Lot

Thin Orange		Utility	
Flat Bottom Bowl	1	Low Neck Jar	1
Hemispherical Bowl	1	Miniature Jar	1
Total	2	Total	2
Red on Buff		San Francisco Monoch.	
Medium Neck Jar	1	Cylindrical Vase	3
Basin	1	Hemispherical Bowl	2
Deep Flat Bottom Bowl	1	Flat Bottom Bowl	2
Misc.	1	Cover	1
Total	4	Total	8
Thin Matte			
Cover	1		

Table 16

Obsidian Artifacts From Primary Contexts: Mound 1-2

	Cylindrical-Core Blades	Knives-Points	Irreg. Core-Flake Industry	Scrapers	Total Obsidian
Apt. 1					
Room 3 (Dormitory)	15	0	0	1	16
Room 2 (Kitchen)	16	0	0	3	19
Room 1 (Store Room)	21	0	0	1	22
Mixed Room 3-4	5	0	0	0	5
Mixed Rooms 1- 2-3	9	0	0	0	9
Apt. 2					
Room 4 (Kitchen)	28 13	1	0	2	31 13
Patio 1	0	0	0	0	0
Porch 1	5	1	0	0	6
Room 5 (Dormitory)	3	1	0	1	5
Apt. 3					
Room 8 (Dormitory)	13	0	0	0	13
Rooms 6-7 (Kitchen- Storage)	3	0	0	0	3
Porch 2	14	0	0	0	14
Alley 1	4	0	0	0	4
Patio 2	70	1	0	0	71
Patio 3	3	0	0	0	3
Central Court	140	0	17	2	159
Antecourt	14	0	0	1	15
Mixed-A.C.- West Platform	10	0	2	0	12
South Platform	24	0	0	0	24
Apt. 5					
Room 13 (Porch-Front Room)	50	0	0	3	53

Room 14 (Middle Room)	20	0	6	1	27
Room 15 (Back Room)	2	2	1	0	5
Apt. 6					
Room 16 (Back Room)	19+	0	3	0	22
Room 17-18 (Front Rooms)	17	0	3	0	20
West Rooms	26	0	0	2	28
Apt. 8 (West Alley)	63	0	0	0	63
Apt. 9 (East Alley)	64	1	10	2	77
Mixed Apt.8-9	38	0	0	0	38
Mixed C.C.- North Plat.	25	0	2	2	29
Apt. 7					
Periphery	66	0	0	1	67
Room (Back Room)	10	0	0	0	10
Room (Front Room)	3	1	1	1	6
Apt. 4(Temple)					
Alley 3	0	0	0	0	0
Room 10 (Main Room)	4	0	1	0	5
Porch-Room 9	28	0	2	0	30
Alley 2	6	0	1	0	7
Totals	851	8	48	23	

Table 17 - Mound 3, Obsidian Artifacts From Primary Contexts:

	Rect Blades	Knives- Points	Irreg. Plates	Scrapers	Total
Central Court	230	4	22	7	263+
Apt. 2 (Temple)					
Alley 2 (South Alley)	7	0	0	1	8
Alley 1 (North Alley)	9	1	0	0	10
Porch 2	15	1	4	0	20
Room 3 (Back Room)	37	0	24	0	61
Room 2 (Front Room)	18	0	1	0	19
Apt. 1					
Porch 1	5	1	0	0	6
Room 1 (Dormitory)	17	0	1	0	18
Antecourt	116	1	3	0	120
Totals	454	8	33	8	

Table 18 - Mound 4 - Obsidian Artifacts From Primary Contexts

	Rect Blades	Knives- Points	Irreg. Plates	Scrapers	Total
Central Court	4	2	1	0	7
Room 1 (S.W. Room)	29	1	2	0	32
Apt. 3					
Room 8 (Back Room)	26	0	1	0	27
Mixed-Room 8, Porch 5	74	0	11	4	89
Porch 5	59	0	1	5	65
Room 6, Porch 6	10	1	0	1	12
Apt. 1					
Room 2 (Kitchen)	45	1	1	1	48
Room 3, Porch 2	58	1	8	2	69
Apt. 2					
Room 4, Porch 3	27	0	4	0	31
Room 5 (Kitchen)	28	0	3	3	34
Porch 4 (E. Entry)	11	0	1	0	12
Room 6 (SE Room)	60	1	22	3	86
Porch 1 (W. Entry)	55	0	6	1	62
Totals	486	7	61	20	

Table 19 Ritual Artifacts From Primary Context: Mound 1-2

	Ceramic Pipes, Whistle	Censer Frag	Candel	HM Fig. Heads	MH Fig. Heads	Spondy. Shell	Total
Apt. 1							
Room 3	1	4	9	0	8	0	22
Room 2	0	2	1	1	0	0	4
Room 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mixed Room 3-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mixed Rooms 1, 2, 3	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Apt. 2							
Room 4	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Patio 1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Porch 1	1	1	0	1	2	0	5
Room 5	1	1	0	0	1	0	3
Apt. 3							
Room 8	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Rooms 6-7	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Porch 2	0	10	2	0	1	0	13
Alley 1	0	1	0	0	2	0	3
Patio 2	2	5	3	0	11	0	21
Patio 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central Court	4	14	4	4	9	37	72
Antecourt	0	11	1	0	0	4	16
Mixed A.C. W.P.	0	48	1	0	1	12	62
South Platform	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Apt. 5							
Porch 13	0	2	0	0	0	2	4
Room 14	0	11	0	2	1	0	14
Room 15	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Apt. 6							
Room 16	0	1	1	0	2	0	4
Room 17-18	0	3	0	0	0	1	4
West Rooms	0	0	0	2	1	2	5
Apt. 8	1	2	2	1	4	0	10
Apt. 9	1	1	1	1	0	2	6

Mixed Apt. 8-9	0	3	0	1	1	2	7
Mixed C.C., N.P.	0	10	1	0	1	2	14
Apt. 7							
Periphery	1	1	4	0	4	0	10
Room	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Room	0	2	0	0	1	0	3
Apt. 4 (Temple)							
Alley 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Room 10	0	0	0	0	1	8	9
Porch - Room 9	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Alley 2	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
Totals	14	136	35	13	52	87	

Table 20 - Ritual Artifacts From Primary Context: Mound 3

	Ceramic Pipe Whistle	Censer	Candel	HM Fig. Head	MB Fig. Head	Spondy	Total
Central Court	2	6	1	4	7	35	55
Apt. 2 (Temple)						F	+ F
Alley 2	0	0	0	0	0	e	0 e
Alley 1	0	0	0	0	0	a	0 a
Porch 2	0	0	0	0	1	t	1 t
Room 3	0	1	0	0	0	u	1 u
						r	r
						e	e
Apt.							
Porch 1	0	2	0	0	1	0	3
Room 1	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Antecourt	0	3	1	1	5	6	16
Totals	2	12	2	5	14	44	

Table 21 - Ritual Artifacts From Primary Context: Mound 4

	Ceramic Pipe Whistle	Censer	Candel	HM Fig. Head	MM Fig. Head	Spongy	Total
Central Court	0	0	2	0	1	5	8
Room 1	0	1	2	0	1	2	6
Apt. 3							
Room 8	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Mixed Room 8 Porch 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Porch 5	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
Room 6, Porch 6	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Apt. 1							
Room 2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Room 3, Porch 2	0	0	0	2	2	1	5
Apt. 2							
Room 4, Porch 3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Room 5	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
Porch 4	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Room 6	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Porch 1	0	0	1	0	1	0	3
Totals	0	3	9	6	8	9	

Table 22 - Misc. Utilitarian Artifacts + Animal Bone
From Primary Context: Mound 1-2

	Manos- Metates	Ceramic Disc, Worked Sherds	Plastering Tools	Animal Bone
Apt.				
Room 3	0	0	0	1
Room 2	1	2	0	0
Room 1	0	1	0	0
Mixed Room 3-4	0	0	1	0
Mixed Room 1,2,3	0	0	0	0
Apt. 2				
Room 4	Feature	2	2	0
Patio 1	0	0	0	0
Porch 1	0	2	1	0
Porch 5	0	2	0	0
Apt. 3				
Room 8	0	0	0	0
Rooms 6-7	0	0	0	0
Porch 2	0	1	0	0
Alley 1	0	1	0	0
Patio 2	0	2	0	2
Patio 3	0	0	0	0
Central Court	4	5	5	23
Antecourt	2	4	0	7
Mixed A.C. - W.P.	5	3	0	20
S. Platform	0	0	0	0
Apt. 5				
Room 13	1	0	3	1
Room 14	1	0	1	0
Room 15	0	0	0	0
Apt. 6				
Room 16	2	1	0	5
Rooms 17-18	0	5	2	9
West Rooms	0	7	0	8
Apt. 8	5	3	3	2

Apt. 9	1	2	0	5
Mixed Ants?	0	1	0	0
Mixed C.C. - N.P.	0	0	1	1
Apt. 7				
Periphery	0	1	0	0
Room	0	0	0	0
Room	1	0	0	1
Apt. 4				
Alley 3	0	0	0	0
Room 10	0	1	0	3
Porch - Room 9	0	0	0	0
Alley 2	1	4	0	0
Totals	24	50	19	88

Table 23 - Misc. - Utilitarian Artifacts
From Primary Contexts: Mound 3

	Manos- Metates	Ceramic Disc- Work Sherds	Plastering	Animal Bone
Central Court	1	3	0	15
Apt. 2				
Alley 2	0	1	0	2
Alley 1	0	0	0	3
Porch 2	0	0	0	5
Room 3	0	6	0	2
Room 2	0	0	0	2
Apt. 1				
Porch 1	0	1	0	1
Room 1	0	0	0	0
Antecourt	2	0	0	5
Totals	3	11	0	35

Table 24 - Utilitarian Artifacts From Primary Contexts: Mound 4

	Manos- Metates	Ceramic Disc, Worked Sherds	Plastering Tools	Animal Bone
Central Court	0	3	0	1
Room 1	0	0	0	1
Apt. 7				
Room 8	1	1	0	0
Mixed Room 8 - Porch 5	0	0	0	0
Porch 5	0	1	0	0
Room 6, Porch 6	1	0	0	0
Apt. 1				
Room 2	0	1	0	1
Room E, Porch 2	0	0	0	6
Apt. 2				
Room 4, Porch 3	1	1	0	3
Room 5	0	4	0	1
Porch 4	0	0	0	1
Room 6	0	2	0	2
Porch 1	0	0	0	2
Totals	3	13	0	18

APPENDIX B
SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF ARTIFACTS
TC-8: MAPS
PREPARED BY
L. J. GORENFLO

The following appendix consists of maps showing the distribution of artifacts found in the excavation of three residential compounds at TC-8. The maps fall into four major categories.

Category 1 maps, consisting of Figures 36A through 78B, present the distribution of all artifact types, excluding ceramic rim sherds, per grid unit and without regard for stratigraphic level—that is, the total number of items per type collected in each excavation unit. We included all artifacts in these maps, even those from fill, because the vast majority of the types occur in very small numbers per unit.

Category 2 maps, comprising Figures 79A through 85B, show the distribution of selected artifact types found in "primary context," the level immediately above the floor of each residential compound. These figures include distributions of the most abundant artifact types and the types most apt to have behavioral significance. Because, in most cases, the artifact types in primary context are not abundantly represented, the figures noted represent the number of artifacts found in architectural units (rooms, porches, patios, or courts), not the 2 x 2 meter grid units used for the excavation.

Category 3 maps, consisting of Figures 86A and 87A through 93A, present the distribution of rim sherds found in primary context by architectural unit. This series includes a map showing the distribution of all rims, followed by maps showing the distribution of major types or "wares," and finally be a series of maps for selected vessel forms within major ceramic types. Figure 86B shows the average number of rims found per grid unit within each architectural unit—that is, the total number of rims found in an architectural unit divided by the number of grid units found within the architectural area. Since the excavation units are all the same size, Figure 86B enables a direct comparison of sherd densities among architectural components of the site.

Finally, the single Category 4 map (Figure 93B) shows the distribution of complete or partially restorable vessels found in the excavations. The table accompanying this map identifies the vessels by type and variety.

The production of the maps from the raw data was a complex two phase process. Phase 1, the plotting of artifact counts, consisted of the following steps:

1. The lot numbers for each grid unit were plotted on a map of the grid system for each of the excavations. Lot numbers from primary context were identified in the process.
2. The artifacts in each lot number were counted by type and sub-type.
3. Artifact counts were transferred to a series of maps that included grid units superimposed on the architectural plan of each excavation.

Phase 1 was completed manually by Charles C. Kolb and William T. Sanders.

Phase 2 consisted of the production of the distribution maps in publishable form, completed by L. J. Gorenflo using computer graphics software. The general goal in producing these maps was to convert raw counts into a clear, visual impression of spatial patterning for each artifact type. The cartographic method employed was choropleth mapping, a widely used technique that produces thematic maps in which selected shading patterns represent different values of a variable in geographic space. The maps generated used variations of a single shading format (dot patterns), the increasing pattern densities plotted on a given map providing a visual impression of increase artifact densities. The software employed to produce choropleth maps features four different dot pattern densities. In the case of artifact types distribution in frequencies of four or fewer items per mapping unit, shading densities merely represent the actual number of artifacts recorded. But in the case of artifact types that occur in frequencies greater than four per map unit, a method is required to assign variable values to one of the available shading patterns. The most desirable method, which produces continuous shading densities directly proportional to variable values (see Tobler 1973), unfortunately is unavailable in the type of software required to produce publishable maps for TC-8. Several methods are available for the assignment of ratio scale data to a finite number of categories (see Robinson et al. 1985:348-366). The approach employed here was to plot the frequencies of the data values for each artifact type and define mapping categories based on characteristics of the distribution, generally breaks or abrupt changes in frequencies. This method enabled identical treatment of each artifact type, while avoiding problems with small sample size associated with certain artifacts and inherent in statistical approaches to the definition of mapping categories.

Part 2 of this volume includes descriptions and illustrations of ceramic wares and other artifact types.

References

Robinson, A.R., R.D. Sale, J. L. Morrison, and P. C. Muehrcke, 1985. Elements of Cartography. Fifth edition. New York: John Wiley and Sons.

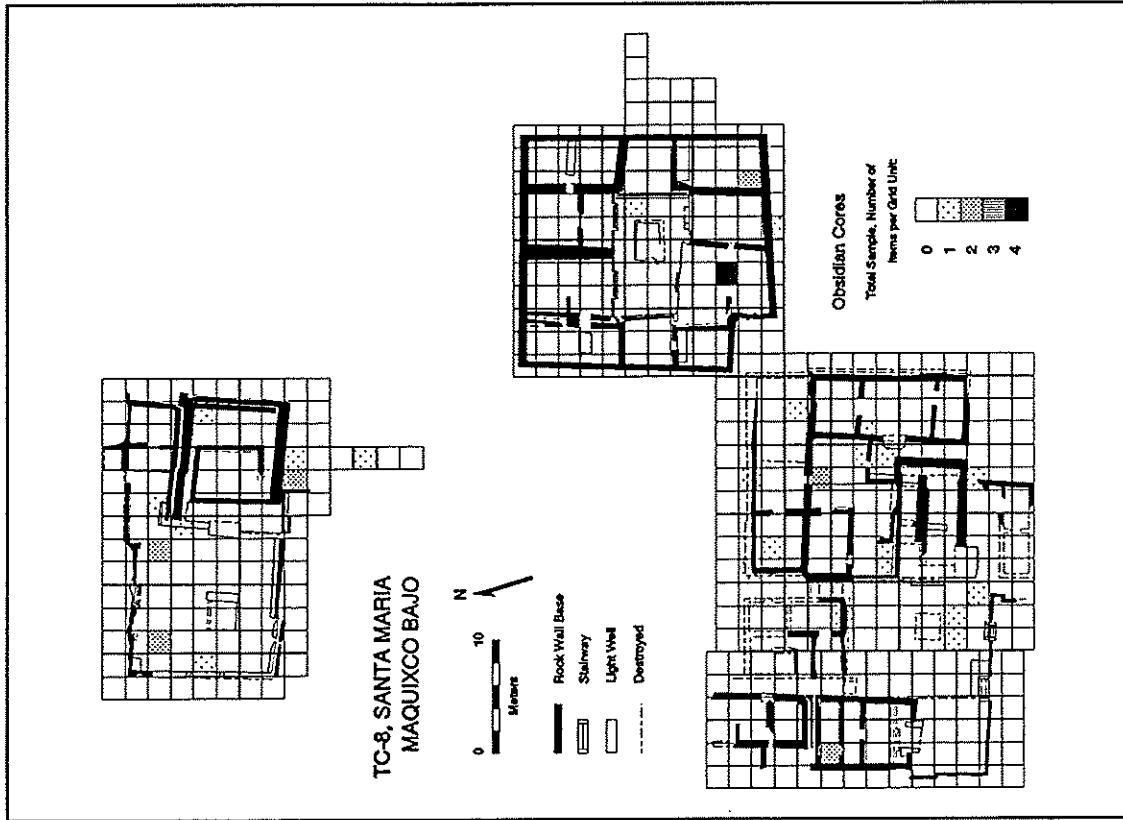
Tobler, W. R., 1973. "Choropleth maps without class intervals." Geographical Analysis 5:262-265.

Table 25 (See Figure 93B)

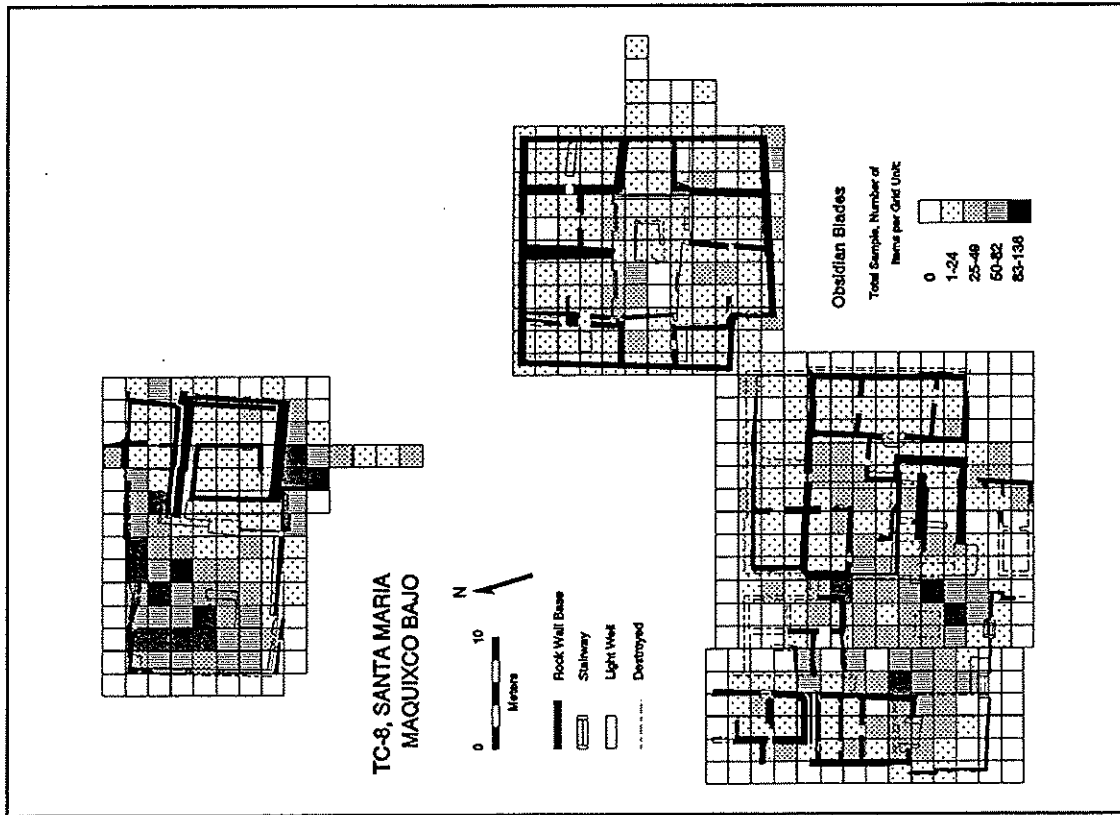
Complete or Partially Restorable Vessels
Primary Middens, Burials or Offerings

A(1)	405050220
B(2)	417050131
C(3)	417050131
D(4)	417050131
	(8-11)
	405050201
	303050619
	602060600
	603071300
E(6-7)	218081700
	407060100
F(5)	303050609
G(12,15)	218080900
	405050202
H(13)	402050131
I(14)	405070100
J(16)	218062500
K(17-18,22)	514060100
	404060200
	108080114
L(19-21)	218082500
	723061018
	108080114
M(23-31)	218082500
	218182500
	218060300
	218080400
	218082500
	218080800
	218080400
	218080300
	218060400
N(32)	417050231
O(33)	417050209
P(34-35)	218080400
	218082600
Q(36)	201083000
R(37)	602061231
S	405030100
T	218080100
U	313052402
	313052202
V	701110309

Feature 11: Concentration of large sherds including two San Martin Orange Pots (see Page 27) indicated by W on map.

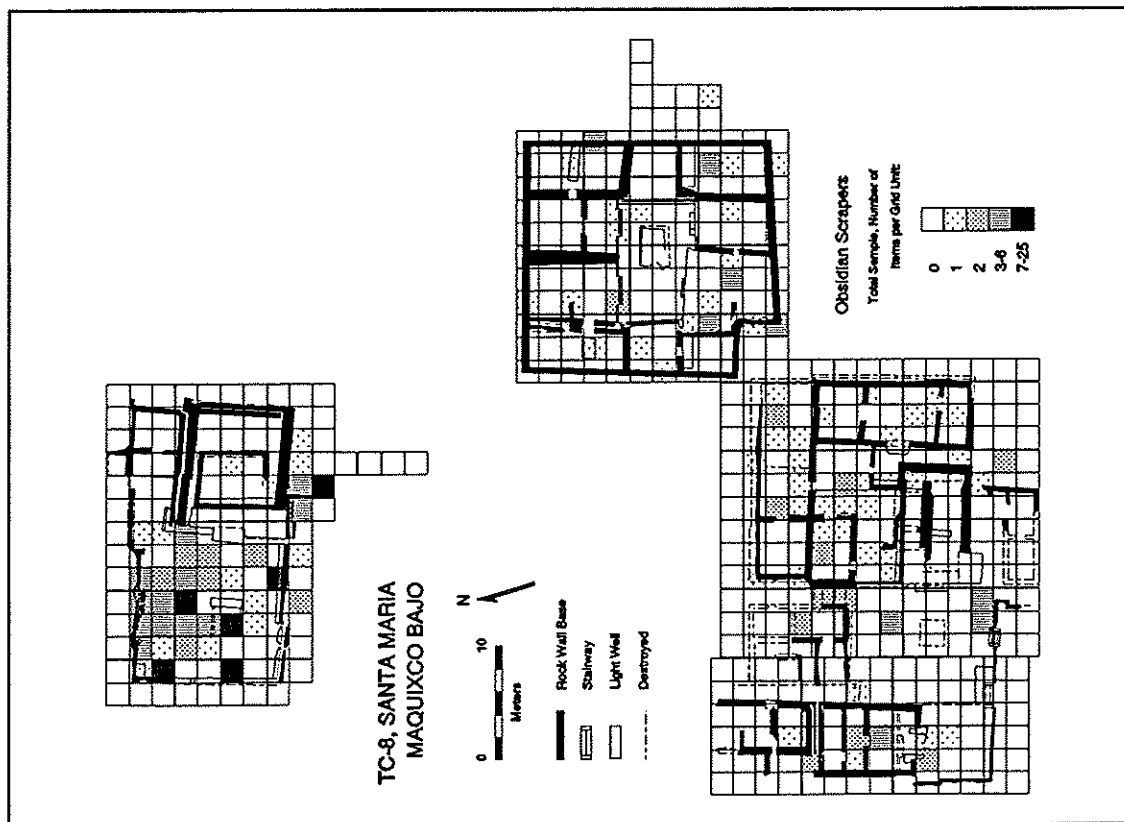


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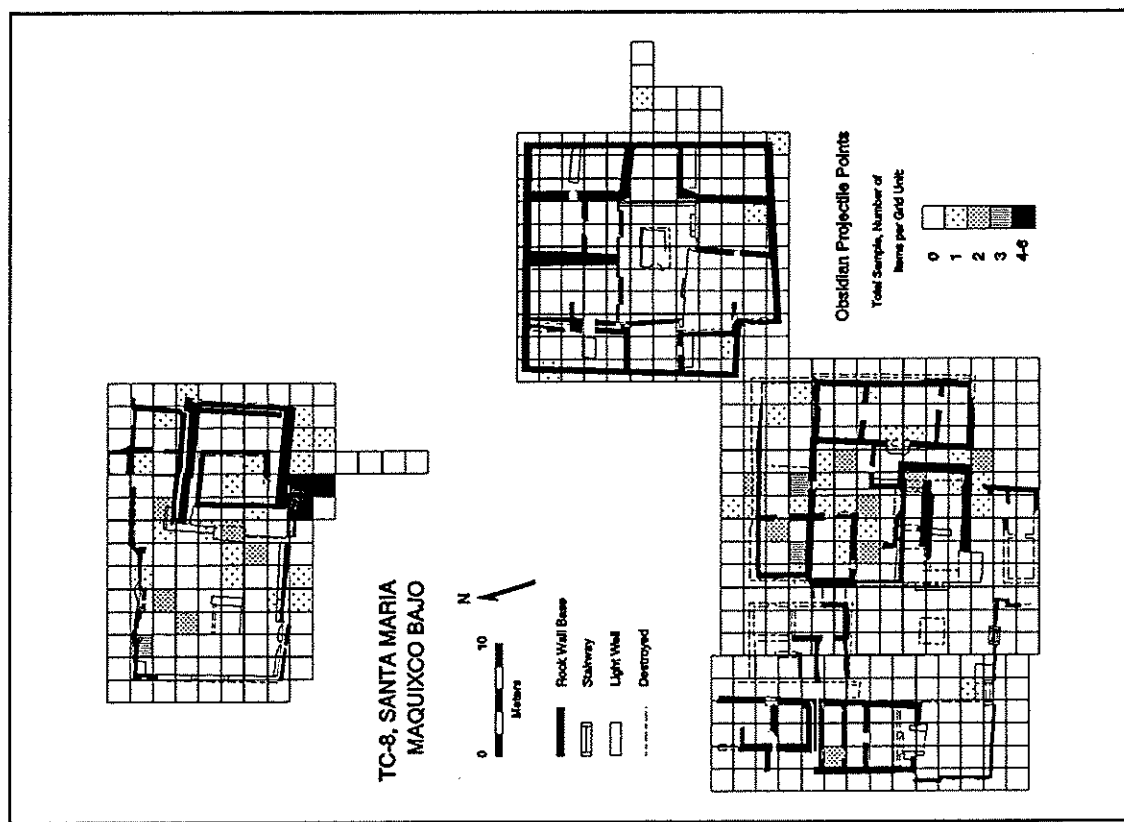


B

Figure 36

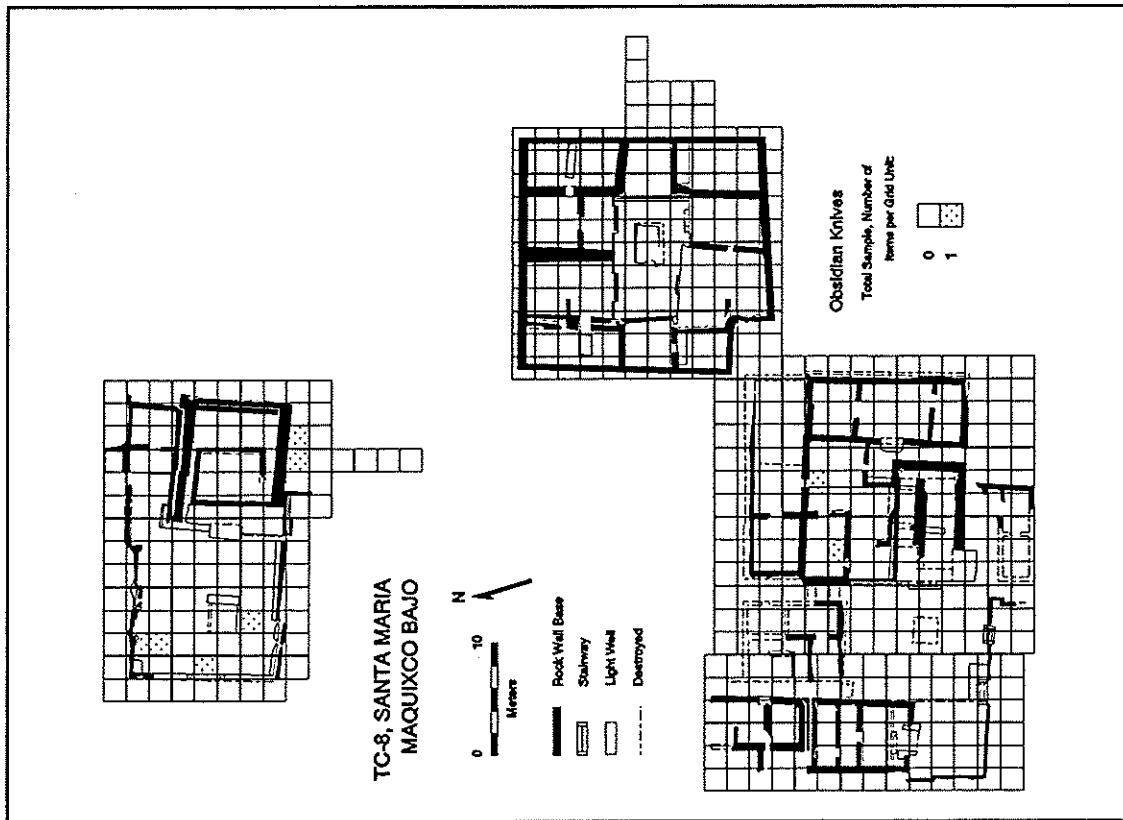


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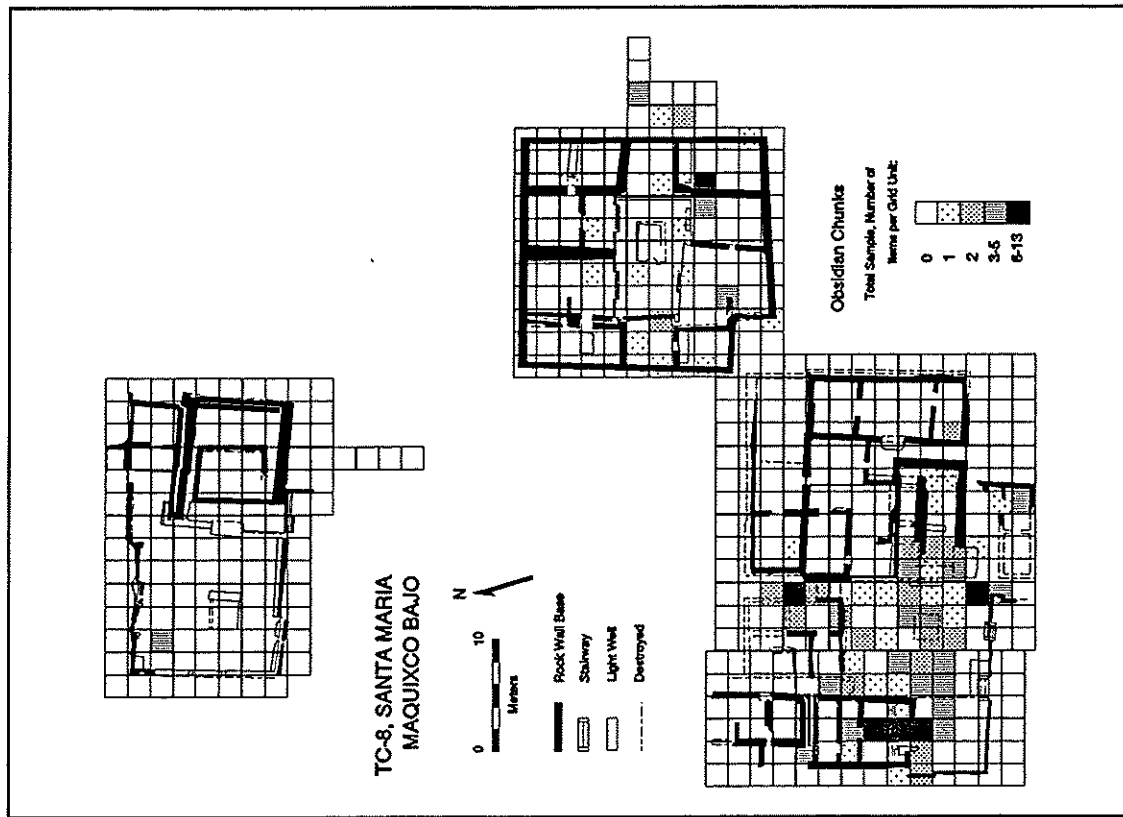


B

Figure 37

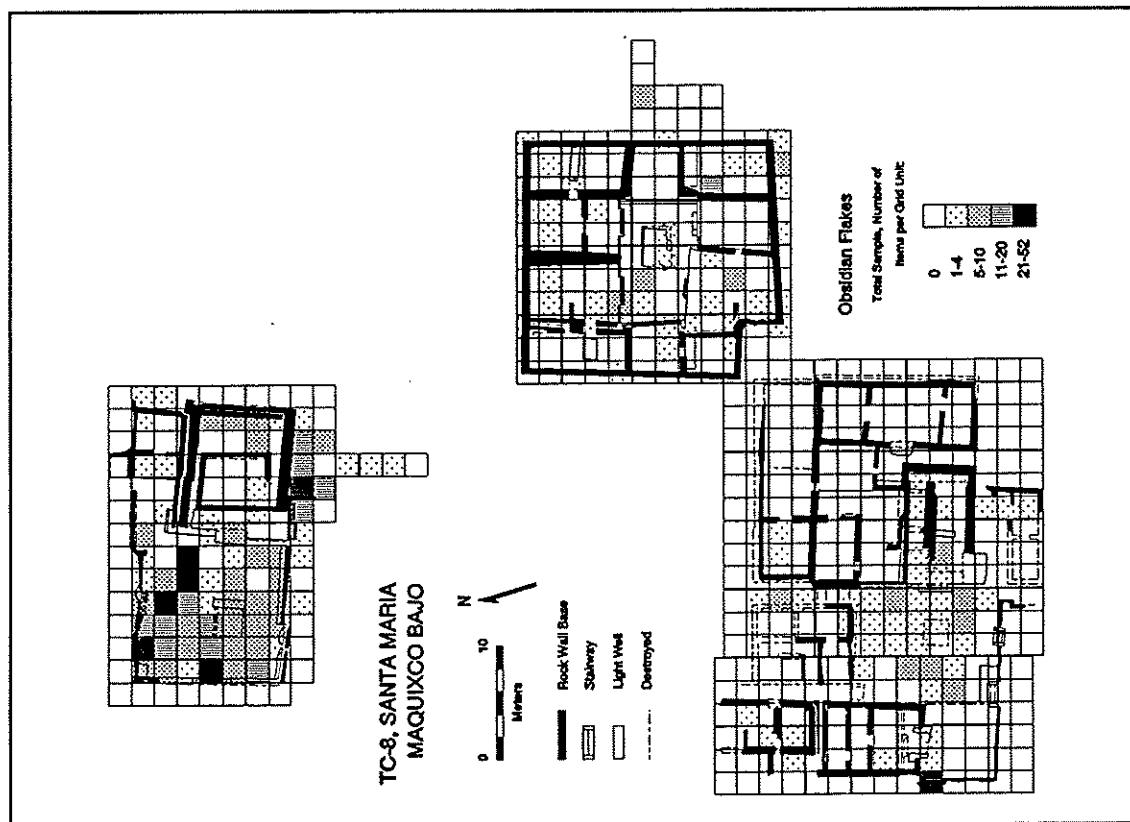


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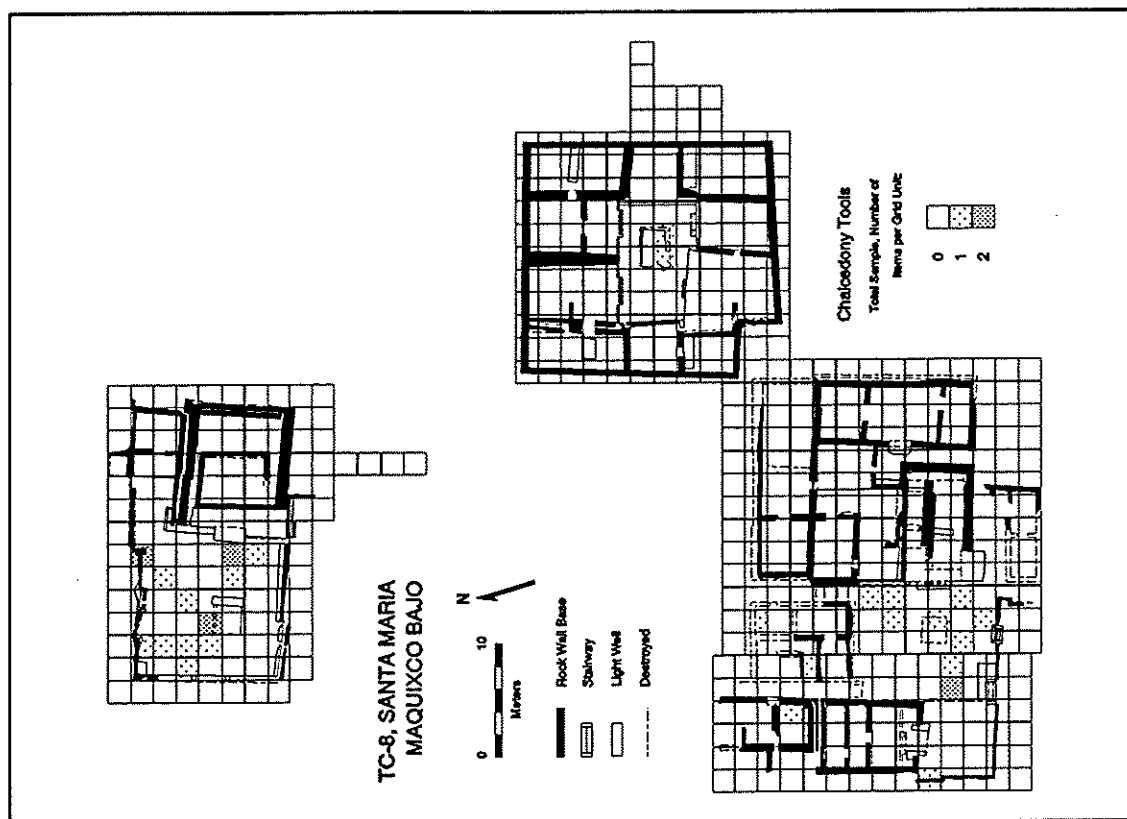


B

Figure 38

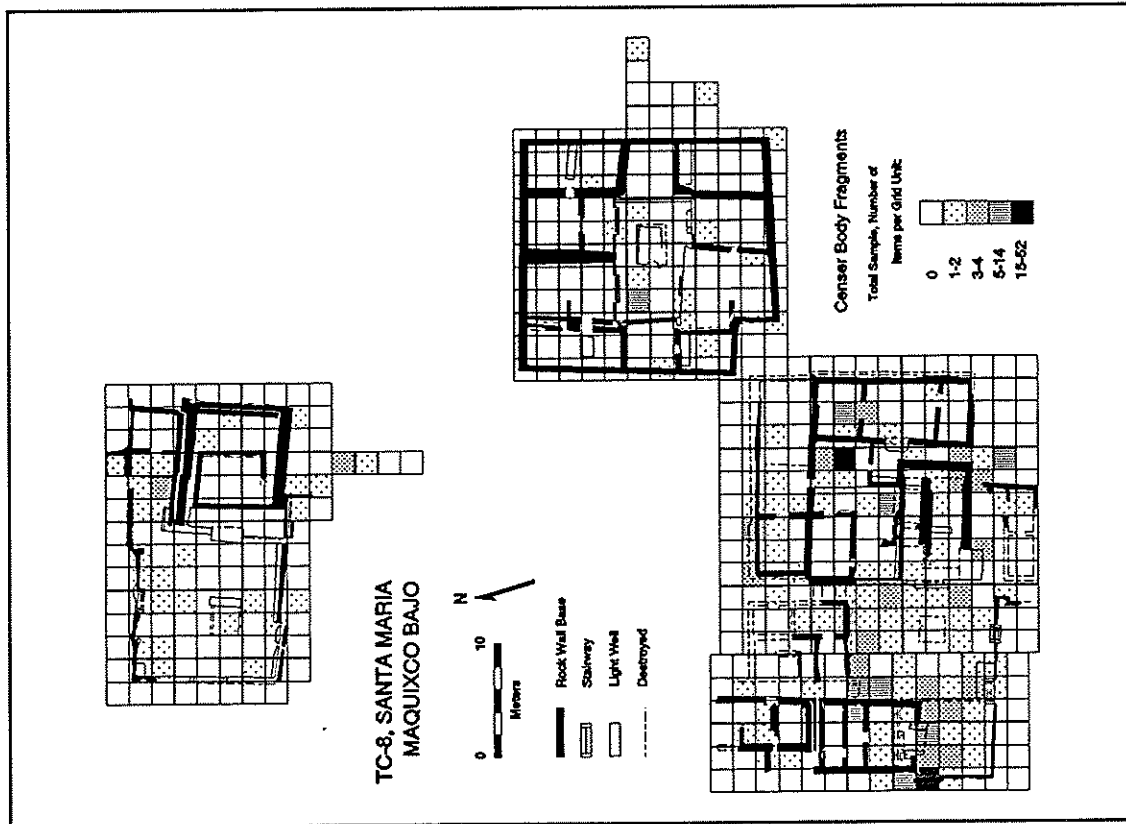


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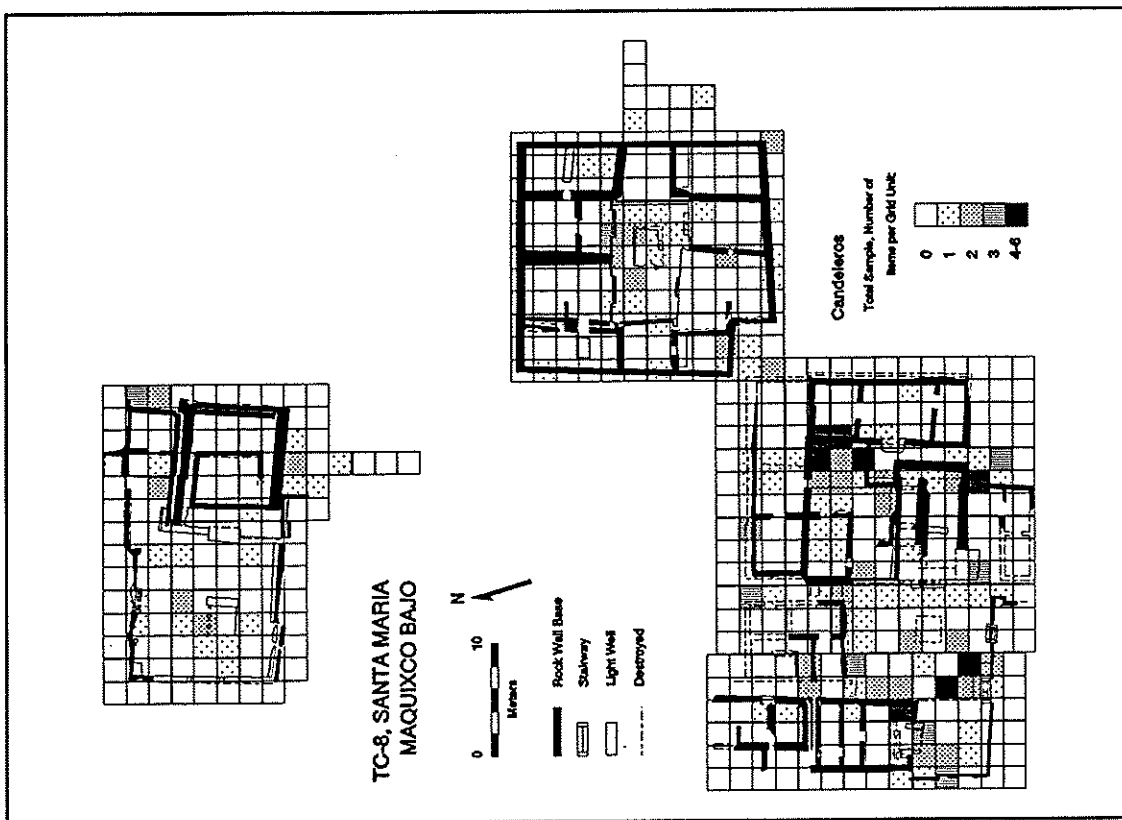


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Figure 39

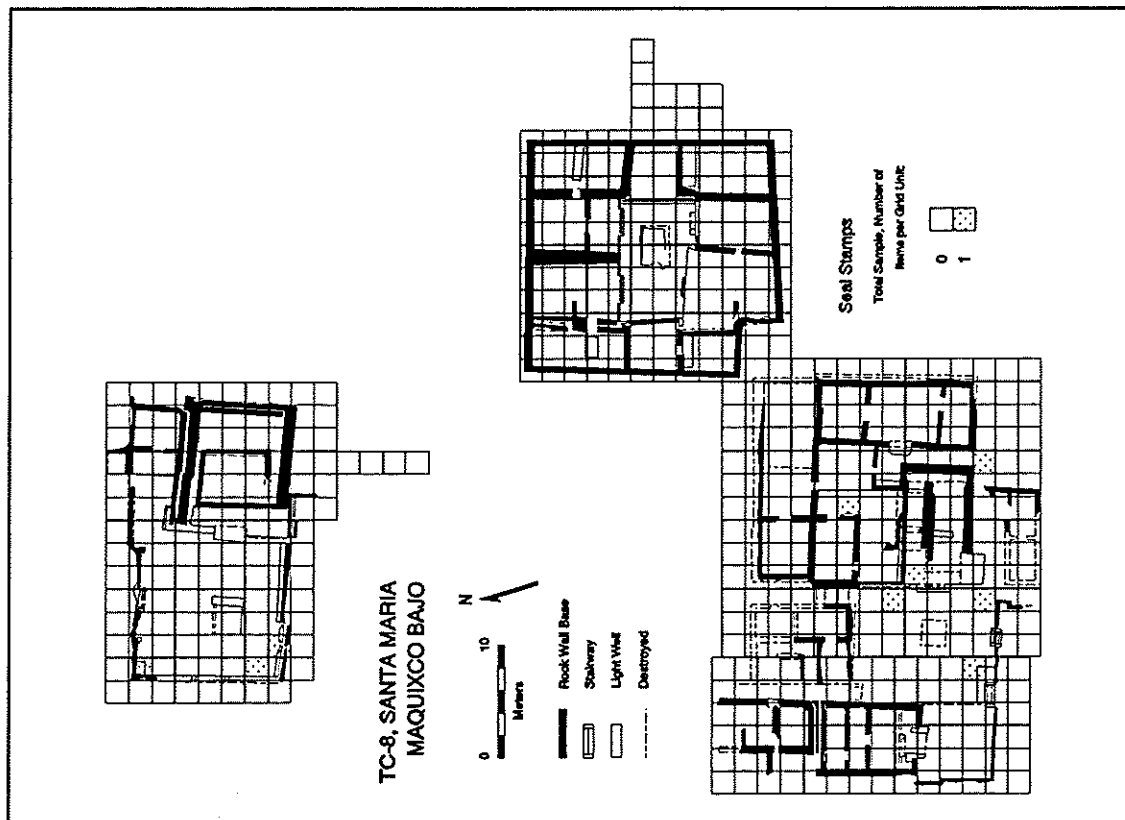


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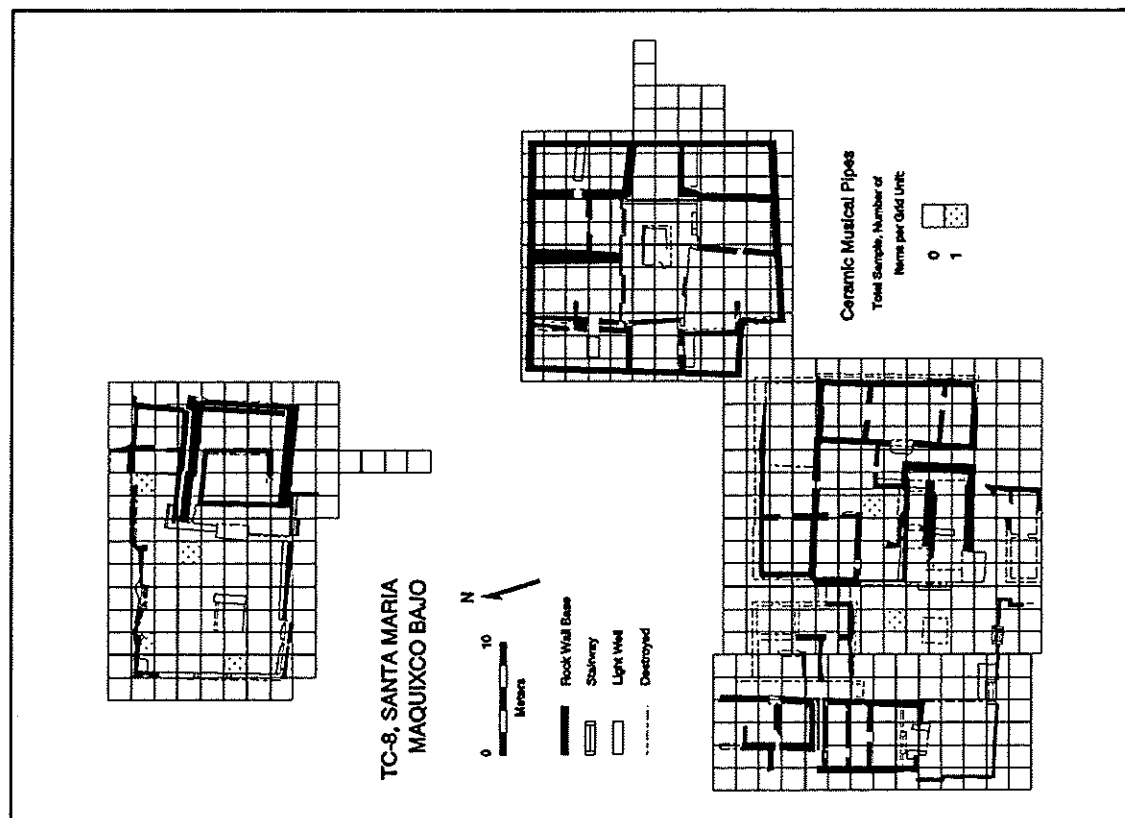


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Figure 40

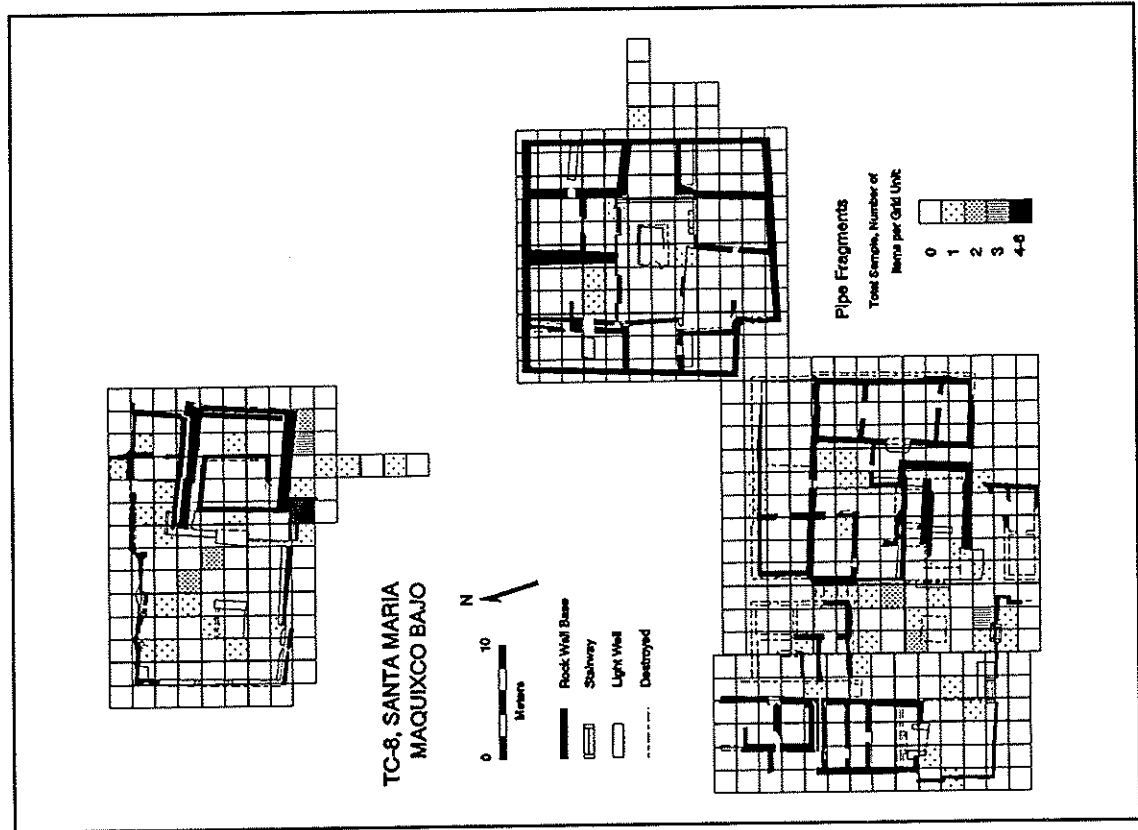


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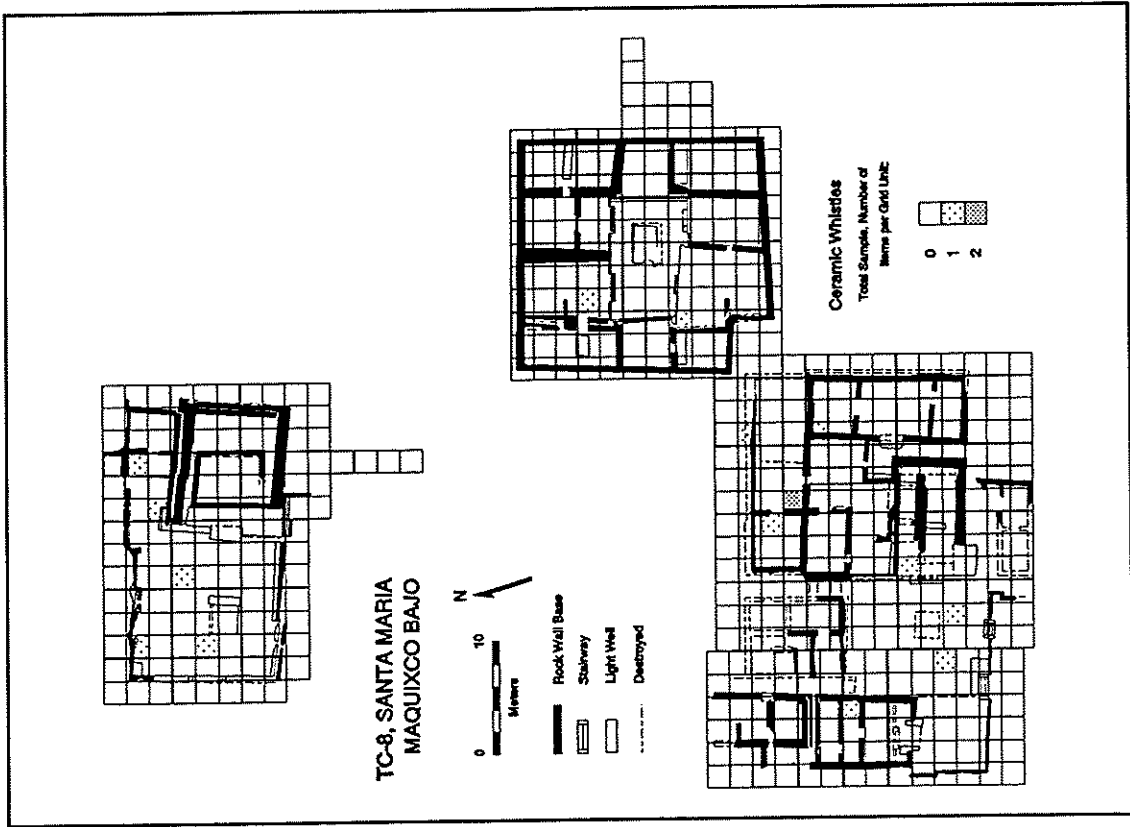


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Figure 41

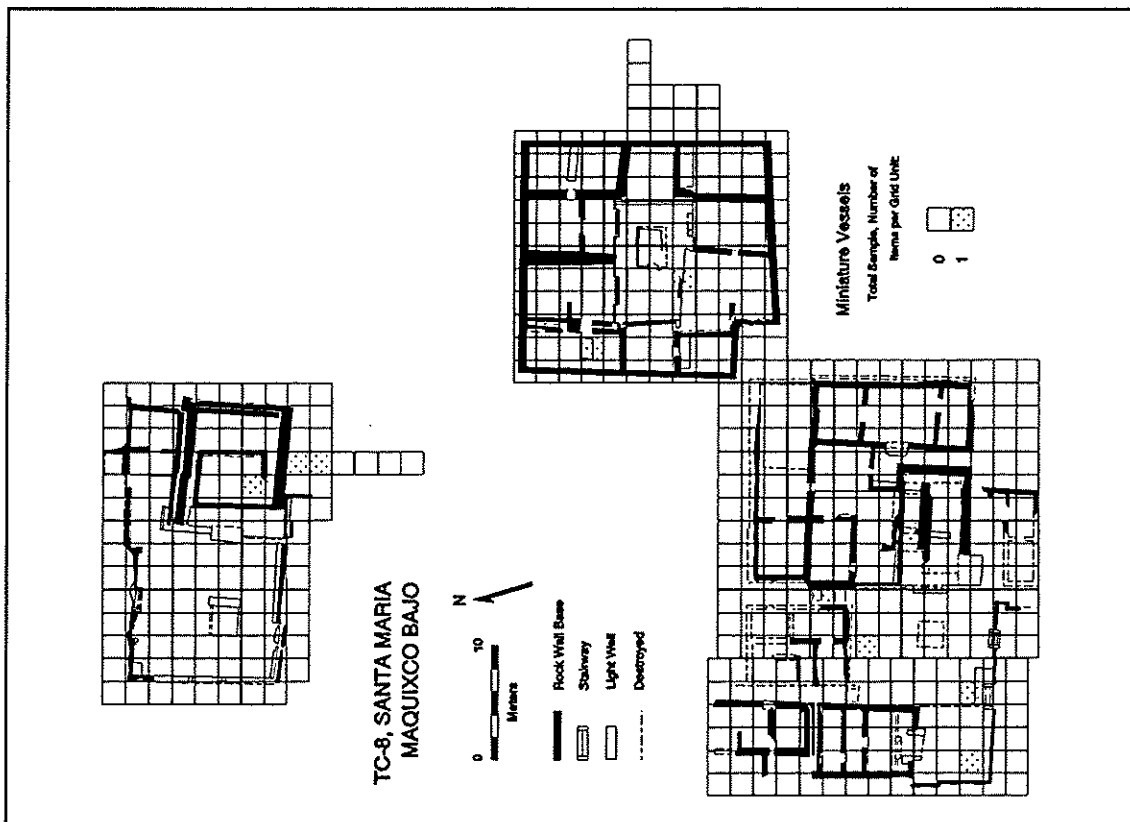


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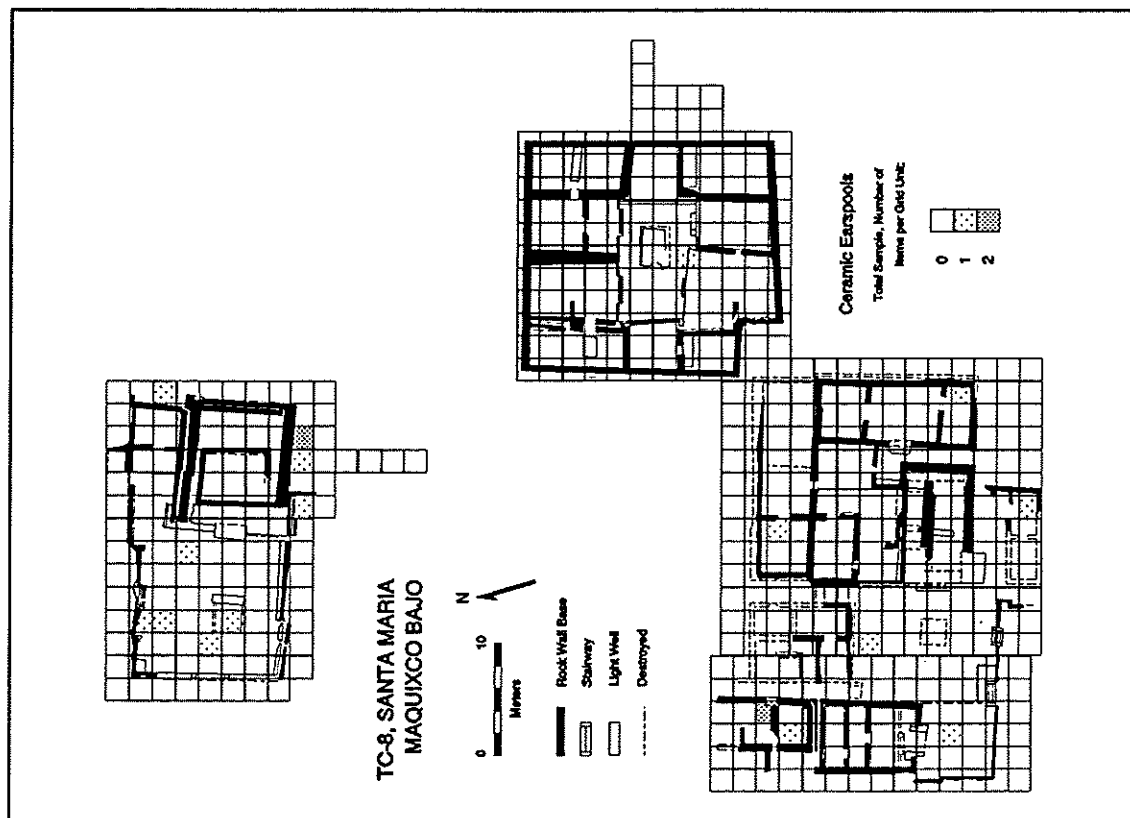


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Figure 42

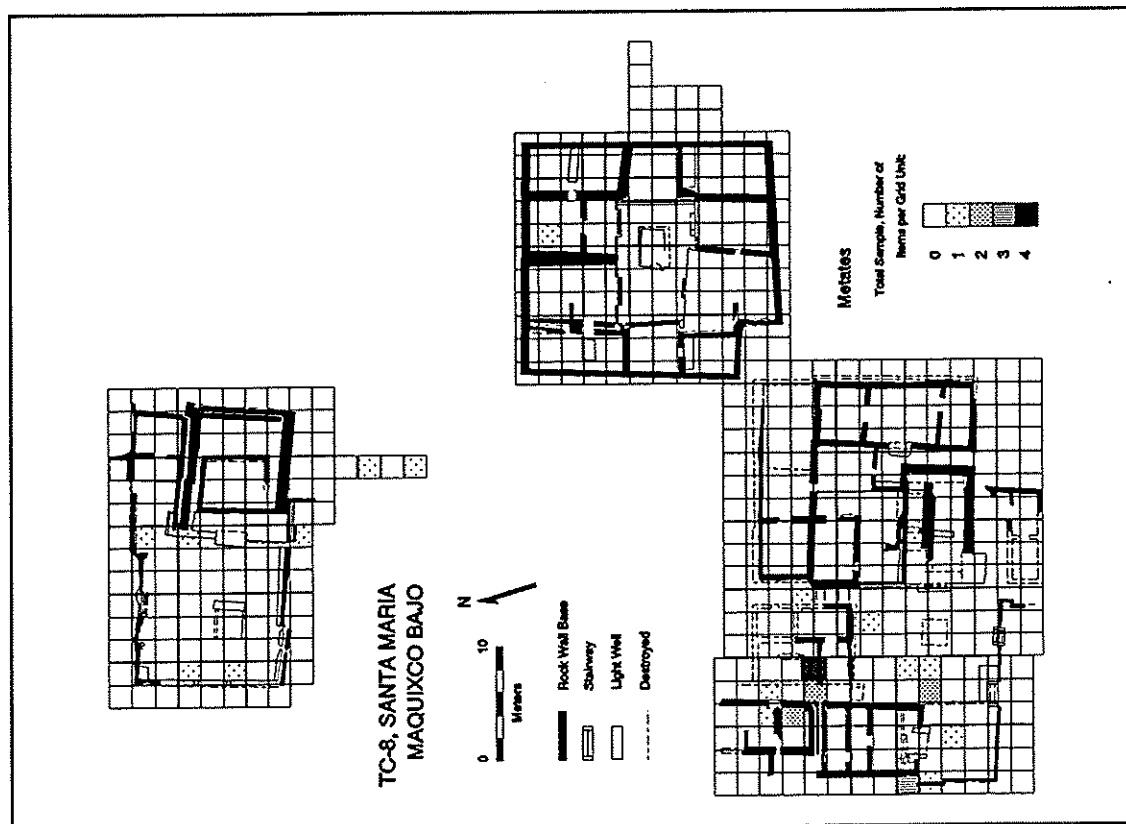


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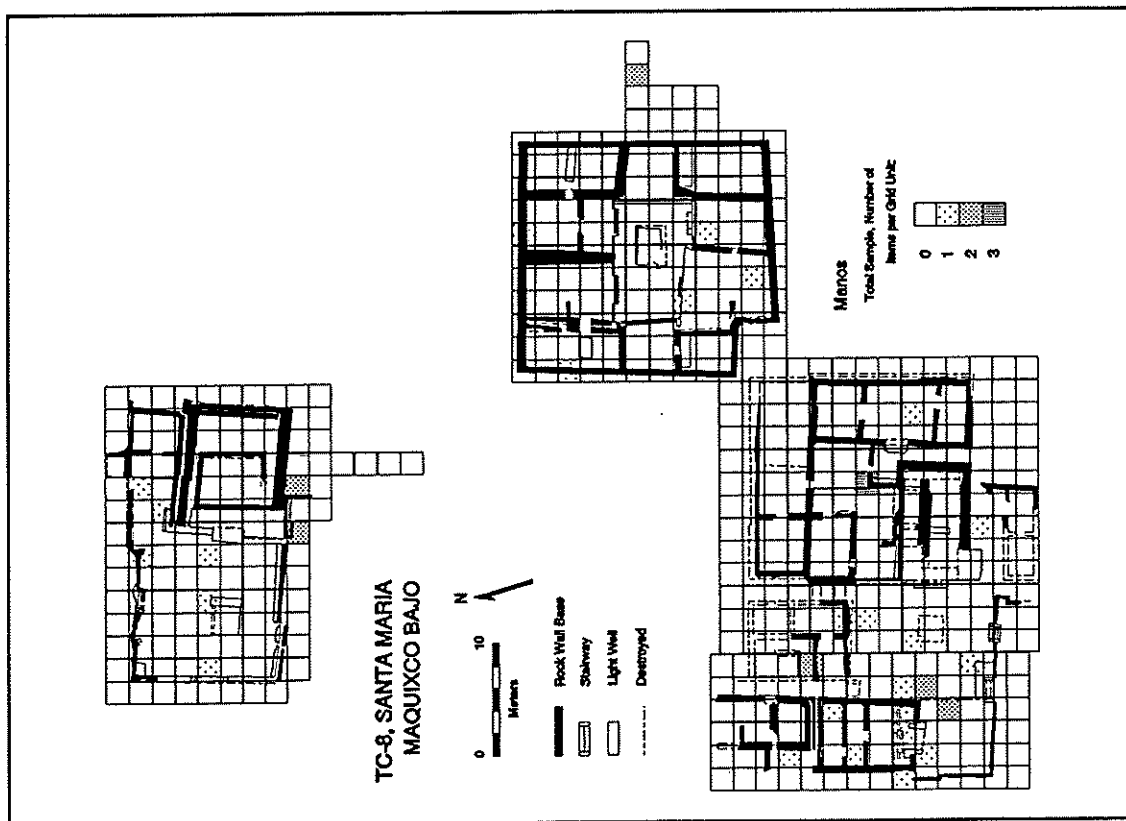


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Figure 43

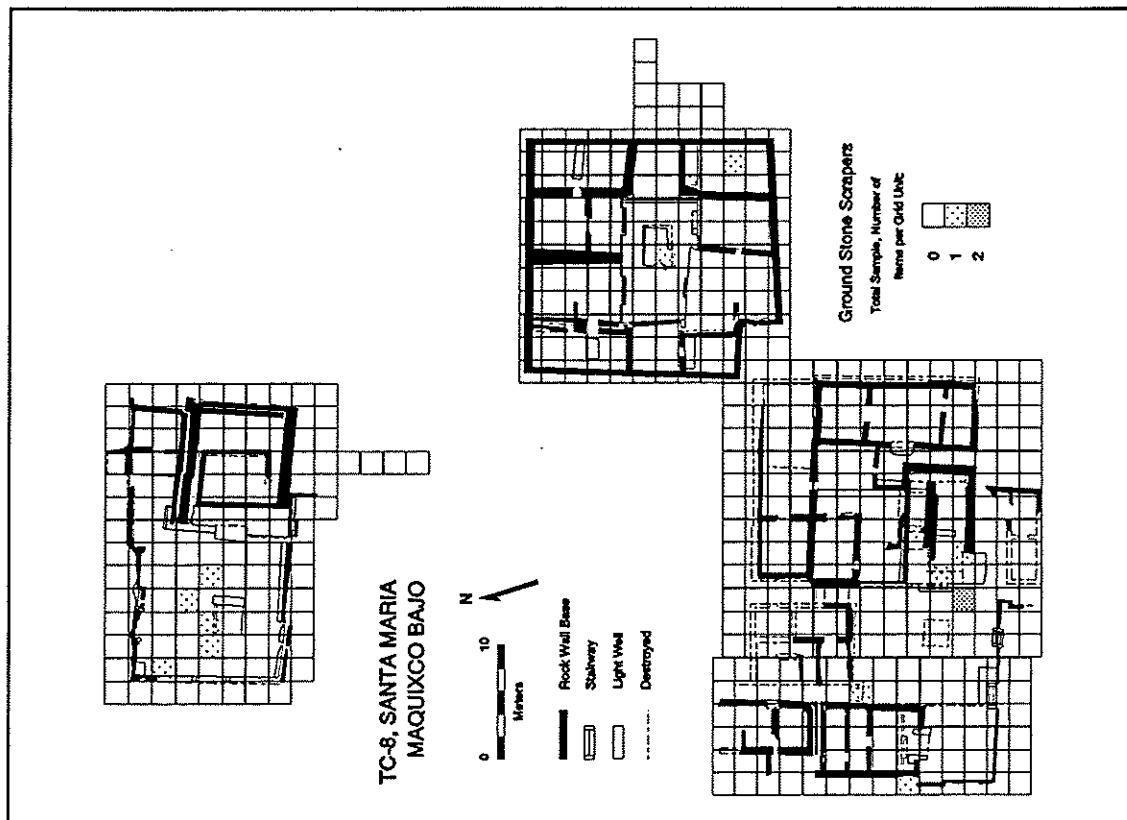


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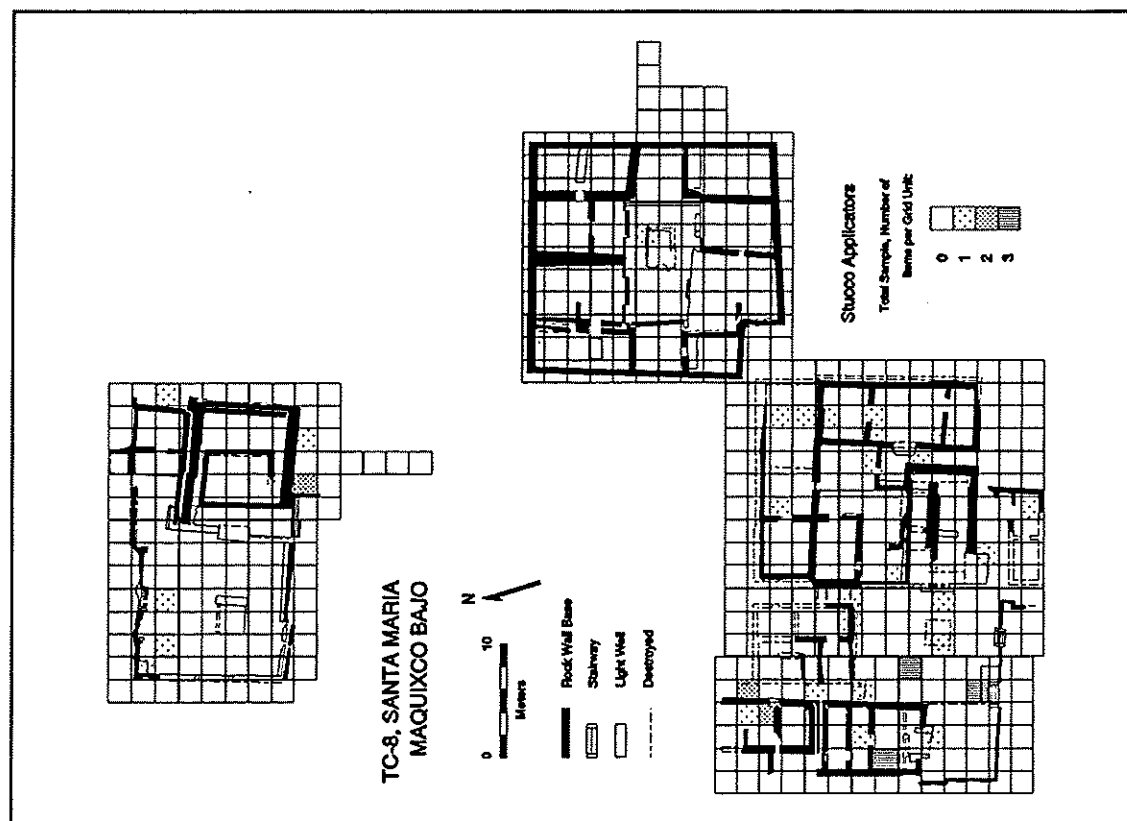


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Figure 44

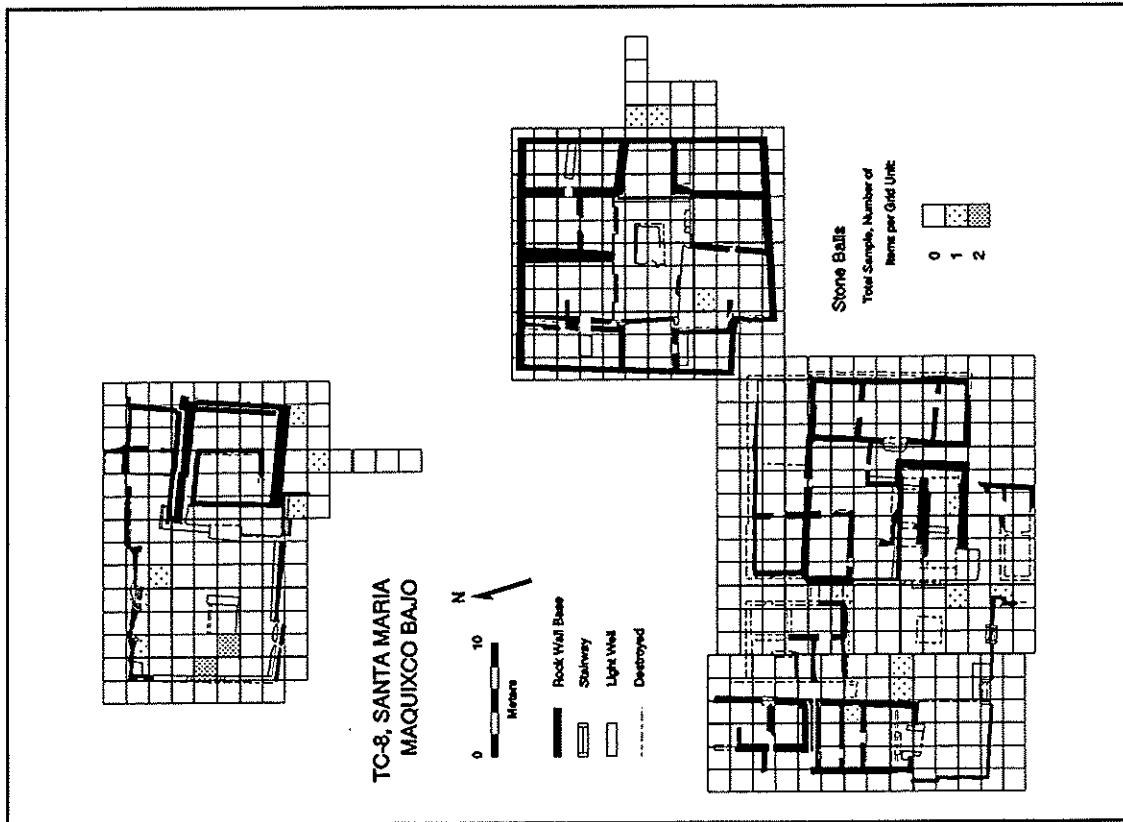


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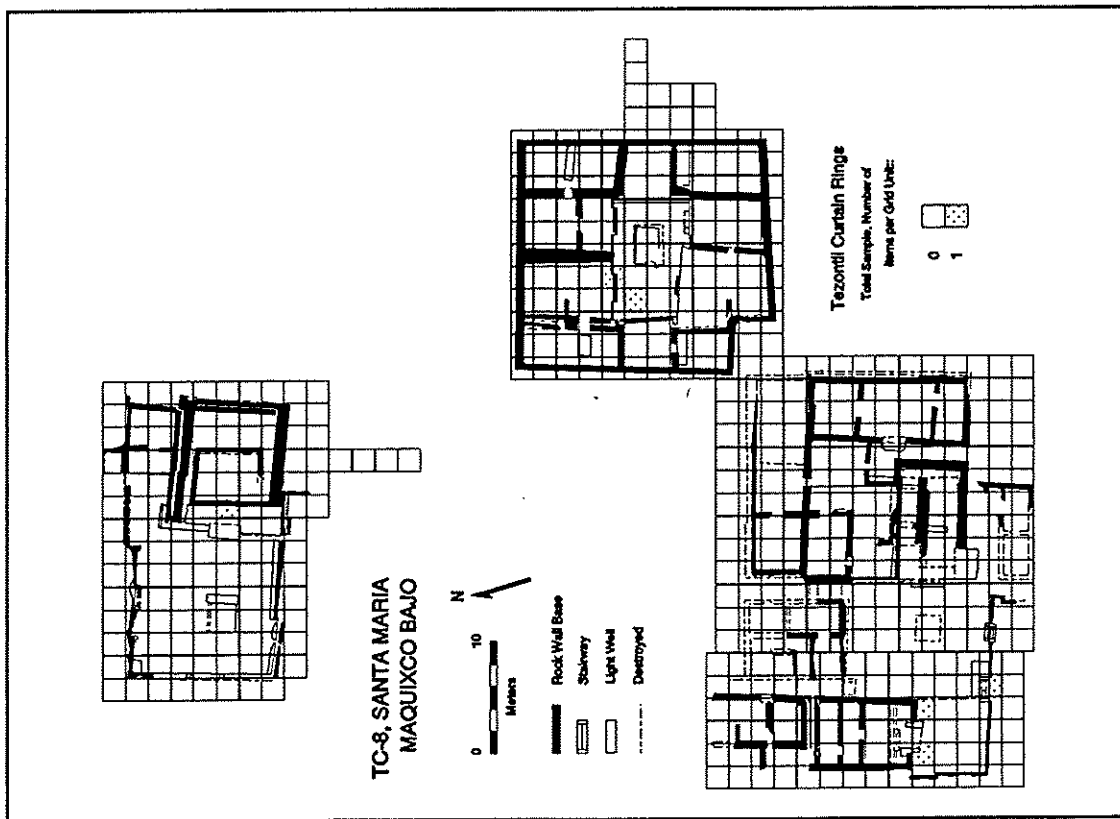


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Figure 45

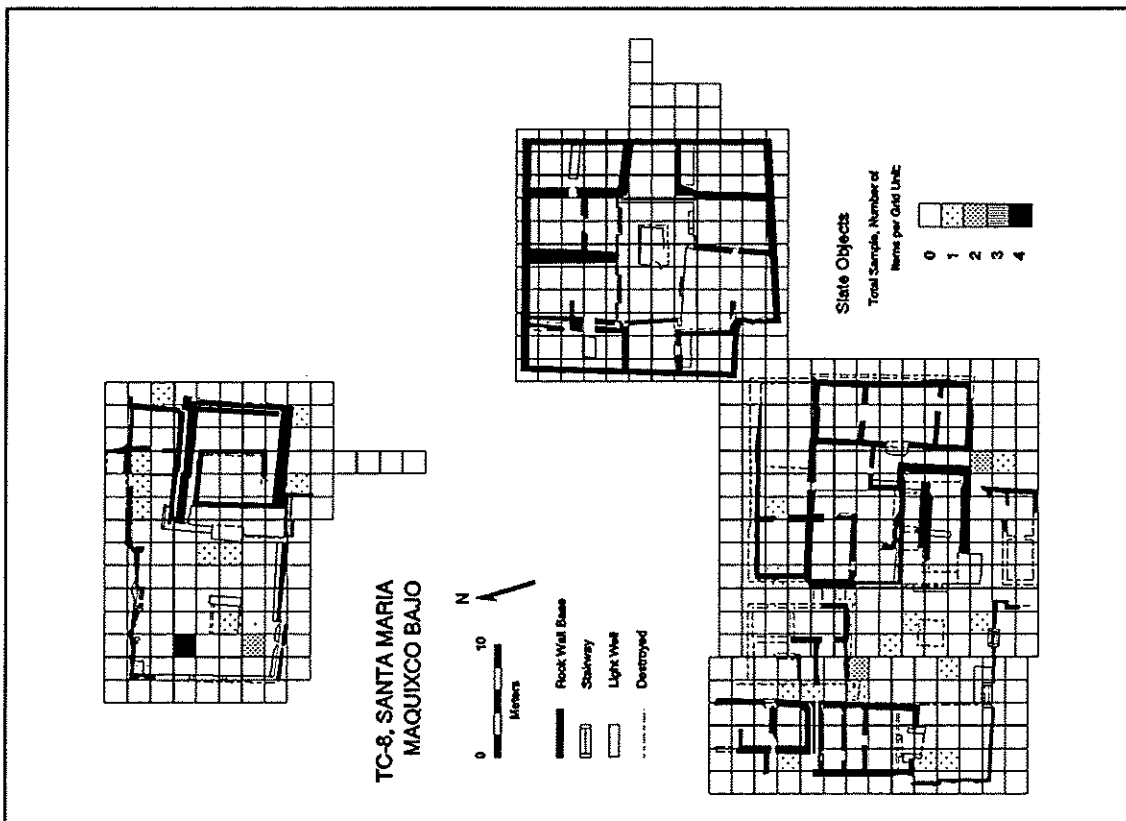


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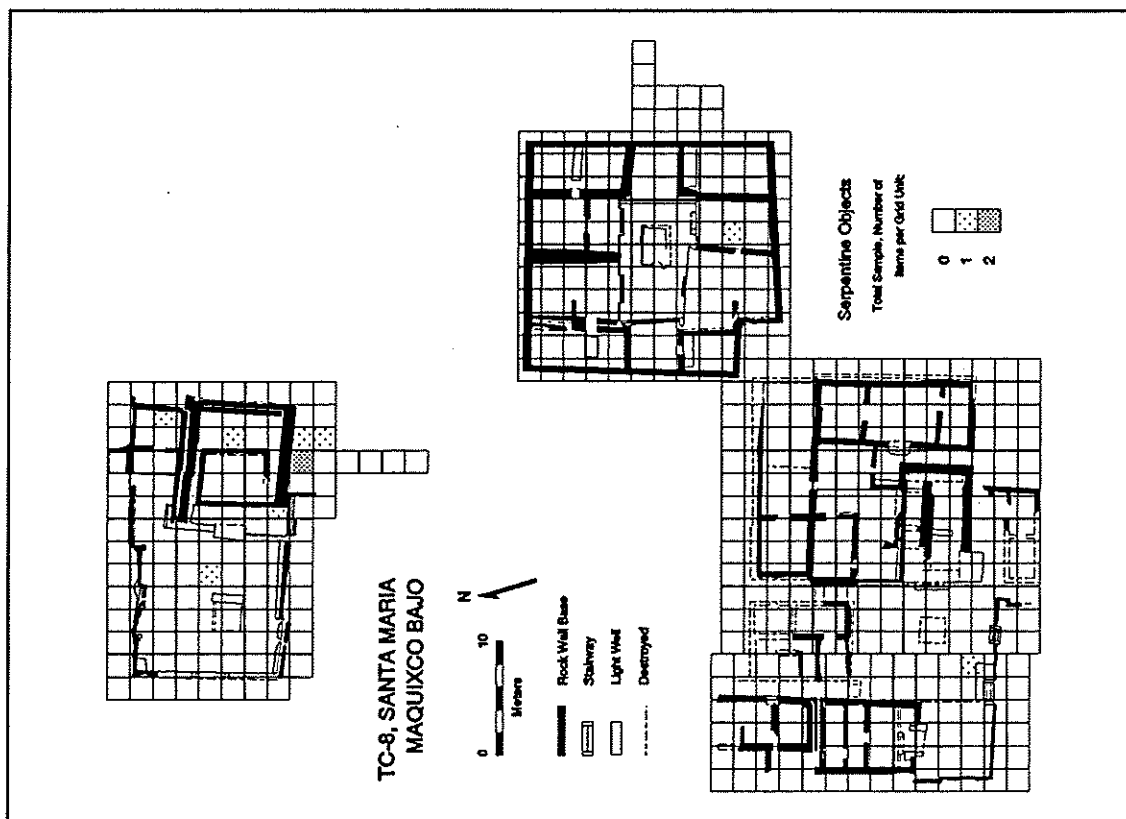


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Figure 46

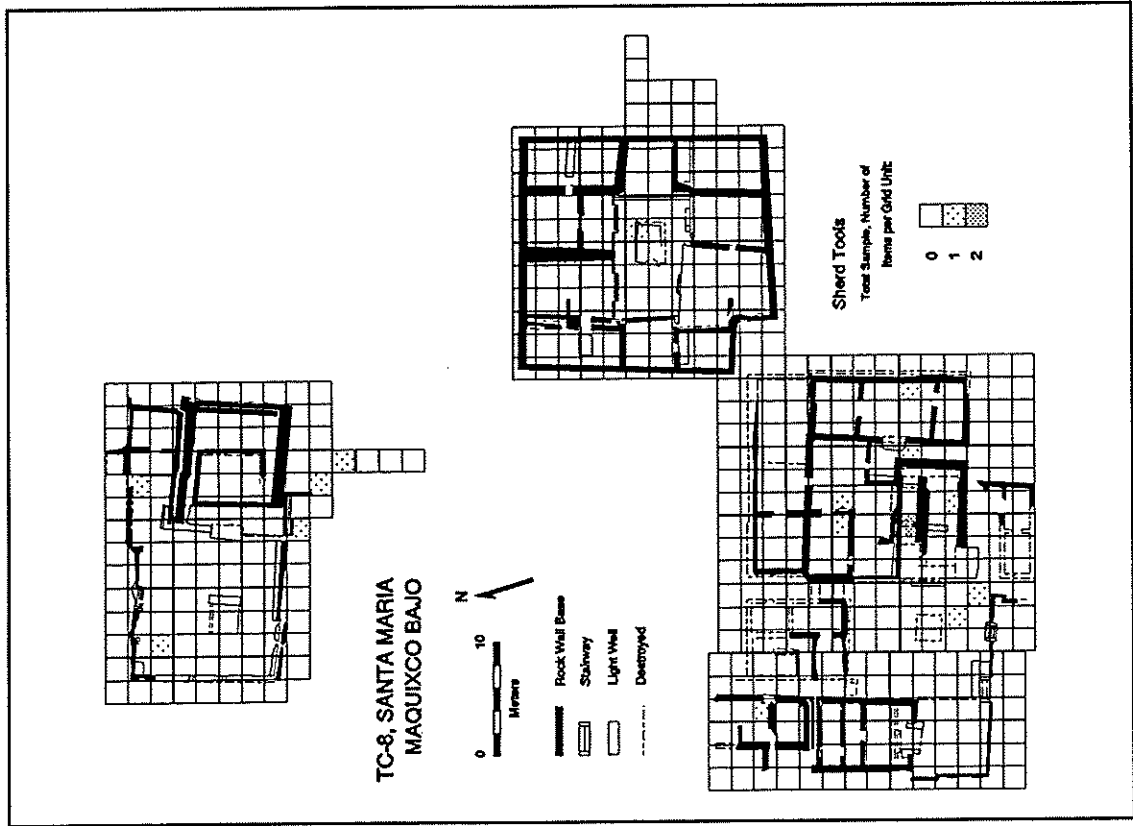


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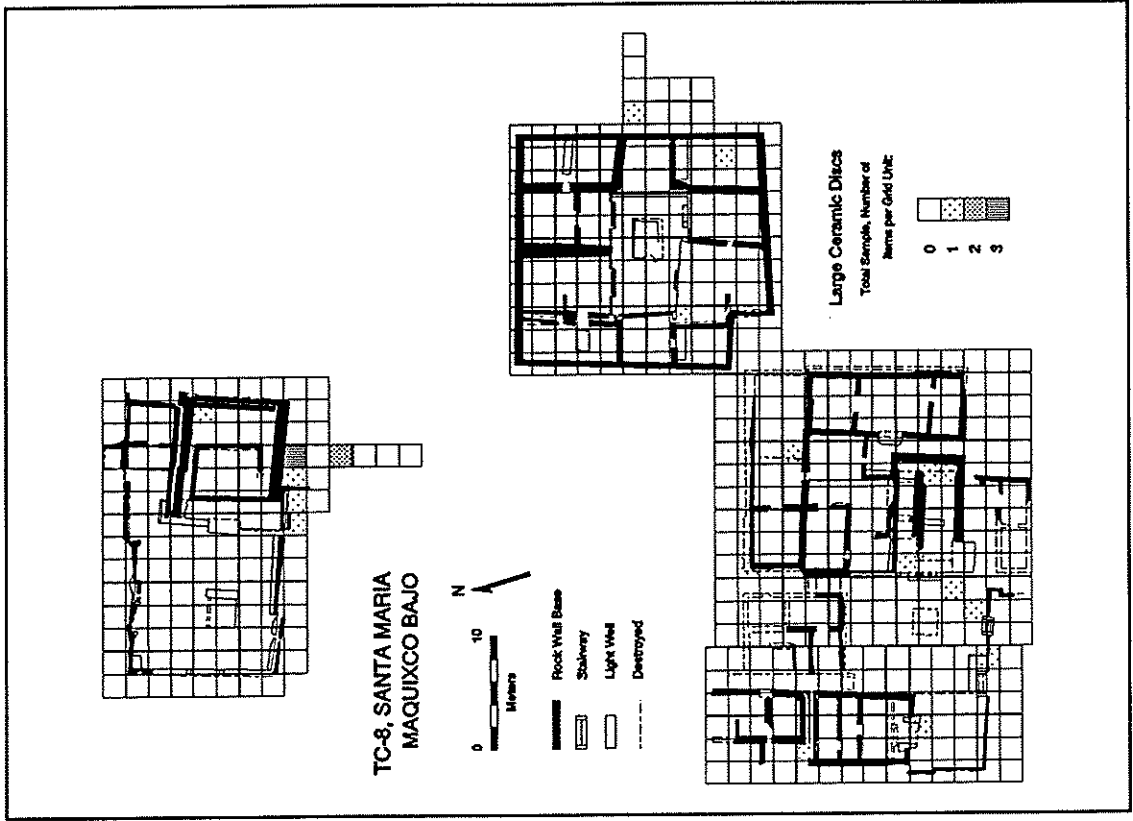


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Figure 47

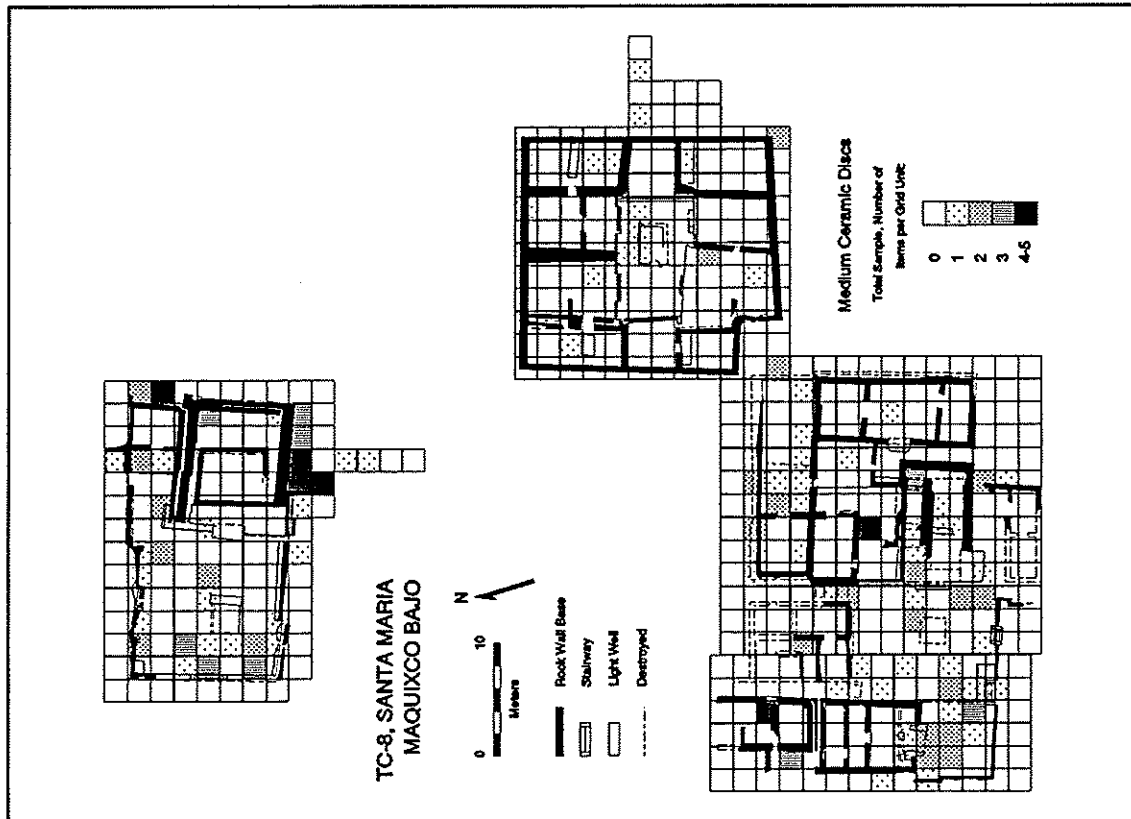


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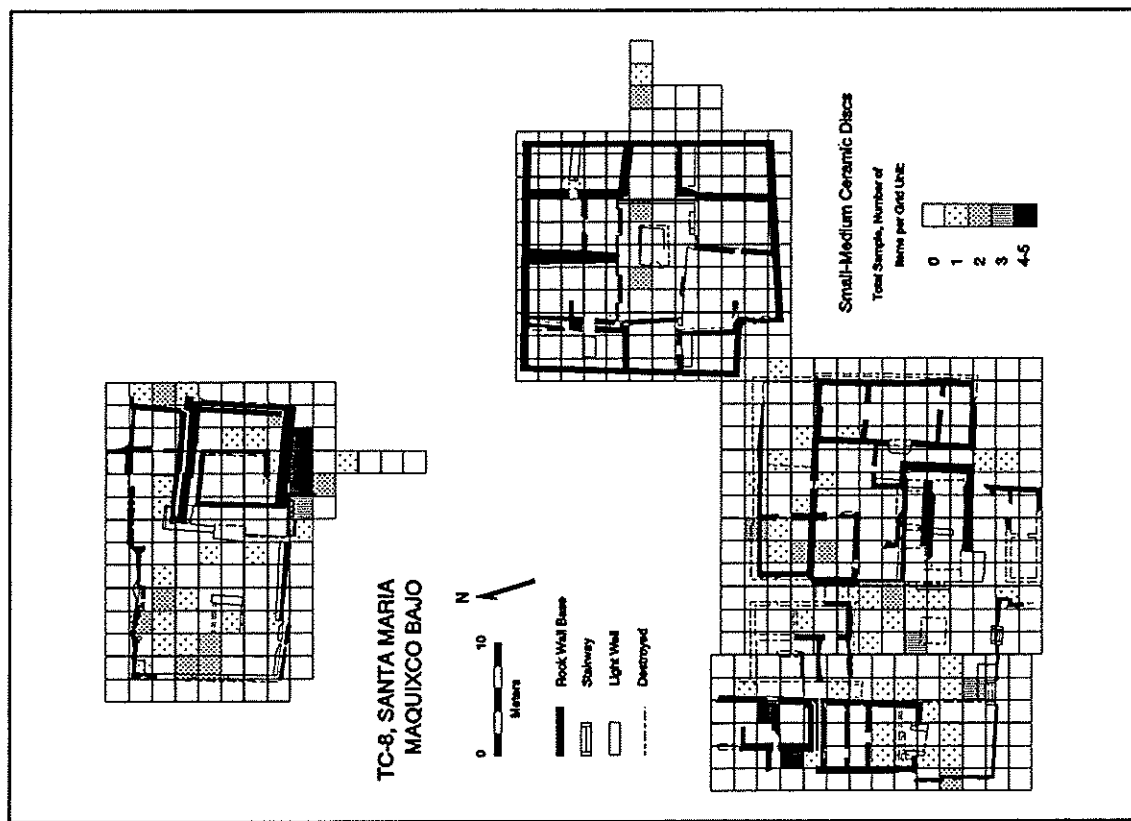


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Figure 48

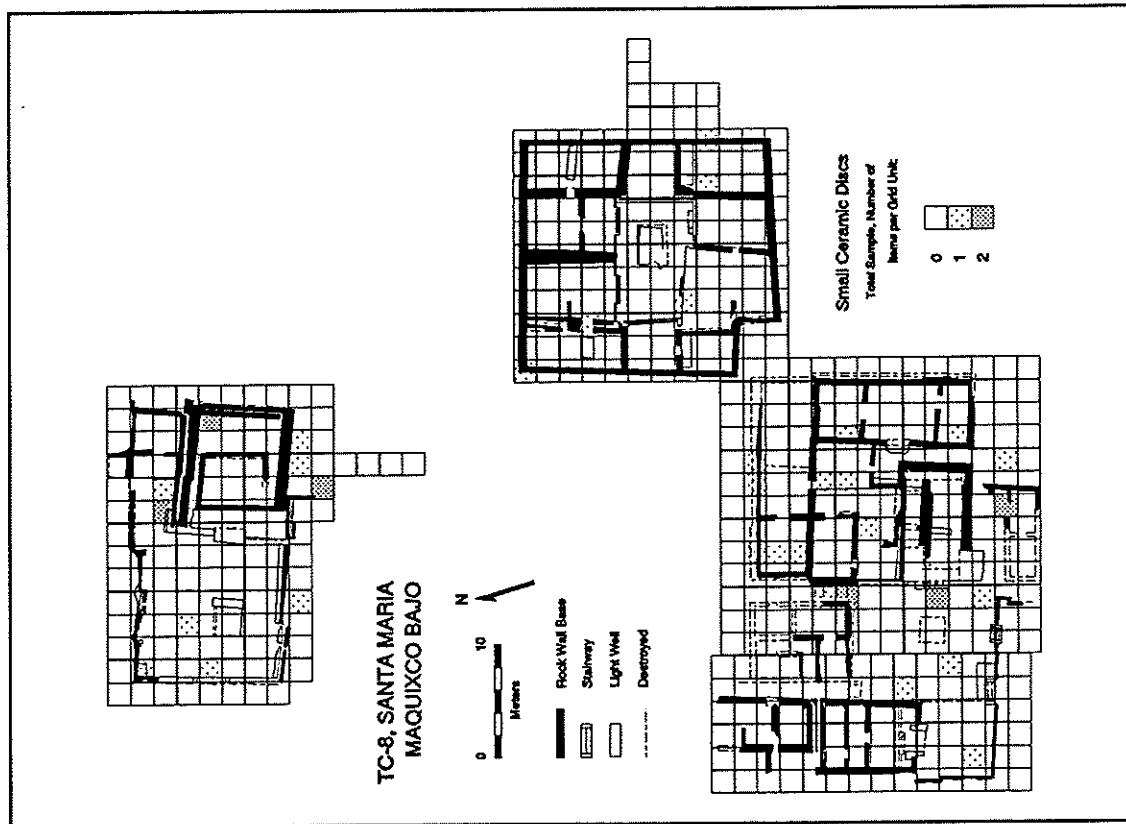


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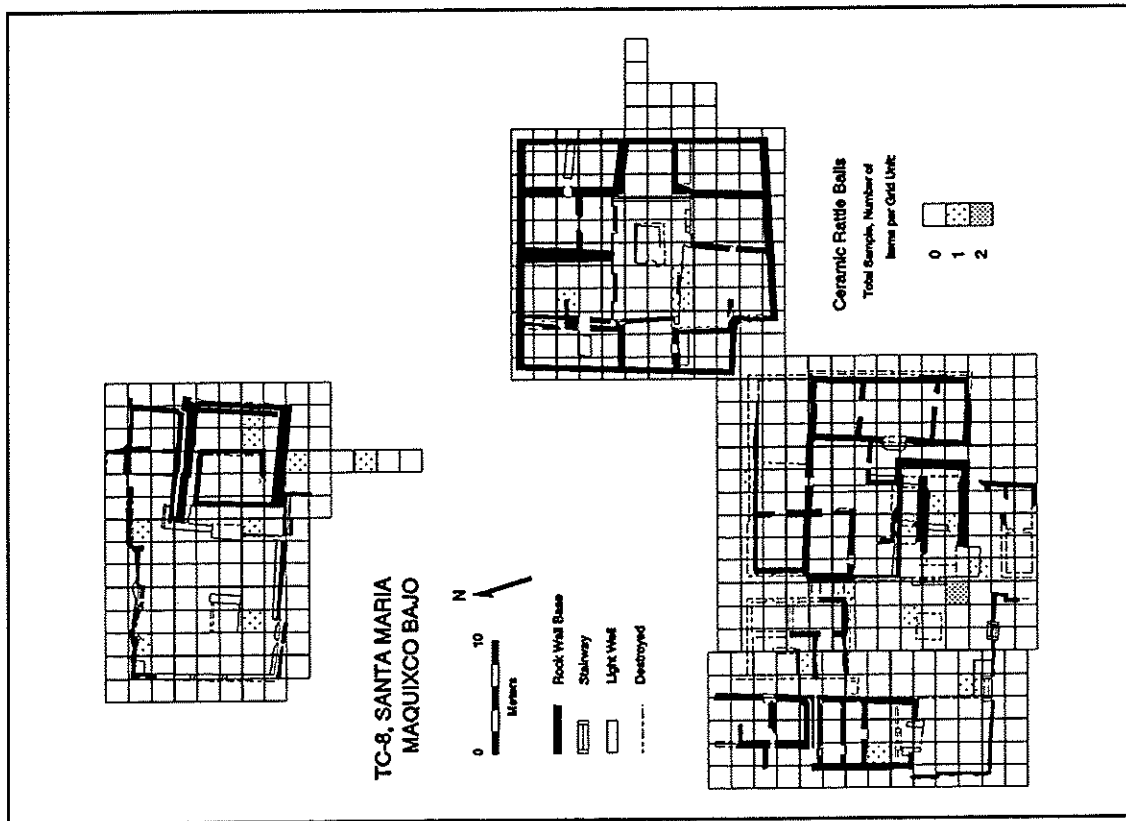


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Figure 49

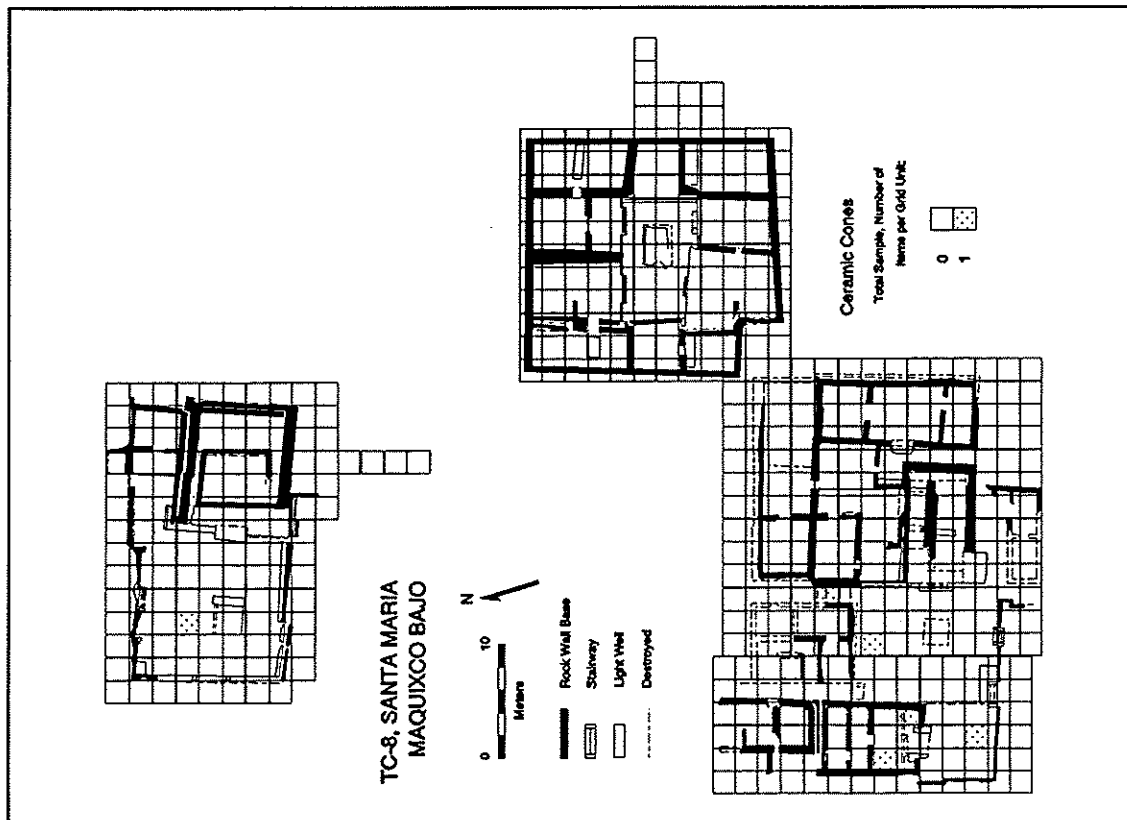


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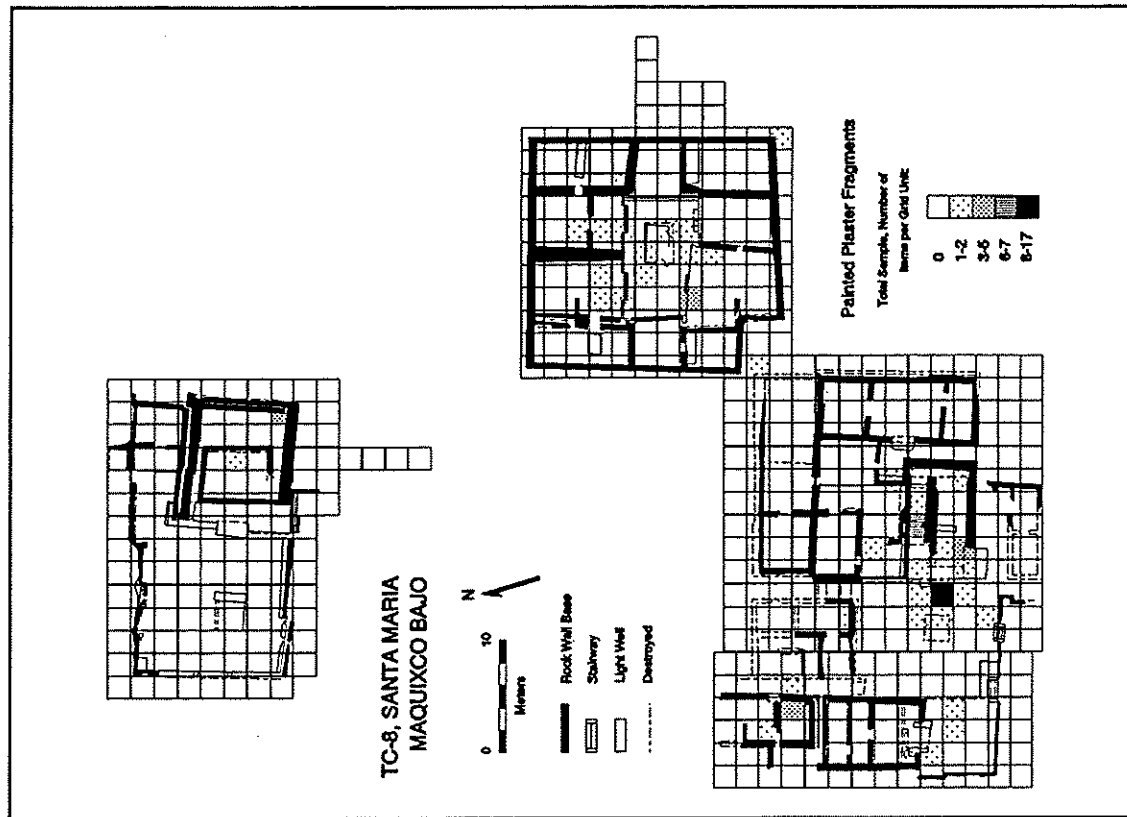


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Figure 50

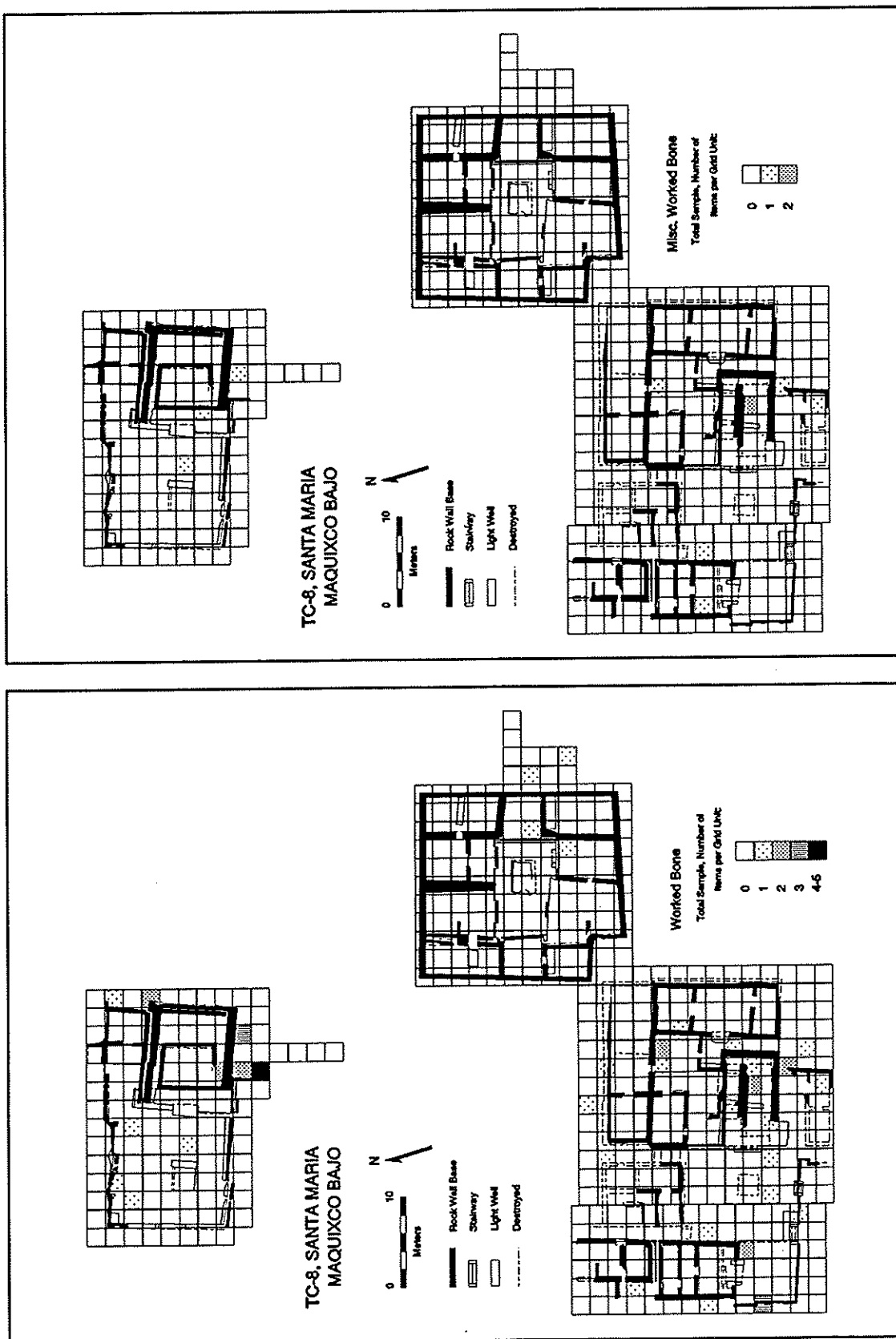


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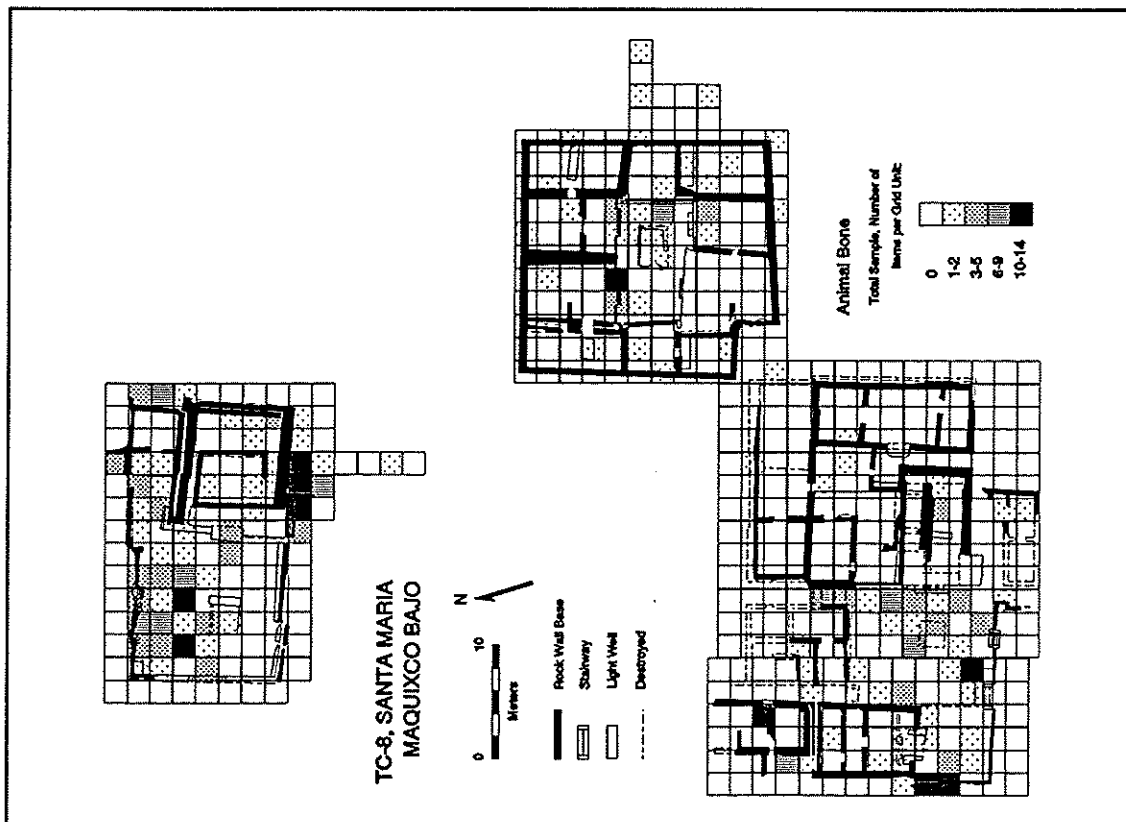
Figure 51



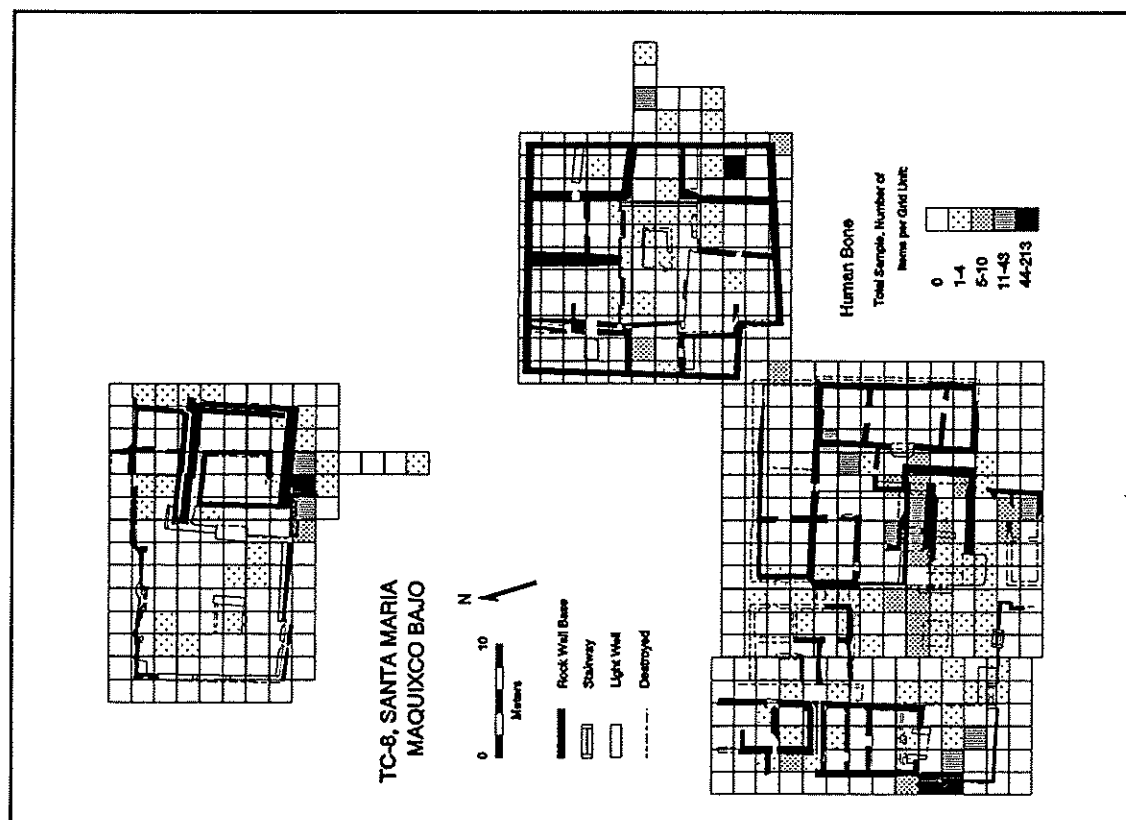
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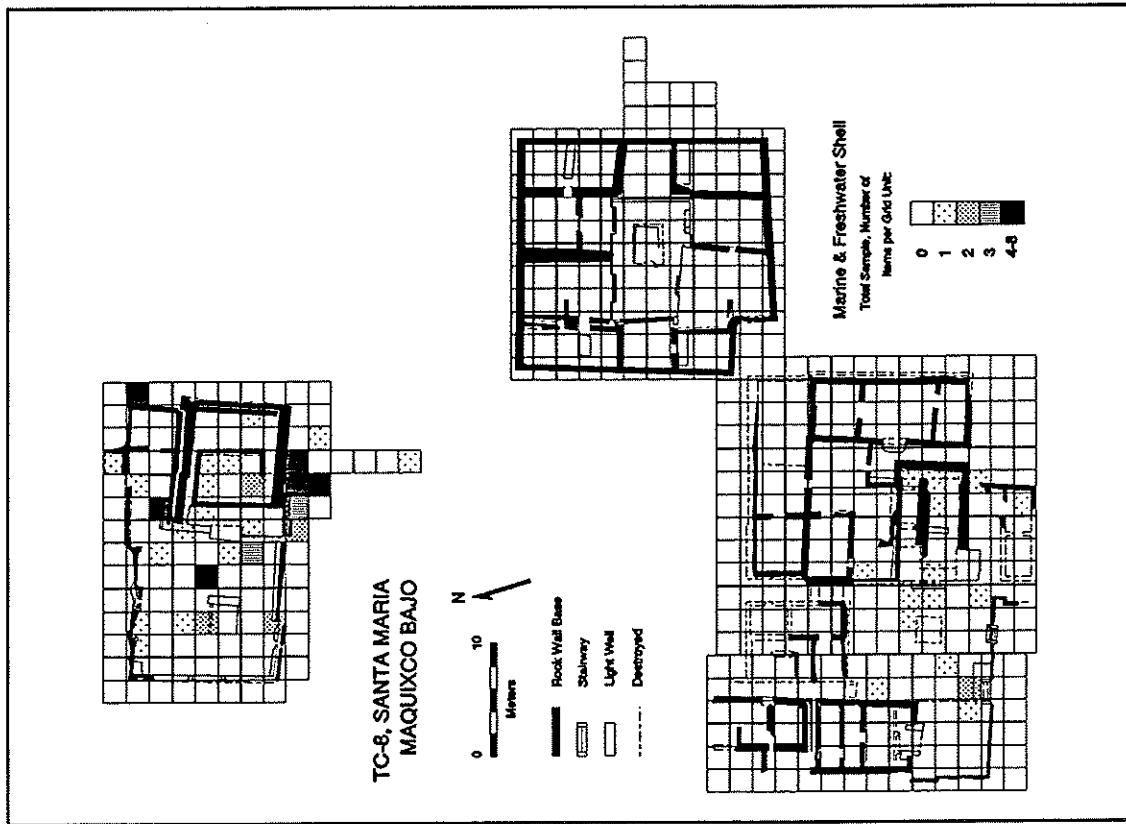


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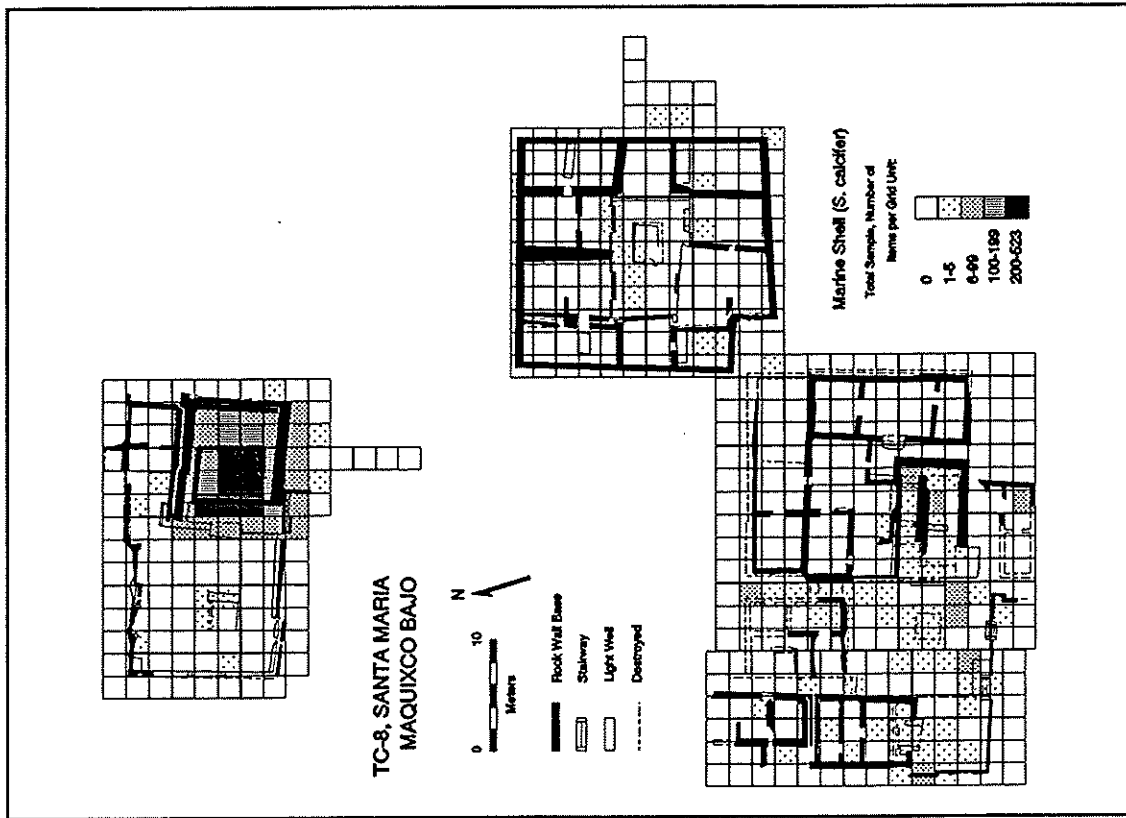


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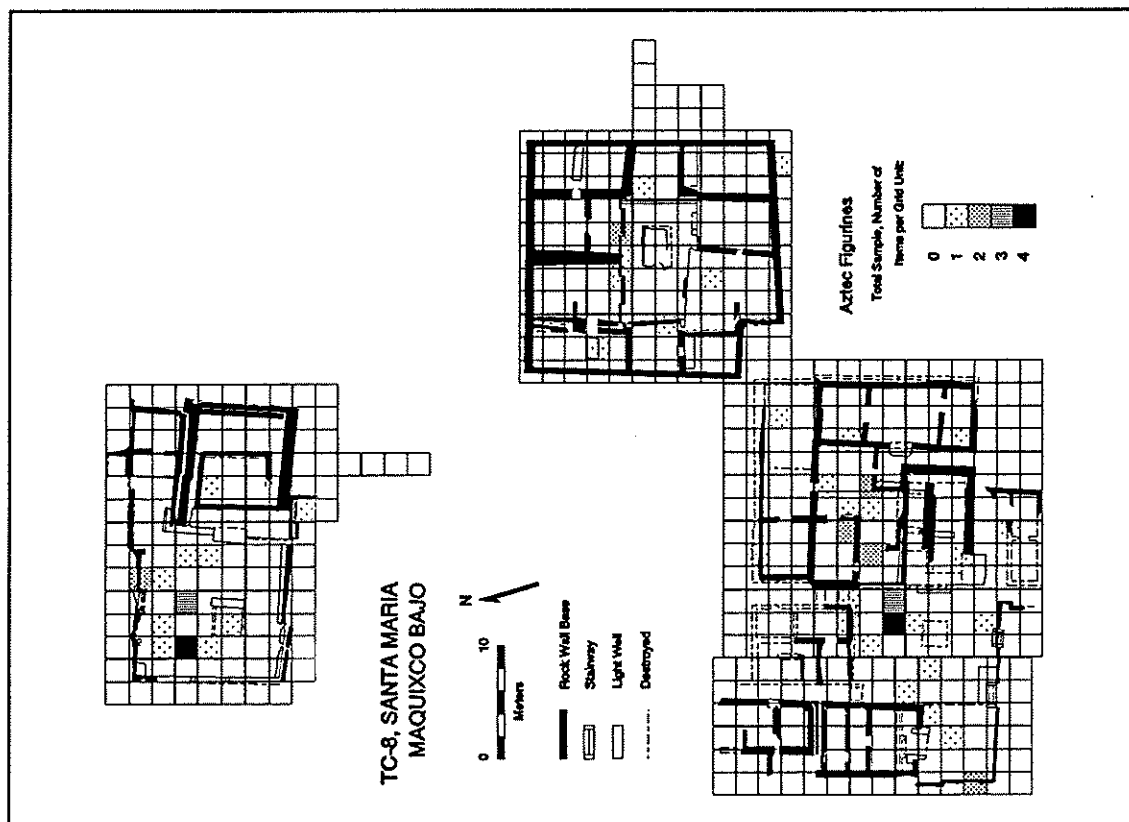


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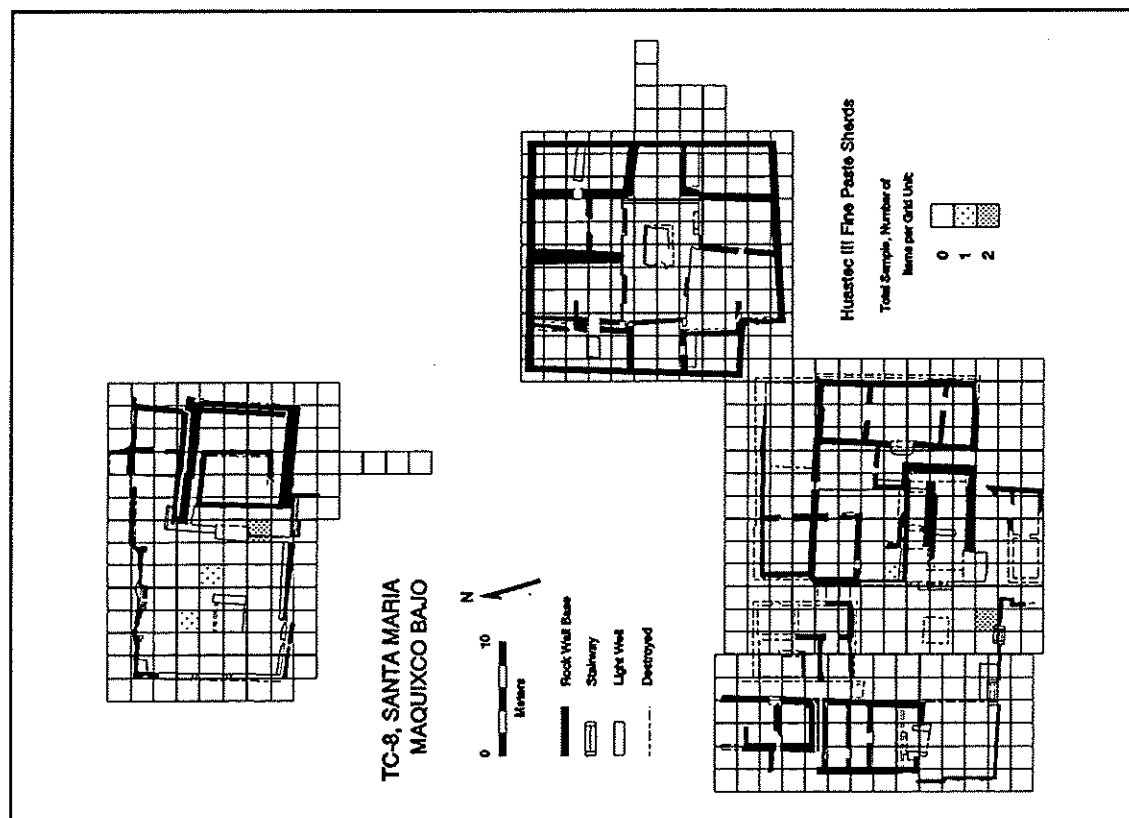


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Figure 54

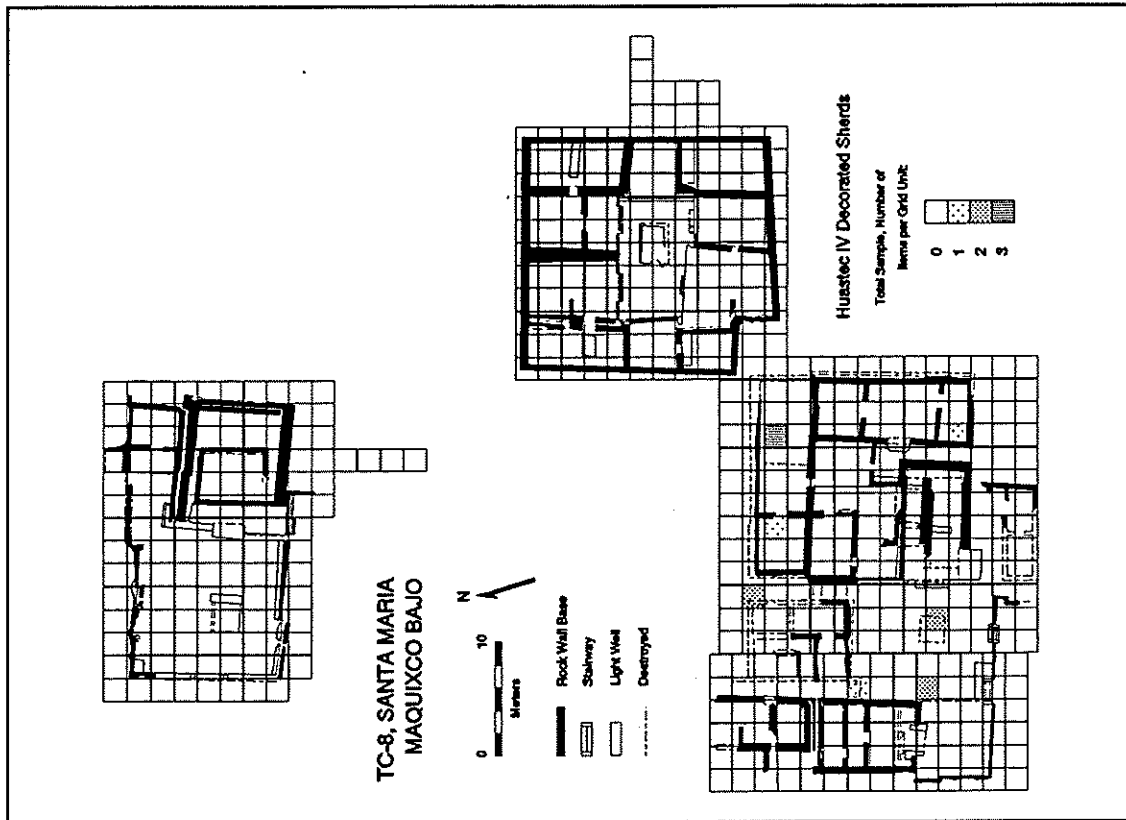


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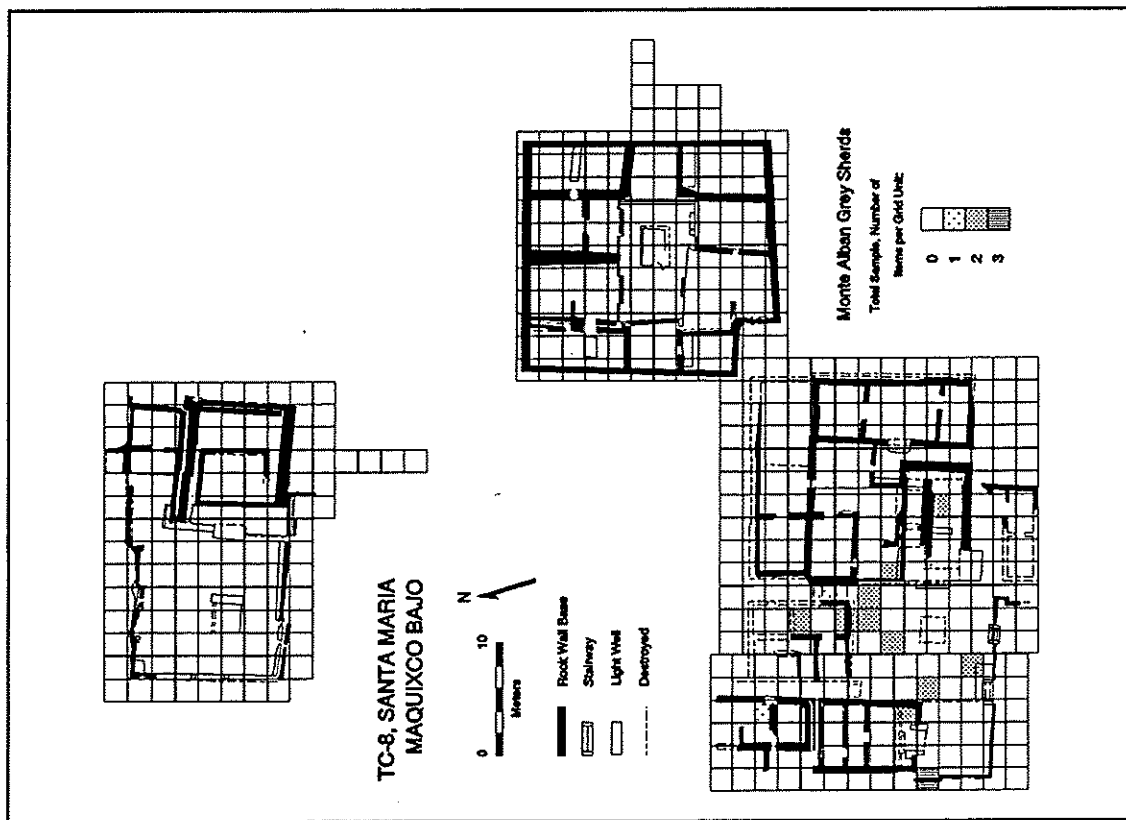


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Figure 55

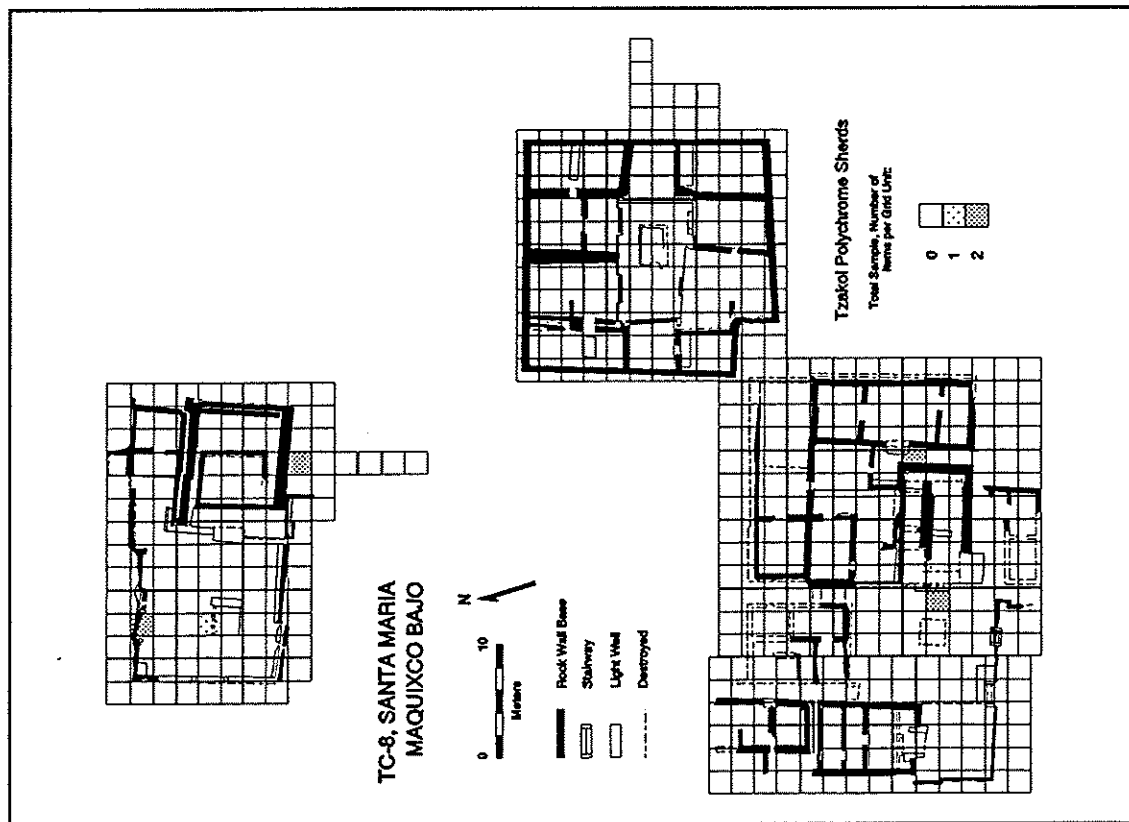


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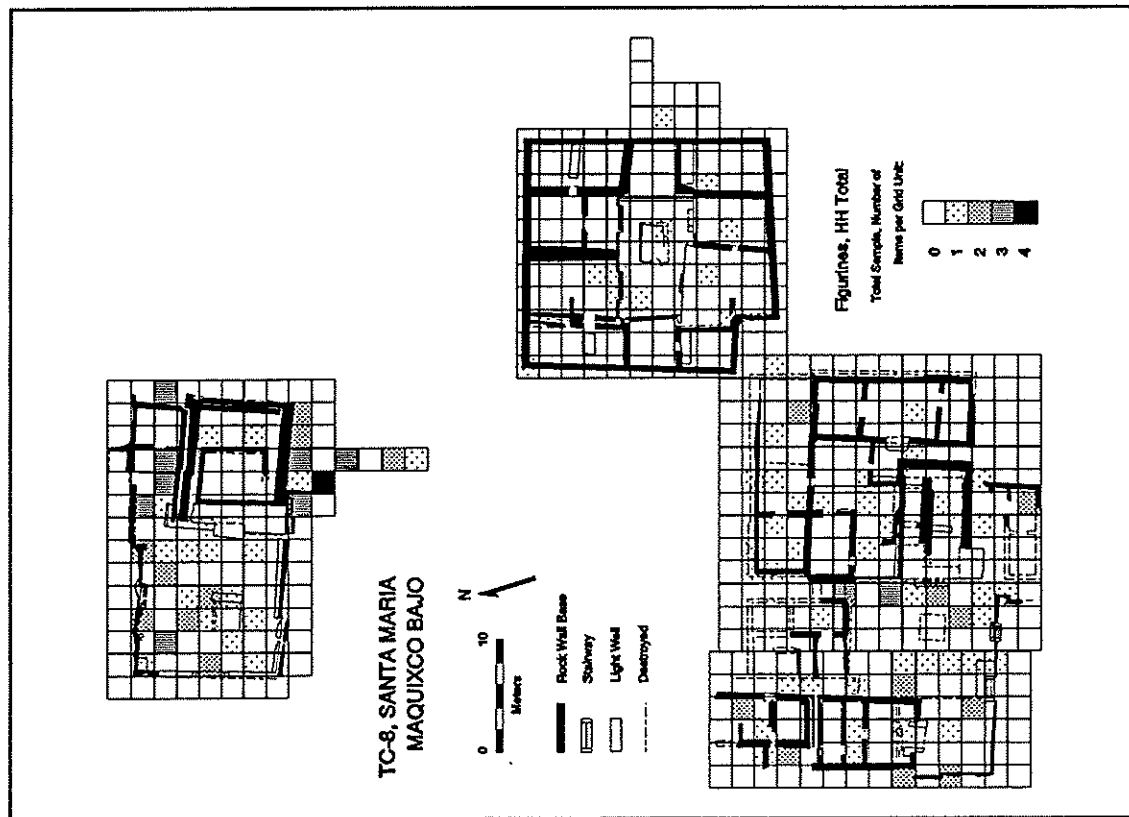


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Figure 56

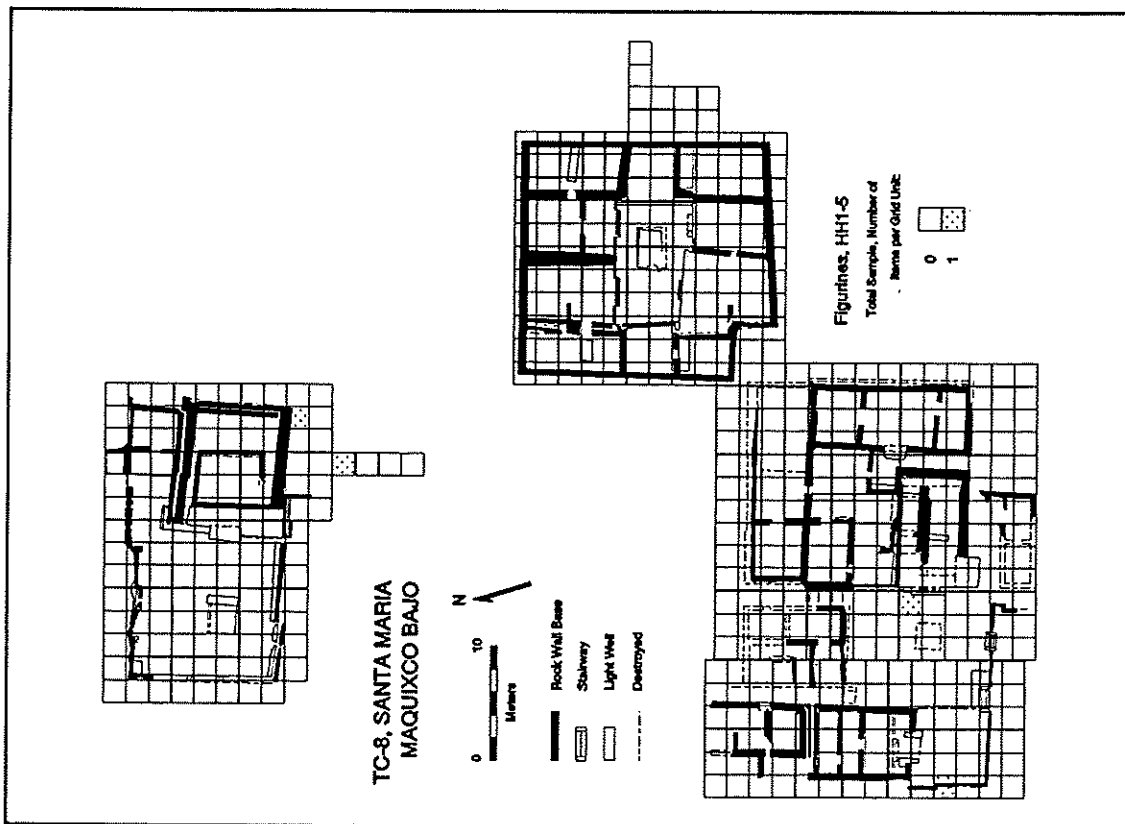


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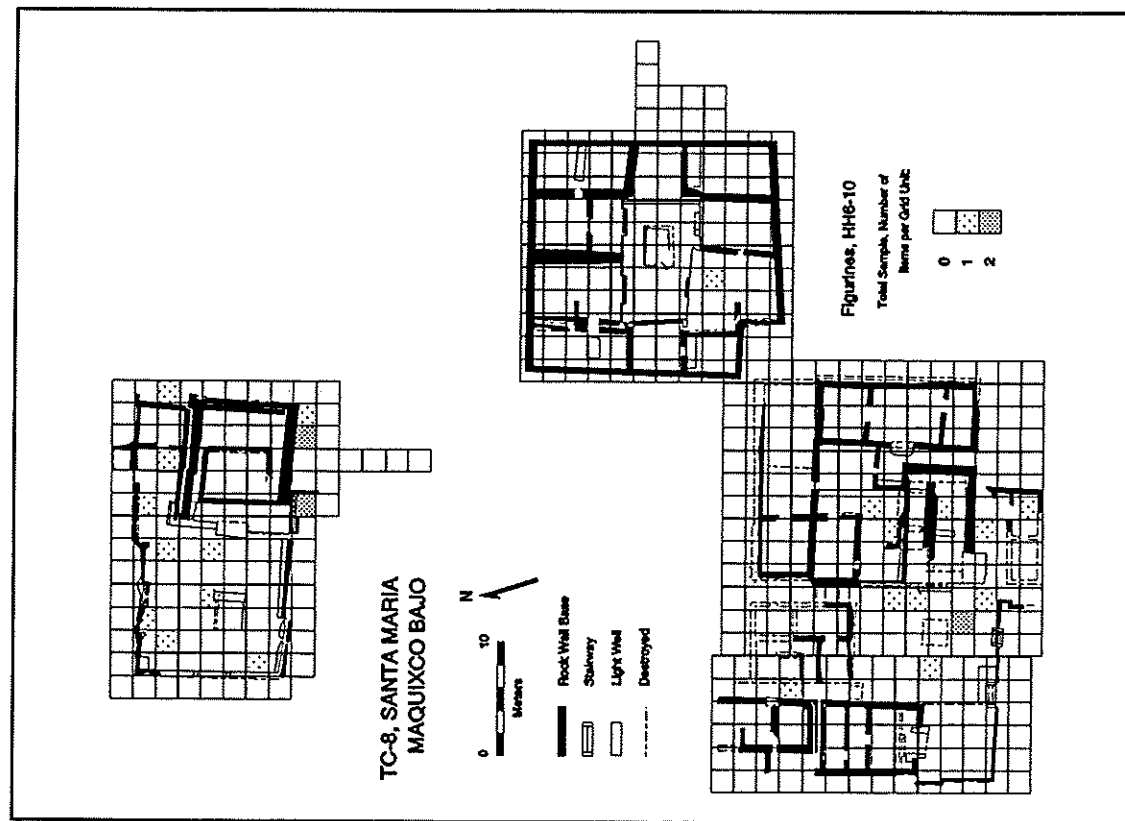


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Figure 57

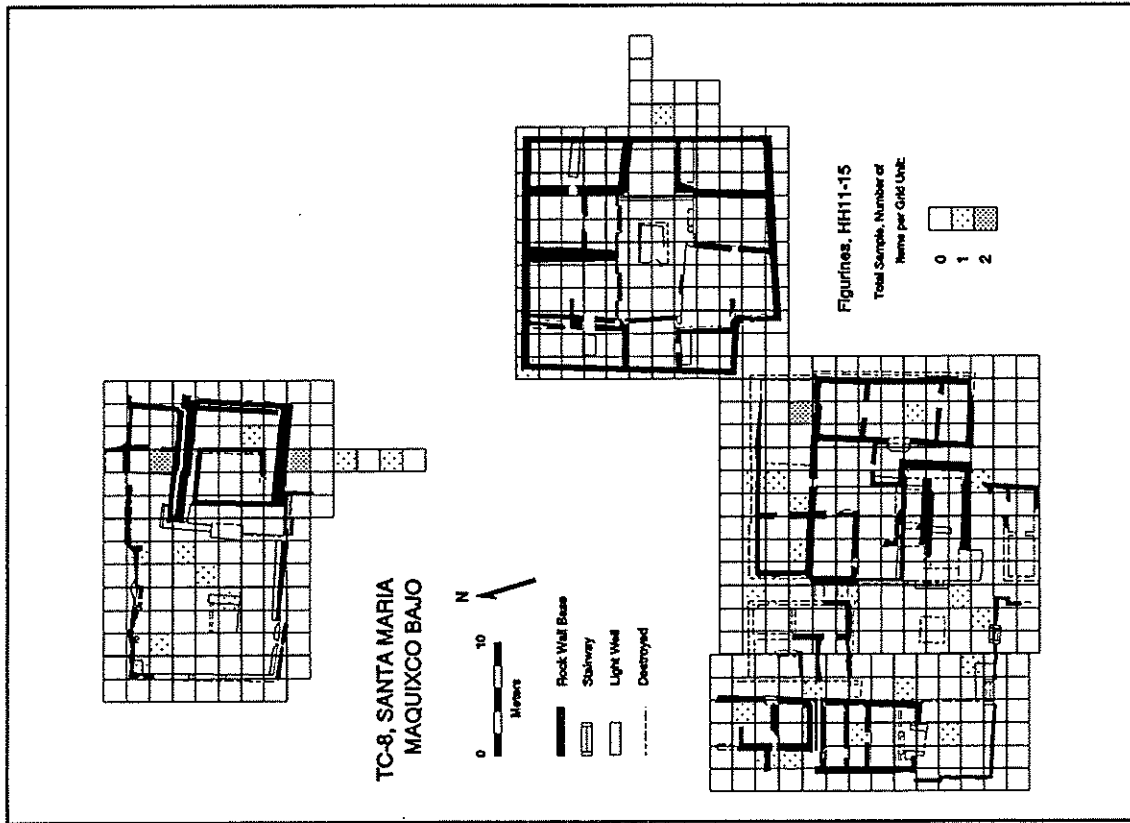


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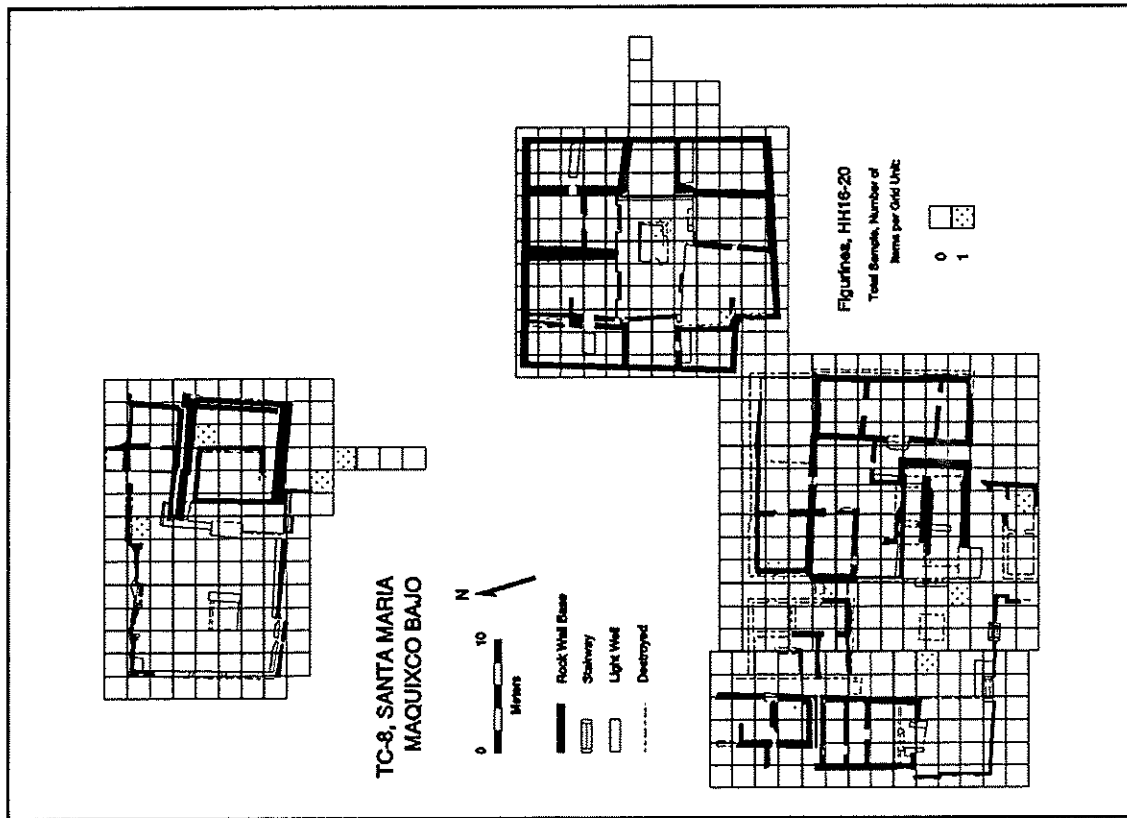


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Figure 58

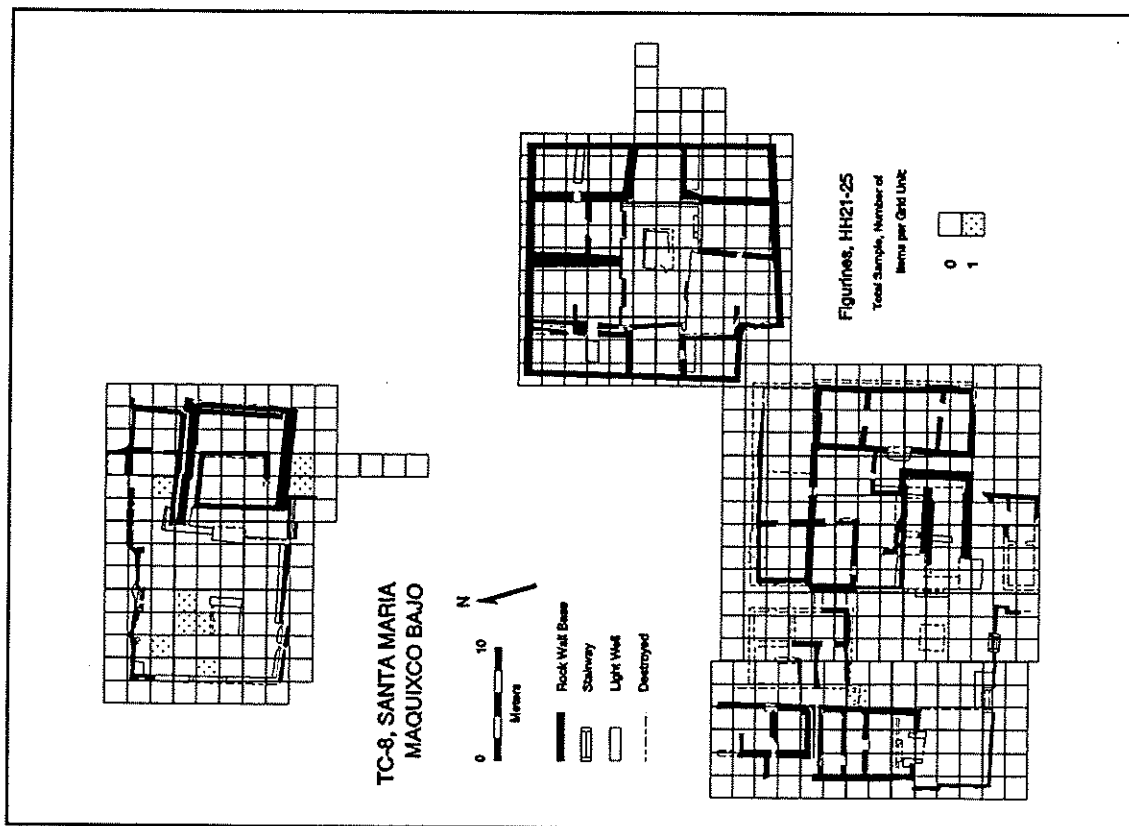


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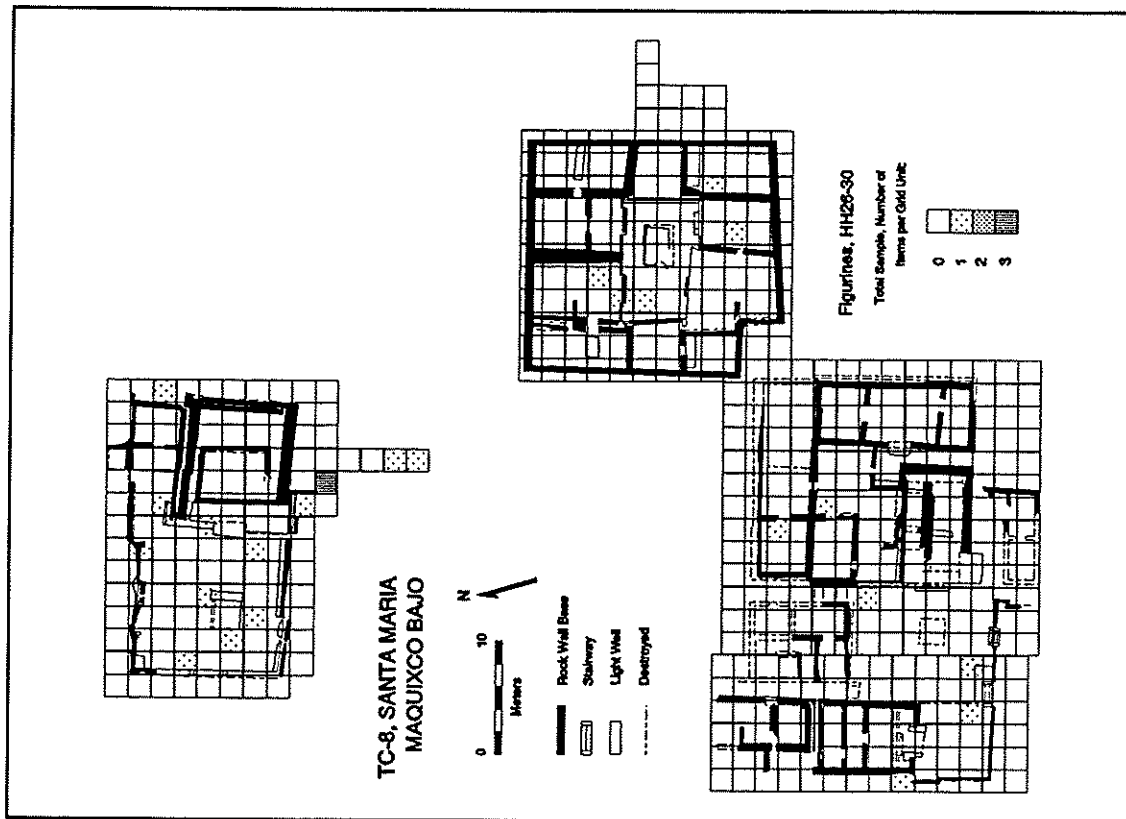


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Figure 59

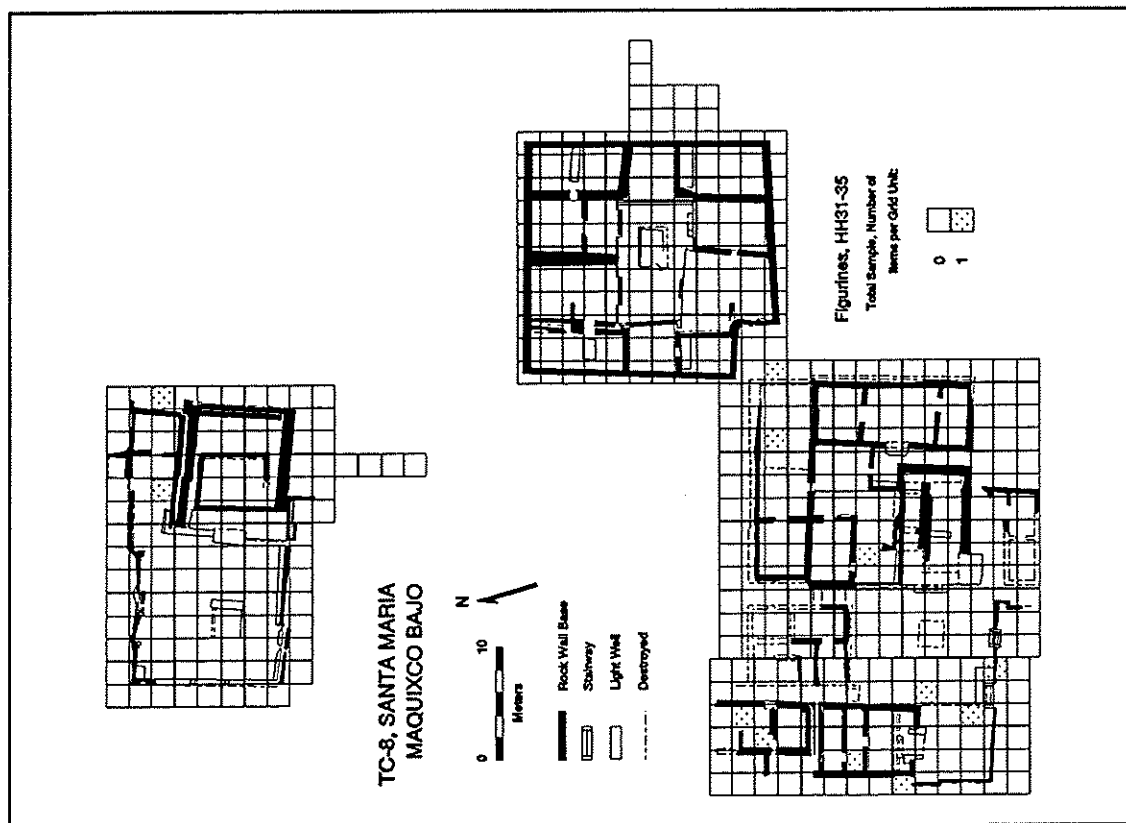


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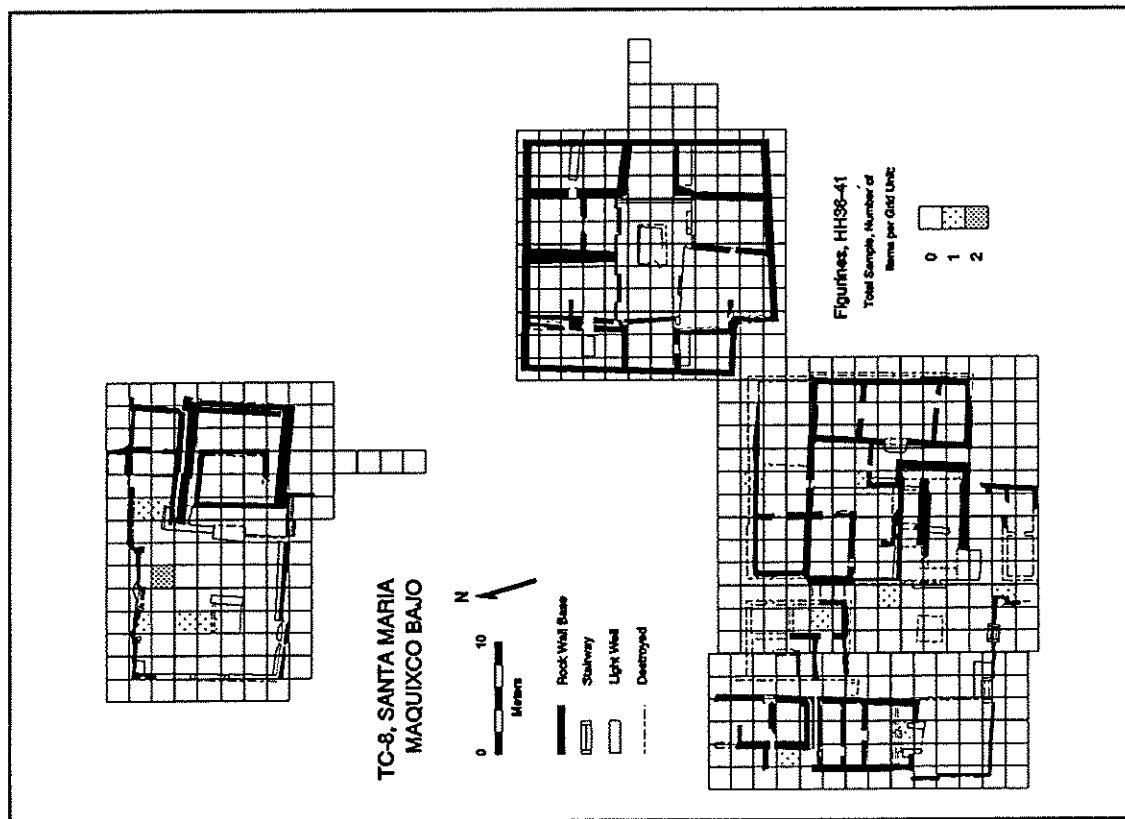


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Figure 60

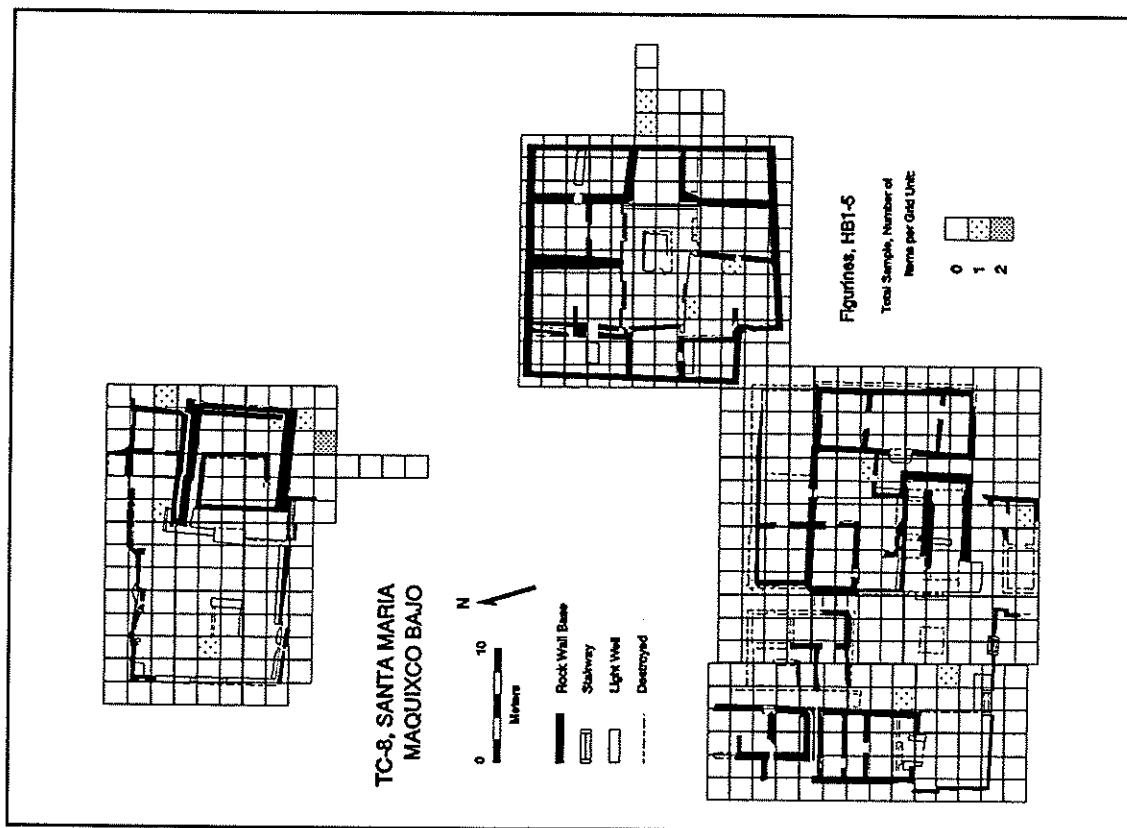


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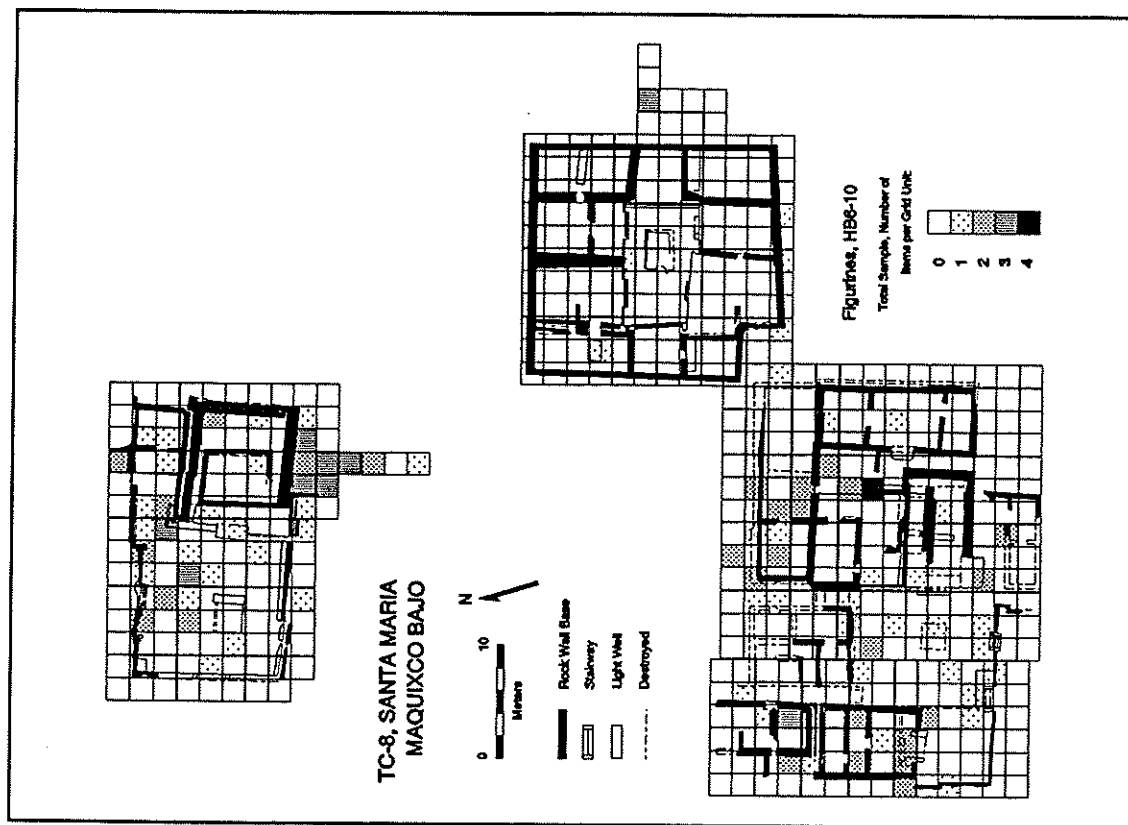


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Figure 61

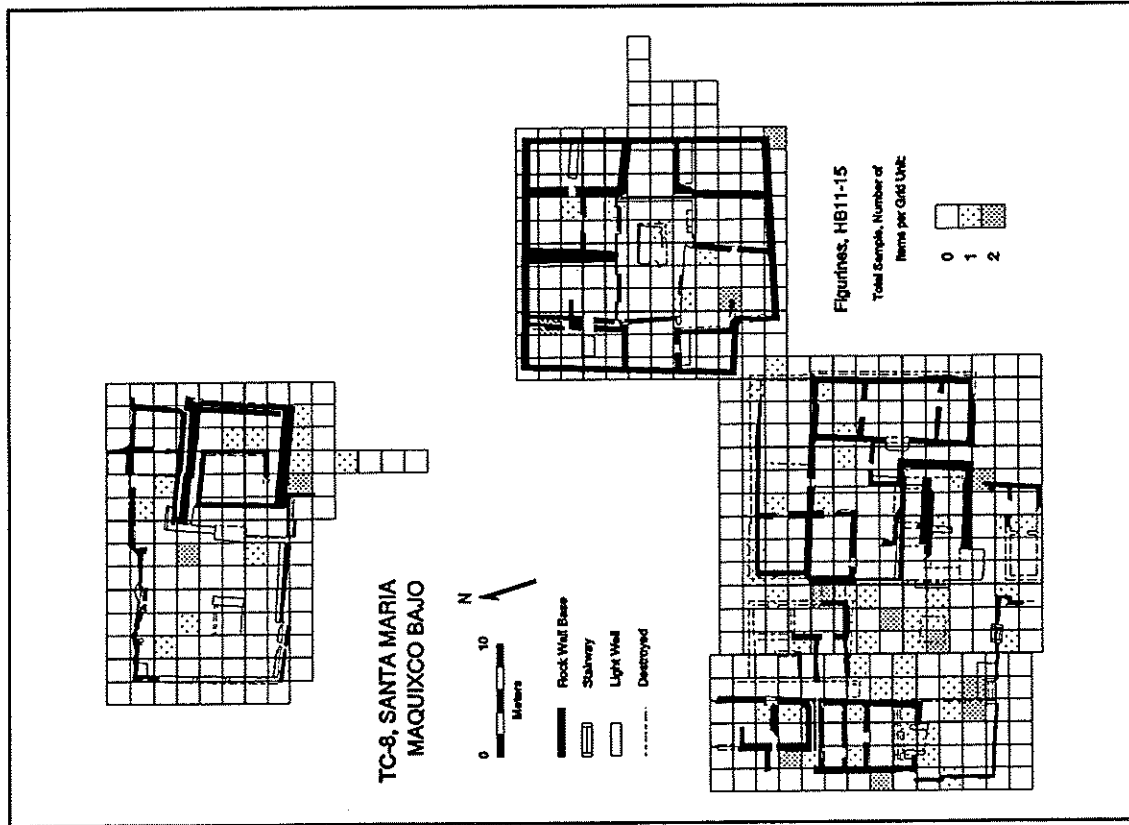


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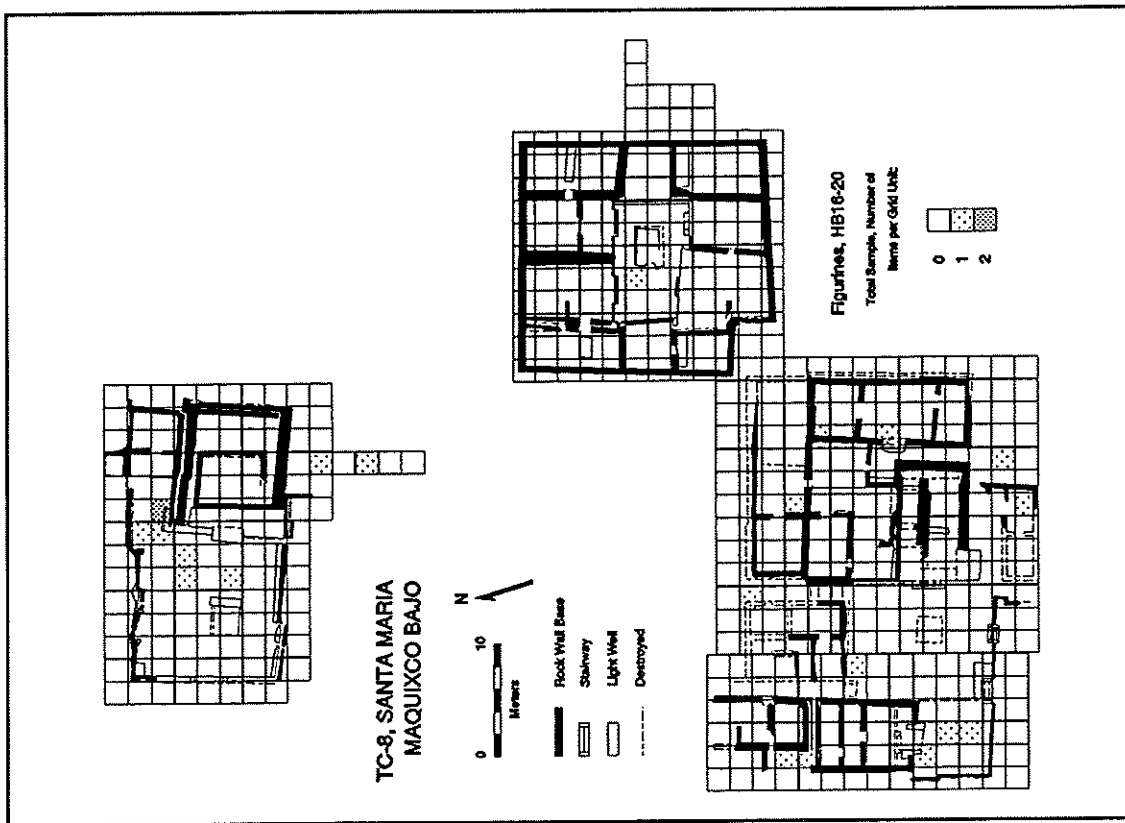


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Figure 62

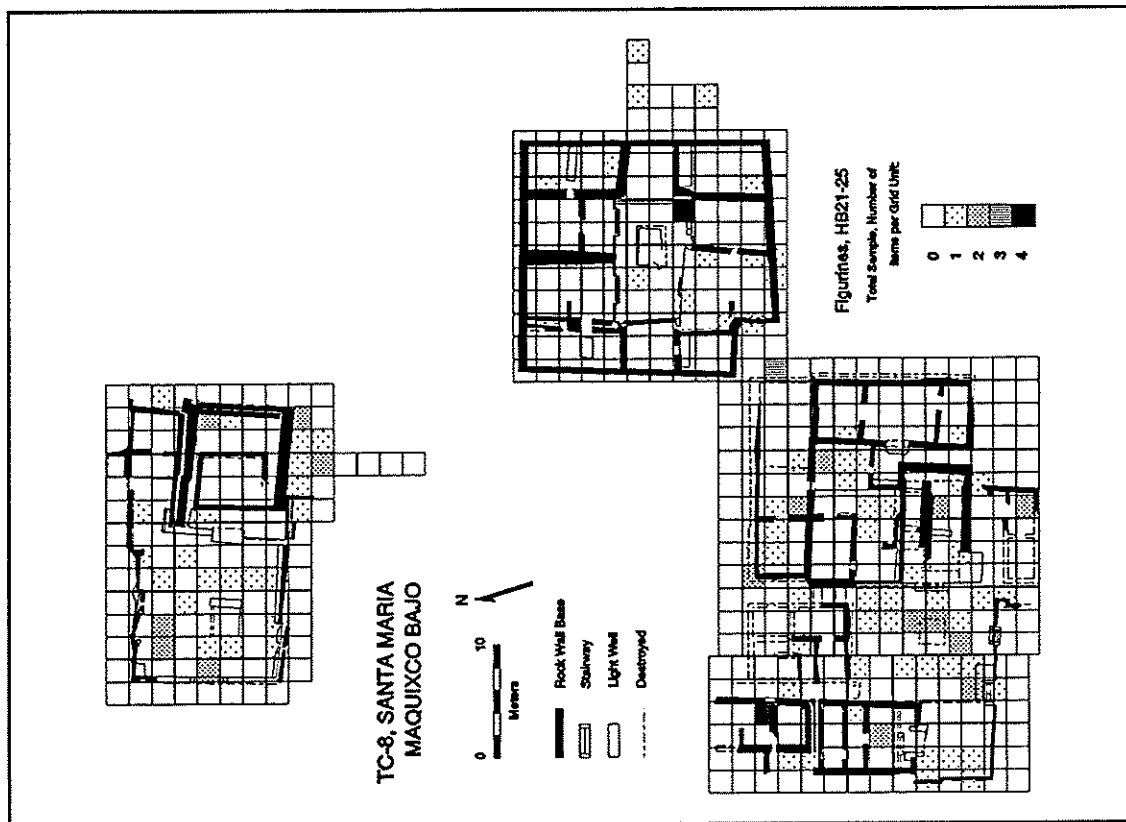


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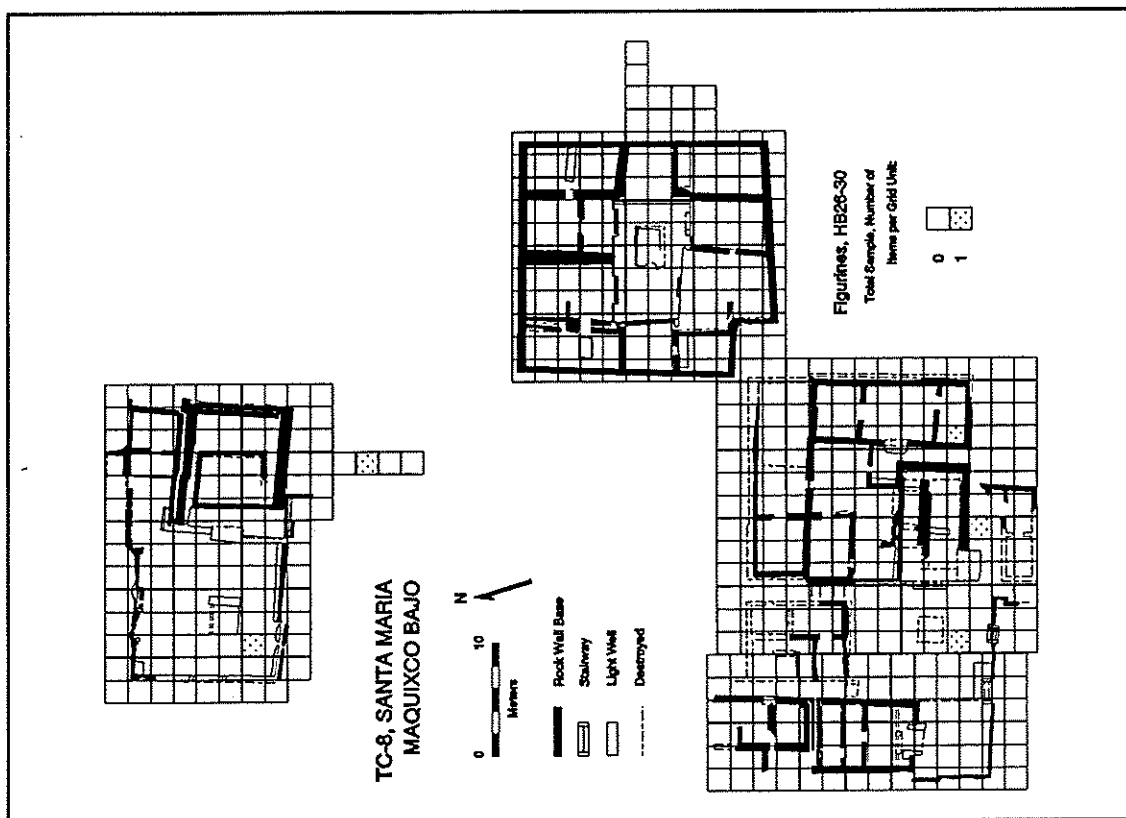


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Figure 63

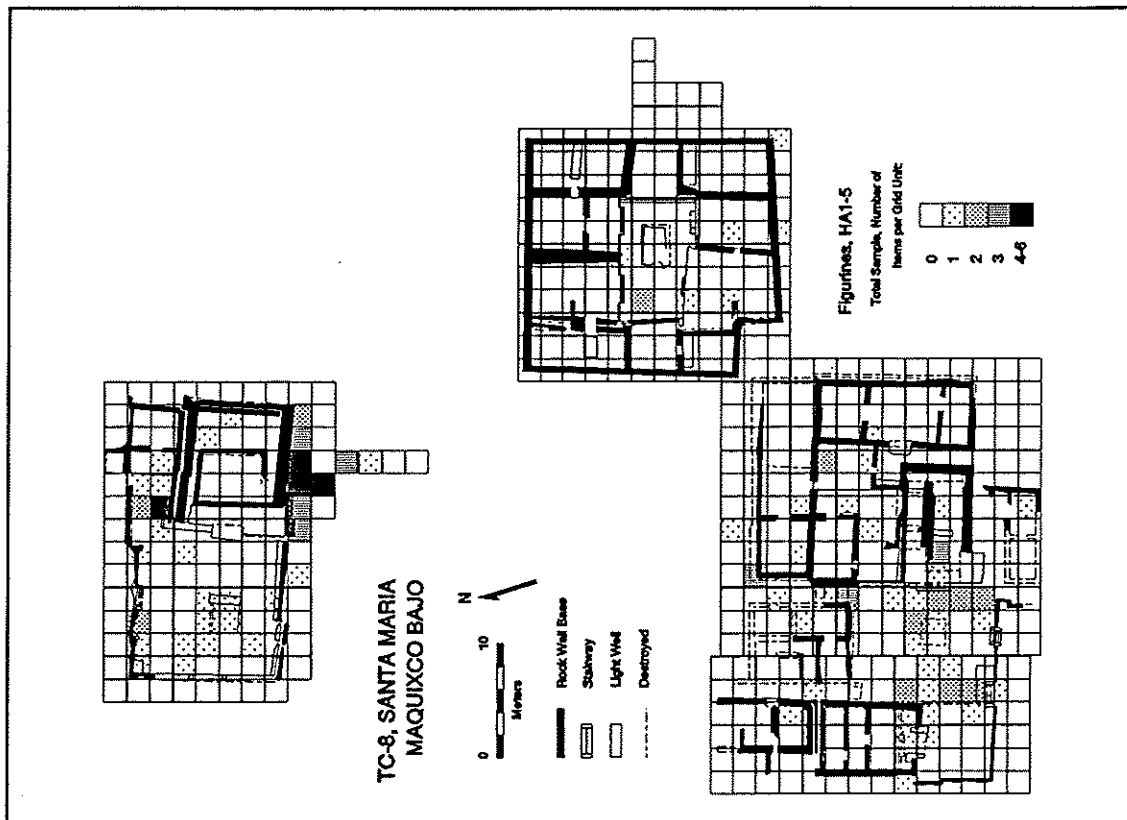


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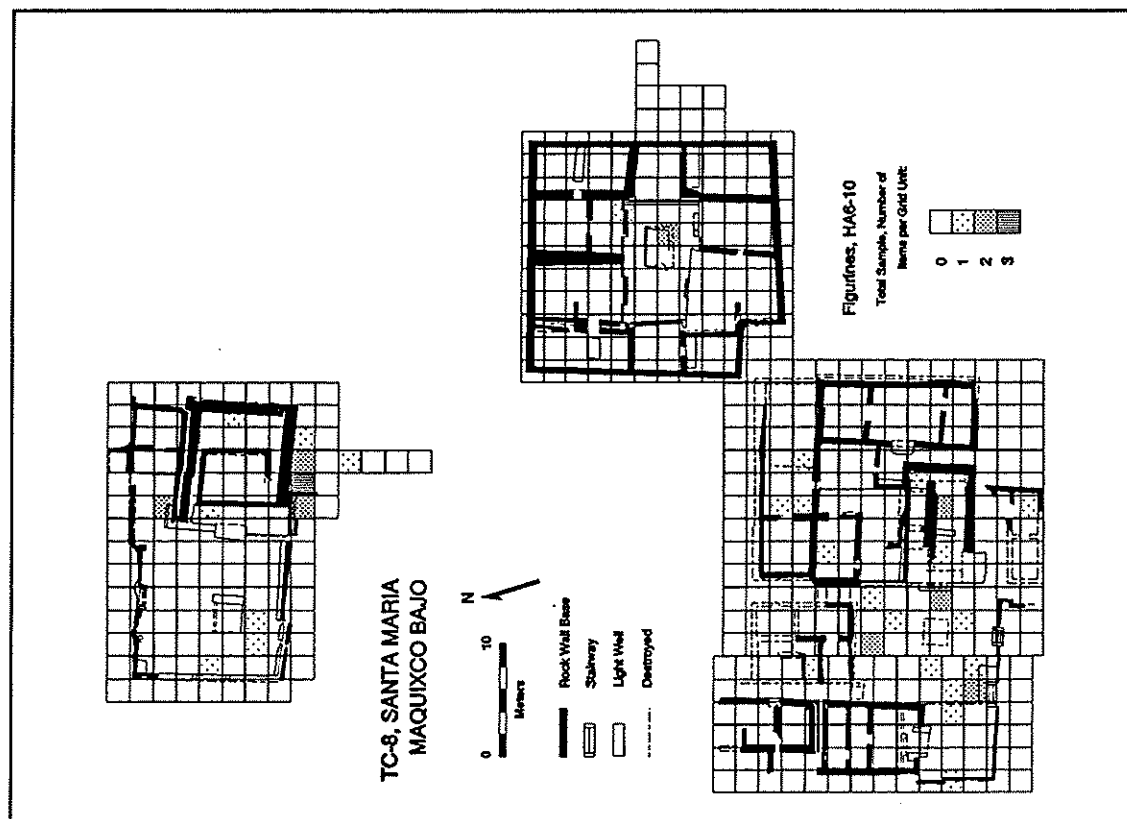


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Figure 64

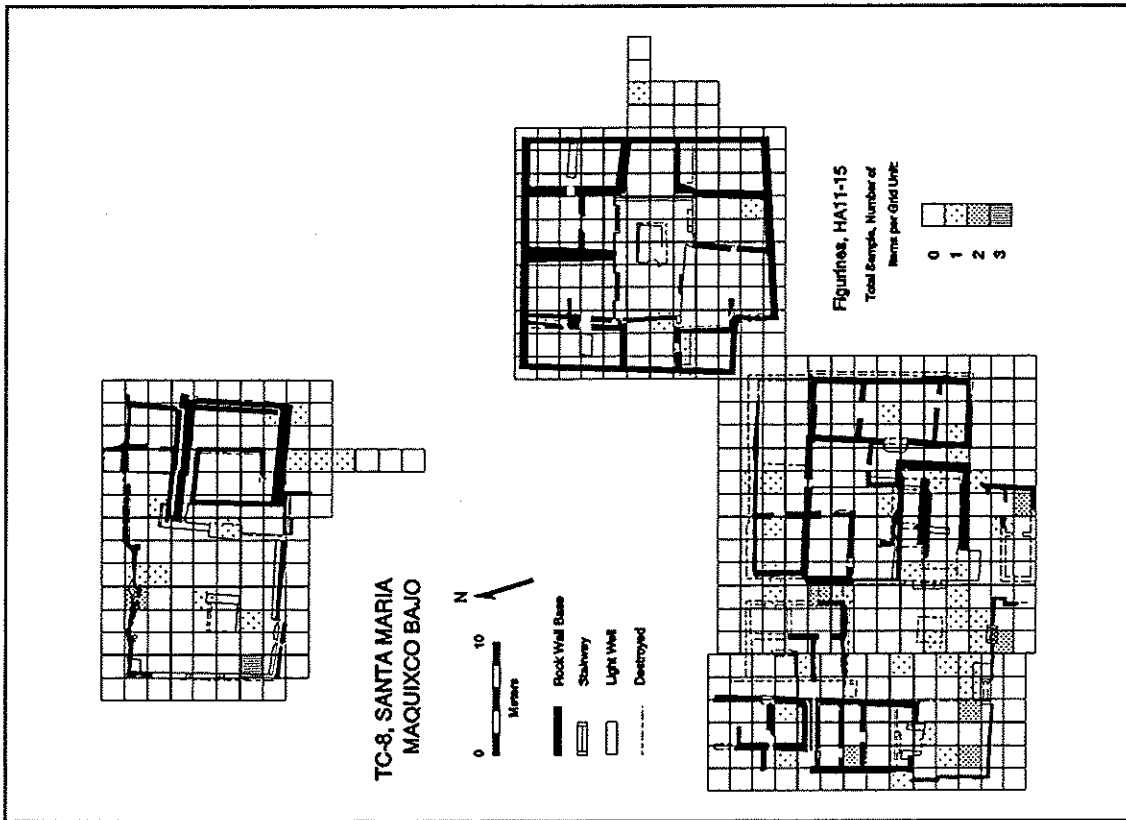


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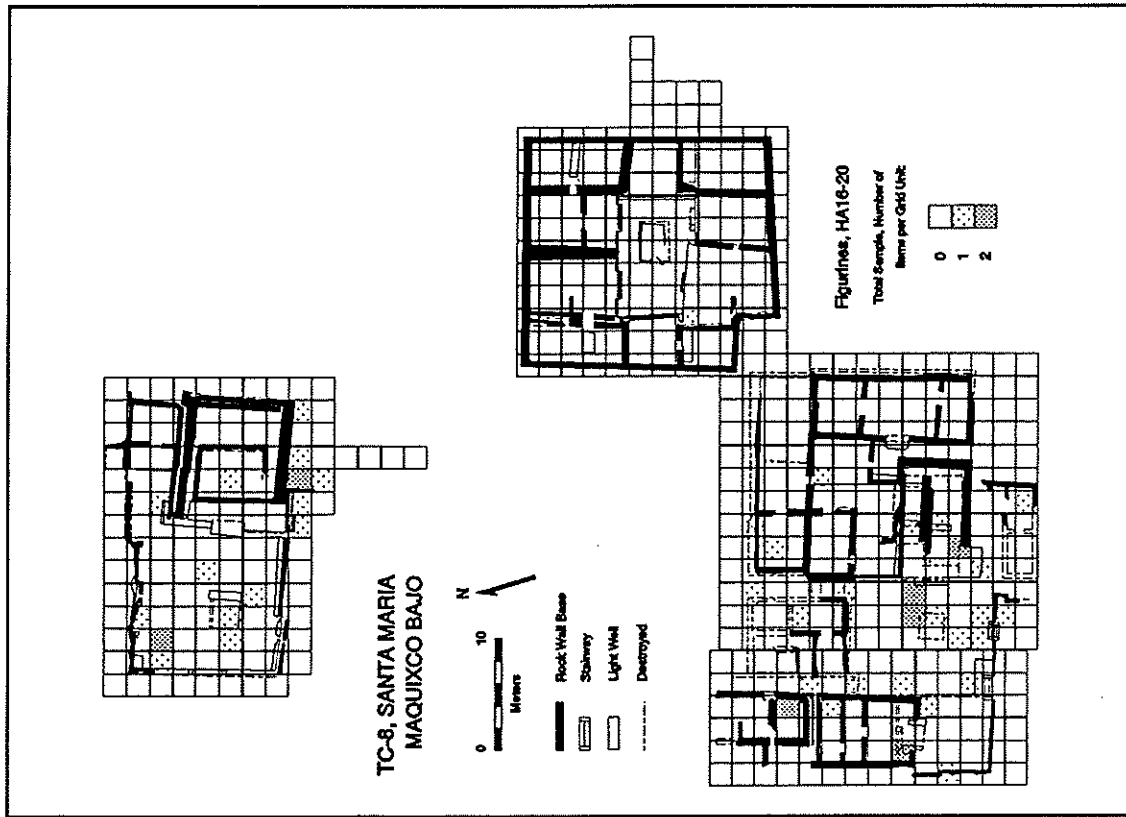


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Figure 65

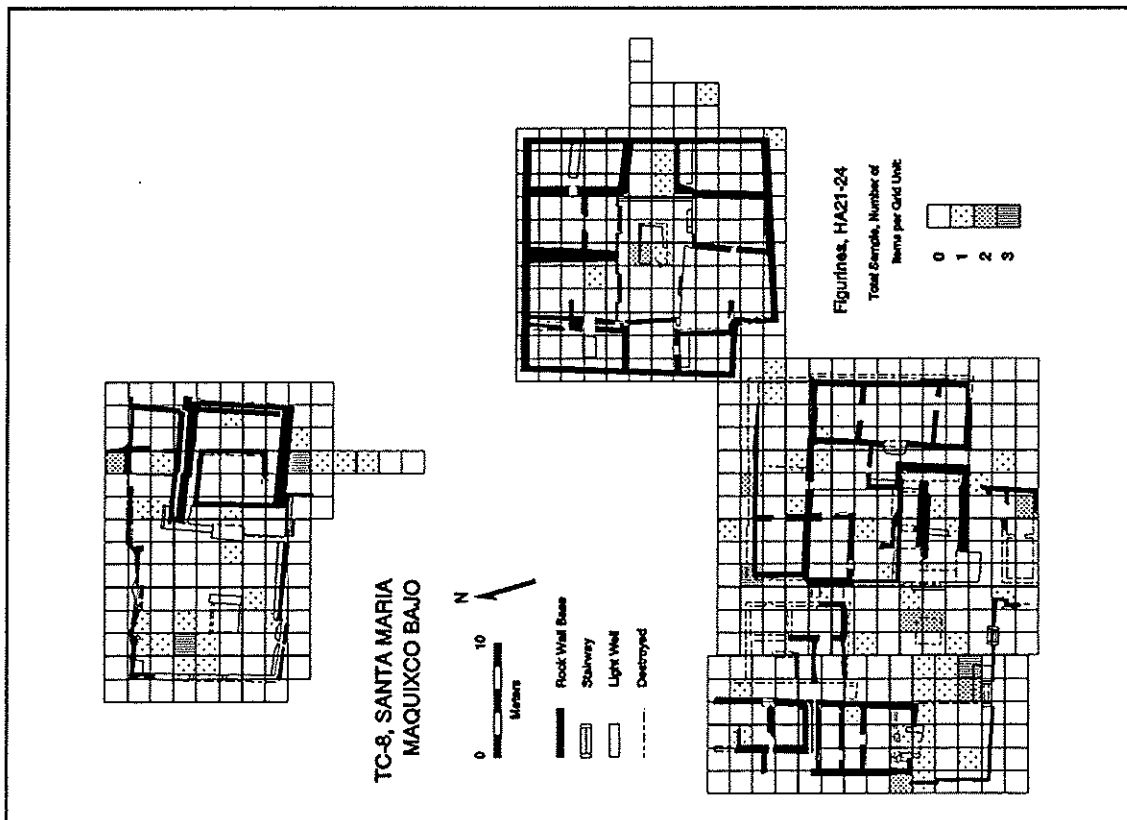


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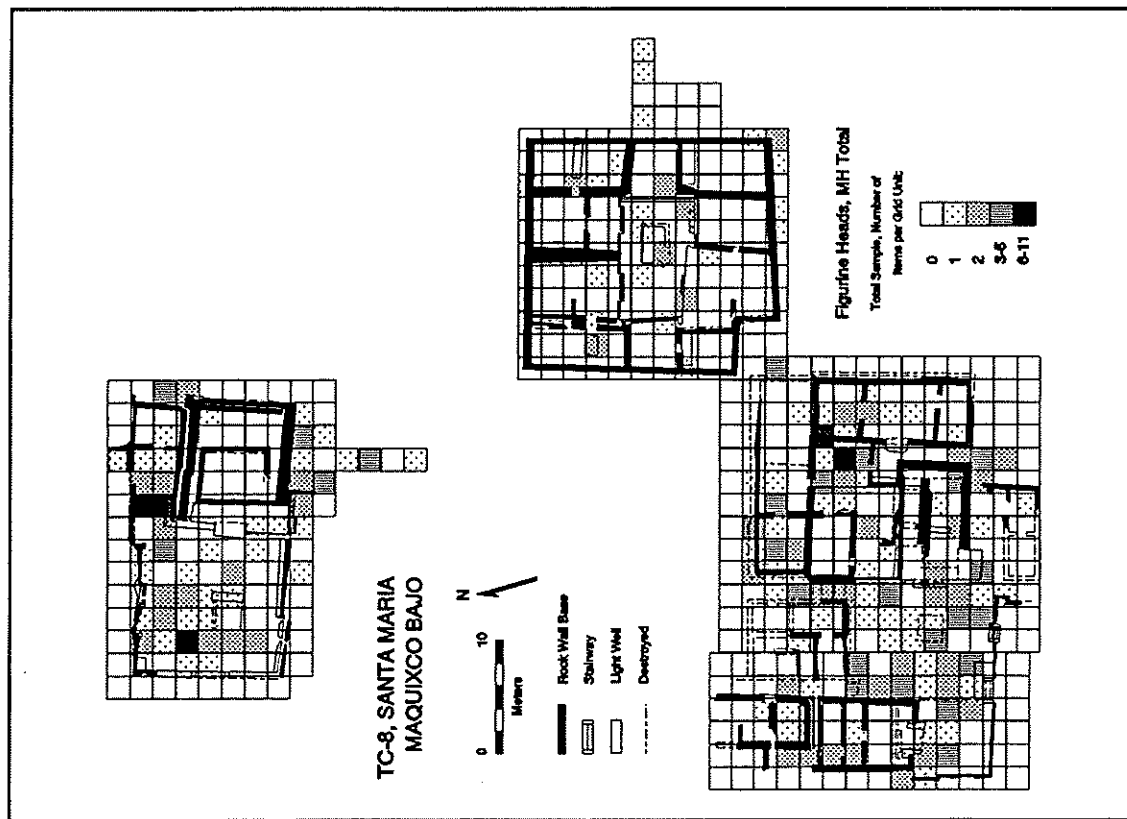


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Figure 66

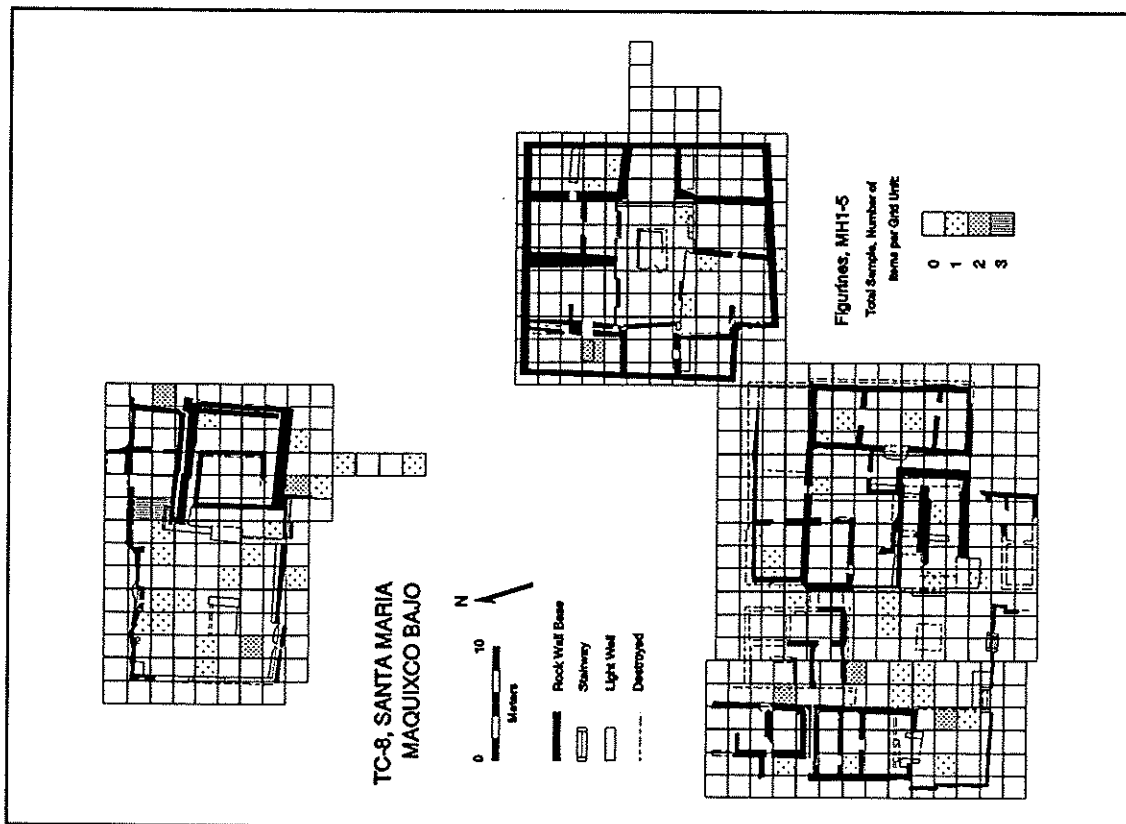


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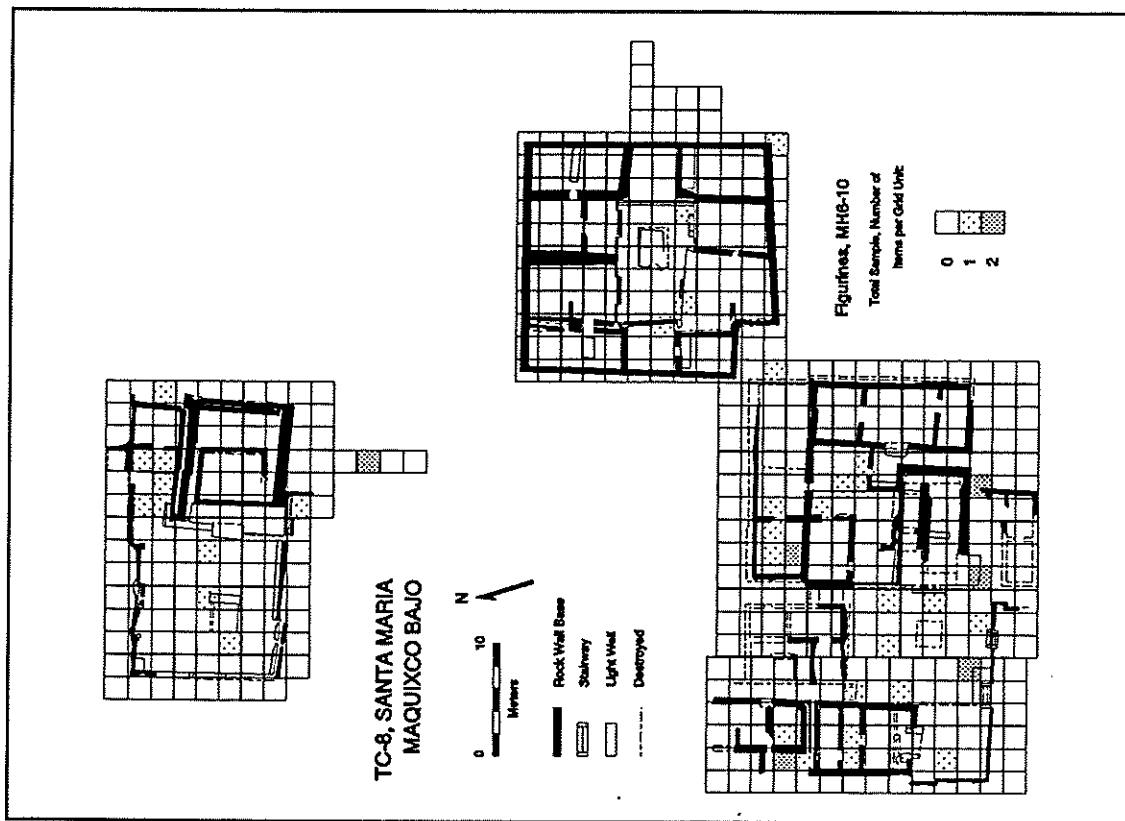


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Figure 67

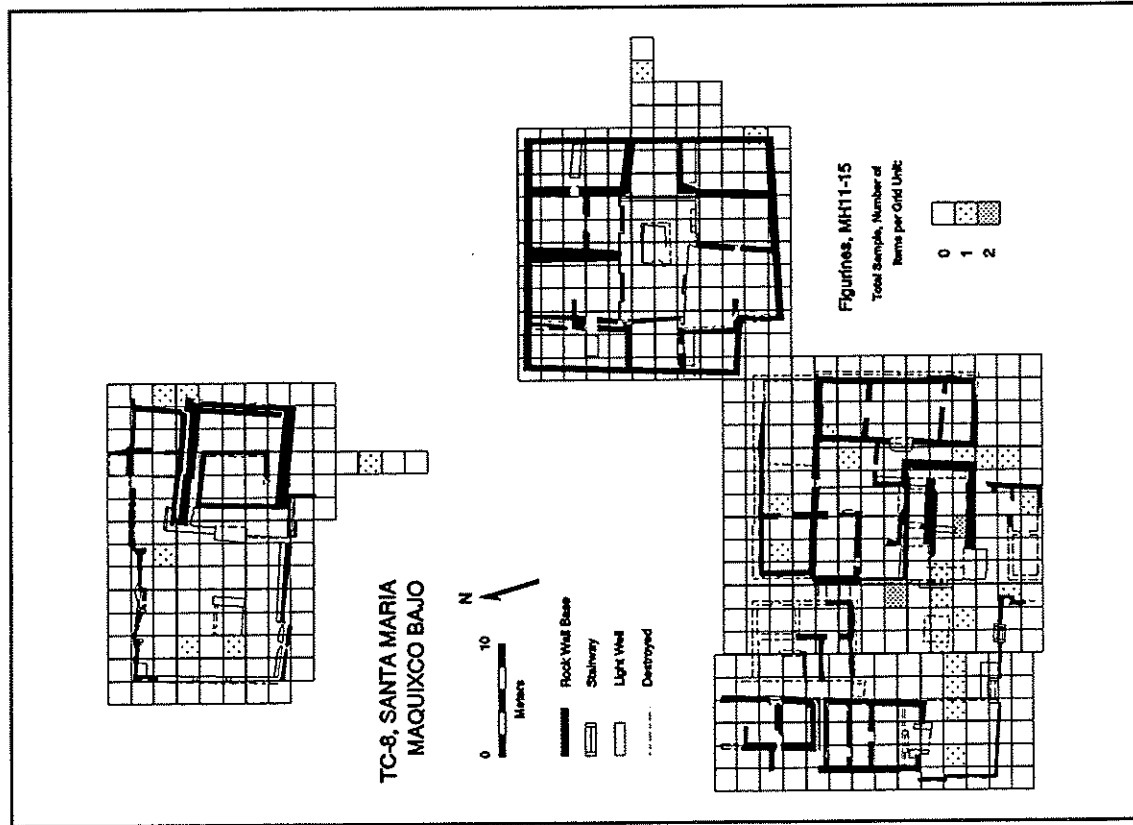


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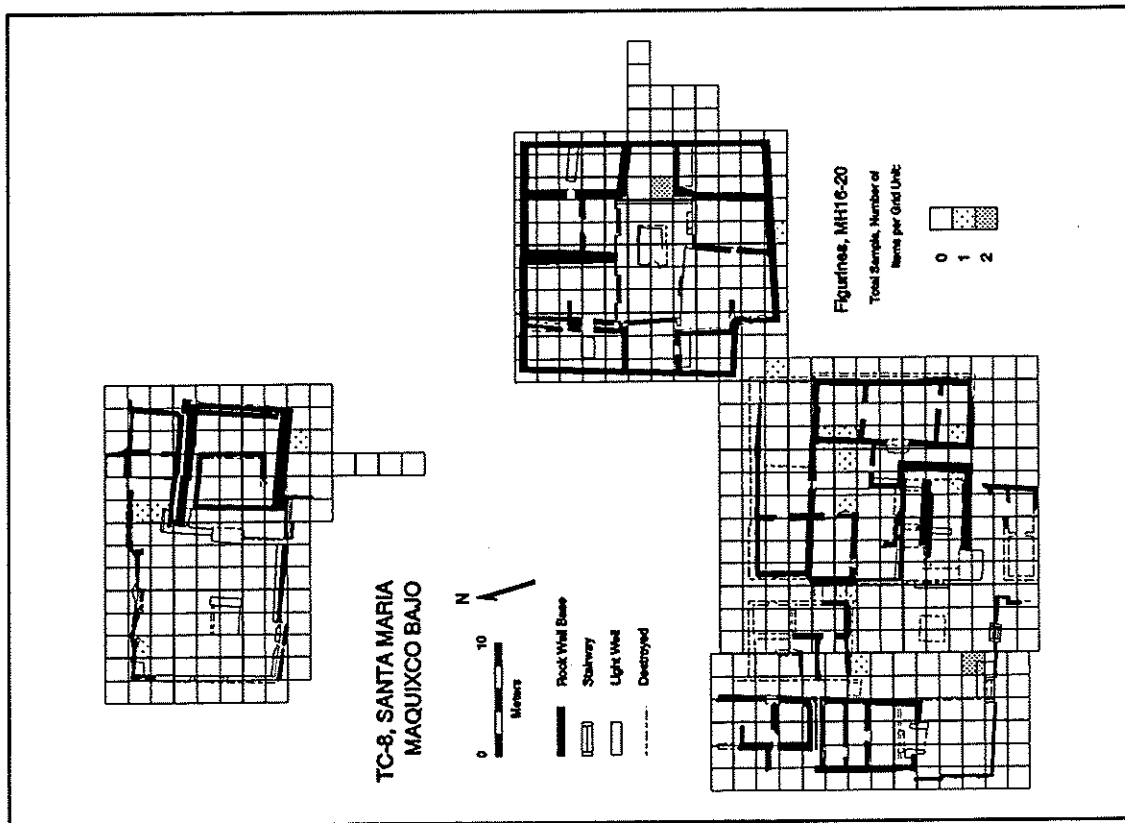


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Figure 68

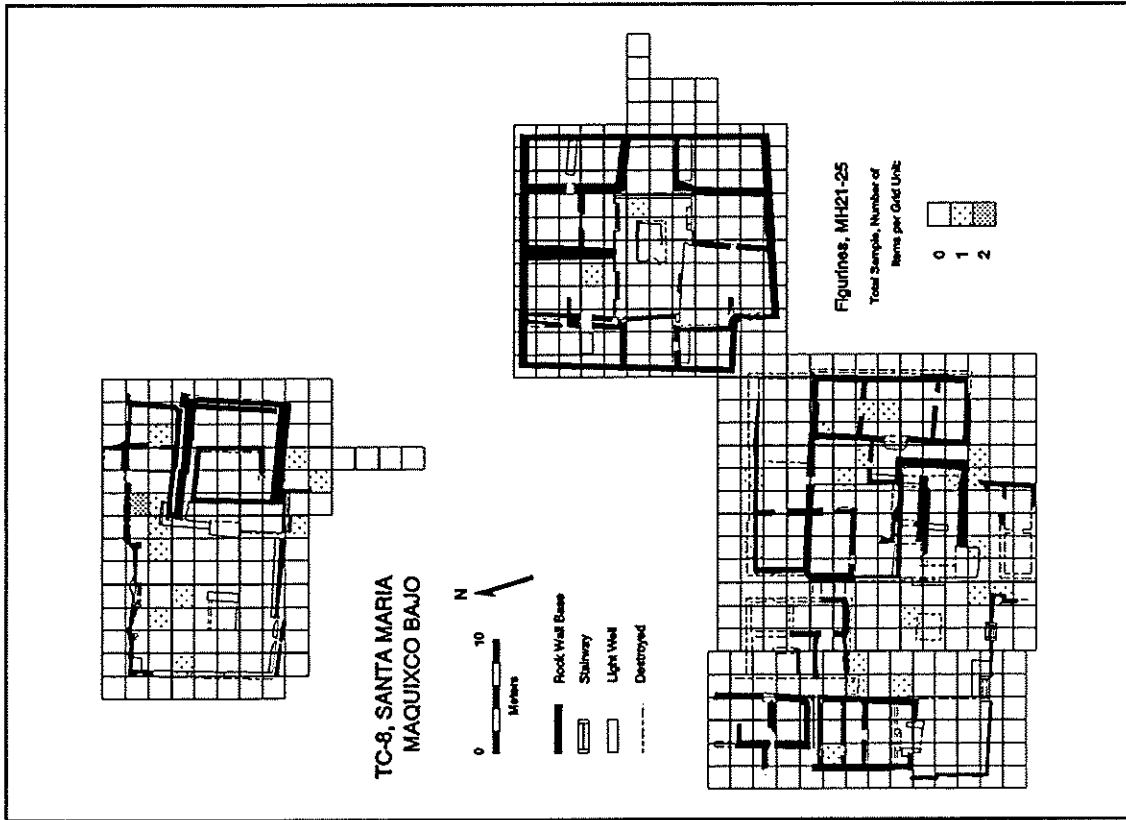


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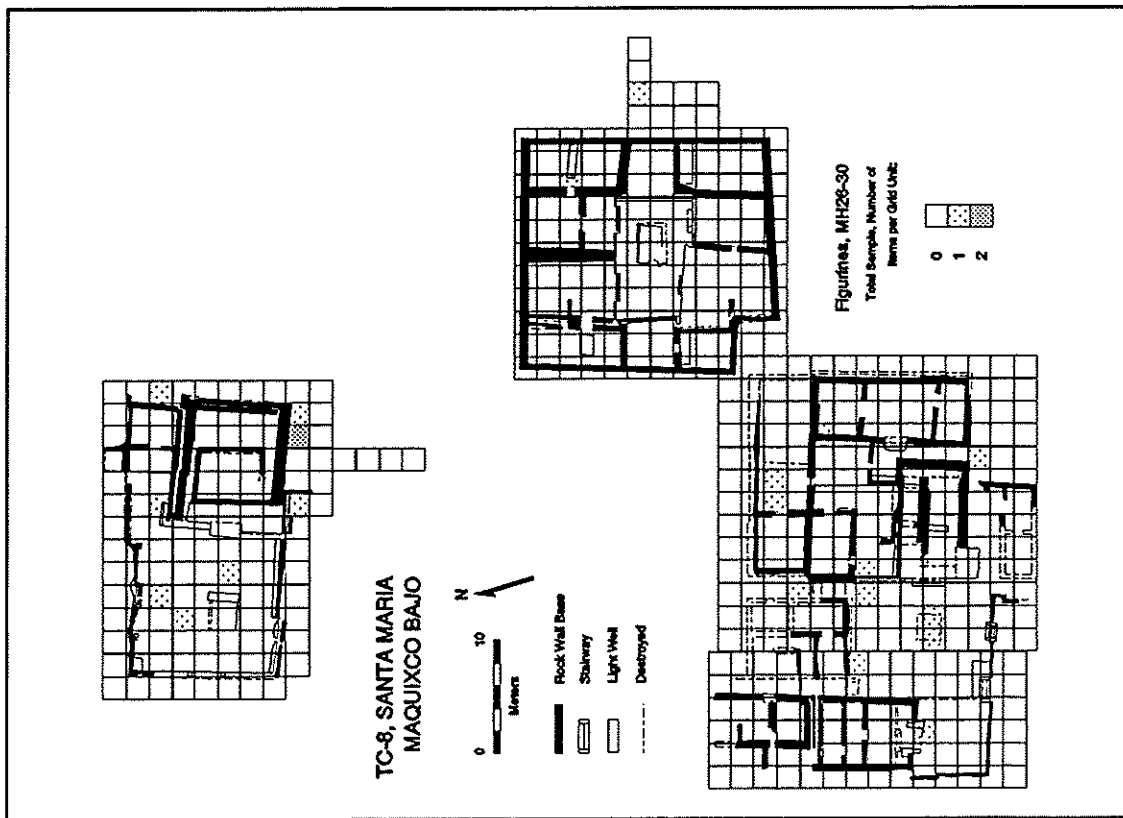


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Figure 69

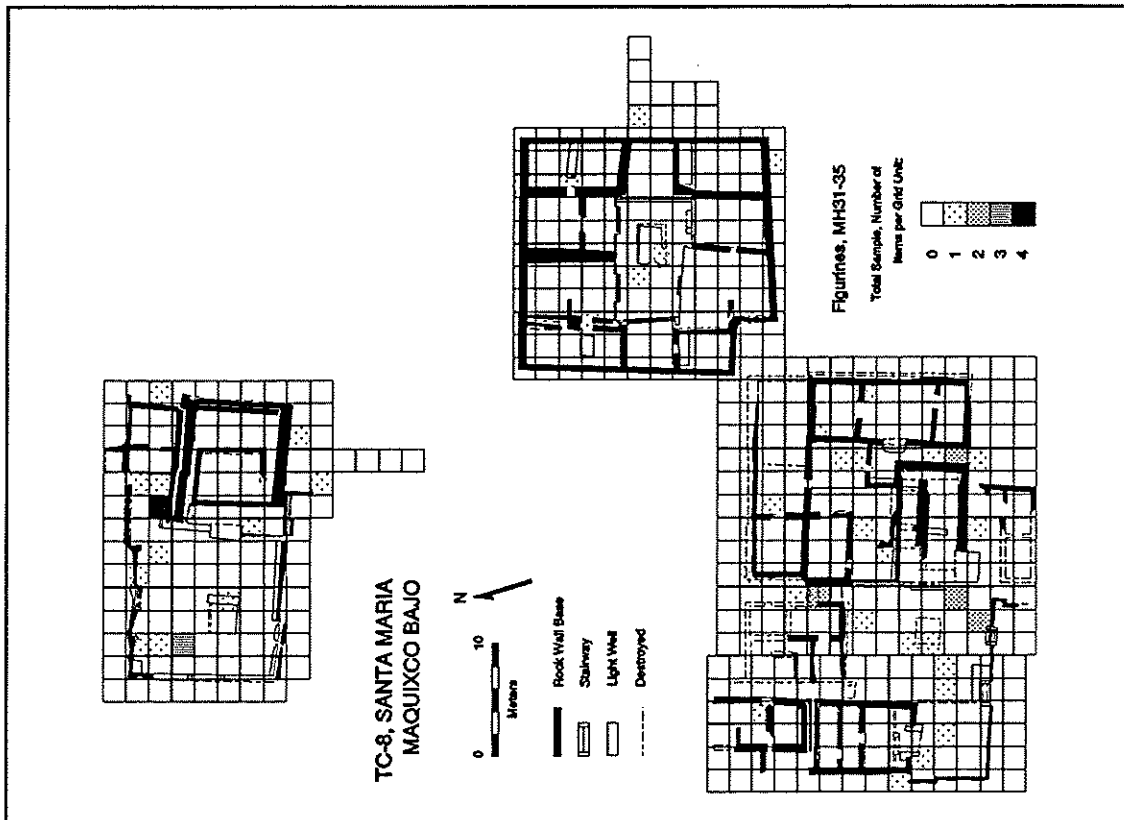


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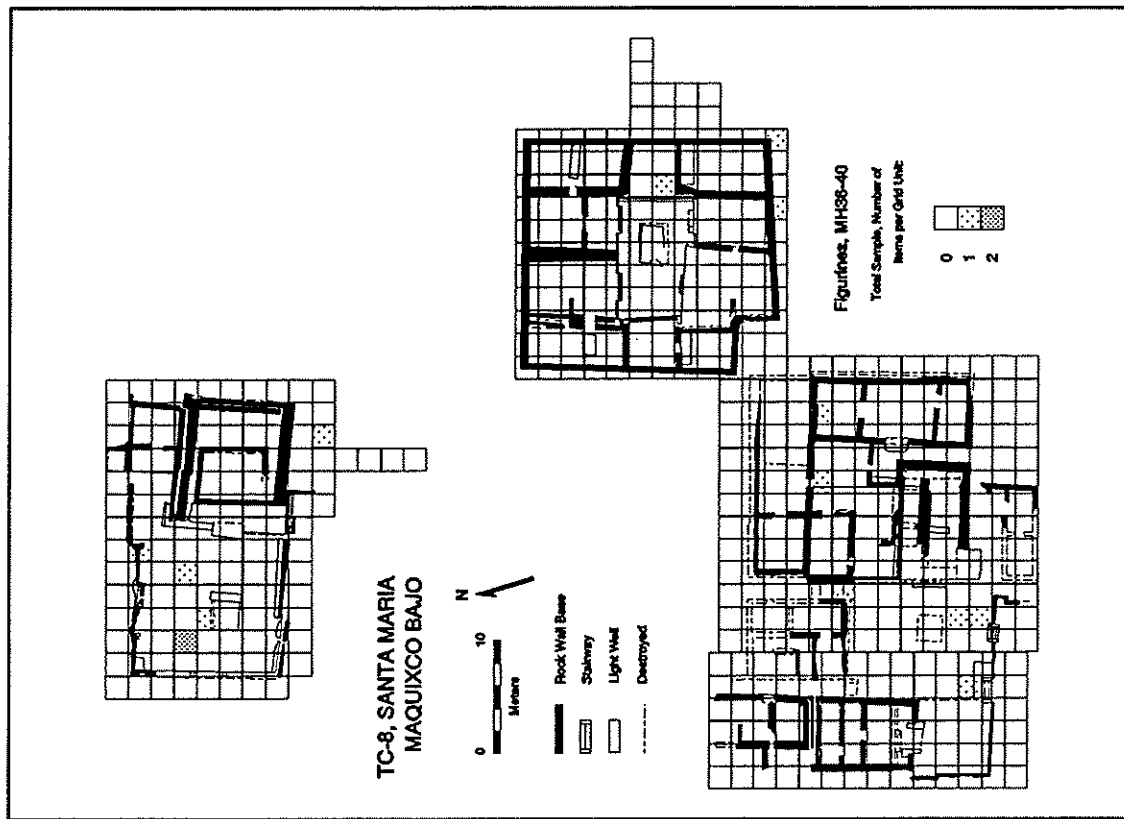


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Figure 70

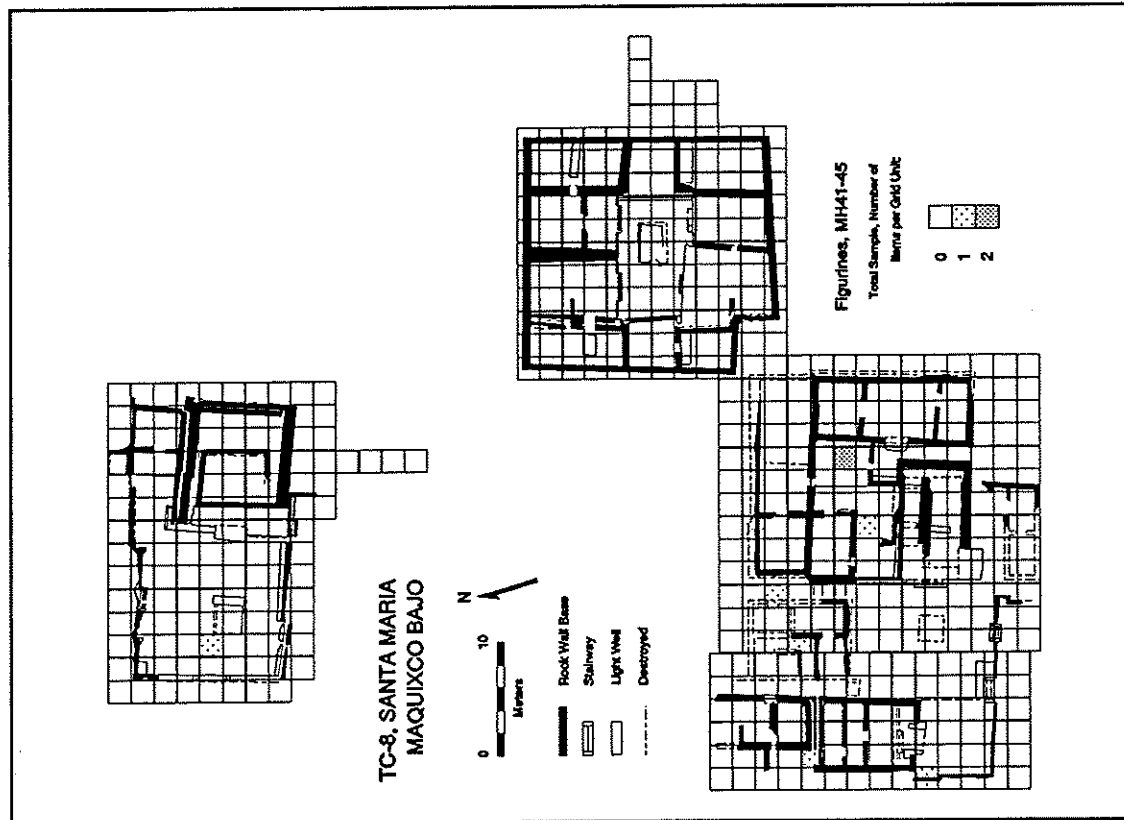


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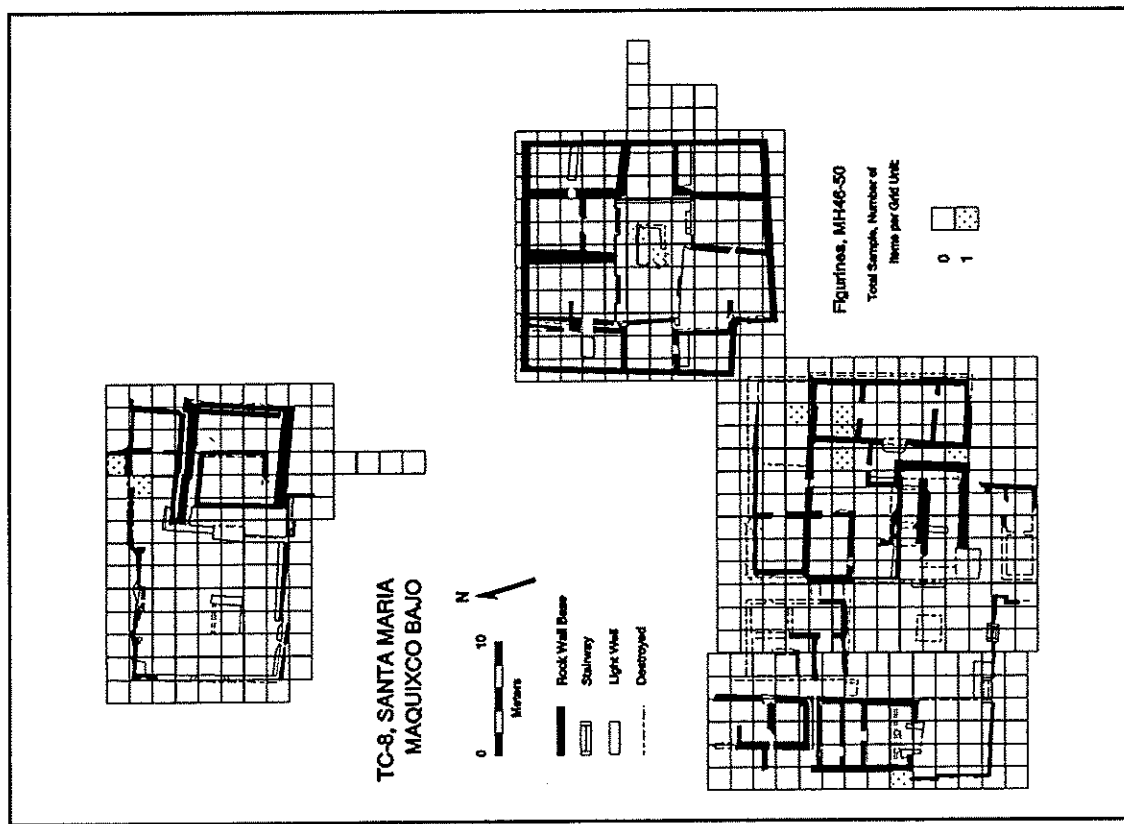


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Figure 71

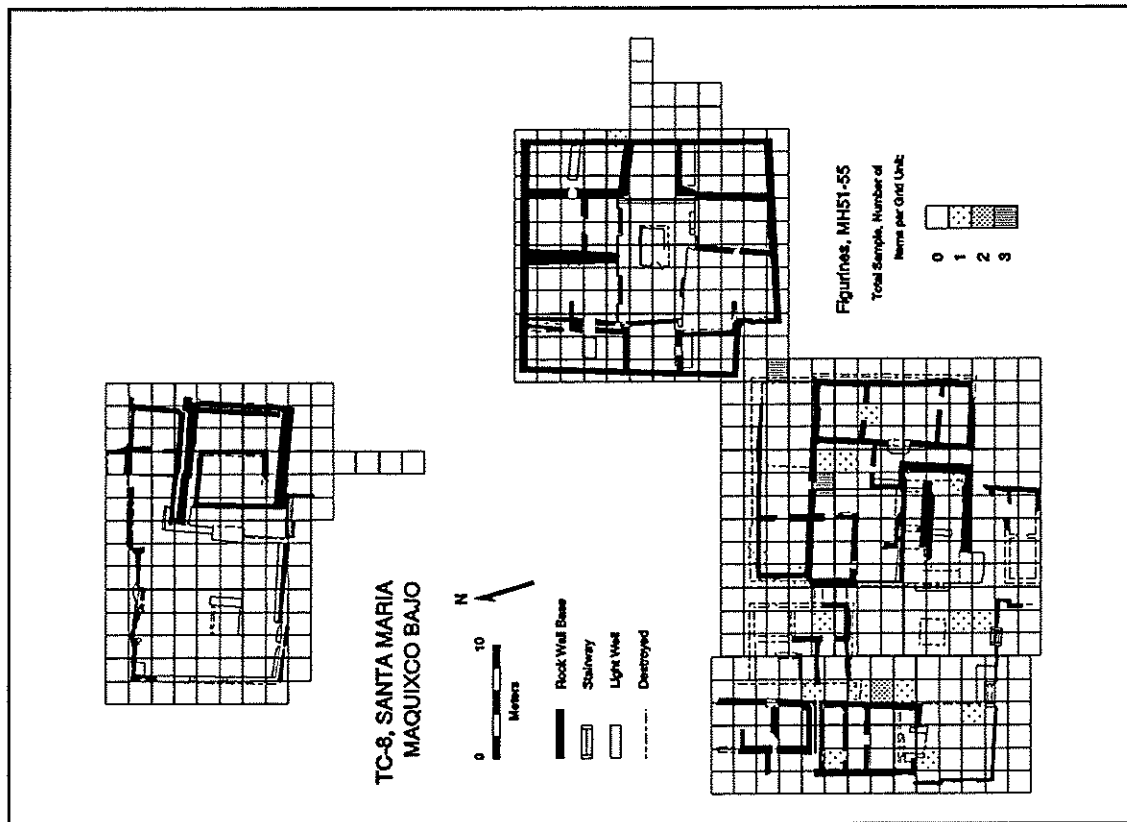


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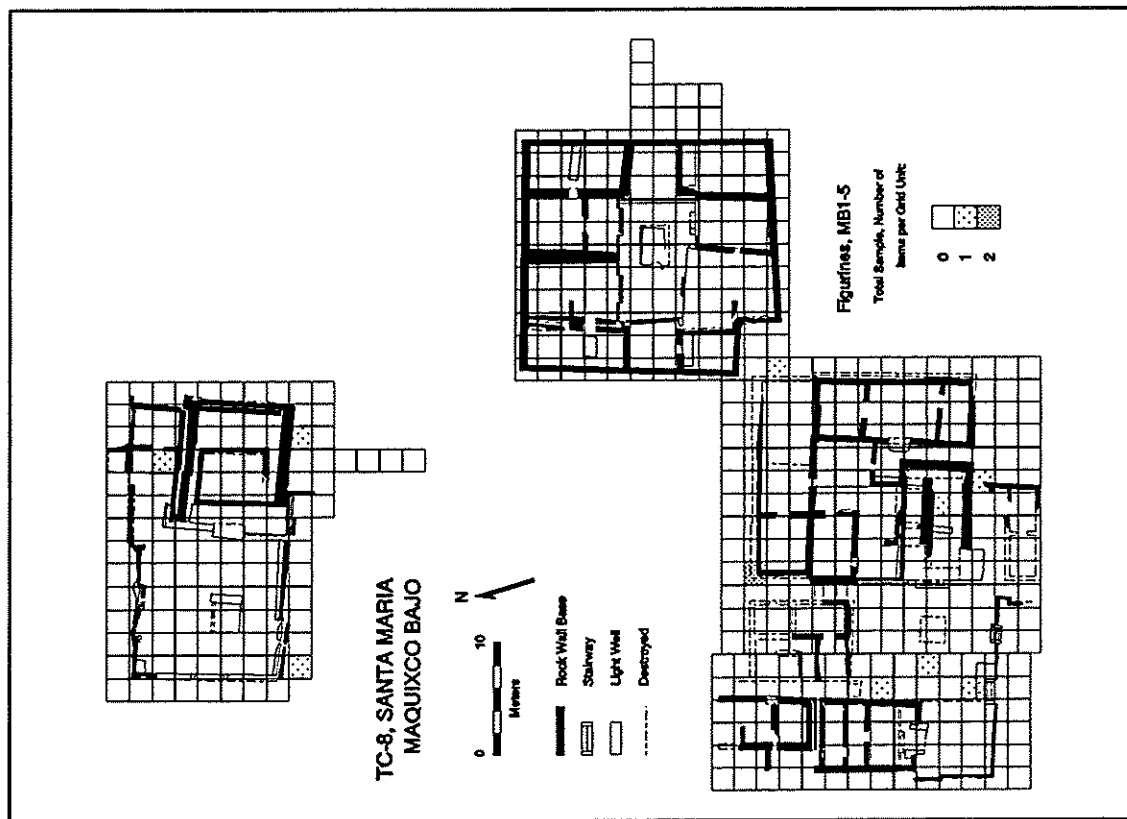


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Figure 72

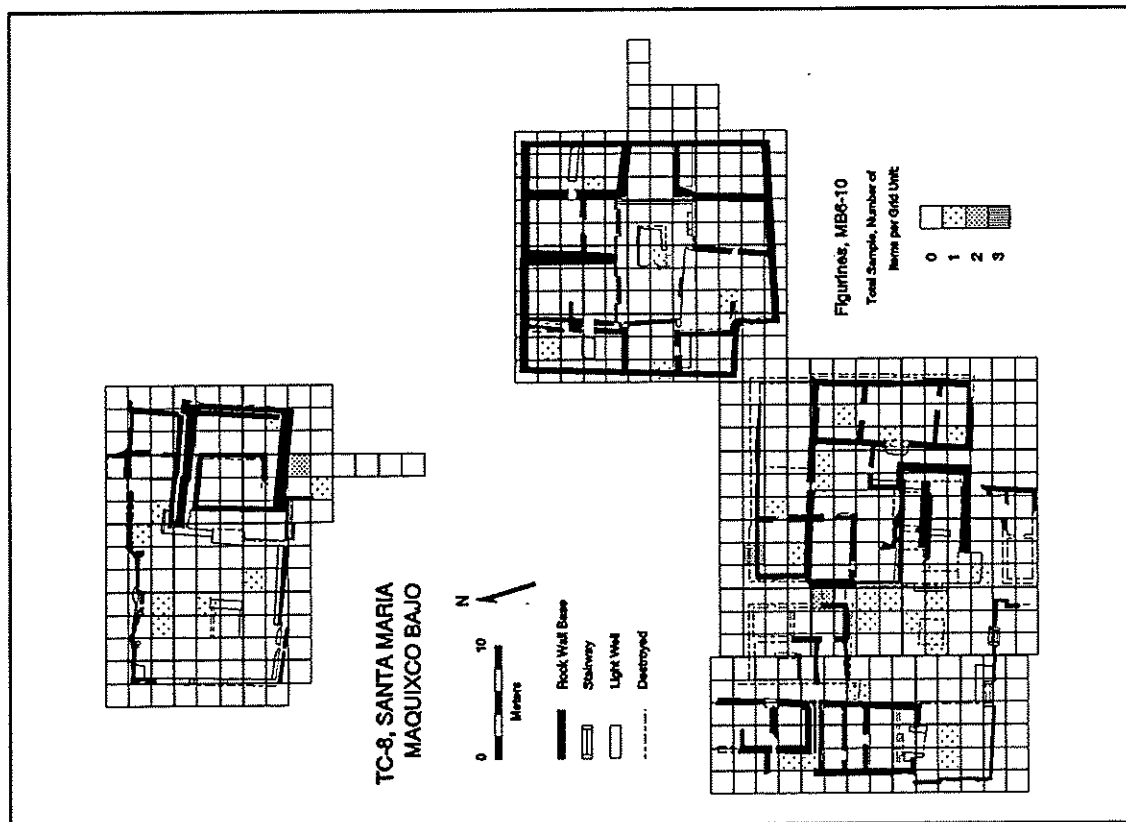


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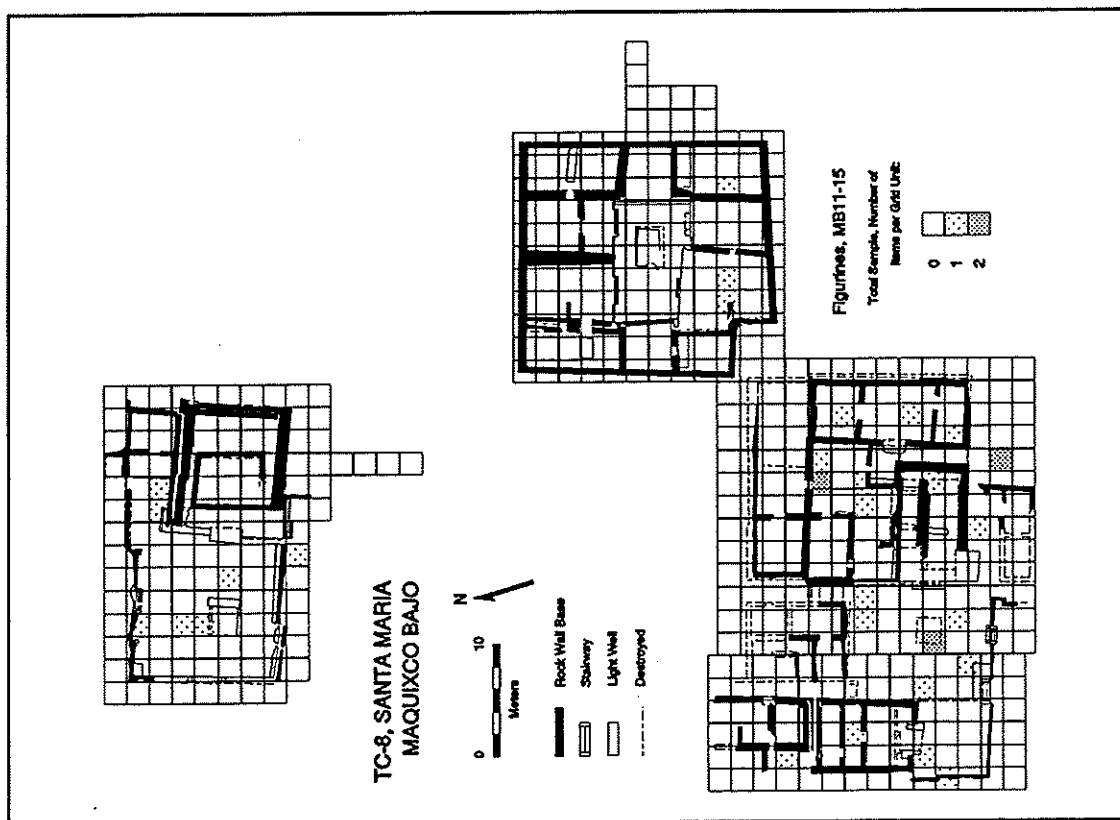


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Figure 73

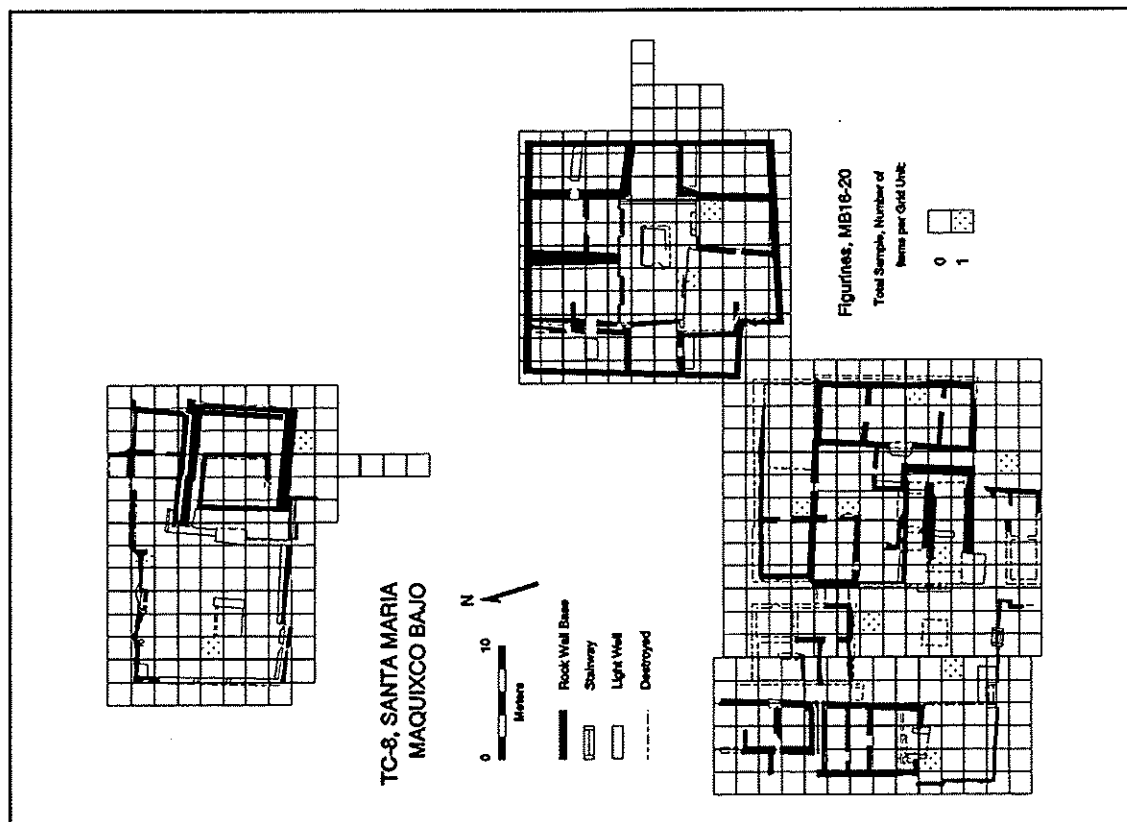


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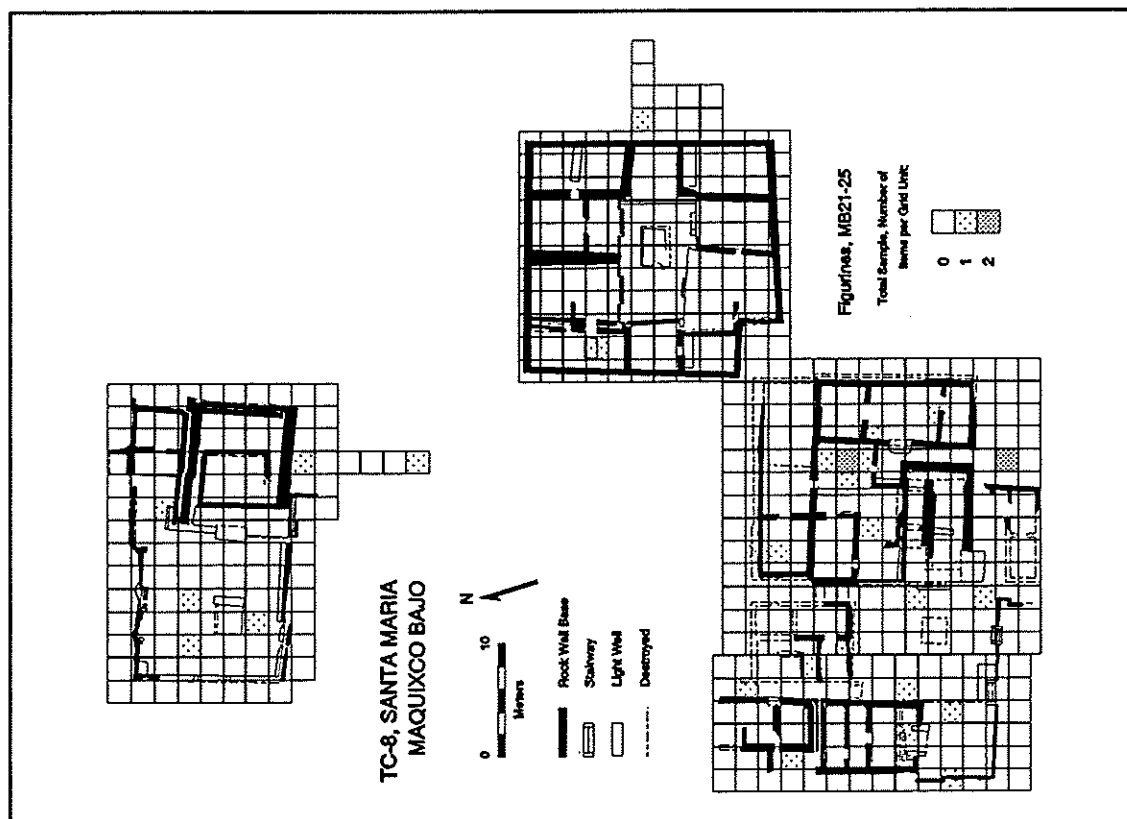


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Figure 74

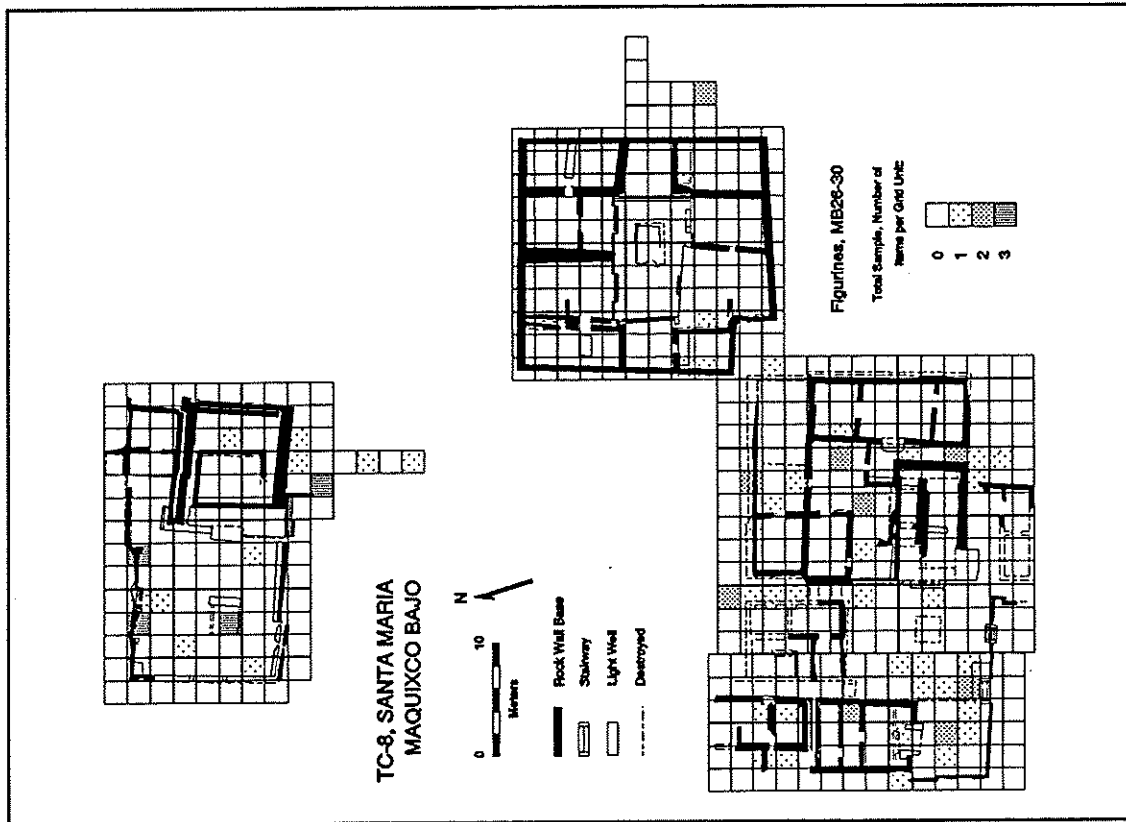


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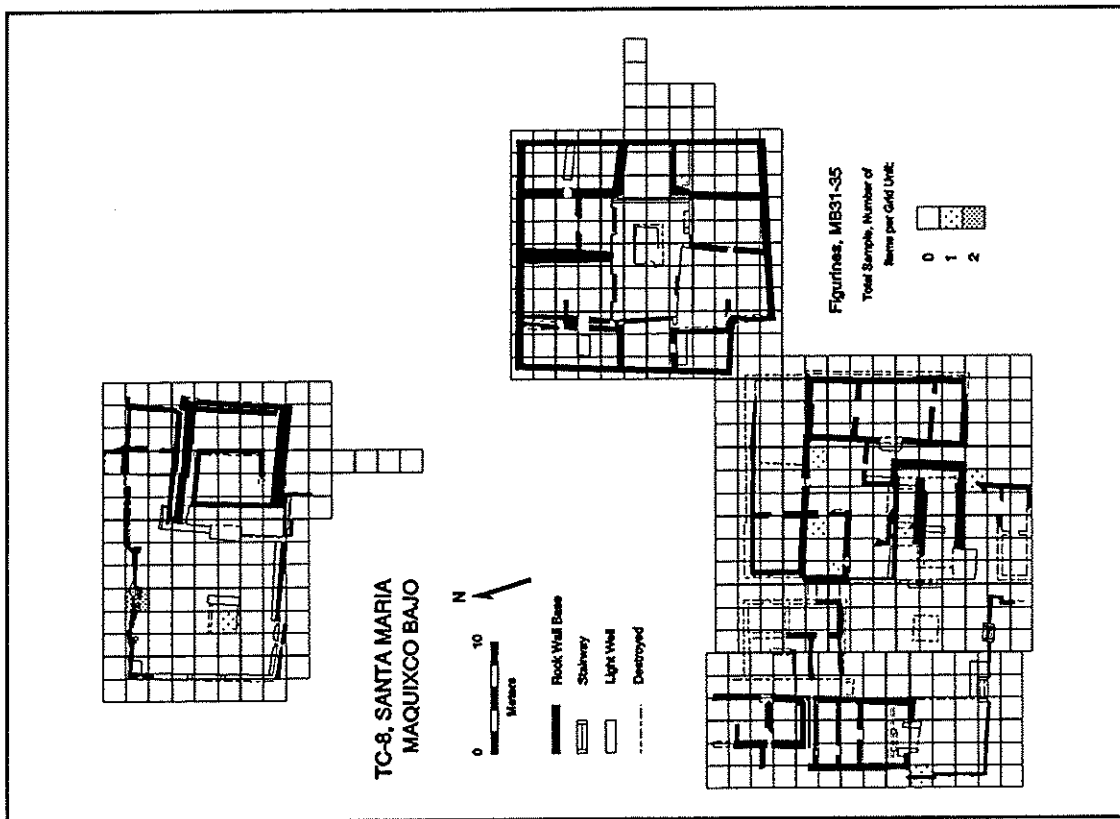


B

Figure 75

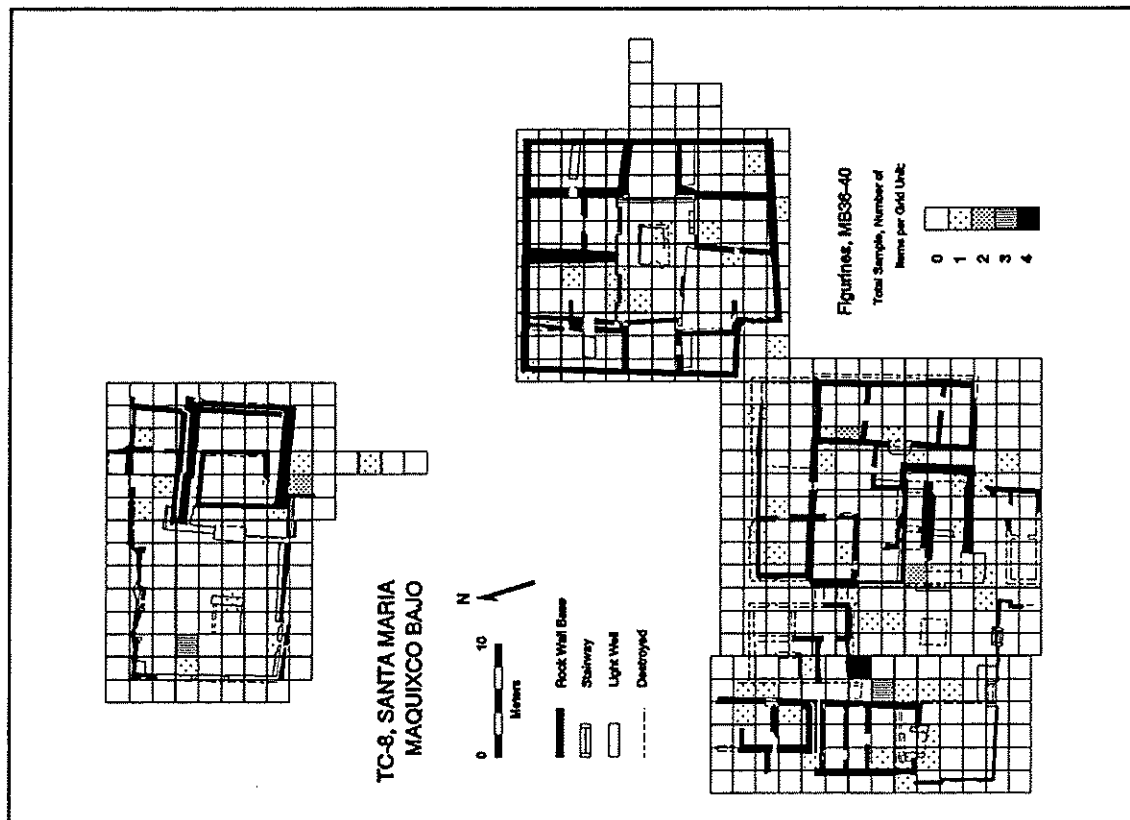


A

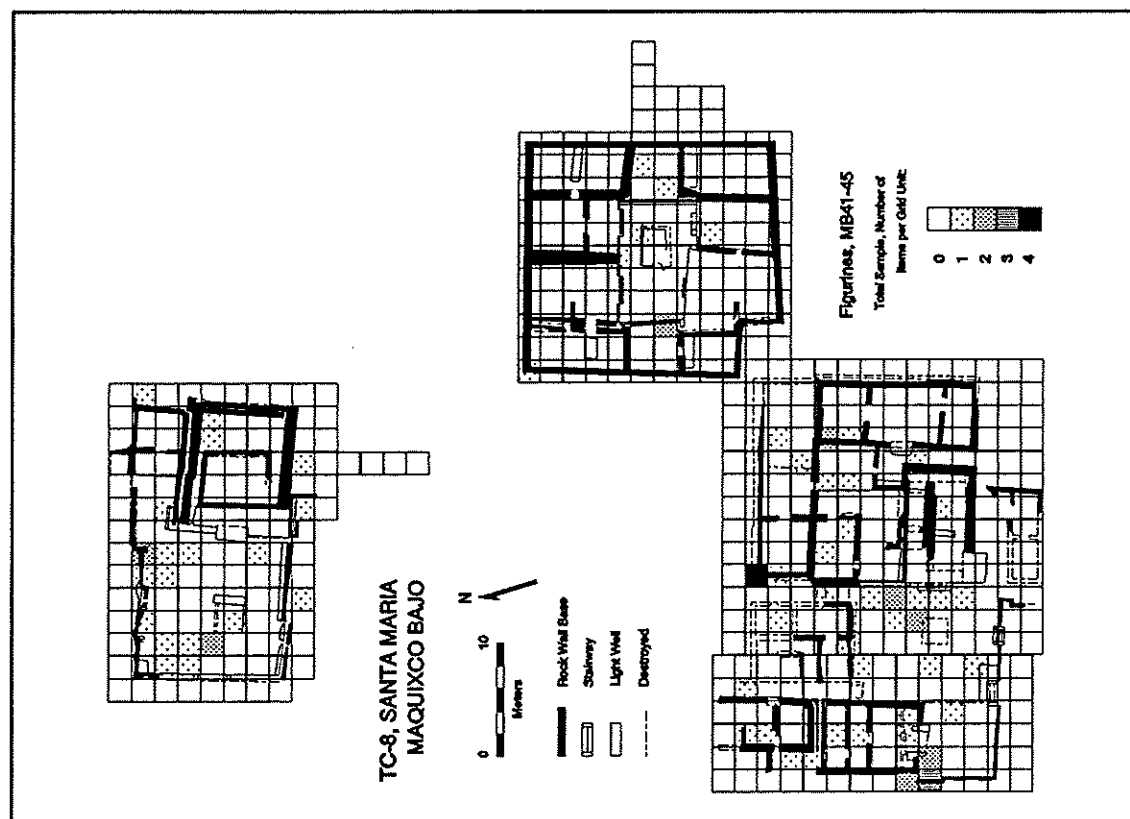


B

Figure 76

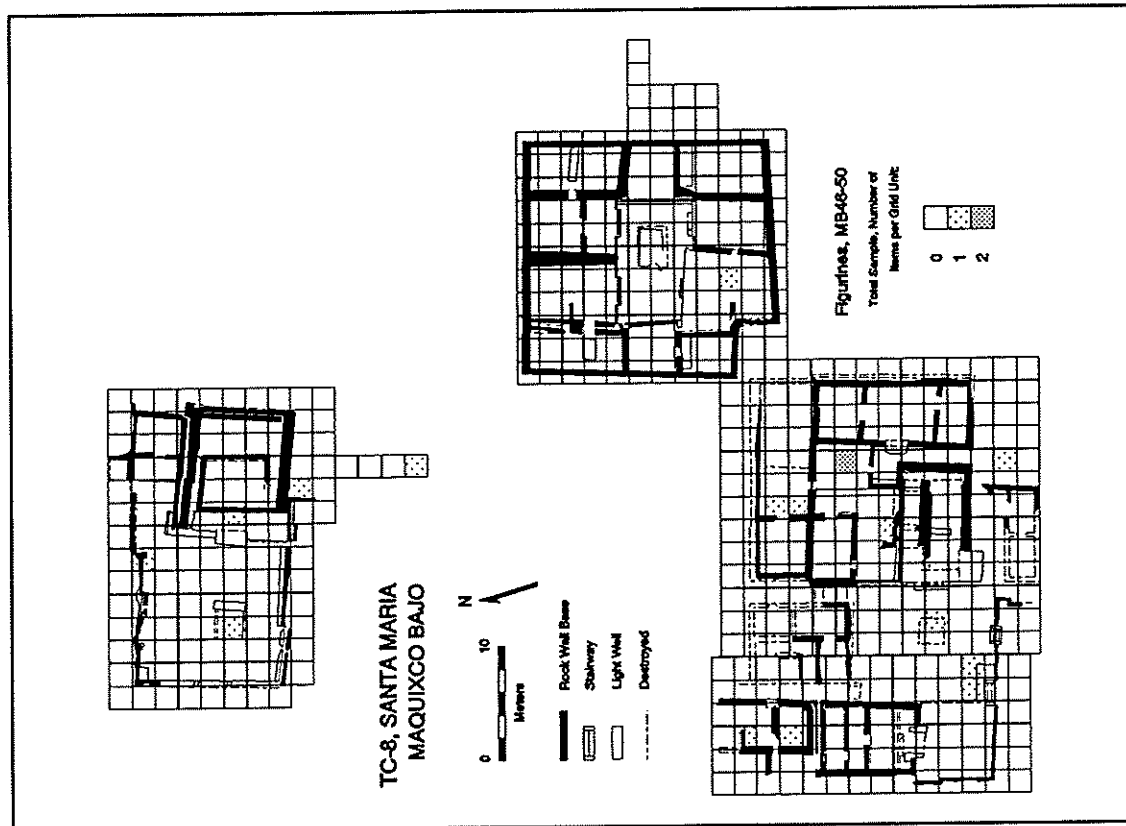


A

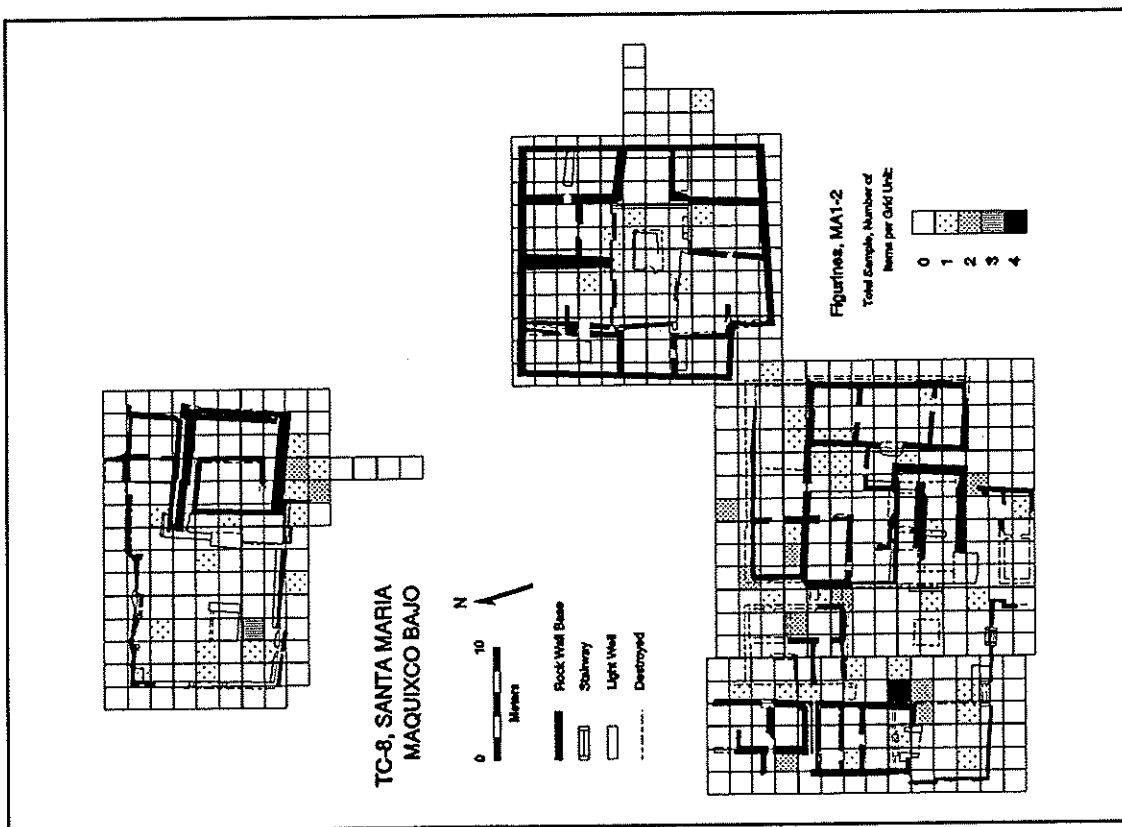


B

Figure 77

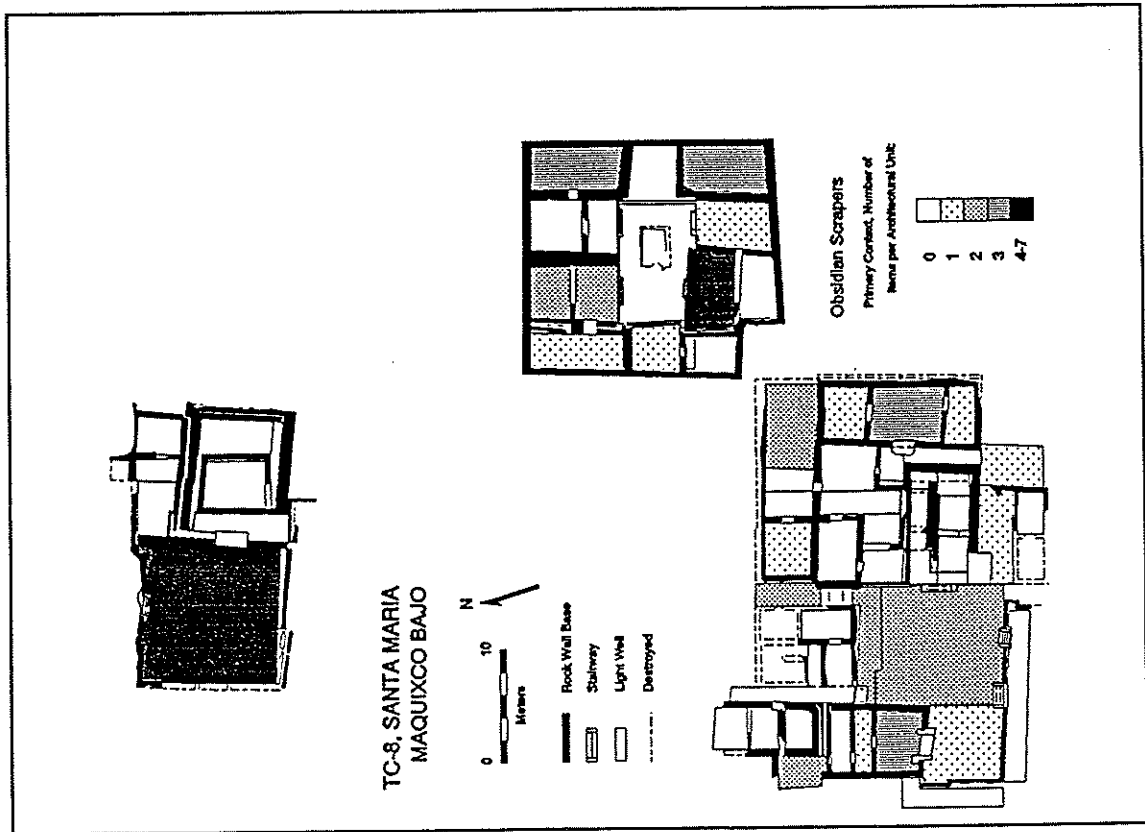


A

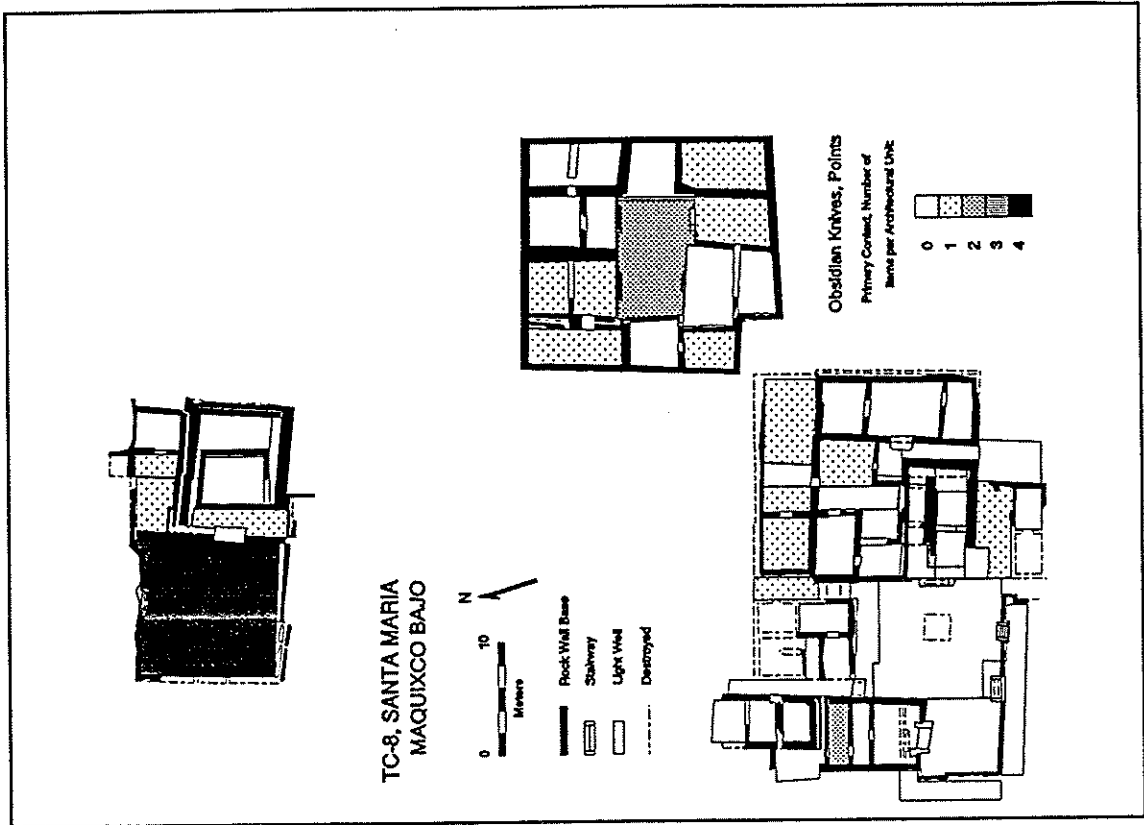


B

Figure 78

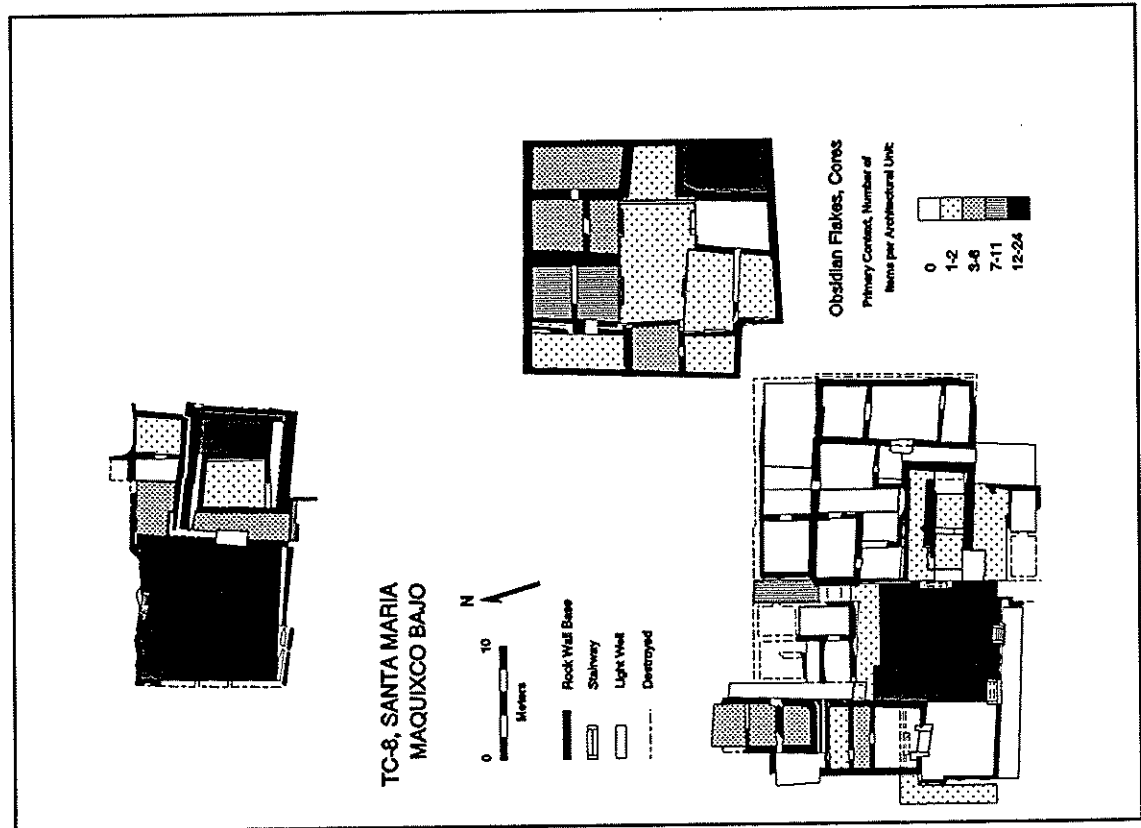


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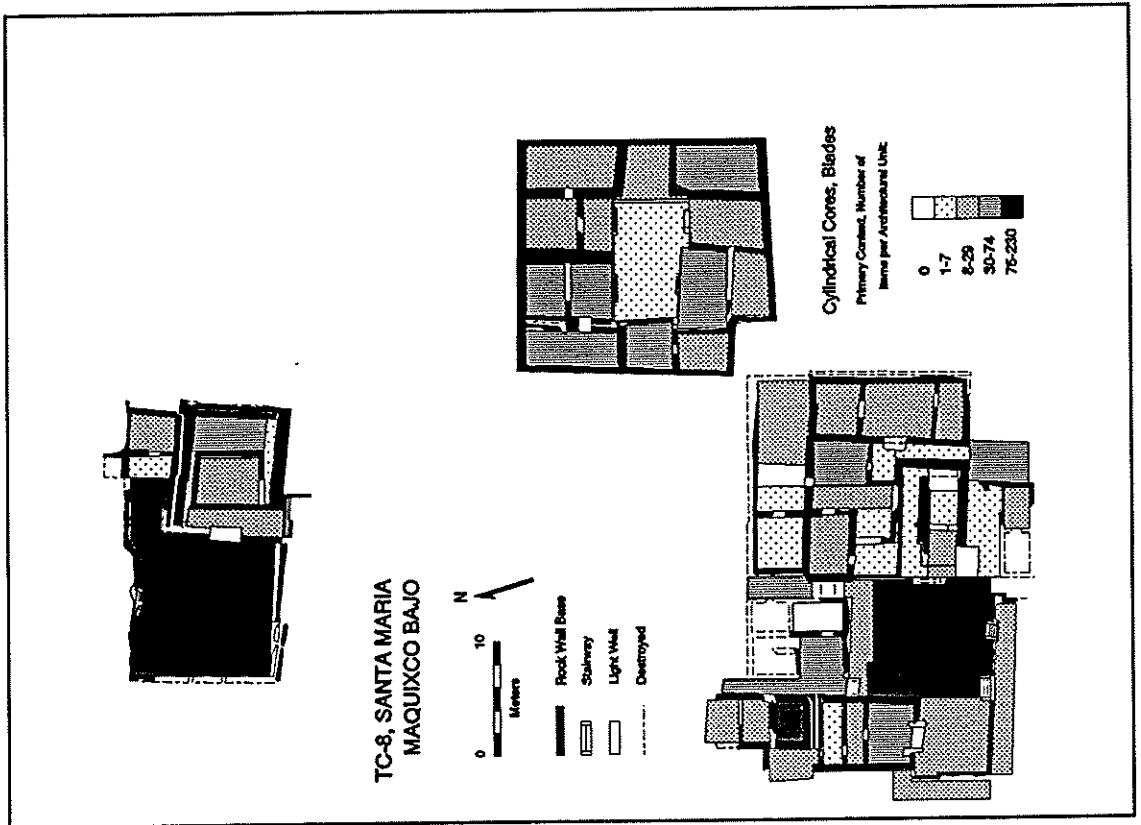


B

Figure 79

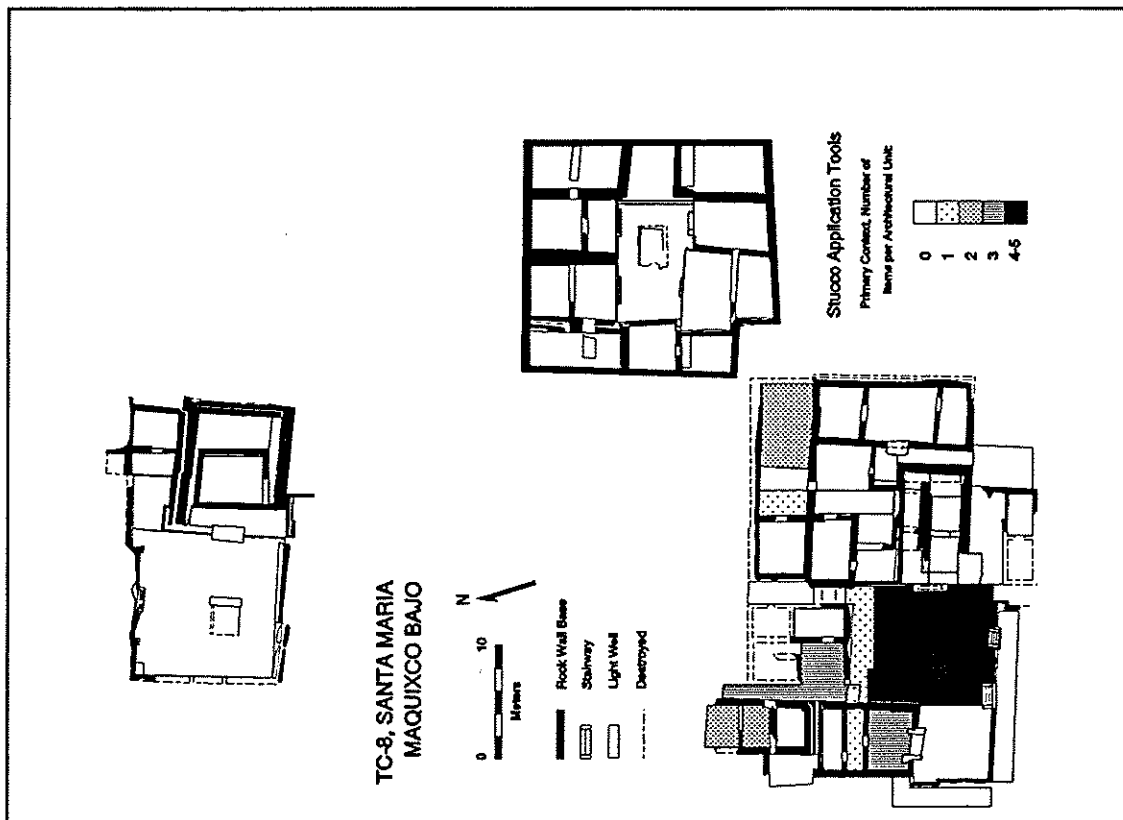


A

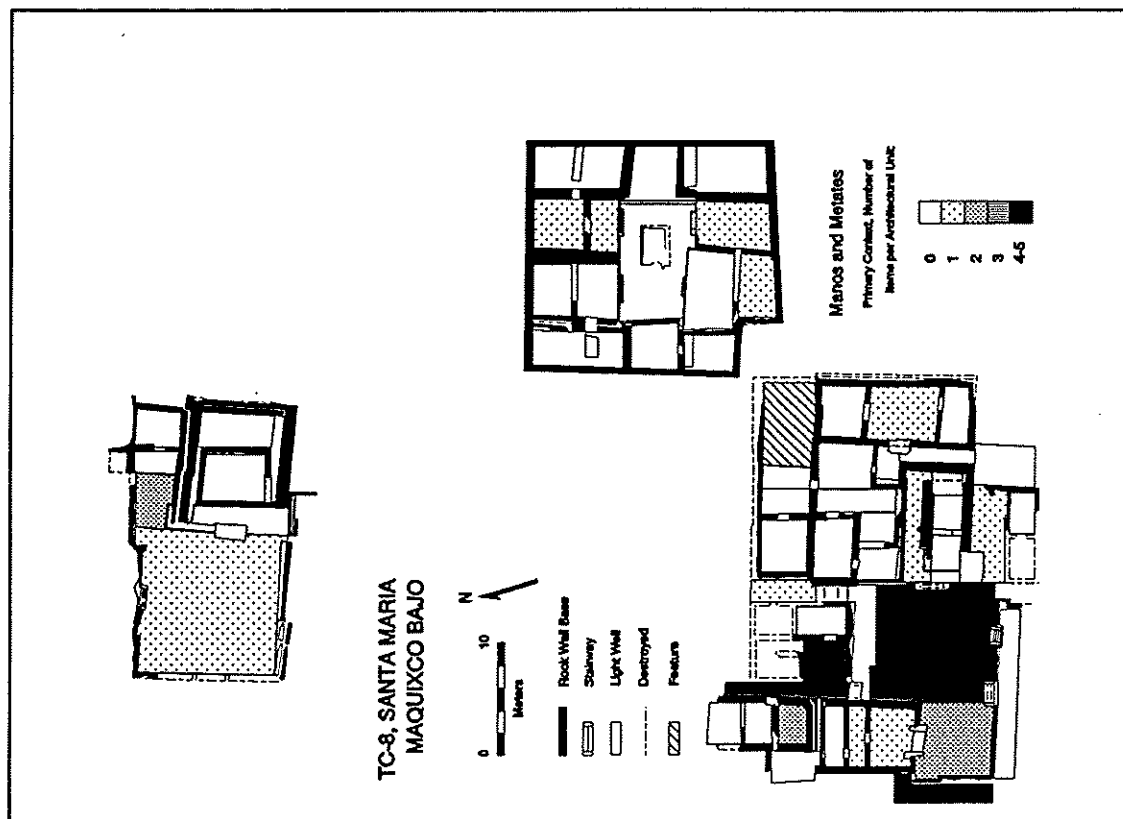


B

Figure 80

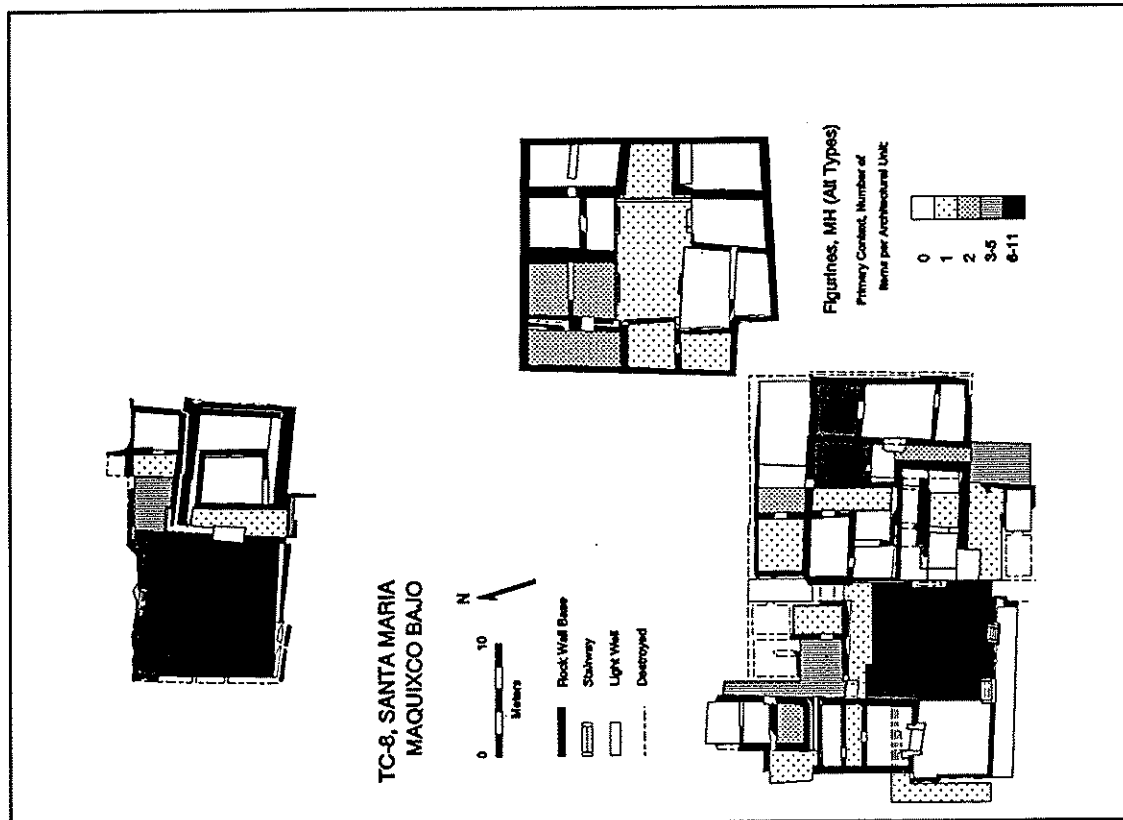


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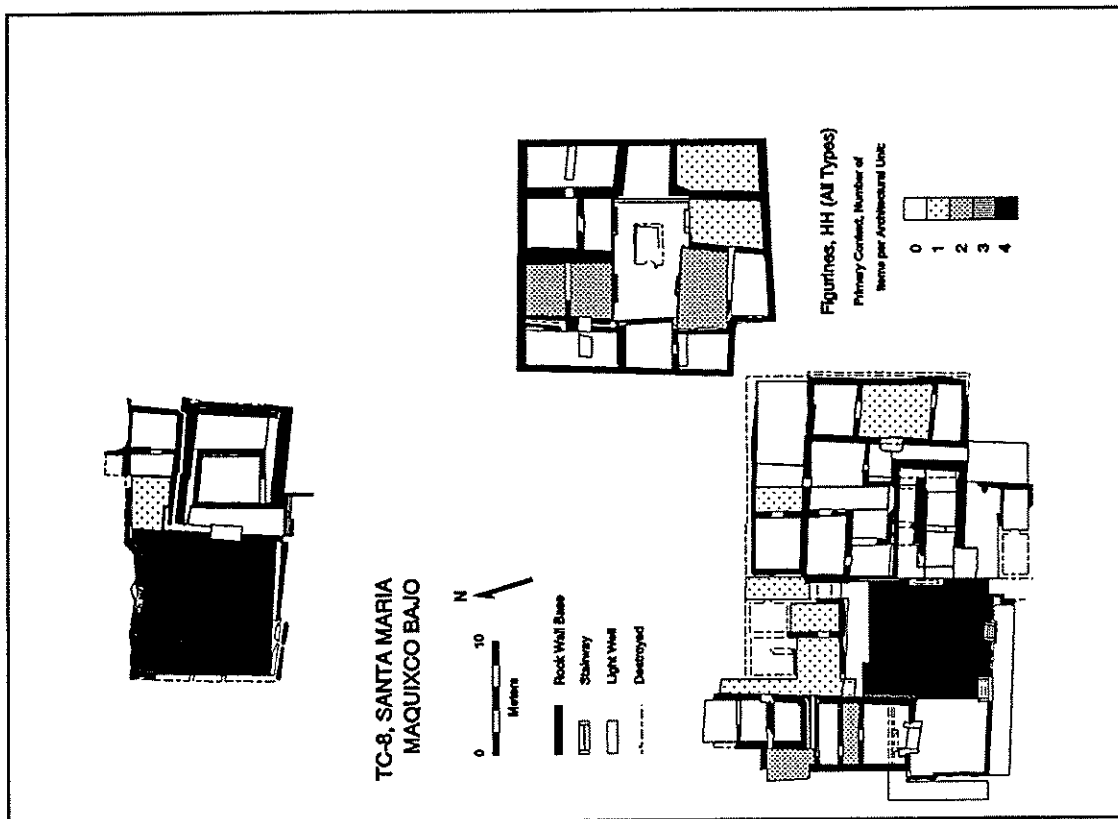


B

Figure 81

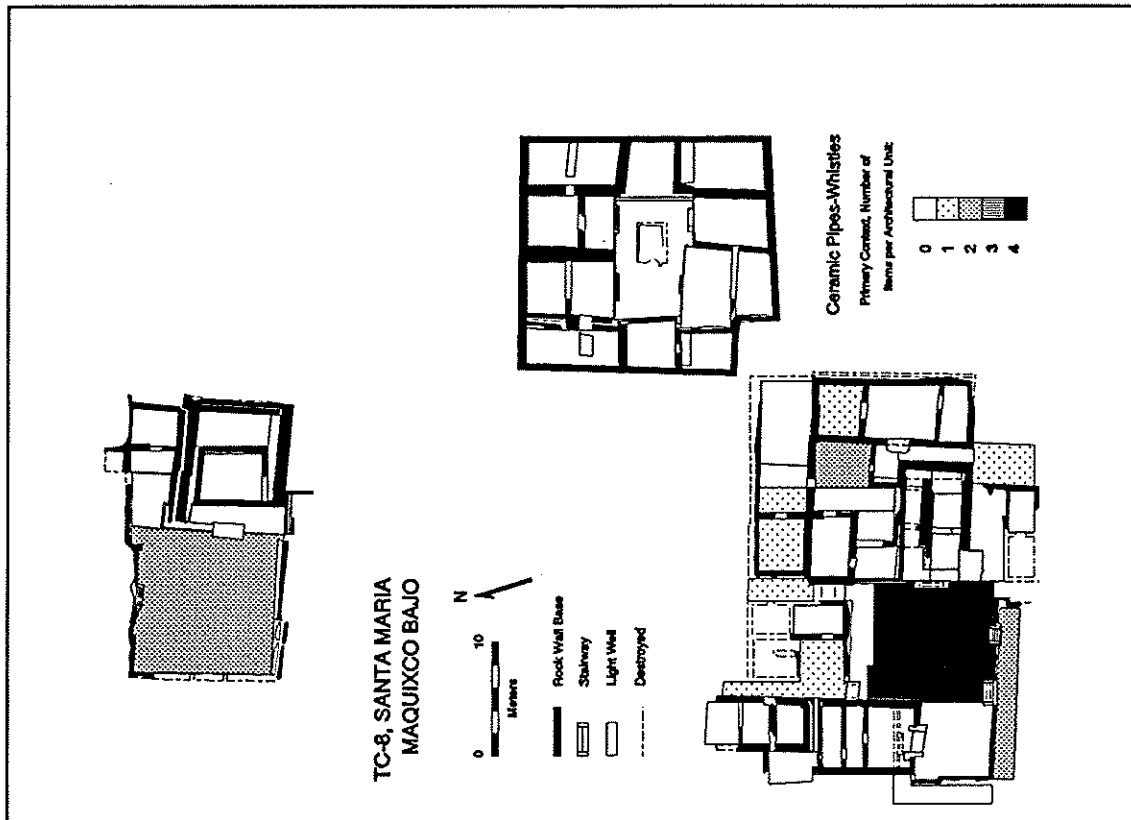


A

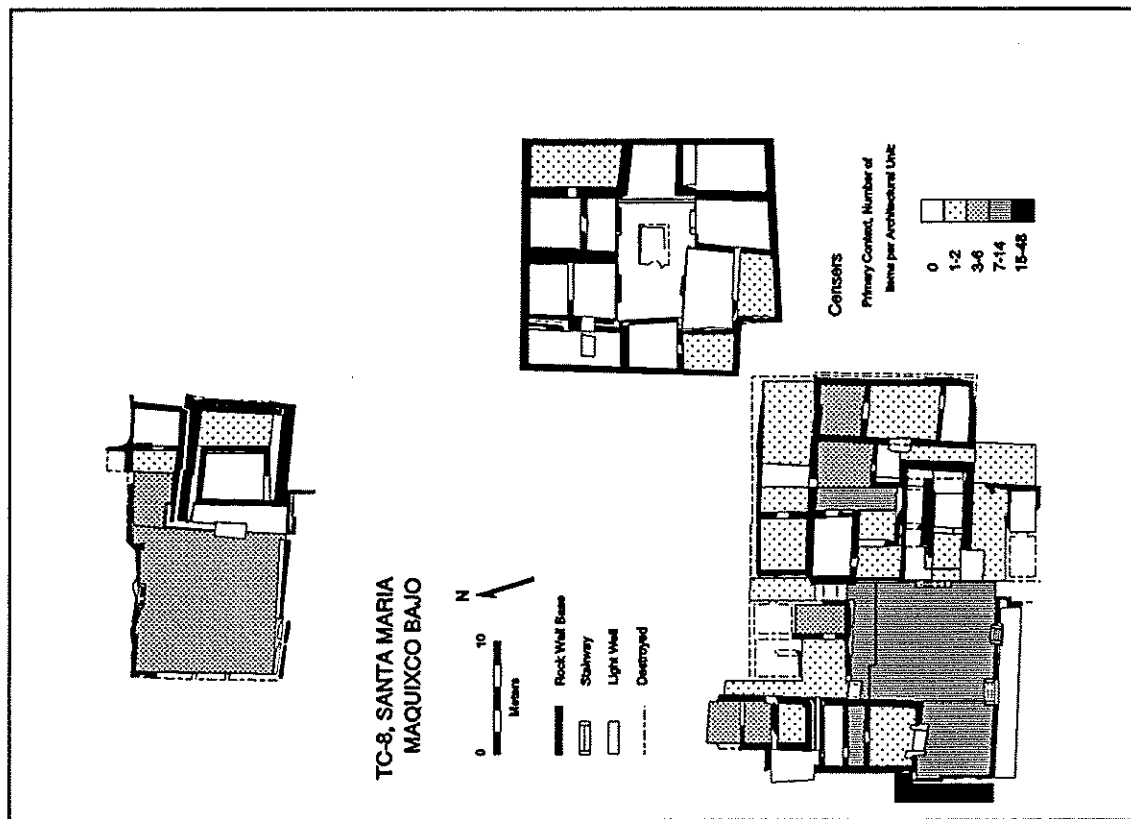


B

Figure 82

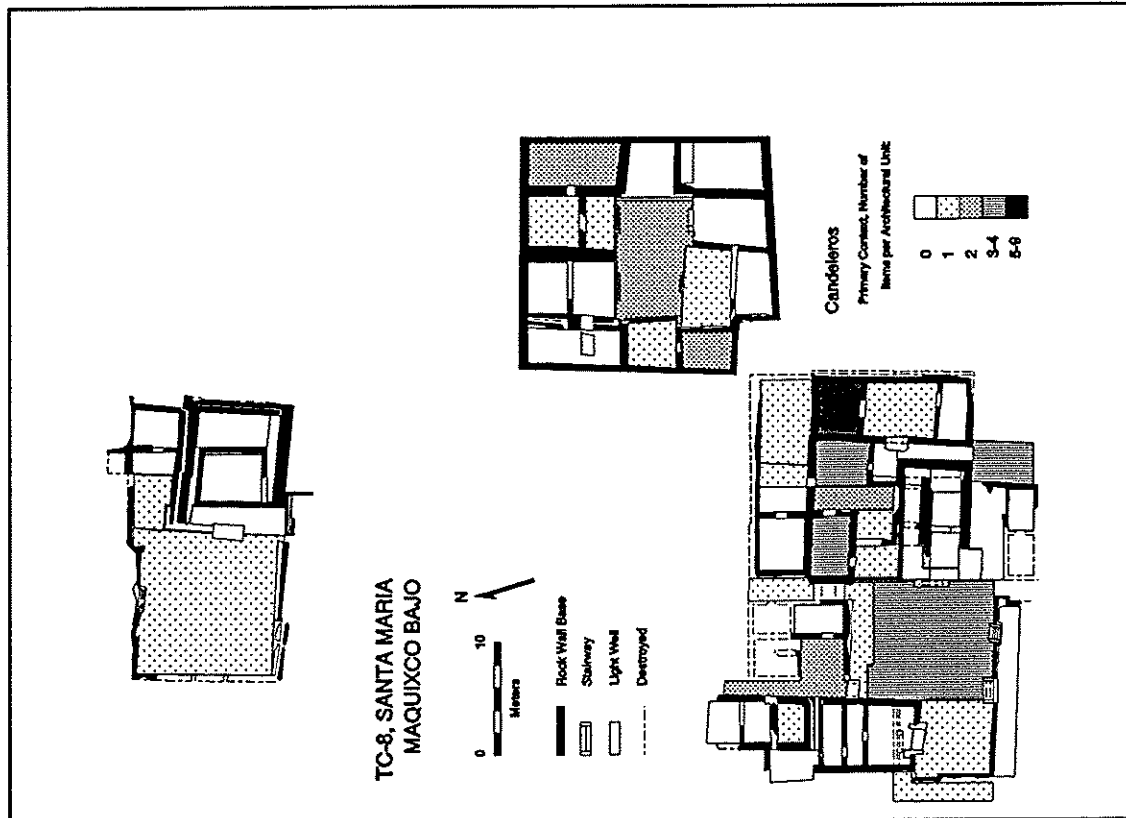


A

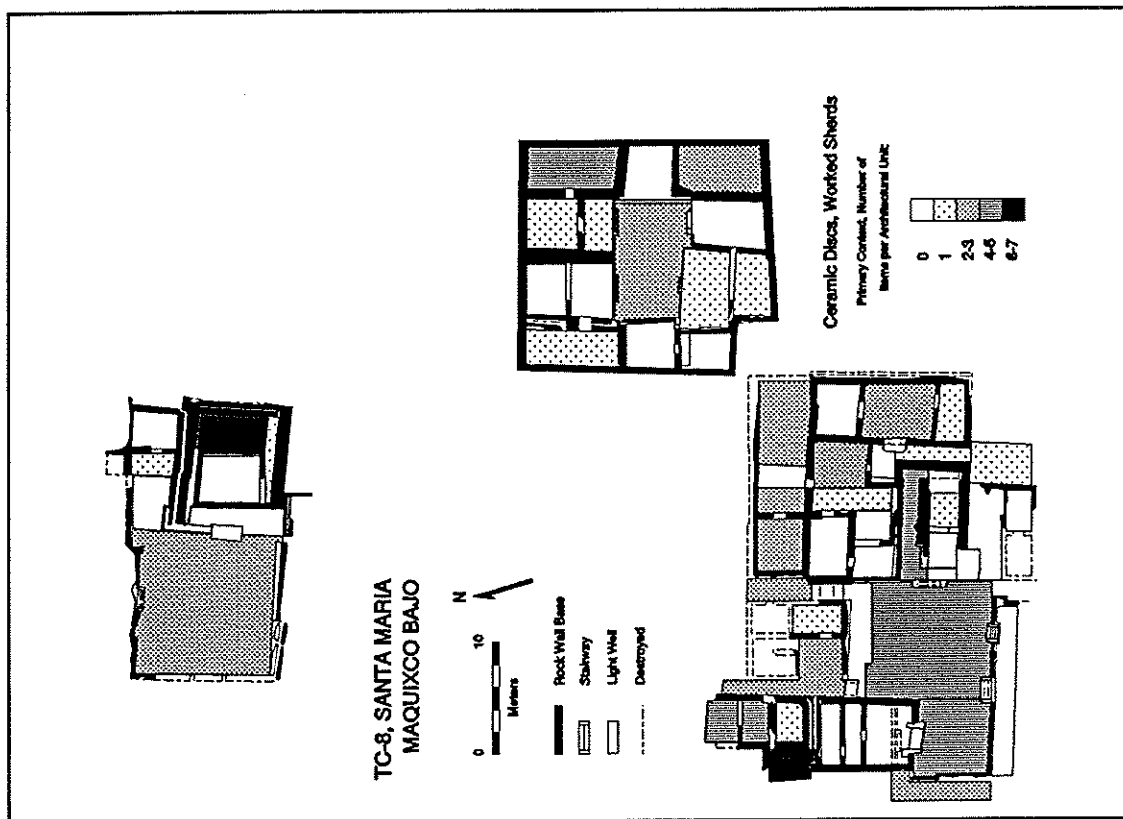


B

Figure 83

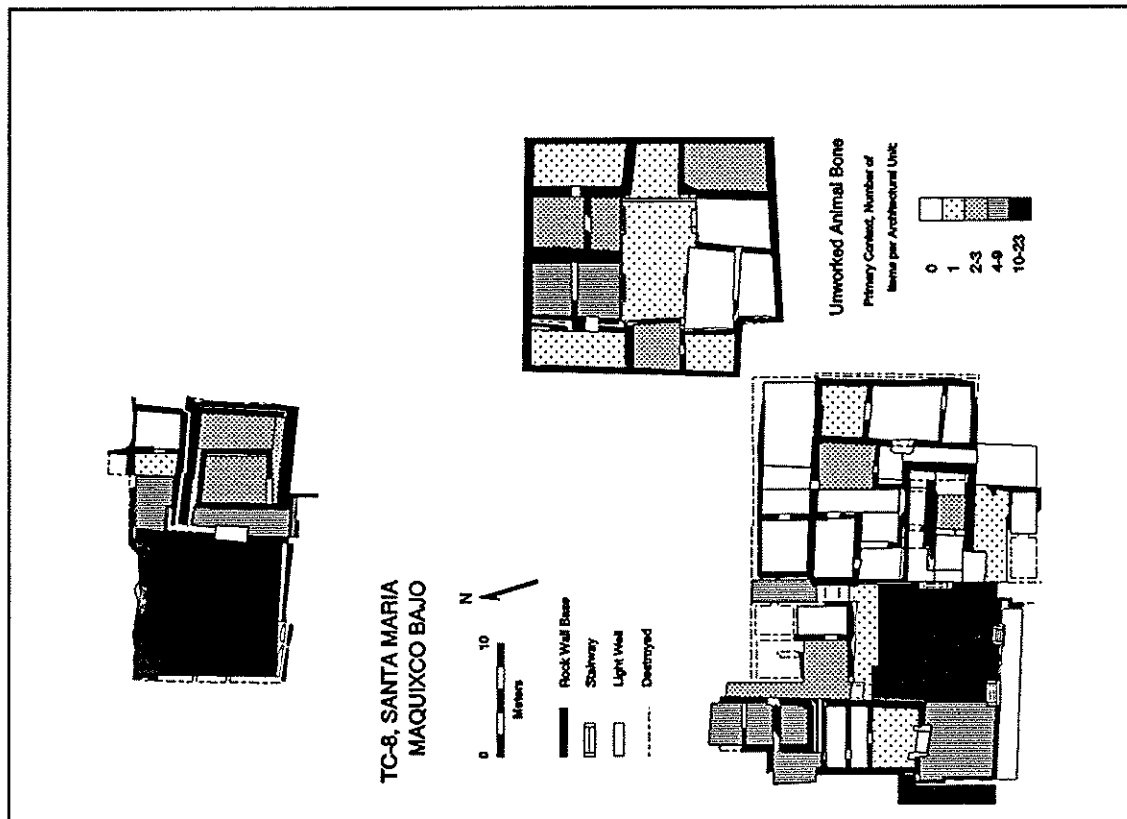


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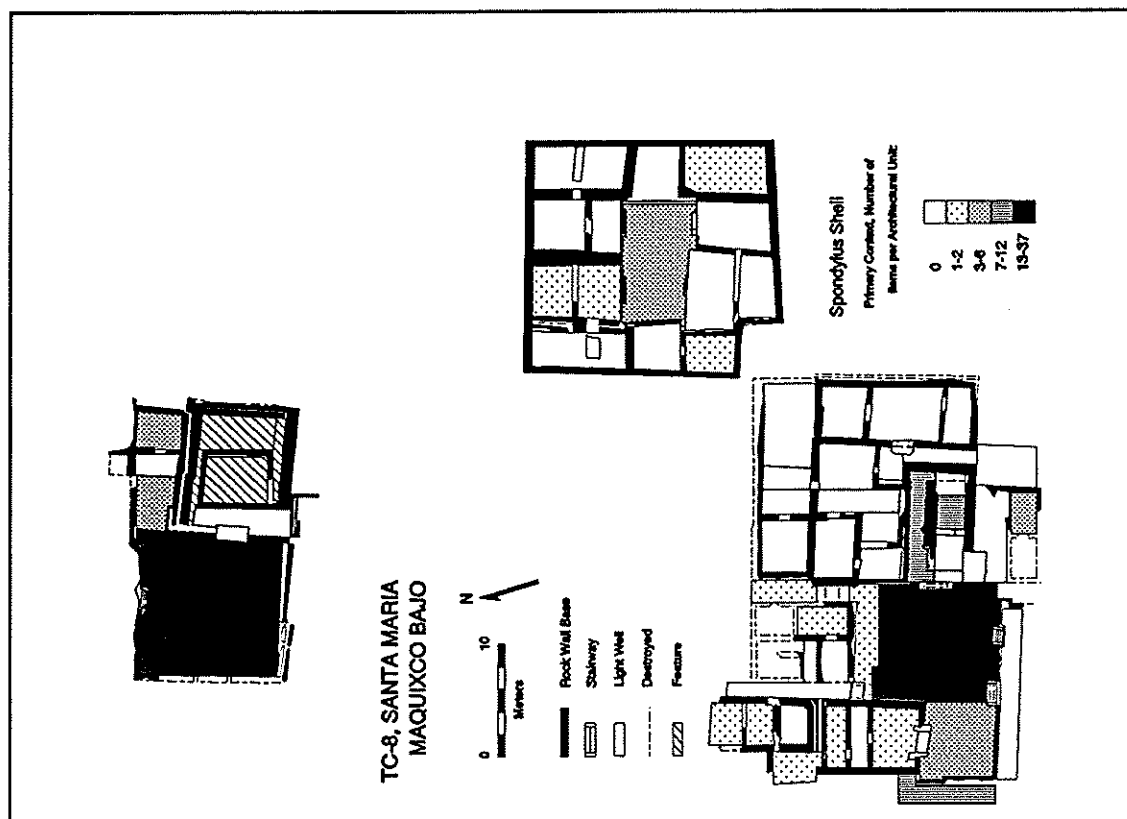


B

Figure 84

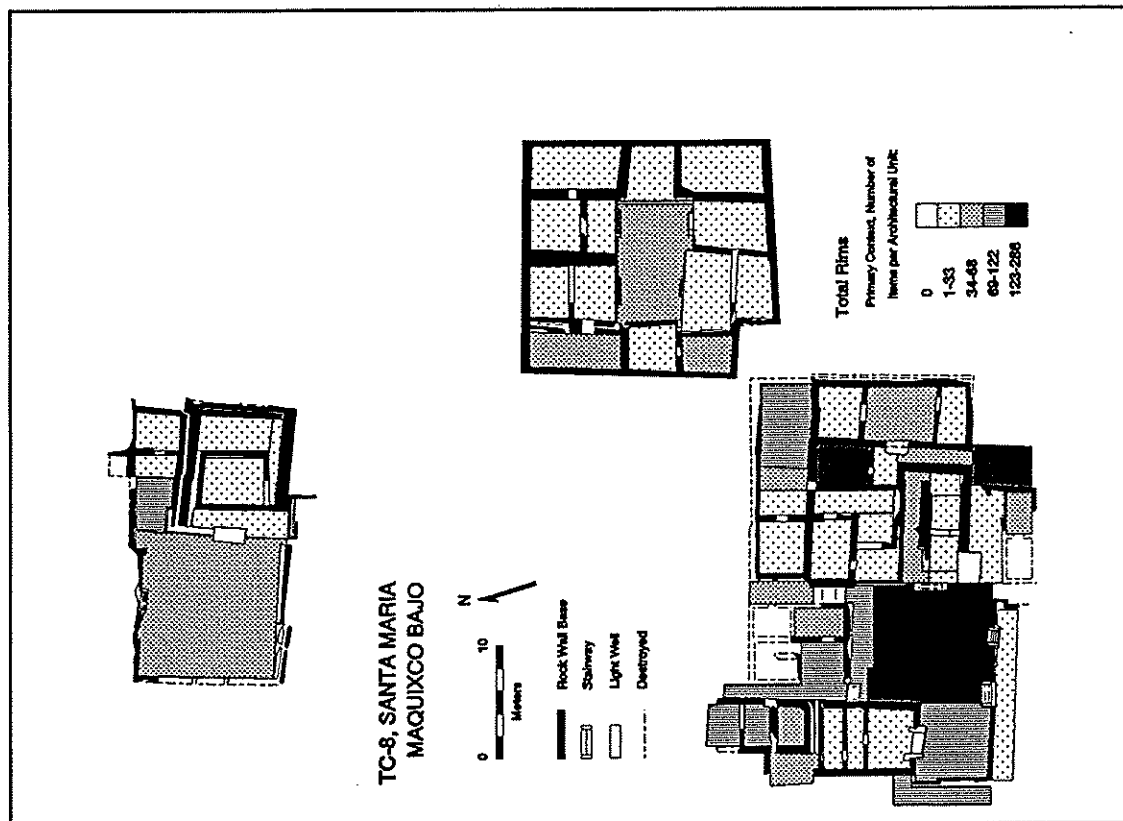


A

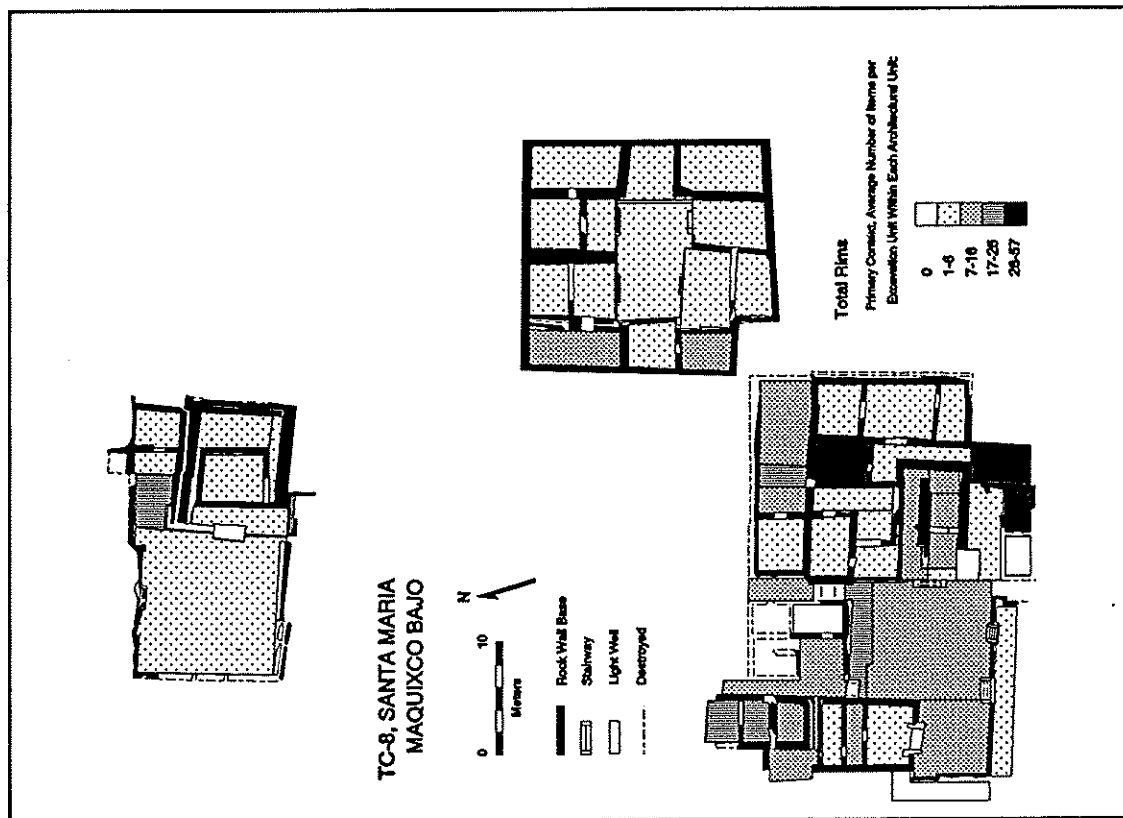


B

Figure 85

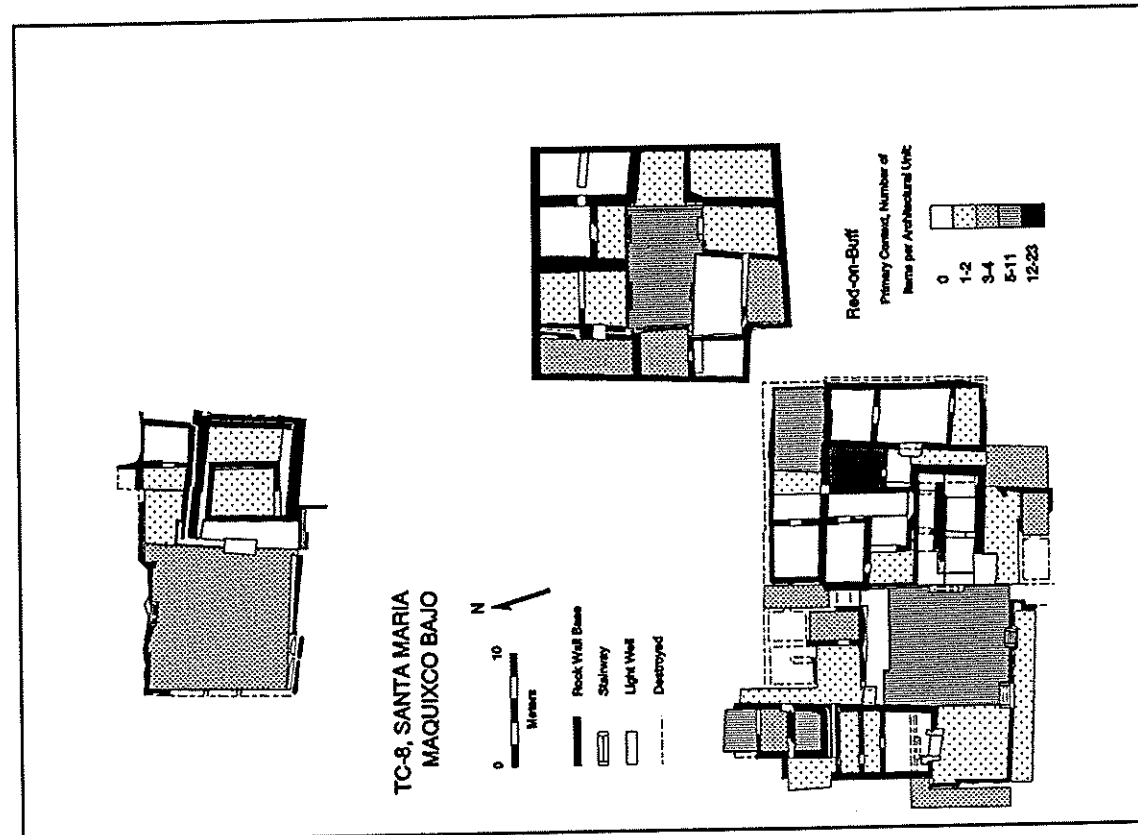
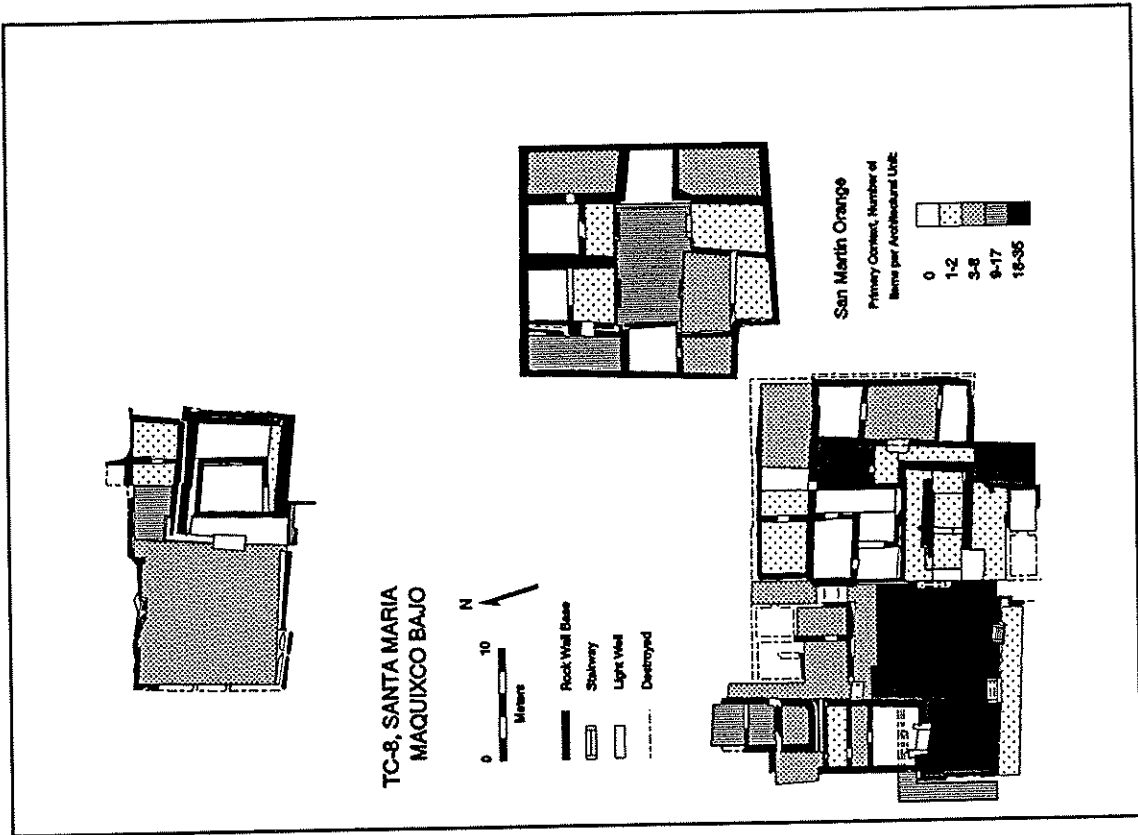


A



B

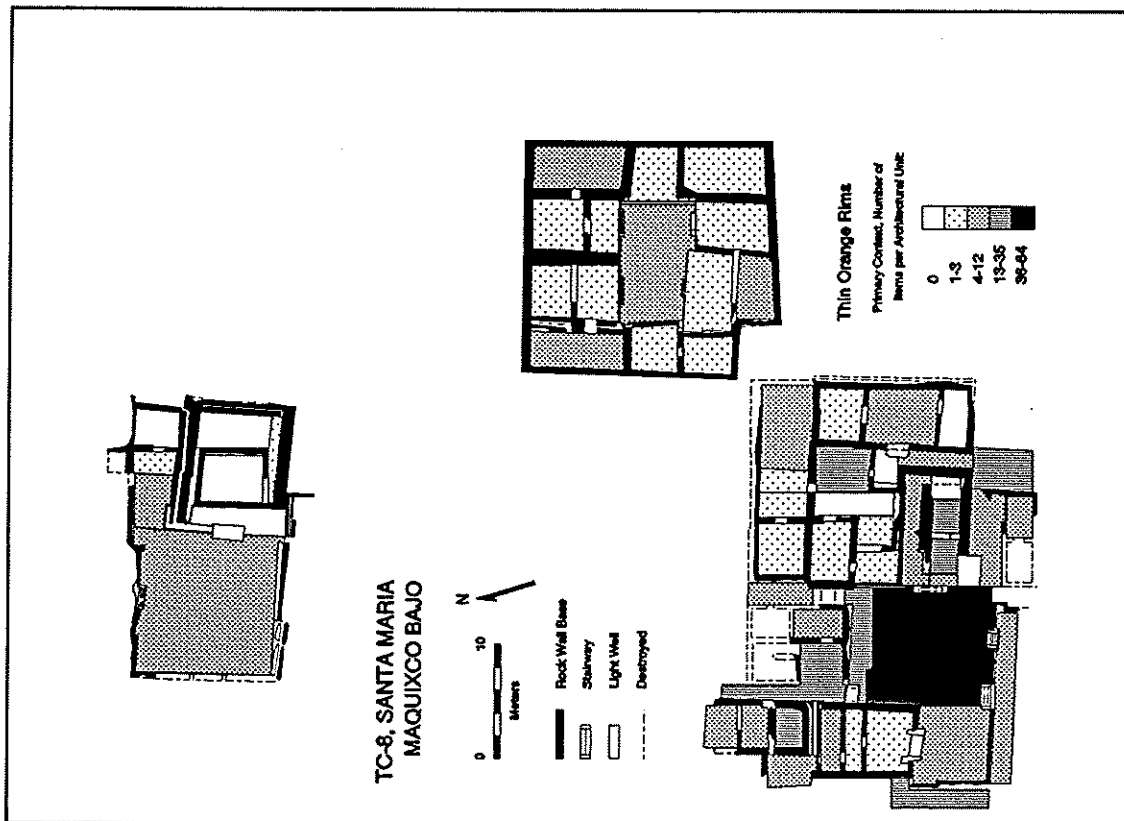
Figure 86



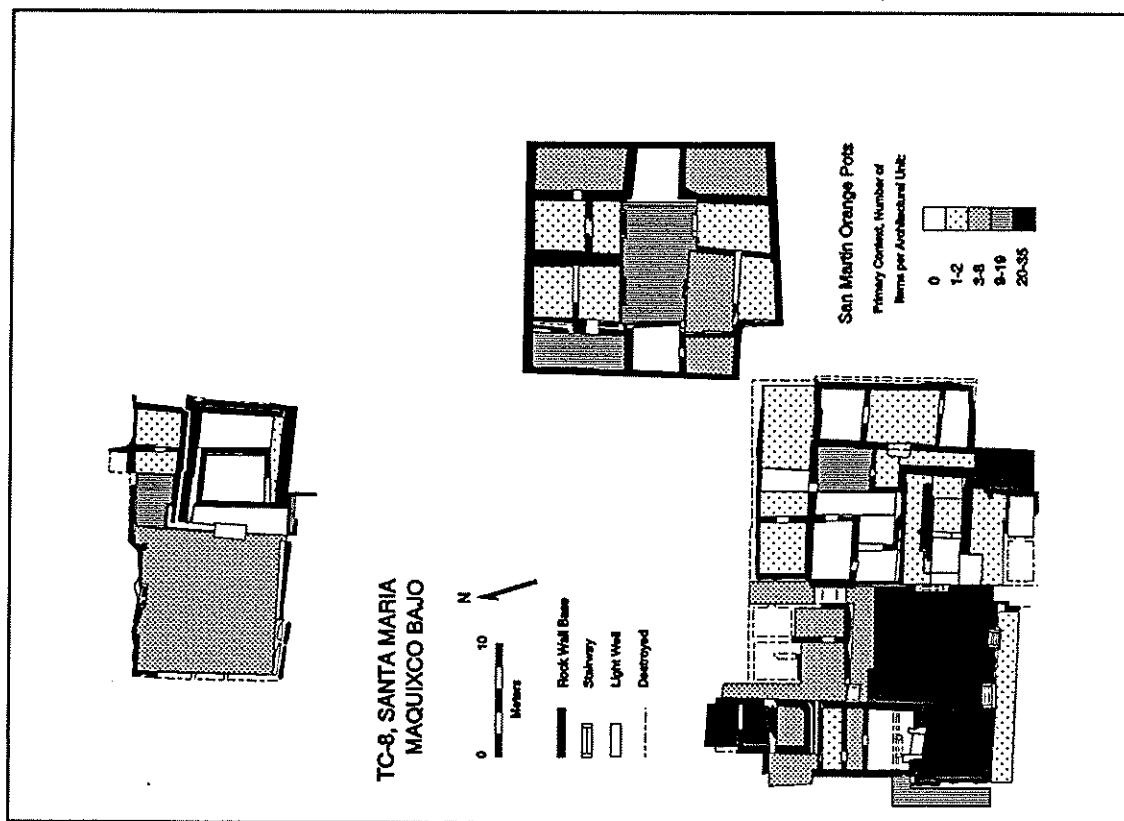
B

A

Figure 89

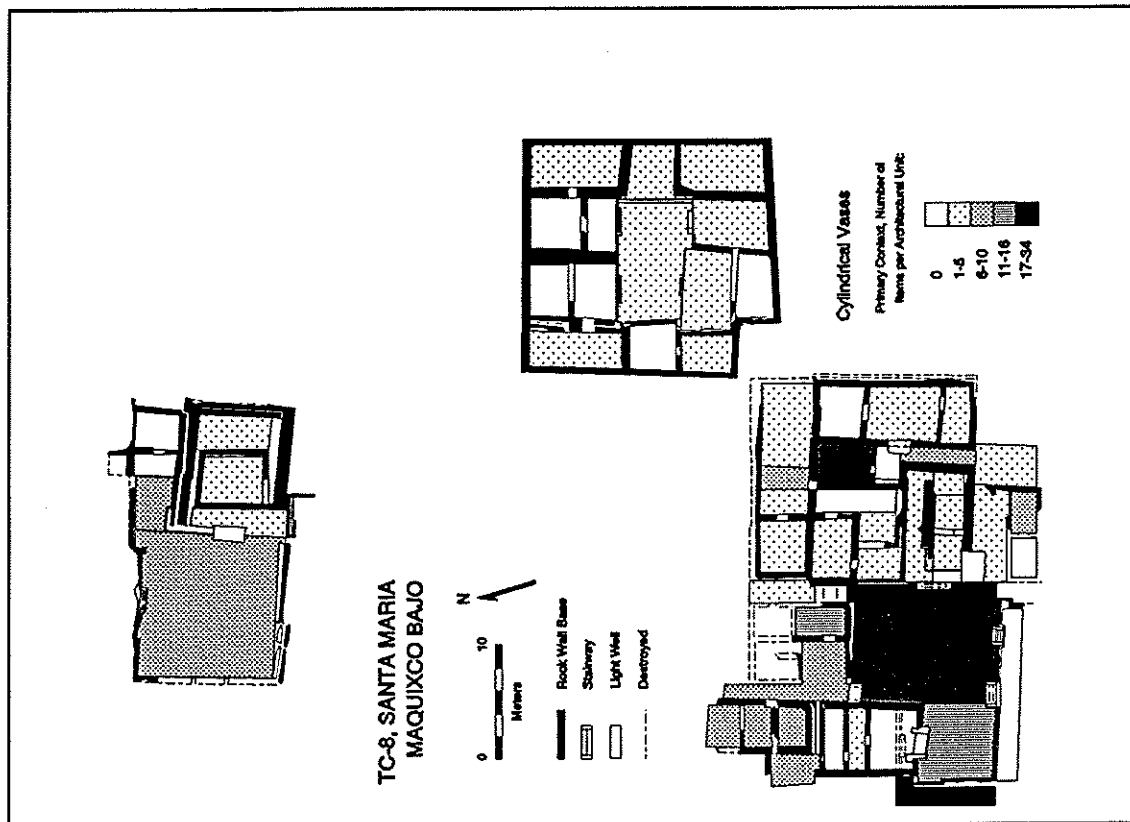


A

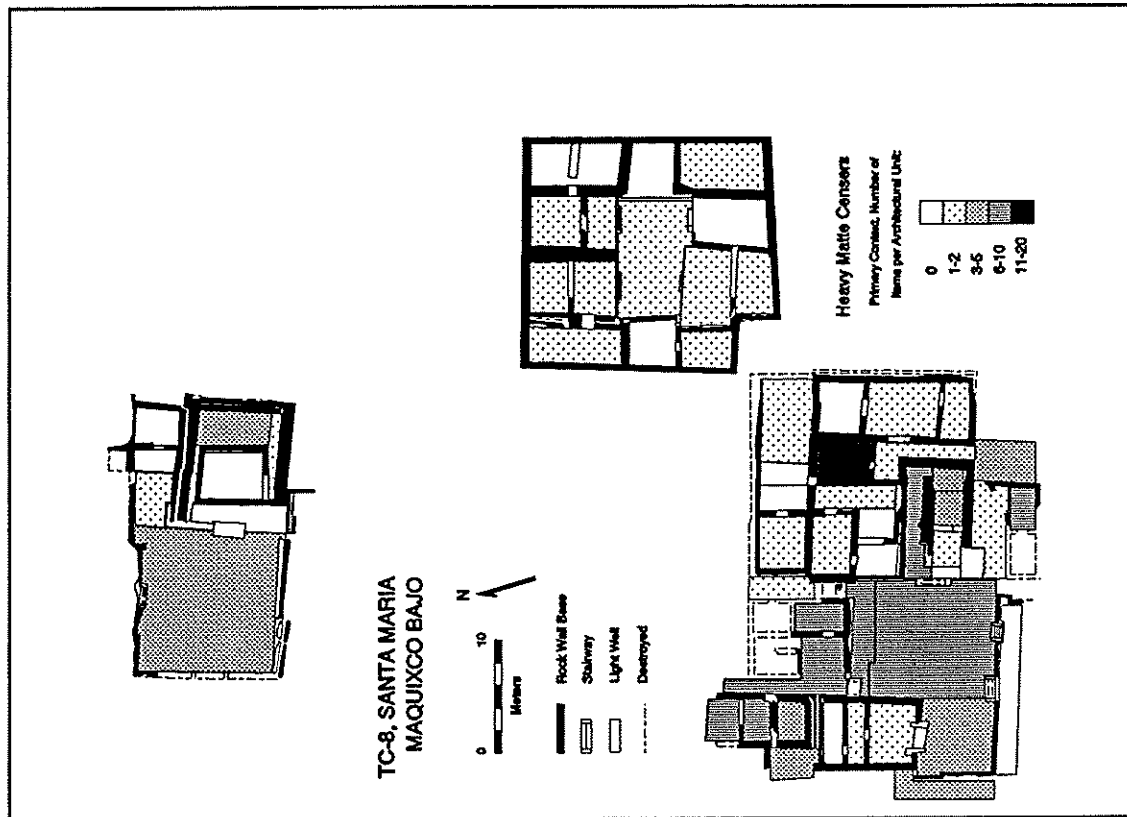


B

Figure 90

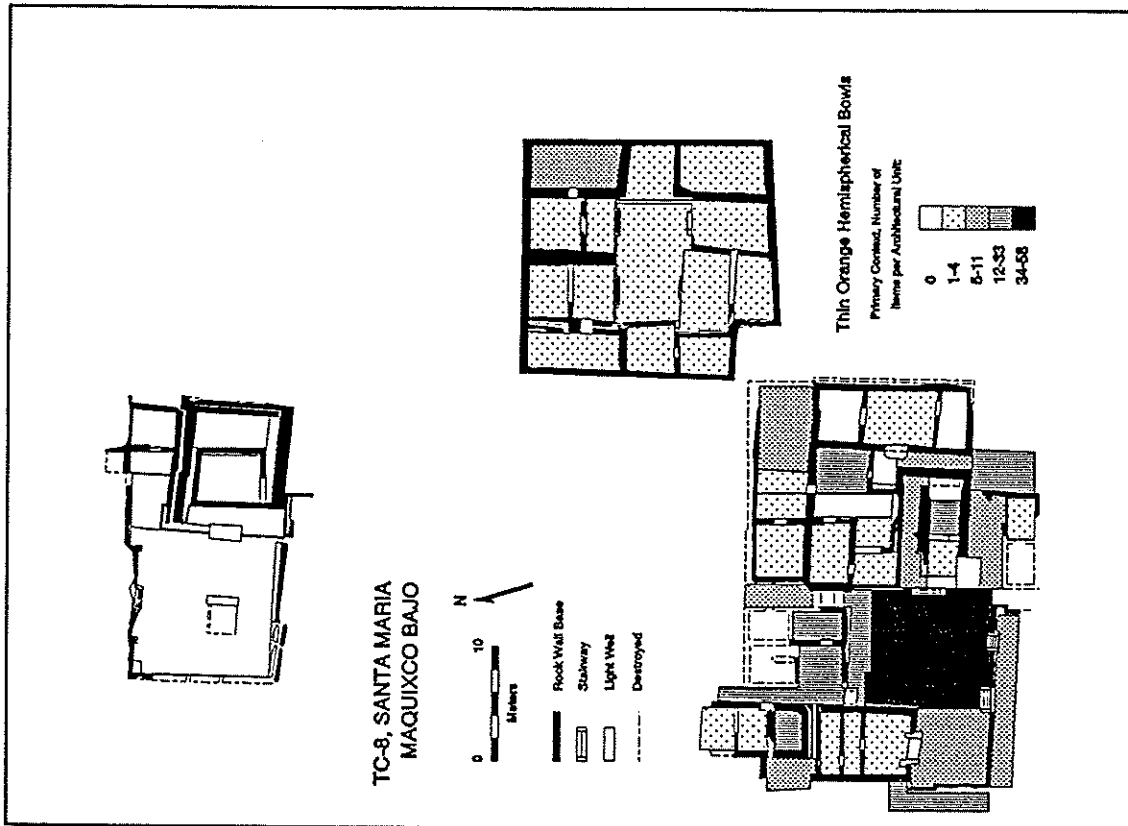


A

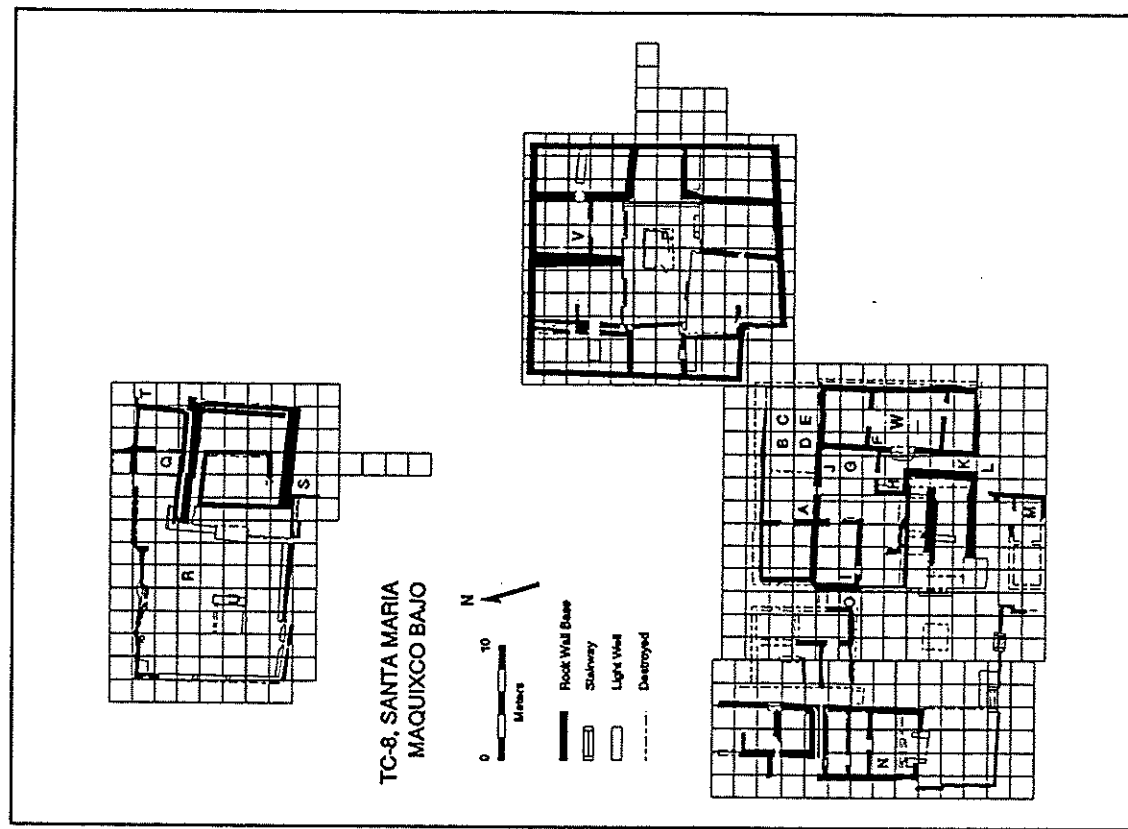


B

Figure 91



A



B

Figure 93

