THE TEOTIHUACAN VALLEY PROJECT

FINAL REPORT - VOLUME 3

THE TEOTIHUACAN PERIOD OCCUPATION OF THE VALLEY

PART 3 THE SURFACE SURVEY

Edited by

William T. Sanders

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Preface

Part 3 of Volume 3 of the Teotihuacan Valley Project includes two chapters. We had originally planned Part 3 as the last monograph of the Volume 3 series but the mass of materials that accumulated during the publication process made this impossible and we will be adding an additional monograph - Part 4.

Part 3 is a report on the Teotihuacan Period sites encountered in the surface survey of the valley - the major activity of the Teotihuacan Valley Project. Chapter 7, primarily written by Charles C. Kolb, adapted and modified from Appendix B in his Ph.D. Dissertation, is a detailed description of the 135 Teotihuacan Period sites recorded in the survey. Parts of the text site descriptions have been amended by William T. Sanders, who also wrote the Introduction and prepared all of the illustrative material. The computerized maps were prepared by Peter Van Rossum, currently a graduate student in the Department of Anthropology at Pennsylvania State University.

Chapter 8, an analysis of the data in Chapter 7, combined with those from the excavations described in Part 1, was written primarily by William T. Sanders with final amendments by Charles C. Kolb.

Part 4, which will carry the subtitle Special Analyses, Appendices and General Bibliography will include chapters originally planned for Part 3, plus four appendices. Three of the appendices have been published elsewhere, I as part of a chapter in Volume 1 of the Final Report of the Teotihuacan Valley Project, written by Thomas Charlton, and Appendix J is a field report written by Sanders in 1963 after the completion of the intensive survey of the Maquixco Alto and Teacalco test areas. Appendix K is reprinted from the Formative Period volume of the Teotihuacan Valley Project: Final Report, written by Sanders et. al. Appendix L is part of a chapter from Charlton's Ph. D Dissertation, and M a report on the unworked shell from the TC-8 excavation, primarily from Mound 3, and written by Charles Kolb.

As noted above some of the material in the appendices has been previously published but for the reader's convenience in the reading and understanding of Chapter 8 they will be reprinted since they include considerable pertinent material related to major issues in the interpretation of the surface survey.

The aerial photographs are either Cetenal or Compania Mexicana de Aerofoto products. The latter institution provided us with those used in the surface survey. On many of them are found place names printed over the photograph and these are frequently misspelled or in error. For correct names and locations of modern settlements the reader is directed to compare Plate 115 with Fig. 239.

CHAPTER 7

THE SURFACE SURVEY

Charles C. Kolb and William T. Sanders

A. INTRODUCTION

1. Location and Limits of the Survey Area

The Valley of Teotihuacan is found in the northeastern corner of the Basin of Mexico. Impressive mountain walls hem in the Basin on all sides, except for much of the northern edge, limited only by a series of low hills. The drainage system of the Basin was completely interior, or land-locked, throughout Prehispanic times. As a result, the lower lakes of the spectacular lake system, found covering much of the floor of the great basin, were saline, as are their remains today.

The Valley of Teotihuacan opens onto the northeastern shoreline of the largest of the saline lakes, Lake Texcoco. A subunit of the Basin of Mexico, the Teotihuacan Valley is delimited on its western flank by Lake Texcoco and Cerros Chiconautla and Tlahuilco. The Lower Valley is delimited on the north, in part, by a low range which includes, from west to east, Cerro Zacualuca, Cerro Maravillas, Cerro de la Calavera, and Cerro Malinalco. The Middle Valley is walled off on its northern edge by the great bulk of Cerro Gordo and its attendant ridges, the Upper Valley by a low range of hills to the northeast. To the east and south, the Patlachique Range forms a continuous, limiting rampart for the entire valley.

The area of surface reconnaissance explored by the Teotihuacan Valley Project covered not only the 500 km2 of the Valley of Teotihuacan itself, but included an adjacent area north of the valley proper, including the northern slopes of Cerro Gordo, and the northern part of the North Tributary Valley zone, which in Aztec times were politically dependent on the Valley of Teotihuacan centers of Tepexpan, Acolman, and Teotihuacan (Gibson 1964:48-49). We calculate this area as embracing an additional 50 km2, bringing the total area of the survey to 550 km2.

2. Methodology

The survey methodology used in this study has been described in detail in the second volume of this series. We will very briefly summarize this information here.

The objective of the survey was 100% coverage - that is, we intended to examine every square meter of the surface of the Teotihuacan Valley. Between 1960 and 1962 a number of field workers, in teams varying from one to three, but usually working alone, conducted general survey. What this involved essentially was systematically walking over the ground by defined units, the units being houselots and agricultural fields, visible on a set of 1:25,000 aerophotos. Sites were roughly located on acetate tracings from the photos, a preliminary assessment of the date of occupation was noted, and a tentative site number assigned. Sites were numbered consecutively (as they were encountered), starting with number one for each of the major chronological periods used in our dating system. For example, the first Formative site discovered was assigned the number TF-1, "T" for the Teotihuacan Valley, "F" for the Formative period; the first Teotihuacan Period site was numbered TC-1 ("C" for Classic period), the first Toltec site was numbered TT-1 and the first Aztec site was assigned TA-1.

The second phase of the survey involved intensive examination of the located sites, using a survey schedule (see Appendix D) and was conducted from June 1963 to September 1964. The schedule included data on the natural setting, both general and specific; contemporary utilization of the site area; and archaeological data. Amplifications of the original aerophotos, varying in a scale from 1:3500 to 1:4500 were used to plot architectural features and variations in the density of the surface artifacts. Many sites were also surface sampled. Sampled sites included virtually all of the Pre-Aztec sites but only about 25% of the Aztec sites, because of the great number of the latter.

During the 1963 season, Jeffrey R. Parsons and William T. Sanders independently, in separate areas of the Valley, and for different reasons, designed a different survey procedure. One of the major problems with many Aztec sites was the definition of exactly what a site was, i.e. where its limits were to be placed. This was a particular problem in the Upper Valley where house sites seem to have been almost equally distributed over the interfluves of the numerous barrancas, and with no clear spatial separation of sites. Parsons then shifted to a new method where each field, or houselot, visible on the aerial photograph, was conceived as a site and, in essence, a site form was completed for individual fields. Site definition was then left for analysis at a later date.

At the same time Sanders, while surveying the North Slope: Cerro Gordo area, and especially the

Maquixco Alto sub-zone, faced a different problem. Settlement was not only dense and virtually continuous over the test area but multicomponent as well. It was very difficult to immediately sort out the various chronological components, as accomplished in the general survey. Therefore, he shifted to the same procedure; i.e. each field was treated as a an archaeological site, a detailed description of the archaeological remains found was compiled, but in this case combined with detailed information on modern land use. Because the area seemed particularly interesting in terms of the ecological approach used in the project, this was a further stimulus to a field by field approach. While every field was not surface sampled, large numbers of surface samples were collected. In essence, what Sanders and Parsons were doing was combining the general survey and intensive survey into one single field operation. This has been the survey procedure used since the Teotihuacan Valley Project, for surveying other portions of the Basin of Mexico, by Parsons, Blanton and Sanders.

At the end of the 1964 survey there were still a number of remaining gaps in the intensive survey, primarily in the Upper Valley. Jeffrey Parsons, then Assistant Professor at the University of Michigan, obtained an independent National Science Foundation Grant and completed the surveys of a number of areas in this part of the valley. During the period from 1964 to 1966 Thomas Charlton, in connection with his Ph.D. dissertation, also conducted more intensive surveys in the Cerro Gordo: North Slope Area. Since then he has been engaged in considerable research in the Upper Teotihuacan Valley, some of which has been published elsewhere.

Additional subsequent surveys included the following: Joseph Marino, who participated in all of the years of the project, while an Associate Professor at California State College, Pennsylvania elected to write his Ph.D. Dissertation on the Toltec Period occupation of the Valley. This study has been published previously as Occasional Papers Number 15, in 1986. In connection with the preparation of his dissertation he returned to the Teotihuacan Valley in 1973 with students from California State College and reexamined a large number of Toltec sites, in a effort to evaluate the validity and accuracy of the original survey. Charles Kolb, then an Assistant Professor at Bryn Mawr, revisited the Lower Valley and Delta Teotihuacan Period sites in 1970 and 1972 with the same objective, and incorporated this new data in his Ph.D. dissertation, which dealt with Teotihuacan Period occupation of the valley. Sanders revisited a number of sites in the Middle and Upper Valley, and the Cerro Gordo: North Slope in 1995 (see discussion below).

When Rene Millon initiated the Teotihuacan Mapping Project, James Bennyhoff was the ceramicist for his project. He was replaced, first by Jorge Angulo, and ultimately by Evelyn Rattray. These three ceramicists developed a refined ceramic sequence for the Teotihuacan Valley, based on a series of subphases, each with maximum duration of only 100 years. As stated in Chapter 4, Part 2, however, we had difficulty in adapting their chronology to our surface and excavated samples of Teotihuacan Period Sites and decided to use a coarser-grained chronology for the interval of time between Tzacualli and the Early Toltec Oxtotipac subphase. We defined three phases, Early Teotihuacan, Middle Teotihuacan, and Late Teotihuacan. Early Teotihuacan corresponds to the Teotihuacan Mapping Project Miccaotli and Early Tlamimilolpa subphases; our Middle Phase to their Late Tlamimilolpa, Early Xolalpan subphases; and our Late Phase to their Late Xolalpan and Metepec subphases. We have serious doubts of the validity of the Metepec subphase as defined by their project, however, and believe that they have combined some elements of Late Xolalpan with the Oxtotipac or early subphase of the Early Toltec phase to create an artificial construct. We will return to this point in our summary of the history of the city (site TC-1 in our project) and valley. Other than the Metepec subphase we have considerable confidence in the ceramic analyses of the Teotihuacan Mapping Project and hence have decided to present, in this study, Kolb's original subphase assessment of the occupations of our rural sites, in a chart adapted from his dissertation (Table 50). In the site descriptions, however, the broader-grained chronology is used.

We have retained the more refined chronology in the figurine chapters in Part 2 (Chapter 5) and in Part 3 (Chapter 10) since we have no problems with its applicability to the figurines. It should be pointed out that Kolb worked with the Teotihuacan Mapping Project, when Bennyhoff was the ceramicist, and had close familiarity with the more refined chronology used by that project, at least during the early phase of its formulation. Since then he has published extensively on the ceramics of the Teotihuacan Valley.

A special problem encountered over the course of the years, in the preparation of the publications of the rest of the Teotihuacan Valley Project, is the long time intervals between the analyses of the field and laboratory data and writing of the reports. Volume 1, on the Geography, Present Day Occupation, and 16th

Century Population of the Valley was published in 1970, the Formative volume in 1975, the Toltec volume in 1987, and now in 1994, 1995, and 1996 we have published or are preparing for publication the Teotihuacan and Aztec Period volumes. This lengthy duration of publication has presented a number of problems. Of least significance to the editor, but perhaps important to others, are the changes in format, cover, printing style and techniques of reproduction of plates and figures as the series has evolved. A more important problem, however, is the constant change in the site catalogue with consequent changes in site designations. This will undoubtedly cause some confusion to the users of the earlier volumes of the series, or of the dissertations written over the years, based on the survey data.

Because of the way the survey was conducted and sampling procedures used at the sites, and because the analyses of the ceramic samples took place over a period of thirty-five years, a number of chronological components went unnoticed in the general survey, and were not detected until reexamination of the samples from the intensive surveys. Hence they were not tabulated in the earlier volumes.

Many sites in the Teotihuacan Valley are multicomponent sites. Because settlements varied considerably in internal residential density from very tightly nucleated to very dispersed communities, and because some were earlier, and hence partially buried by later occupation, some components were not easily detected without substantial surface sampling and analyses of the samples. This is a particular problem for the Teotihuacan Period because most Teotihuacan settlements were either denser or considerably larger than Formative, Late Toltec, or Aztec settlements in the same locality and Teotihuacan occupation tended to obscure these other components. The final column in Table 66 includes a listing of all of these newly discovered and undesignated non-Teotihuacan Period components discovered in the ceramic analysis of the Teotihuacan Period survey. When the Aztec volume is completed and all the Aztec samples examined, a final chart will be presented in which all site components will ultimately be defined and designated using our numerical system, and a new series of maps will be generated.

The problem was particularly acute with Tzacualli sites. The examination of the surface samples collected by the Teotihuacan Period Survey Team revealed numerous undetected Tzacualli settlements and resulted in major changes in our notions of the size and nature of the rural Tzacualli phase occupations. Because of these major changes and also because Tzacualli, even in the rural area, looks very much like an early phase of the Teotihuacan occupation rather than the Terminal phase of the Formative, a new Tzacualli map is presented in this volume along with an extended discussion of the importance of these discoveries (see Chapter 8).

The general problems found in our survey as a whole were discussed in Volumes 2 and 4. In this volume we discuss some of the specific problems encountered in our Teotihuacan Period survey.

We initiated the intensive survey of Teotihuacan Period sites in June 1963 expecting to complete the surveys by December of that same year. The surveys of the sites in the Lower and Middle Valleys, along with the Tributary Valleys were completed by September. At that time we initiated the surveys in the Cerro Gordo: North Slope and the Upper Valley sectors of the valley. Kolb, along with McCullough, and ultimately Marino, all came down with infectious hepatitis during the month of September, resulting in a crisis in our plans for the completion of the intensive survey. Sanders and Parsons were heavily involved with the Aztec survey, as was West with the Formative survey, so we could not divert other members of our staff to the surveys of the Teotihuacan Period sites. For this reason, in 1964, we obtained funds to complete an extra three months of survey, in which some, but unfortunately not all, of the Teotihuacan Period sites were surveyed. For these unrevisited sites we have only data from the general survey phase of the project. Unfortunately these gaps occurred in the areas of the Teotihuacan Valley that had the heaviest rural settlement. Ameliorating this problem to a certain extent is the fact that it was in one of these areas that Sanders conducted the more intensive version of the general survey (Cerro Gordo: North Slope). As indicated previously, this involved a field by field description of present day land use patterns, description of all archaeological occupations encountered in the survey, along with extensive surface sampling. In the site descriptions the quality of the survey data is evaluated and in a number of cases rated as poor. This refers primarily to the fact that the site was not intensively resurveyed by the Teotihuacan Period Survey Team.

A second problem encountered was the condition of fields during the intensive survey. Because the field seasons had to be adapted to academic obligations and duties, most of the survey was conducted during the summer months in 1963 and 1964 and in the fall of 1963. This unfortunately is the agricultural season

in the Valley of Teotihuacan, and, complicating the situation, much of the land in the more marginal parts of the valley, particularly the Upper Valley and the Cerro Gordo: North Slope Areas (which it should be noted were also the areas of densest rural Teotihuacan settlement) were covered by dense stands of barley. In contrast, maize, because of its spacing, does not present a serious problem in terms of surface observation, even when the milpas are well along in their growth.

Many of the larger Teotihuacan Period sites were covered with barley and yet were clearly planned communities, with much architectural evidence remaining for surface observation; but it was very difficult to map these sites because of the ground cover. Marino did an outstanding job of trying to work under these conditions but the maps he prepared are undoubtedly incomplete, almost certainly contain some errors of interpretation, and hence should be used with caution. Unfortunately, to compound the problem, much of the Basin of Mexico today has gone through considerable land reclamation and urban growth and many of the sites, even in remote areas like the Teotihuacan Valley, have been seriously altered or completely destroyed, so we will never have the opportunity to correct the problems of our original survey. In Chapter 8 we will return to this problem and assess the nature of these larger Teotihuacan sites. A particular concern is a more accurate picture of sites TC-40, 41, 42, 49, 57 and portions of TC-46.

Aside from the problem of crop ground cover on Teotihuacan sites, the surfaces of such sites have been severely altered by natural processes such as soil erosion; recent agricultural use, even when simple hand tools or plows and draft animals are involved; and by Prehispanic, primarily Aztec, reworking of their surfaces. It was very often difficult to determine, even when mounds were preserved and visible, whether they were of Aztec or Teotihuacan age. We will return to this problem in Chapter 8 in the discussion of the nature and planning of Teotihuacan communities and the size and composition of Teotihuacan Period households.

Because of the unusual preservation of architecture (not a characteristic of the Late Toltec or Formative sites) on Teotihuacan Period sites, particularly those of village or higher status, it would have been advisable to have taken many more surface samples, and to have used a more rigorous sampling method. This method should have included the collection of all artifacts, over clearly defined and measured surfaces, a technique which has proved very useful in other surveys. This method of sampling would have produced better control of the ceramic phasing of large sites and of status differentiation within them.

With respect to the artifact sampling process, as was pointed out previously, when the survey was initiated a more rigorous method of collecting and actual sherd counts were used to assess artifact density. The number of sites discovered in the initial survey, however, was so large that we perceived very early in this process that this was impracticable if we expected to obtain a 100% sample. This method was abandoned in favor of a less time consuming approach. In some sites only rim sherds were collected for dating, and a qualitative assessment scale of trace, light, medium, and heavy was applied to rate artifact density. Each sample, however, was collected over a relatively small, compact area, usually less than ten meters in diameter and primarily from either mounds or areas of dense sherd and rock concentration, that represented the former location of mounds. In many of the Teotihuacan sites, ceramic figurines were also collected, along with rim sherds, because of their chronological value, and to a lesser extent even lithic, particularly obsidian. Furthermore, the larger Teotihuacan Period sites were sampled much more heavily and intensively then other sites of the survey.

The portions of this chapter that include the description of sites are primarily a reproduction of Kolb's Appendix B of his dissertation. Sanders, however, has made a number of changes from the original document with respect to content and organization, and has added site maps and photographs which were not included in the dissertation. We will go into some of the changes in detail here since many of our readers have probably used the University of Michigan microfilm copy of his dissertation. The changes in the text are as follows:

1. The original phase-subphase dating assessments found in his site descriptions were altered to conform to a coarser-grained chronology. In assessing the density of occupation the highest density rating of the subphase included in a phase was used. For example, if Kolb rated Late Tlamimilolpa as sparse, and Early Xolalpan as medium then the overall Middle Phase, (that is the combination of these two) was rated as medium. We have retained, however, his table of subphase presences (indicated as an X in Table 50) on the sites. A second change in the chronology is that Sanders rechecked all of the Teotihuacan surface samples and felt that Kolb had underrated the frequency and amount of Late Phase occupations on the sites. In general Kolb's assessments were accurate and the added Late Phase occupations did not significantly alter the picture of

population history on these sites. See Chapter 8 for a further discussion on this matter.

Kolb often assumed (probably because he did not produce site maps for his dissertation), that when a locality was sampled, we had located the remains of a residential mound. Since some site maps, however, do not show actual mounds in these localities, some of the statements in his text have been altered so that we have kept only the descriptions of mounds where the site maps indicate them. It is very probable that wherever samples were collected there were originally residential structures at these locations, because all of our samples were taken from areas of heavy rock rubble and sherd concentrations. We prefer, however, to be stricter in our designation of actual mounds found in the survey. Kolb also apparently misunderstood some of Marino's survey procedures. In some sites Marino provides two sets of numbers, one for mounds and the other for the sample locations, and in the report we have prepared two site maps, particularly in the case of the larger sites. We have also changed Kolb's terminology of ceramic density from sparse, moderate, and heavy to light, medium, and heavy, terms used by both Parsons in his surveys in the southern and northern parts of the Basin of Mexico and by Sanders in the central areas.

In this report his Appendix (i.e. the site descriptions), has been reorganized. Originally he presented a straight-forward listing of site descriptions starting with TC-1 and running up to TC-135. Here the format of the Toltec and Formative volumes is used. In both of these volumes, because of our interest in the ecological relationships of rural sites with their specific environmental setting, the site descriptions are organized by ecological regions. The introduction to each ecological region is a modified version of Marino's description from Volume 4. This procedure also makes it easier for sites to be located by the reader on our regional maps. In Table 52, however, the Appendix format of Kolb's dissertation is followed, and the sites are described, in summary fashion, starting with TC-1 and running consecutively up to TC-135, to enable the reader to locate a particular site description.

Finally, because we have reevaluated Kolb's original population estimates of sites, and derivatively their status, the final section of his site descriptions which carries the heading "Classification" has been deleted. Information on the population size of sites and their classification by community type, the two main elements in Kolb's section on classification, are presented in Tables 52, 53, 55, and 59.

3. Resurvey

Kolb's 1970 and 1972 Resurveys

In April 1970, following the annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology held in Mexico, D.F., Kolb returned to the Teotihuacan Valley to revisit Teotihuacan Period sites located in the Delta and Lower Valley that had initially been surveyed in 1963. In the main, Kolb had surveyed these sites by himself with the assistance of one or two Mexican assistants, but the 1970 survey was undertaken by Kolb without financial assistance or additional personnel. In 1963 Kolb and Parsons had mapped the TC-5 and TC-8 sites by alidade and plane table, and Kolb prepared the survey reports. The reasons for this new research were threefold: 1. To obtain missing data needed to complete the site survey forms, especially to acquire information on mound metric dimensions and the distributions of surface artifacts. 2. To verify and refine Formative, Teotihuacan, and Toltec ceramic chronologies and the Teotihuacan Period figurine chronologies that had been developed during the laboratory analyses of the surface artifacts in the collections at Pennsylvania State University from 1963-1969. This was an initial attempt to clarify periodization discrepancies and other problems emerging in the initial ceramic-based chronologies, in particular at the Late Xolalpan-Metepec interface. No artifact samples were removed from the sites during the fieldwork. And, 3. to observe firsthand and verify verbal reports from colleagues yet working in the valley (Tom Charlton, Jim Bennyhoff, and James Dow) about the land alterations that were taking place in those regions of the valley in closest proximity to Mexico D.F. Indeed, the conversion of nonarable lands for agricultural purposes and the suburban sprawl of the modern metropolitan center and its suburbs were already beginning to take a dramatic toll upon the archaeological sites in the Delta and Lower Teotihuacan Valley. During the five-day resurvey the following seven sites were revisited: TC-3, TC-6, TC-8, TC-10, TC-11, TC-13, TC-30. The data obtained was used to complete survey forms, confirm artifact chronologies, and verify site destruction.

For seven days during June 1972, Kolb and one graduate student assistant from Bryn Mawr College conducted a resurvey of nine Teotihuacan Period sites located in the Delta and Lower Teotihuacan Valley and

also initiated a site survey of the Calpulalpan and Tepeapulco sites in the Basin of Puebla-Tlaxcala. These studies were undertaken for three reasons: 1. To refine Teotihuacan Period ceramic and figurine chronologies that were determined during the initial analyses in the mid-1960s and again in 1970. 2. To collect additional typological, technological, and distributional data on specific ceramic types which held great value as chronometric markers for the Teotihuacan Period, namely Alpha and Beta Thin Orange Wares, Granular Ware, and Copoid Ware. Kolb has since published the results of his studies of these and other ceramics. And, 3. To see what additional modification had occurred at sites in the Teotihuacan Valley. As before, no artifact collections were removed from any sites.

Although most of the research time was spent in the Basin of Puebla-Tlaxcala, it was determined that sites in the Delta and Lower Teotihuacan Valley were rapidly being obliterated, in the main, by the construction of modern housing which resulted in the destruction of archaeological sites. The Teotihuacan Period sites revisited included: TC-2, TC-3, TC-4, TC-7, TC-8, TC-10, TC-12, TC-13, And TC-32. In addition an attempt was made to verify the nature of archaeological remains in the area between TC-8, the Maquixco Bajo site, and Millon's preliminary boundary of the western suburbs of urban Teotihuacan (TC-1). Extensive gulley and sheet erosion made this latter task difficult. It was not possible to demonstrate any architectural or urban planning link between TC-8 and the westernmost structures of the urban center immediately north of the Western Avenue. Following the definitions established by Millon and Sanders as to inclusion of Teotihuacan Period architectural and artifactual remains within the city or relegation to rural status, TC-8 was confirmed to be a distinctly suburban site located in the rural area outside of Millon's westernmost boundary of the urban center. A majority of the archaeological sites situated in the Delta and Lower Valley, that Kolb examined, had been altered seriously or were no longer to be found. The Maquixco site, especially the residential areas that had been excavated from 1961-1962 (TC-8 Mounds 1-2, 3, and 4), since had become a modern midden - a dump for contemporary construction debris, refuse, and garbage from San Juan Teotihuacan and environs. Despite the careful backfilling of the excavations, the archaeological remains, especially the architecture, had suffered serious damage, and a number of recent looter's pits were observed in at least three residential mounds in the central section of TC-8.

Sanders's Resurvey in 1995

In August 1995 Sanders returned to the Teotihuacan Valley to revisit a number of sites in its Middle and Upper portions. Along with some sites in the Maquixco Alto area. He also drove along the new gravel-paved highway that runs from San Martin de las Piramides up the North Tributary Valleys, which passes by San Luis Tecuatitlan (with a branch road to Santa Ana Tlachihualpa) north to intersect with the Tecamac-Santo Domingo Highway, immediately west of San Juan Teacalco. In the 1960's the North Tributary Valley area had few routes of access and the survey was very difficult. The following sites were visited during the resurvey season, TC-25, near San Francisco Tlaltica, TC-87-88-89 at the Rancho of Tlatilhuacan, TC-83 the large provincial center east of Axapusco, TC-73 the provincial center located on the lower eastern flank of Cerro Buena Vista, TC-40 the provincial center located within and adjacent to the Panteon of San Juan Teacalco, TC-46 the large village site west of Maquixco Alto and TC-44 a small site found on the summit of Cerro Tiquimil that we have identified as a potential specialized tezontle mining community.

The aims of Sanders's resurvey were as follows:

1. To check on the dating of the small residential mounds found at TC-87, TC-25, and TC-46. In our preliminary report, written in 1965, we concluded that all, or part, of the rural population of the Teotihuacan Valley resided in large lineage- size compounds similar to those in the city. A more careful examination of our survey data, however, presented in Chapter 8 demonstrates a wide range of residential mound, and hence household size, and that a substantial portion of the population resided in households only slightly larger than the Aztec, i.e. nuclear family or small extended family units. Sanders revisited the above sites to obtain a fresh field impression of the accuracy of the earlier surveys of those sites, with respect to the dating of the smaller mounds.
2. To verify the urban nature of the large sites, and most particularly to test Marino's observation that some of the buildings in the sites were oriented on a grid similar to that of the city. He suggested that TC-73 even had a central avenue (running, however, east-west) and that the ceremonial structures and

residences were aligned along this avenue, very much the way they were at the urban site of Teotihuacan.

A major problem in obtaining fresh field data on these sites is the massive destruction that has occurred on virtually all archaeological sites throughout the Basin of Mexico in recent years, the product of several processes and innovations in agricultural technology.

These may be summarized as follows:

1. The accelerating and increasingly more massive growth of the metropolitan area itself, from a population of perhaps 4-5 million in the 60's to several times this number by 1994. This factor has not affected the Teotihuacan Valley sites, with the exception of those in the immediate lakeshore and adjacent delta area.
2. The increased use of tractors and deeper-cutting plow shares in areas of moderate to deep soil. The process has been facilitated by the State of Mexico's provisioning of tractors and operators to virtually all of the municipios in the state.
3. The utilization of tractors, combined with a special plow called a chisel plow, capable of deeply penetrating the tepetate surfaces in the badly eroded areas, a process which chops up the tepetate and pulverizes it to form fresh soil. This is combined with the use of bulldozers to construct massive terraces. Much of the tepetate wasteland in the area, unfortunately often the site of preserved archaeological remains, has been converted into productive agricultural land, particularly for the cultivation of nopal, and this has caused massive destruction of many archaeological sites.

The two latter processes have obliterated much of the architecture on archaeological sites, including the small mounds at TC-87, TC-25 and TC-46. By a careful examination of them, however, Sanders was able to locate the original site of the mounds and the visible surface pottery strongly suggests a Teotihuacan Period dating for these mounds (see discussion in Chapter 8).

The resurvey of the provincial centers strongly supported our initial evaluation as to their urban nature and political status. Much of the residential area of TC-40 has been deeply plowed but all of the public architecture has survived, although the summits of mounds have been deeply pitted and the basal areas have been strongly eroded by the use of the heavier equipment. At TC-73 preservation is much better and the site is nearly intact, even including the residential portions of the sites. TC-83 has been virtually unaffected by the post-1964 processes. Sanders's revisit dramatically confirmed our initial impression of these sites, their size and urban nature (see the discussion in Chapter 8).

All in all, therefore, the resurvey was successful in resolving the initial questions although the condition of the archaeology today is a depressing sight. TC-46 for example, a large village site, has suffered major alterations over 80% of its surface, including chisel plowing of the thin soil areas for the planting of nopal and the construction of massive terracing over the southeastern portion of the site and adjacent areas that contained the postulated pre-hispanic irrigation system. In contrast the area immediately above the Maquixco Alto - San Cayetano road, on the lower, south flank of Cerro Tiquimil has been virtually untouched, apparently because it is church land. Even the floors we detected in the road cut in 1963 are intact (those Charlton used as a guide to conduct the small scale excavations described in Part 1).

4. Site Typology

In this report a typology of sites is presented that is basically descriptive but involves some functional interpretations as well. Our survey schedule includes data on the size of the site; variations in density of surface artifacts; notes on the kinds of artifacts; architectural features, such as mounds of varying types; and specialized features such as canals, terraces, hearths, burials, and walls.

Sanders (1957) conducted a study of 20th Century settlement patterns of the Teotihuacan Valley, for his doctoral dissertation, both in terms of settlement typology and regional distribution. The data were combined with new data from the Teotihuacan Valley Project and published as two chapters by Diehl and

Charlton respectively in the first volume of this series (Sanders et al 1969).

With respect to contemporary community typology, we make a distinction between rural and urban settlements. Rural, means that at least 75% of the population received the bulk of their living from agricultural or some other extractive activity. Urban refers to communities in which this figure falls well below 75%. The term "town" is used for settlements with populations in the thousands, and "city" for those in the tens of thousands. Towns, today, are always tightly nucleated with minimal population densities of over 50 people per hectare. Material manifestations of towns include large size, high density of population, public spaces and buildings and significant variations in the size and quality of residences.

Rural communities were classified as "villages," "hamlets," or "rancherias." Hamlets are nucleated settlements with populations of below 100 and villages are nucleated settlements with over 100 people. Rancherias are dispersed rural settlements, i.e., where each householder has most of his agricultural land between his house and that of his neighbors. Furthermore, a considerable range in settlement density among the villages and hamlets was noted, ranging from as low as 5 to as high as 60 per hectare. Some rural settlements in the southern part of the Basin of Mexico had densities as high as 120 per hectare, the highest density we recorded in any settlement. Even in the settlements of lower density, however, where some houselots were planted in crops, the majority of the agricultural land lay outside of the residential area of the village, so one can see a clear differentiation between settlement and the farm holdings on the aerophotos used in the general survey. The villages with the highest densities had virtually no crops within the village area and the houselots consisted of earth or paved patios. While village densities vary along a continuum within these extremes (i.e., 5 to 60 per hectare), Sanders developed a typology of villages based on population density intervals as follows: scattered or dispersed villages (5 to 10 persons per hectare), low density compact villages (10 to 30 persons per hectare), and high density compact villages (30 to 60 persons per hectare). Even during the initial field season in 1960, considerable variation was noted, in those sites where architectural preservation was good, in the density of residential mounds, and the variation seemed to parallel the variety in modern villages.

According to Charlton, this variety, on the simplest level of evaluation, relates to family size. This, in turn, relates to land tenure; in villages situated in areas of relatively restricted tracts of high quality land, the family tends not to segment after a child's marriage, thus forming an extended family. In villages situated in areas where there are extensive tracts of marginal land, however, families tend to segment. Since the variation relates to exploitive systems, it was thought that it would be a useful criterion to classify rural archaeological sites by population density.

A major problem in application of the classification to all prehistoric sites lies in the fact that, in many cases, architectural remains were absent or sparse. Here we made the assumption that the density of surface refuse in the form of broken artifacts ought to relate in a general way to the original density of houses and, inferentially, of populations. This supposition was checked in the 1960-1961 seasons, where sites without architecture were compared to those with architecture in terms of density of surface debris; there seemed to be a close correspondence. The correspondence also checks well against the observation of refuse density as light, medium, or heavy in contemporary villages - i.e., it correlated with the three village types of scattered, low density compact, and high density compact. Finally a distinction is made among the villages, referring to some as small villages (i.e. populations between 100-499) and large villages (populations 500 and over).

There are a number of precautions one must take in order to apply this typology to a large regional survey since much of it is based on population size and population size is very difficult to reconstruct from archaeological remains (see discussion below). First, the chronological components must be of equivalent length, or some adjustment made when one compares settlements of different and variable periods of time. Second, sites found in badly eroded hillsides cannot be directly compared with protected sites in deep alluvium. In this latter case, we have adjusted our evaluation, based on excavated sites.

Because of significant differences in the political organization of Prehispanic communities and societies, when compared to the 20th Century ones, terms like Regional Center (for periods when the data suggest political fragmentation) and Provincial Center (for periods when the data suggest political centralization) was applied to sites resembling present-day towns or more urban communities. Furthermore, those sites found either coterminous with the urban center of Teotihuacan, or detached from it by only a few hundred meters were considered integral parts of the city and are referred to as barrios or wards.

5. Demographic Reconstructions

One of the objectives of the Teotihuacan Valley Project was to reconstruct the size of the Prehispanic population for each of the defined chronological periods and to reconstruct the population of individual sites. To accomplish this end two techniques were applied. First those sites with well preserved architectural remains were examined, and a direct comparison made of structure density and size to modern village houses and house lots. We also used 16th Century data from the Spanish accounts, with respect to the average sizes of nuclear and extended families to assist in this equation. Most Aztec rural sites seem to have had house densities and household sizes roughly comparable to those of scattered villages found in the Teotihuacan Valley today. In contrast, most Teotihuacan Period sites were dense nucleated settlements comparable to modern, compact nucleated villages or towns.

A second assumption made in calculating population size of site was that there was an equation between house density and artifact refuse density, that is, when houses were close together we expected that the sites would have a higher density of sherds and lithic artifacts than where houses were widely spaced. Because of the noted time constraints a qualitative continuous scale of trace, light, medium, and heavy was used. Because many of the sites lacked significant surface architecture, particularly the Formative and Late Toltec sites, or because erosion had destroyed many house sites, particularly during the Aztec Period, a qualitative scale was used to estimate population density rather than residential architecture on many sites. The density figures were multiplied by the site areas to obtain a population figure. A rough correlation of light densities was used to indicate scattered villages; medium densities, low density compact villages; and high densities compact high density villages; but the qualitative scale was further modified on the basis of the condition of the site, i.e. the amount of erosion. To test the impression that Teotihuacan sites generally were comparable in population density to modern towns and compact villages we will analyze the architectural remains from our best understood site.

TC-8, because of the very intensive survey conducted on that site, its excellent state of preservation, and the rich body of data generated by large-scale excavations in both ceremonial and residential structures, is an ideal case to illustrate the methods. The excavation of Mounds 1-2 determined that the excavated residential floor plans comprised approximately 55% of the original mound area, i.e. after the abandonment of the type of residence found there, collapsing walls and roof and subsequent reuse of the locality spreads the debris over an area 45% larger than the original surface occupied by the residential floor plan. The total surface area occupied by the Teotihuacan Period mounds on the site (dated by surface samples) was measured and the 55% estimate applied to that figure to derive the actual area occupied by the floor plan of all the residences at TC-8 (the method is illustrated in Table 51). The peak population at TC-8, on the basis of the surface samples, occurred during the Middle Phase but in at least two mounds, Mounds 6 and 55, the heaviest occupation seems to have occurred during the Late Phase. This means that a fraction of the maximum population should be used for those particular mound surface areas. Mounds 57-59 had only Late Teotihuacan occupation and are not included in these calculations. Further reductions of maximum estimates should be made, even though sites were occupied maximally during a particular ceramic phase, since that phase lasted at least 100-150 years. It is very doubtful that all households were peaking in population simultaneously. This would be particularly the case if our model of the household at Teotihuacan urban and rural sites is correct i.e. the residents comprised an expanded kin group, with some kind of residence rules. It should be understood, therefore, that all derived estimates following the above procedures are absolute maximal estimates.

With these caveats in mind, the following evaluation can be made. The site core measures approximately 100,000 m2. Of this surface area 36,590 m2 is actually occupied by mounds dating to the Teotihuacan Period, or assumed to date from that period. The calculated 55%, results in a reduction to 20,519 m2 of residential floor plan. Some additional area should be added because of the erosion of Category 5 mounds. We will round off our estimate of floor space, therefore, to 21,000 m2. The estimate of the social group residing in Mounds 1 and 2 is approximately twelve nuclear families, perhaps 50 people, or 30 m2 of space, roofed and unroofed, per person. Application of these numbers to the 21,000 m2 of residential space produces a maximal population of 700 people for the village site during the Middle Phase. The density calculation at 70 per hectare, somewhat above the densest settlements found in the Teotihuacan Valley today, but within the range of chinampa villages in the southern part of the Basin of Mexico. Millon's mean estimate

of the population of the city is 125,000 which would yield a density of approximately 70 per hectare, identical to our estimate for TC-8. Applying the range of density found in the compact high density communities in the Teotihuacan Valley today yields an estimated population of between 300-600. The density, therefore, calculated from the structural remains, is very close to the maximum density of modern villages, and considering the length of the time period used in dating sites it is necessary to reduce somewhat this maximal estimate because of the probabilities that all households did not reach maximum size in the same census year.

There are some suggestions in the data, furthermore, that the Teotihuacan Period sites do vary in density of remains; some of the smaller settlements particularly appear less dense than TC-8 or the city. Virtually all of the larger settlements, i.e. those of large village, barrio, or provincial center status, seem to approximate the density of structural remains found at TC-8. In Table 52 the figure of 60 per hectare is applied to all sites, but then divided in half, the range in density of 20th Century Compact High Density Villages, to represent the possible ranges on sites of differing density of remains. A final column assesses this range in terms of the architectural data on the site.

Table 50 Site Occupation by Subphase (After Kolb 1979)
X = Presence

Phase	Formative						Teotihuacan						Toltec-Aztec								
	Ch ico nau tla	Cu ana lan	TP ea zto lyu ca hi qu e	Ox tti a	Te opa n	Ap eti ac	Mi cca otli	E. Tla mim ilo lpa	L. Tla mim ilo lpa	Ea rly Xo lal pan	La te Xo lal pan	Me tep ec	XO oxm teo tti ap ac	Xo met ia	Ma zap an	At lat ong o	Az tec II-IV	Pr ecl ass ic	Cl ass ic	Po st Cl ass ic	TO TA L
Sites																					
TC- 1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	6	6	4	16
2			x		x	x		x	x					x	x		x	3	2	3	8
3			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	4	5	5	14
4	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	6	5	4	15
5				x	x		x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	2	5	3	10
6			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	4	6	4	14
7			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	4	6	4	14
8		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	5	6	4	15
9								x	x	x							x	?	3	1	+ 4
10		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x		x	5	5	2	12
11		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	5	6	4	15
12	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	6	6	4	16
13		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	5	6	3	14
14			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	4	6	5	15
15		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x			x	5	4	2	11
16		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x				x	x		x	4	4	3	11
17							x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	?	5	4	+ 9
18					x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	2	4	4	10
19			x	x	x	x	x	x									x	4	2	1	7
20		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	4	6	4	14
21							x	x	x	x			x	x	x		x	0	4	4	8
22					x		x	x	x	x	x				x		x	1	5	2	8
23				x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x		x	3	4	4	11

24				x	x	x	x	x	x	x					x		x	3	4	2	9
25				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x			x	3	5	3	11
26				x	x		x	x	x	x					x		x	2	4	2	8
27				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x			x	3	5	2	10
28				x	x		x	x	x	x	x						x	2	5	1	8
29									x						x		x	0	1	2	3
30		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	5	6	4	15
31					x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	1	6	4	11
32				x	x		x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	2	5	4	11
33				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x		x	3	5	2	10
34		x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x		x	3	6	2	11
35		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x							x	5	3	1	9
36				x	x		x	x	x	x	x			x	x		x	2	5	3	10
37							x	x	x	x	x				x		x	?	5	2	+ 7
38							x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	?	4	5	+ 9
39			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					x	4	6	1	11
40		x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x			x		x	3	6	2	11
41			x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x				x		x	3	5	2	10
42				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x		x	3	5	2	10
43			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					x		x	4	4	2	10
44			x	x	x	x	x	x	x						x		x	4	3	2	9
45			x	x	x	x	x	x	x						x		x	4	3	2	9
46		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x		x	5	4	3	12
47							x	x	x	x	x				x		x	?	5	2	+ 7
48							x	x	x	x					x		x	?	4	2	+ 6
49		x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x				x		x	3	5	2	10
50					x	x	x	x	x								x	2	3	1	6
51				x	x				x						x		x	2	1	2	5
52			x	x	x				x									3	1	0	4
53		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x						x		x	5	3	2	10
54				x	x	x	x								x		x	3	1	2	6
55								x									x	0	1	1	2
56		x	x		x	x	x								x		x	4	1	2	7

57							x		x	x					x		?	3	2	+5
58		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					x		5	4	2	11
59									x	x					x		0	2	2	4
60			x	x	x	x	x	x							x		4	2	2	8
61		x	x	x	x		x	x							x		4	2	2	8
62			x	x	x	x	x	x	x						x		4	3	1	8
63			x	x	x			x	x							x	3	2	1	6
64			x	x	x		x	x	x							x	3	3	1	7
65				x	x		x	x	x	x					x		2	4	2	8
66					x		x	x	x	x						x	1	4	1	6
67								x	x	x						x	?	3	1	+4
68							x		x	x						x	?	3	1	+4
69							x	x	x	x						x	?	4	1	+5
70					x			x	x	x	x					x	1	4	1	6
71		x	x				x	x	x	x						x	2	4	1	7
72							x	x	x	x						x	?	4	1	+5
73			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x	4	5	3	12
74								x	x						x		0	2	1	3
75					x		x	x	x							x	1	3	2	6
76				x	x		x	x	x						x	x	2	3	2	7
77								x	x						x	x	0	2	2	4
78				x	x		x	x	x	x					x	x	2	4	2	8
79							x	x	x	x					x	x	?	4	2	+6
80				x	x		x	x	x						x	x	2	3	2	7
81				x	x		x	x	x	x					x	x	2	4	2	8
82				x	x		x	x	x						x	x	2	3	2	7
83		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	5	6	4	15
84					x		x	x	x						x		1	3	1	5
85							x	x	x	x	x	x			x		0	6	1	7
86					x		x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	1	5	3	9
87			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	4	6	4	14
88			x					x	x	x	x	x			x		1	5	1	7

89			x					x	x	x	x	x			x	x	1	5	2	8
90				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	3	6	2	11
91		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	5	6	4	15
92				x	x	x	x	x	x								3	3	0	6
93					x	x	x						x		x		2	1	2	5
94		x	x	x	x	x	x	x					x			x	5	2	2	9
95					x		x	x			x						1	3	0	4
96		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x						x		5	3	1	9
97				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x		3	5	1	9
98				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	3	6	2	11
99			x		x		x	x	x	x	x				x	x	2	5	2	9
100			x	x	x	x	x									x	4	1	1	6
101			x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	3	6	1	10
102			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	4	6	1	11
103			x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x					x	3	5	1	9
104			x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x				x	x	3	5	2	10
105	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x					x	6	4	1	11
106			x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x					x	3	5	1	9
107			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					x	4	5	1	10
108		x			x		x	x	x	x					x	x	2	4	2	8
109		x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	3	6	2	11
110				x	x		x	x		x	x	x			x	x	2	5	2	9
111							x	x	x	x	x				x	x	0	5	2	7
112	x	x	x							x			x			x	3	1	2	6
113			x					x	x	x						x	1	3	1	5
114					x		x	x	x	x	x	x				x	1	6	1	8
115					x			x	x	x						x	1	3	1	5
116				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	3	6	3	12
117			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	4	6	4	14
118			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	4	6	4	14
119			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	4	6	3	13
120			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	4	6	2	12
121			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	4	5	2	11
122				x	x		x	x	x	x							2	4	?	+ 6
123				x	x		x	x	x	x	x				x	x	2	5	2	9

124				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x		x	3	6	2	11
125							x		x	x	x	x					x	?	5	1	+ 6
126					x		x	x		x	x	x			x		x	1	5	2	8
127					x		x	x	x	x	x	x			x		x	1	6	2	9
128					x		x	x	x	x	x	x			x		x	1	6	2	9
129	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x			x		x	5	6	2	13
130	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	4	6	2	12
131					x		x	x	x	x	x				x		x	1	5	2	8
132									x	x			x	x				0	2	3	5
133							x	x	x	x	x	x					x	?	6	1	+ 7
134	[NOT USED]																	-	-	-	-
135		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x		x	5	5	3	13
	2	3	7	12	18	8	116	120	120	104	73	40	24	35	93	11	122				

Table 51

TC-8: Demographic Reconstruction

1. Excavated Temple Mounds	Area (m2)	7. Residential Mounds Site Core	
Pyramid	380	Mound 4	2595
2. Probable Temple Mounds		Mound 5	1225
Mound 17	525	Mound 6	1452
Mound 20	405	Mound 7	1025
Mound 21	592	Mound 8	1843
Total	1522	Mound 9	1670
3. Residential Mounds on Basis of Site Plan but with only Traces of Teotihuacan Ceramics in the Samples		Mound 10	765
Mound 18	547	Mound 11	1910
Mound 19	1170	Mound 12	830
Total	1717 (914)	Mound 13	3285
4. Partially Excavated Residential Mounds		Mound 14	1952
Mound 1-2	2730 (1500)	Mound 22	864
Mound 4	No Mound (425)	Mound 23	660
Mound 3	3650 (2007)	Mound 24	1050
Total	6380 (3932)	Mound 25	1190
5. Definite Residential Mounds Severely Eroded		Mound 27	1725
Mound 55	630+	Mound 28	980
Mound 56	655+	Mound 61	415
Total	1285+ (707)	Mound 62	470
6. Definite Residential Mounds but Peripheral to the Site Core		Mound 63	285
Mound 45	247	Total	26,191 (14,405)
Mound 46	105	Category 3	1717 (914)
Mound 51	665	4	6380+425 (3934)
Total	1017 (559)	5	1285+ (707+)

6	1017 (559)
7	26,191 (14,405)
Total	36,590 (20,519)

Table 52

Demographic Estimates of Teotihuacan Sites

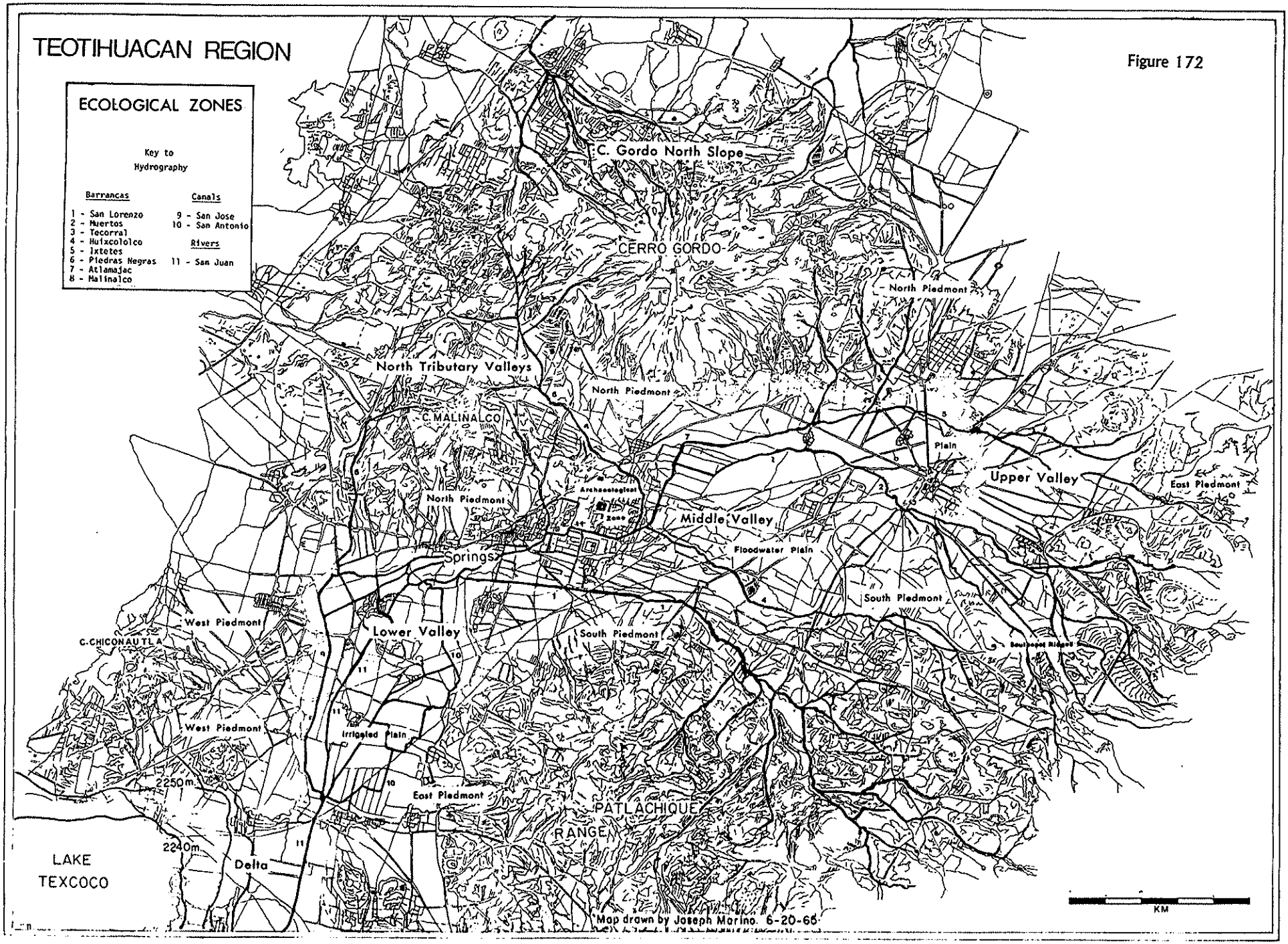
(Surface Area X 30 or 60 People Per Hectare)

Site	Area (Has)	Min.	Max.	Commentary (i.e. Comparison with Structural Remains)
TC-2	6.3	199	398	Upper estimate actually a minimum, could be higher
TC-3	1.5	45	90	Reasonable, maximum preferable
TC-4	8.5	255	510	Maximum reasonable if the quarry has destroyed part of the site
TC-5	4.6	138	276	Maximum reasonable
TC-6	11.5	345	690	Minimum preferable unless erosion has been severe
TC-7	1.5	45	90	Maximum really a minimum, could be even a little larger
TC-8	10.5	315	630	Maximum really a minimum, possibly somewhat larger
TC-9	?	?	?	Destroyed site - problematic
TC-10	5.2	156	312	Range reasonable structural remains problematic
TC-11	11.5	345	690	Range reasonable
TC-12	16.0	480	960	Upper estimate probable, much modern overburden
TC-13	13.6	408	816	Heavy destruction of the site, minimum is absolute minimum
TC-14	16.3	489	978	Minimum estimate closer to structural remains
TC-15	4.0	100	200	Site obscured by modern overburden
TC-16	1.8	54	108	Site obscured by modern overburden
TC-17	1.5	45	90	Questionable data
TC-18	.4	12	24	Site almost certainly larger than maximum
TC-19	1.5	45	90	Questionable data
TC-20	10.5	315	630	Maximum estimate most realistic
TC-21	2.1	63	126	Range reasonable, maximum most probable
TC-22	1.5	45	90	Maximum most reasonable
TC-23	4.0	120	240	Minimum most probable if small mounds are Teotihuacan
TC-24	.5	15	30	Maximum most reasonable
TC-25	16.5	495	990	Almost certainly minimum is the most reasonable estimate
TC-26-98	5.5	165	330	Range reasonable
TC-27	.4	12	24	Range reasonable

TC-28	1.5+	45	90	Range Reasonable
TC-29	.5	15	30	Questionable data
TC-30	19.5	585	1170	Lower estimate most reasonable, upper estimate if the site has significant erosion
TC-31	10.0	300	600	Lower estimate most reasonable, upper estimate if the site has significant erosion
TC-32	4.0	120	240	Lower estimate most reasonable, upper estimate if the site has significant erosion
TC-33	1.6	48	96	Guesstimate - site under large Aztec salt mound
TC-34	1.0	30	60	Range reasonable
TC-35	.3	9	18	?
TC-36	.1	3	6	?
TC-37	<100 2	5	10	?
TC-38	1.5+	45+	90+	?
TC-39	Quarry - Uninhabited			?
TC-40	9.5	285	570	Maximum probably the best estimate
TC-41	.4-.6	12-18	24-36	Maximum probably the best estimate
TC-42	3.7	111	222	Maximum probably the best estimate
TC-43	.7	21	42	Range reasonable
TC-44	.7	21	42	Maximum best estimate, probably low
TC-45	.4	12	24	Maximum best estimate, probably low
TC-46	22.5	675	1350	Maximum best estimate
TC-47	1.0	30	60	Maximum best estimate
TC-48	1.6	48	96	Maximum best estimate
TC-49	9.2	276	552	Maximum best estimate
TC-50	.2	6	12	Maximum best estimate
TC-51	.2	6	12	Maximum best estimate
TC-52	.5	15	30	Maximum best estimate
TC-53	.6	18	36	Maximum best estimate
TC-54	.3	9	18	Maximum best estimate
TC-55	.2	6	12	Maximum best estimate
TC-56	1.7	51	102	Maximum best estimate
TC-57-58	8.2	246	492	Maximum best estimate
TC-59	Temple Mound - C.C. Uninhabited			
TC-60-61	2.1	63	126	Range reasonable

TC-62	.2	6	12	Range reasonable
TC-63	.6	18	36	Range reasonable
TC-64	.4	12	24	Range reasonable
TC-65	.3	9	18	Range reasonable
TC-66	.4	12	24	Range reasonable
TC-67	.3	9	18	Range reasonable
TC-68	.4	12	24	Range reasonable
TC-69	.1+	3+	6+	Range reasonable
TC-70	?	?	?	
TC-71	.2	6	12	Range reasonable
TC-72	?	?	?	
TC-73	21.0	630	1260	Range reasonable, maximum probably closer
TC-74	.7	21	42	Range reasonable, maximum probably closer
TC-75	.4	12	24	Range reasonable, maximum probably closer
TC-76	1.7	51	102	Minimum best estimate
TC-77	.2	6	12	Maximum best estimate
TC-78	1.5	45	90	Range reasonable
TC-79	.2	6	12	Maximum best estimate but a little low
TC-80	.7	21	42	Maximum best estimate
TC-81	.7	21	42	Maximum best estimate
TC-82	1.5	45	90	Maximum best estimate
TC-83	30.5	915	1830	Range reasonable
TC-84	.1	Ceremonial complex		
TC-85	.1	Ceremonial complex		
TC-86	Trace	?	?	?
TC-87-89	6.9	207	414	Range reasonable assuming Teotihuacan date of mounds
TC-90	1.2(?)	36	72	Problematic site
TC-91-93	8.7	261	522	Minimum probably best estimate
TC-94-96	16.2	496	992	Minimum probably best estimate
TC-97	?	?	?	?
TC-99	C.C. - No population			
TC-100	C.C. - No population			
TC-101	Quarry - No population			
TC-102	.2	6	12	Range reasonable
TC-103	Quarry - No Population			

TC-104	?	?	?	?
TC-105	Trace	5	10	Maximum best estimate
TC-106	Trace	5	10	Maximum best estimate
TC-107	Trace	5	10	Maximum best estimate
TC-108	.7(?)	21(?)	42(?)	?
TC-109	.1	5	10	Maximum best estimate
TC-110	?	5	10	Maximum best estimate
TC-111	Trace	5	10	Maximum best estimate
TC-112-113	5.6	168	336	Range reasonable
TC-114	?	?	?	?
TC-115	?	?	?	?
TC-116	Urban Barrio	No Est.		
TC-117	Urban Barrio	No Est.		
TC-118	Urban Barrio	No Est.		
TC-119	Urban Barrio	No Est.		
TC-120	Urban Barrio	No Est.		
TC-121	Urban Barrio	No Est.		
TC-122	?	5	10	?
TC-123	Trace	5	10	?
TC-124	Trace	3	6	?
TC-125	Trace	3	6	?
TC-126	< 1.0	5	10	Range reasonable
TC-127	< 1.0	5	10	Range reasonable
TC-128	< 1.0	5	10	Range reasonable
TC-129	Trace		?	?
TC-130	Trace		?	?
TC-131	Trace		?	?
TC-132	Trace		?	?
TC-133	Trace		?	?
TC-135	.6	18	36	Range reasonable


TEOTIHUACAN REGION
Figure 172
ECOLOGICAL ZONES
Key to Hydrography
Barrancas
1 - San Lorenzo
2 - Muertos
3 - Tecorral
4 - Huixcolotco
5 - Ixtetes
6 - Piedras Negras
7 - Atlamajac
8 - Malinalco
Canals
9 - San Jose
10 - San Antonio
Rivers
11 - San Juan
C. Gordo North Slope
CERRO GORDO
North Piedmont
North Tributary Valleys
North Piedmont
C. MALINALCO
Plain
Upper Valley
East Piedmont
Archaeological Zone
North Piedmont
Middle Valley
Floodwater Plain
Springs
South Piedmont
West Piedmont
C. CHICONAUTLA
Lower Valley
South Piedmont
Southeast Ridges
West Piedmont
Irrigated Plain
2250m.
East Piedmont
PATLACHIQUE RANGE
2240m.
LAKE TEXCOCO
Delta
KM
Map drawn by Joseph Marino. 6-20-66.

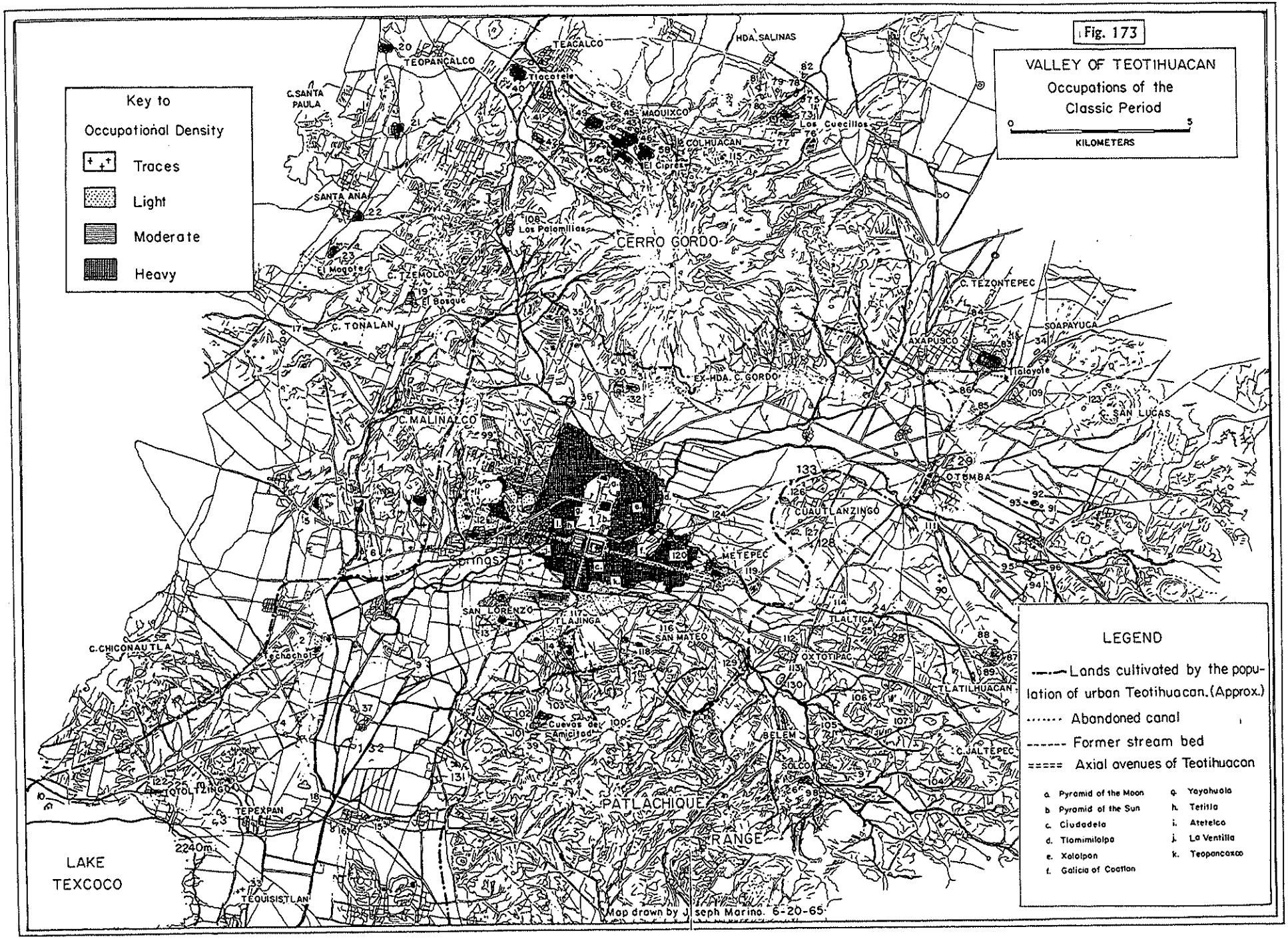


Fig. 173
VALLEY OF TEOTIHUACAN
Occupations of the
Classic Period
0
5
KILOMETERS
Key to
Occupational Density
Traces
Light
Moderate
Heavy
TEOPANCALCO
TEACALCO
HDA. SALINAS
C. SANTA PAULA
Tlacotele
MAQUIXCO
Los Cuecillos
COLHUACAN
El Ciprés
SANTA ANA
El Mogote
Los Palomillas
CERRO GORDO
C. TZEMOLO
El Bosque
C. TONALAN
C. TEZONTEPEC
SOAPAYUCA
AXAPUSCO
Ayotla
EX-HDA. C. GORDO
C. MALINALCO
SAN LUCAS
OTUMBA
CUAUTLANZINGO
METEPEC
SAN LORENZO
TLAJINGA
SAN MATEO
TLALTICA
OXTOTIPAC
TLATILHUACAN
C. CHICONAUTLA
Cuevas de Amicitad
BELEM
C. JALTEPEC
SOLCO
PATLACHIQUE
RANGE
TEPEXPAN
2240m
LAKE
TEXCOCO
TEQUISISTLAN
Map drawn by Joseph Marino. 6-20-65
LEGEND
Lands cultivated by the population of urban Teotihuacan. (Approx.)
Abandoned canal
Former stream bed
Axial avenues of Teotihuacan
a. Pyramid of the Moon
b. Pyramid of the Sun
c. Ciudadela
d. Tlamimilolpa
e. Xolalpan
f. Galicia of Coatlan
g. Yayahuala
h. Tetitla
i. Atetelco
j. La Ventilla
k. Teopancaxco

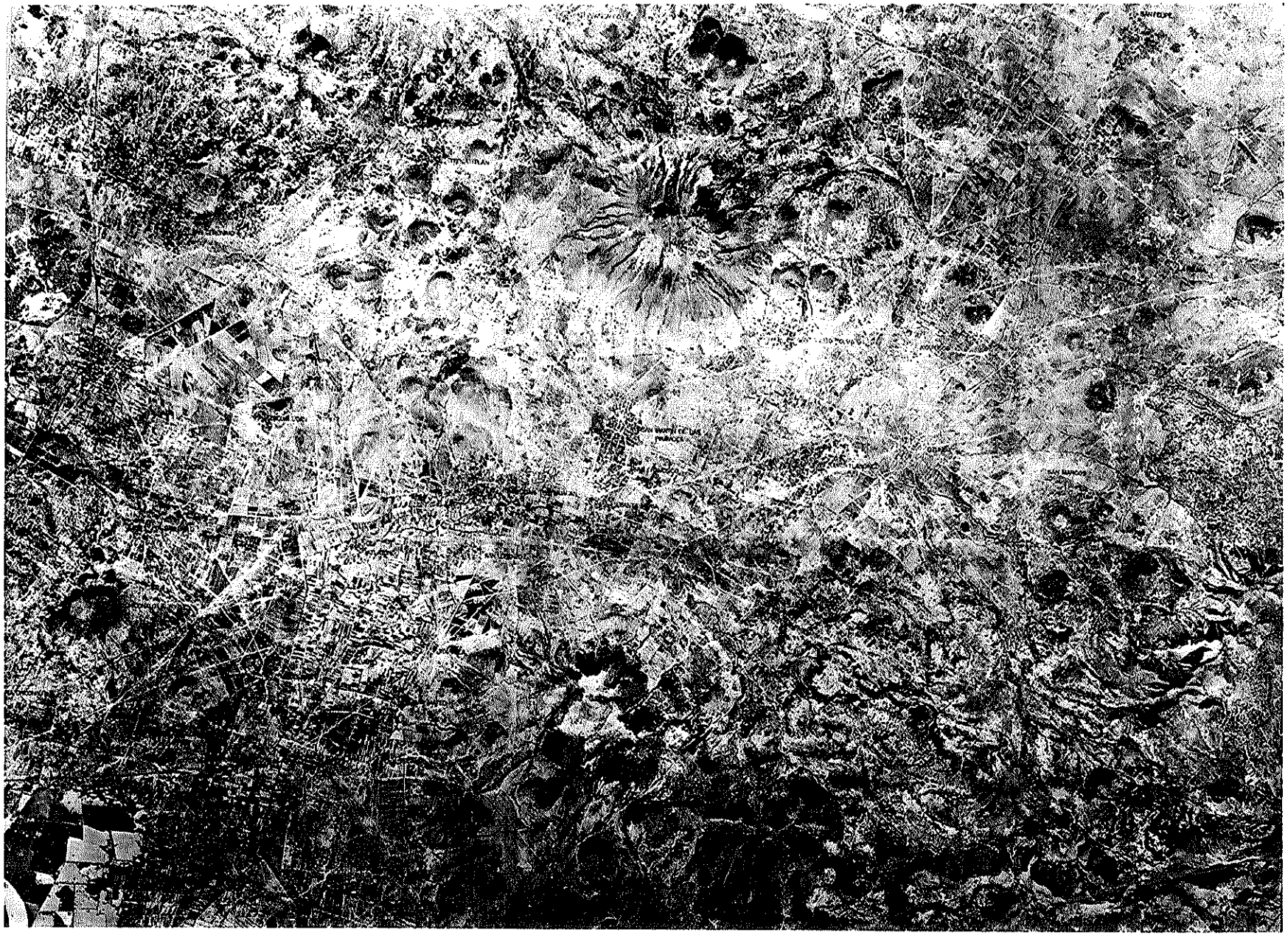


Plate 115

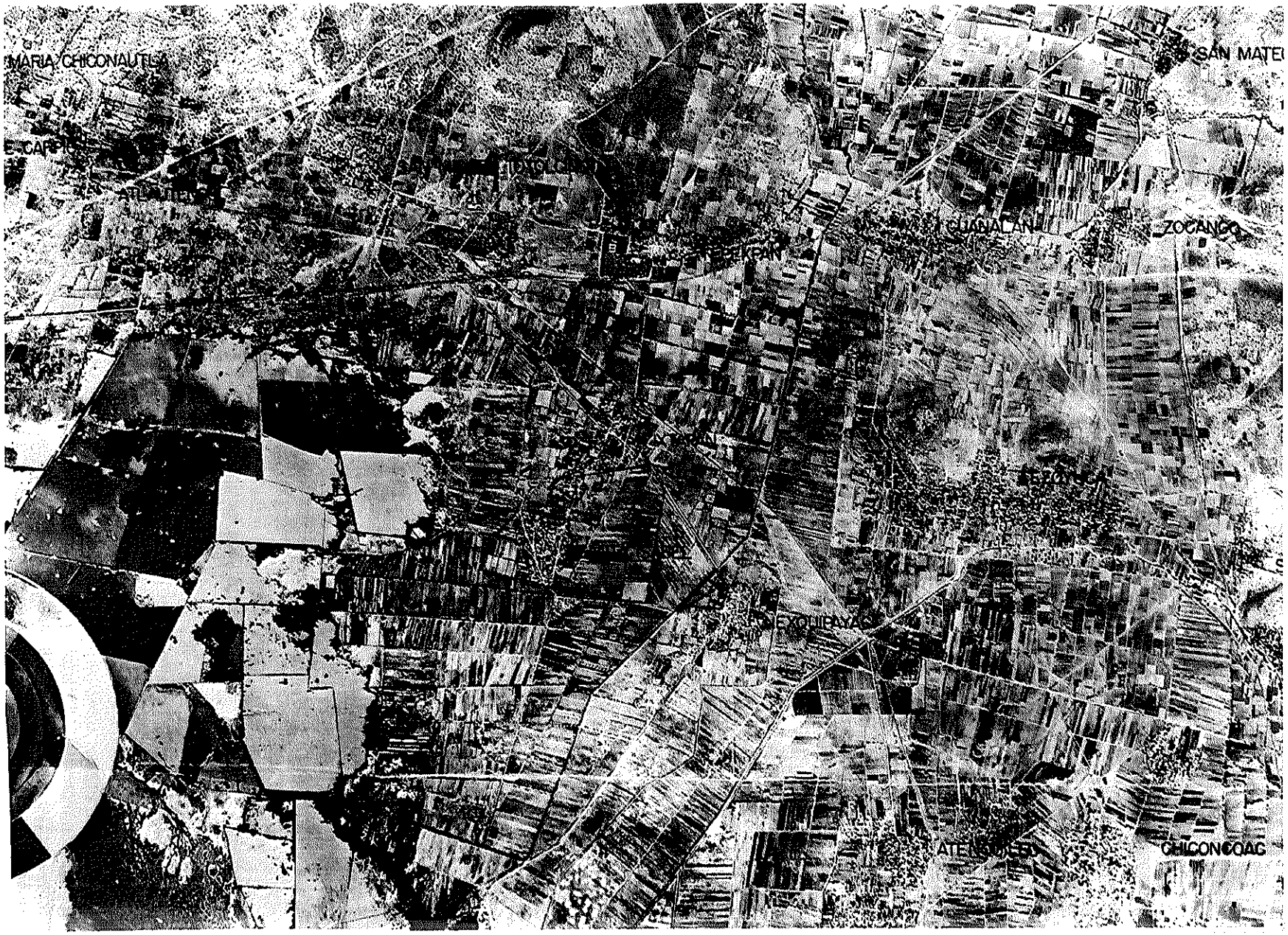

MARIA CHICONAUTLA
SAN MATE
CAPU
ATLAMTEN
GUADALAN
GUADALAN
ZOCANGO
EXQUIPAYAC
ATENCO
CHICONCOAC

Plate 116

B - THE DELTA (ZONE 1)

1. Geographic Setting

The delta of the Rio de San Juan is, today, a flat plain. All of the Rio de San Juan that flows through this delta is artificially canalized, flowing between very high banks or levees in order to ensure drainage to the lake. Normally, however, little water reaches the lake. Much of the part of the area that falls between 2238 and 2240 m, i.e. the old lake shore of Lake Texcoco, is salt-indurated. Within this section, is a low lying island-like elevation, upon which are located the villages of Santa Isabel Ixtapan de Sal, and San Cristobal Nexquipayac. These same communities in Aztec times specialized in the manufacture of salt. The Teotihuacan Period communities within our survey area probably cultivated the piedmont in the northwest (i.e. the slopes of Cerro Chiconautla), the lower slopes of the Patlachique Range to the east, collected salt along the lake shore and may have hunted wild waterfowl in the marshes at the lake edge, as did some of these communities as recently as 1910, according to local informants.

To the south, the Delta of the Teotihuacan river merges with that of the Rio Papalotla which descends from the main range of the Basin of Mexico, south of the Patlachique range. The only elevation in this area is Cerro Tezoyuca, a small range of hills isolated from the main block of the Patlachique range.

To the north of the zone is the degraded volcanic cone of Chiconautla which reaches a maximum elevation of nearly 2,600 m. It's lower flank consists of relatively gentle slopes and have a soil cover varying from a few centimeters to a meter and are intensively used for cultivation. The middle slopes are badly eroded and used primarily as pasture. The following sites are found in this ecological zone

2. Site Descriptions

TC-3 (Fig. 174)

Background. This site, also known as Ejido de Tepexpan or the Tepexpan Museo site, was surveyed by Kolb in 1963 and resurveyed by Kolb in 1970 and 1972. The artifact collections from the Teotihuacan survey was processed by Kolb in 1963 and 1964 and consisted of three samples. Collections made by the TA survey team were also studied by Kolb. The ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were excellent for chronological purposes, while figurine data were poor and the Teotihuacan field reports were of excellent quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site included Litvak King (1964a), Marino (1965), and Parsons (1966a).

Natural Setting. Site TC-3 is located in the Delta Ecological Zone between 2,238-2,240 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are dark brown to tan in color with depths ranging to at least 120 cm. There is little erosion in the site area and no tepetate is exposed in any section of the site. Little concentration of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes almost exclusively the various types of grasses associated with a saline environment.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include one structure, the Tepexpan Museo, and the hospital located to the southeast. The site area is used for grazing and not for agriculture. No maguey or nopal are found in the site area.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 1.5 ha, while the Teotihuacan component also occupies 1.5 ha. Two mounds were identified, both of which have Teotihuacan occupation. Neither projects more than 20-30 cm above the plain. On Mound B we found stucco fragments on the summit. The site has three phases of Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of Teotihuacan and five phases of Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of 11. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TA-4, TA-5, and TA-10, while Teotihuacan site TC-122 is located to the northwest, TC-33 to the southeast, and TC-4 and TC-18 to the north-northeast. The following mounds were identified:

TC-3-A, 390 m2, undamaged. Artifactual remains indicated light Patlachique, medium Tzacualli, medium Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, traces of Oxtotipac, Xometla, and medium Mazapan, and light to medium Aztec components. This sample looks very much like the excavated sample from TC-10 (see Chapter 4)

TC-3-B, 745 m2, seriously damaged. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, medium Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and light to medium Aztec components.

TC-3-C, represented by a trace and not by a mound; if it was a mound it has been seriously damaged and unidentifiable as such. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tezoyuca, Early Teotihuacan, with light Middle Teotihuacan also represented.

The site has a light distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades, scrapers, and flakes. Ground stone tools, especially basalt, manos, and metates, were also noted.

TC-10 (Figs. 175, 176, also Part 4 Figs. 247-249)

Background. This site, also known as Venta de Carpio, was surveyed by Kolb in 1963 and resurveyed by Kolb in 1970 and 1972. The artifact collections from the Teotihuacan survey were processed by Kolb and Senulis in 1963-1964 and consisted of five surface samples, plus a large excavated sample. The site was initially reported by Tolstoy (1958) as a Pre-Teotihuacan site. Collections made by the TF and TT survey teams were also studied by Kolb. The ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were excellent for chronological purposes, while figurine data were excellent and the Teotihuacan field reports were of excellent quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Tolstoy (1958), Marino (1965, 1975), Sanders et al (1975).

Natural Setting. Site TC-10 is located in the Delta Ecological Zone at 2,240 m. Soils in the site area have a loamy to sandy texture with some silt and are medium to dark brown in color with traces of salt; depths range up to 185+ cm. There is moderate erosion in the northern site area, and some tepetate is exposed on a roadway in the northeastern section of the site. Light concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the area includes grasses, nopal, and some maguey.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features in 1963 included three houses located to the south and southwest of the site. By 1970, the entire area had been damaged by the construction of several larger houses and a large granja. The site area in 1963 was used primarily for grazing purposes although a small garden plot was also to be found in the vicinity. A dirt road is located to the south of the site, and the Venta de Carpio-Teotihuacan Highway is located immediately north of the site. Numerous ditches and small canals for drainage purposes had been excavated through most of the site area as of 1963.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 10.0 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 5.2 ha. At least eight mounds or areas of rock and sherd concentration were identified of which seven have Teotihuacan occupation. The surface sample from the site had one phase of Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of Teotihuacan, and two phases of Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of 7. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TF-5 (Chiconauhtla Phase), the excavated samples include traces of three other pre-Teotihuacan Period phases TF-73 (Patlachique Phase, TF-74 (Cuanalan Phase) and TF-75 (Tzacualli Phase), TT-4 (Late Toltec), TT-148 (Late Toltec) and TA-9, while Teotihuacan sites TC-122 and

TC-3 are located to the east. The following mounds were identified and sampled:

TC-10-A, 1,330 m2, 1.5 m high, moderately damaged in 1963; totally destroyed by 1970. Artifactual remains indicated light to medium Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, light to medium Mazapan, and heavy Aztec components.

TC-10-B, 385 m2, 1 m high, moderately damaged in 1963; totally destroyed by 1972. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Early Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and heavy Aztec components.

TC-10-C, 107 m2, totally destroyed by 1970. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Early Teotihuacan.

TC-10-D, 115 m2, totally destroyed by 1970. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Early Teotihuacan.

TC-10-E, 365 m2, 50 cm high, moderately destroyed in 1963; totally destroyed by 1970. Artifactual remains indicated light to medium Chiconauhtla, light Early and Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and medium to heavy Aztec components.

TC-10-F, 185 m2, 30 cm high heavily damaged in 1963; totally destroyed by 1970. Artifactual remains indicated light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, and medium Aztec components.

TC-10-G, 138 m2, no definite elevation heavily damaged in 1963; totally destroyed by 1970. Artifactual remains indicated light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and light to medium Aztec components.

The excavated sample (see Andrews, Chapter 9) would suggest that the surface samples are somewhat biased. Most of the Teotihuacan occupation pertains to the Early phase with only evidence of a slight use of the site during the Middle and Late phases.

The site has a sparse distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades and scrapers plus some chunks and flakes of obsidian. No other lithic materials have been recorded in the surface survey data.

TC-15

Background. This site, also known as Cuanalan Panteon, was surveyed by Fletcher in 1963 and has not been resurveyed. The artifact collections were processed by Fletcher in 1963 or 1964 and consist of one sample. The ceramic materials are poor for chronological purposes, while figurine data are non-existent and the field reports is of questionable quality. Published and unpublished materials on the site include Sanders (1965).

Natural Setting. Site TC-15 is located in the Delta Ecological Zone between 2,250-2,260 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture are tan to light brown in color, with depths ranging up to 125 cm. There is moderate erosion in the site area, and no tepetate exposures are noted. Moderate concentration of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, maguey, nopal, and various grasses.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include the Cuanalan Cemetery. Part of the site area is also used for agricultural purposes including small home gardens.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies approximately 96.0 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies less than 4.0 ha. Over 25 mounds or occupational areas were identified of which two in this part of the site have Teotihuacan occupation. The site has three phases of Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of Teotihuacan, and three phases of Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of eight. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TF-38 (the Cuanalan Phase type site), TT-28 (Early Toltec Phase), and TT-166 (Late Toltec Phase) and TA-162, while Teotihuacan site TC-18 is located to the northwest and TC-16 to the west. The following mounds or occupational areas have been identified and sampled:

TC-15-A, 475 m2, slightly eroded and damaged.

TC-15-B, 470 m2, heavily damaged.

TC-15-C, 85 m2, heavily damaged.

No ceramic samples were collected by the Teotihuacan Period survey team. The site has a sparse distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades and scrapers. Ground stone tools are rare.

TC-16

Background. This site, also known as Avenida Arenales de Cuanalan, was surveyed by Fletcher in 1963 and has not been resurveyed. There are no Teotihuacan Period survey team collections. Collections made by the TF survey teams were studied by Kolb. The ceramic materials were poor for chronological purposes, while figurine data are absent and the field report of poor quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1975) and Sanders (1965).

Natural Setting. Site TC-16 is located in the Delta Ecological Zone between 2,250-2,260 m. Soils in this site area have a sandy texture and are tan to light brown in color, with depths ranging up to 260 cm. There is slight erosion in the site area. Slight concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, maguey, and various grasses.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include a series of structures along the Avenida Allejos in Cuanalan. The site area forms a part of the modern community and includes some gardens with maize and beans; in addition, there are bancals of maguey and nopal plantings. Several roads are found in the site area.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site, which is associated with TC-15, occupies 96.0 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 1.8 ha. Over 25 mounds or occupational areas were identified of which only one on this part of the site has Teotihuacan occupation. The site has three phases of Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of Teotihuacan, and three phases of Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of 9. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TF-38 (Cuanalan Phase), TT-28 (Early Toltec Phase), TT-166 (Late Toltec Phase), and TA-162; nearby Teotihuacan sites include TC-15 to the east and TC-18 to the northwest. The following mound has been identified.

TC-16-A, 1,150 m2, heavily damaged and eroded; no samples taken.

The site has a sparse distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades and scrapers. Ground stone tools are rare.

TC-33 (Fig. 177)

Background. This site, also known as Tequisistlan Panteon, was located by Sanders and Marino in 1963 and surveyed by Parsons in 1963. The artifact collection was processed by Kolb in 1964 and consisted of one sample. The ceramic materials from the survey were poor for chronological purposes, while figure data were absent and the Teotihuacan field report was of poor quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965) and Sanders (1965).

Natural Setting. Site TC-33 is located in the Delta Ecological Zone at 2,238 m. Soils in the site area have a loamy to silky texture and are medium to dark brown in color, with depths ranging up to at least 40 cm. There is slight erosion in the site area, and tepetate is apparently not exposed. Vegetation in the vicinity includes various grasses. Other data are lacking on the site.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include several structures within the community of Tequisistlan. The site area is part of the community although some sections are used for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maize and beans. Some grazing is also conducted in the vicinity.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 5.0 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 1.6 ha. The area of Teotihuacan occupation is associated with one large earth mound, the debris from Aztec and Post-Conquest salt making activities. At least three meters of salt making debris form the mound, the Teotihuacan occupation appears as a few traces on the summit and within the area encircled in Fig. 177. Presumably the Teotihuacan site is underneath the Aztec mound and deeply buried. The site has one phase of the Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of the Teotihuacan, and two phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of six. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TA-7, while Teotihuacan site TC-3 is located to the northwest, and sites TC-15, 16, and 18 are located to the north. The following sample was collected:

> TC-33-A, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and heavy Aztec components.

The site has an unknown distribution of lithic materials but does have some obsidian blades.

TC-122

Background. This site, also known as San Miguel Totolzingo (or Corte del Carretera), was surveyed by Marino in 1964 and has not been resurveyed. No Teotihuacan artifact collections were made nor have collections been made by other survey teams. The chronology of this site was determined by Marino. Ceramic materials from the survey were nonexistent for chronological purposes, figurine data were absent, and the Teotihuacan field reports were of poor quality. There are no published or unpublished materials on this site.

Natural Setting. Site TC-122 is located in the Delta Ecological Zone between 2,240-2,250 m. Soils in the site area have a loamy texture and are light to medium brown in color, with depths ranging up to 100 cm. There is slight to moderate erosion in the area, and tepetate is exposed in the southern section of the site. Sparse concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, maguey, and various grasses. Other natural features include several washes to the north and west of the site.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features apparently include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maize and maguey; bancals are also found. Some grazing is conducted in the vicinity.

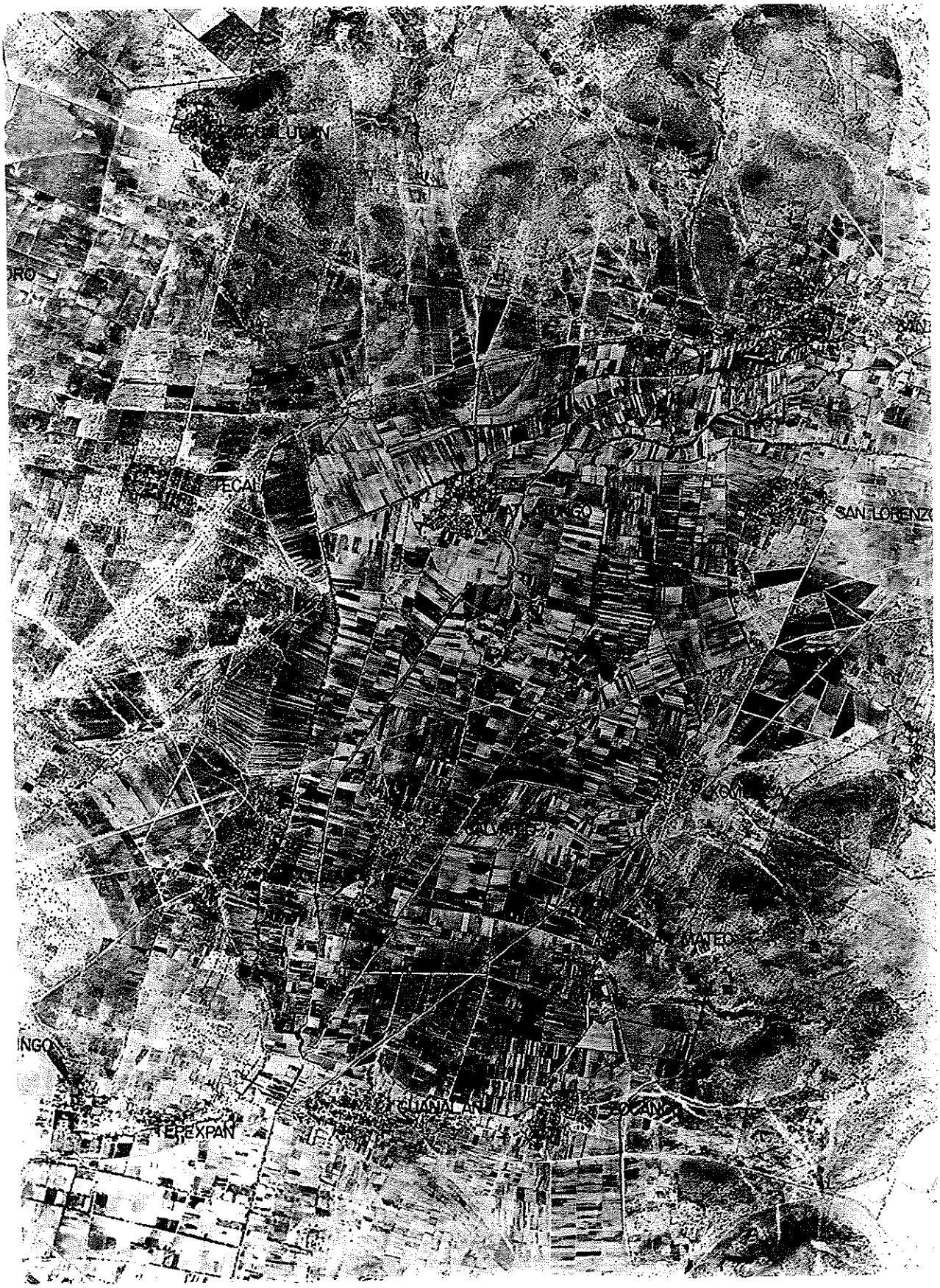


Plate 117

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies an unknown area, while the Teotihuacan component is represented by a trace. The site has one phase of the Pre-Teotihuacan, two phases of the Teotihuacan, and apparently no phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of at least three. There are no associated non-Teotihuacan sites, while Teotihuacan site TC-10 is located to the west and TC-3 to the southeast. The following sample was obtained:

TC-122-1, Artifactual remains indicated the presence of Tzacualli, Early Teotihuacan, Middle Teotihuacan components.

The site has an unknown distribution of lithic materials.

C - THE LOWER TEOTIHUACAN VALLEY (ZONES 2-5)

1. Geographic Setting

The Lower Valley includes the following subzones: (2) the irrigated plain, (3) the west piedmont, (4) the east piedmont, and (5) the north piedmont. It is essentially the Teotihuacan Valley between the San Juan springs and the communities of Cuanalan and Tepexpan. The area includes the fertile deep-soil plain served by the permanent irrigation system and the adjacent piedmonts. The plain is the most productive agricultural land in our entire survey region.

Zone 2: The Irrigated Plain

The irrigated plain of the Lower Valley, along with the Delta, have the deepest, richest, and most fertile soils to be found within the entire survey area. Within the chinampa area, at the upper end of this zone, is found the highest water table; just 1 m from the surface. The soils have a balance of silt, sand, and clay that are ideal for agriculture. Elevations include the high banks of the major canals (the result of annual cleaning), and the levee formed by the Rio de San Juan (the result in part of natural deposition). The most intensive agriculture of the entire survey area is practiced in the irrigated plain. The greatest variety of cultigens are found in the chinampa area, stretching from the Parroquia of San Juan Teotihuacan, west and south of San Juan Evangelista, Puxtla, and Maquixco Bajo. The central and lower part of the irrigated plain, during the rainy season, supports nearly continuous, tall, dense crops of maize, beans, and squash interspersed with recently established dairy along with chicken and egg-producing, granjas, or farms. During the dry season wheat is double cropped in the same fields using irrigation.

Zone 3: The West Piedmont

Northeast of Cerro Chiconautla the Lower Teotihuacan Valley lacks significant elevations for a distance of five kilometers. The plain here is defined by very gently sloping terrain until the overall angle of the valley shifts to an east-west direction immediately north of the town of Atlatongo. Much of the West Piedmont has suffered severe sheet erosion and is of marginal agricultural value today. The zone begins at the 2265 m contour. Rainfall seems to be less than in the Middle Valley, though this is a subjective impression because there are no meteorological stations in this zone.

Zone 4: The East Piedmont

This very narrow strip, only 1 to 2 km wide, stretches north- south between the alluvial plain and the western foothills of the Sierra de Patlachique. Most of the villagers here cultivate the lower piedmont, using bancal terracing, and hold ejido and pequena propiedad lands within the nearby irrigated plain. Floodwater control from these very steep slopes is difficult and has been hardly attempted. No presently utilized terraces

are found above 2310 m, though an occasional abandoned terrace has been recorded higher in the range. The higher piedmont is utilized primarily for grazing, and wood cutting.

Zone 5: The North Piedmont

The Lower Valley here is defined by a chain of low hills Zacualuca, Maravillas and Calaveras. The north piedmont rises from 2260 m at Atlatongo to the 2340 m contour of Cerro Zacualuca, (maximum elevation 2390 m) and to the 2480 m contour of Cerro Malinalco (maximum elevation 2580 m). The first studies of prehistoric irrigation systems within the Valley of Teotihuacan (Millon 1954, 1957), were undertaken in this section of the north piedmont, in the lower part of the drainage of the seasonally dry course of the Rio de la Gapila. Small temporary check dams are found in many of the arroyos leading into the main drainage system. Some of these water and soil-control features are washed out annually. Others of more solid construction hold back enough soil and moisture for the precarious planting of small milpas. However, the most important plants here are the maguey and nopal. Goat grazing is also an important activity. The soils through most of the upper reaches of the north piedmont are very thin, from 0 to 20 cm. Sheet erosion has completely denuded large areas. Only in the lower sectors are there to be found secure, thriving milpas, in the ejidos lands of Calvario Acolman, Atlatongo, and Maquixco. These ejidos cover most of the lower piedmont area. The dams and bridges, all stone-built and left behind by the haciendas are all very impressive. Some of the lands here are left fallow, for the most part maize, frijol, and squash are secure annual crops. Most of the campesinos utilizing this portion of the north piedmont are from villages on the northern edge of the irrigated plain.

2. Site Descriptions: West Piedmont

TC-2 (Fig. 178)

Background. This site, also known as Techachal-Tetechachal (El Molino Viejo) de Atlatongo, was surveyed by Kolb in 1963 and resurveyed by Kolb in 1972. The artifact collections from the Teotihuacan survey were processed by Kolb in 1963 and 1964 and consisted of two samples. Collections made by the TF, TT, and TA survey team were also studied by Kolb. The ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were excellent for chronological purposes, while figurine data were excellent and the Teotihuacan field reports were of high quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965) and Sanders (1965).

Natural Setting. Site TC-2 is located in the Lower Valley, West Piedmont Ecological Zone, between 2,280-2,300 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan in color with depths ranging from 0 to at least 35 cm. There is moderate erosion in the northeastern area, and tepetate is exposed along the southeast area of the site. Heavy concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the site area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul trees, maguey, and grasses of various types. Other natural features include a wash-road to the northwest and another wash-road to the southeast.

Modern Utilization. The cultural features include no structures and no jagueys. The Canal de San Antonio (one of the two major irrigation canals in the Lower Valley) is northeast of the site location. The site area is used for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maize, barley, wheat, beans, and nopal (cactus). Maguey are also found in the area.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 6.3 ha, while the Teotihuacan component also occupied 6.3 ha. Two mounds were identified both of which have Teotihuacan occupation. The site has two phases of Pre-Teotihuacan, two phases of Teotihuacan, and three phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of seven. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TF-186 (Patlachique Phase) and TF-6 (Tzacualli Phase), TT-12, 13 (Early Toltec Phase), TT-153, 154 (Late Toltec Phase) and TA-

158. Teotihuacan sites TC-4 and TC-18 are located to the south and TC-5, TC-6 to the north. The following mounds were sampled:

TC-2-A, (Techachal) 90 x 75-80 m, 1.5 m high, somewhat eroded and damaged. Artifactual remains indicated light Patlachique, light Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, light Xometla, light Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

TC-2-B, (Molino Viejo) 175 x 180 m, 3 m above the irrigated plain, eroded and slightly damaged. Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, light Xometla, light Mazapan, and medium to heavy Aztec components.

The site had a moderate distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades, cores, projectile points, and especially scrapers. Ground stone tools, especially manos and metates, were also noted. Other special lithic materials included basalt and quartzite fragments.

TC-4 (Fig. 179)

Background. This site, also known as Santa Catarina Acolman was surveyed by Kolb in 1963 and resurveyed by Kolb in 1972. The artifact collections from the Teotihuacan survey were processed by Kolb in 1963 and 1964 and consisted of nine samples. Collections made by TF, TT, and TA survey teams were also examined by Kolb. The ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were excellent for chronological purposes, while figurine data were good and the Teotihuacan field reports were of excellent quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965), Sanders (1965), and Parsons (1966a).

Natural Setting. Site TC-4 is located in the Lower Valley, West Piedmont Ecological Zone, between 2,250-2,260 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan to light brown in color with depths ranging from 0 to at least 120 cm. There is serious erosion to the east and to the south where serious cultural activities, particularly cascajo mining, have destroyed segments of the site. Part of the site may also be overlain by the modern community. Heavy concentration of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul trees, various types of grasses, and maguey. Other natural features include several washes which crosscut the site from northwest to southeast and from east to west.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes, including the cultivation of maize, beans, and maguey. Sections of the site area to the north are used for grazing. The southern and eastern areas of the site have been extensively damaged by cascajo mining. A major electric power line runs from southwest to northeast crossing the northern section of the site.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 15.5 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 8.5 ha. Thirteen mounds were identified of which six have Teotihuacan occupation. The remaining seven mounds are not shown in Fig. 179. The site has four phases of Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of Teotihuacan, and four phases of Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of 11. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TF-135 (Tzacualli Phase), TF-187 (Chiconauhtla Phase), TF-189 (Cuanalan Phase), TF-210 (Altica Phase), TT-10 (Early Toltec Phase), TT-152 (Late Toltec Phase), and TA-12, while Teotihuacan sites TC-2 is located to the north and TC-18 to the south. The following mounds were identified and sampled:

TC-4-A, 3,370 m2, 50 cm high, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, medium to heavy Middle Teotihuacan and traces of Late Teotihuacan, traces of Xometla, medium

Mazapan, and heavy Aztec components.

TC-4-B, 1,820 m2, 30 cm high, slightly to moderately eroded. Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Xometla, medium Mazapan, and heavy Aztec components.

TC-4-C, 1,165 m2, 25 cm high, slight to moderately eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, traces of Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and heavy Aztec components.

TC-4-D, 590 m2, 20-25 cm high, slight to moderately eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, light Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Xometla, medium Mazapan, and medium Aztec components.

TC-4-E, 1,275 m2, 20 cm high, moderately eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, traces of Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light to medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Xometla, heavy Mazapan, and heavy Aztec components.

TC-4-F, 680 m2, 20 cm high, heavily eroded and damaged. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, light to medium Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, medium Xometla, medium Mazapan, and medium Aztec components.

TC-4-G, represented by a collection, no apparent mound remains; seriously damaged and/or destroyed prior to investigation. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Cuanalan, traces of Chiconauhtla, traces of Patlachique, traces of Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, light Xometla, light Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

TC-4-H, also represented by a trace, no apparent mound remains; seriously damaged and/or destroyed prior to investigation. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Cuanalan, light Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, light Xometla, heavy Mazapan, and heavy Aztec components.

TC-4-I, 1,210 m2, moderately eroded and/or damaged. Artifactual remains indicated light Cuanalan, light Chiconauhtla, light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, medium Xometla, heavy Mazapan, and heavy Aztec components. This is a temple platform, apparently built during the Toltec period.

The site has a moderate distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades, cores, projectile points, scrapers, chunks, and a few cobbles. Ground stone tools, especially manos and metates, were also noted.

TC-18 (Fig. 184)

Background. The site, also known as Granjas de Acolman or El Sillon del Diablo, was surveyed by Kolb in 1963 and was not resurveyed. The artifact collections from the Teotihuacan survey were processed by Kolb in 1963 and 1964 and consisted of five samples. Collections made by the TA survey team were also studied by Kolb. The ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were excellent for chronological purposes, while figurine data were poor and the Teotihuacan field report of good quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965) and Sanders (1965).

Natural Setting. Site TC-18 is located in the Lower Valley, West Piedmont Ecological Zone, between 2,250-2,260 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are light brown in color, with depths ranging from 0-110 cm. There is moderate erosion in the entire site area, and tepetate is exposed in various sections of the site. Sparse concentration of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, maguey, and various grasses.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include a series of houselots and structures, at least six jagueys, and over 20 avenidas which transect the site. This site was formerly used for agricultural purposes, especially the cultivation of maize, but by 1963 was seriously altered to create a potential subdivision or "granja". A series of streets and water and sewage lines had been established by this date, along with a number of houses and the entire area seriously altered.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 16.6 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies .4 ha. Three nearly destroyed mounds were identified with Teotihuacan occupation. All were heavily disturbed by building activities. Serious alteration of the area has undoubtedly destroyed other mounds. The site has one phase of Pre-Teotihuacan, two phases of Teotihuacan, and four phases of Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of seven. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TF-142 (Tzacualli Phase), TT-17 (Early Toltec Phase), TT-152 (Late Toltec Phase), and TA-11, while Teotihuacan site TC-3 is located southwest, TC-15 and 16 to the east, and TC-4, 37, and 132 to the north. The following samples were collected from areas of heavy concentration of artifacts and rock rubble.

TA-18-A, Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, medium to heavy Middle Teotihuacan, medium Aztec components, with medium modern debris.

TC-18-B, Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, medium to heavy Middle Teotihuacan, medium Aztec components, and traces of modern debris.

TC-18-C, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, medium to heavy Late Teotihuacan, and light Mazapan components, with traces of modern debris.

TC-18-D, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, medium Aztec components, and traces of modern debris.

The site has a notable absence of obsidian and ground stone materials. These have probably been picked up by the local populace since this is a relatively heavily inhabited area.

3. Site Descriptions: The North Piedmont

TC-5 (Fig. 180, also see Part 4 Chapter 13)

Background. This site, also know as Cerro Mixcuyo de Santiago Zagualuca, was surveyed by Kolb and Parsons in 1963. The artifact collections from the Teotihuacan survey were processed by Kolb in 1963 and 1964 and consisted of one large surface sample and at least 40 excavated samples. Only the Aztec sherds from the excavated sample were studied (by Parsons 1962). Collections made by TA survey teams were also studied by Kolb. The ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were excellent for chronological purposes, while figurine data were excellent and the Teotihuacan field reports were of excellent quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site included Marino (1965), Sanders (1965) and Parsons (1966a) (see Chapter 13 for summary of the excavations and more architectural data from this site).

Natural Setting. Site TC-5 is located in the Lower Valley, North Piedmont Ecological Zone, between 2,310 and 2,315 m. on the lower flank of Cerro Mixcuyo. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are medium to dark brown in color in the northern segment of the site and are tan in the southern segment of the site with depths ranging from 0 to at least 65 cm. There is moderate erosion in the southern site and tepetate was exposed in the southern and southwestern segment of the site. Heavy concentration of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, huizache, and very abundant grasses and weeds.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is primarily used for agricultural purposes, especially the cultivation of nopal (cactus) and some maguey which occur in bancals. Numerous nopal are found in the area which has been terraced apparently during the early decades of this century by workers from haciendas within the vicinity. Portions of the slopes of Cerro Mixcuyo are covered with small U-shaped terraces for individual planting of maguey.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 4.6 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupied 4.6 ha. Only one mound was clearly identified which has Teotihuacan occupation. The site has two phases of Pre-Teotihuacan, three of Teotihuacan, and three of Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of eight. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TA-25, while Teotihuacan sites TC-6 and TC-7 are located to the east and TC-2 to the south. The following mound was sampled:

> TC-5-A, 1,180 m2, eroded and seriously damaged by agricultural activities during the early years of this century. Artifactual remains indicated light Tezoyuca, light Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light to medium Middle Teotihuacan, light to medium Late Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and heavy Aztec components.

The site has a sparse distribution of lithic materials including only obsidian chips. Ground stone tools were notably absent (see the excavation report, Chapter 13 for further details on this site).

TC-6 (Fig. 181)

Background. This site, also know as Ejido de Atlatongo or Rancho Aleman, was surveyed by Kolb in 1963 and resurveyed by Kolb in 1970. The artifact collections from the Teotihuacan survey were processed by Kolb in 1963 and 1964 and consisted of four samples. Collections made by TF, TT, and TA survey teams were also studied by Kolb. The ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey wee excellent for chronological purposes, while figurine data was poor and the Teotihuacan field reports were of excellent quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965, 1975) and Sanders (1965).

Natural Setting. Site TC-6 is located in the Lower Valley, North Piedmont Ecological Zone, between 2,265 and 2,300 m in the Lower Piedmont Ecological Zone. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan to light brown in color with depths ranging from 0 to at least 150 cm. There was moderate erosion in the northern area and tepetate was exposed in the northern and northwestern area of the site. Moderate concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul and various types of grasses. Other natural features include washes to the north, south, and east of the site and a major barranca, up to 6 m in depth to the west of the site.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include no structures. The site area is used for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maize and beans and also for grazing. There is a maguey plantation to the south and west of the site. Both nopal and maguey are moderately abundant.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies an area of 11.5 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 11.5 ha. Five mounds or areas of heavy rock and artifact concentration were identified, of which four have Teotihuacan occupations. Three of them form a dense, almost continuous zone and probably are the remains of more than three structures. The site has two phases of Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of Teotihuacan, and four phases of Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of 9. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TF-136 (Tzacualli Phase), TF-138 (Patlachique Phase), TT-14 (Late Toltec Phase), TA-14, and TA-157, while Teotihuacan site TC-7 is located to the north, TC-8 to the northeast, and TC-5 to the northwest. The following mounds were sampled:

TC-6-A, 5,250 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, light Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, heavy Middle Teotihuacan, medium Late Teotihuacan, moderate Mazapan, and a trace of Aztec components.

TC-6-B, 4,075 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, light Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, medium Late Teotihuacan, light Xometla, light to medium Mazapan, and a trace of Aztec.

TC-6-C, 5,120 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated light Patlachique, light Tzacualli, light to medium Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, and light Mazapan components.

TC-6-D, 2,060 m2, heavily damaged and eroded. Artifactual remains indicated light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, and light Mazapan components.

The site has a sparse distribution of lithic materials including a few broken obsidian blades, scrapers, and knives. No ground stone tools were noted.

TC-7 (Fig. 182)

Background. This site, also known as Cerro Acuila de Santiago Atla (Atlatongo), was surveyed by Kolb in 1963 and resurveyed by Kolb in 1972. The artifact collections from the Teotihuacan survey were processed by Kolb in 1963 and 1964 and consisted of five samples. Collections made by the TT and TA survey teams were also studied by Kolb. The ceramic material from the Teotihuacan survey were excellent for chronological purposes, while figurine data were poor and the Teotihuacan field reports were of excellent quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965, 1975) and Sanders (1965).

Natural Setting. Site TC-7 is located in the Lower Valley, North Piedmont Ecological Zone, between 2,300-2,310 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan to light brown in color with depth ranging from 0 to over 175 cm. There is moderate erosion in the northern section of the site and slight erosion to the east and west of the site. Heavy concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul trees, huizache, and various grasses especially at the northern end of the site covering the pyramid. Other natural features include a barranca wash to the southeast of the site.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include no structures. The site area is used primarily for grazing purposes rather than for agricultural uses. Nopal and maguey are found in the site area, especially to the east and southeast.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 1.5 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 1.5 ha. Five mounds were identified of which all have Teotihuacan occupation. The site has two phases of Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of Teotihuacan, and two phases of Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of 7 phases. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TF-137 (Tzacualli Phase), TF-190 (Patlachique Phase), TT-15 (Late Toltec Phase), and TA-24, while Teotihuacan site TC-8 is located to the east, TC-6 to the south, and TC-5 to the west. The following mounds were sampled:

TC-7-A, Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, and traces of Aztec components. In Figure 182 the area shaded as Mound A includes a conjoined temple platform (see Section Drawing Fig. 182 B)

TC-7-B, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, light Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-7-C, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, medium Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-7-D, Artifactual remains indicates light Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, heavy Middle Teotihuacan, medium Late Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-7-E, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, traces of Middle Teotihuacan, and light Aztec Components.

Mound Dimensions

Mound Designation	North-South	East-West	Height	Area (m2)	Condition
Pyramid	20 m	20 m	3m	815	Slightly Eroded
Mound A	10 m	15 m	1 1/2 m		Slightly Eroded
Plaza	30 m	30 m			Slightly Eroded
Mound B	90 m	30 m	25-50 cm	1720	Slightly Eroded
Mound C	40 m	35 m	20-30 cm	895	Slightly Eroded
Mound D	50 m	25-30 m	25-50 cm	123	Slightly Eroded
Mound E				365	Slightly Eroded

TC-8 (Fig. 183)

Background. This site, also known as Santa Maria Maquixco el Bajo, Los Tres Reyes Yzquitlan or Loma de las Calaveras, was surveyed by Kolb in 1963 and resurveyed by Kolb in 1970 and 1972. The artifact collections from the Teotihuacan survey were processed by Kolb from 1963 to 1964 and consisted of 74 collections, plus a large sample from four excavated sites. No collections were made by other survey teams. The ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were excellent for chronological purposes, while figurine data were excellent and the Teotihuacan field reports were of excellent quality. Published and unpublished material on this site include Marino (1965, 1975) and Sanders (1965, 1966). For more information on this site see Part 1, Chapter 2, and further discussion of the plan and history in Chapter 8, Part 3.

Natural Setting. Site TC-8 is located in the Lower Valley, North Piedmont Ecological Zone, between 2,305-2320 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan to light brown in color with depths ranging from 0 to at least 130 cm. There is moderate erosion in the eastern site area, and tepetate is exposed along the eastern side of the site. There is additionally serious erosion to the southern portion of the site where several washes have formed. A canalized barranca is found at the eastern side of the site and areas of serious sheet erosion to the north of the site area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes nopal, huizache, abundant pirul, and maguey.

Modern Utilization. No cultural features are associated with this site, but in 1970 and 1972 it was noted that segments of this site were being utilized as garbage dumps for the Municipio of San Juan Teotihuacan and the modern villages of San Juan Evangelista and Santa Maria Maquixco. The site area is used primarily for grazing purposes although a maguey plantation with associated bancals is found in the central and northern site area. Three small jagueys are found within the site.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 36.0 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies approximately 10.5 ha. Seventy-three mounds were identified of which 52 have some Teotihuacan occupation. The site has two phases of Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of Teotihuacan, and two phases of Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of 7. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TF-138 (Tzacualli Phase), TF-191 (Patlachique Phase), TT-133 (Late Toltec Phase), TA-28, and TA-219-21, while Teotihuacan site TC-7 is located immediately to the west and Teotihuacan sites TC-11, TC-12, and TC-121 are located immediately to the east. The following mounds were sampled:

TC-8, Pyramid, 380 m2, slightly eroded; an excavated site.

TC-8-1-2, 2,730 m2, slightly eroded; a partially excavated site. Artifactual remains indicated all components represented.

TC-8-3, 3,650 m2, slightly eroded; a partially excavated site. Artifactual remains indicated all components represented.

TC-8-4, 2,595 m2, slightly eroded; a totally excavated site. Artifactual remains indicated that all components were represented.

TC-8-5, 1,225 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, light to medium Middle Teotihuacan, light to medium Late Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

TC-8-6, 1,452 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, traces of Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, medium Late Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and light to

medium Aztec components.

TC-8-7, 1,025 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated light Patlachique, light Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, medium Late Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

TC-8-8, 1,843 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, traces of Tzacualli, medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and medium Aztec components.

TC-8-9, 1,670 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, traces of Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, light to medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and light to medium Aztec components.

TC-8-10, 765 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, and medium Aztec components.

TC-8-11, 1,910 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and medium to heavy Aztec components.

TC-8-12, 830 m2, slightly to moderately eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and medium to heavy Aztec components.

TC-8-13, 3,285 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, a possible trace of Late Mazapan, and extremely heavy Aztec components.

TC-8-14, 1,952 m2, slightly to moderately eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, light Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, light to medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, a possible trace of Mazapan, and medium Aztec components.

TC-8-15, 420 m2, slightly to moderately eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, traces of Middle Teotihuacan, a possible trace of Mazapan, heavy Aztec components, and modern debris.

TC-8-16, 327 m2, slightly to moderately eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, light Tzacualli, traces of Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and heavy Aztec components.

TC-8-17, 525 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, traces of Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, a trace of Mazapan, and heavy Aztec components.

TC-8-18, 547 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, traces of Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and heavy Aztec components.

TC-8-19, 1,170 m2, heavily eroded and damaged. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Middle Teotihuacan, light Mazapan and heavy Aztec components.

TC-8-20, 405 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, traces of Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, and heavy Aztec components.

TC-8-21, 592 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated medium Middle Teotihuacan, medium Late Teotihuacan, and medium to heavy Aztec components.

TC-8-22, 864 m2, slightly eroded. Artifact remains indicated traces of Early Teotihuacan, light to medium Middle Teotihuacan, light to medium Late Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

TC-8-23, 660 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated light Patlachique, light to medium Tzacualli, medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, medium Mazapan, and light to medium Aztec components.

TC-8-24, 1,050 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, medium Tzacualli, medium Middle Teotihuacan, medium Late Teotihuacan, light to medium Mazapan, and medium Aztec components.

TC-8-25, 1,190 m2, slightly to moderately eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, light Tzacualli, light to medium Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, light to medium Mazapan, and heavy Aztec components.

TC-8-26, 408 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, traces of Late Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and extremely heavy Aztec components.

TC-8-27, 1,725 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated light to medium Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, and heavy Aztec components.

TC-8-28, 980 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, light Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, light to medium Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, medium to heavy Mazapan, and medium Aztec components.

TC-8-29, 305 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, light to medium Mazapan, and extremely heavy Aztec components.

TC-8-30, 585 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, light to medium Tzacualli, light Teotihuacan, light to medium Mazapan, and medium Aztec components.

TC-8-31, 1,145 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, medium to heavy Tzacualli, light Mazapan, and light to medium Aztec components.

TC-8-32, 757 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated light to medium Mazapan and medium to heavy Aztec components.

TC-8-33, 180 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated light to medium Tzacualli, traces of Mazapan, and especially heavy Aztec components.

TC-8-34, 460 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Early Teotihuacan, traces of Middle Teotihuacan, light to medium Mazapan, and medium to heavy Aztec components.

TC-8-35, 445 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, light Tzacualli, traces of Middle Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and especially heavy Aztec components.

TC-8-36, 340 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli and especially heavy Aztec components.

TC-8-37, 830 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, especially heavy Aztec components and modern debris.

TC-8-38, 1,155 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, traces of Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and especially heavy Aztec components.

TC-8-39, 270 m2, heavily damaged and eroded. Artifactual remains indicated light to medium Tzacualli, traces of Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and heavy Aztec components.

TC-8-40, 147 m2, heavily damaged and eroded. Artifactual remains indicated light to medium Tzacualli, light Mazapan, and medium Aztec components.

TC-8-41, 870 m2, heavily damaged and eroded. Artifactual remains indicated a possible Tzacualli trace, a possible Mazapan trace, and especially heavy Aztec components.

TC-8-42, 315 m2, heavily damaged and eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, a possible Middle Teotihuacan trace, light Mazapan, and especially heavy Aztec components.

TC-8-43, 327 m2, heavily damaged and eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Mazapan and especially heavy Aztec components.

TC-8-44, 572 m2, heavily damaged and eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, a possible trace of Middle Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and especially heavy Aztec components.

TC-8-45, 247 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated light to medium Tzacualli, light Middle Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and medium to heavy Aztec components.

TC-8-46, 105 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, light to medium Tzacualli, light Teotihuacan, light to medium

Mazapan, and medium Aztec components.

TC-8-47, 115 m2, slightly to moderately eroded. Artifactual remains indicated light Patlachique, medium Tzacualli, trace of Teotihuacan, light to medium Mazapan, and medium to heavy Aztec components.

TC-8-48, 642 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated light Patlachique, light to medium Tzacualli, and medium to heavy Aztec components.

TC-8-49, 245 m2, heavily damaged and eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Cuanalan, light Patlachique, light to medium Tzacualli, traces of Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and light to medium Aztec components.

TC-8-50, 685 m2, slightly to moderately eroded. Artifactual remains indicated light to medium Tzacualli and especially heavy Aztec components.

TC-8-51, 665 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Cuanalan, light Patlachique, medium to heavy Tzacualli traces of Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and light to heavy Aztec components, and modern debris.

TC-8-52, 510 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, light Tzacualli, traces of Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and especially heavy Aztec components, and traces of modern debris.

TC-8-53, 670 m2, slightly to moderately eroded. Artifactual remains indicated light Patlachique, light to medium Tzacualli, light Mazapan, and light to medium Aztec components.

TC-8-54, 287 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, light to medium Tzacualli, trace of Teotihuacan, light to medium Mazapan, and medium to heavy Aztec components.

TC-8-55, 630 m2, heavily eroded. Artifactual remains indicated light to medium Tzacualli, light Middle Teotihuacan, light to medium Late Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

TC-8-56, 655 m2, heavily eroded and damaged. Artifactual remains indicated light to medium Middle Teotihuacan, light to medium Late Teotihuacan, light to medium Mazapan, and light to medium Aztec components.

TC-8-57, 970 m2, slightly to moderately eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, light Tzacualli, light Late Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and especially heavy Aztec components, and traces of modern debris.

TC-8-58, 505 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, light Tzacualli, traces of Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, light to medium Mazapan, and medium to heavy Aztec components.

TC-8-59, 587 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, light

to medium Late Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and especially heavy Aztec components, and sparse modern debris.

TC-8-60, 325 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, light to medium Mazapan, medium to heavy Aztec components, and light modern debris.

TC-8-61, 415 m2, slightly eroded and damaged. Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, light Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, medium to heavy Mazapan, and heavy Aztec components.

TC-8-62, 470 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, light Tzacualli, light to medium Middle Teotihuacan, light to medium Late Teotihuacan, medium to heavy Mazapan, and heavy Aztec components.

TC-8-63, 285 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, light to medium Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, medium to heavy Aztec components.

TC-8-64, 160 m2, moderately eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Teotihuacan, light to medium Mazapan, and especially heavy Aztec components.

TC-8-65, 172 m2, moderately eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Early Teotihuacan, traces of Middle Teotihuacan, light to medium Mazapan, and heavy Aztec components.

TC-8-66, 178 m2, moderately eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Early Teotihuacan, traces of Middle Teotihuacan, light to medium Mazapan, and heavy Aztec components.

TC-8-67, 190 m2, moderately eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Early Teotihuacan, traces of Middle Teotihuacan, light to medium Mazapan, and medium to heavy Aztec components.

TC-8-68, 225 m2, slightly to moderately eroded. Artifactual remains indicated light to medium Tzacualli, traces of Teotihuacan, light to medium Mazapan, and heavy Aztec components.

TC-8-69, 735 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated light to medium Tzacualli, traces of Teotihuacan, light to medium Mazapan, and a medium to heavy Aztec components.

TC-8-70, 865 m2, slightly eroded and damaged. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, light to medium Tzacualli, medium to heavy Mazapan, and medium to heavy Aztec components.

TC-8-71, 890 m2, heavily damaged and eroded. Artifactual remains indicated light Patlachique, light to medium Tzacualli, light to medium Mazapan, and medium to heavy Aztec components.

TC-8-72, 505 m2, slightly to moderate eroded. Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, medium to heavy Aztec.

TC-8-73, 700 m2, moderately to heavily eroded and damaged. Artifactual remains indicated light to medium Tzacualli, possible traces of Teotihuacan, light to medium Mazapan, light to medium Aztec components, and light modern debris.

The site has a moderate to heavy distribution of lithic material including obsidian blades, cores, projectile points, and scrapers. Some chunks and cobbles of obsidian were reported. Ground stone tools, especially mano and metate fragments and mortar and pestle fragments, were also noted. Other special lithic materials included basalt, serpentine, and quartzite artifacts.

4. Site Descriptions: The Alluvial Plain

TC-9

Background. This site, also known as San Juanico Acolman was initially surveyed by Sanders and Marino in 1961 and resurveyed by Kolb in 1963. The artifact collections from the Teotihuacan survey were processed by Kolb in 1963 and consisted of one sample of three sherds. No other collections were made by other survey teams. The ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were extremely poor for chronological purposes, figurine data was absent, and the Teotihuacan field report was of good quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Tolstoy (1958) and Marino (1965).

Natural Setting. Site TC-9 is located in the Lower Valley Plain Ecological Zone, between 2,260-2,270 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are medium to dark brown in color with depths of at least ranging to 150 cm. There is moderate erosion in the site area, and no tepetate is exposed. No concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area because the site has been destroyed. Vegetation in the vicinity includes various grasses, pirul, and maguey.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include several houses with walls and partially paved courts on the site which is now destroyed. Areas to the north and west of the site are used for agricultural purposes, especially the cultivation of maize, beans, and alfalfa.

Archaeological Remains. This site appears as No. 59 in Paul Tolstoy's report, Surface Survey of the Northern Valley of Mexico: The Classic and Post Classic Periods (1958:73), "1.8 km south of Atlatongo on the east side of Tepexpan-Teotihuacan Highway mound partially obscured by cultivation. PRE-C." The site was investigated by Sanders and Marino in 1961 but has since been destroyed; it is now part of the San Juanico soccer field and a houselot with modern walls and paved patio. It is estimated that the site consisted of at least one mound and covered 480 m2. Tolstoy reports the site as having a Pre-Teotihuacan component; however, Thin Orange ceramics suggested a Teotihuacan occupation. There were no associated non-Teotihuacan sites, while Teotihuacan site TC-8 is located to the north, TC-13 to the northeast, and TC-37 to the southwest. The following mound has tentatively been identified:

TC-9-A, 480 m2, totally destroyed. Artifactual remains indicated a Middle Teotihuacan occupation, although other components may have been represented here.

The site has no lithic materials visible.

TC-37

Background. This site, also known as Rio del Calvario Acolman, was surveyed by Marino in 1962 and 1964 and has not been resurveyed. The artifact collection was processed by Marino in 1962 and 1964 and consisted of one sample. Collections made by TF, TT, and TA survey teams were also studied by Kolb. The ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were poor for chronological purposes, while figurine data were absent and the Teotihuacan field report was of poor quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965).

Natural Setting. Site TC-37 is located in the Lower Valley Plain Ecological Zone, 2,255-2,270 m. Soils in the site area have a loamy texture and are medium brown in color, with depths ranging to at least 170 cm. There is slight erosion in the area, and small concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found. Vegetation in the vicinity includes nopal, maguey, and various grasses. The Rio del Calvario Acolman and the Canal de San Antonio are located immediately to the east.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include various structures in the community of Calvario Acolman. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of barley and maize.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies an unspecified area, while the Teotihuacan component occupies less than 100 m2. The site has three Teotihuacan phases, and two Post-Teotihuacan phases for a minimum total of five components. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TT-20 (Early Toltec), TT-158 (Late Toltec Phase), TA-165, and TA-203, while Teotihuacan site TC-132 is located to the southwest, TC-2 to the northwest, and TC-9 to the northeast. The following sample was collected:

> TC-37-A, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Early Teotihuacan, traces of Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, light to medium Mazapan, and light to medium Aztec components.

The site has a sparse distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades. No other materials were reported.

TC-131

Background. This site, also known as Ejido de Cuanalan was surveyed by McCullough in 1963 and has not been resurveyed. There are no collections from the Teotihuacan survey. Collections made by the TT and TA survey teams were studied by Kolb. Ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan Period component were good for chronological purposes, while figurine data were absent and the Teotihuacan field reports were of poor quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965, 1975).

Natural Setting. Site TC-131 is located in the Lower Valley Plain Ecological Zone, between 2,290-2,300 m. Soils in the site area have a loamy texture and are light brown to medium brown in color, with depths ranging from 0-45+ cm. There is slight to moderate erosion in the area, and tepetate is exposed along the southern and western sections of the site. Sparse to moderate concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, maguey, and various grasses. Other natural features include several washes to the west and south of the site.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maguey and maize; bancals are also found. Some grazing is conducted in the vicinity.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies an unknown area, while the Teotihuacan component is represented by a trace. The site has one phase of the Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of the Teotihuacan, and two phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of six. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TT-22 (Early Toltec Phase), TT-160 (Late Toltec Phase), TA-27, and while Teotihuacan sites TC-15, TC-16, and TC-18 are located to the west, and TC-38 to the northeast. The following sample was collected:

TC-131-1, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, possible traces of Early Teotihuacan, traces of Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and light to medium Aztec components.

The site has a sparse distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades and scrapers. Ground stone tools, especially manos and metates, were also noted.

TC-132

Background. This site, also known as Convento Acolman, was surveyed by Marino in 1962 and 1963 and has not been resurveyed. There are no artifact collections from the Teotihuacan survey. Collections made by the TT and TA survey teams were studied by Kolb. Ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan component were poor for chronological purposes, while figurine data were absent and the Teotihuacan field reports were of poor quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1975).

Natural Setting. Site TC-132 is located in the Lower Valley Plain Ecological Zone, at 2,260 m. Soils in the site area have a loamy texture and are medium to dark brown in color, with depths ranging up to at least 200 cm. There is slight erosion in the area, but primarily alluvial deposition is found; hence, there are no tepetate exposures. Concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are generally absent in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, maguey, and various grasses.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include the Convento Acolman. The site area is used for religious purposes, although some agricultural activities are conducted in the vicinity including the cultivation of maize, beans, and maguey.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 3.0 ha, while the Teotihuacan component is represented by a trace. The site apparently has no phases of the Pre-Teotihuacan, one phase of the Teotihuacan, and three phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of four. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TT-144 (Early Toltec Phase), TT-178 (Late Toltec Phase), and TA-164, while Teotihuacan site TC-37 is located to the northeast and TC-4 to the west. The following sample was collected:

TC-132-1, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Xometla, medium Mazapan, and medium Aztec components.

The site has an unknown distribution of lithic materials.

5. Site Description: The East Piedmont

TC-38

Background. This site, also known as San Pedro Tepetitlan, was surveyed by McCullough in 1963 and has not been resurveyed. The artifact collections from the Teotihuacan and Post Teotihuacan surveys were processed by McCullough and Kolb in 1963 and consisted of three samples. No other survey teams made collections at this site. The ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan were of poor quality for chronological purposes, while figurine data were absent and the Teotihuacan field report was of poor quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965).

Natural Setting. Site TC-38 is located in the Lower Valley, East Piedmont Ecological Zone, between 2,290-2,300 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan to medium brown in color, with depths ranging up to at least 120 cm. There is slight erosion in the area, and tepetate is exposed in the southern section of the site. Sparse to moderate concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, maguey, and various grasses. An incipient wash is found along the eastern side of the site, and a barranca is also located in this vicinity.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include no structures located directly on the site, although several houses are associated with the nearby granja to the west; one jaguey is also located to the west. The site area is used for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maize, nopal, and maguey. Some grazing is also conducted in the vicinity.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies at least 15.5 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 1.5 ha. Thirty-three mounds were identified of which three have Teotihuacan occupation. The site has two phases of the Teotihuacan, and four phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a minimum of six components. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TT-22 (Early Toltec), TT-160 (Late Toltec), and TA-166-13, while Teotihuacan site TC-131 is located to the south and TC-9 and TC-13 to the northwest and north, respectively. The following mounds were sampled:

TC-38-1, 220 m2, heavily eroded and damaged. Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Oxtotipac, medium Xometla, medium Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

TC-38-2, 175 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Oxtotipac, light Xometla, medium Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

TC-38-3, 490 m2, heavily eroded and damaged. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Oxtotipac, light to medium Xometla, light to medium Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

The site has a sparse to moderate distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades, cores, projectile points, scrapers, and a few waste flakes. Ground stone tools, especially manos and metates, were noted as abundant.

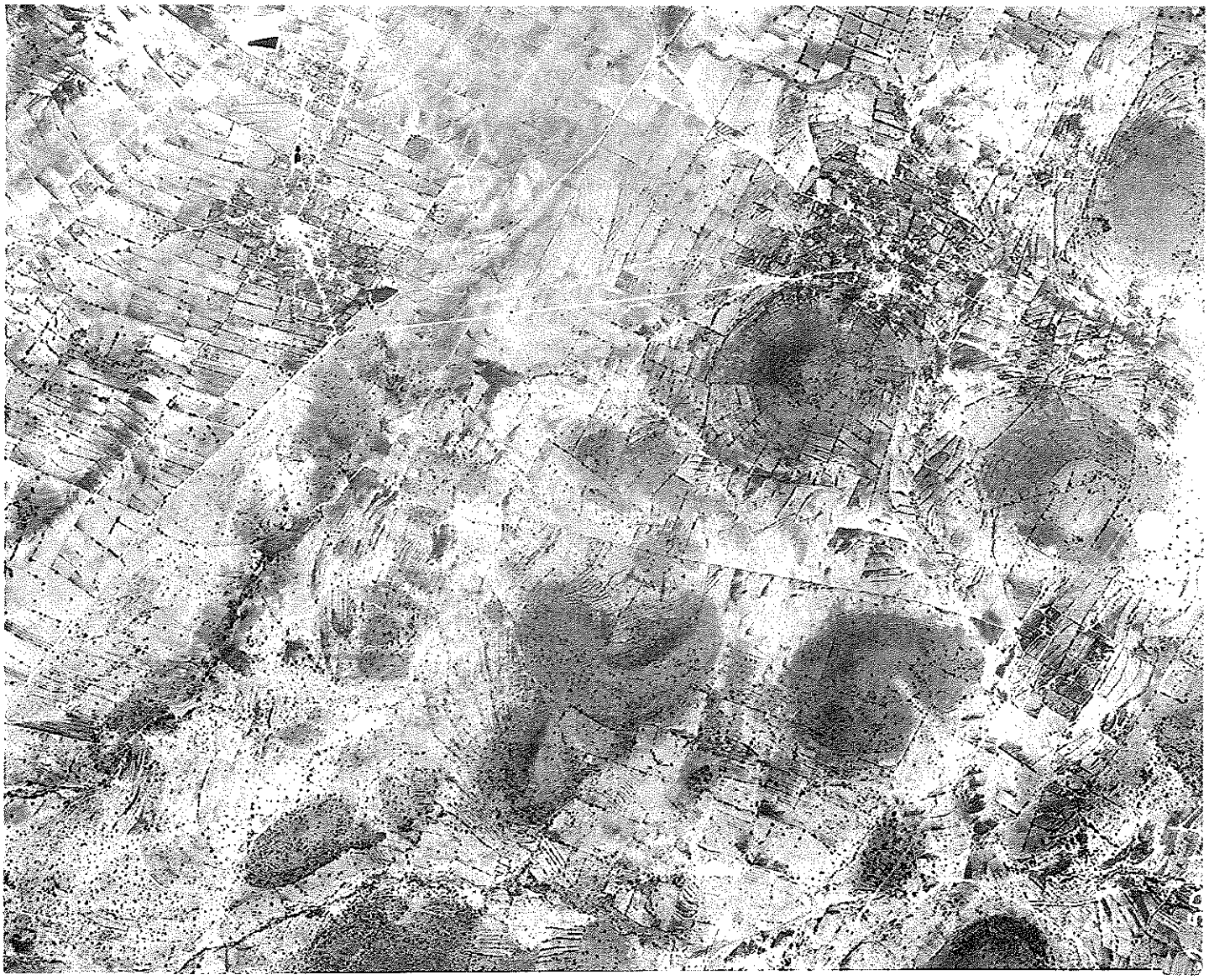


Plate 118

D. THE NORTH TRIBUTARY VALLEYS (ZONE 6)

1. Geographic Setting

North of the north piedmont of the Middle Teotihuacan Valley stretches an area which drains partly into the Xaltocan-Zumpango drainage, partly into the Teotihuacan Valley. For marketing and administrative purposes, it was, in Aztec as well as in Colonial times dependent the Teotihuacan Valley towns of Tepexpan, Acolman, and Teotihuacan (Gibson 1964:48-49). Later, this area became subject to Acolman, and Teotihuacan (Gibson 1964:88:89) and finally, after the 1560s, it became entirely subject to Teotihuacan (Gibson 1964:108-109). Topographically it is an area of numerous small hills interspersed with zones of gently to moderately slopping terrain.

Soils are thin and there are no permanent water sources. Maize and frijol are cultivated over approximately 25% of the area. Some barley is also grown in this zone. The largest part of the area is devoted entirely to maguey, with some nopal, and grazing. By the time Sanders revisited the area in 1995 a substantial percentage of the landscape had been converted to nopal cultivation in response to the growing demand for tuna in the Mexico City market, a process which has had enormous repercussion on land use generally in the Teotihuacan Valley.

The largest part of this zone is the poorest of any within the Teotihuacan Valley Project survey area, suitable only for the cultivation of nopal or maguey. A possibly comparable area is the easternmost slopes of the Upper Valley. All of the Teotihuacan Period sites are located in the eastern half of the area, northeast of Cerro Malinalco and west of Cerro Gordo (see Fig. 185) and within the Teotihuacan Valley drainage basin.

2. Site Descriptions

TC-17

Background. This site, also known as Cerro Colorado de Tenopala I-II, was surveyed by Diehl in 1965 and has not been resurveyed by the Teotihuacan Period survey team. Collections made by the TT survey team were studied by Kolb in 1965 and 1966. The ceramic materials were poor to good for chronological purposes, while figurine data were absent, and the report of moderate quality. The site was resurveyed by William Sanders on November 26, 1975, as a part of the Temascalapa Regional Survey and renumbered TMC-34. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965, 1975) and Sanders's field notes (1976c). A reevaluation of this site will be published as part of the Temascalapa Regional Survey.

Natural Setting. TC-17 is located in the North Tributary Valleys Ecological Zone, between 2,280-2,290 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture are light brown in color, with depths ranging up to 50 cm. There is moderate erosion in the western area of the site, and some tepetate is exposed in this area. Moderate concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, and various grasses. Other natural features include several washes and a barranca.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include no structures. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of barley in 1975 and maize and alfalfa in 1963. Maguey bancals are found in the site area.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 62.0 ha, while the Teotihuacan component identified in 1965 included 1.5 ha. The site as resurveyed by Sanders in 1975 is probably slightly larger. Over 31 mounds were identified of which only one has Teotihuacan occupation. The site has one phase of Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of Teotihuacan, and three phases of Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of at least seven. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TT-65 (Early Toltec Phase), TT-171 (Late Toltec Phase), and TA-220-1. Teotihuacan sites TC-22 and TC-23 are located to the northeast. The following

mound was identified as having Teotihuacan occupation in the 1975 survey:

> TC-17-A, 630 m2, moderately to heavily eroded; no samples taken by Teotihuacan Period survey team. This is the same mound as TM-C-34 identified by Sanders in 1975.

The site has a sparse to moderate distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades, cores, and scrapers. Some obsidian flakes were also observed. Ground stone manos and metates were also reported.

TC-19 (Fig. 185)

Background. This site, also known as El Bosque, was surveyed by West in 1963 and has not been resurveyed. The artifact collection from the Teotihuacan Period survey team was processed by Kolb in 1963 and 1964 and consisted of one sample. Collections made by TF and TA survey teams were also studied by Kolb. The ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan Period survey were poor for chronological purposes, while figurine data were absent and the Teotihuacan field report of poor quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965) and Sanders (1965).

Natural Setting. Site TC-19 is located in the North Tributary Valleys Ecological Zone, between 2,460-2,480 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan to light brown in color, with depths ranging from 0 to at least 100 cm. There is substantial erosion in most of the site area, and tepetate is exposed in numerous sections of the site. Moderate concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, and various grasses. Other natural features include several washes to the north and south of the site.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for grazing purposes, but also includes the cultivation of maguey and nopal which are accompanied by terracing.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 8.5 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 1.5 ha. Seven mounds were identified of which one has Teotihuacan occupation. The site has two phases of the Pre-Teotihuacan, one phase of Teotihuacan, and one of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of four. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TF-29 (Tzacualli Phase), TF-85 (Patlachique Phase), and TA-136, while Teotihuacan sites TC-22 and TC-23 are located to the northwest and TC-108 to the northeast. The following mound was sampled:

> TC-19-A, 320 m2, heavily damaged and eroded. This is the Teotihuacan mound on the site. Artifactual remains indicated light Patlachique, light to medium Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, and substantial Aztec components.

The site has a discontinuous and sparse distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades, projectile points, and scrapes. Ground stone tools, especially manos and metates, were also noted.

TC-20 (Fig. 186, Fig. 185)

Background. This site, also known as Ejido de Teopancalco, was surveyed by Fletcher in 1963 and was not resurveyed. The artifact collections from the survey were processed by Fletcher and Kolb in 1963 and 1964 and consisted of seven samples. Collections made by the TF survey team were also studied by Kolb. The ceramic materials from the survey were excellent for chronological purposes, while figurine data were good and the field report was of excellent quality. This site was resurveyed by Sanders on December 12, 1975, as part

of the Temascalapa Regional Survey and renumbered TMC-2. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965), Sanders (1965), and Sanders's field notes (1976c).

Natural Setting. Site TC-20 is located in the North Tributary Valleys Ecological Zone, between 2,320-2,340 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are light brown in color, with depths ranging up to 30 cm. There is slight erosion in the site area, and tepetate is exposed in the northern area of the site. Moderate concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, maguey, and various grasses. Other natural features include several washes and two barrancas.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maize, barley, and rye. In addition, there are maguey bancals; some grazing is conducted in the area. Two canalized barrancas border the site.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 10.5 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 10.5 ha. The 1975 survey almost doubled the site area. At least seven mounds were identified all of which have Teotihuacan occupation. The site has three phases of Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of Teotihuacan, and three phases of Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of 9. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TF-197 (Tzacualli Phase), TA-129-6. Associated Teotihuacan sites include TC-21 located to the south. The following mounds were sampled:

TC-20-1, 550 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, light Tzacualli, medium to heavy Early Teotihuacan, light to medium Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan.

TC-20-2, 1,930 m2, slightly eroded and damaged. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Cuanalan, traces of Patlachique, light to medium Tzacualli, light to medium Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-20-3, 655 m2, slightly eroded and damaged. Artifactual remains indicated light to medium Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, trace of Late Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

TC-20-4, 730 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, light Tzacualli, light to medium Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-20-5, 1,400 m2, moderately eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, medium Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-20-6, 1,425 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, light to medium Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, and heavy Aztec components.

TC-20-7, 405 m2, heavily eroded and damaged. Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, medium Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, and traces of Aztec components.

Traces of Early Toltec were found in the TF survey samples.

The site has a discontinuous and sparse distribution of lithic materials, including obsidian blades, cores, projectile points, scrapers, flakes, and cobbles. Ground stone tools included manos and metates.

TC-21 (Figs. 185, 187)

Background. This site, also known as Cerro Santa Paula de Temascalapa, was surveyed by Fletcher in 1963 and has not been resurveyed. The artifact collections from the survey were processed by Fletcher and Kolb in 1963 and 1964 and consisted of two samples. Collections made by TA survey teams were also studied by Kolb. The ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were poor for chronological purposes, while figurine data were poor and the Teotihuacan field reports were of poor quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965) and Sanders (1965).

Natural Setting. Site TC-21 is located in the North Tributary Valleys Ecological Zone, between 2,350-2,370 m. Soils in the area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan to light brown in color, with depths ranging from 0 to 35 cm. There is moderate erosion in the site area, and tepetate is exposed in the northern and western sections of the site. Moderate concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, maguey, and various grasses, although none of these are abundant. Other natural features include an incipient barranca and several washes.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maize. Some stone bancals are found in the area.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 4.0 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies approximately 2.1 ha. Four mounds or areas of heavy rock and artifact concentration were identified. Two are large areas with Teotihuacan Period occupation. The two definite mounds are probably Aztec, one a temple platform. The site has no phases of the Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of the Teotihuacan, and four phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of seven. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TT-29 (Early Toltec Phase), TA-97, while Teotihuacan site TC-20 is located to the northwest, and TC-22 and TC-23 to the southwest. The following mounds were sampled:

TC-21-1, 1,335 m2, slightly eroded and damaged. This mound was not sampled.

TC-21-2, 2,870 m2, heavily eroded and damaged. Artifactual remains indicated heavy Early Teotihuacan, heavy Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, traces of Oxtotipac, medium Xometla, traces of Mazapan, and heavy Aztec components.

This site has a moderate and discontinuous distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades, cores, and scrapers. Ground stone tools, especially manos and metates, were also noted.

TC-22 (Figs. 185, 188)

Background. This site, also known as Santa Ana Tlachalualco, was surveyed by Fletcher in 1964 and has not been resurveyed. The artifact collections from the Teotihuacan component were processed by Kolb in 1964 and consisted of one sample. Collections made by the TF and TA survey teams were also studied by Kolb. The ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were poor for chronological purposes, while figurine data were poor and the Teotihuacan field reports were of good quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965) and Sanders (1965).

Natural Setting. Site TC-22 is located in the North Tributary Valleys Ecological Zone, between 2,410-2,420 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan to light brown in color, with depths ranging from 0-60 cm. There is some erosion in the northern section of the site and slight erosion in the western section of the site. Moderate concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the site area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, scattered nopal, maguey, and various grasses. Other natural features include a wash on the eastern side of the site.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include no structures and one jaguey. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maize, nopal, and maguey. Grazing is also conducted in the area.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 1.5 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 1.5 ha. The site appears as a continuous concentration of medium density amounts of artifacts and rock rubble. Within it are two definite mounds, probably Aztec in date. The site has one phase of the Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of the Teotihuacan, and two phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of six. Associated Non-Teotihuacan sites include TF-198 (Tzacualli), and TA-130-3, while Teotihuacan site TC-20 and TC-21 are located to the north, and TC-17 and TC-23 to the southwest. The following samples were collected from the two areas of Teotihuacan occupation and from the two definite mounds:

TC-22-1, The artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, medium Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and medium to heavy Aztec components.

TC-22-2, The artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, medium Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and medium to heavy Aztec components.

The site has a sparse distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades, projectile points, and scrapers. No ground stone tools were observed.

TC-23 (Figs. 185, 189)

Background. This site, also known as Santa Ana-El Mogote, was surveyed by Fletcher in 1964 and has not been resurveyed. The artifact collections from the Teotihuacan survey were processed by Fletcher and Kolb in 1964 and consisted of two samples. No other collections have been made by other survey teams. The ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were good for chronological purposes, while figurine data were poor and the Teotihuacan field report was of good quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Sanders (1965).

Natural Setting. Site TC-23 is located in the North Tributary Valleys Ecological Zone, between 2,370-2,390 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan to light brown in color, with depths ranging up to 100 cm. There is slight erosion in the southeastern section of the site, and tepetate is exposed in this area. Moderate concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, various grasses, and unidentified trees. Other natural features include a wash area along the southeastern border of the site.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maize and beans. Bancals and terraces are also found in the area. The site is found in a milpa.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 4.0 ha, while the Teotihuacan component also occupies 4.0 ha. Fifteen mounds were identified all of which, on the basis of observation during initial survey, have Teotihuacan occupation. Only two samples, however, are available from this site. The site has one phase of the Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of the Teotihuacan, and two phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of 6. There are no associated non-Teotihuacan sites actually identified, however, while Teotihuacan sites TC-20, 21, and 22 are located to the north, and site TC-17 to the southwest. The following mounds were identified:

TC-23-1, 175 m2, slightly eroded and damaged.

TC-23-2, 100 m2, slightly eroded and damaged.

TC-23-3, 65 m2, slightly eroded and damaged.

TC-23-4, 170 m2, slightly eroded and damaged.

TC-23-5, 35 m2, slightly eroded and damaged.

TC-23-6, 28 m2, slightly eroded and damaged.

TC-23-7, 85 m2, slightly eroded and damaged.

TC-23-8, 55 m2, slightly eroded and damaged.

TC-23-9, 105 m2, slightly eroded and damaged, a plaster floor was exposed by erosion

TC-23-10, 360 m2, slightly to moderately eroded, erosion has exposed a wall on the west side.

TC-23-11, 75 m2, slightly eroded and damaged.

TC-23-12, 78 m2, slightly eroded and damaged.

TC-23-13, 28 m2, slightly damaged and partially destroyed. Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, medium Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-23-14, 25 m2, seriously eroded and damaged.

TC-23-15, 640 m2, slightly eroded and damaged. This particular mound is a temple platform 3-4 meters high and the largest found in the rural survey. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, trace of Late Teotihuacan, medium Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

The site has a discontinuous distribution of lithic materials including few obsidian blades. Ground stone tools, especially manos and metates, were also noted.

TC-35

Background. This site, also known as Santa Maria Palapa-Cerro Tompiate, was surveyed by Fletcher in 1963 and has not been resurveyed. The artifact collection from this survey was processed by Fletcher and Kolb in 1963 and 1964 and consisted of one sample. The ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were

poor for chronological purposes, while figurine data was absent and the Teotihuacan field report was of poor quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965).

Natural Setting. Site TC-35 is located in the North Tributary Valleys Ecological Zone, between 2,470-2,480 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to clayey texture and are tan to light brown in color, with depths ranging up to 200 cm. There is substantial erosion in most areas of the site. Slight concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, huizache, and various grasses. Other natural features include a wash in the site area.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include one structure located to the east and one jaguey to the west. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maize. Stone terraces largely destroyed are found within the vicinity, and two check dams are located in a nearby wash.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 4.7 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies only 0.3 ha. The site has three phases of the Pre-Teotihuacan, two phases of the Teotihuacan, and one of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of six. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TF-32 (Cuanalan Phase), TF-123 (Tzacualli Phase), and TA-142-49, while Teotihuacan sites TC-30, 31, 32, and 36 are located to the southeast and TC-108 to the northwest. There were no definite mounds described in the site report. The one sample collected indicated possible traces of Cuanalan, light Patlachique, light Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, traces of Middle Teotihuacan, and light Aztec components. The Patlachique component was not recognized in the general survey and is, as yet, unnumbered. The site has a discontinuous and sparse distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades. Ground stone tools, including one mano, were noted.

TC-108 (Fig. 185)

Background. Las Palomillas de Cerro Tompiate was surveyed by Fletcher in 1963 and has not been resurveyed. No Teotihuacan artifact collections were made nor were collections made by any other survey teams. The chronological data for this site are derived from the field notes. Ceramic material from the survey were poor for chronological purposes, while figurine data were poor and the Teotihuacan field report was of poor quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965).

Natural Setting. Site TC-108 is located in the North Tributary Valleys Ecological Zone, between 2,420-2,440 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan to medium brown in color, with unknown depths. There is moderate erosion in most of the site area, and tepetate is exposed in the southern and western sections of the site. Sparse to moderate concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, maguey, and various grasses. A barranca is located to the south of the site.

Modern Utilization. Cultural Features include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is apparently used for grazing purposes, although nopal and maguey may be cultivated.

Archaeological Remains. The predominant occupation of this site is apparently Aztec but it was not surveyed by the Aztec Survey Team. The information is primarily from a brief initial survey. The total multicomponent site occupies 6.8 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 0.7 ha. Three mounds were identified of which one has Teotihuacan occupation. The site has two phases of the Pre-Teotihuacan, two phases of the Teotihuacan, and two phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of six. There are no identified associated non-Teotihuacan sites, while Teotihuacan site TC-35 is located to the southeast and sites

SANTIAGUITO TOLMA
SAN MARTIN DE LAS
PIRAMIDES
SAN FRANCISCO
SANTA MARIA
SAN LORENZO

Plate 119

TC-40 and TC-41 to the north. The following sample was collected:

TC-108-1, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Cuanalan, light Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

The site has an unknown distribution of lithic materials.

E. THE MIDDLE VALLEY (ZONES 7-10)

1. Geographic Setting

Within the area designated as the Middle Valley are Zones 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11. Zone 7 is the western half of the north piedmont and adjacent areas of alluvial plain occupied by the ruins of the ancient city Teotihuacan. Zone 8 is the floodwater plain of the middle course of the Rio de San Juan and the major tributaries of the Barranca de San Lorenzo and the Barranca del Muerto, east of the city. Zone 9 consists of the south piedmont, adjacent to the Sierra de Patlachique, a zone of several extensive mesa like elevations; and Zone 10, the eastern half of the north piedmont of the Middle Valley, a narrow strip of land abutting the steep flanks of Cerro Gordo, and its foothills.

Zone 7: The Archaeological Zone

The teams of the Teotihuacan Valley Project did not intensively survey within this area, which fell to the labors of the Teotihuacan Mapping Project (see Millon 1973, Millon et al. 1973). The zone has been completely altered by human action over the past 2500 years, so it is difficult to speak of the "natural" in connection with its present aspect. Stone, solid and loose, underlies much of the area. The soils which are found here are normally little more than 40 cm in profile, more frequently in the 20 to 30 cm range. The ancient city covers and impinges on a series of ecological zones. Most of the city lies on the lower piedmont of Cerros Malinalco and western Cerro Gordo, but it also covers part of the Middle Valley floodplain of the Rio de San Juan, as well as the head of the deep-soil irrigated alluvial plain of the Lower Valley. The center of the city rests on a tongue of basalt that flowed from Cerro Gordo (Mooser 1968).

The ancient city is bounded on the north by the Barranca de Piedras Negras; while on the south the Rio de San Lorenzo forms a general border for the core of the city (but the site extends into the alluvial plain to the south of the barranca), and on the west by the Barranca de Malinalco. It appears as a broad shelf which tilts upward from the south at approximately 2270 m to the north, ending at the 2340 m contour. Much of the present vegetation occurs over nearly continuous archaeological deposits, which reach to great depths, in those areas which have been excavated, revealing profiles of up to 7 m in thickness. More commonly the range is 2 to 3 m. Most of the cultural deposits, when exposed, appear to be placed directly over either tepetate or rock. The surface of the archaeological deposit is cultivated in most cases, (outside of the zones of reconstruction and current excavation), and has a sufficient soil cover to support maize, frijol, and squash, together with maguey and the white, green, and red varieties of tunas. Some Nopalea cochenillifera has been grown here in the past. The archaeological layer here must have exceptional water-retaining properties (probably the plaster floors are the factor), because even in drought years the house gardens and village orchards manage somewhat better than those found anywhere else in the piedmont.

Along the southwestern margin of this zone, appear the famous ameyales, springs or manantiales, of Teotihuacan. Here grow the huge, ancient, and majestic Ahuehuetes, the Pinacea taxodium mucronatum, a giant bald cypress. Humbolt, who saw these identical trees during his visit to the pyramids at the beginning of the last century, opined that they might be 4000 years old, but a mere 1500 years would be enough to explain why these hoary giants seem to be aligned along Teotihuacan's north-south axis. Their aged appearance comes not only from their great size, but also from the fact that they bear so many of the scars of the ages, from fire, cutting, etc., and have the branches of their upper regions festooned with the parasitic plant known here as paxtle, which is also called heno, and so look like great grey beards.

Floating on the clear water of the spring ponds and their dependent rivulets into the chinampas, are the water flowers, huejote and axochil.

Perhaps 2/3 of the archaeological zone - to the east and south is occupied by the modern town of San Juan Teotihuacan and the villages of San Sebastian, Santa Maria, San Francisco, and San Martin. The villages have relatively large house lots, occupied by nopal orchards. The area to the west is primarily agricultural land. The communities noted above may be classified as quasi-urban to rural.

Zone 8: The Floodwater Plain

The Rio de San Juan is today a dry course for the larger part of the year. The great system of barrancas that feed it from the southern and southeastern slopes of Cerro Gordo and its foothills, Cerro Cuatio and the Cerro de Techuca, discharge their water with great violence and rapidity during the rainy season, in part due to the abandonment and consequent erosion of the terrace systems of the middle slopes. It is due also to the partial denudation of the upper slopes by excessive cutting of the pine trees and by overgrazing by sheep and goats. A major tributary of the Rio de San Juan system, the Barranca del Muerto, no longer directly enters the Rio de San Juan as it did in former times, though it will sometimes burst through to its old course in times of cloudbursts; but has carved itself a new course south of its former place of union with the waters of the Cerro Gordo barranca, near San Pablo Izquitlan, and now winds southwest. Its waters reach as far as the Rio de San Juan at San Francisco Mazapan only during periods of excessive rain when flooding occurs in the Izquitlan area.

The floodwaters are utilized for irrigation along the northern strip of the plain, from below Cholpa, past San Pablo Izquitlan, to the fields just east of San Martin Teacal. During heavy rains these fields are alive with men and boys working rapidly at the tasks of diversion, damming, and managing of these waters. It is an extraordinary sight. At Cholpa, and just above it, however, the flooding inundates the depression here, and sometimes reaches as far as San Pablo, largely caused by the enormous floodwater discharges of the Arroyo de Soapayuca, together with the already great volumes coming from the barrancas of Tolman; this floodwater frequently washes out and rots the cultivated milpas in this area.

Over a large portion of the floodplain farmers are able to make no use whatever of the floodwaters. This is particularly true in the south where the Barranca de Huixcoloco and the Rio de San Lorenzo, flow through the plain. Several commercial dairying granjas and ranchos pump water from deep wells in this southern and western parts of the plain. Complaints from ejiditarios from Cuahutlazingo and Oxtotipac, who have found their shallower wells in the eastern section of the plain dry up due to the falling water table, have caused the Department of Resursos Hidraulicos to issue orders forbidding the drilling of more wells, though apparently there is no restriction on the private pumping stations now in operation, whose water is used for the flooding of alfalfa fields for commercial dairying operations. Predictably, the water table will continue to drop. In the eastern plain, the wells have been drilled to depths of more than 85 m.

Zone 9: The South Piedmont

The western section of the south piedmont, bordered on the north by the alluvial plain of the Rio de San Lorenzo, is a narrow band of terrain on the lower flank of the Patlachique Range. It is a zone of carefully tended terraces for agriculture in the lower piedmont area, and of sheep and goat grazing on the higher slopes. The rancherias, whose scattered clustering makes up the dispersed village of Tepetitlan, grow tecojote, a small orchard tree which produces a tiny astringent crabapple-like fruit. The large white, small green, and red tuna prickly pear cacti are also grown around the stone and adobe houses. The giant "manso" variety of maguey grows along the lower terraces, while smaller varieties are grown farther up the slope from the village. There is one running spring near the chapel of Santiago Tepetitlan, but the maize and frijol plantings of the lower terraces are dependent on rainfall, which though somewhat heavier here than in the Middle Valley plain and north piedmonts of the valley, fails in some years.

The central section of the south piedmont of the Middle Valley is formed by extensive low, very dissected, and scoured bench land, on the summit of which are located the scattered villages of Cuahutlazingo (formerly Cuauhtlancingo), Oxtotipac (formerly Oxtoticpac), and Tlaltica. Mixed farming is practiced here. It is an area of very thin soils and much sheet erosion. The easternmost section of the south piedmont contains the upper basin of the Rio de San Lorenzo, which has a small but regular flow in the uppermost part throughout the rainy season, derived from the drainage of the lower slopes of the small valley and ranges which connect the Sierra Patlachique with the rain-soaked Sierra Madre itself. The stream at the high falls of Salto de Aguilarco in the central part of the Basin runs for approximately six months of the year, from May through October. There is, besides agricultural activities, more hunting and gathering activity in this section than any other part of the Valley of Teotihuacan. Maguey does well here, growing to great size.

Zone 10: The North Piedmont

This zone is the lower piedmont of the southwestern slopes of Cerro Gordo and its foothills, the Cerro Cuatio and the Cerro de Techuca, is the narrowest of the piedmonts, less than 1 km in width on the western edge of its east-west extension, and at its broadest, some 3 km on the eastern side. Numerous terraces or remnants of terraces are found in the eastern section of the zone. Except for the lowest of these, which face the floodwater plain of the Middle Valley, most of this area is used for the grazing of goats and sheep. The data of the survey show that the upper part of the terrace system was intensively utilized and occupied only during the times of most dispersed settlement, i.e., during the Tzacualli, Late Toltec, and Late Aztec phases. The eastern section of this piedmont contains the 20th Century low density compact village of Santiago Tolman and, farther east, at the base of an elaborate and solidly constructed series of modern or 19th Century terraces, the Hacienda Hueyapan. Tolman has several wells that provide pure, potable water, but the villagers are able to do little to use the mountain runoff itself, which rushes by their lands on both the west and east in deeply scoured (5 to 60 m deep) barrancas. The soils found here are very thin and poor. The attempts to reclaim the slopes of the piedmont in this area have been sporadic. Sheet erosion has claimed a great deal of the middle piedmont area around the village itself. Within Tolman, organ cactus fences enclose gardens and huertas of nopal.

2. Site Descriptions: South Piedmont

TC-14 (Fig. 190)

Background. This site, also known as Barranca de Patlachique o Hacienda Tlajinga-Tepanco de San Luis, was surveyed by Kolb in 1963 and resurveyed by Millon in 1964 and 1965 as part of the Teotihuacan Mapping Project. The artifact collections from the Teotihuacan survey were processed by Kolb in 1963 and 1964 and consisted of seven samples. Collections made by the TA survey team were also studied by Kolb. The ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were excellent for chronological purposes, while figurine data were good and the Teotihuacan field reports were of excellent quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965), Sanders (1965), and Millon (1973b).

Natural Setting. Site TC-14 is located in the Middle Valley, South Piedmont Ecological Zone, between 2,310-2,340 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan through dark brown in color, with depths ranging from 0 to 120+ cm. There is moderate erosion in the northern section of the site and slight erosion to the west. Tepetate is exposed in the northern section of the site adjacent to a road and railroad. Heavy concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, maguey, and various grasses. Other natural features include the Barranca Patlachique which transect the site from north to south. There are several washes along the northern edge of the site.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include no structures. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maize, barley, alfalfa, and beans. Some grazing is conducted in the southern area of the site adjacent to maguey bancals.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 38.5 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 16.3 ha. Nineteen mounds were identified by the Teotihuacan Period Survey Team within the area designated as TC-14, of which 14 have Teotihuacan occupation. Additional mounds are found to the west, south, and east of the Teotihuacan site area, that are Aztec in date, and all are portions of a large Aztec village designated as TA-176. These mounds are not indicated in Fig. 190. The site has two phases of Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of Teotihuacan, and three phases of Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of 8. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TF-141 (Tzacualli Phase), and TA-176, while Teotihuacan site TC-117 is located immediately to the north and TC-13 to the northwest. The Patlachique, Early Toltec and Late Toltec components found in the samples have not yet been assigned numbers.

Mound Designation	North-south	East-west	Height	Area (m2)	Conditions
Mound A	30 m	40 m	1.5 m	925	moderately eroded
Mound B	40 m	50 m	1.5 m	1260	moderately eroded
Mound C	40 m	40 m	2+ m	1100	moderately eroded
Mound D (temple platform)	8 m	10 m	2.5 m	80	moderately eroded
Mound E	40 m	80 m	2 m	2235	moderately eroded
Mound F	50 m	35 m	50-75 cm	1255	slightly eroded
Mound G	12 m	7 m	30 cm	80	heavily damaged and eroded
Mound H	25 m	25 m	0-20 cm	505	heavily eroded
Mound I	12 m	5 m	30 cm	42	heavily damaged and eroded
Mound J	15 m	20 m	30 cm	300	moderately eroded
Mound K	50 m	130 m	20-75 cm	4190	Slightly to moderately eroded
Mound L	35 m	75 m	1 m	1425	heavily eroded
Mound M	8 m	90 m	1 m	665	heavily eroded
Mound N				1930	heavily damaged and eroded

The following samples were collected from the mounds.

TC-14-A, Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, light Teotihuacan, light to medium Mazapan, and medium to heavy Aztec components.

TC-14-B, Artifactual remains indicated light to medium Tzacualli, light Teotihuacan, medium Mazapan, and medium Aztec components.

TC-14-C, Artifactual remains indicated light to medium Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, medium Late Teotihuacan, traces of Oxtotipac, light Xometla, light to medium Mazapan, and medium Aztec components.

TC-14-D, The site is a probable temple platform. Artifactual remains indicated light to medium Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, medium to heavy Late Teotihuacan, light to medium Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

TC-14-E, Artifactual remains indicated light to medium Tzacualli, light Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, traces of Aztec components, and traces of modern debris.

TC-14-F, No samples taken.

TC-14-G, Artifactual remains indicated light Patlachique, light to medium Tzacualli, medium Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

TC-14-H, No samples taken.

TC-14-I, No samples taken.

TC-14-J, Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and medium Aztec components.

TC-14-K, No samples taken.

TC-14-L, No samples taken

TC-14-M, No samples taken.

TC-14-N, No samples taken. A large sample was taken during the preliminary visit to the site and prior to the more comprehensive sampling and in that sample there is a substantial amount of Late phase occupation indicated.

The site has an abundant distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades, cores, projectile points, knives, and scrapers. Obsidian flakes and chunks were also noted. Ground stone tools, especially manos, metates, and mortars, were reported. Other special lithic materials included a serpentine earspool fragment from TC-14-D.

TC-97

Background. This site, also known as Barranca Grande del Barrio San Jose Huixtlixco, was surveyed by Marino in 1963. The artifact collections from the Teotihuacan survey were processed by Kolb in 1964 and 1965 and consisted of one sample. No other collections have been made by the survey teams. Ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were good for chronological purposes, while figurine data were absent and the Teotihuacan field reports were of poor quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965).

Natural Setting. Site TC-97 is located in the Middle Valley, South Piedmont Ecological Zone, between 2,430-2,440 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan to medium brown in color, with unknown depths. There is moderate erosion in the site area. Sparse to moderate concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, maguey, and various grasses.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features apparently include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used for grazing purposes and the cultivation of maguey.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies an unknown area. The site has one phase of the Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of the Teotihuacan, and one phase of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of five. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TA-195, while Teotihuacan sites TC-26 and TC-98 are located to the west and TC-104 to the east. The following sample was collected:

TC-97-1, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, and traces of Mazapan components.

The site has an unknown distribution of lithic materials.

TC-26-98 (Fig. 195)

Background. This site, located approximately 2 kilometers south of Belen, was surveyed by Marino in 1963 and resurveyed by Diehl in 1964. Two separate portions of the site were visited during general survey and designated as TC-26 and TC-98. When the site was intensively surveyed we combined them. The artifact collections from the Teotihuacan survey team were processed by Kolb in 1964 and 1965 and consisted of 12 samples. Collections made by the TA survey team were also studied by Kolb. Ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were excellent for chronological purposes, while figurine data were excellent, but the Teotihuacan field reports were of poor quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965) and Sanders (1965). The site is directly associated with Tc-26 which lies immediately to the west across a barranca.

Natural Setting. Site TC-98 is located in the Middle Valley, South Piedmont Ecological Zone, 2,360-2,370 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan to medium brown in color, with depths ranging from 0-30+ cm. There is moderate to heavy erosion in the area, and tepetate is exposed in the western section of the site. Moderate to heavy concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, maguey, and various grasses. Other natural features include a large barranca to the west and several washes to the southeast and northeast.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maize and maguey. Maguey bancals and stone terraces are also found on a portion of the site.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 5.5 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 5.5 ha. Site TC-98 has two phases of the Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of the Teotihuacan, and two phases of Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of seven. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TA-98, while Teotihuacan site TC-26, an adjunct to this site, is located to the west and TC-97 to the northeast.

Twelve artifact collections were taken from a one hectare area of heavy rock and sherd concentrations and have been designed TC-98-1 through TC-98-12.

TC-98-1. Traces of Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan and possible traces of Mazapan components.

TC-98-2. Traces of Patlachique, light Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, heavy Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, and light to medium Aztec components.

TC-98-3. Light Early Teotihuacan, medium to heavy Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, light Aztec, and traces of modern components.

TC-98-4. Medium Early Teotihuacan, heavy Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, and possible traces of Mazapan components.

TC-98-5. Medium Early Teotihuacan, heavy Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, and traces of Mazapan components.

TC-98-6. Medium Early Teotihuacan, medium to heavy Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, and traces of Mazapan components.

TC-98-7. Medium Early Teotihuacan, medium to heavy Middle Teotihuacan, traces to light Late Teotihuacan, and light Aztec components.

TC-98-8. Medium to heavy Early Teotihuacan, medium to heavy Middle Teotihuacan, light to medium Late Teotihuacan, and traces of modern components.

TC-98-9. Medium to heavy Early Teotihuacan, medium to heavy Early Teotihuacan, medium Late Teotihuacan, and light Aztec components.

TC-98-10. Medium Early Teotihuacan, medium to heavy Middle Teotihuacan, and light Late Teotihuacan components.

TC-98-11. Medium to heavy Early Teotihuacan, light to medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan components.

TC-98-12. Medium Early Teotihuacan, medium to heavy Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, and light Aztec components.

The site has a sparse and uneven distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades and scrapers. Ground stone tools, especially manos and metates, were noted.

TC-104

Background. This site, also known as Rancho San Vicente de Cerro Jaltepec (near Altica), was surveyed by Marino in 1963 and has not been resurveyed. No Teotihuacan Period artifact collections were made nor were collections made by any other survey team; therefore, the chronological data presented are derived entirely from Marino's field observations and one sample taken during the general survey. Ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were poor for chronological purposes, while figurine data were absent and the Teotihuacan field reports were of poor quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965).

Natural Setting. Site TC-104 is located in the Middle Valley, South Piedmont Ecological Zone, between 2,520-2,540 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are medium brown in color, with unknown depths. There is slight to moderate erosion in the area. Sparse to moderate concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, maguey, huizache, and various grasses.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for grazing, although maguey are cultivated.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies an unknown area. The site has two phases of the Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of the Teotihuacan, and two phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of seven. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TA-223, while Teotihuacan site TC-97 is located to the west and TC-107 to the northwest. The following possible sample was collected:

TC-104-1, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, traces of Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, traces of Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and medium Aztec components.

The site has a sparse distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades. Ground stone tools were not reported.

TC-24 (Fig. 196)

Background. This site, also known as San Francisco Tlaltica Norte, was surveyed by Parsons in 1964 and was not resurveyed. The artifact collection from the survey were processed by Parsons and Kolb in 1964 and 1965 and consisted of one sample. Collections made by the TA survey team were also studied by Kolb. The ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan component were good for chronological purposes, while figurine data were good and the Teotihuacan field reports were of poor quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Sanders (1965).

Natural Setting. Site TC-24 is located in the Middle Valley, South Piedmont Ecological Zone, between 2,400-2,410 m on the Tlaltica ridge. Soils in the site area have a loamy texture and are tan to light brown in color, with depths ranging up to 35 cm. There is slight erosion in the site area, and tepetate is exposed in several sections of the site. Small concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, and various grasses. Other natural features include washes to the east and west of the site.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maguey and some maize. Maguey bancals and nopal plantings are also found in the site area.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 0.5 ha, while the Teotihuacan component site occupies 0.5 ha. One probable mound was identified, which has Teotihuacan occupation. The site has one phase of Pre-Teotihuacan, two phases of the Teotihuacan, and two phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of five. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TA-57, while Teotihuacan site TC-25 is located to the south and TC-114 to the west. The following mound was sampled:

TC-24-A, 800 m2, seriously damaged by agricultural activities. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, light to medium Early Teotihuacan, light to medium Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, a possible trace of Mazapan, and light to medium Aztec components.

The site has a sparse and discontinuous distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades and scrapers. Ground stone tools, especially manos and metates, were also noted.

TC-25 (Fig. 196)

Background. This site, also know as San Francisco Tlaltica, was surveyed by Parsons in 1964 and resurveyed by Sanders 1995. It is the main site on the Tlaltica ridge. The artifact collections from the initial survey was processed by Kolb in 1964 and 1965 and consisted of two samples. Collections made by the TA survey teams were also studied by Kolb. The ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were good for chronological purposes, while figurine data were good and the Teotihuacan field reports wee of poor quality. Published and unpublished materials on the site include Marino (1965) and Sanders (1965).

Natural Setting. Site TC-25 is located in the Middle Valley, South Piedmont Ecological Zone, between 2,350-2,360 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan to light brown in color,with depths ranging up to 45 cm. There is moderate erosion in the site area, and tepetate is exposed in the western section of the site. Heavy concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, maguey, huizache, and various grasses. Other natural features include several washes developing to the west and east and the Barranca de Huixcololco on the norther edge of the site.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include no structures and no jagueys but the site is located immediately east of the village of San Francisco Tlaltica. The site area is used predominantly for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maize and maguey. Maguey bancals and some nopal plantings are also found in the area. Some stone terracing is associated with the maguey bancals.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 16.5 ha, while the Teotihuacan component also occupies 16.5 ha. Twenty-two mounds were identified all of which, on the basis of the initial survey, observations by the Aztec Survey Team, and by Sanders in his 1995 resurvey have Teotihuacan occupation. The site has one phase of the Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of the Teotihuacan, and two phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of 6. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TA-58 and TT-180 (traces of Oxtotipac, a subphase of Early Toltec), while Teotihuacan site TC-24 is located to the northwest, TC-28 to the east and TC-114 to the west. The following mounds were sampled:

TC-25-1, 340 m2, slightly eroded and damaged.

TC-25-2, 205 m2, moderately eroded and damaged.

TC-25-3, 245 m2, slightly to moderately eroded and damaged.

TC-25-4, 760 m2, heavily damaged and eroded.

TC-25-5, 590 m2, heavily damaged and eroded.

TC-25-6, 345 m2, moderately damaged and eroded.

TC-25-7, 265 m2, seriously damaged and eroded.

TC-25-8, 280 m2, slightly damaged and eroded.

TC-25-9, 100 m2, seriously damaged and eroded.

TC-25-10, 95 m2, seriously damaged and eroded.

TC-25-11, 460 m2, slightly to moderately eroded.

TC-25-12, 355 m2, slightly to moderately damaged and eroded.

TC-25-13, 285 m2, slight to moderately damaged and eroded.

TC-25-14, 345 m2, slightly to moderately damaged and eroded.

TC-25-15, 330 m2, slightly damaged and eroded.

TC-25-16, 370 m2, slightly to moderately damaged and eroded.

TC-25-17, 255 m2, heavily damaged and eroded.

TC-25-18, 260 m2, slightly damaged and eroded.

TC-25-19, 335 m2, slightly damaged and eroded.

TC-25-20, 270 m2, slightly to moderately damaged and eroded.

TC-25-21, 165 m2, slightly to moderately damaged and eroded.

TC-25-22, 540 m2, seriously damaged and eroded.

The artifactual remains from two mounds sampled by the TA Survey Team indicated traces of Tzacualli, medium Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, traces of Oxtotipac, and traces of Aztec components.

The site has a sparse and continuous distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades, cores, and scrapers. Ground stone tools, especially manos, were noted.

TC-27 (Fig. 196)

Background. This site, also known as San Miguel Xolco-San Francisco Tlaltica, was surveyed by Parsons and Diehl in 1964. The artifact collection from the Teotihuacan Period survey team was processed by Kolb in 1965 and consisted of one sample. Collections made by TA survey teams were also studied by Kolb. The ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were poor for chronological purposes, while figurine data were absent and the Teotihuacan field report of extremely poor quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Sanders (1965).

Natural Setting. Site TC-27 is located in the Middle Valley, South Piedmont Ecological Zone, on the Tlaltica ridge, between 2,440-2,450 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan to light brown in color with variable depths. There is some erosion, and small concentrations rock and tezontle are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, maguey, and various grasses.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include no structures or jagueys. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maize and for grazing. Some maguey bancals are found in the area.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 0.4 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 0.4 ha. One mound was identified which has Teotihuacan occupation. On the site map is an additional locus, with a distribution of rock and sherd concentrations that may be the remains of a destroyed mound. The site has one phase of the Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of the Teotihuacan, and two phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of six. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites includes TA-204, while Teotihuacan sites TC-24 and TC-25 are in the site vicinity. The following sample was collected from the mound:

TC-27-1, Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan and traces of Late Teotihuacan, traces of Xometla, and light Aztec components.

The site has some lithic materials including obsidian blades. Other data were not available.

TC-28 (Fig. 196)

Background. This site, also known as San Miguel Xolco-San Francisco Tlaltica, was located by Marino in 1963 and surveyed by Parsons and Diehl in 1964. The artifact collection from the initial survey team was processed by Kolb in 1964 and 1965 and consisted of one small sample. No other collections were made by other survey teams. The ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were poor for chronological purposes, while figurine data were absent and the Teotihuacan field report of extremely poor quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Sanders (1965).

Natural Setting. Site TC-28 is located in the Middle Valley, South Piedmont Ecological Zone, between 2,450-2,460 m, on the Tlaltica ridge. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan to light brown in color, with depths ranging up to 100 cm. There is some erosion in the site area, and tepetate is exposed in the southern section of the site. Sparse to moderate concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the site area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, maguey, and various grasses. Other natural features include washes to the east and west of the site.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is primarily used for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maize and maguey. Maguey bancals are also found in the area, and some grazing is also conducted in the vicinity.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 1.5 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 1.5 ha. Three mounds or areas of rock and sherd concentration were identified, of which only one had Teotihuacan occupation. The site has one phase of the Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of the Teotihuacan, and one of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of five. There are no associated non-Teotihuacan sites. Teotihuacan site, TC-25 is located to the west. The following mound was sampled:

> TC-28-1, 490 m2, moderately to slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, light to medium Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, and light Aztec components.

The site has some lithic materials including obsidian jagueys. Other data were not available.

TC-114 (Fig. 177)

Background. This site, also known as San Francisco Tlaltica Tlactepa or Barranca Huixcoloco, was surveyed by Marino in 1963 and 1964 and has not been resurveyed. No Teotihuacan artifact collections were made. Collections made by the TT and TA survey teams were studied by Kolb. Ceramic materials from the survey were poor for chronological purposes, while figurine data were absent and the Teotihuacan field reports were of poor quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965, 1975) and Sanders (1965).

Natural Setting. Site TC-114 is located in the Middle Valley, South Piedmont Ecological Zone, between 2,360-2,370 m at the junction of the Oxtotipac-Tlaltica ridges. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan to light brown in color, with unknown depths. There is moderate erosion in the area, and some concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are noted. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, maguey, and various grasses. Some washes are located to the north of the site.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features apparently include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maize, beans, and maguey. Maguey bancals are found in the vicinity.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site covers an unknown area. The site has one phase of the Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of the Teotihuacan, and one phase of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of five. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TT-136 (Late Toltec) and TA-204, while Teotihuacan sites TC-126, TC-127, and TC-128 are located to the north and sites TC-24 and TC-27 to the east. The following possible sample was collected:

TC-114-1, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, traces of Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, and medium Aztec components.

The site has a sparse distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades.

TC-126 (Fig. 198)

Background. This site, also known as Apam de Cuahutlacingo, was surveyed by personnel of the Teotihuacan Valley Project in 1963-1964 and has not been resurveyed. No Teotihuacan Team artifact collections were made. Collections made by the TT and TA survey teams were studied by Kolb. Ceramic materials from the survey were poor for chronological purposes, while figurine data were absent and the Teotihuacan field reports were of poor quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965, 1975).

Natural Setting. Site TC-126 is located in the Middle Valley, South Piedmont Ecological Zone, between 2,350-2,370 m, on the Cuahutlacingo Ridge. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan to medium brown in color, with unknown depths. There is slight erosion in the area, and tepetate is exposed in several sections of the site. Sparse to moderate concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, maguey, and various grasses. Other natural features include several washes located to the south and west of the site.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maize and maguey; bancals are noted, as are modern paths and roads.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies an unknown area, while the Teotihuacan component is found in a very small area, certainly less than one hectare in size. The site has one phase of Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of Teotihuacan, and two phases of Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of six. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TT-89 (Late Toltec), and TA-90-56, while Teotihuacan site TC-127 is located to the southeast and TC-124 to the west. The following sample was taken:

TC-126-1, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, medium Mazapan, and medium Aztec components.

The site has a sparse and discontinuous distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades and scrapers. Ground stone tools, especially manos, were also noted.

TC-127 (Fig. 198)

Background. This site, also known as Barrio los Reyes de Apam de Cuauhtlanzingo, was surveyed by personnel of the Teotihuacan Valley Project between 1963 and 1964 and has not been resurveyed. There are no artifact collections from the Teotihuacan Period survey. Collections made by the TT survey team were

studied by Kolb. Ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan component were poor for chronological purposes, while figurine data were absent and the Teotihuacan field reports were of poor quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965).

Natural Setting. Site TC-127 is located in the Middle Valley, South Piedmont Ecological Zone, between 2,360-2,385 m on the Cuauhtlanzingo Ridge. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan to light brown in color, with depths ranging from 0-72+ cm. There is slight erosion in the site area, and tepetate is exposed in the southwestern portion of the site. Moderate concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, maguey, and various grasses, while other natural features include several washes located to the northwest and east of the site.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include no structures and apparently no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maize and maguey; bancals and remnants of stone terraces are also found in the area. Some grazing is conducted in the vicinity.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies an unknown area, while the Teotihuacan component is represented as a very small localized area, certainly less than one hectare in size. The site has one phase of the Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of the Teotihuacan, and two phases of the Post-Teotihuacan represented for a total of six phases. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TT-93 (Late Toltec), TA-90-56, and TA-91, while Teotihuacan site TC-126 is located to the northwest and TC-128 to the southeast. The following sample was collected

TC-127-1, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, possible traces of Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, medium Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

The site has a sparse and discontinuous distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades. Ground stone tools, especially manos and metates, were also noted.

TC-128 (Fig. 198)

Background. This site, also known as Apam de Cuauhtlanzingo-Tequita, was surveyed by personnel from the Teotihuacan Valley Project between 1963-1964 and has not been resurveyed. There are no collections from the Teotihuacan survey team. Collections made by the TT and TA survey teams were studied by Kolb. Ceramic materials from the surveys were good for chronological purposes, while figurine data were absent and the Teotihuacan field reports were of poor quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965, 1975).

Natural Setting. Site TC-128 is located in the Middle Valley, South Piedmont Ecological Zone, between 2,360-2,385 m, on the Cuauhtlanzingo Ridge. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan to light brown in color, with depths ranging from 0-45+ cm. There is sparse to moderate erosion in the site area, and tepetate is exposed in the southwestern section of the site. Moderate concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, maguey, and various grasses. Several washes are also found within the site area, especially to the southwest.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features apparently include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maize and maguey.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies an unknown area, while the Teotihuacan component is reported in a very small area, certainly less than one hectare. The site has one phase of the Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of the Teotihuacan, and two phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented

for a total of six. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TT-94 (Late Toltec) and TA-91, while Teotihuacan site TC-127 is located to the west and TC-111 to the east. The following sample was collected:

TC-128-1, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light to medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, medium Mazapan, and medium Aztec components.

The site has a sparse and discontinuous distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades and scrapers. Ground stone tools, especially manos and metates, were also noted.

TC-133 (Fig. 198)

Background. This site, also known as Apam de Cuauhtlanzingo-Cordillera, was surveyed by personnel of the Teotihuacan Valley Project between 1963-1964 and has not been resurveyed. No Teotihuacan Period artifact collections were made. Collections made by the TA survey team were studied by Kolb. Ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan component were good for chronological purposes, while figurine data were absent and the Teotihuacan field reports were of poor quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965).

Natural Setting. Site TC-133 is located in the Middle Valley, South Piedmont Ecological Zone, between 2,360-2,370 m, on the Cuauhtlanzingo Ridge. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan to medium brown in color, with depths ranging from 0-40+ cm. There is slight erosion in the site area, and tepetate is exposed in the southern and western sections of the site where some concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, maguey, and various grasses, while other natural features include several washes to the west, north, and south of the site.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features apparently include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maguey. The remnants of stone terraces and maguey bancals are found in the area.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies an unknown area, while the Teotihuacan component is represented by a trace. The site has apparently no phases of the Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of the Teotihuacan, and one phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of at least four. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TA-90-56, while Teotihuacan sites TC-127 and TC-128 are located to the north and TC-25 to the southeast. The following sample was collected:

TC-133-1, Artifactual remains indicated possible traces of Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, and heavy Aztec components.

The site has a discontinuous and sparse distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades and scrapers. Ground stone tools, especially manos and metates, were also noted.

TC-105

Background. This site, also known as Tres Marias de Ejido de San Nicolas Oxtotipac, was surveyed by West in 1963 as part of the Formative Survey. No Teotihuacan Team survey collections were made. Collections made by the TF, TT, and TA survey teams were studied by Kolb. Ceramic materials from the survey were good for chronological purposes, while figurine data were absent and the Teotihuacan field reports were of poor quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965, 1975).

Natural Setting. Site TC-105 is located in the Middle Valley, South Piedmont Ecological Zone, between 2,380-2,390 m on the Oxtotipac Ridge. Soils in the site area have a loamy texture and are light brown in color, with depths ranging from 0-15 cm. There is moderate erosion in most of the site area. Moderate concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, maguey, huizache, and various grasses. Other natural features include a large barranca north of the site.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for grazing purposes, although the cultivation of maguey and nopal seems also to be practiced. Stone terraces and maguey bancals are also found in the vicinity.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 4.0 ha, while the Teotihuacan component is represented by a trace. The site has four phases of the Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of the Teotihuacan, and one phase of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of eight. Teotihuacan site TC-106 is located to the northeast and site TC-98 to the south. The following sample was collected:

(Note: check the other samples for more information)

TC-105-1, Artifactual remains apparently indicated a major Pre-Teotihuacan set of components including Chiconautla, Cuanalan, Patlachique, Tzacualli. Artifactual remains also indicated traces of Early Teotihuacan, traces of Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, and light Aztec components.

The site has a sparse distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades. Ground stone tools were not reported.

TC-106

Background. Tres Marias II de Ejido de San Nicolas Oxtotipac was surveyed by West in 1963, as part of the Formative Period Survey and has not been resurveyed. No Teotihuacan artifact collections were made. Collections made by the TF and TA survey teams were studied by Kolb. Ceramic materials from the survey were good for chronological purposes, while figurine data were absent and the Teotihuacan field reports were of poor quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965).

Natural Setting. Site TC-106 is located in the Middle Valley, South Piedmont Ecological, Zone between 2,400-2,420 m on the Oxtotipac Ridge. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are light brown in color, with depths ranging from 0-15 cm. There is sparse to moderate erosion in the area, and moderate concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, maguey, huizache, and various grasses. Other natural features include barrancas to the north and south of the site.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features apparently include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maize and maguey.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 4.0 ha, while the Teotihuacan component is represented by a trace. The site has two phases of the Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of the Teotihuacan, and one phase of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of six. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TF-22 (Patlachique Phase) and TA-71-69, while Teotihuacan site TC-105 is located to the southwest and site TC-107 to the southeast. The following sample was collected:

TC-106-1, Artifactual remains indicated light to medium Patlachique, traces of Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, and medium Aztec components.

The site has an abundant distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades and other obsidian tools not described. No ground stone tools were noted.

TC-107

Background. Tres Marias I de Ejido de San Nicolas Oxtotipac was surveyed by West in 1963 as part of the Formative Period Survey and has not been resurveyed. No Teotihuacan Period artifact collections were made. Collections made by the TF and TA survey teams were studied by Kolb. Ceramic materials from the survey were good for chronological purposes, while figurine data were absent and the Teotihuacan field reports were of poor quality. There are no published or unpublished materials on this site.

Natural Setting. Site TC-107 is located in the Middle Valley, South Piedmont Ecological Zone, between 2,440-2,460 m, on the Oxtotipac Ridge. Soils in the site area have a loamy texture and are light brown in color, with depths ranging from 0-15 cm. There is moderate erosion in most of the site area, with sparse to moderate concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments in the region. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, maguey, huizache, and various grasses. Other natural features include a barranca north of the site.

Modern Utilization. Cultural Features include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for grazing purposes, although the cultivation of maguey and possibly nopal is practiced. Stone terraces and maguey bancals are found in the vicinity.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 5.0 ha, while the Teotihuacan component is represented by a trace. The site has two phases of the Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of the Teotihuacan, and one phase of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of six. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TF-54 (Tzacualli Phase), TA-59, and TA-71-69, while Teotihuacan site TC-106 is located to the northwest and site TC-105 to the west. The following sample was collected:

TC-107-1, Artifactual remains indicated medium Patlachique, traces of Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, traces of Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, and medium Aztec components.

The site has a sparse distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades. Ground stone tools were not reported.

TC-110

Background. This site, also known as Cerro San Lucas I, was surveyed by Marino in 1963 and has not been resurveyed. No Teotihuacan artifact collections were made nor were collections made by any other survey teams. The chronology for this site is derived from field notes. Ceramic materials from the survey were nonexistent for chronological purposes, figurine data were absent, and the Teotihuacan field reports were of poor quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965).

Natural Setting. Site TC-110 is located in the Middle Valley, South Piedmont, of the Teotihuacan Valley between 2,340-2,360 m in the Lower Piedmont Ecological Zone. Soils in the site area have a loamy

texture and are tan to light brown in color, with unknown depths. There is moderate erosion in the site area, and sparse concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, maguey, and various grasses.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features apparently include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maize and maguey.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies an unknown area. At least one mound was identified which has Teotihuacan occupation. The site has one phase of the Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of the Teotihuacan, and two phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of six. There are no associated non-Teotihuacan sites, while Teotihuacan sites TC-127 and TC-128 are located to the north and TC-26 and TC-98 to the south. The following sample was collected:

> TC-110-1, Artifactual remains apparently indicated traces Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, traces of Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

The site has an unknown distribution of lithic materials.

TC-112 and TC-113 (Fig. 197)

Background. Site TC-112, also known as San Nicolas Oxtotipac and site TC-113, also known as San Nicolas Oxtotipac Pueblo, was surveyed by Sanders, Marino and Obermeyer in 1961 and resurveyed by Marino and Diehl in 1963. No Teotihuacan Period artifact collections were made. Collections made by the TF, TT, and TA survey teams were studied by Kolb. The ceramic materials from the survey were poor for chronological purposes, while figurine data were absent and the Teotihuacan field reports were of poor quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965, 1975).

Natural Setting. Site TC-112/113 is located in the Middle Valley, South Piedmont Ecological Zone, between 2,370-2,380 m, on the Oxtotipac Ridge. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan to medium brown in color, with unknown depths. There is moderate erosion in the area. Some concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, maguey, and various grasses. Other natural features include washes to the north and south of the site and an incipient barranca to the northwest.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include numerous structures associated with the community of San Nicolas Oxtotipac. The site area is part of the community, although some sections are used for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maize, maguey and nopal. Several streets and numerous houselots are found in the vicinity.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies most of the modern village of San Nicolas Oxtotipac, an area of approximately 100 ha. In 1961, during the excavation of a cave called Hueoxtoc (see Fig. 197) the entire village area was surveyed, houselot by houselot. Three major occupations were defined, Teotihuacan, Early Toltec (Oxtotipac subphase), and Aztec. Approximately seven lots, south of Hueoxtoc Cave and southwest of the village church had medium levels of concentration of Teotihuacan pottery. An isolated zone, north of Hueoxtoc Cave, also had medium concentrations of Teotihuacan ceramics. These two sites were denoted TC-113-TC-112. The total area covered by them is approximately five to six hectares. No definite mounds, but traces of plaster floors were found in the house lots of the village. At the northeastern edge of the village is an small isolated area of Teotihuacan occupation which we have designated TC-114 (see TC-114 description). Unfortunately the samples were discarded in the field during the survey and so we cannot accurately phase the Teotihuacan occupation. Prior to the intensive survey two samples were

collected and are available for analysis with the following results. The site has four phases of the Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of the Teotihuacan, and two phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of nine. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TF-57 (Patlachique Phase), TF-37 (Tzacualli Phase), TT-82 (Early Toltec), TT-98-99-100 (Late Toltec), and TA-203-66, while Teotihuacan sites TC-25 and TC-114 are located to the northeast and TC-129 to the southwest.

TC-112-1, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Chiconautla, possible traces of Cuanalan, traces of Patlachique, light Tzacualli, traces of Oxtotipac, and light Aztec components.

TC-113-1, Artifactual remains indicated light Patlachique, light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, and medium Aztec components.

The site has an uneven distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades. Ground stone tools, especially manos and metates, were also noted.

TC-129

Background. This site, also known as Rio San Lorenzo Sur-San Mateo Tenango, was surveyed by personnel from the Teotihuacan Valley Project between 1963-1964 and has not been resurveyed. There are no collections from the Teotihuacan survey. Collections made by the TT and TA survey teams were studied by Kolb. Ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan component were good for chronological purposes, while figurine data were absent and the Teotihuacan field reports were of poor quality. There are no published or unpublished materials on this site.

Natural Setting. Site TC-129 is located in the Middle Valley Plain Ecological Zone, between 2,330-2,340 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy texture with sandy loam and are tan to medium brown in color, with depths ranging from 0-100+ cm. There is moderate erosion in the site area, and tepetate is exposed in the northern and northeastern section of the site. Moderate concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, maguey, huizache, and various grasses. Other natural features include several washes located to the north, east, and west of the site, and the Rio San Lorenzo to the east.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include no structures and apparently no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maguey, maize, and beans; bancals and the remnants of stone terraces are noted. Some grazing is conducted in the vicinity.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies an unknown area, while the Teotihuacan component is represented by a trace. The site has four phases of the Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of the Teotihuacan, and two phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of nine. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TT-97 (Late Toltec), TA-188, while sites TC-113 and TC-130 are located to the east and TT-119 to the north. The following sample was collected:

TC-129-1, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Chiconautla, possible traces of Cuanalan, light Patlachique, traces of Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, traces of Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, medium to heavy Mazapan, and medium to heavy Aztec components.

The site has a sparse distribution and discontinuous distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades and scrapers. Ground stone tools, especially manos and metates, were also noted.

TC-130

Background. This site, also known as Rio San Lorenzo Norte, was surveyed by personnel from the Teotihuacan Valley Project between 1963 and 1964 and has not been resurveyed. No collections were made by the Teotihuacan survey team. Collections made by the TT and TA survey teams were studied by Kolb. Ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan component were good for chronological purposes, while figurine data were absent and the Teotihuacan field reports were of poor quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965, 1975).

Natural Setting. Site TC-130 is located in the Middle Valley, South Piedmont Ecological Zone, between 2,370-2,380 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan to medium brown in color, with depths ranging from 0-40+ cm. There is sparse to moderate erosion in the site area, and tepetate is exposed in the northern and northwestern sections of the site. Sparse to moderate concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, maguey, huizache, and various grasses. Other natural features include several washes within and immediately north of the site, an incipient barranca is located to the east, and the Rio San Lorenzo further to the east.

Modern Utilization. Cultural Features include no structures and apparently no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maize and maguey; bancals are also found. Some grazing is also conducted in the vicinity.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies an unknown area, while the Teotihuacan component is represented by a trace. The site has three phases of the Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of the Teotihuacan, and two phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of eight. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TT-102 (Late Toltec), TT-130 (Late Toltec) and TA-203-66, while Teotihuacan sites TC-112 and TC-113 are located to the north and TC-129 to the west. The following sample was collected:

> TC-130-1, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Chiconautla, possible traces of Cuanalan, traces of Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, traces of Oxtotipac, medium Mazapan, and medium Aztec components.

The site has a discontinuous and sparse distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades. Ground stone tools, especially manos and metates, were also noted.

3. Site Descriptions: North Piedmont

TC-30 (Fig. 191)

Background. This site, also known as Techachal de San Martin de las Piramides Este, was surveyed by Kolb in 1963 and resurveyed by Kolb in 1970. The artifact collections from the Teotihuacan survey were processed by Kolb in 1964 and consisted of 21 samples. Collections made by TF, TT, and TA survey teams were also studied by Kolb. The ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were excellent for chronological purposes, while figurine data were excellent and the Teotihuacan field reports were of excellent quality. Published and unpublished materials on the site include Marino 91965) and Sanders (1965).

Natural Setting. Site TC-30 is located in the Middle Valley, North Piedmont Ecological Zone, between 2,340-2,360 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan to dark brown in color with medium brown colors predominating. Soil depths range up to 70 cm. There is slight erosion in the southern

area of the site, and tepetate is exposed along the western edge and the immediate southwestern corner. Moderate to heavy concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, maguey, various cacti (especially adrojo cactus), and wild grasses, all of which are sparse. Other natural features include a wash along the eastern side of the site, an incipient wash in the southern section of the site, and a major wash eroding into a barranca along the western margin of the site.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maize and barley. There are some bancals and stone terraces in the site area and are associated with maguey plantings. Grazing is also conducted in the area.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 19.5 ha, while the Teotihuacan component also occupies 19.5 ha. Twenty-one mounds were identified of which 19 have Teotihuacan occupation. The site has three phases of the Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of the Teotihuacan, and four phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of 10. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TF-124 (Tzacualli Phase), TT-120 (Late Toltec Phase), Early Toltec (unnumbered site), TA-143, and TA-194-50, while Teotihuacan sites TC-31 and TC-32 are located immediately to the west and Teotihuacan site TC-36 further to the southwest. The following mounds were identified:

Mound Designation	North-South	East-West	Height	Area (m2)	Condition
Mound A	45 m	25 m	75 cm	785	heavily eroded
Mound B	100 m	70 m	60 cm	4,450	moderately eroded
Mound C	40 m	45 m	30 cm	1,500	moderately eroded
Mound D	25 m	40 m	20 cm	640	moderately to heavily eroded
Mound E	35 m	45 m	100 cm	735	moderately eroded
Mound F	20 m	60 m	20 cm	790	moderately to heavily eroded
Mound G	45 m	75 m	50 cm	2,790	moderately eroded
Mound H	65 m	65 m	30 cm	2,530	moderately eroded
Mound I	60 m	60-70 m	30 cm	2,610	moderately eroded
Mound J	22 m	20 m	25 cm	380	slightly eroded
Mound K	45 m	35-40 m	30 cm	1,250	slightly eroded
Mound L	20 m	20 m	20 cm	275	seriously eroded
Mound M	35 m	40 m	30 cm	975	seriously eroded
Mound N	25 m	25 m	35-40 cm	390	seriously eroded
Mound O	15 m	15 m	25 cm	150	seriously eroded
Mound P	20 m	20 m	25 cm	265	slightly eroded
Mound Q	20 m	25 m	70 cm	340	slightly eroded
Mound R	20 m	70 m	20 cm	970	seriously eroded and damaged
Mound S	30 m	25 m	30 cm	495	slight eroded
Mound T	60 m	60 m	60 cm	2,310	seriously eroded and damaged
Mound U	30 m	20 m	30 cm	405	seriously eroded

All the mounds were sampled, with the following results

TC-30-A, Artifactual remains indicated only traces of Teotihuacan, medium Mazapan and heavy Aztec components.

TC-30-B, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, medium to heavy Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, medium Late Teotihuacan, light to medium Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-30-C, Artifactual remains indicated medium Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and light to medium Aztec components.

TC-30-D, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Cuanalan, light to medium Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, medium Xometla, light Mazapan, and medium Aztec components.

TC-30-E, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light to medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, light Xometla, light Mazapan, and light Aztec components. We also noted a trace of Oxtotipac

TC-30-F, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, medium to heavy Early Teotihuacan, medium to heavy Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, traces of Xometla, light Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

TC-30-G, Artifactual remains indicates traces of Tzacualli, light to medium Early Teotihuacan, light to medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, light Oxtotipac and Xometla, traces of Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-30-H, Artifactual remains indicated light Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, medium Late Teotihuacan, light Oxtotipac, light Xometla, light to medium Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components. Unusual amounts of what looks like obsidian workshop debris were found on this mound.

TC-30-I, Artifactual remains indicated light to medium Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, light Xometla, light Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-30-J, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light to medium Middle Teotihuacan, and light Late Teotihuacan components.

TC-30-K, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, light to medium Early Teotihuacan, light to medium Middle Teotihuacan, light to medium Late Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-30-L, Artifactual remains indicated light Patlachique, light to medium Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, traces of Xometla and light to medium Aztec components.

TC-30-M, Artifactual remains indicated medium Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-30-N, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, medium Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, possible traces of Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-30-O, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, medium Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, medium Late Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-30-P, Artifactual remains indicated Light Tzacualli, light to medium Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, traces of Xometla and Oxtotipac, and traces of Mazapan components.

TC-30-Q, Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, medium Late Teotihuacan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-30-R, Artifactual remains indicated light Patlachique, light Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light to medium Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, and light to medium Mazapan components.

TC-30-S, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, traces of Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, and medium Late Teotihuacan components, and traces of Aztec.

TC-30-T, Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and light to medium Aztec components.

TC-30-U, Artifactual remains indicated light Aztec components.

The site has a very sparse to absent distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades, cores, projectile points, and scrapers. Ground stone tools, especially manos, were noted. Other specialized lithic materials included a bifacially pressure flaked quartzite projectile point.

TC-31 (Fig. 191)

Background. This site, also known as Techachal de San Martin de las Piramides, Centro, was surveyed by Kolb in 1963 and resurveyed by Kolb in 1970. The artifact collections from the Teotihuacan survey were processed by Kolb in 1963 and 1964 and consisted of 23 samples. Collections made by TF, TT, and TA survey teams were also studied by Kolb. The ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were excellent for chronological purposes, while figurine data were poor and the Teotihuacan field report of excellent quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965) and Sanders (1965) [by reference to TC-31].

Natural Setting. Site TC-31 is located in the Middle Valley, North Piedmont Ecological Zone, between 2,340-2,360 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan to light brown in color with pockets of dark brown soils. Soil depths range up to 220 cm in some pockets. There is moderate erosion in

the southern area of the site, and tepetate is exposed in the southern and southwestern areas of the site. Moderate to heavy concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, maguey, various cacti, and various grasses, all in moderate concentration. Other natural features include a wash along the eastern side of the site and a wash-barranca along the western margin of the site.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maize, barley, and beans. Maguey bancals and stone terraces are found in the area. Some grazing of livestock is also conducted.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 10.0 ha, while the Teotihuacan component also occupies 10.0 ha. Twenty-three mounds were identified of which 17 have Teotihuacan occupation. The site has one phase of the Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of the Teotihuacan, and four phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of 8. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites; include TF-124 (Tzacualli Phase), TT-119 (Early Toltec Phase), TT-120 (Late Toltec Phase), and TA-143, while Teotihuacan site TC-30 is located immediately adjacent to the east and TC-32 immediately adjacent to the south. Site TC-36 is located to the southwest. The following mounds were identified:

Mound Designation	North-South	East-West	Height	Area (m2)	Condition
Mound V	40 m	15 m	20 cm	425	slightly eroded
Mound W	10 m	15 m	40 cm	115	slightly eroded
Mound X	16 m	15 m	50 cm	190	heavily eroded
Mound Y	15 m	15 m	50 cm	155	heavily eroded
Mound Z	20 m	15-20 m	60 cm	240	heavily eroded
Mound AA	30 m	70 m	35 cm	1,100	heavily eroded
Mound BB	20 m	20 m	35 cm	265	heavily eroded and damaged
Mound CC	100 m	100 m	30 cm	6,135	slightly eroded
Mound DD	40 m	40 m	40 cm	1,050	slightly eroded
Mound EE	25 m	90 m	20 cm	1,510	slightly eroded
Mound FF	40 m	90 m	50 cm	2,750	slightly eroded
Mound GG	40 m	45 m	30 cm	1,110	slightly eroded
Mound HH	30-40 m	80 m	150 cm	2,180	slightly eroded
Mound II	25 m	20 m	150 cm	430	heavily eroded
Mound JJ	40 m	115 m	150 cm	3,255	slightly eroded
Mound KK	10 m	10 m	30 cm	90	heavily eroded
Mound LL	50 m	85 m	30 cm	3,010	slightly eroded
Mound MM	10 m	20 m	75 cm	135	heavily eroded and damaged
Mound NN	35 m	15-20 m	60 cm	435	moderately to heavily eroded
Mound OO	10 m	12 m	20 cm	75	moderately damaged and eroded
Mound PP	20 m	15 m	20 cm	190	slightly eroded
Mound BBB	22 m	20 m	20 cm	275	slightly eroded

Mound CCC	30 m	15 m	20 cm	380	heavily eroded and damaged

All of the mounds were sampled with the following results.

TC-31-V, Artifactual remains indicated light to medium Aztec components.

TC-31-W, Artifactual remains indicated light Aztec components.

TC-31-X, Artifactual remains indicated light Aztec components.

TC-31-Y, Artifactual remains indicated light Middle Teotihuacan, medium Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

TC-31-Z, Artifactual remains indicated light Middle Teotihuacan, medium Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

TC-31-AA, Artifactual remains indicated medium Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

TC-31-BB, Artifactual remains indicated light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and light to medium Aztec components including Aztec IV.

TC-31-CC, Artifactual remains indicated light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and light to medium Aztec components.

TC-31-DD, Artifactual remains indicated light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and light to medium Aztec components.

TC-31-EE, Artifactual remains indicated light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, light Xometla, light Mazapan, and light to medium Aztec components.

TC-31-FF, Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, medium Late Teotihuacan, light Xometla, light Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

TC-31-GG, Artifactual remains indicated light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and light to medium Aztec components.

TC-31-HH, Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, medium Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, medium Late Teotihuacan, light Xometla, medium Mazapan, and light to medium Aztec components.

TC-31-II, Artifactual remains indicated light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and light to medium Aztec components.

TC-31-JJ, Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and light to medium Aztec components.

TC-31-KK, Artifactual remains indicated light Middle Teotihuacan, medium Mazapan, and light to medium Aztec components.

TC-31-LL, Artifactual remains indicated light Early Teotihuacan, light to medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, light Xometla, medium Mazapan, and light to medium Aztec components.

TC-31-MM, Artifactual remains indicated light Middle Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and light to medium Aztec components.

TC-31-NN, Artifactual remains indicated light Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and light to medium Aztec components.

TC-31-OO, Artifactual remains indicated light to medium Mazapan and light to medium Aztec components.

TC-31-PP, Artifactual remains indicated light Middle Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and light to medium Aztec components.

TC-31-BBB, Artifactual remains indicated light Mazapan and light to medium Aztec components.

TC-31-CCC, Artifactual remains indicated light to medium Aztec components.

The site has generally a sparse to absent distribution of lithic materials, but the specimens include obsidian blades, cores, projectile points, and scrapers. Ground stone tools including manos and a metate were noted.

TC-32 (Fig. 191)

Background. This site, also known as Techachal de San Martin de las Piramides Oeste, was surveyed by Kolb in 1963 and resurveyed by Kolb in 1970. The artifact collections from the Teotihuacan survey were processed by Kolb in 1963 and consisted of 13 samples. Collections made by TT and TA survey teams were also studied by Kolb. The ceramic material from the Teotihuacan survey were excellent for chronological purposes, while figurine data were absent and the Teotihuacan field reports were of excellent quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965) and Sanders (1965) [by reference to site TC-30].

Natural Setting. Site TC-32 is located in the Middle Valley, North Piedmont Ecological Zone, between 2,340-2,360 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan to dark brown in color with depths ranging up to 65 cm. There is heavy erosion in the southwestern and southern corners of the site and moderate erosion along the north and northwest where tepetate is exposed. Moderate to heavy concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, maguey, various cacti, and various grasses. Other natural features include the wash and barranca areas forming to the west and a wash-barranca at the eastern margin of the site where there is also a small check dam.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maize, barley, beans, and maguey. Maguey bancals and damaged stone terraces are also found in the area, and sheet erosion is a serious problem. Located

approximately 250 m to the southwest of the site is a small jaguey.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 4.4 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 4.4 ha. Eleven mounds were identified all of which have Teotihuacan occupation. The site has one phase of the Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of the Teotihuacan, and four phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of 8. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites included TF-124 (Tzacualli Phase), TT-119 (Late Toltec Phase), TA-143, while Teotihuacan sites TC-30 and TC-31 are located immediately to the north and TC-36 to the west. The following mounds were identified:

Mound Designation	North-South	East-West	Height	Area (m2)	Condition
Mound QQ	50 m	65 m	40 cm	2,270	heavily eroded and damaged
Mound RR	15 m	30 m	70+ cm	310	heavily eroded and damaged
Mound SS	22 m	30 m	70+ cm	445	slightly eroded
Mound TT	15 m	35 m	70+ cm	410	heavily eroded and damaged
Mound UU	20 m	45 m	70+ cm	595	seriously eroded and damaged
Mound VV	60 m	55 m	70+ cm	2,575	slightly eroded
Mound WW	65 m	50 m	70+ cm	2,665	slightly eroded
Mound XX	30 m	20 m	30 cm	370	seriously eroded and damaged
Mound YY	40 m	40 m	30 cm	1,020	seriously eroded and damaged
Mound ZZ	30 m	40 m	30 cm	725	seriously eroded and damaged
Mound AAA	10 m	35 m	50 cm	290	slightly eroded

All the mounds were sampled with the following results.

TC-32-QQ, Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light to medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and light to medium Aztec components.

TC-32-RR, Artifactual remains indicated light Early Teotihuacan, light to medium Middle Teotihuacan, medium Mazapan, and medium Aztec components.

TC-32-SS, Artifactual remains indicated possible traces Tzacualli, light Middle Teotihuacan, medium Mazapan, and light to medium Aztec components.

TC-32-TT, Artifactual remains indicated light Early Teotihuacan, light to medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Xometla, medium Mazapan, and light to medium Aztec components.

TC-32-UU, Artifactual remains indicated light to medium Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, medium Mazapan, and light to medium Aztec components.

TC-32-VV, Artifactual remains indicated light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and light to medium Aztec components including Aztec IV.

TC-32-WW, Artifactual remains indicated light Early Teotihuacan, light to medium Middle Teotihuacan, medium Mazapan, and light to medium Aztec components.

TC-32-XX, Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, light Middle Teotihuacan, medium Mazapan, and light to medium Aztec components including Aztec IV (Teacalco Phase).

TC-32-YY, Artifactual remains indicated light Early Teotihuacan, light to medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and light to medium Aztec components.

TC-32-ZZ, Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, light to medium Mazapan, and light Aztec components including Aztec IV.

TC-32-AAA Artifactual remains indicated traces of Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and light to medium Aztec components including Aztec IV.

The site has a general absence of lithic material,but there are some obsidian blades and waste flakes. No ground stone tools were observed.

TC-36

Background. This side, also known as Presa San Antonio o Presa Grande de Ostoyahualco, was surveyed by Marino in 1963 and has not been resurveyed. The artifact collection was processed by Kolb in 1964 and consisted of one sample. Collections made by TT and TA survey teams were also studied by Kolb. The ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were good for chronological purposes, while figurine data were absent and the Teotihuacan field report non-existent. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965).

Natural Setting. Site TC-36 is located in the Middle Valley, North Piedmont Ecological Zone, 2,340-2,360 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan to light brown in color, with depths ranging to at least 40 cm. There is moderate erosion in the site area, and tepetate is exposed in the southern and western sections of the site. Sparse concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, maguey, and various grasses. Other natural features include several washes along the western and eastern sides of the site.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include no structures and no jagueys. The site is used for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maguey; grazing is also conducted in the vicinity. The site takes its name from the Presa San Antonio which was constructed for erosion control.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies between 12.0-15.0 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 0.1 ha. Numerous mounds have been identified in the area of which only one has Teotihuacan occupation. The site has one phase of the Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of the Teotihuacan, and three phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of seven. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TT-118 (Late Toltec Phase), and TA-144-50, while Teotihuacan sites TC-30, TC-31, and TC-32 are located to the east, and TC-35 is found to the northwest. The supra-Regional Center TC-1 is located 0.6 km to the south. The following sample was collected:

TC-36-A, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, light Xometla, medium Mazapan, and medium Aztec components.

The site has a sparse distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades and scrapers. No ground stone tools were noted.

Site Descriptions: The Archaeological Zone

The Teotihuacan Valley Project was initiated in June 1960. We had completed two seasons of general survey before Rene Millon initiated the Teotihuacan Valley Project. At the time Millon began his project the urban area of Teotihuacan was estimated, by Pedro Armillas, to cover an area of 7.5 km2 (Armillas 1950). During our first two seasons we located a number of Teotihuacan Period occupations, adjacent to, but outside the limits of Armillas's defined city, primarily to the west and south. These were assigned site numbers following the procedures of the project. As the Mapping Project developed, the definition of the urban area was expanded to included an area nearly three times that estimated by Armillas and engulfing a number of our defined "rural" settlements.

As the urban mapping project evolved it was also clear, however, that these sites varied significantly in the degree which they appeared to be spatially integrated into the urban plan. Some appeared either as physically detached settlements, or with tenuous spatial connections with the defined urban zone. Others were coterminous with the edge of Armillas's defined urban zone. Examples of the first are sites TC-11, TC-14, and TC-13; of the second TC-12, TC-121, TC-116, TC-118, TC-119, TC-124, and TC-125. TC-17 and TC-120 on the other hand were clearly a part of the core urban zone. The Teotihuacan Valley Project intensively surveyed only TC-11, 12, 13, and 14 and a portion of TC-121. Only brief visits were made to the other sites (see Fig. 192 for the location of all of these sites).

With the exception of TC-120 and TC-117, all of these sites appear to have some degree of physical discreetness and it is possible that some of them, while spatial integrated into the urban plan, had a somewhat different economic and social status and were more comparable to rural communities. It is also possible that during the earliest phases of the history of the city some of them were spatially isolated from the main body of the urban zone and were almost entirely rural in their economic characteristics. For these reasons we are describing them here as separate communities. We will return to this issue in Chapter 8.

TC-1 (Figs. 192, 234)

Background. This site, also known as the urban center or city of Teotihuacan has been intensively surveyed by Rene Millon and field procedures have been detailed by him (1973a:14-25). Of primary concern was to define the urban boundaries, followed by the field survey for the map and the intensive investigation of archaeological remains encountered within each of 146 500 m2 units. Standardized site survey schedules were completed for each mound, ceramic concentration, or other features within each unit. Often there were several hundred per unit, hence over 25,000 reports were compiled. Primary, published, and unpublished materials on this site include Millon (1965, 1966b, 1969, 1970, 1973a, 1973b) and Drewitt (1966).

Natural Setting: The main body of the city is here designated as Site TC-1. It is located in the Middle Valley, North Piedmont and Alluvial Plain Ecological Zones, at 2,280-2,350 m. Soils in the site area are quite variable, having a sandy loam through clay texture and range from tan through dark brown in color, with depths ranging from 0-250+ cm. There is some sheet and gully erosion in the northern and extreme southern section of the site with substantial deposition in the south central area. In most areas rock and tezontle fragments have been used in modern house construction or piled along houselot and field boundaries to create arable land. Vegetation within the site varies depending on local environmental conditions, but normally includes pirul,

nopal, maguey, huizache, and various grasses. Numerous washes and at least five major barrancas, plus the Rio San Juan are within the urban boundaries. All of these streams exhibit evidence of artificial straightening, presumably to conform to the ancient grid plan of the city. They may also have been used as sources of flood water to supply jagueys found scattered throughout the city. Foothills of Cerros Gordo, Patlachique, and Colorado border the urban zone on the north, south, and west, respectively. See Kovar (1970:13-68) and Sanders (1970a:69-101) for details.

Modern Utilization. The modern settlements of San Martin Coatlan, San Martin de las Piramides, San Francisco Mazapan, San Sebastian Chimalpa, San Juan Teotihuacan, Santa Maria Maquixco, and San Juan Evangelista are wholly or partly within the urban zone, as are Haciendas Metepec and Tlajinga, and several thousand buildings are found within these settlements and east of the Street of the Dead. Other areas of the site, particularly the western half, are used entirely for agricultural purposes, especially the cultivation of maize, beans, barley, wheat, alfalfa, and various vegetables. Some segments are used for grazing. See Diehl (1970:103-180) and Charlton (1970a:181-252, 1970b:253-283) for details.

Archaeological Remains. The site during the Middle and Late Teotihuacan Phase occupied at least 20.5 km2 (2,050 ha). Over 2,500 major structures were identified, of which approximately ;2,220 were apartment compounds. The site has three phases of Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of Teotihuacan, and four phases of Post-Teotihuacan represented for a total of 10. Associated Formative sites include TF-36 (a Cuanalan hamlet), TF-109 (a Cuanalan hamlet), TF-111 (a Cuanalan hamlet), TF-12 (a Patlachique town of 175 ha), and TF-200 (a Tzacualli city of 1,700 ha). During the Early Post Teotihuacan phases sites associated with TC-1 include a series of Early Toltec communities: TT(ET)-71 (a ceremonial cave), TT(ET)-72 (a section of the Toltec urban center), TT(ET)-78 (a section of the Toltec urban center), and TT(ET)-84 (a large compact high density village). Associated Late Toltec communities include: TT(LT)-118 through 121 (a large dispersed village), TT(LT)-122 (a section of the Toltec urban center), TT(LT)-125 (a section of the Toltec urban center), TT(LT)-173 (a ceremonial cave), and TT(LT)-167 (a large scattered village). During the Aztec Period, sites TA-148-46, TA-150-45, TA-151-44, TA-152-43, TA-153-42, TA-154, and TA-156-55 are associated. Teotihuacan sites TC-30, TC-31, TC-32, and TC-36 are situated immediately north of the urban boundary, while sites TC-116, TC-119, TC-120, and TC-124, located to the east, are included by Millon within the urban center but were considered as separate entities in the Teotihuacan Valley Project. Sites TC-13, TC-14, and TC-117, located to the south are within Millon's boundary but considered separate sites in the Teotihuacan Valley Project. Classic sites TC-12 and TC-121, located to the west, are likewise included by Millon. Seen as separate rural sites in both projects, and located to the west, are TC-5, TC-6, TC-7, TC-8, TC-11, and TC-99.

Millon's general description of the urban center and detailed maps were published (1973a, 1973b), but the extensive phase-by-phase descriptions are, as of 1995, not yet available. However, over 500 workshops have been identified of which most were devoted to either obsidian working or some unidentified specialty that included a heavy use of obsidian, and over 100 to other craft specializations such as ceramics, figurines, lapidary, shell, basalt, slate, ground stone, etc. (1973a:45-46). An extensive discussion of these are found in Barbour (1976) and Ester (1976).

TC-11 (Fig. 192, 193)

Background. This site, also known as San Juan Evangelista-Cerro Colorado, was surveyed by Kolb in 1963 and resurveyed by Kolb in 1970. The artifact collections from the Teotihuacan survey were processed by Kolb in 1963 and 1964 and consisted of six samples. Collections made by the TF, TT, and TA survey teams were also studied by Kolb. The ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were excellent for chronological purposes, while figurine data were good and the Teotihuacan field reports were of excellent quality. Published and unpublished materials on the site include Marino (1965, 1975), Sanders (1965), and Millon (1973b).

Natural Setting. Site TC-11 is located in the Middle Valley, North Piedmont Ecological Zone, between 2,275-2,285 m. Soils in the site area have a loamy texture and are tan to light brown in color with depths ranging from 0 to 140+ cm. There is moderate erosion in the northern and western site area, and tepetate is exposed differentially in the north and west. Moderate concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, and several grasses. Other natural features include the Barranca Malinal at the western edge of the site and an unnamed barranca at the eastern site of the site.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include no structures. The site is used for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maize and beans; grazing is also conducted in the area. A series of terraces and maguey bancals running from east to west are found in the northern site area.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 27.0 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 11.5 ha. Fourteen mounds were identified, six with Teotihuacan occupation. The site has three Pre-Teotihuacan phases, three Teotihuacan phases, and four Post Teotihuacan phases represented for a total of 10. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TT-133 (Late Toltec), and TA-156-55, while Teotihuacan site TC-12 is located to the southeast, TC-8 to the west, and TC-121 to the east. The following mounds were sampled:

TC-11-A, 2,055 m2, heavily eroded. Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and heavy Aztec components.

TC-11-B, 3,670 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, light Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, medium Late Teotihuacan, medium Mazapan, and light Aztec components. Several rims seem to pertain to the Oxtotipac subphase of the Toltec Period.

TC-11-C, 435 m2, heavily eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Cuanalan, traces of Patlachique, light Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, medium Mazapan, and light Aztec components. Several rims appear to be Oxtotipac subphase of the Toltec Period.

TC-11-D, 868 m2, heavily eroded. Artifactual remains indicated light to medium Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light to medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, medium Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

TC-11-E, 290 m2, slightly to moderately eroded. Artifactual remains indicated medium Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

TC-11-F, 918 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated light to medium Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, light to medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, light Xometla, medium Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

The site has an abundant distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades, projectile points, scrapers made from flakes, and chunks of obsidian. One sample taken has abundant obsidian scrap and finished bifaces possibly suggesting a work shop locality (see L on the map). Ground stone tools, especially manos, were noted.

TC-12 (Fig. 192, 193)

Background. This site, also known as San Juan Evangelista Tlaylotlacan, was initially surveyed by Sanders in 1962, intensively surveyed by Kolb in 1963 and resurveyed by Kolb in 1972. The artifact collections from the Teotihuacan survey were processed by Kolb in 1963 and 1964 and consisted of 13 samples. Collections made by TF, TT, and TA survey teams were also studied by Kolb. The ceramic materials for chronological purposes were excellent, while figurine data were good and the Teotihuacan field reports were of excellent quality. Published and unpublished materials on the site include Marino (1965, 1975), Sanders (1965), and Millon (1973b).

Natural Setting. Site TC-12 is located in the Middle Valley Plain Ecological Zone, between 2,275-2,310 m within and in the peripheries of the modern barrio of San Juan Evangelista. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan to medium brown in color, with depths ranging up to 130 cm. There is moderate erosion in the western area of the site, and tepetate is exposed in several altered areas in the central area. Moderate concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area and much of the stone has apparently been utilized in the construction of the cemetery wall, the church, and various houses in the vicinity. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, maguey, nopal, and various grasses. A barranca is found at the west edge of the site, and several wash-roads transect the site from east to west.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include the Iglesia (church), Panteon (cemetery), at least six roads, and 11 houses or houselots. The site is used for agricultural purposes, including the cultivation of maize, beans, and alfalfa. Terraces and maguey bancals are also found in the site.

Archaeological Remains. In the original lot by lot, and field by field survey, conducted by Sanders of the Aztec Period town site of Teotihuacan, Teotihuacan Period ceramics, of variable density, were noted over the area defined as the site boundaries in Fig. 193. Throughout this area it was considerably mixed with Toltec and Aztec remains. Over much of the map area the Teotihuacan Period occupation was assessed as light in intensity. Four areas, however, labeled A-D were defined, where the density rises to least medium and was often heavy. This area also has considerable rock rubble, as well as sherds, representing the remains of destroyed mounds. Area A is well defined and is probably the remains of a Teotihuacan Period house compound. Area B is a large, virtually continuous expanse of undulating rubble and artifact concentration running 240 m. north-south along the both banks of the Barranca de Malinal for a width of approximately 80 m. It probably represents the remains of a number of residential compounds. Area C is an elevated area extending underneath and around the church and cemetery of San Juan Evangelista. Area D is a, well defined zone that has a variable density of Teotihuacan ceramics. Samples were taken from all four of these areas. The total multicomponent site occupies 41.5 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 16.0 ha. The site has three phases of Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of Teotihuacan, and four phases of Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of 10. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TF-139 (Tzacualli), TT-25 (Early Toltec), TT-163 (Late Toltec), TA-22, and TA-156-55. Teotihuacan site TC-11 is located to the north, TC-121 to the east, and TC-8 to the northwest. The following samples were collected:

TC-12-A, Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light to medium Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, light to medium Mazapan and light Aztec components, and modern debris.

TC-12-B, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Cuanalan, traces of Patlachique, light to medium Tzacualli, light to medium Early Teotihuacan, medium to heavy Middle Teotihuacan, medium Late Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, light Aztec components, and traces of modern occupation. TC-12-B is composed of Millon's original site numbers (52, 57, 67W and 115).

TC-12-C, Artifactual remains indicated light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, medium Late Teotihuacan, medium Mazapan, and light to medium Aztec components, and light modern debris.

TC-12-D, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, light to medium Tzacualli, light to medium Early Teotihuacan, traces of Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, traces of Xometla, light to medium Mazapan, and medium Aztec components. Also present were a few Oxtotipac subphase basin rims

TC-12-E, represented by a series of collections and not by any identifiable mound. Artifactual remains indicated light to medium Tzacualli, light to medium Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, light to medium Teotihuacan, medium Mazapan, heavy Aztec components, and modern debris. A few Oxtotipac subphase rims were present

The site has an abundant distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades, cores, projectile points, and scrapers. There is also a moderate distribution of obsidian flakes and chunks and some cobbles were noted. Ground stone tools are notably absent from the site as are other specialized lithic materials. This is probably due to the agricultural nature of the vicinity and associated modern housing.

TC-13 (Fig. 194)

Background. This site, also known as San Lorenzo Tlamimilolpa, was surveyed by Kolb in 1963 and resurveyed by Kolb in 1970 and 1972. The artifact collections from the Teotihuacan survey were processed by Kolb in 1963 and 1964 and consisted of seven samples. Collections made by TT and TA survey teams were also studied by Kolb. The ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were of excellent quality for chronological purposes, while figurine data were good and the Teotihuacan field reports were of excellent quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965, 1975), Sanders (1965), and Millon (1973b).

Natural Setting. Site TC-13 is located in the Middle Valley, South Piedmont Ecological Zone, between 2,270-2,280 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan to light brown in color, with depths ranging from 0 to 120+ cm. There is moderate erosion and alteration in the western area of the site, and tepetate was exposed in the western section of the site in 1963. Moderate to heavy concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes various grasses and some nopal. Other natural features include a wash-road to the south of the site.

Modern Utilization. Cultural Features include no structures. The site area is used for agricultural purposes, especially including cultivation of maize in 1963. The site has since been particularly altered but is still used for maize as of 1972. A federal highway from Xometla to San Lorenzo transect the western side of the site. Since 1963, the western segment of the site has been seriously damaged by the construction of the toll road (autopista) to San Juan Teotihuacan and the archaeological zone. An electric power line running east to west is found immediately to the south of the site, as are several roads and paths.

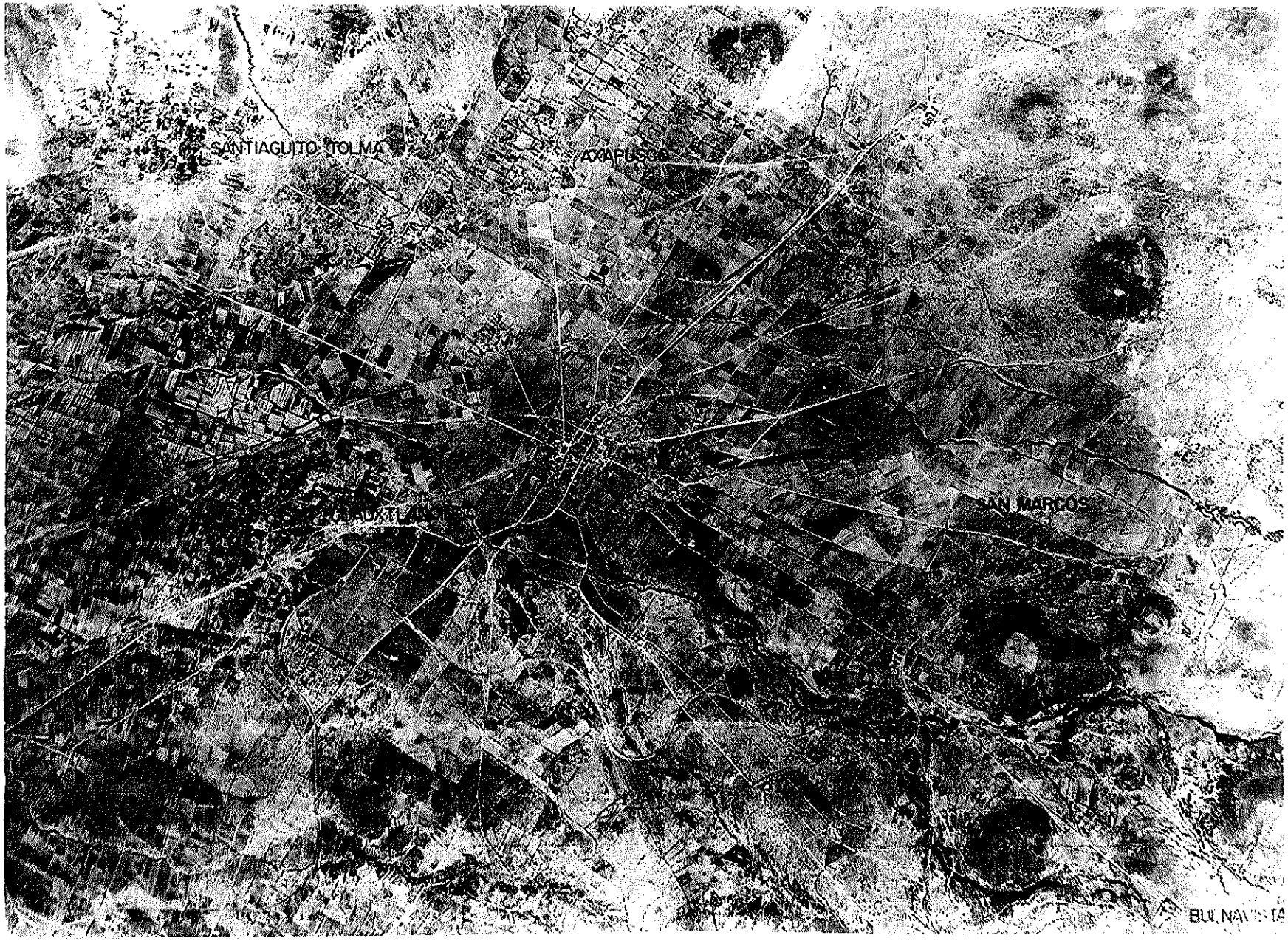


Plate 120

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 13.6 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies the same area. Four mounds were identified of which three have Teotihuacan occupation. The site has three phases of Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of Teotihuacan, and three phases of Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of 9. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TF-140 (Tzacualli), TT-23 (Early Toltec), TT-161 (Late Toltec), TA-169-17, and TA-179-40. Nearby Teotihuacan sites include TC-14 to the southeast, TC-117 to the east, TC-9 to the southwest, and TC-12 and 121 to the north. The following samples were collected from the three mounds:

TC-13-A, 6,755 m2, with dimensions of 120 x 70 m and 1 1/2 m high partially damaged by 1963 and almost totally destroyed by 1970. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Cuanalan, traces of Tezoyuca, medium Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light to medium Middle Teotihuacan, medium Late Teotihuacan, light to medium Xometla, light to medium Mazapan, and light to medium Aztec components.

TC-13-B, 4,185 m2, with dimensions of 105 x 55 m and 50 cm high, moderately eroded. Artifactual remains indicated medium Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, medium Late Teotihuacan, light to medium Mazapan, light Xometla, and light Aztec components.

TC-13-C, 6,240 m2, with dimensions of 110 x 75 m and 1 m high, moderately eroded in 1963; seriously damaged by 1970. Artifactual remains indicated medium Tzacualli, light to medium Early Teotihuacan, light to medium Middle Teotihuacan, medium Late Teotihuacan, light to medium Xometla, light to medium Mazapan, and light to medium Aztec components.

The site has a sparse distribution of lithic materials including obsidian projectile points and scrapers.

TC-125

Background. This site, also known as Calixtlahuaca de San Francisco Mazapa Norte o San Martin de las Piramides, was surveyed by Marino in 1964 and has not been resurveyed. No Teotihuacan artifact collections were made nor were collections made by any other survey teams. The chronology for this site is developed from Marino's notes or aerial photos. Ceramic materials from the survey were nonexistent for chronological purposes, figurine data were absent, and the Teotihuacan field reports were of poor quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965).

Natural Setting. Site TC-125 is located in the Middle Valley Plain Ecological Zone, between 2,300-2,320 m. Soils in the site area have a loamy texture and are light brown in color, with depths ranging from 0-50+ cm. There is slight erosion in the area, and tepetate is exposed in the northeastern section of the site. Sparse to moderate concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, maguey, nopal, and various grasses. Other natural features include several washes to the north and south of the site.

Modern Utilization. The cultural features include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is use primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maize and maguey; bancals are also found. Some grazing is conducted in the vicinity.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies an unknown area, while the Teotihuacan component is represented by a trace. One possible mound was identified which has Teotihuacan

occupation. The site apparently has no phases of the Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of the Teotihuacan, and one phase of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of at least four. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TA-90-56, while Teotihuacan sites TC-126, TC-127, and TC-128 are located nearby. The following possible mound was sampled:

> TC-125-1, size unrecorded, moderately eroded (?). Artifactual remains indicated traces of Early Teotihuacan, traces of Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, and medium Aztec components.

The site has an unknown distribution of lithic materials, for more information on this site see, Charlton 1968 and Appendix E.

F. THE UPPER VALLEY (ZONES 11, 12, And 13)

1. Geographic Setting

The Upper Valley, which includes the historically fateful plain of Otumba, is divided into three distinguishable ecological zones: Zone 11, the north piedmont, stretches north and east to the low, nearly featureless watershed that marks the division between the inward-draining Basins of Mexico and Apam; Zone 12, the plain and east piedmont, formed by the undulating eastern plain that starts at Otumba and rises gently to the east piedmont and ultimately to the high sierra of the valley; and Zone 13, the south piedmont and southeast ridges.

Zone 11: North Piedmont

The slopes of the north piedmont have very thin soils that are relatively unproductive. The lower section of the very gently inclined piedmont has some deep soils and regularly traps enough water, during good years, to raise good maize crops; the remaining two-thirds of the middle and upper range of the area, however, has very thin soil, is badly eroded, and suffers from a lack of attention to flooding and soil conservation controls. Much of the productive agricultural activity of the campesinos is carried out within the limits of the sprawling, low density (20.2 per ha) village of San Esteban Axapusco with its houselot gardens, all of which are enclosed by either stone, adobe, nopal or organ cactus.

Turkeys and chickens are kept in these gardens and the goats are corralled in them at night. The red xoconoxtle, or cardenche tunas, and the large tapon tuna, or tuna blanco, are also grown here. The most productive milpas of this piedmont zone are found within, and adjacent to, the village.

Zones 12 and 13: Plain and East Piedmont

The plain of the Upper Valley is the most unproductive portion of the plain of the Valley of Teotihuacan today, and to judge by the minimal nature of its human occupations through all the ceramic phases of the past 3000 years, it has been unproductive far into the past. It is not so much an alluvial plain, as a coming together of the piedmont in a jumble on the floor of the Upper Valley. The soils that are found here, even in the deeper pockets, are very thin, none more than 100 cm, and the total area of soils of even this depth is quite small. The region generally has a rough and undulated surface. Rock outcrops and domes of bared, scoured tepetate are frequently exposed at the surface. The only settlements are at the edge of the plain at the point of interception of the plain and the piedmont, where the town of Otumba is located, and again at the edge of gentle piedmont and its abutment with the steep slopes of the sierra, where the line villages of San Marcos Ahuatepec, and Jaltepec are found. Jaltepec completely girdles its small hill, forming a circular,

wheel-like rim at the base. The production of aguamiel is important in all of these communities, both for internal consumption and as their chief cash crop.

Zone 14: South Piedmont

The south piedmont is formed by a heavily scoured series of long, gently rising ridges or benches, which culminate at the upper or extreme eastern edge in a low range of hills. Sheet erosion is common and zerophytic plants are the rule in this eastern range. The lower or northwestern areas of these benches have retained some soils due to the industry of the campesinos of Tlamimilolpa, Xolco, and Tlaltica, and here barley, maize, some squash, and frijol as well as the ubiquitous maguey are grown. The upper reaches are largely planted in maguey with some wheat and barley. Very little maize is grown in the upper range of the bench land. The bulky ruins of the great walls of the seventeenth-century colonial foundation of the Hacienda Cuahtenco are in the upper bench land. A few poor families make do here in small adobe and stone houses, which are put up within the broken, crumbling walls of the ruined Casa Grande of the Hacienda. Hunting by the tlachiqueros and herders is part of the daily occupation of the sparse population that lives in this desolate region. Great stands of Yucca spp. are found in the northeast corner of the region, covering approximately 90 ha of an area called characteristically, "Las Palmas."

The only impressive occupations which ever occurred here were during the Late Aztec phase and in the immediately following early Post-Conquest period.

2. Site Descriptions: North Piedmont

TC-83 (Figs. 199, 234)

Background. This site, also known as El Tlatel de Rancho Tlalan, was surveyed by Marino in 1963 was resurveyed by Sanders in 1995. The artifact collections from the Teotihuacan survey were processed by Kolb in 1964 and 1965 and consisted of 20 samples. Collections made by the TA survey team were also studied by Kolb. Ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were excellent for chronological purposes, while figurine data were excellent and the Teotihuacan field reports were of poor quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965) and Sanders (1965).

Natural Setting. Site TC-83 is located in the Upper Valley, North piedmont Ecological Zone, between 2,370-2,390 m. Soils in the site area have a loamy texture and are light to medium brown in color, with depths ranging to at least 25+ cm. There is slight erosion in the site area, and tepetate is exposed to the southeast and southwest. Heavy concentrations of tezontle and other rock fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, maguey, huizache, various cacti, and various grasses. Other natural features include washes to the southeast and west of the site.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for grazing purposes but also includes the cultivation of maguey. Stone terraces and maguey bancals are also found in the vicinity.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 30.5 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 30.5 ha. Much of the area is covered by heavy concentrations of rock and artifacts, obviously representing the remains of numerous partially destroyed and almost coterminous residential mounds. It the center of the site is a small area of higher elevation that may be the remains of a temple platform. Much of the core of the site, including this platform, has an almost continuous concentration of rock debris with a number of visible elevations. Some of these may be typical Teotihuacan urban house compounds, but since the site was not intensively surveyed it is difficult to assess the architectural patterning of this site. Because of this unusual concentration, local people refer to the site core as El Tlatel. For further discussion of this site see Chapter 8. Twenty samples were collected from this area of concentrated architectural remains, probably representing a considerable number of residential compounds. The site has three phases of the Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of the Teotihuacan, and two phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of eight. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TA-216, TT-181 (Late Toltec), while Teotihuacan site TC-84 is located to the north and TC-86 to the south. The following samples were collected:

TC-83-1. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, traces of Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, heavy Middle Teotihuacan, light of Late Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

TC-83-2. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, light Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, heavy Middle Teotihuacan, possible traces of Late Teotihuacan, and light Mazapan components.

TC-83-3. Artifactual remains indicated light Patlachique, light Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, heavy Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, and traces of Mazapan components.

TC-83-4. Artifactual remains indicated medium Tzacualli, medium Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, possible traces of Late Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-83-5. Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, medium Early Teotihuacan, light to medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-83-6. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, light Tzacualli, medium Early Teotihuacan, light to medium Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, and traces of Mazapan components.

TC-83-7. Artifactual remains indicated possible traces of Patlachique, medium to heavy Tzacualli, light to medium Early Teotihuacan, medium to heavy Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and traces of Aztec Components.

TC-83-8. Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, light to medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-83-9. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, and traces of Mazapan components.

TC-83-10. Artifactual remains indicted traces of Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, light to medium Middle Teotihuacan, light to medium Late Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-83-11. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, and traces of Mazapan components.

TC-83-12. Artifactual remains indicted light Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, and traces of Mazapan components.

TC-83-13. Artifactual remains indicated medium Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-83-14. Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

TC-83-15. Artifactual remains indicted traces of Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, medium to heavy Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-83-16. Artifactual remains indicted medium Early Teotihuacan, light to medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-83-17. Artifactual remains indicted light to medium Early Teotihuacan, light to medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-83-18. Artifactual remains indicated possible traces of Cuanalan, light Tzacualli, medium to heavy Early Teotihuacan, heavy Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, light Aztec, and traces of modern components.

TC-83-19. Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, medium Early Teotihuacan, medium to heavy Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and medium Aztec components.

TC-83-20. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, light to medium Early Teotihuacan, heavy Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

The site has a moderate distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades, cores, projectile points, and scrapers. Ground stone tools, especially manos, metates, and pestles, were also noted. Other special lithic materials included a basalt tool fragment from TC-83-1 and a schist fragment with saw-marks from TC-83-3.

TC-84 (Fig. 199)

Background. This site, also known as Cerro Tezontepetl, Sanctuario de Tlaloc, was surveyed by Marino in 1963 and 1964 and has not been resurveyed. The artifact collections from the Teotihuacan survey were processed by Kolb in 1965 and consisted of one sample. Collections made by the TA survey team were also studied by Kolb. Ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were good for chronological purposes, while figurine data were absent and the Teotihuacan field reports were of poor quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965) and Sanders (1965).

Natural Setting. Site TC-84 is located in the Upper Valley, North Piedmont Ecological Zone, between 2,420-2,4470 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are medium brown in color, with unknown depths. There is erosion on all sides of the site, and moderate concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, maguey, huizache, and various grasses. Other natural features include several washes to the southeast.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for grazing purposes. Remnants of stone terraces and maguey bancals are found in the vicinity.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 0.1 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 0.1 ha. One mound was identified which has Teotihuacan occupation. The site has one phase of the Pre-Teotihuacan, two phases of the Teotihuacan, and one phase of the Post Teotihuacan for a total of four. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TA-215, while Teotihuacan site TC-83 is located to the south. The following mound was sampled:

> TC-84-1, less than 100 m2, heavily eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, medium Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, and medium Aztec components.

The site has an unknown distribution of lithic materials.

TC-85 (Fig. 199)

Background. This site, also known as Cerro Tlayotepec, Sanctuario de Tlaloc, was surveyed by Marino in 1963 and has not been resurveyed. The artifact collections from the Teotihuacan survey were processed by Kolb in 1965 and consisted of one sample. Collections were not made by any other survey team. Ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were good for chronological purposes, while figurine data were absent and the Teotihuacan field report was of good quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965) and Sanders (1965).

Natural Setting. Site TC-85 is located in the Upper Valley, North Piedmont Ecological Zone, between 2,350-2,370 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are light brown in color, with unknown depths. There is moderate erosion in the area, and tepetate is exposed to the south and east of the site. Sparse concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul and various grasses.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for grazing purposes. Maguey bancals are found in the vicinity.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 0.1 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 0.1 ha. One mound was identified which has Teotihuacan occupation. The site has apparently no phases of the Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of the Teotihuacan, and one phase of the Post

Teotihuacan represented for a total of four. There are no associated non-Teotihuacan sites, while Teotihuacan site TC-83 is located to the north. The following mound was sampled:

TC-85-1, less than 100 m2, heavily eroded. Artifactual remains indicated light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, and light Mazapan (not identified as a site in the Toltec Survey) components.

The site has an unknown distribution of lithic materials.

TC-34 (Fig. 199)

Background. This site, also known as Hacienda Sopayuca, was surveyed by Charlton in 1964 and has not been resurveyed. The artifact collections from the Teotihuacan survey were processed by Kolb in 1964 and 1965 and consisted of one sample. The ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan Survey were poor for chronological purposes, while figurine data were absent and the Teotihuacan field report was of moderate quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965, 1975).

Natural Setting. Site TC-34 is located in the Upper Valley, North Piedmont Ecological Zone, between 2,380-2,390 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan to medium brown in color, with depths ranging up to 150 cm. There is slight erosion in the site area and no evidence of tepetate exposure. Moderate to light concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, and maguey and various grasses.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include a brick kiln with associated house located north of the site area. Additional modern dwellings are located to the southeast, and one jaguey is found to the north of the site. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maize; stone terraces and maguey bancals are found in the vicinity.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 7.0 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 1.0 ha. Five definite mounds were identified. Teotihuacan occupation consists of a small highly localized zone with heavy rock and sherd concentrations that probably represent a number of eroded Teotihuacan type house compounds. The site has two phases of the Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of the Teotihuacan, and two phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of 7. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TT-70, TA-106, and TA-107, while Teotihuacan sites TC-83, 85, 86, and 109 are located to the southwest and TC-123 to the southeast. The following sample was collected:

TC-34-A, Heavily eroded and damaged. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Cuanalan, traces of Tzacualli, medium Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

The site has a discontinuous sparse distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades. No ground stone tools were noted.

TC-109 (Fig. 199)

Background. This site, also known as Hacienda Soapayuca Sur or San Juan Zoapayuca, was surveyed by Charlton in 1963 and has not been resurveyed. No Teotihuacan artifact collections were made. Collections made by the TT and TA survey teams were studied by Kolb. Ceramic materials from the survey were excellent for chronological purposes, while figurine data were good and the Teotihuacan field reports were of poor quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965) and Sanders (1965).

Natural Setting. Site TC-109 is located in the Upper Valley, North Piedmont Ecological Zone, between 2,380-2,390 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are light brown in color, with depths ranging from 0-100 cm. There is moderate to heavy erosion in most of the site area, and tepetate is exposed in many areas of the site. Sparse to moderate concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, maguey, huizache, and various grasses. Other natural features include numerous washes throughout the site and a partially canalized barranca north of the site.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include several hacienda buildings; towards the western side of the site there are three large jagueys, one of which is stone lined. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of barley, maize, and maguey. Maguey bancals, ditches, and stone terraces are found in the vicinity.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 105 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 0.1 ha; Sixty-four mounds were identified of which only one has Teotihuacan occupation. The site has two phases of the Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of the Teotihuacan, and two phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of seven. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TT-60 (Late Toltec) and TA-107, while Teotihuacan sites TC-34 and TC-83 are located to the northeast and northwest of the site and site TC-123 to the east. The following sample was collected:

> TC-109-1, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Cuanalan, traces of Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light to medium Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, medium Mazapan, and light to medium Aztec components.

The site has a discontinuous and sparse distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades. Ground stone tools, especially manos and metates, were also noted.

TC-123

Background. This site, also known as Cerro San Lucas II, was surveyed by members of the Teotihuacan Valley Project Aztec Survey Team between 1963 and 1964 and has not been resurveyed. No Teotihuacan artifact collections have been made. Collections made by the TA survey team were studied by Kolb. Ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan component were poor for chronological purposes, while figurine data were absent and the Teotihuacan field report of poor quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965, 1975).

Natural Setting. Site TC-123 is located in the Upper Valley, East Piedmont Ecological Zone, at 2,450 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan to medium brown in color, with unknown depths. There is sparse to moderate erosion in the area, and tepetate is exposed in several sections of the site. Some concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, maguey, nopal, and various grasses. Other natural features include several washes in the site area. The site is located on the flank of Cerro San Lucas.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maguey. Maguey bancals are found, and some grazing is also conducted in the vicinity.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies an unknown area. One possible mound was identified which has Teotihuacan occupation. The site apparently has one phase of the Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of the Teotihuacan, and two phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of six. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TT-63-64 (Late Toltec), and TA-81, while Teotihuacan site TC-109 is located to the west. The following possible mound was sampled:

TC-123-1, Less than 100 m2, heavily eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, light to medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and medium Aztec components.

The site has a sparse distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades. No ground stone tools were reported.

TC-86 (Fig. 199)

Background. This site was surveyed by Marino in 1963 and has not been resurveyed. The artifact collections from the Teotihuacan survey were processed by Kolb in 1965 and consisted of one sample. No other collections were made by other survey teams. Ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were poor for chronological purposes, while figurine data were absent and the Teotihuacan field reports were of good quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Sanders (1965).

Natural Setting. Site TC-86 is located in the Upper Valley, North Piedmont Ecological Zone, between 2,350-2,370 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are medium brown in color, with unknown depths. There is slight erosion in most areas of the site. Sparse concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul and various grasses. Other natural features include several washes to the north and west of the site.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is primarily used for grazing purposes.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies an area of less than one hectare while the Teotihuacan component is represented by a trace. The site has one phase of the Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of the Teotihuacan, and three phases of the post Teotihuacan represented for a total of seven (all non-Teotihuacan components, however, are traces and were not assigned site numbers by the surveys for those periods). There are no associated non-Teotihuacan sites, while Teotihuacan site TC-85 is located to the south and TC-83 to the north. The following sample was collected:

TC-86-1, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, possible traces of Xometla, traces of Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

The site has an unknown distribution of lithic materials.

3. Site Descriptions: East Piedmont

TC-87, TC-88, and TC-89 (Fig. 200)

Background. Site TC-87, also known as San Nicolas Tlatilhuacan-San Bonifacio Nonoalco, site TC-88, also known as San Nicolas Tlatilhuacan Norte, and site TC-89, also known as San Nicolas Tlatilhuacan Sur, were surveyed by Marino in 1963 and resurveyed by Sanders in 1995. These sites, originally thought to be separate entities, are in reality one single large site, and, therefore, the data are combined. The artifact collections from the Teotihuacan survey were processed by Kolb in 1964 and 1965 and consisted of 11 samples. Collections made by the TA survey team were also studied by Kolb. Ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were good for chronological purposes, while figurine data were excellent to good and the Teotihuacan field reports

were of good quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965), Sanders (1965) and Charlton (1972).

Natural Setting. Site TC-87-88-89 is located in the Upper Valley, South Piedmont Ecological Zone, between 2,500-2,550 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy texture with some sandy loam and are tan to light brown in color, with depths ranging from 0-35+ cm. There is moderate erosion in the site area, and tepetate is exposed to the east, west, and north. Moderate to heavy concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, maguey, huizache, and various grasses. Other natural features include washes to the north, south, east, and west of the site. An incipient barranca is located to the northwest.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include no structures and no jagueys. The site is used for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maize, beans, barley, and maguey. Stone terraces and maguey bancals are found throughout the area.

Archaeological Remains. Typical Aztec dispersed villages are located immediately north and south of the site and some Aztec occupation occurs in scanty to light concentrations throughout the site area. The Teotihuacan occupation was consistently heavier on the majority of the mounds located on the site suggesting that they should date from the Teotihuacan Period. Because of the presence of the Aztec sites in the immediate vicinity, however, it is possible that some of the mounds located on the site were of that date. This matter is of considerable interest since the mounds are unusually small compared to other Teotihuacan village sites (see further discussion of this problem in Chapter 8). The total multicomponent site TC-87 occupies 6.5 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 6.5 ha. Fifty-seven small mounds were identified, virtually all of which have evidence of Teotihuacan occupation. The total multicomponent site for TC-88 occupies 0.2 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 0.2 ha. Five mounds were identified of which all have Teotihuacan occupation. The total multicomponent site TC-89 occupies 0.2 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 0.2 ha. Four mounds were identified all of which have Teotihuacan occupation. The combined TC-87-88-89 site has one phase of the Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of the Teotihuacan, and three four phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of seven. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TA-85, TT-131 (Late Toltec). TF-206 (Tzacualli) while Teotihuacan site TC-90 is located to the northwest and TC-94, TC-95, and TC-96 to the northeast. No number was assigned to the Oxtotipac phase which occurs as a trace in the samples. No data were collected for mound sizes and condition. The following samples were collected by the Teotihuacan Survey Team:

TC-87-1. Artifactual remains indicated possible traces of Tzacualli, medium to heavy Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, traces to light Late Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-87-2. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-87-3. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-87-4. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, traces of Middle Teotihuacan, light to medium Late Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-87-5. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, traces of Oxtotipac, light to medium Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-87-6. Artifactual remains indicated medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-87-7. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Early Teotihuacan, medium to heavy Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, and traces of Mazapan components.

TC-87-8. Artifactual remains indicted possible traces of Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, light to medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-87-9. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, light to medium Late Teotihuacan, possible traces of Oxtotipac, medium Mazapan, light Aztec, and light modern components.

TC-88-1. Artifactual remains indicated light Middle Teotihuacan, light to medium Late Teotihuacan, and possible traces of Mazapan components.

TC-89-1. Artifactual remains indicated light Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

The combined site has a sparse and uneven distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades, cores, and scrapers. Ground stone tools, especially manos and metates, were also noted. For more information on this site see Charlton 1972, reproduced here in Appendix E and the discussion of the site in Chapter 8.

TC-91, TC-92, and TC-93 (Fig. 201)

Background. Site TC-91, also known as San Marcos Ahuatepec Panteon, site TC-92, also known as San Marcos Ahuatepec el Centro, and site TC-93, also known as San Marcos Ahuatepec Oeste, was surveyed by Parsons in 1963. These sites, originally considered to be separate entities, have now been conjoined into a single site. The artifact collections from the Teotihuacan survey were processed by Kolb in 1964 and 1965 and consisted of a total of 11 samples. Collections made by the TA survey team were also studied by Kolb. Ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were good to excellent for chronological purposes, while figurine data were good to excellent and the Teotihuacan field reports were generally of good quality. Published and unpublished materials on the site include Marino (1965) and Sanders (1965).

Natural Setting. Site TC-91/92/93 is located in the Upper Valley, East Piedmont Ecological Zone, between 2,430-2,450 m. Soils in the site area have a loamy texture and are light brown to dark brown in color, with depths ranging from 0-35+ cm. There is slight erosion in most of the site area, and tepetate is exposed in the northwestern and southeastern sections of the site. Moderate concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, maguey, and various grasses.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maguey and maize. Maguey bancals are also

found in the vicinity. A modern highway is located to the north of the site.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site TC-91 covers .2 ha, while the Teotihuacan area covers .2 ha. The total multicomponent site TC-92 occupies 8.5 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 3.3 ha. One definite mound was identified which has Teotihuacan occupation. The total multicomponent site TC-93 occupies 0.2 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 0.2 ha. The combined sites have three phases of the Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of the Teotihuacan, and four phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of ten. Associated non-Teotihuacan numbered sites include TF-143 (Tzacualli); and TA-277, while Teotihuacan sites TC-109 and TC-123 are located to the north and sites TC-94, TC-95, and TC-96 to the south. The following samples were collected:

TC-91, Six samples were taken from the area designated as TC-91 and identified as TC-91:1 through TC-91:6. In sum, the artifactual remains indicated traces of Cuanalan, traces of Patlachique, light Tzacualli, light to medium Early Teotihuacan, medium to heavy Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, traces of Oxtotipac, traces of Xometla, light to medium Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

TC-92, Four artifactual samples were taken from this site and were designated TC-92:A through TC-93:D. In sum, the artifactual remains indicated light Patlachique, heavy Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, and traces of Middle Teotihuacan components.

TC-93, Artifactual remains indicated medium to heavy Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, and light Mazapan components.

The combined sites have an uneven and sparse distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades, cores, and scrapers. Ground stone tools, especially manos and metates, were also noted. Other special lithic materials include a sedimentary shale hoe/chopper which illustrates pressure flaking and grinding techniques. This specimen was from collection TC-92-A.

TC-94, TC-95, TC-96 (Fig. 201, 202)

Background. Site TC-94, also known as Hacienda Tepan Sur, site TC-95, also known as Hacienda Tepan Oeste, and site TC-96, also known as Hacienda Tepan Este, were surveyed by Marino in 1964 and have not been resurveyed. Originally these sites were though to be separate entities but have now been reclassified as one site. The artifact collections from the Teotihuacan survey were processed by Kolb in 1964 and consisted of three samples. Collections made by the TA survey team were also studied by Kolb. Ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were poor to good for chronological purposes, while figurine data were absent and the Teotihuacan field reports were of poor quality. Published and unpublished materials on these sites include Sanders (1965).

Natural Setting. Site TC-94-95-96 is located in the Upper Valley, East Piedmont Ecological Zone, between 2,430-2,450 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan to medium brown in color, with depths ranging from 0-25+ cm. There is heavy erosion in the north and central areas of the site where tepetate is exposed. Moderate to light erosion has occurred to the southwest and to the southeast. Moderate concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in these areas. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, maguey, huizache, and various grasses. Other natural features include a major barranca to the north and several washes to the east and west of the combined sites.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maguey and maize. Remnants of stone terraces and maguey bancals are found in the vicinity. A railroad right-of-way crosses the site from east to west; TC-94 is located to the south of the right-of-way, while TC-95 lies to the northwest and TC-96 to the northeast. The latter two are separated by an area of heavy erosion. The railroad construction obviously has caused a considerable destruction of the site probably included some of the debris from the archaeological site for the construction of the embankment. Marino, the original surveyor suggested that possibly TC-95 and TC-96 represent redeposited material from TC-94.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site TC-94 occupies 12 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 12 ha; The total multicomponent site TC-95 occupies 2.2 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 2.2 ha. The total multicomponent site TC-96 occupies 2.0 ha, while the Teotihuacan occupies 2.0 ha. The conjoined sites have two phases of the Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of the Teotihuacan, and three phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of eight. Associated named non-Teotihuacan sites include TA-36, while Teotihuacan sites TC-91-92-93 are located to the north, TC-90 to the west and 87-88-89 to the south. The following samples were collected:

TC-94-1, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, and light modern components.

TC-95-1, Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, medium Early Teotihuacan, and traces of Late Teotihuacan components.

TC-96-1, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, light Tzacualli, medium Early Teotihuacan, traces of Middle Teotihuacan, and traces of Mazapan components.

The site has a sparse and discontinuous distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades and scrapers. Ground stone tools have not been reported.

4. Site Descriptions: Alluvial Plain

TC-90 (Fig. 201)

Background. This site, also known as Barrio San Jose de San Martin de Otumba, was surveyed by Marino in 1963 and 1964 and has not been resurveyed. The artifact collections from the Teotihuacan survey were processed by Kolb in 1965 and consisted of two samples. Collections made by the TA and TF survey teams were also studied by Kolb. Ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were excellent for chronological purposes, while figurine data were poor and the Teotihuacan field reports were of poor quality. There are no published or unpublished materials on this site.

Natural Setting. Site TC-90 is located in the Upper Valley, East Piedmont Ecological Zone, between 2,430-2,440 m. The soils in the site area have a loamy texture and are tan to medium brown in color, with depths ranging from 0-35+ cm. There is some erosion in the site area, and tepetate is exposed in the northern and western sections of the site. Several concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, maguey, and various grasses. Other natural features include a wash to the northeast of the site.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maize, beans, and maguey. Remnants of stone

terraces and maguey bancals are found in the vicinity. A modern road and railroad are located northeast of the site.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 6.2 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies and unknown area. Four mounds were identified of which three have Teotihuacan occupation. The site has one phase of the Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of the Teotihuacan, and two phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of six. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TF-81 (Patlachique), TF-169 (Tzacualli), an unnumbered Mazapan or Late Toltec Site and TA-56, while Teotihuacan site TC-111 is located to the north sites TC-24, and TC-27 to the west, TC-94-95-96 to the northeast and TC-87-80-89 to the southeast. The following mounds were sampled:

TC-90-1, 2,700+ m2, heavily eroded and damaged. Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, light to medium Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, and light Mazapan components.

TC-90-2, 3,330+ m2, heavily eroded and damaged. Artifactual remains indicated light to medium Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

TC-90-3, 1,400+ m2, heavily eroded and damaged. Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, medium Early Teotihuacan, traces of Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

TC-90-4, 1,100+ m2, heavily eroded and damaged. Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, traces of Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and light to medium Aztec components.

The site has a sparse distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades, cores, and scrapers. Ground stone tools, especially manos and metates, were also noted.

TC-29 (Fig. 201)

Background. This site, also known as Iglesia de Santa Maria Otumba, was surveyed by Marino in 1973 and has not been resurveyed. The artifact collections from the Toltec survey were processed by Marino in 1973 and along with the collections made by the TA survey team were also studied by Kolb. The ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were poor for chronological purposes, while figurine data were poor and the Teotihuacan field report of poor quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1975).

Natural Setting. Site TC-29 is located in the Upper Valley Plain Ecological Zone, between 2,350-2,360 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan to dark brown in color, with depths ranging up to 125+ cm. There is moderate erosion in the area, and tepetate is exposed in several sections of the Toltec site. Sparse concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, maguey, and various grasses.

Modern Utilization. The primary cultural feature is the Iglesia de Santa Maria in the modern community of Otumba. The site area is part of the church grounds and is used for various religious activities. The modern church is apparently built on the site of an Aztec mound or platform which also has Teotihuacan Period associations.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 4.2 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 0.5 ha. The site has at least one phase of Teotihuacan and two phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of three. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TT-92 (Late Toltec) and TA-80-57, while Teotihuacan sites TC-85 and TC-86 are located to the northeast and TC-111 to the south. No specific mounds were identified, and only traces of Teotihuacan pottery, especially Thin Orange, were observed. The site has some lithic materials including obsidian blades. Ground stone tools, especially manos and metates, have also been noted in the vicinity of the site.

TC-111 (Fig. 201)

Background. This site, also known as San Martin de Otumba o Santa Maria de Otumba, was surveyed by Marino and Sanders in 1963 and resurveyed by Marino in 1973. The artifact collections from the Teotihuacan survey were processed by Kolb in 1965 and consisted of one sample. Ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were good for chronological purposes, while figure data were excellent and the Teotihuacan field reports were of poor quality. There are no published and unpublished materials on this site.

Natural Setting. Site TC-111 is located in the Upper Valley Plain Ecological Zone, between 2,350,2370 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan to medium brown in color, with unknown depths. There is moderate erosion in the area, and some concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, maguey, and various grasses. Other natural features include a barranca to the north of the site and several washes to the east and west of the site.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features apparently include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maize and maguey. Maguey bancals are also found in the vicinity.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies an unknown area, while the Teotihuacan component is represented by a trace. One probable mound was identified as having Teotihuacan occupation. The site has apparently no phases of the Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of the Teotihuacan, and two phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of five. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TA-80-57, TT-96 (Late Toltec) while Teotihuacan sites TC-29 is located to the north and TC-90 to the south-southeast. The probable mound was sampled:

> TC-111-1, trace, moderately eroded. Artifactual remains indicated light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, medium Mazapan, and medium to heavy Aztec

The site has an uneven distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades. Ground stone tools, especially manos and metates, were noted.

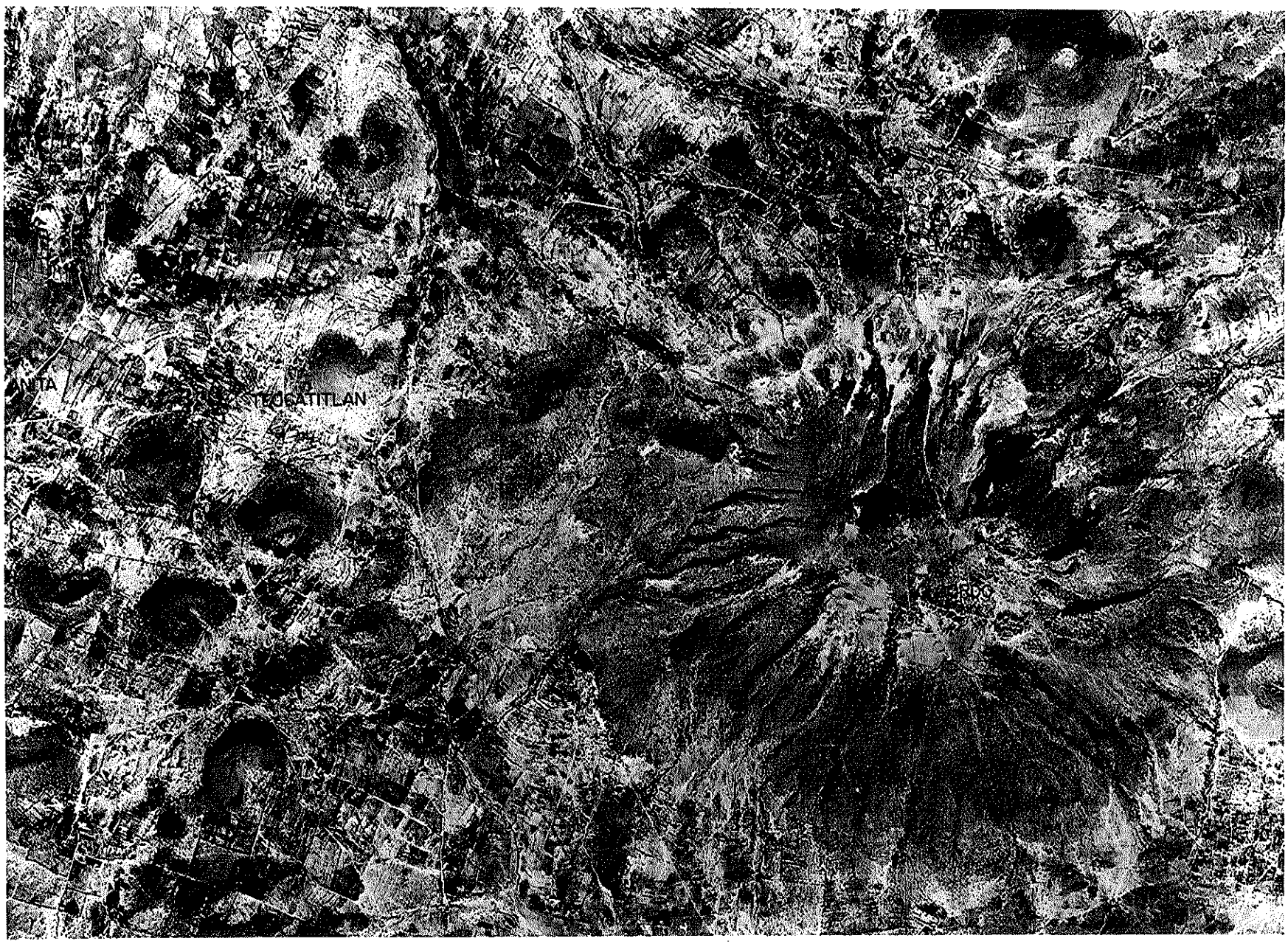


Plate 121

G. CERRO GORDO: NORTH SLOPE (ZONE 14)

1. Geographic Setting

Cerro Gordo is the largest and highest single elevation in the valley, reaching 3050 meters at its peak. On the south side the flank drops down abruptly to join the narrow, gently sloping North Piedmont of the Middle Valley at about the 2300 meter contour. On the north side the steep slope abuts on a moderately sloping piedmont at about 2600 meters above sea level. Located along the upper edge of the piedmont is a chain of small volcanoes; moving from west to east they are Cerros Tlacuache Chico, Tlacuache Grande, Tezqueme, Ahuatepec and Xaltepec. All are steeply sloping with a thin soil cover and are used today primarily as pasture. Because of its size and height Cerro Gordo, acts as a rain trap and the runoff drainage down its slope is considerable. On the north slope the drainage collects in a network of deeply cut barrancas that all join near Temascalapa and ultimately drain into Lake Xaltocan-Zumpango in the northern part of the Basin of Mexico. The area, therefore, is not part of the drainage of the Valley of Teotihuacan. Below the chain of small hills the piedmont consists of gently to moderately sloping terrain. The survey strip that we completed on the north slope is in this area, lying between 2400 and 2600 m above sea level (well above the floor of the Teotihuacan Valley). It can be described as a series of long, gently sloping ridges separated by deep, wide barrancas. The area included in the intensive survey pertains to three villages: Maquixco Alto, Colhuacan and Teacalco. The first two villages are located at the midpoint of the piedmont, the third one at the lower edge. In Volume 1, Charlton (1970) presented a detailed analysis of contemporary agriculture and settlement pattern for this area. Within the piedmont, about midpoint downslope, are two isolated volcanic cones, Tiquimil and Teclalo.

About 35% of the survey area consists of well-preserved, deep-soil terraces which utilize the floodwater from the slopes to obtain extra humidity, and are highly productive lands dedicated primarily to the production of basic grains like maize, wheat, and barley. An additional 35% consists of terrace systems either under construction or in various phases of disintegration; these lands are used primarily for barley and bean cultivation since the soil depth, and hence the moisture content, is not adequate for maize. Approximately 20% consists of exposed tepetate and 10% of steep slopes of the nearby hills. These two areas are in marginal use as pasture and for maguey planting.

2. Site Descriptions: Cerro Buena Vista Sub-Zone

TC-73 (Fig. 204-208)

Background. This site, also known as Los Cuecillos de San Cristobal Colhuacan o Los Mogotes de Buena Vista, was surveyed by Marino in 1963 and was revisited by Sanders in 1995. The artifacts from the Teotihuacan survey were processed by Kolb in 1964 and 1965 and consisted of 58 samples. Collections made by the TA survey team were also studied by Kolb. Ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were excellent for chronological purposes, while figurine data were good and the Teotihuacan field reports were of good quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965, 1975) and Sanders (1965).

Natural Setting. Site TC-73 is located in the Cerro Gordo: North Slope Ecological Zone, between 2,510-2,560 m. Soils in the site have a loamy texture and are medium to dark brown in color with some gray soils also recorded. Soil depths range from 0-45+ cm. There is moderate erosion in the site area, and tepetate is exposed along the northern edge of the site. Moderate to heavy concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, huizache, and various grasses. Marino indicates that the abundant vegetation at this site gives it the appearance of a park. Other natural

features include a barranca to the north of the site and an incipient wash to the northeast and southeast.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features apparently include no structures and no jagueys. A possible abandoned silted-in jaguey is located northeast of the site. The area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maize, beans, barley, and maguey; some grazing is also conducted in the vicinity. A canal or canalized barranca segment is located northwest of the site. Remnants of stone terraces and maguey bancals are found to the south and northeast.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 21.0 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 21.0 ha. One hundred and eleven mounds or spatially differentiated concentrations of archaeological remains were identified, all of which have Teotihuacan occupation. Of the hundred and eleven localities, 20 are definite mounds with maximum elevations exceeding one meter. These are numbered as Mound 1, Mound 2, etc. in Figure 205. Mounds 1-5 exceed 3 meters in height, are high structures relative to basal dimensions, and are associated with or placed directly on large low platforms. Mounds 6-8 and Mound 20 are similar but lower in elevation. All of these are presumed to have had civic or ceremonial functions. Mounds 9-17 and Mound 19 are all approximately 1 meter in height and appear to be the remains of small residential structures. Of these 9-12, 16-17 and 19 are located on the summit of much larger areas of heavy rock debris. Mound 18 is a low mounded structure similar to the residential mounds at TC-8, and at the city of Teotihuacan. Areas numbered 21-54 in Fig. 205 are all medium to large areas of heavy rock and sherd concentration that appear to be the remains of leveled and disturbed structures that presumably, on the basis of artifact concentrations, were residential mounds of the apartment house type. Structures 54-111 are similar but much smaller in size and are left unnumbered on the map because many, possibly all, may represent the remains of Post-Teotihuacan houses.

Large areas of the site exhibit definite evidence of formal planning, including perhaps a main avenue comparable to the Street of the Dead at the city of Teotihuacan. For further discussion of planning of this site and a possible reconstruction, the reader is directed to the following Chapter 8. The site has two phases of the Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of the Teotihuacan, and three phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of eight. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TF-145 (Tzacualli), TF-146 (Tzacualli), TT-134 (Late Toltec), and TA-124, while Teotihuacan sites TC-75, TC-78, TC-79 and TC-80 are located to the north, northeast, north, and northwest respectively and Teotihuacan sites TC-76 and TC-77 are located to the southeast. The following locations were sampled (the numbers refer to those located in Fig. 206):

TC-73-1, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, traces of Middle Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and medium Aztec components.

TC-73-2, Artifactual remains indicated possible traces of Patlachique, light Early Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and medium Aztec components.

TC-73-3, No sample was taken.

TC-73-4, Artifactual remains indicated light Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, and light Aztec components.

TC-73-5, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Early Teotihuacan, medium to heavy Aztec, and traces of modern components.

TC-73-6, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, light to medium Middle Teotihuacan, light of Late Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

TC-73-7, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

TC-73-8, Artifactual remains indicated light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, and light to medium Aztec components.

TC-73-9, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, possible traces of Late Teotihuacan, and light Aztec component.

TC-73-10, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, possible traces of Late Teotihuacan, and light Aztec components.

TC-73-11, Artifactual remains indicated possible traces of Tzacualli, medium Early Teotihuacan, heavy Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-73-12, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, heavy Middle Teotihuacan, possible traces of Late Teotihuacan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-73-13, Artifactual remains indicated light Early Teotihuacan, heavy Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-73-14, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, heavy Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, and light Aztec components.

TC-73-15, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, medium Late Teotihuacan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-73-16, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, medium Early Teotihuacan, medium to heavy Middle Teotihuacan, possible traces of Late Teotihuacan, and light Aztec components.

TC-73-17, Artifactual remains indicated light Early Teotihuacan, light to medium Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, and light Aztec components.

TC-73-18, Artifactual remains indicated light Early Teotihuacan, light to medium Middle Teotihuacan, possible traces of Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

TC-73-19, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, possible traces of Late Teotihuacan, and medium Aztec components.

TC-73-20, Artifactual remains indicated light Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, and light Aztec components.

TC-73-21, Artifactual remains indicted light Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

TC-73-22, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-73-23, Artifactual remains indicated light to medium Early Teotihuacan, medium to heavy Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-73-24, Artifactual remains indicated medium Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-73-25, Artifactual remains indicated light Early Teotihuacan, heavy Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-73-26, Artifactual remains indicated medium Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, possible traces of Late Teotihuacan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-73-27, Artifactual remains indicated light Early Teotihuacan, heavy Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan and light Aztec components.

TC-73-28, Artifactual remains indicated light to medium Early Teotihuacan, medium to heavy Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan and light Aztec components.

TC-73-29, Artifactual remains indicated light Early Teotihuacan, medium to heavy Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-73-30, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, and traces of Mazapan components.

TC-73-31, Units TC-73-9 and TC-73-11 are included within this larger concentration. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-73-32, Unit TC-73-10 is included in this concentration. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, medium to heavy Middle Teotihuacan, traces to light Late Teotihuacan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-73-33, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-73-34, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Early Teotihuacan, light to medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-73-35, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-73-36, Artifactual remains included light Early Teotihuacan, medium to heavy Middle Teotihuacan, and traces of Late Teotihuacan components.

TC-73-37, Artifactual remains indicated medium Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-73-38, Artifactual remains indicated light to medium Early Teotihuacan, medium to heavy Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan and light to medium Aztec components.

TC-73-39, Artifactual remains indicated medium Early Teotihuacan, medium to heavy Middle Teotihuacan, traces to light Late Teotihuacan, light to medium Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

TC-73-40, Artifactual remains indicated light Early Teotihuacan, heavy Middle Teotihuacan, possible traces of Late Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-73-41, Artifactual remains indicated medium to heavy Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-73-42, Artifactual remains indicated light Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-73-43, Artifactual remains indicated light to medium Early Teotihuacan, heavy Middle Teotihuacan, traces to light Late Teotihuacan, light to medium Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

TC-73-44, Artifactual remains indicated light to medium Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, medium Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-73-45, Artifactual remains indicated light Early Teotihuacan, medium to heavy Middle Teotihuacan, traces to light Late Teotihuacan, medium Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-73-46, Artifactual remains indicated medium to heavy Early Teotihuacan, heavy Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, light to medium Mazapan and light Aztec components.

TC-73-47, Artifactual remains indicated light to medium Early Teotihuacan, heavy Middle Teotihuacan, light of Late Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-73-48, Artifactual remains indicated medium Early Teotihuacan, heavy Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-73-49, Artifactual remains indicated light to medium Early Teotihuacan, heavy Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, medium Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

TC-73-50, Artifactual remains indicated medium to heavy Early Teotihuacan, heavy Middle Teotihuacan, traces to light Late Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-73-51, Artifactual remains indicated medium Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, possible traces of Late Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

TC-73-52, Artifactual remains indicated medium Early Teotihuacan, heavy Middle Teotihuacan, traces to light Late Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

TC-73-53, Artifactual remains indicated medium to heavy Early Teotihuacan, heavy Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-73-54, Artifactual remains indicated medium Early Teotihuacan, medium to heavy Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

TC-73-55, Artifactual remains indicated light Early Teotihuacan, medium to heavy Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-73-56, Artifactual remains indicated medium Early Teotihuacan, heavy Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, and light Aztec Components

TC-73-57, Artifactual remains indicated light Early Teotihuacan, medium to heavy Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-73-58, No sample was taken.

TC-73-59, Artifactual remains indicated light Early Teotihuacan, medium to heavy Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, and light Aztec components.

TC-73-60 through TC-73-101 were not sampled.

The architectural data is summarized in the following table:

Mound No.	Maximal Basal Dimension	Maximal Height	Mounds Classification	Area	Sample No.
1	21 m x 33 m	6.5 m	Main Temple Md.	840 m2	1
2	42 m x 26 m	5.1 m	Ceremonial	870 m2	2
3	38 m x 38 m	3.1 m	Ceremonial	1150 m2	3
4	28 m x 20(6) m	3.6 m	Ceremonial	430 m2	4
5	76 m x 96 m	5.5 m	Town Ruler's House	1520 m2	None
6	12 m x 12 m	1-3 m	Ceremonial	155 m2	None
7	10 m x 10 m	1-3 m	Ceremonial	35 m2	None
8	6 m x 6 m	1-3 m	Ceremonial	35 m2	7
9	13 m x 6 m	Below 1 m	Residential	65 m2	None
10	13 m x 5 m	Below 1 m	Residential	45 m2	None
11	13 m x 7 m	Below 1 m	Residential	85 m2	None
12	18 m x 22 m	Below 1 m	Residential	350 m2	15
13	20 m x 10 m	Below 1 m	Residential	210 m2	36
14	50 m x 20 m	Below 1 m	Residential	910 m2	40
15	40 m x 13 m	Below 1 m	Residential	550 m2	41
16	40 m x 18 m	Below 1 m	Residential	645 m2	43
17	24 m x 13 m	Below 1 m	Residential	425 m2	None
18	90 m x 45 m	Below 1 m	Residential	4050 m2	26-27
19	35 m x 16 m	1-3 m	Residential	685 m2	49
20	40 m x 17 m 40 m x 26 m (including staircase ramp)	Below 1 m	Ceremonial	690 m2	None

Eroded Residential Mounds (areas of rock rubble and sherds)

Area No.	Basal Dimension	Area	Sample No.	Area No.	Basal Dimension	Area	Sample No.
21	40 m x 40 m	1440 m2	5	38	70 m x 75 m	3700 m2	57
22	60 m x 40 m	2085 m2	None	39	50 m x 12 m	695 m2	None
23	50 m x 20 m	1030 m2	None	40	75 m x 45 m	2025 m2	51
24	60 m x 50 m	2720 m2	6	41	90 m x 45 m	4050 m2	26-27
25	40 m x 15 m	600+ m2	None	42	30 m x 60 m	1365 m2	19
26	50 m x 30 m	1365 m2	23	43	90 m x 45 m	3850 m2	22
27	30 m x 30 m	985 m2	None	44	40 m x 45 m	3690 m2	21
28	30 m x 30 m	920	None	45	50 m x 20 m	890 m2	58
29	60 m x 80 m	3445 m2	9,10,56	46	40 m x 45 m	1190 m2	48
30	40 m x 40 m	1550 m2	11,12	47	30 m x 20 m	445 m2	None
31	30 m x 50 m	1080 m2	14	48	55 m x 15 m	610 m2	52
32	50 m x 35 m	1350 m2	13	49	90 m x 70 m	5556 m2	44,45,47
33	60 m x 40 m	1760 m2	17	50	MD 14 + 15	1600 m2	MD 14,15
34	120 m x 75 m	6320 m2	31,32,33,34	51	30 m x 40 m	745 m2	46
35	45 m x 100 m	4545 m2	28,29,50	52	30 m x 75 m	1590 m2	57
36	75 m x 45 m	2200 m2	16	53	30 m x 75 m	560 m2	42
37	50 m x 30 m	1250 m2	18	54-59		11,250 m2	54-57,59
				60-101			None

The site has a sparse to moderate and uneven distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades, cores, projectile points, and scrapers. Ground stone tools, especially manos, metates, mortars, and pestles, were also noted. Other special lithic materials included a quartzite pebble pander from TC-73-14.

TC-75

Background. This site, also known as los Cuecillos Centro, was surveyed by Marino in 1963 and has not been resurveyed. The artifact collections from the Teotihuacan survey were processed by Kolb in 1964 and 1965 and consisted of one sample. Collections made by the TA survey team were also studied by Kolb. Ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were good for chronological purposes, while figurine data were absent and the Teotihuacan field reports were of good quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965).

Natural Setting. Site TC-75 is located in the Cerro Gordo: North Slope Ecological Zone, between 2,445-2,460 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan to medium brown in color, with unknown depths. There is slight to moderate erosion in the site area. Moderate concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, maguey, and various grasses. Other natural features include a barranca to the west and a barranca to the southeast.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features apparently include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maize and maguey. An abandoned canal is located immediately north of the site.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 0.4 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 0.4 ha. Two mounds were identified of which both have Teotihuacan occupation. The site has one phase of the Pre-Teotihuacan, two phases of the Teotihuacan, and two phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of five. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TT-134 (Late Toltec) and TA-124. Tzacualli occupation occurs in the Aztec samples from this site and is an unnumbered site. Teotihuacan site TC-73 is located to the southwest and sites TC-78 and TC-82 to the north. The following mounds were samples:

TC-75-1, 280 m2, heavily eroded and damaged. Artifactual remains indicated medium Early Teotihuacan, traces of Middle Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and heavy Aztec components.

TC-75-2, 250+ m2, heavily eroded and damaged. No sample was taken.

The site has an unknown distribution of lithic materials.

TC-76

Background. This site, also known as Los Cuecillos Sur, was surveyed by Marino in 1963 and has not been resurveyed. The artifact collections from the Teotihuacan survey were processed by Kolb in 1965 and consisted of one sample. Collections made by the TA survey team were also studied by Kolb. Ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were good for chronological purposes, while figurine data were poor and the Teotihuacan field reports were of good quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965).

Natural Setting. TC-76 is located in the Cerro Gordo: North Slope Ecological Zone, between 2,445-2,460 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan to medium brown in color, with depths ranging from 0-35+ cm. There is slight to moderate erosion in most of the site area, and tepetate is exposed to the northern and eastern sections of the site. Moderate concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, maguey, huizache, and various grasses. Other natural features include a barranca towards the southeast of the site and several washes toward the northwest.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features apparently include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maize and maguey. Stone terraces and maguey bancals are found in the vicinity.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 1.7 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 1.7 ha. Four mounds were identified of which all have Teotihuacan occupation. The site has one phase of the Pre-Teotihuacan, two phases of the Teotihuacan, and two phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of six. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TT-134 (Late Toltec) and TA-124, while Teotihuacan site TC-77 is located to the east, sites TC-75, TC-78, and TC-82 to the north, and TC-73 to the west. The following mounds were sampled:

TC-76-1, 360 m2, heavily eroded. Artifactual remains indicated medium Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and medium Aztec components.

TC-76-2, 255 m2, slightly eroded. No sample was taken.

TC-76-3, 170 m2, heavily eroded. No sample was taken.

TC-76-4, 245 m2, slightly eroded. No sample was taken.

The site has a sparse distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades and scrapers. Ground stone tools, especially manos and metates, were also noted.

TC-77

Background. This site, also known as Los Cuecillos Suroeste, was surveyed by Marino in 1963 and has not been resurveyed. No artifact collections were made by the Teotihuacan survey team. Collections made by the TA survey team were studied by Kolb. Ceramic materials from the survey were poor for chronological purposes, while figurine data were absent and the Teotihuacan field report was of good quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965).

Natural Setting. Site TC-77 is located in the Cerro Gordo: North Slope Ecological Zone, between 2,500-2,520 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan to medium brown in color, with depths ranging from 0-35+ cm. There is slight to moderate erosion in the area, and tepetate is exposed to the south and east of the site. Moderate concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, maguey, and various grasses. Other natural features include a barranca to the southeast and several washes to the north and northwest.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features apparently include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maize and maguey. Stone terraces and maguey bancals are found in the vicinity.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 0.2 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 0.2 ha. Two mounds were identified both of which have Teotihuacan occupation. The site has apparently no phases of the Pre-Teotihuacan, two phases of the Teotihuacan, and two phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of four. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TT-134 (Late Toltec) and TA-124, while Teotihuacan site TC-76 is located to the northeast and TC-73 to the north. The following mounds were sampled:

TC-77-1, 265+ m2, heavily eroded. Artifactual remains indicated light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and medium Aztec components.

TC-77-2, 265+ m2, heavily eroded. Artifactual remains indicated light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and medium Aztec components.

The site has a sparse distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades. Ground stone tools have not been reported.

TC-78

Background. This site, also known as Los Cuecillos Norte, was surveyed by Marino in 1963 and has not been resurveyed. The artifact collections from the Teotihuacan survey were processed by Kolb in 1965 and consisted of one sample. Collections made by the TA survey team were also studied by Kolb. Ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were poor for chronological purposes, while figurine data were poor and the Teotihuacan field reports were of good quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965).

Natural Setting. Site TC-78 is located in the Cerro Gordo: North Slope Ecological Zone, between 2,450-2,470 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan to medium brown in color, with depths ranging from 0-35+ cm. There is moderate erosion in the site area, and tepetate is exposed in the northern and southern section of the site. Moderate concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, maguey, and various grasses. Other natural features include a canalized barranca to the southeast and several washes to the west.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features apparently include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maize and maguey. Stone terraces and maguey bancals are also found in the vicinity.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 1.5 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 1.5 ha. Two mounds were identified both of which have Teotihuacan occupation. The site has one phase of the Pre-Teotihuacan, two phases of the Teotihuacan, and two phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of six. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TF-147 (Tzacualli), TT-134 (Late Toltec), TA-123, and TA-124, while Teotihuacan site TC-79 is located to the west, TC-75 to the south, and TC-82 to the north. The following mounds were sampled:

TC-78-1, 1,800+ m2, heavily eroded and damaged. Artifactual remains indicated light Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and medium Aztec components.

TC-78-2, 1,850 m2, heavily eroded. No sample was taken

The site has a sparse distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades. Ground stone tools, especially manos and metates, were also noted.

TC-79

Background. This site, also known as Los Cuecillos Noroeste, was surveyed by Marino in 1963 and has not been resurveyed. There are no Teotihuacan artifact collections. Collections made by the TA survey team were studied by Kolb. Ceramic materials from the survey were poor for chronological purposes, while figurine data were absent and the Teotihuacan field reports were of poor quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965).

Natural Setting. Site TC-79 is located in the Cerro Gordo: North Slope Ecological Zone, between 2,450-2,470 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan to medium brown in color, with depths ranging from 0-25 cm. There is moderate erosion in the site area, and tepetate is exposed in the southern area of the site. Sparse to moderate concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, maguey, and various grasses. Other natural features include a barranca to the south of the site.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features apparently include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maize and maguey. Stone terraces and maguey bancals found in the vicinity were at one time the periphery of the Hacienda Salinas.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 0.2 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 0.2 ha. One mound was identified which has Teotihuacan occupation. The site apparently has one phase of the Pre-Teotihuacan, two phases of the Teotihuacan, and two phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of at least four. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TF-148 (Tzacualli), TT-134 (Late Toltec) TA-123, and TA-124, while Teotihuacan sites TC-81 is located to the west, TC-78 to the east and TC-73 to the south. The following mound was sampled:

> TC-79-1, 600 m2, moderately to heavily eroded. Artifactual remains indicated light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and medium Aztec components.

The site has an uneven distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades. Ground stone tools were not reported.

TC-80

Background. This site, also known as Los Cuecillos Oeste I, was surveyed by Marino in 1963 and has not been resurveyed. No Teotihuacan survey collections were made. Collections made by the TF survey team were studied by Kolb. Ceramic materials from the survey were poor for chronological purposes, while figurine data were absent and the Teotihuacan field reports were of poor quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965).

Natural Setting. Site TC-80 is located in the Cerro Gordo: North Slope Ecological Zone, between 2,560-2,580 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan to light brown in color, with unknown depths. There is moderate erosion in the southern area of the site, and tepetate is exposed. Sparse to moderate concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, maguey, and various grasses. Other natural features include a barranca located to the south of the site and a wash to the northwest.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features apparently include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maize and maguey. Stone terraces and maguey bancals are also found in the vicinity.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 0.7 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 0.7 ha. One mound was identified which has Teotihuacan occupation. The site has one phase of the Pre-Teotihuacan, two phases of the Teotihuacan, and two phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of five. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TF-149 (Tzacualli), TT-134 (Late Toltec), and TA-124, while Teotihuacan site TC-81 is located to the north, TC-79 to the northeast, TC-73 to the southeast. The following mound was sampled:

TC-80-1, 2,750 m2, heavily eroded and damaged. Artifactual remains indicated medium Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and light to medium Aztec components.

The site has a sparse distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades. Ground stone tools, especially manos and metates, were also noted.

TC-81

Background. This site, also known as Los Cuecillos Oeste II, was surveyed by Marino in 1963 and has not been resurveyed. No Teotihuacan artifact collections were made. Collections made by the TA survey team were studied by Kolb. Ceramic materials from the survey were poor for chronological purposes, while figurine data were absent and the Teotihuacan field reports were of poor quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965).

Natural Setting. Site TC-81 is located in the Cerro Gordo: North Slope Ecological Zone, between 2,510-2,580 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan to medium brown in color, with depths ranging from 0-25+ cm. There is moderate erosion in the site area, and tepetate is exposed in the southern and northern sections of the site. Moderate concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, maguey, and various grasses. Other natural features include washes to the north and south of the site and an incipient barranca to the south.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features apparently include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maize and maguey. Stone terraces and maguey bancals are also found. Grazing is also conducted in the vicinity.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 0.7 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 0.7 ha. Four mounds were identified all of which have Teotihuacan occupation. The site has one phase of the Pre-Teotihuacan, two phases of the Teotihuacan, and two phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of five. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TF-150 (Tzacualli), TT-134 (Late Toltec), and TA-124, while Teotihuacan sites TC-79 is located to the southeast and TC-80 to the south. The following mounds were sampled:

TC-81-1, 490 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated medium Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

TC-81-2, 385 m2, heavily eroded. Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, traces of Middle Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

TC-81-3, 160 m2, heavily eroded. No samples were taken.

TC-81-4, 85 m2, slightly eroded. No samples were taken.

The site has a sparse distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades. Ground stone tools, especially manos and metates, were also noted.

TC-82

Background. This site, also known as Hacienda Salinas, was surveyed by Marino in 1963 and has not been resurveyed. No Teotihuacan artifact collections were made. Collections made by the TA survey team were studied by Kolb. Ceramic materials from the survey were poor for chronological purposes, while figurine data were absent and the Teotihuacan field reports were of poor quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965).

Natural Setting. Site TC-82 is located in the Cerro Gordo: North Slope Ecological Zone, between 2,450-2,460 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan to light brown in color, with depths ranging from 0-25+ cm. There is moderate erosion in the site area, and tepetate is exposed in the southern and western sections of the site. Moderate concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, maguey, and various grasses. Other natural features include washes to the northwest and southeast.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features apparently include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maguey. Grazing is also conducted in the vicinity.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 1.5 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 1.5 ha. At least one mound was identified which has Teotihuacan occupation. The site has one phase of the Pre-Teotihuacan, two phases of the Teotihuacan, and two phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of five. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TF-151 (Tzacualli), TT-134 (Late Toltec) and TA-123, while Teotihuacan sites TC-75 and TC-78 are located to the southwest. The following sample was collected:

TC-82-1, Artifactual remains indicated medium Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and medium Aztec components.

The site has a sparse distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades. Ground stone tools were not recorded.

3. Site Descriptions: Teacalco Subarea

TC-40 (Fig. 209-214)

Background. This site,also known as Tlacatele de San Juan Teacalco, was surveyed by Marino in 1963 and revisited by Sanders in 1995. The artifact collections from the Teotihuacan survey were processed by Kolb in 1963 and 1964 and consisted of 22 samples. Collections made by TF and TA survey teams were also studied by Kolb. The ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were excellent for chronological purposes, while figurine data were excellent and the Teotihuacan field reports were of good quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965) and Sanders (1965).

Natural Setting. Site TC-40 is located in the Cerro Gordo: North Slope Ecological Zone, between 2,400-2,430 m. Soils in the site area have a loamy to sandy texture and are medium to dark brown in color, with depths ranging up to 110 cm. There is slight erosion in the north edge of the site where tepetate is exposed. Moderate to heavy concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, maguey, huizache, nopal, and various grasses. Other natural features include a wash along the north and northeastern edge of the site; an incipient wash is located at the western margin.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include the Cemetery or Panteon of Teacalco at the northeast corner of the site. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maize and barley. The entire area is composed of a series of wide stone terraces and maguey bancals. Several drainage ditches along the western boundary of the site were noted.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 16.5 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 9.5 ha. Twenty-two mounds or areas of sherds and rock concentration were identified and sampled, of which nine are definite Teotihuacan Period ceremonial or civic mounds. There is a strong suggestion in the spatial arrangement of the mounds that the site had an orderly grid plan (see Chapter 8 and Fig. 211). In Chapter 8 is a more detailed discussion of the plan and history of this site. The site has two phases of Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of Teotihuacan, and two phases of Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of seven. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TF-16 (Tzacualli), TT-31 (Late Toltec) and TA-44, while Teotihuacan sites TC-41, 42, and 48 are located to the northwest, TC-47 to the southwest, and TC-20 to the west. The following samples were collected (see Fig. 211 for locations) from either mounds or rock and sherd concentrations:

TC-40-1, Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, medium to heavy Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-40-2, Artifactual remains indicated possible traces of Cuanalan, light Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-40-3, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, medium Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, and light Aztec components.

TC-40-4, Artifactual remains indicated light to medium Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, trace of Late Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and medium Aztec Components.

TC-40-5, Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, heavy Early Teotihuacan, medium to heavy Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and medium Aztec components.

TC-40-6, Artifactual remains indicated possible traces of Cuanalan, light Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, a trace of Mazapan, and heavy Aztec components.

TC-40-7, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, medium Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, light to medium Mazapan, and medium to heavy Aztec components.

TC-40-8, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, heavy Early Teotihuacan, heavy Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, and light Aztec components.

TC-40-9, Artifactual remains indicated possible traces of Cuanalan, medium Early Teotihuacan, heavy Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, and medium Aztec components.

TC-40-10, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, medium Early Teotihuacan, medium to heavy Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and medium Aztec components.

TC-40-11, Artifactual remains indicated medium Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, and light to medium Aztec components.

TC-40-12, Artifactual remains indicated light to medium Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, and light to medium Aztec components.

TC-40-13, Artifactual remains indicated light Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, and light Aztec components.

TC-40-14, Artifactual remains indicated light Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, and light to medium Aztec components.

TC-40-15, Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, light to medium Early Teotihuacan, light to medium Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, possible traces of Mazapan, and light to medium Aztec components.

TC-40-16, Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, medium to heavy Early Teotihuacan, medium to heavy Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, and light Aztec components.

TC-40-17, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, medium Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, and light to medium Aztec components.

TC-40-18, Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, medium Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, and medium Aztec components.

TC-40-19, Artifactual remains indicated medium Tzacualli, medium Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, and light to medium Aztec components.

TC-40-20, Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, medium Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, and traces of Mazapan components.

TC-40-21, Artifactual remains indicated medium to heavy Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-40-22, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan components, traces of Late Teotihuacan.

The site has an abundant distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades, cores, and scrapers. Ground stone tools, especially metates, mortars, and pestles, were also noted. Two stone rings and a fragment of a Huehueteotl stone statue were also found.

TC-41 (Fig. 215)

Background. This site, also known as La Lagunilla or El Portrero de San Juan Teacalco, was surveyed by Marino in 1963 and has not been resurveyed. The artifact collections from the Teotihuacan survey were processed by Kolb in 1963 and 1964 and consisted of six samples, one of which yielded only Mazapan and Aztec phase material. Collections made by TF and TA survey teams were also studied by Kolb. The ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were of excellent quality for chronological purposes, while figurine data were poor and the Teotihuacan field reports were of good quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965).

Natural Setting. Site TC-41 is located in the Cerro Gordo: North Slope Ecological Zone, between 2,430-2,440 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are medium to dark brown in color with depths ranging up to 30 cm. Moderate concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, huizache, and various grasses.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of barley. Grazing is also conducted in the region. Some stone terraces are found adjacent to the site.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 1.8 ha, within which is a area of .4-.6 ha which has heavy rock rubble and sherds and probably is the core of the Teotihuacan Period site. Five mounds were identified of which three have definite Teotihuacan occupations. The site has two phases of the Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of the Teotihuacan, and two phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of seven. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TF-41 (Tzacualli), TT-32 (Late Toltec) and TA-42, while Teotihuacan sites TC-40 and TC-47 are located to the north and TC-42 and TC-74 to the south and southeast. The following samples were collected (see Fig. 215 for location):

TC-41-1, 180 m2, heavily eroded and damaged. Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, medium Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-41-2, 75 m2, heavily eroded and damaged. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, traces of Middle Teotihuacan, medium Mazapan, and medium Aztec components.

TC-41-3, 125 m2, slightly to moderately eroded and heavily damaged. Artifactual remains indicated possible traces of Cuanalan, light to medium Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and light to medium Aztec components.

TC-41-4, 90 m2, slightly eroded (this sample is from outside the definite Teotihuacan site). Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, light Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and medium to heavy Aztec components.

TC-41-5, 115 m2, slightly eroded (this sample is from outside the definite Teotihuacan site). Artifactual remains indicated medium to heavy Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, medium to heavy Mazapan, and extremely heavy Aztec components.

The site has a sparse distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades. Ground stone tools, especially manos, metates, mortars, and pestles, were also noted.

TC-42 (Figs. 215-216)

Background. This site, also known as San Cayetano de San Juan Teacalco, was surveyed by Marino in 1963 and has not been resurveyed. The artifact collections from the Teotihuacan survey were processed by Kolb in 1963 and 1964 and consisted of 15 samples. Collections made by TT and Ta survey teams were also studied by Kolb. The ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were excellent for chronological purposes, while figurine data were poor and the Teotihuacan reports of good quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965) and Sanders (1965).

Natural Setting. Site TC-42 is located in the Cerro Gordo: North Slope Ecological Zone, between 2,440-2,450 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are medium to dark brown in color with some dark gray soils also noted. Soil depths range to 35 cm. There is slight erosion along the western side of the site where tepetate is exposed. Moderate concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, huizache, and various grasses. Maguey bancals are also found in the vicinity.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include no structures. There is a large abandoned jaguey some 18.0 m from the southeastern corner of the site which probably dates to Early Republican (i.e. 1810-1910) times. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maize, barley, and wheat. Some grazing is also conducted in the vicinity.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 3.7 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 3.7 ha. Fifteen mounds or areas of concentration of rock and sherds were identified all of which have Teotihuacan occupation. Five of these mounds are numbered in Fig. 216 and probably had civic or ceremonial functions. The others did not appear as well defined mounds but as localized areas that resemble the remains of residential structures. These have not been numbered but they have been located in Fig. 216.

There is a suggestion in the spatial arrangement, (see the reconstructed plan Fig. 216) that this site like TC-40 was a planned community, laid out on a grid system. Information on the mounds and the areas that represent remains of residential structures are presented in the following chart. The site has two phases of Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of Teotihuacan, and two phases of Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of seven. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TF-42 (Tzacualli), TT-33 (Late Toltec) and TA-43, while Teotihuacan sites TC-40, TC-41, and TC-47 are located to the north and TC-74 to the southeast. The following samples were collected (see Fig. 215 for sample location):

TC-42-1, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, heavy Mazapan, and heavy Aztec components.

TC-42-2, Artifactual remains indicated medium Tzacualli, light to medium Early Teotihuacan, light to medium Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, medium Mazapan, and medium to heavy Aztec components.

TC-42-3, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, medium Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

TC-42-4-5 Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, light to medium Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-42-6, Artifactual remains indicated possible traces of Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

TC-42-7, Artifactual remains indicates traces of Tzacualli, medium Early Teotihuacan, light to medium Middle Teotihuacan, medium Mazapan, and medium Aztec components.

TC-42-8, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, medium Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-42-9, Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, medium Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, medium Mazapan, and medium Aztec components.

TC-42-10, Artifactual remains indicated possible traces of Tzacualli, light to medium Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and light to medium Aztec components.

TC-42-11, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, medium Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and light to medium Aztec components.

TC-42-12, Artifactual remains indicates light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and medium Aztec components.

TC-42-13, Artifactual remains indicated possible traces of Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, and heavy Aztec components.

TC-42-14, Artifactual remains indicated possible traces of Cuanalan, light to medium Tzacualli, medium to heavy Early Teotihuacan, medium to heavy Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and medium Aztec components.

TC-42-15, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Teotihuacan, and heavy Aztec components.

Structure	Height	Basal Dimensions	Area (m2)	Sample No.
Mound 1	1.2 m	10 m x 10 m		
Mound 2	1.6 m	14 m x 14 m	235	11
Mound 3	No Measurement	12 m x 18 m	215	6
Mound 4	No Measurement	10 m x 10 m	85	9
Mound 5	No Measurement	12 m x 12 m	125	None
U	No Definite Mounding		160	1
N	No Definite Mounding		130	2
N	No Definite Mounding		265	3
U	No Definite Mounding		125	4
M	No Definite Mounding		125	5
B	No Definite Mounding		310	7
E	No Definite Mounding		620	8
R	No Definite Mounding		125	10
E	No Definite Mounding		235	11
D	No Definite Mounding		140	15

The site has an abundant distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades and scrapers; in addition, there are sparse obsidian cores and projectile points. Ground stone tools, especially manos, metates, mortars, and pestles, were also noted.

TC-47 (Fig. 209)

Background. This site, also known as San Juan Teacalco Piramide, was surveyed by Sanders in 1963 and has not been resurveyed. The artifact collections from the Teotihuacan survey were processed by Kolb in 1964 and consisted of one sample. Collections made by TF and TA survey teams were also studied by Kolb. The ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were good for chronological purposes, while figurine data

were absent and the Teotihuacan field report was of good quality. There are no published and unpublished materials on this site.

Natural Setting. Site TC-47 is located in the Cerro Gordo: North Slope Ecological Zone, between 2,400-2,420 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan to medium brown in color with depths ranging from 0-60 cm. There is heavy erosion on the periphery of the site, especially to the west, and tepetate is exposed in several areas. Moderate concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, and various grasses. Other natural features include two barrancas to the east and west of the site.

Moderate Utilization. Cultural features apparently include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes, including the cultivation of maize and maguey. Stone terraces and maguey bancals are found in the vicinity.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 8.0 ha. Within this large area, (primarily an Aztec site) is a small area with a Teotihuacan component, occupying 1.0 ha. Twenty-six mounds were identified on the multicomponent site, all of which are probably Aztec in date. One of these is a temple-platform. The site has one phase of the Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of the Teotihuacan, and two phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of six. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TF-15 (Tzacualli), TA-40, and TA-41, while Teotihuacan site TC-40 is located to the southwest and site TC-48 to the southeast. The following sample was collected from the area of Teotihuacan occupation:

> TC-47-1, Artifactual remains indicated medium Tzacualli, light to medium Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, and traces of Late Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and medium Aztec components.

The site has discontinuous and moderate distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades and scrapers. Ground stone tools, especially manos and metates, were also noted.

TC-48 (Fig. 209)

Background: This site, also known as San Juan Teacalco, was surveyed by Sanders and Charlton in 1963. The artifact collections from the Teotihuacan survey were processed by Kolb in 1964 and consisted of five samples. Collections made by the TA survey team were also studied by Kolb. The ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were good for chronological purposes, while figurine data were absent and the Teotihuacan field reports of poor quality. Published and unpublished materials on the site include a manuscript on excavations at TA-40-15 which is part of this site (Charlton 1971).

Natural Setting. Site TC-48 is located in the Cerro Gordo: North Slope Ecological Zone, between 2,400-2,420 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan to medium brown in color, with depths ranging from 0-40 cm. There is slight to moderate erosion in the site area, and tepetate is exposed along the northeastern section of the site. Moderate concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, maguey and various grasses.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features apparently include no structures but do include a jaguey located to the south of the site. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maize and barley. Maguey bancals are also found in the vicinity.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 8.0 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies approximately 1.6 ha. Twenty-two mounds were identified, all of which are probably Aztec in date. These mounds are small in size and five of them are concentrated in the area where the Teotihuacan occupation is found. The site has two phases of the Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of the Teotihuacan, and two phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of seven. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TF-47 (Tzacualli) and TA-40, while Teotihuacan sites TC-40 and TC-47 are located in the northwest. The following samples were taken from on or near the cluster of small mounds within the Teotihuacan occupation area:

TC-48-1, Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and medium Aztec components.

TC-48-2, Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, and medium Aztec components.

TC-48-3, Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, and medium Aztec components.

TC-48-4, Artifactual remains indicated light to medium Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, traces of Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and light to medium Aztec components.

TC-48-5, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, possible traces of Mazapan, and medium Aztec components.

The site has a moderate and discontinuous distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades and cores. A few obsidian projectile points and scrapers were also noted. Ground stone tools, especially manos and metates, were abundant and a few mortars and pestles were recorded.

TC-135 (Fig. 209)

Background. This site, also known as San Juan Teacalco (Tlacalco), was surveyed by Fletcher and Marino in 1963 and has not been resurveyed. The artifact collections from the Teotihuacan survey were processed by Kolb in 1967 and 1968 and consisted of 8 samples. Collections made by the TF and TA survey teams were also studied by Kolb. Ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were excellent for chronological purposes, while figurine data were excellent and the Teotihuacan field reports were of good quality. There are no published or unpublished materials on this site.

Natural Setting. Site TC-135 is located in the Cerro Gordo: North Slope Ecological Zone, between 2,430-2,450 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan through medium brown in color, with depths ranging from 0-45+ cm. There is moderate erosion in most of the site area, and tepetate is exposed along the northern, eastern, and western sections of the site. Sparse concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, maguey, huizache, and various grasses. Other natural features include washes to the north of the site and barrancas to the east and west.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maguey.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 0.6 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 0.6 ha. Eight mounds were identified but all are probably Aztec in date. The site has three phases of the Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of Teotihuacan, and three phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of nine. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TF-130 (Tzacualli) and TA-55, while Teotihuacan sites TC-66 and TC-67 are located to the south and TC-40, TC-48 to the northwest. None of the mound sizes were recorded. The following samples were collected:

TC-135-1, Artifactual remains indicated possible traces of Cuanalan, light Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, possible traces of Xometla, traces of Mazapan, and heavy Aztec components.

TC-135-2, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, light to medium Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and heavy Aztec components.

TC-135-3, Artifactual remains indicated medium Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and medium Aztec components.

TC-135-4, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, medium Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, and medium Aztec components.

TC-135-5, Artifactual remains indicated possible traces of Cuanalan, traces of Patlachique, light Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, and medium Aztec components.

TC-135-6, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, medium Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, and medium Aztec components.

TC-135-7, Artifactual remains indicated medium Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and medium Aztec components.

TC-135-8, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, light to medium Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and medium Aztec components.

The site has a sparse to moderate distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades, cores, and scrapers. Ground stone tools, especially manos and metates, were also noted.

4. Site Descriptions: Maquixco Alto Subarea

TC-43 (Fig. 203, 217)

Background. This site, also known as Cerro Tiquimil l, was surveyed by Marino in 1963 and resurveyed by Sanders in 1995. The artifact collections from the Teotihuacan survey were processed by Kolb in 1963 and 1964 and consisted of four samples. Collections by TA survey teams were also studied by Kolb. The ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were excellent for chronological purposes, while figurine data were poor

and the Teotihuacan field reports were of good quality. Published and unpublished materials on the site include Marino (1965).

Natural Setting. Site TC-43 is located in the Cerro Gordo: North Slope Ecological Zone, between 2,510-2,530 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture with emphasis on sandy components and are tan to medium brown in color, with depths ranging from 0-10 cm. There is significant erosion inmost of the site area, and tepetate is exposed in the southern and eastern sections of the site. Sparse concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, maguey, and various cacti and grasses. Other natural features include a wash along the south edge of the site.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for grazing purposes although a few maguey bancals are found in the vicinity but are in a neglected state.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 0.7 ha, while the Teotihuacan component also occupies 0.7 ha. One possible mound was identified which has Teotihuacan occupation. The site has two phases of the Pre-Teotihuacan, two phases of Teotihuacan, and three phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of seven. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TT-37 (Late Toltec), and TA-47, while Teotihuacan sites TC-44, TC-45 and TC-46 are in the vicinity, and TC-58 is located to the southeast. The Tzacualli occupation found in the sample is as yet unnumbered. The following sample was collected:

TC-43-1, Artifactual remains indicated light Patlachique, heavy Tzacualli, medium to heavy Early Teotihuacan, medium to heavy Middle Teotihuacan, trace of Late Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, light Aztec, and modern components.

The site has a sparse distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades. Ground stone tools, especially manos and metates, were reported as moderate in quantity. Other special lithic materials include basalt cores, flakes, and what Marino described as "hand-axes."

TC-44 (Fig. 203, Fig. 218)

Background. This site, also known as Cerro Tiquimil II was surveyed by Marino in 1963 and has not been resurveyed. The artifact collections from the Teotihuacan survey were processed by Kolb in 1964 and consisted of four samples. Collections made by the TA survey team were also studied by Kolb. The ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were excellent for chronological purposes, while figurine data were poor and the Teotihuacan field reports were of good quality. There are no published and unpublished materials on this site.

Natural Setting. Site TC-44 is located in the Cerro Gordo: North Slope Ecological Zone, between 2,510-2,530 m. Soils in the site area have primarily a sandy texture with some loam and are tan to medium brown in color, with depths ranging from 0-15 cm. There is slight erosion in the southern area of the site. Moderate concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, maguey, nopal, and various grasses. Other natural features include several incipient washes forming at the northern and southern edges of the site.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is minimally utilized for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maguey. Some stone terraces and bancals are found in the vicinity.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 0.7 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 0.7 ha. The site has a continuous distribution of rock debris occurring in 21 concentrations that possibly represent the remains of small residential structures. Four samples were collected in the vicinity of, or within the localized rock concentrations (see Fig. 218 for sample locations). The site has two phases of the Pre-Teotihuacan, two phases of the Teotihuacan, and two phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of six. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TA-46, while Teotihuacan sites TC-43 and TC-45 are located in the vicinity. The following samples were collected:

TC-44-1, Artifactual remains indicated possible traces of Patlachique, medium Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, possible trace of Late Teotihuacan, and medium Aztec components.

TC-44-2, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, medium Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and medium Aztec components.

TC-44-3, Artifactual remains indicated medium Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, traces of Middle Teotihuacan, and light Aztec components.

TC-44-4, Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, light to medium Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, and medium Aztec components.

The site has discontinuous and sparse distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades. Ground stone tools, including manos, metates, mortars, and pestles, were also noted. Marino also reports a basalt "hand-axe."

TC-45 (Fig. 203, 219)

Background. This site, also known as Axaxalapa de Santa Maria Maquixco el Alto, was surveyed by Marino in 1963. The artifact collections from the Teotihuacan survey were processed by Kolb in 1963 and 1964 and consisted of four samples. Collections made by the TA survey team were also studied by Kolb. The ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were good for chronological purposes, while figurine data were poor and the Teotihuacan field reports of good quality. There are no published or unpublished materials on this site.

Natural Setting. Site TC-45 is located in the Cerro Gordo: North Slope Ecological Zone, between 2,500-2,530 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture with admixtures of tezontle and are tan to light brown in color, with depths ranging from 0-25 cm. There is slight to moderate erosion in most sections of the site, and tepetate is exposed along the southeastern edge of the site. Sparse to moderate concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the site. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, maguey, nopal, and various grasses. Other natural features include an incipient wash along the southeastern margin of the site.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for grazing purposes although some maguey bancals and stone terraces indicate former cultivation.

Archaeological Remains. The tool multicomponent site occupies 0.4 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 0.4 ha. Ten mounds were identified of which nine have Teotihuacan occupation. The site has two phases of the Pre-Teotihuacan, two phases of the Teotihuacan, and two phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of six. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TA-46, while Teotihuacan sites TC-43, TC-44 and TC-46 are located in the vicinity and TC-62, and TC-67 to the northwest. The following samples were collected from areas of mound or rock debris:

TC-45-1, Artifactual remains indicated medium Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, and medium Aztec components.

TC-45-2, Artifactual remains indicated medium Tzacualli, medium Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and medium to heavy Aztec components.

TC-45-3, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, light Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-45-4, Artifactual remains indicated light to medium Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, traces of Middle Teotihuacan, and traces of Aztec components.

The site has a sparse to moderate and uneven distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades and scrapers. Ground stone tools, especially manos, metates, mortars, and pestles, were also noted. Other specialized lithic materials included basalt cores. Marino's field report indicates nine house mounds but only four are to be seen on the map, and there are only four artifact samples.

TC-46 (Fig. 203, 220)

Background. This site, also known as Tlaltenco de Santa Maria Maquixco el Alto, was surveyed by Marino in 1963 and revisited by Sanders in 1995. Small excavations were conducted at this site in 1963 (see Part 1, Chapter 3). The artifact collections from the Teotihuacan survey were processed by Kolb in 1963 and 1964 and consisted of 35 samples. Collections made by the TA survey team were also studied by Kolb. The ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were excellent for chronological purposes, while figurine data were good and the Teotihuacan field reports were of good quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965), Sanders (1965), and Charlton (1966).

Natural Setting. Site TC-46 is located in the Cerro Gordo: North Slope Ecological Zone, between 2,500-2,530 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are light brown in color, with depths ranging up to 40 cm. There is moderate erosion in most of the site area, and tepetate is exposed along the northeastern side of the site. Moderate concentrations of tezontle are found over much of the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, maguey, and various grasses. Incipient washes are found in the site area, one of which may be the remains of a Prehispanic canal. It runs approximately southeast-northwest, splitting the site into two unequal areas, and ultimately joins the Barranca Teclalo.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features apparently include no structures or jagueys. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maize and
maguey. Some stone terraces and maguey bancals are found in the area. Grazing is also conducted in the vicinity. The main road from Maquixco Alto to the Hacienda San Cayetano runs through the site near its northern edge.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 22.5 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 22.5 ha. Thirty-five mounds or areas of rock and artifact concentrations were identified, all of which have Teotihuacan occupation. The site is so large that various portions have local toponymies such as Tescotitla, Rancho Viecho, Tutecapa and Tlaltenco (after which we have named the entire site) (see Fig. 220). Erosion over much of the site is severe. Almost all of our samples had Aztec occupation as well as Teotihuacan, and consequently the small size of many of the recorded mounds suggest that they may date to the Aztec Period. Possibly these are cases of Aztec residences placed above Teotihuacan structures. Approximately nine of the mounds (Mounds 5-8, 11, 35-37) are larger than the vast majority of recorded Aztec mounds, ranging from 500-1,500 m2 in size and almost certainly are the remains of Teotihuacan residential structures. One of these mounds is so large that in all probability it represents the remains of several Teotihuacan house compounds. It is indicated on the map as a mound with a question mark. The site has three phases of the Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of the Teotihuacan, and three phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of nine. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TF-144 (Tzacualli) and TA-46, while Teotihuacan sites TC-43, and TC-45, are located to the northeast, TC-49 is located to the northwest, and TC-58 to the southeast. In Fig. 220 mound and sample numbers are the same. The following mounds were sampled:

TC-46-1, 85 m2, heavily eroded and damaged. Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, medium Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, and traces of modern components.

TC-46-2, 110 m2, heavily eroded and damaged. Artifactual remains indicated medium Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan components.

TC-46-3, 26 m2, heavily eroded and damaged. Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, heavy Early Teotihuacan, heavy Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-46-4, 26 m2, heavily eroded and damaged. Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, medium Early Teotihuacan, heavy Middle Teotihuacan, trace of Late Teotihuacan, and light Aztec components.

TC-46-5, 410 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, medium to heavy Early Teotihuacan, medium to heavy Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Oxtotipac, traces of Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

TC-46-6, 1,300 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, medium Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-46-7, 1,490 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, medium to heavy Early Teotihuacan, medium to heavy Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, and medium Aztec components.

TC-46-8, 970 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, medium Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, and light Aztec components.

TC-46-9, 245 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, heavy Early Teotihuacan, heavy Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, and light Aztec components.

TC-46-10, 275 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated a heavy Tzacualli component.

TC-46-11, 1,500 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated light to medium Tzacualli, medium Early Teotihuacan, heavy Middle Teotihuacan, trace of Late Teotihuacan, and light Aztec components.

TC-46-12, 120 m2, slightly eroded. No sample was taken.

TC-46-13, 345 m2, slightly eroded. No sample was taken.

TC-46-14, 260 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated possible traces of Cuanalan, medium Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, traces of Middle Teotihuacan, and medium Aztec components.

TC-46-15, 145 m2, slightly eroded. No sample was taken.

TC-46-16, 310 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated medium Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, and medium Aztec components.

TC-46-17, 970 m2, heavily eroded and damaged. Artifactual remains indicated medium Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

TC-46-18, 250 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated heavy Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, and light Aztec components.

TC-46-19, 125 m2, heavily eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, medium Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, and light Aztec components.

TC-46-20, 480 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated medium Tzacualli, medium Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, possible traces of Late Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-46-21, 250 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, medium to heavy Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light of Middle Teotihuacan, and light Aztec components.

TC-46-22, 725 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated light Patlachique, heavy Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-46-23, 55 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated heavy Tzacualli, and light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, and traces of Late Teotihuacan components.

TC-46-24, 85 m2, slightly to moderately eroded. Artifactual remains indicated possible traces of Cuanalan, traces of Patlachique, medium Tzacualli, traces of Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

TC-46-25, 55 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated medium Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-46-26, 85 m2, slightly to moderately eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, medium Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

TC-46-27, 100 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated light Patlachique, medium Tzacualli, medium to heavy Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

TC-46-28, 190 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, light to medium Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, medium Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

TC-46-29, 100 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated medium Tzacualli, light to medium Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, light to medium Mazapan, and medium Aztec components.

TC-46-30, 75 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated possible traces of Patlachique, light to medium Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, traces of Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

TC-46-31, 85 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, traces of Middle Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and medium Aztec components.

TC-46-32, 280 m2, slightly eroded. Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, medium Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-46-33, 280 m2, moderately eroded and damaged. Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, medium Early Teotihuacan, heavy Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-46-34, 280 m2, heavily eroded and damaged. Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, medium Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

TC-46-35, size unrecorded, heavily eroded and damaged. Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, medium Early Teotihuacan, heavy Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

The site has a light concentration of lithic materials including obsidian blades and scrapers. Ground stone tools, especially manos, metates, mortars, and pestles, were also noted.

TC-49 (Fig. 203)

Background: This site, also known as Tenango de Santa Maria Maquixco el Alto, was surveyed by Marino in 1963 and was not resurveyed. Small excavations were conducted at this site in 1963 (see Part 1, Chapter 2). The artifact collections from the Teotihuacan survey were processed by Kolb in 1964 and 1965 and consisted of 28 samples. Collections made by the TF survey team were also studied by Kolb. The ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were excellent for chronological purposes, while figurine data were poor and the Teotihuacan field reports of poor quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965), Sanders (1965) and Part 1, Chapter 2 of this volume.

Natural Setting. Site TC-49 is located in the Cerro Gordo: North Slope Ecological Zone, between 2,450-2,470 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan to medium brown in color with depths ranging from 0-35 cm. There is moderate erosion in most of the site area, and tepetate is exposed along the northern edge of the site. Moderate concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, maguey, huizache, and various grasses. Other natural features include several incipient washes and barrancas to the east and west of the site.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include no known structures or jagueys. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maguey and maize. Stone terraces and maguey bancals are also found in the vicinity.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 9.2 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 9.2 ha. Twenty-seven areas of rock and artifact concentrations were identified, that probably are the remains of residential mounds, all of which have Teotihuacan occupation. Two additional structures that are definite mounds, measuring two to three meters high probably are the remains of temple-platforms. For more information on this site see Part 1, Chapter 2. The site has two phases of the Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of the Teotihuacan, and two phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of seven. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TF-144 (Tzacualli), and TT-37 (Late Toltec) while Teotihuacan sites TC-50, and TC-46 are located to the southeast. It is unfortunate that no mound sizes or erosional data were recorded during this survey. Data, however, are available as to the phase represented by the occupations of the 29 samples.

TC-49-1. Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, medium Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-49-2. Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, medium to heavy Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Mazapan and light to medium Aztec components.

TC-49-3. Artifactual remains indicated possible traces of Cuanalan, medium Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

TC-49-4. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, medium Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, traces to light Late Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and light to medium Aztec components.

TC-49-5. Artifactual remains indicated medium Tzacualli, medium Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and light to medium Aztec components.

TC-49-6. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, light to medium Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, light to medium Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-49-7. Artifactual remains indicates light Tzacualli, medium Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-49-8. Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, medium Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, medium Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-49-9. Artifactual remains indicated medium to heavy Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

TC-49-10. Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, medium Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-49-11. No sample was taken, but observations indicated probable Early and Middle phase occupations.

TC-49-12. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, medium to heavy Early Teotihuacan, medium to heavy Middle Teotihuacan, traces to light Late Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

TC-49-13. Artifactual remains indicated light to medium Tzacualli, heavy Early Teotihuacan, light to medium Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

TC-49-14. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, medium Early Teotihuacan, heavy Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, medium Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

TC-49-15. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, medium to heavy Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, medium Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

TC-49-16. Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, medium Early Teotihuacan, light to medium Middle Teotihuacan, a possible trace of Late Teotihuacan, medium to heavy Mazapan, and medium Aztec components.

TC-49-17. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, heavy Early Teotihuacan, heavy Middle Teotihuacan, possible traces of Late Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-49-18. Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, medium Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

TC-49-19. Artifactual remains indicated medium Early Teotihuacan, light to medium Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, and light to medium Mazapan components.

TC-49-20. Artifactual remains indicated medium Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, light Late Teotihuacan, and traces of Mazapan components.

TC-49-21. Artifactual remains indicated light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, heavy Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-49-22. Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, light to medium Early Teotihuacan, light to medium Middle Teotihuacan, light to medium Mazapan, and light Aztec Components.

TC-49-23. Artifactual remains indicated light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, heavy Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

TC-49-24. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, heavy Early Teotihuacan, heavy Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, and traces of Mazapan components.

TC-49-25. Artifactual remains indicated light Early Teotihuacan, light to medium Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, heavy Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

TC-49-26. Artifactual remains indicated light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan and light Aztec components.

TC-49-27. Artifactual remains indicated heavy Early Teotihuacan, medium to heavy Middle Teotihuacan, possible traces of Late Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

TC-49-28. Artifactual remains indicated light Early Teotihuacan, light to medium Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, light to medium Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

TC-49-29. Artifactual remains indicated medium Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

The site has a moderate and discontinuous distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades, cores, and scrapers. Ground stone tools, especially manos, metates, mortars, and pestles, were also noted.

TC-50 (Fig. 203)

Background. This site, also known as Tenango Tlatel was surveyed by Marino in 1963 and has not been resurveyed. The artifact collections from the Teotihuacan survey were processed by Kolb in 1965 and consisted of one sample. No other survey teams made collections. Ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were poor for chronological purposes, while figurine data were poor and the Teotihuacan field reports were of good quality. There are no published or unpublished materials on this site.

Natural Setting. Site TC-50 is located in the Cerro Gordo: North Slope Ecological Zone, between 2,460-2,480 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan to medium brown in color, with depths ranging from 0-30 cm. There is moderate erosion in the site area, and tepetate is exposed in the northeastern section of the site. Sparse concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, maguey, and various grasses. Other natural features include an incipient wash at the northeastern edge of the site.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include no apparent structures or jagueys. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maguey. Stone terraces and bancals are also found in the vicinity.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 0.2 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 0.2 ha. The site has one phase of Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of the Teotihuacan, and one phase of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of five. There are no associated Teotihuacan sites, but Teotihuacan site TC-50 is an adjunct to the much larger site TC-49 to the north and TC-43, TC-45, and TC-46 are to the southeast. The following sample was collected:

TC-50-1, Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light to medium Middle Teotihuacan, and medium Aztec components.

The site has a sparse and discontinuous distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades. Ground stone tools, especially manos and metates, were also noted.

TC-51 (Fig. 203)

Background. This site, also known as Cerro Teclalo Norte I, was surveyed by Marino in 1963 and has not been resurveyed. The artifact collections from the Teotihuacan survey were processed by Kolb in 1964 and 1965 and consisted of one sample. Collections made by the TA survey team were also studied by Kolb. The ceramic material from the Teotihuacan survey was good for chronological purposes, while figurine data were poor and the Teotihuacan field reports were of good quality. There are no published or unpublished materials on the site.

Natural Setting. Site TC-51 is located in the Cerro Gordo: North Slope Ecological Zone, between 2,520-2,540 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan to light brown in color, with depths ranging from 0-25 cm. There is moderate erosion throughout the site, and tepetate is exposed along the northern and eastern sections of the site. Moderate concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, maguey, huizache, and various grasses. Other natural features include several washes located northeast and northwest of the site.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include no apparent structures and no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maize and maguey. Stone terraces and bancals are also found in the vicinity.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 0.2 ha, while the Teotihuacan area also occupies 0.2 ha. Two mounds were identified with Teotihuacan occupation. The site has one phase of the Pre-Teotihuacan, one phase of the Teotihuacan, and two phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of four. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TA-50, while Teotihuacan sites TC-44 and TC-63 are located to the northeast, and TC-52, TC-53, and TC-54 are situated immediately to the south. The following mound was sampled:

TC-51-1, 270 m2, heavily eroded and damaged. Artifactual remains indicated medium Tzacualli, light Middle Teotihuacan, and heavy Aztec components.

The site has a sparse distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades.

TC-52 (Fig. 203)

Background. This site, also known as Cerro Teclalo Norte II, was surveyed by Marino and Sanders in 1963 and has not been resurveyed. The artifact collections from the Teotihuacan survey were processed by Kolb in 1964 and 1965 and consisted of one sample. Collections made by the TF survey team were also studied by Kolb. The ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were poor for chronological purposes, while figurine data were poor and the Teotihuacan field reports were of good quality. There are no published or unpublished materials on this site.

Natural Setting. Site TC-52 is located in the Cerro Gordo: North Slope Ecological Zone, between 2,520-2,550 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan to light brown in color, with depths ranging from 0-20 cm. There is moderate erosion in the entire site area, and tepetate is exposed along the northeastern and northwestern sections of the site. Sparse concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, maguey, and various grasses. Other natural features include several washes forming to the north of the site.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include no apparent structures and no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maize and maguey. Remnants of stone terraces are also found in the vicinity.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 0.5 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 0.5 ha. The site has two phases of the Pre-Teotihuacan, one phase of the Teotihuacan, and no phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of three. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TF-39 (Tzacualli), and TA-50, while Teotihuacan site TC-51 is located to the north and sites TC-53 and TC-54 to the south. The following sample was collected:

TC-52-1, Artifactual remains indicate light Patlachique, heavy Tzacualli, and traces of Teotihuacan component, probably either Early or Middle in phase.

The site has a sparse distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades. Ground stone tools, especially manos, were also noted.

TC-53 (Fig. 203, 220)

Background. This site, also known as Cerro Teclalo Norte III, was surveyed by Marino and Sanders in 1963 and has not been resurveyed. The artifact collections from the Teotihuacan survey were processed by Kolb in 1964 and 1965 and consisted of five samples. Collections made by the TA survey team were also studied by Kolb. The ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were good for chronological purposes, while figurine data were good and the Teotihuacan field reports were of good quality. There are no published or unpublished materials on this site.

Natural Setting. Site TC-53 is located in the Cerro Gordo: North Slope Ecological Zone, between 2,520-2,550 m. Soil in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan to light brown in color, with depths ranging from 0-25 cm. There is moderate erosion in the entire site area, and tepetate is exposed along the northern section of the site. Slight to moderate concentrations of rock and tezontle are found in the area.

Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, maguey, huizache, and various grasses.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features apparently include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maize and maguey. Remnants of stone terraces and maguey bancals are also found in the area. Grazing is also conducted in the vicinity.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 0.6 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 0.6 ha. Six mounds were identified of which five have Teotihuacan occupation. The site has three phases of the Pre-Teotihuacan, two phases of the Teotihuacan, and two phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of seven. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TA-50, while Teotihuacan sites TC-51 and TC-52 are located to the north, and TC-56 is located to the south. The following samples, all from mounds, were collected:

TC-53-1, Artifactual remains indicated light Patlachique, heavy Tzacualli, traces of Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Middle Teotihuacan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-53-2, Artifactual remains indicated possible traces of Cuanalan, traces of Patlachique, medium to heavy Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, traces of Middle Teotihuacan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-53-3, Artifactual remains indicated possible traces of Cuanalan, light Patlachique, heavy Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-53-4, Artifactual remains indicated possible traces of Cuanalan, traces of Patlachique, heavy Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-53-5, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, heavy Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, possible traces of Mazapan, and light to medium Aztec components.

The site has a sparse distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades. Ground stone tools, especially manos and metates, were also noted.

TC-54 (Fig. 203)

Background. This site, also known as Cerro Teclalo Norte IV, was surveyed by Sanders and Marino in 1963 and has not been resurveyed. The artifact collections from the Teotihuacan survey were processed by Kolb in 1964 and 1965 and consisted of one sample. Collections made by the TA survey team were also studied by Kolb. The ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were good for chronological purposes, while figurine data were absent and the Teotihuacan field reports were of good quality. There are no published or unpublished materials on this site.

Natural Setting. Site TC-54 is located in the Cerro Gordo: North Slope Ecological Zone, between 2,520-2,550 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan to light brown in color with depths ranging from 0-20 cm. There is moderate erosion in the area, and tepetate is exposed along the northeastern section of the site. Light to moderate concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, maguey, and various grasses. Other natural features include incipient washes located to the east and west of the site.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features apparently include no structures or jagueys. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes. Remnants of stone terraces and maguey bancals are also found in the vicinity.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 0.3 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 0.3 ha. The site has one phase of the Pre-Teotihuacan, one phase of the Teotihuacan, and two phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of four. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TA-50, while Teotihuacan sites TC-51 and TC-52 are located to the north and TC-56 to the southeast. The following sample was collected:

TC-54-1, Artifactual remains indicated heavy Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

The site has a sparse distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades. No ground stone tools were reported.

TC-55 (Fig. 203)

Background. This site, also known as Cerro Teclalo Tlatel, was surveyed by Sanders in 1963 and has not been resurveyed. The artifact collection from the Teotihuacan survey was processed by Kolb in 1964 and 1965 and consisted of one sample. Collections made by the TA survey team were also studied by Kolb. The ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were good for chronological purposes, while the figurine data were absent and the Teotihuacan field reports were of good quality. There are no published or unpublished materials on this site.

Natural Setting. Site TC-55 is located on the Cerro Gordo: North Slope Ecological Zone, between 2,520-2,550 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan to light brown in color, with depths ranging from 0-20 cm. There is moderate erosion in the area, and tepetate is exposed along the northeastern and northwestern sections of the site. Light to moderate concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, maguey, and various grasses. Other natural features include washes which are to the east and west of the site.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features apparently include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maize and maguey. Remnants of stone terraces are also found in the vicinity.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 0.2 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 0.2 ha. The site has no phases of the Pre-Teotihuacan, one phase of the Teotihuacan, and one phase of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of two. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TA-50, while Teotihuacan sites TC-51, TC-52, and TC-54 are located to the north and TC-56 to the east. The following sample was collected:

TC-55-1, Artifactual remains indicated light to medium Early Teotihuacan, and medium to heavy Aztec components.

The site has a sparse distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades. Ground stone tools, especially manos, were also noted.

TC-56 (Fig. 203)

Background. This site, also known as Cerro Teclalo, was surveyed by Sanders in 1963 and has not been resurveyed. The artifact collection from the Teotihuacan survey was processed by Kolb in 1964 and 1965 and consisted of one sample. Collections made by the TT survey team were also studied by Kolb. The ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were good for chronological purposes, while figurine data were poor and the Teotihuacan field reports were of poor quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1975).

Natural Setting. Site TC-56 is located in the Cerro Gordo: North Slope Ecological Zone, between 2,455-2,560 m. Soils in the site area have a predominantly sandy texture with some loam and are tan to light brown in color, with depths ranging from 0-20 cm. There is moderate to heavy erosion in the area, and tepetate is exposed along the eastern, northern, and western sections of the site. Moderate concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, maguey, and various grasses. Other natural features include washes located to the east and west of the site.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features apparently include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for grazing purposes although the cultivation of maguey is also practiced. The remnants of stone terraces and maguey bancals are also found in the vicinity.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 1.7 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 1.7 ha. The site has one phase of the Pre-Teotihuacan, one phase of the Teotihuacan, and two phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of four. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TT-35, TA-45, and TA-50, while Teotihuacan sites TC-51, TC-52, TC-53, and TC-54 are located to the north and site TC-55 to the west. The following sample was collected:

> TC-56-1, Artifactual remains indicated medium Tzacualli, light Early and Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan traces of Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

The site has a sparse distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades. Ground stone tools are not recorded.

TC-57 and TC-58 (Fig. 203)

Background. Site TC-57, also known as El Cypres, and Site TC-58, also known as San Ildefonso Tescotitla, were surveyed by Sanders in 1963 and have not been resurveyed. The artifact collections from the initial survey were processed by Kolb in 1964 and 1965 and consisted of no samples from TC-57 and 24 samples from TC-58. Collections made by the TF survey team were also studied by Kolb. The ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were excellent for chronological purposes, while figurine data were poor and the Teotihuacan field reports were of poor quality. Published and unpublished materials on site TC-58 include Marino (1965, 1975) and Sanders (1965). Sites TC-57 and TC-58 were originally thought to be separate entities but have since been reclassified as parts of the same site.

Natural Setting. Sites TC-57 and TC-58 are located in the Cerro Gordo: North Slope Ecological Zone, between 2,555-2,560 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan to medium brown in color, with depths ranging from 0-35+ cm. There is slight to moderate erosion in most sections of the site. Light through heavy concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, maguey, and various grasses. Other natural features include washes to the east and west of the site.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features apparently include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maize and maguey. The area originally designated as TC-57 is a severely eroded area occupying the western part of the site, with virtually no soil; The TC-58 part of the site is covered by a complex series of rock and earth terraces, bordered by maguey, with intervening deep soil areas in maize.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 8.2 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 8.2 ha. In twenty-four localized areas of the site are heavy concentrations of rock and artifacts that probably represent the remains of former residential structures that have become completely altered in their form by the construction of the recent terrace system. All of these have Teotihuacan occupation. The two sites have three phases of the Pre-Teotihuacan, two phases of the Teotihuacan, and two phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of seven. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TF-127 (Tzacualli), TT-36 (Late Toltec) and TA-46, while Teotihuacan site TC-46 is located immediately to the northwest and TC-64 to the north. The following samples were collected from the areas of heavy rock concentration and probably represent residential remains:

TC-57-1. No sample taken

TC-58-1. Artifactual remains indicated a traces of Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-58-2. Artifactual remains indicated light Patlachique, traces of Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan components.

TC-58-3. Artifactual remains indicated possible traces of Cuanalan, light Patlachique, traces of Tzacualli, medium Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, and traces of Mazapan components.

TC-58-4. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and light to medium Aztec components.

TC-58-5. Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-58-6. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, and light Mazapan components.

TC-58-7. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, traces of Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-58-8. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, light Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-58-9. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, light to medium Early Teotihuacan, light to medium Middle Teotihuacan, and light Mazapan components.

TC-58-10. Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, light to medium Early Teotihuacan, medium to heavy Middle Teotihuacan, and light Mazapan components.

TC-58-11. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, light Tzacualli, light to medium Early Teotihuacan, medium to heavy Middle Teotihuacan, light Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-58-12. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, light Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, and traces of Mazapan components.

TC-58-13. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, traces of Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light to medium Middle Teotihuacan, and traces of Mazapan components.

TC-58-14. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, and traces of Mazapan components.

TC-58-15. Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, possible traces of Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-58-16. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, light Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-58-17. Artifactual remains indicated possible traces of Patlachique, light Tzacualli, medium Early Teotihuacan, and light to medium Middle Teotihuacan components.

TC-58-18. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, and traces of Late Teotihuacan components.

TC-58-19. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, medium Early Teotihuacan, light to medium Middle Teotihuacan, and traces of Mazapan components.

TC-58-20. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, medium Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-58-21. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, light to medium Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-58-22. Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-58-23. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-58-24. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, medium Early Teotihuacan, and light Middle Teotihuacan components.

The site has a moderate distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades, cores, and scrapers. Ground stone tools, especially manos, metates, mortars, and pestles, were also noted.

TC-60 and TC-61 (Fig. 203)

Background. Site TC-60, also known as Santa Maria Maquixco el Alto I, and TC-61, also known as Santa Maria Maquixco el Alto II, were surveyed by Sanders in 1963 and have not been resurveyed. The artifact collections from the Teotihuacan survey were processed by Kolb in 1964 and 1965 and consisted of one sample from TC-60 and three samples from TC-61. Collections made by the TA survey teams were also studied by Kolb. The ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were excellent for chronological purposes, while figurine data were poor and the Teotihuacan field reports were of good quality. There are no published and unpublished materials on the combined TC-60-TC-61 site.

Natural Setting. Sites TC-60 and TC-61 are located in the Cerro Gordo: North Slope Ecological Zone, between 2,450-2,470 m. Soils in the site area have a loamy texture and are tan to medium brown in color, with depths ranging from 0-35 cm. There is moderate erosion, and tepetate is exposed in the northern section of the site. Moderate concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, maguey, and various grasses. Other natural features include an incipient barranca forming along the northern section of the site and a canalized barranca-wash towards the southern edge of the site.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features apparently include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maize and maguey. Stone terraces and maguey bancals are also found. Some grazing is also conducted in the vicinity.

Archaeological Remains. Site TC-60 occupies 0.3 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 0.3 ha; TC-61's total multicomponent site occupies 1.8 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 1.8 ha; for a grand total of 2.1 ha. The site has three phases of the Pre-Teotihuacan, one phase of the Teotihuacan, and two phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of six. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TF-202 (Tzacualli) and TA-48. Teotihuacan Period sites TC-62-63 are in the vicinity. The following samples were collected:

TC-60-1, Artifactual remains indicated light Patlachique, medium Tzacualli, light of Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-61-1. Artifactual remains indicated possible traces of Cuanalan, light Patlachique, heavy Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, and traces of Mazapan components.

TC-61-2. Artifactual remains indicated possible traces of Cuanalan, light Patlachique, medium Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, traces of Middle Teotihuacan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-61-3. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, medium Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, traces of Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

The site has a sparse distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades, cores, and scrapers. Ground stone tools, especially manos and metates, were reported as scanty.

TC-62 (Fig. 203)

Background. This site, also known as Santa Maria Maquixco el Alto III, was surveyed by Sanders in 1963 and has not been resurveyed. The artifact collections from the Teotihuacan survey were processed by Kolb in 1965 and consisted of one sample. Collections made by the TA survey team were also studied by Kolb. The ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were good for chronological purposes, while figurine data were poor and the Teotihuacan field reports were of poor quality. There are no published or unpublished materials on this site.

Natural Setting. Site TC-62 is located in the Cerro Gordo: North Slope Ecological Zone, between 2,450-2,470 m. Soils in the site area have a loamy to sandy loamy texture and are tan to medium brown in color, with depths ranging from 0-25+ cm. There is moderate erosion in most of the site area, and tepetate is exposed along the northern section of the site. Sparse concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, maguey, and various grasses. A wash is located in the east of the site.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features apparently include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maize and maguey. Stone terraces and maguey bancals are also found in the vicinity.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 0.2 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 0.2 ha. The site has two phases of the Pre-Teotihuacan, two phases of the Teotihuacan, and one phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of five. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TF-202 (Tzacualli) and TA-48, while Teotihuacan sites TC-60 and TC-61 are located to the east and TC-63 to the south. The following sample was collected:

TC-62-1, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, light Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, and light Aztec components.

The site has a sparse distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades. Ground stone tools have not been recorded.

TC-63 (Fig. 203)

Background. This site, also known as Santa Maria Maquixco el Alto IV, was surveyed by Sanders in 1963 and has not been resurveyed. The artifact collections from the Teotihuacan survey were processed by Kolb in 1964 and 1965 and consisted of one sample. Collections made by the TA survey team were also studied by Kolb. The ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were good for chronological purposes, while figurine data were poor and the Teotihuacan field reports were of poor quality. There are no published or unpublished materials on this site.

Natural Setting. Site TC-63 is located in the Cerro Gordo: North Slope Ecological Zone, between 2,460-2,470 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan to medium brown in color,

with depths ranging from 0-25+ cm. There is moderate erosion in the site area, and tepetate is exposed in the northern section of the site. Sparse to moderate concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, maguey, and various grasses. Other natural features include a wash along the eastern side of the site.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features apparently include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maize, beans, and maguey. Stone terraces and maguey bancals are also found in the vicinity.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 0.6 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 0.6 ha. The site has two phases of the Pre-Teotihuacan, two phases of the Teotihuacan, and one phase of Post-Teotihuacan represented for a total of five. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TA-48, while Teotihuacan sites TC-60, TC-61, and TC-62 are located to the north. The following sample was collected:

TC-63-1, Artifactual remains indicated light Patlachique, medium Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, and traces of Aztec components.

The site has a sparse distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades. Ground stone tools have not been reported.

TC-64 (Fig. 203)

Background. This site, also known as Santa Maria Maquixco el Alto V, was surveyed by Sanders in 1963 and has not been resurveyed. The artifact collections from the Teotihuacan survey were processed by Kolb in 1964 and 1965 and consisted of one sample. Collections made by the TA survey team were also studied by Kolb. The ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were good for chronological purposes, while figurine data were poor and the Teotihuacan field reports were of poor quality. There are no published or unpublished materials on this site.

Natural Setting. Site TC-64 is located in the Cerro Gordo: North Slope Ecological Zone, 2,460-2,470 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan to medium brown in color, with depths ranging from 0-35+ cm. There is moderate erosion in the southern section of the site. Sparse concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, maguey, and various grasses. Other natural features include a wash-barranca located south of the site and an incipient wash towards the northern side of the site.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features apparently include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maize, beans, and maguey. Stone terraces and maguey bancals are also found in the vicinity.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 0.4 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 0.4 ha. The site has two phases of the Pre-Teotihuacan, two phases of the Teotihuacan, and one phase of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of five. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TA-45, while Teotihuacan sites TC-43 and TC-45 are located immediately to the west. The following sample was collected:

TC-64-1, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, light Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and light Aztec components.

The site has a sparse distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades. Ground stone tools have not been recorded.

TC-65 - TC-69 (Fig. 203)

Natural Setting. North of the large Tenango (TC-49) site is a triangular shape interfluve, with the wide end upslope and to the south, formed by the convergence of two major barrancas, El Tecorral to the east and Teclalo to the west. Most of the area pertains to the town of San Juan Teacalco and is referred to locally as Touculco. Within this triangular area are five small sites, in most cases mixed with Tzacualli, and Aztec occupation. We have numbered the sites TC-65-69. Somewhat isolated from this cluster and just above the intersection of the two barrancas to the north is Site TC-135 previously described in the TC-40 cluster of sites. The sites range in elevation from 2,430 to 2,470 m.

Modern Utilization. The entire triangular area is presently covered with maguey bancals. Today it is a patchwork quilt of well preserved bancals, badly disintegrated ones and new ones being constructed. Barley is extensively cultivated along with maize in the deeper soil areas. No modern structures are present.

Archaeological Remains. The total area occupied by the five sites is 1.5 ha and no definite mounds or structures were preserved. TC-65 measures 0.3 ha; TC-66, 0.4 ha; TC-67, 0.3 ha; TC-68, 0.4 ha; and TC-69, 0.1 ha. Associated non-Teotihuacan Period sites are TA-54 and TT-37 (Late Toltec).

TC-65-1, Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

TC-66-1, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and medium Aztec components.

TC-67-1, Artifactual remains indicated light Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, and light Aztec components.

TC-68-1, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, and light to medium Aztec components.

TC-69-1, Artifactual remains indicated light Early Teotihuacan, light to medium Middle Teotihuacan, and light Aztec components.

TC-70 (Fig. 203)

Background. This site, also known as Cerro Gordo or Cerro Tenan I, was surveyed by Sanders in 1963 and has not been resurveyed. No Teotihuacan artifact collections were made nor were collections made by any other survey team. The chronology for the site has been developed from data in the field reports. Ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were poor for chronological purposes, while figurine data were absent and the Teotihuacan field reports were of poor quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965).

Natural Setting. Site TC-70 is located in the Cerro Gordo: North Slope Ecological Zone, between 2,600-2,630 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan to medium brown color, with

unknown depths. There is an unknown amount of erosion in the site area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, maguey, and various grasses. Other natural features include washes to the north of the site.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features apparently include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maize and maguey. Stone terraces and maguey bancals are found in the vicinity.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies an unknown area. The site has one phase of Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of the Teotihuacan, and one phase of the post Teotihuacan represented for a total of five. There are two associated non-Teotihuacan sites TF-72 (Tzacualli), and TA-51 while Teotihuacan sites TC-71 and TC-72 are located in the vicinity. The following sample was collected:

TC-70-1, Artifactual remains indicated light Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, possible traces of Late Teotihuacan, and light to medium Aztec components.

The site has an unknown distribution of lithic materials.

TC-71 (Fig. 203)

Background. This site, also known as Cerro Gordo o Cerro Tenan II, was surveyed by Sanders in 1963 and has not been resurveyed. No Teotihuacan artifact collections were made. Collections by the TF and TA survey teams were studied by Kolb. Ceramic materials from the surveys were good for chronological purposes, while figurine data were absent and the Teotihuacan field reports were of poor quality. There are no published or unpublished materials on this site.

Natural Setting. Site TC-71 is located in the Cerro Gordo: North Slope Ecological Zone, between 2,550-2,580 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy texture with some sandy loam and are tan to light brown in color, with depths ranging from 0-25+ cm. There is moderate erosion in the site area, and tepetate is exposed in the eastern and western sections of the site. Moderate concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the region. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, maguey, and various grasses. Other natural features include incipient washes to the east and west of the site.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features apparently include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maize and maguey. Stone terraces and maguey bancals are also found in the vicinity.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 0.2 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 0.2 ha. The site has two phases of the Pre-Teotihuacan, two phases of the Teotihuacan, and one phase of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of five. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TF-3 (Tzacualli), and TA-50, while Teotihuacan sites TC-53, TC-54, TC-55, and TC-56 are located to the northwest and TC-72, and TC-70 to the southeast. The following mound was identified:

TC-71-1, Artifactual remains indicated light Patlachique, medium Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, and medium to heavy Aztec components.

The site has a sparse distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades, cores, and scrapers. Ground stone tools, especially manos, metates, mortars, and pestles, were also noted.

TC-72 (Fig. 203)

Background. This site, also known as Cerro Gordo o Cerro Tenan III, was surveyed by Sanders in 1963 and has not been resurveyed. No Teotihuacan samples were taken nor were collections made by any other survey team. The chronology for the site has been developed from data in the field reports. Ceramic materials from the surveys were poor for chronological purposes, while figurine data were absent and the Teotihuacan field reports were of poor quality. There are no published or unpublished materials on this site.

Natural Setting. Site TC-72 is located in the Cerro Gordo: North Slope area Ecological Zone, between 2,600-2,630 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan to light brown in color, with unknown depths. There is moderate erosion in the area, and tepetate is exposed towards the northern and western section of the site. Sparse concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, maguey and various grasses. Other natural features include washes to the east and west of the site.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features apparently include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maize and maguey. Stone terraces and maguey bancals are found in the vicinity.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies an unknown area. The site has apparently one phase of the Pre-Teotihuacan, two phases of the Teotihuacan, and one phase of the Post Teotihuacan represented for total of four. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites are TF-3 (Tzacualli) and TA-49, while Teotihuacan sites TC-70 and TC-71 are located in the vicinity.

TC-72-1, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Early Teotihuacan, traces of Middle Teotihuacan, and medium Aztec components.

The site has an unknown distribution of lithic materials.

TC-74

Background. This site, also known as San Cayetano de San Juan Teacalco Sur, was surveyed by Marino in 1963 and has not been resurveyed. The artifact collections from the Teotihuacan survey were processed by Kolb in 1965 and consisted of one sample. Collections were not made by any other survey team. Ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were good for chronological purposes, while figurine data were absent and the Teotihuacan field report was of poor quality. There are no published or unpublished materials on this site.

Natural Setting. Site TC-74 is located in the Cerro Gordo: North Slope Ecological Zone, between 2,460-2,480 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan to medium brown in color with unknown depths. There is moderate erosion in the site area. Moderate concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, maguey, and various grasses. Other natural features include a barranca and wash to the north and east of the site.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features apparently include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maize and maguey. Remnants of maguey bancals and stone terraces are found in the vicinity.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 0.7 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 0.7 ha. The site has apparently no phases of the Pre-Teotihuacan, two phases of the Teotihuacan, and one phase of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of three. There are no associated

non-Teotihuacan sites, while Teotihuacan sites TC-41 and TC-42 are located to the northwest and TC-56 to the southeast. The following sample was collected:

TC-74-1, Artifactual remains indicated medium Early Teotihuacan, light to medium Middle Teotihuacan, and traces of Mazapan components.

The site has an unknown distribution of lithic materials.

TC-115

Background. This site, also known as San Cristobal de Colhuacan (formerly Culhuacazingo), was surveyed by Marino and Fletcher in 1963 and has not been resurveyed. No Teotihuacan collections were made. Collections made by the TA survey team were studied by Kolb. The ceramic materials from the survey were good for chronological purposes, while figurine data were poor and the Teotihuacan field reports were of poor quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965).

Natural Setting. Site TC-115 is located in the Cerro Gordo: North Slope Ecological Zone, between 2,560-2,570 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy texture are tan to light brown in color, with unknown depths. There is moderate erosion in the area, and tepetate is exposed in some sections of the site. Some concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, maguey, and various grasses. Other natural features include several washes to the north, south, and west of the site.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include apparently no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of maize and maguey. Some grazing is also conducted. Maguey bancals are also found in the vicinity.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies an unknown area. The site has one phase of the Pre-Teotihuacan, two phases of the Teotihuacan and one phase of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of four. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TA-116, while Teotihuacan sites TC-76 and TC-77 are located to the northeast and TC-58 to the west. The following sample was collected:

TC-115-1, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, traces of Middle Teotihuacan, and medium Aztec components.

The site has an uneven distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades.

H. MOUNTAIN ZONES

1. Site Descriptions: Patlachique Range

TC-39 (Fig. 203)

Background. This site, also known as Cuevas de Amicidad or Amicitad in some of the field notes, was surveyed by Marino in 1963 and has not been resurveyed. The artifact collections from the Teotihuacan survey were processed by Kolb in 1963 and 1964 and consisted of three samples. No other collections were made by the survey teams. The ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were good for chronological purposes, while figurine data were good and the Teotihuacan field reports were of good quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965) and Sanders (1965).

Natural Setting. Site TC-39 is located in the Patlachique Range between, 2,380-2,420 m in elevation. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan to medium brown in color, with depths ranging up to at least 40 cm. There is moderate erosion in most of the site area and heavy erosion in some sections of the site. Small concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area, and cascajo (quarry debris) is found throughout the site vicinity. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, huizache, and various grasses.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for grazing purposes and the cultivation of nopal. Several stone terraces and the remains of bancals are found in the vicinity. Very large caves and pits are found in the vicinity which represent the remains of quarrying activity, some of which may be Prehispanic.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies an unspecified area. One mound was identified and two other ares of artifact concentrations, all of which have Teotihuacan occupation. The site has one phase of the Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of the Teotihuacan, and one Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of five. There are apparently no non-Teotihuacan sites associated, while Teotihuacan sites TC-100, TC-101, TC-102 and TC-103 are located in the immediate vicinity. The following samples were collected:

TC-39-1, 280 m2, heavily eroded and damaged. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, light Early Teotihuacan, light to medium Middle Teotihuacan, and light Aztec components.

TC-39-2, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, medium Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, and light Aztec components.

TC-39-3, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, medium Early Teotihuacan, medium Middle Teotihuacan, light of Late Teotihuacan, and traces of Aztec components.

The site has a sparse distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades. No ground stone tools were reported.

Plate 122

TC-101

Background. This site, also known as Cuevas de Amicidad, Rancho San Jose de Moral, was surveyed by Marino in 1963 and has not been resurveyed. The artifact collections from the Teotihuacan survey were processed by Kolb in 1964 and 1965 and consisted of one sample. Collections were not made by any other survey teams. Ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were good for chronological purposes, while figurine data were absent and the Teotihuacan field reports were of good quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965).

Natural Setting. Site TC-101 is located in the Patlachique Range, between 2,400-2,430 m. Soils in the site area are sandy to loamy and are tan to light brown in color, with depths ranging from 0-20 cm. There is moderate erosion in most of the site area, and tepetate is exposed in several sections of the site. Moderate concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, maguey, and various grasses.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used for herding purposes, especially for goats.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 2.2 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 2.2 ha. The site has one phase of the Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of the Teotihuacan, and one phase of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of five. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TA-96, while Teotihuacan sites TC-102 and TC-103 are located to the northeast and TC-38 to the west. The following sample was collected:

> TC-101-1, Artifactual remains indicated traces of Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, and medium Aztec components.

The site has a sparse distribution of lithic materials which apparently do not include obsidian artifacts. Ground stone tools, especially manos and metates, were noted.

TC-102

Background. This site, also known as La Clavez de Cuevas de Amicidad, was surveyed by Marino in 1963 and has not been resurveyed. No Teotihuacan artifact collections were made. Collections made by the TF and TT survey teams were studied by Kolb. Ceramic materials from the survey were good for chronological purposes, while figurine data were absent and the Teotihuacan field reports were of poor quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965, 1975), and Sanders (1965).

Natural Setting. Site TC-102 is located in the Middle Valley, Patlachique Range Ecological Zone, between 2,420-2,430 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan to medium brown in color, with unknown depths. Moderate concentrations of rock and especially heavy concentrations of tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, maguey, and various grasses. Other natural features include several washes to the east and west of the site.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for grazing purposes, although maguey have been planted.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 1.6 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 0.2 ha. At least one mound has been identified which has Teotihuacan occupation. The site has two phases of the Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of the Teotihuacan, and one phase of the Post

Teotihuacan represented for a total of six. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TF-31 (Patlachique), TT-24 (Early Toltec), TT-162 (Late Toltec), and TA-175, while Teotihuacan sites TC-39 and TC-101 are located to the south and TC-100 and TC-103 to the east. The following sample was collected:

> TC-102-1, less than 225 m2, moderately eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, traces of Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, and medium Aztec components.

The site has an unknown distribution of lithic materials.

TC-103

Background. This site, also known as Cuevas de Amicidad Norte Rancho San Jose de Moral, was surveyed by Marino in 1963 and has not been resurveyed. No Teotihuacan artifact collections were made nor were collections made by any other survey teams; therefore, the chronological data presented are derived from Marino's field observation. Ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were poor for chronological purposes, while figurine data were absent and the Teotihuacan field reports were of poor quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965).

Natural Setting. Site TC-103 is located in the Middle Valley, Patlachique Range Ecological Zone, between 2,400-2,430 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are light to medium brown in color, with unknown depths. There is slight erosion in the site area, and moderate concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, maguey, and various grasses.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for grazing, although maguey are cultivated.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies an unknown area. One possible mound was identified which has Teotihuacan occupation. The site has two phases of the Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of the Teotihuacan, and one phase of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of six. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TA-95, while Teotihuacan sites TC-101 and TC-102 are located to the southwest and TC-100 to the east. The following possible mound was identified:

> TC-103-1, less than 100 m2, moderately to heavily eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, traces of Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, light Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, and medium Aztec components.

The site has an unknown distribution of lithic materials.

TC-100

Background. This site, also known as Cerro Patlachique, Sanctuario de Tlaloc (Piramide), was surveyed by Marino in 1963 and has not been resurveyed. The artifact collections from the Teotihuacan survey were processed by Kolb in 1964 and 1965 and consisted of one sample. No other survey teams made collections. Ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were poor for chronological purposes, while figurine data were absent and the Teotihuacan field reports were of good quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965).

Natural Setting. Site TC-100 is located on the summit of Cerro Patlachique, approximately 2,750 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy to loamy texture and are tan through medium brown in color, with unknown depths. There is slight erosion in the area. Moderate concentrations of rock and especially heavy concentrations of tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, what is described as "heavy brush", and various grasses.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for grazing purposes and possibly the cultivation of nopal. A stone wall serving as a boundary is found to the north of the site.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 0.3 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 0.3 ha. One mound was identified which has Teotihuacan occupation. It appears as the remains of a temple-platform placed on a large terrace which itself is located on a knoll. From the level surface below the knoll, the total structure and knoll are 3-4 m. high. The platform as a diameter of 20 m. The site has one phase of the Pre-Teotihuacan, one phase of the Teotihuacan, and one phase of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of three. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TA-181, while Teotihuacan sites TC-101, TC-102, and TC-103 are located to the west and TC-118 to the north. The following mound was sampled:

> TC-100-1, 275+ m2, heavily eroded. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, traces of Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, and medium Aztec components.

The site has a sparse distribution of lithic materials including obsidian blades. Ground stone tools were not reported.

2. Site Descriptions: Cerro Gordo

TC-59

Background. The site, also known as Cerro Gordo-Pico de Cerro Soledad, was surveyed by various members of the Teotihuacan Valley Project during the period 1963-1965. Among these investigators were Marino, Kolb, Parsons, and Charlton. There are no artifact collections from this site, and chronology is based simply on visual observation at the time of the various surveys. There are no ceramic materials for chronological purposes, nor is there figurine data. The Teotihuacan field report is of poor quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1975).

Natural Setting. Site TC-59 is located on the summit of Cerro Gordo at 3,050 m. Soils in the site area have a loamy texture with some sandy loam and are medium to dark brown in color, with depths ranging to at least 40 cm. There is slight erosion in the site area and no tepetate exposures. Moderate to heavy concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes oak, pine, and camphor forests.

Modern Utilization. There are no cultural features associated with the site. The site area is unused for agricultural and pastoral purposes. The only activity conducted in the vicinity is lumbering.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies approximately 1.0 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 1.0 ha. One mound was identified which has some Teotihuacan occupation. The site has no phases of the Pre-Teotihuacan, one phase of the Teotihuacan, and two phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of three. Associated non-Teotihuacan sites include TT-59 (Late Toltec),

and TA-182, while Teotihuacan sites in the Cerro Gordo: North slope area of Maquixco el Alto are all located to the north, and Teotihuacan sites TC-30, TC-31, and TC-32 are located to the south-southwest. The following mound was identified:

TC-59-1, approximately 100 m2, slightly eroded and damaged. Artifactual remains indicated traces of Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and traces of Aztec components.

The site had no visible lithic materials.

3. Site Descriptions: Cerro Malinalco

TC-99

Background. This site, also known as Cerro Malinalco, Sanctuario de Tlaloc, was surveyed by Marino in 1964 and has not been resurveyed. No artifact collections were made by Teotihuacan survey teams or any other survey teams. The chronology is based entirely upon visual observation of materials at the site. Ceramic materials from the Teotihuacan survey were poor for chronological purposes, while figurine data were absent and the Teotihuacan field reports of poor quality. Published and unpublished materials on this site include Marino (1965).

Natural Setting. Site TC-99 is located on the summit of Cerro Malinalco between 2,610-2,620 m. Soils in the site area have a sandy texture and are tan to medium brown in color, with unknown depths. There is slight erosion in the area. Heavy concentrations of rock and tezontle fragments are found in the area. Vegetation in the vicinity includes pirul, nopal, huizache, and various grasses. Other natural features include several washes in the vicinity of this site.

Modern Utilization. Cultural features include no structures and no jagueys. The site area is used primarily for grazing purposes.

Archaeological Remains. The total multicomponent site occupies 0.1 ha, while the Teotihuacan component occupies 0.1 ha. One mound was identified which has Teotihuacan occupation. The site as reported by Marino apparently has two phases of the Pre-Teotihuacan, three phases of the Teotihuacan, and two phases of the Post Teotihuacan represented for a total of seven. There are no associated non-Teotihuacan sites, while Teotihuacan sites TC-11 and TC-12 are located to the south. The following mound was identified:

TC-99-1, less than 100 m2, moderately eroded. artifactual remains indicated traces of Patlachique, traces of Tzacualli, traces of Early Teotihuacan, traces of Middle Teotihuacan, traces of Late Teotihuacan, traces of Mazapan, and light to medium Aztec components.

The site has an unknown distribution of lithic materials.

Table 53

Site Summaries: Teotihuacan Period

Site #	Other Components	Ecological Location	Political Location	Size (Has)	Est. Pop. (1)	Classic	Phase Intensity	Unnamed Components
TC-2	TF 6,186, TT 12,13,53,154 TA 158	LV-WP	Nepantla	6.3	200-400	SNV	2-2-0	None
TC-3	TA 4,5,10	Delta	Tepexpan	1.5	45-90	H	2-2.3-.7	None
TC-4	TF 135,187,189	LV-WP	Santa Caterina Acolman	8.5	255-510	LNV	2-2.5-.2	None
TC-5	TA 25	LV-NP	Zagualuca	4.6 ~~1.5~~	140-280	SNV	2-2.5-2.5	Maz. (L)
TC-6	TA 136,138 TT 14 TA 14,157	LV-NP	Maquixco	11.5	345-690	LNV	2-3-2.5	Zom. (L)
TC-7	TF 137,190 TT 15 TA 24	LV-NP	Maquixco	1.5	45-90	H,CC	1.4-2-1.6	None
TC-8	TF 138,191 TT 133 TA 28,219	LV-NP	Maquixco	10.5	315-630	LNV	.4-1.2-1.0	None
TC-9	None	LV-P	Santa Maria	.05	20-40?	H	No Sample	None
TC-10	TF 5,74,75 TT 4,148 TA 9	Delta	Totolcingo	5.2	160-310	SNV		
TC-11	TT 133 TA 156	MV-NP	San Juan Evangelista	11.5	345-690	Barrio	1.8-2.8-2.2	Tzac.(L-M), Pat. (Tr), Cuan. (Tr), Xom. (Tr-L)
TC-12	TF 139 TT 25,163 TA 22, 165	MV-NP	San Juan Evangelista	16.0	480-960	Barrio	2.3-2.4-2.1	Tzac. Pat. Cuan.
TC-13	TF 140 TT 23,161 TA 169,179	MV-SP	San Lorenzo	13.6	410-815	Barrio	2.2-2.3-3.0	Cuan. (Trace)
TC-14	TF 141 TA 176	MV-SP	San Luis Tepango	16.3	490-980	Barrio	1.8-2.4-2.2	Xom. and Maz (L-M)
TC-15	TF 38 TT 28,166 TA 162	Delta	Zocango	less than 4.0	120-240	SNV	No Sample	
TC-16	TF 38 TT 28,166 TA 162	Delta	Cuanalan	1.8	55-110	SNV	No Sample	
TC-17	TT 64,171 TA 220	NTV	San Agustin	1.5	45-90	H	No Sample	
TC-18	TF 142 TT 17,152 TA 1	LV-WP	Granjas Acolman	0.4 ~~5.5~~	10-25	H	1-3-.9	None
TC-19	TF 29,85,136	NTV	San Agustin	1.5	45-90	H	1-0-0	None
TC-20	TF 197 TA 129	NTV	Teopancalco	10.5	315-630	LNV	2.8-2.4-.7	Patl. (Tr), Maz. (LL)

TC-21	TT 29 TA 97	NTV	Santa Paula Temascalapa	2.1	65-125	SNV	4-4-1	Maz. (Tr)
TC-22	TF 198 TA 130	NTV	Santa Ana	1.5	45-90	H	3-3-2	Maz. (Tr)
TC-23	None	NTV	Santa Ana	4.0	120-240	SNV	2-2-.5	Tzac. (L), Maz. (M)
TC-24	TA 57	MV-SP	Tlaltica	.5	15-30	H	2.5-2.5-1	Tzac. (Tr)
TC-25	TA 48 TT 180	MV-SP	Tlaltica	16.5	495-990	SDV or LNV	3-3-1	Tzac. (Tr)
TC-26-98	TA 98	MV-SP	Belen	5.5	165-330	SNV	2.9-3.5-2.1	Tr. of Tzac. and Maz.
TC-27	TA 204	MV-SP	Xolco-Tlaltica	.4	10-25	H	2-2-1	Tzac. (L), Xom. (Tr)
TC-28	None	MV-SP	Xolco-Tlaltica	1.5	45-90	H	2.5-2-1	Tzac. (L), Aztec (L)
TC-29	TT 92 TA 80	UV-P	Otumba	.5	15-70	H	None	
TC-30	TF 124 TT 120 TA 143,194	MV-NP	San Martin	19.5 ~~9.5~~	585-1170	Barrio	2.2-2.6-2.0	Xom. (L-M)
TC-31	TF 124 TT 119,120 TA 143	MV-NP	San Martin	10 ~~20~~	300-600	Barrio	1.1-1.9-.8	None
TC-32	TF 124 TT 119 TA 143	MV-NP	San Martin	4,4 ~~24~~	120-240	Barrio	2.0-2.4-.4	Xom. (L)
TC-33	TA 7	Delta	Tequisistlan	1.6	50-95	Salt St.or H	2.0-2.0-1.0	Lt (Tr), Tzacu. (Tr)
TC-34	TT 70 TA 106,107	UV-NP	Hacienda Soapayoca	1.0	30-60	H	3-3-2	Tr of Cuan-Tzac
TC-35	TF 32, 123 TA 142	MV-NP	Palapa	.3	10-20	Trace or H	No Sample	
TC-36	TT 118 TA 144	MV-NP	San Martin	.1	5-10	Dam or H	2-2-2	E.T. (L), Tzac. (Tr)
TC-37	TT 20,158 TA 165,203	LV-P	Calvario Acolman	.01	5-10	Trace or H	2-2-2	None
TC-38	TT 22,160 TA 166	LV-EP	Hacienda San Antonio	1.5	45-90	H	2-1.3-2	Tzac. (L)
TC-39	None	P. R.	Hacienda Amicidad	?	None	Quarry C.C.	2.7-2.8-.7	Tzac. (TT), Aztec (L)
TC-40	TF 16 TT 31 TA 44	CG-NS	Teacalco	9.5	285-570	PC	2.8-3.1-1.4	Cuan. (Tr)
TC-41	TF 41 TT 32 TA 42	CG-NS	Hacienda San Cayetano	2.8	10-35	H	1.6-1.6-.8	None
TC-42	TF 42 TT 33 TA 43	CG-NS	Hacienda San Cayetano	6.3	110-220	SNV	2.2-2.3-.6	Cuan. (Tr)
TC-43	TT 36 TA 47	CG-NS	Maquixco Alto	.7	20-40	H	3.5-3.5-1	Patl. (L), Tzac. (M)

Errors ?

TC-44	TA 46	CG-NW	Maquixco Alto	.7	20-40	H	2.1-1.8-.1	Patl. (Tr), Tzac. (M), Lt (Tr)
TC-45	TA 46	CG-NS	Maquixco Alto	.4	10-25	H	2.3-1.8-0	Patl. (Tr), Tzac. (M), Lt. (Tr)
TC-46	TF 144 TA 46	CG-NS	Maquixco Alto	22.5	675-1350	LNV	2.4-2.3-.7	Patl. (Tr), Cuan. (Tr), Lt (Tr)
TC-47	TF 15 TA 40,41	CG-NS	Teacalco	1.0	30-60	H	2.5-2.0-1	Lt (Tr)
TC-48	TF 47 TA 40	CG-NS	Teacalco	1.6	50-95	H	1.8-1.1-0	Lt (Tr-M), Tzac. (Tr), Cuan. (Tr), Patl. (Tr)
TC-49	TF 144 TT 37	CG-NS	Maquixco Alto	9.2	275-550	LNV	3.0-3.0-.7	Lt (Tr), Aztec (Tr)
TC-50	None	CG-NS	Maquixco Alto	.2	5-10	H	2.0-2.5-0	Tzac. (L), Aztec (M)
TC-51	TA 50	CG-NS	Maquixco Alto	.2	5-10	H	0-2.0-0	Tzac. (M)
TC-52	TF 39 TA 50	CG-NS	Maquixco Alto	.5	15-30	H	1-1-0	Patl. (L)
TC-53	TA 50	CG-NS	Maquixco Alto	.6	20-35	H	.8-.4-0	Patl. (Tr-L), Lt (Tr)
TC-54	TA 50	CG-NS	Maquixco Alto	.3	10-20	H	1-0-0	Tzac. (H), LT (L)
TC-55	TA 50	CG-NS	Maquixco Alto	.2	5-10	H	2.5-0-0	None
TC-56	TT 35 TA 45,50	CG-NS	Maquixco Alto	1.7	50-100	SNV	2-2-1	Tzac. (M)
TC-57-58	TF 127 TT 36 TA 46	CG-NS	Maquixco Alto	8.2	245-490	SNV	2.5-2.6-.2	Patl. (Tr-L)
TC-59	TT 59 TA 182	C. G.	Cerro Gordo	1.0	None	CC	0-1-0	None
TC-60-61	TF 202 TA 48	CG-NS	Maquixco Alto	2.1	65-125	SNV	1.7-.7-0	Patl. (Tr-L), LT (Tr)
TC-62	TF 202 TA 48	CG-NS	Maquixco Alto	.2	5-10	H	2-2-0	Patl. (Tr), Tzac. (L)
TC-63	TA 48	CG-NS	Maquixco Alto	.6	20-35	H	2-2-0	Patl. (L), Tzac. (M)
TC-64	TA 45	CG-NS	Maquixco Alto	.4	10-25	H	2-2-0	Patl. (Tr), Tzac. (L), LT (Tr)
TC-65	TT 37 TA 54	CG-NS	Maquixco Alto	.3	10-20	H	1-2-0	Tzac. (L)
TC-66	TT 37 TA 54	CG-NS	Maquixco Alto	.4	10-25	H	2-2-0	Tzac. (Tr)
TC-67	TT 37 TA 54	CG-NS	Maquixco Alto	.3	10-20	H	2-3-0	None
TC-68	TT 37 TA 54	CG-NS	Maquixco Alto	.4	10-25	H	1-2-0	None
TC-69	TT 37 TA 54	CG-NS	Maquixco Alto	.1	5-10	H	2-2.5-0	None

TC-70	TF 12 TA 51	CG-NS	Maquixco Alto	?	5-10	H	2-2-.5	None
TC-71	TF 3 TA 50	CG-NS	Maquixco Alto	.2	5-10	H	2-2-0	Patl. (L)
TC-72	TF 3 TA 49	CG-NS	Maquixco Alto	?	5-10	H or Trace	1-1-0	None
TC-73	TF 145,146 TT 134 TA 124	CG-NS	Hacienda Salinas	21.0	630-1260	PC	2.1-3.1-1.2	None
TC-74	None	CG-NS	Hacienda San Cayetano	.7	20-40	H	3-2.5-0	LT (Tr)
TC-75	TT 134 TA 124	CG-NS	Hacienda Salinas	.4	10-25	H	3-1.0-0	None
TC-76	TT 134 TA 124	CG-NS	Hacienda Salinas	1.7	50-100	SNV	3-3-0	None
TC-77	TT 134 TA 124	CG-NS	Hacienda Salinas	0.2 ~~.5~~	5-10	H	2-2-0	None
TC-78	TF 147 TT 134 TA 123,124	CG-NS	Hacienda Salinas	1.5	45-90	H	2-3-0	None
TC-79	TF 148 TT 134 TA 123,124	CG-NS	Hacienda Salinas	.2	5-10	H	2-2-0	None
TC-80	TF 149 TT 134 TA 124	CG-NS	Hacienda Salinas	.7	20-40	H	2-2-0	None
TC-81	TF 150 TT 134 TA 124	CG-NS	Hacienda Salinas	.7	20-40	H or SNV	1.5-1.5-0	None
TC-82	TF 151 TT 134 TA 123	CG-NS	Hacienda Salinas	1.5 ~~.5~~	45-90	H	2-2-0	None
TC-83	TT 181 TA 216	UV-NP	Axapusco	30.5	915-1830	PC	2.3-3.2-1.8	Tzac. (Tr-M), Patl. (Tr-L)
TC-84	TA 215	UV-NP	Axapusco	.1	None	CC	3-2-0	Tzac. (Tr)
TC-85	None	UV-NP	Axapusco	.1	None	CC	2-2-1	LT (L)
TC-86	None	UV-NP	Axapusco	less than 1	5-10	H or Trace	1-2-2	Tzac. (Tr), LT (L), Aztec (L)
TC-87-88-89	TF 206 TT 131 TA 85	UV-EP	Tlatilhuacan	6.5 ~~6.9~~	210-415	SNV	1.5-3.0-2.0	Tzac. (Tr), ET (Tr)
TC-90	TF 81,169 TA 56	UV-P	Otumba	1.2	35-70	H	2.5-1.5-.8	LT (L)
TC-91-92-93	TF 143 TA 77	UV-EP	Ahuatepec	3.7	260-520	LNV	1.5-1.5-.7	Cuan. (Tr), Patl. (Tr), LT (L-M), ET (TR)
TC-94-95-96	TA 36	UV-EP	Ahuatepec - Tepan	16.4	495-990	LNV	2.3-1.0-.3	Patl. (Tr), Tzac. (Tr-L), LT (Tr)
TC-97	TA 195	MV-SP	San Jose Huixtlixco	?	?	H	2-3-1	LT (Tr)
TC-98	See TC-26							

TC-99	None	C. M.	San Juan Teotihuacan	.1	None	CC	1-1-1	Tr of Patl., Tzac., LT - Aztec (L-M)
TC-100	TA 181	P. R.		.3	None	CC	1-0-0	Patl. (Tr), Tzac. (Tr)
TC-101	TA 96	P. R.		2.2	None	Quarry	1-2-1	Tzac. (Tr)
TC-102	TF 31 TT 24,162 TA 175	P. R.		.2	5-10	H	1-2-1	Tzac. (Tr)
TC-103	None	P. R.		?	None	Quarry	1-2-1	Patl. (Tr), Tzac. (Tr), Aztec (M)
TC-104	TA 223	MV-SP	Belen	?	5-10	H or Trace	1-1-1	Tzac. (Tr), LT (Tr)
TC-105	TF 19,20,54 TT 106 TA 71	MV-SP	Oxtotipac	?	5-10	H or Trace	1-1-1	None
TC-106	TF 22 TA 71	MV-SP	Xolco	?	5-10	H or Trace	1-2-1	Tzac. (Tr)
TC-107	TF 54 TA 59,71	MV-SP	Xolco	?	5-10	H or Trace	1-1-1	None
TC-108	None	NTV	Las Palomillas	0.75	20-40	H or Trace	2-2-0	Tr of Cuan., Tzac. Maz., Aztec
TC-109	TT 60 TA 107	UV-NP	Hacienda Soapayuca	.1	5-10	H or Trace	2-2.5-1	Tr. of Cuan., Tzac.
TC-110	TA 80	UV-P	Otumba	?	5-10	H or Trace	1-1-1	None
TC-111	TT 96	UV-P	Otumba	?	5-10	H or Trace	2-2-1	Aztec (M-H)
TC-112-113	TF 37,57 TT 82,98-100 TA 203	MV-SP	Oxtotipac	5-6	170-335	SNV	2-2-0	None
TC-114	TT 136 TA 204	MV-SP	Oxtotipac	?	5-10	H or Trace	1-1-1	Tzac. (Tr)
TC-115	TA 116	CG-NS	Colhuacan	?	5-10	H or Trace	1-1-0	Tzac. (Tr)
TC-116	TA 180	MV-P	San Mateo Tenango	?	?	Barrio		
TC-117	None	MV-P	Hacienda Tlajinga	?	?	Barrio		
TC-118	TA 94	MV-P	San Lucas	?	?	CC		
TC-119	TT 123	MV-P	Hacienda Metepec	?	?	Barrio		
TC-120	TT 122	MV-P	Coatlan	?	?	Barrio		
TC-121	None	MV-NP	San Juan Teotihuacan	?	?	Barrio		
TC-122	None	Delta	Totolcingo	?	5-10	H or Trace	1-1-0	Tzac. (Tr)
TC-123	TA 81	UV-NP	Hacienda Soapayuca	?	5-10	H or Trace	1-2.5-2.0	Tr of Tzac., LT
TC-124	None	MV-P	Mazapan	?	?	Barrio		

TC-125	TA 90	MV-P	Mazapan	?	5-10	H or Trace	No Sample	
TC-126	TT 89 TA 90	MV-SP	Cuauhtlancingo	Below 1	5-10	H or Trace	2-2-1	Tzac. (Tr)
TC-127	TT 93 TA 90	MV-SP	Cuauhtlancingo	Below 1	5-10	H or Trace	.5-2-2	Tzac. (Tr)
TC-128	TT 94 TA 91	MV-SP	Cuauhtlancingo	Below 1	5-10	H or Trace	2-2.5-2	Tzac. (Tr)
TC-129	TT 97 TA 188	MV-P	Tenango	?	5-10	H or Trace	1-1-1	Tr. of Chic, Cuan, Tzac., - Patl (L)
TC-130	TT 102,130 TA 203	MV-SP	Oxtotipac	?	5-10	H or Trace	2-2-1	Tr of Cuan, and Tzac.
TC-131	TT 22,160 TA 27	LV-P	San Pedro Tepetitlan	?	5-10	H or Trace	.5-1-1	None
TC-132	TT 144,178 TA 164	LV-P	Convento Acolman	?	5-10	H or Trace	0-1-0	None
TC-133	TA 90	MV-SP	Cuauhtlancingo	?	None	Trace	No Sample	
TC-134	Not Assigned						No Assigned	
TC-135	TF 130 TA 155	CG-NS	Teacalco	.6	40-60	H	1.8-2.4-1.3	Tr of Patl., and LT

(1)During Phase of Maximum Population Size with Figures Rounded Out to Nearest Five from Table 52

Appendix D

Site Survey Schedule

Descriptive Data

Site Number _____ Recorder _____

Aerophoto Mosaic Number _____ Location Municipio _____

Date _____ Village _____

Checked by _____ Owner _____

I. Natural Setting of Site:

a. General: Delta Lower Valley Middle Valley Upper Valley

Patlachique Range North Tributary Valley

b. Topography: Alluvial Plain
(Main) Small Alluvial Fan or Plain Piedmont

Gentle slope Steep slope Hill top Ridgetop

c. Soil (based upon exposed cuts—roads, canals, ravines):

Depth (cms) Texture: sand loam clay

Color Amount of erosion

d. Hydrography Permanent streams

Springs

Barrancas—depth, location, width

Washes

e. Vegetation Type, abundance

f. Special resourses (clay, lime, obsidian, basalt, granite, tezontle, salt)

Site Number _____

II. Modern Cultural Features

a. Structures (Note number and location with respect to site features)

b. Jagueys

c. Agricultural use
   1. Crops, state of growth

   2. Erosion control (bancals, terraces)

   3. Humidity control (canals, dams, drainage ditches, cadetes)

   4. General classification—temporal, humedad, riego

d. General relationship of site to agricultural and other land use today

Site Number _____

III. Prehistoric features

a. General condition of site—Erosion, excavation, pitting

b. Mounds—number size, height, classification (ceremonial, domestic) (location map) (clustering-plaza like plans)

Site Number _____

c. Specialized features—(Walls, floors, canals, dams, burials, forts, moats, quarries, workshops)

d. Pottery—Quantity, description

Subjective		Objective
None	Even	Take several 1 x 1 m. counts—on residential mounds, between them, empty areas between mound clusters.
Sparce		
Moderate	Localized & variable	
Heavy		
Very Heavy		

c. Miscellaneous artifacts—relative abundance

Obsidian
- Tools
- Blades - Cores

Ground stone
- Manos - metates
- Celts
- pestles and mortars
- Figurines
- Spindle whorls
- pottery discs

Site Number _____

f. Depth and nature of archaeological deposit (stratification, stone-shell-midden layers, soil changes, total depth)

IV. Miscellaneous Data

Site Number _____ Date _____

Aerophoto Mosaic Number _____ Recorder _____

Amplification of Aerophoto of Site

Site Number _____ Date _____

Aerophoto Mosaic Number _____ Recorder _____

Map of Site Based on Tracing of Aerophoto

Site Number _____ Date _____

Aerophoto Mosaic Number _____ Recorder _____

Photographs

1. General photos—showing ecological setting

Site Number_____

Photographs

2. Photographs of modern and ancient terracing, irrigation, stream beds

Site Number_____

Photographs

3. Archaeological features (mounds, mound clusters, profiles of walls and floors, etc.)

Site Number _____ Date _____

Aerophoto Mosaic Number _____ Recorder _____

Problems, Summaries, Impressions

These three sheets are designed to permit the recorder to make tentative summary statements about the nature, plan, and function of site, its relationship to environment and land use, problems of dating, relationships to other sites nearby, problems of relating structures to various periods of multi-period sites, desirability and need of further work to define the characteristics of the site, or any other problems or impressions he may wish to record.

Code Guide for Figures 174-220 in Chapter 7
and 221-234 in Chapter 8

1. Heavy irregular encircling lines are site borders; similar and somewhat more regular ovals, squares or rectangles within them are mounds. In some cases they have broken lines indicating destroyed remnants of mounds.
2. Stippling within site or mound borders on site maps show variations in artifact densities with lighter shades indicating lighter densities, heavier shades heavier densities. Exceptions are the regional maps where stippling simply indicates site area such as in Figs. 185, 192, 199, 201-204.
3. Finer, usually straighter single lines or enclosed spaces indicate terraces, canals, and/or field boundaries.
4. Double, usually straight parallel lines, are paths, roads, or canals.
5. Irregular parallel lines are seasonal stream banks.
6. Very regular square or rectangular symbols usually indicate modern structures such as houses, occasionally reconstructed ancient ones.
7. Botanical symbols = maguey, and these are usually accompanied by lines indicating terraces.

These maps were prepared by Peter Van Rossum based on field maps and using Autocad.

Figure 174

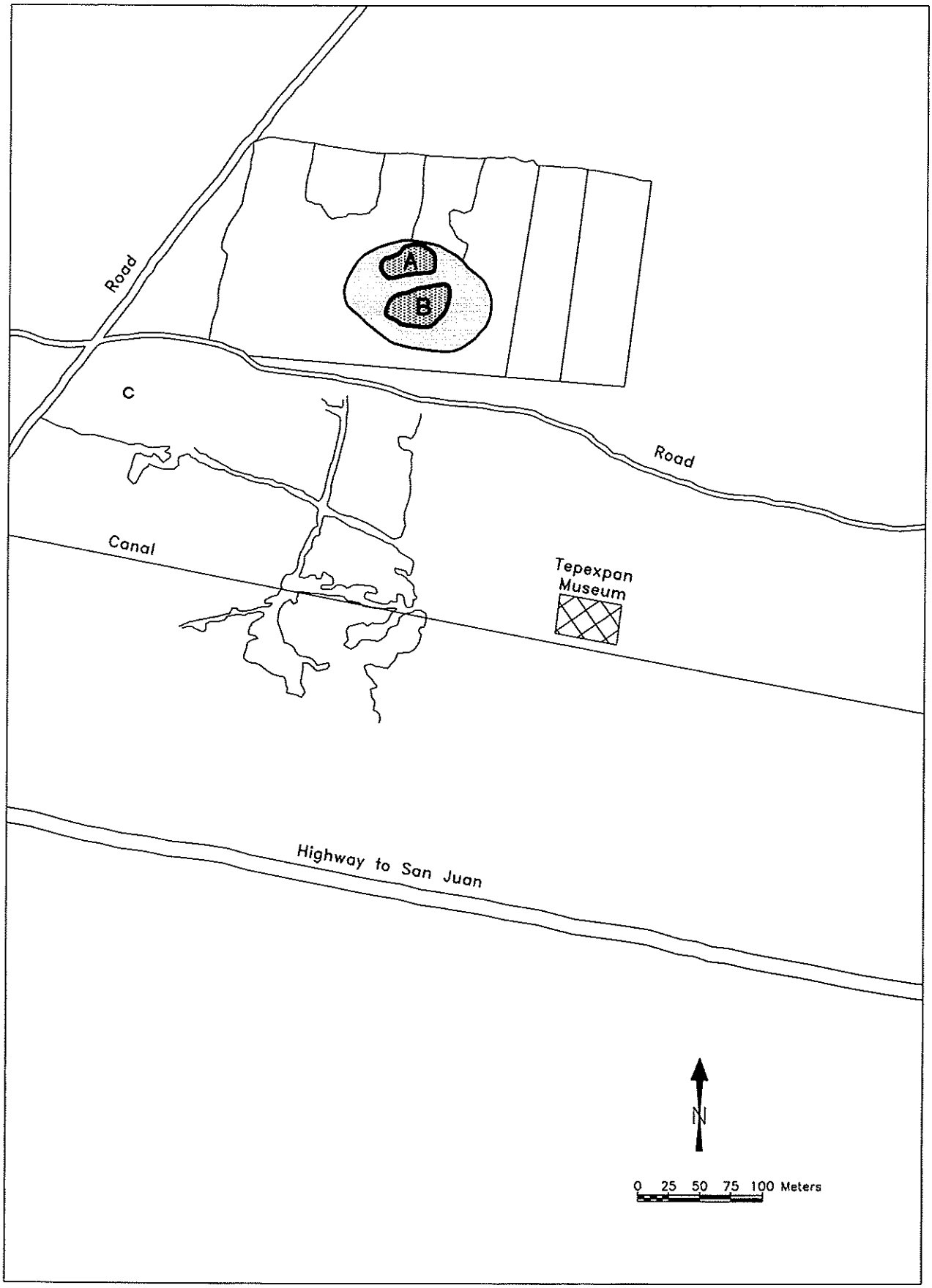

Road
A
B
C
Road
Canal
Tepexpan
Museum
Highway to San Juan
N
0 25 50 75 100 Meters

Figure 175

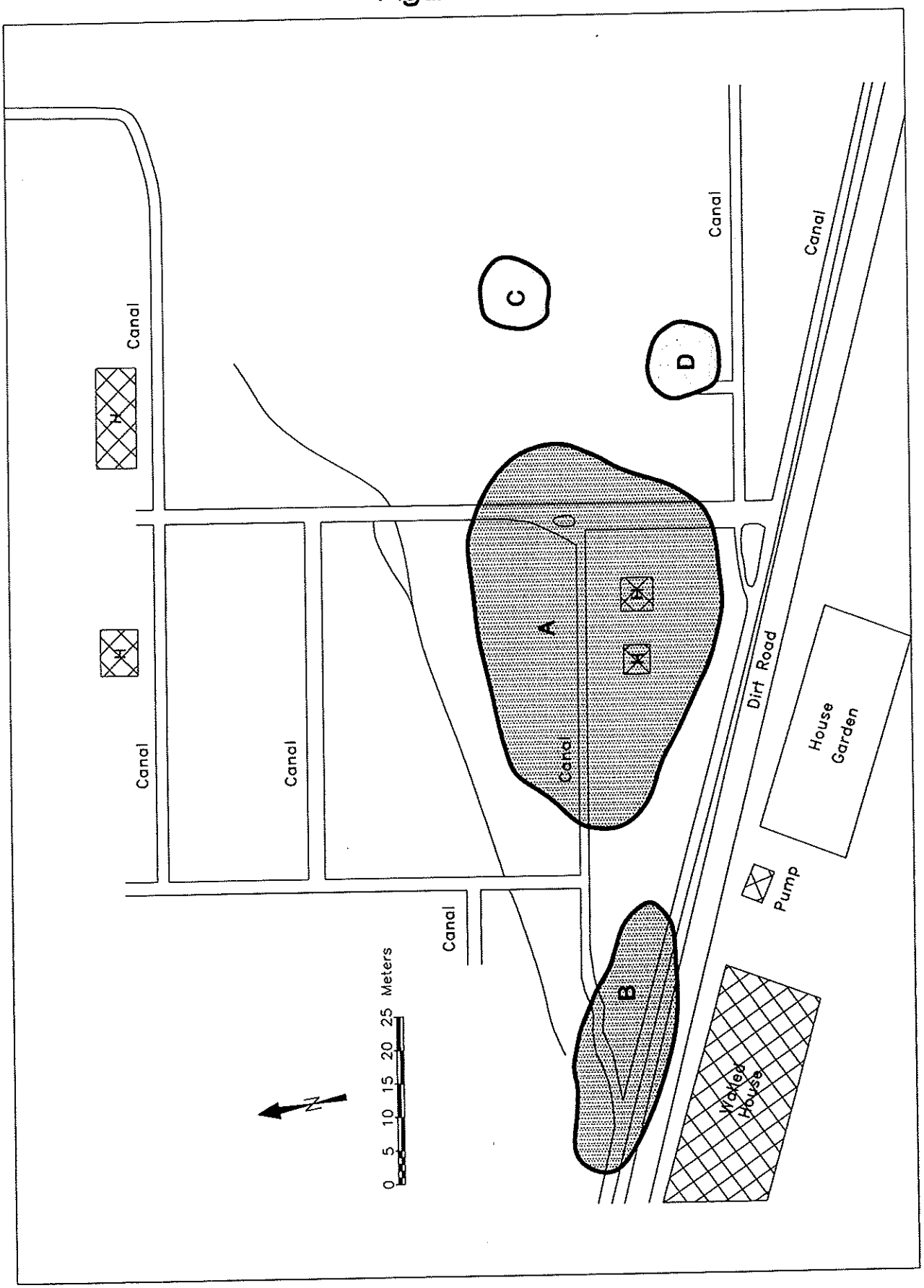

Canal
Canal
Canal
Canal
Canal
Canal
A
B
C
D
Dirt Road
House
Garden
Pump
Water
House
N
0 5 10 15 20 25 Meters

Figure 176

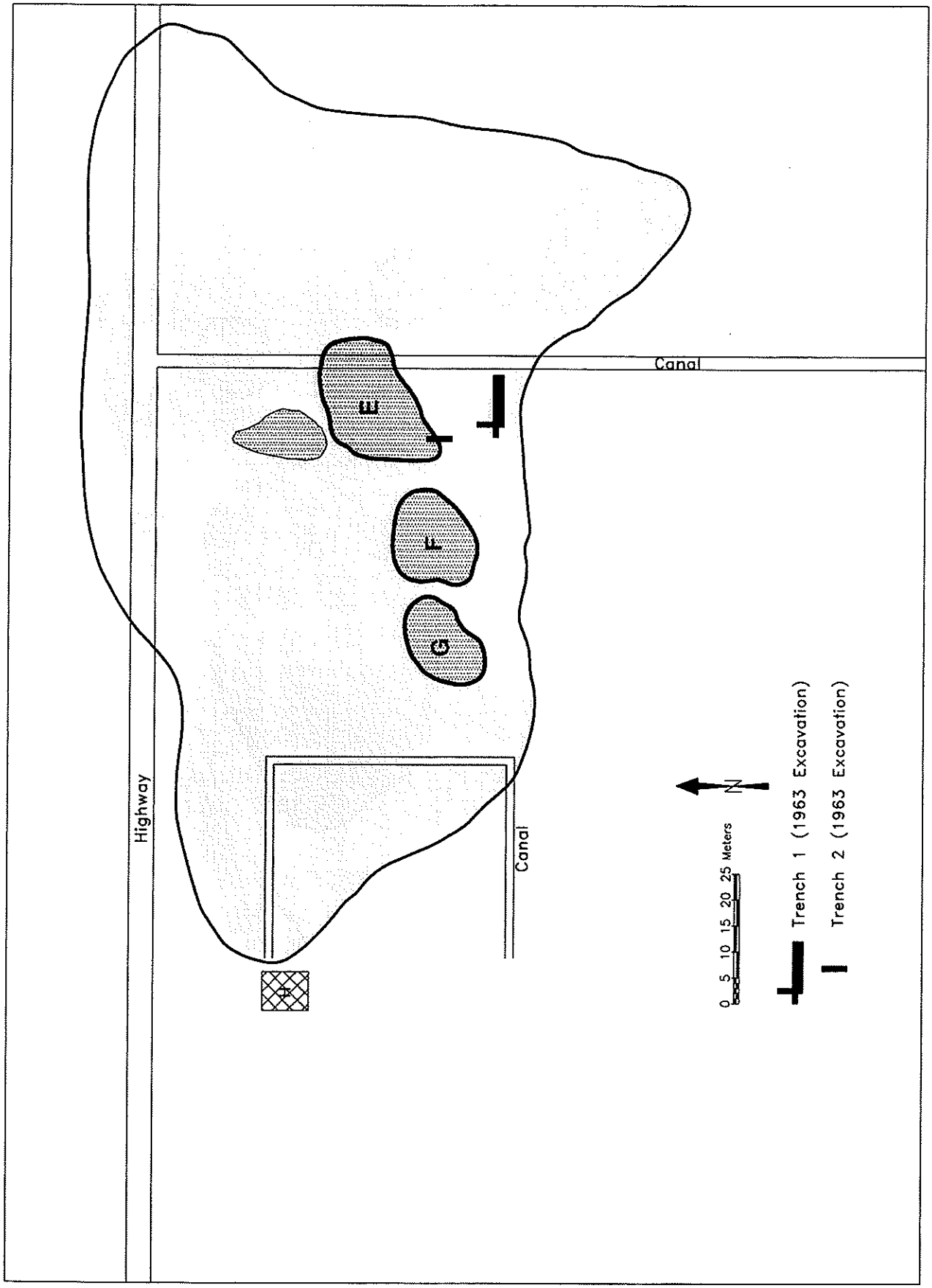

Canal
E
F
G
Highway
Canal
N
0 5 10 15 20 25 Meters
Trench 1 (1963 Excavation)
Trench 2 (1963 Excavation)

Figure 177

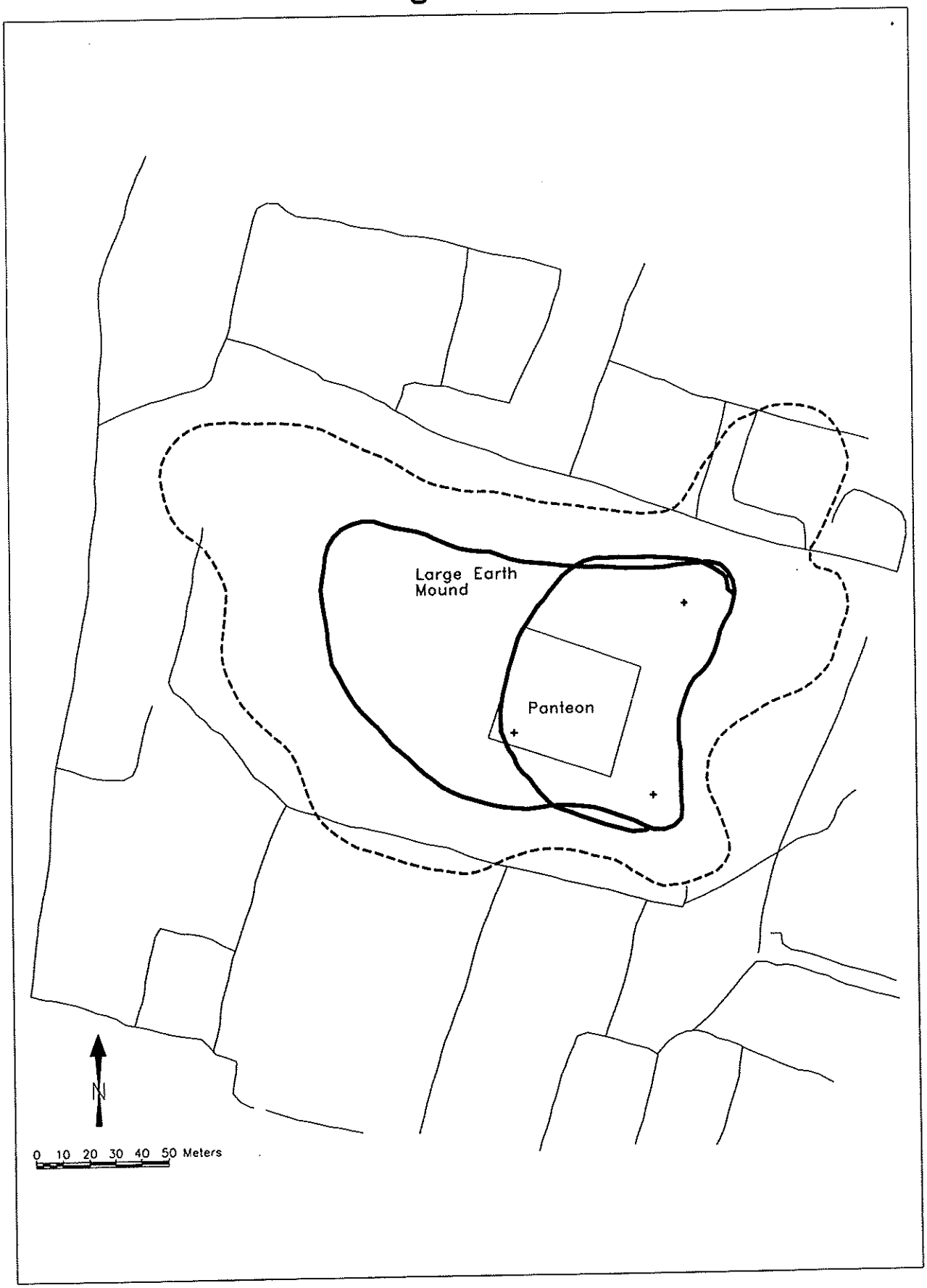


Figure 178

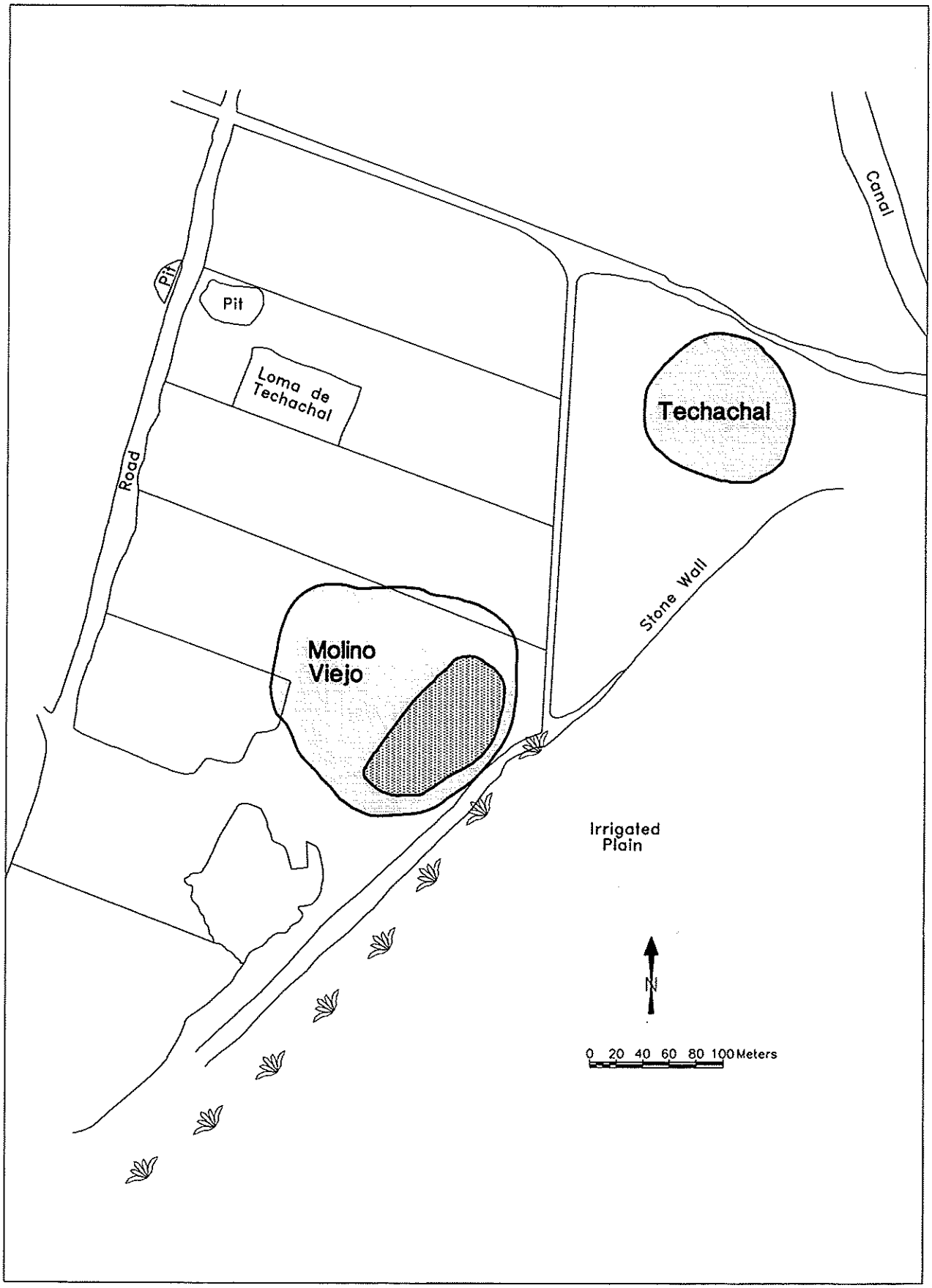

Canal
Pit
Pit
Loma de Techachal
Techachal
Road
Stone Wall
Molino Viejo
Irrigated Plain
N
0 20 40 60 80 100 Meters

Figure 179

San Jose Canal
Mexico - San Juan Highway
"Pyramid"
I
Cascajo Quarry
Power Line
G
D
C
E
B
A
H
H
Cascajo Quarry
Road
0 50 100 150 200 250 Meters
N

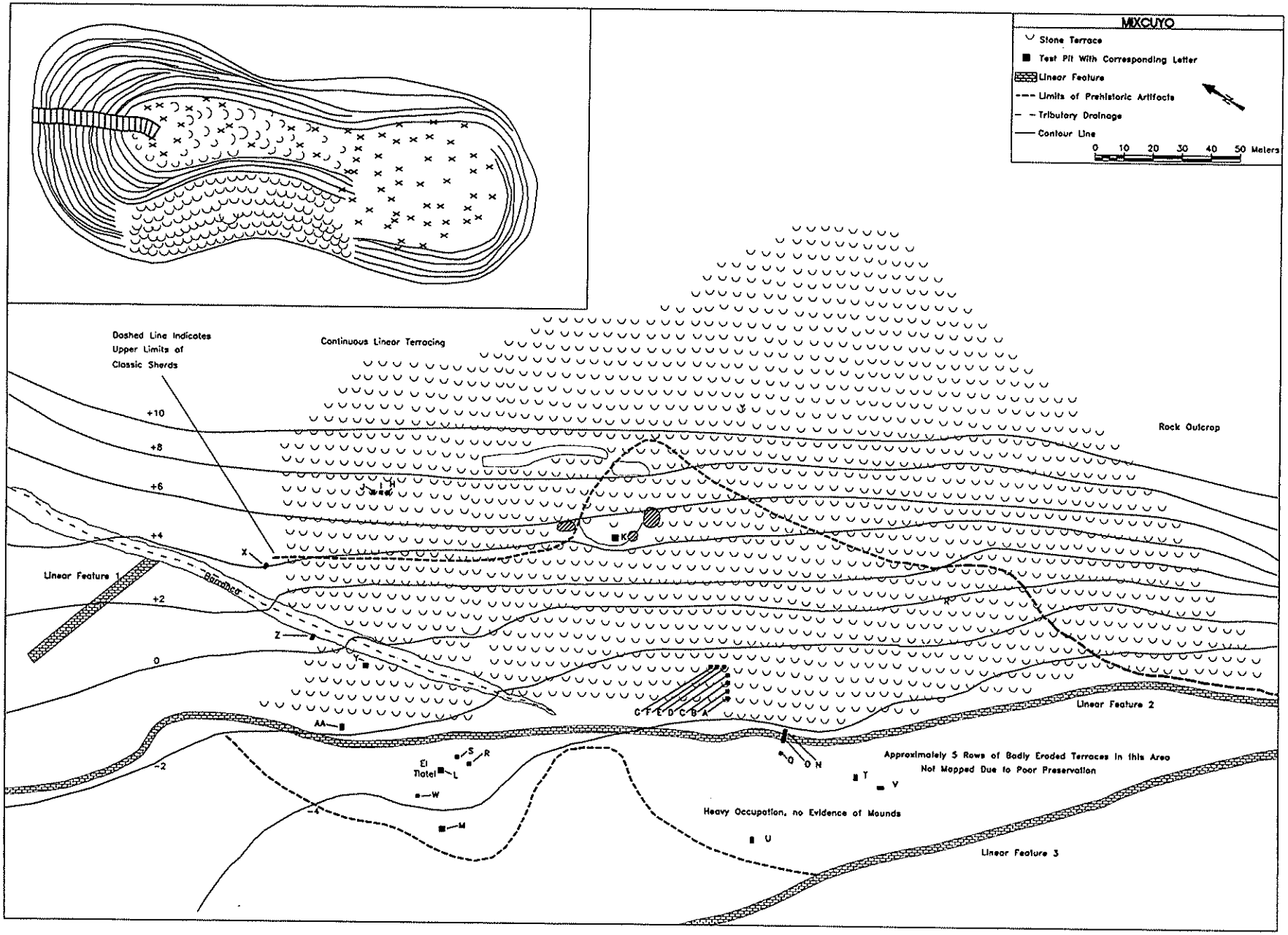
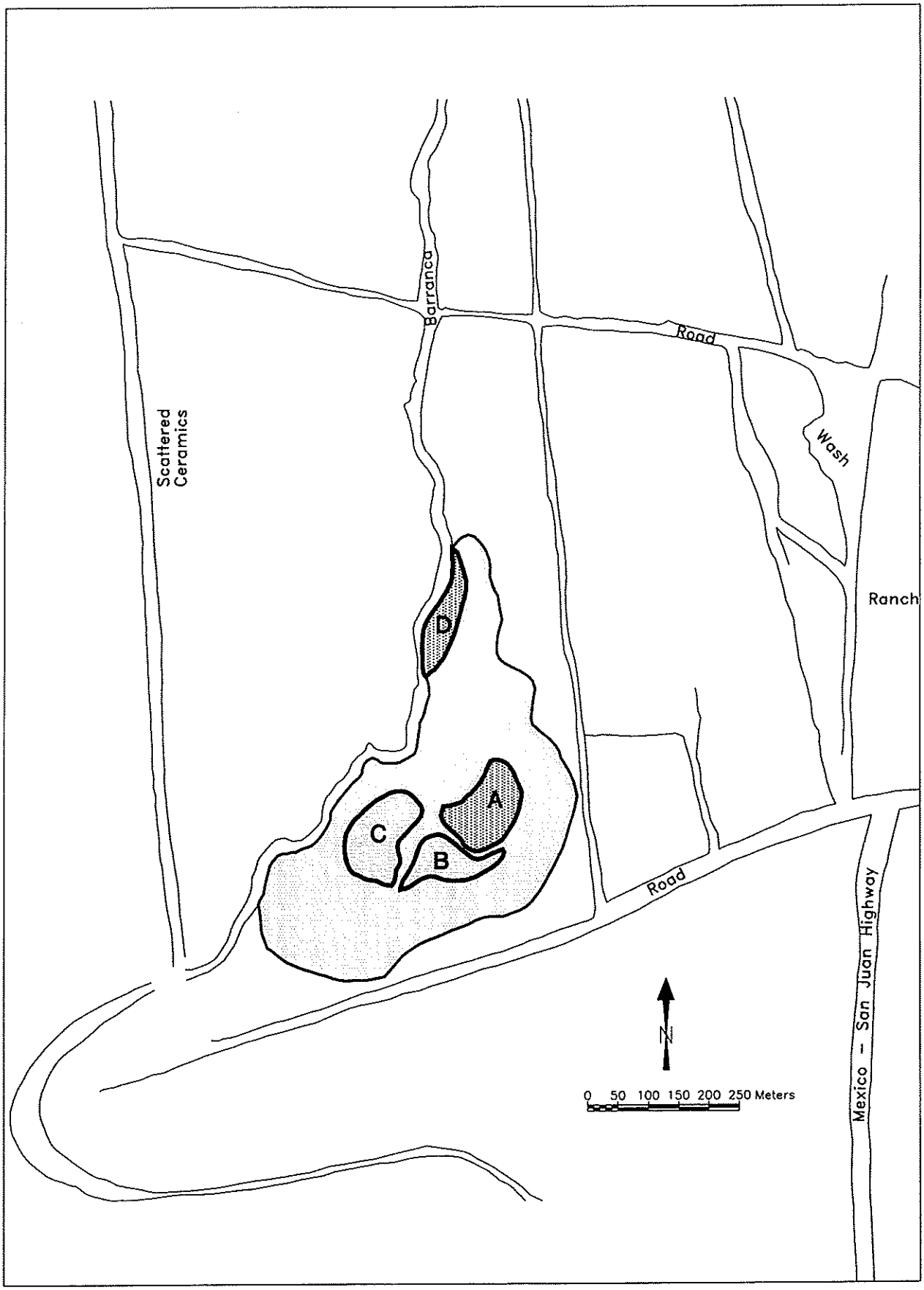

MIXCUYO
Stone Terrace
Test Pit With Corresponding Letter
Linear Feature
Limits of Prehistoric Artifacts
Tributary Drainage
Contour Line
0 10 20 30 40 50 Meters
Dashed Line Indicates Upper Limits of Classic Sherds
Continuous Linear Terracing
Rock Outcrop
+10
+8
+6
+4
+2
0
-2
Linear Feature 1
Barranca
Linear Feature 2
Linear Feature 3
Approximately 5 Rows of Badly Eroded Terraces in this Area Not Mapped Due to Poor Preservation
Heavy Occupation, no Evidence of Mounds
El Tlatel

Figure 180

Figure 181


Barranca
Road
Scattered Ceramics
Wash
Ranch
D
A
C
B
Road
Mexico – San Juan Highway
N
0 50 100 150 200 250 Meters

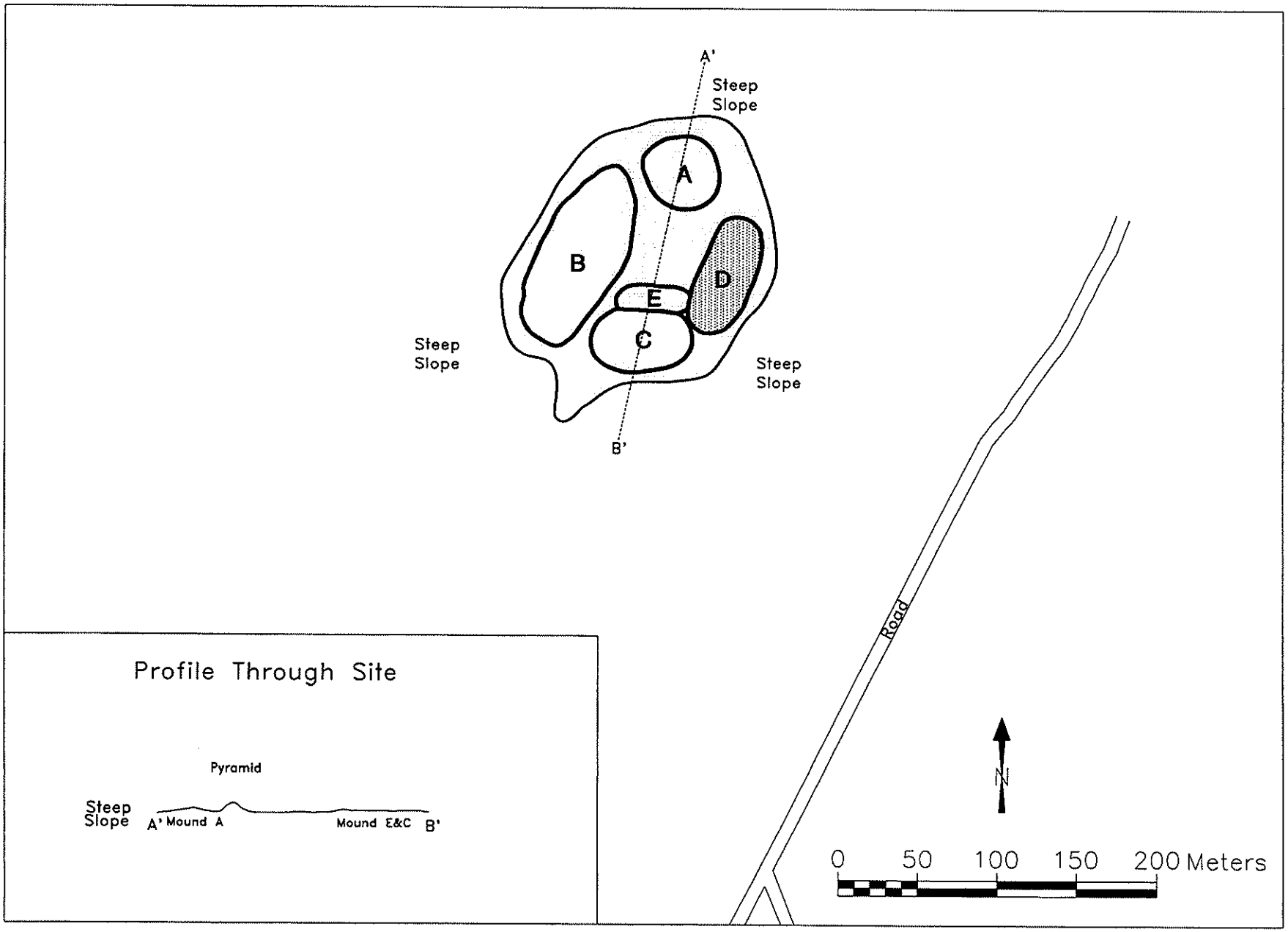

A'
Steep Slope
A
B
D
E
C
Steep Slope
Steep Slope
B'
Road
N
0 50 100 150 200 Meters
Profile Through Site
Pyramid
Steep Slope
A' Mound A
Mound E&C B'

Figure 182

Figure 183

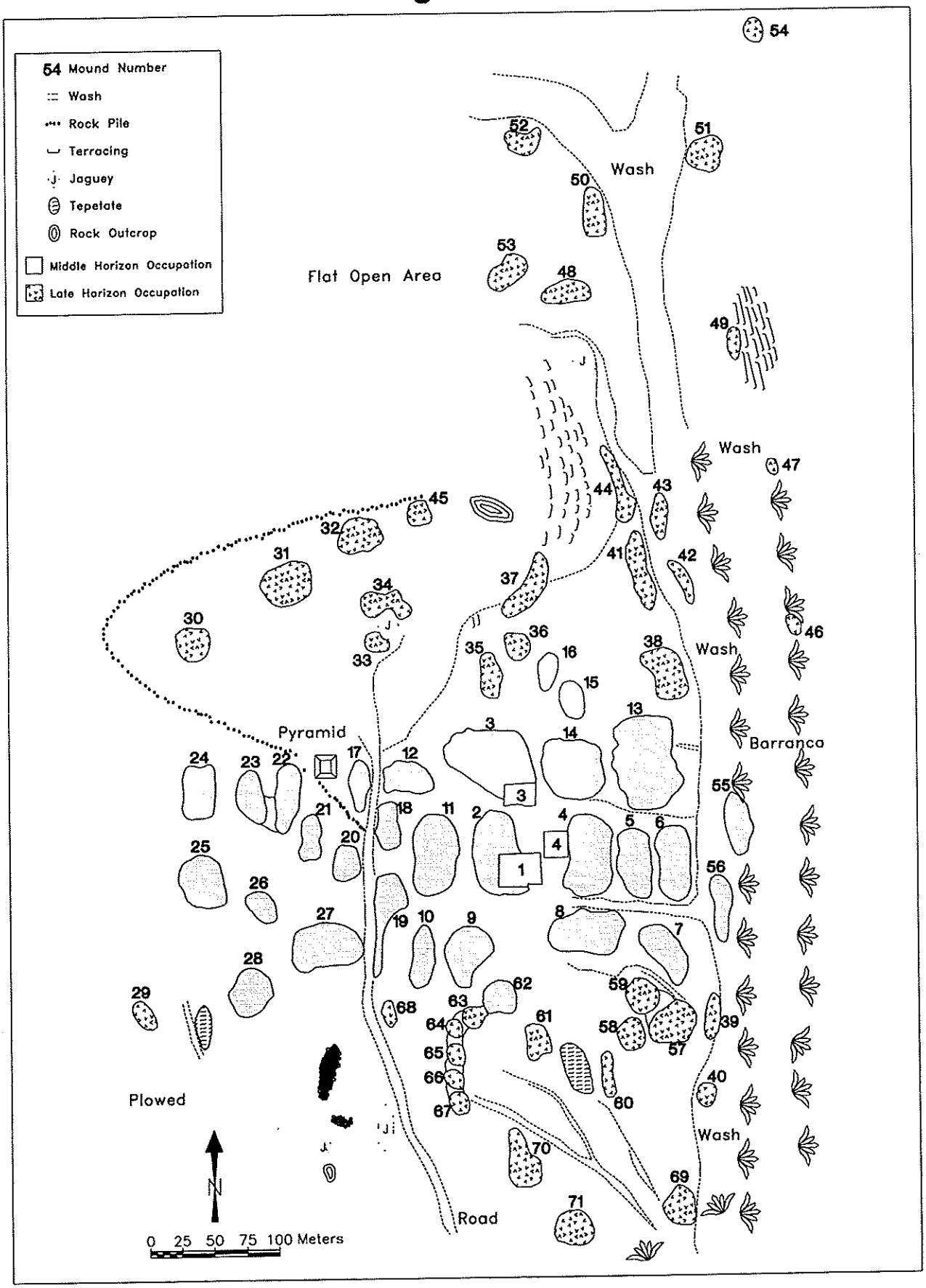
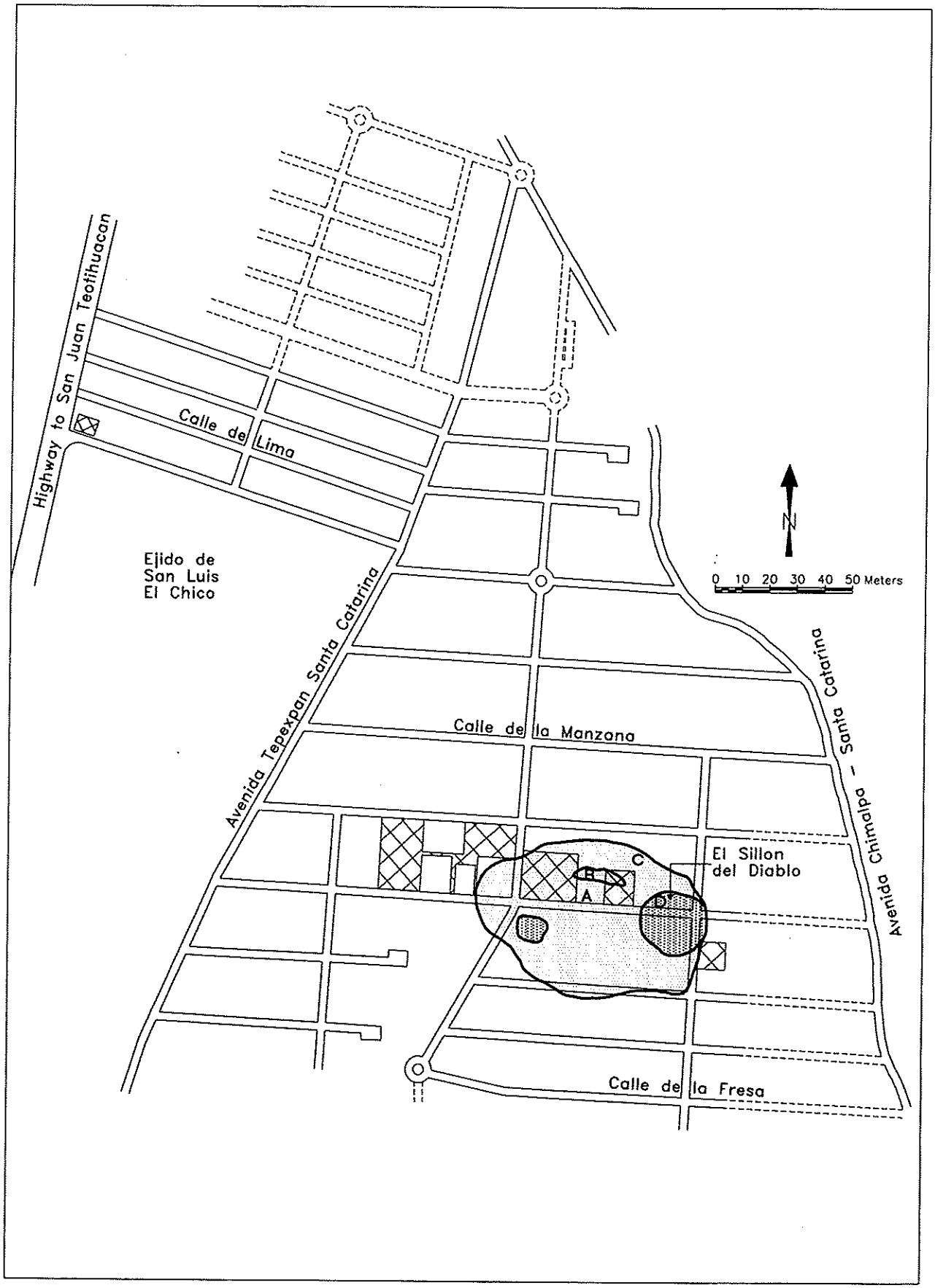

54 Mound Number
Wash
Rock Pile
Terracing
Jaguey
Tepetate
Rock Outcrop
Middle Horizon Occupation
Late Horizon Occupation
Flat Open Area
Wash
Wash
Wash
Wash
Pyramid
Barranca
Plowed
Road
N
0 25 50 75 100 Meters

Figure 184


Highway to San Juan Teotihuacan
Calle de Lima
Ejido de
San Luis
El Chico
Avenida Tepexpan Santa Catarina
Calle de la Manzana
Avenida Chimalpa – Santa Catarina
El Sillon
del Diablo
A
B
C
D
Calle de la Fresa
N
0 10 20 30 40 50 Meters

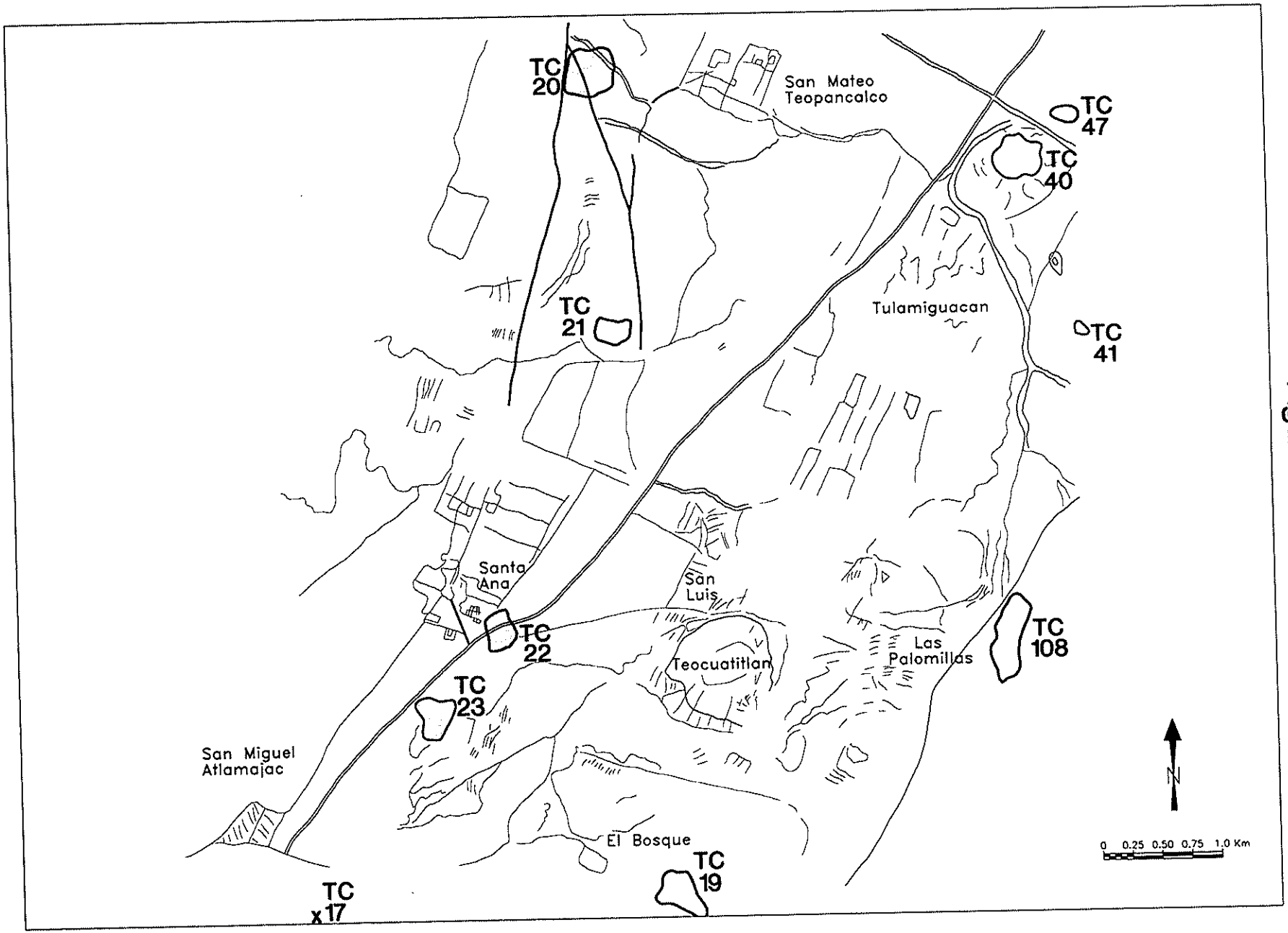

TC 20
San Mateo Teopancalco
TC 47
TC 40
TC 21
Tulamiguacan
TC 41
Santa Ana
San Luis
TC 22
TC 108
Las Palomillas
Teocuatitlan
TC 23
San Miguel Atlamajac
El Bosque
TC 19
TC x17
N
0 0.25 0.50 0.75 1.0 Km

Figure 185

Figure 186

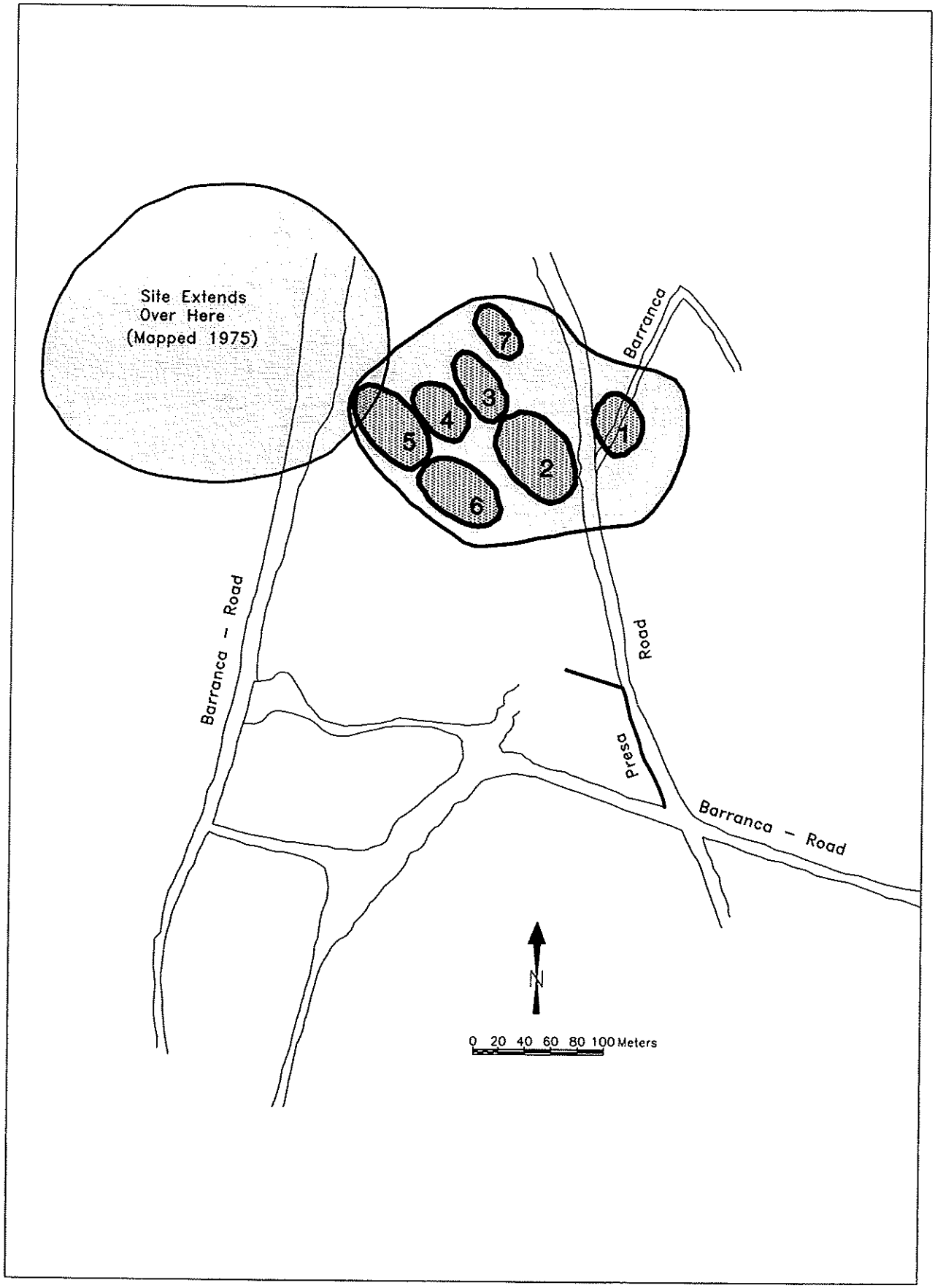

Site Extends
Over Here
(Mapped 1975)
7
3
4
5
2
1
6
Barranca
Road
Barranca – Road
Presa
Barranca – Road
N
0 20 40 60 80 100 Meters

Figure 187

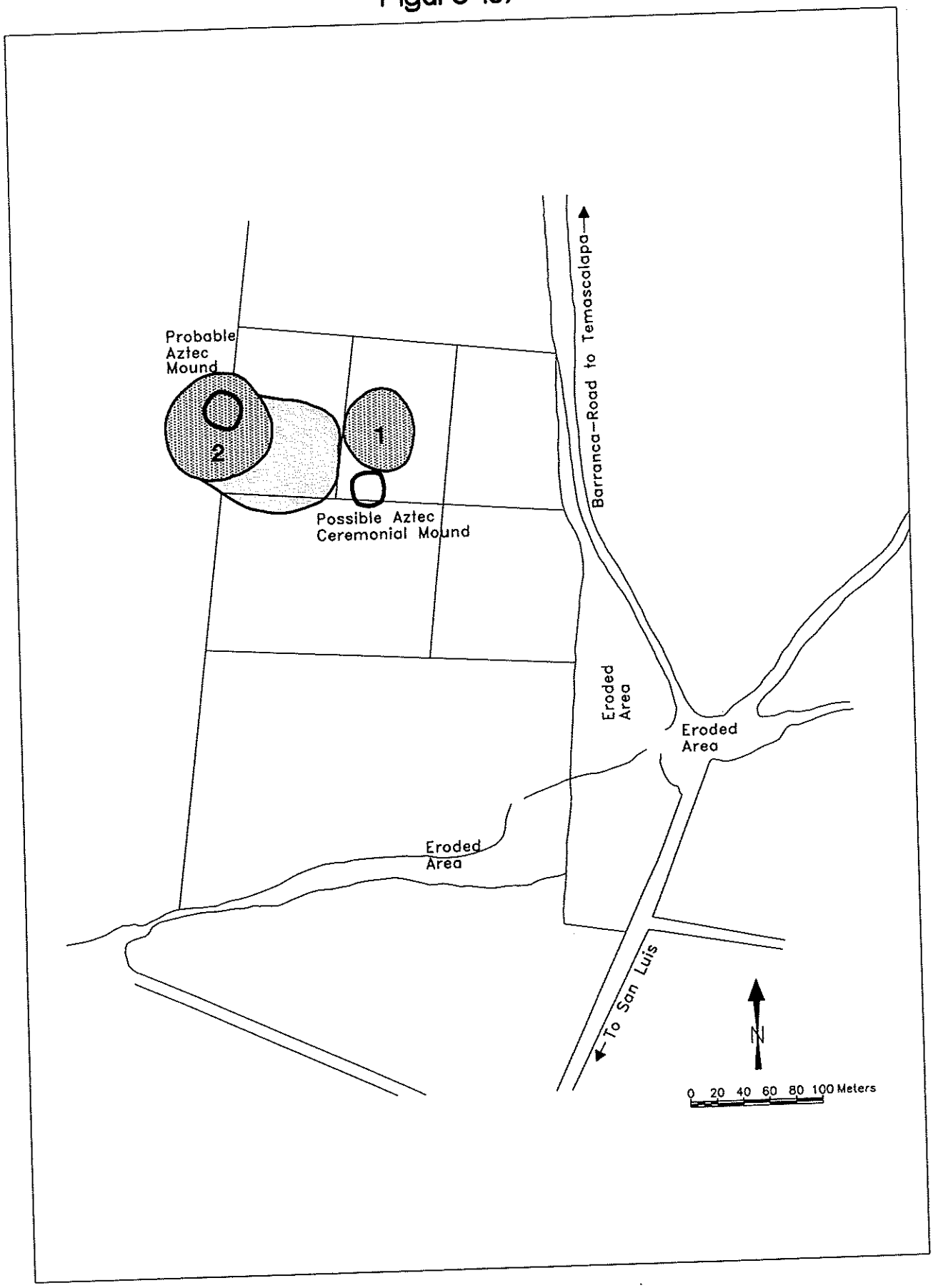

Probable
Aztec
Mound
2
1
Possible Aztec
Ceremonial Mound
Barranca—Road to Temascalapa
Eroded
Area
Eroded
Area
Eroded
Area
To San Luis
N
0 20 40 60 80 100 Meters

Figure 188

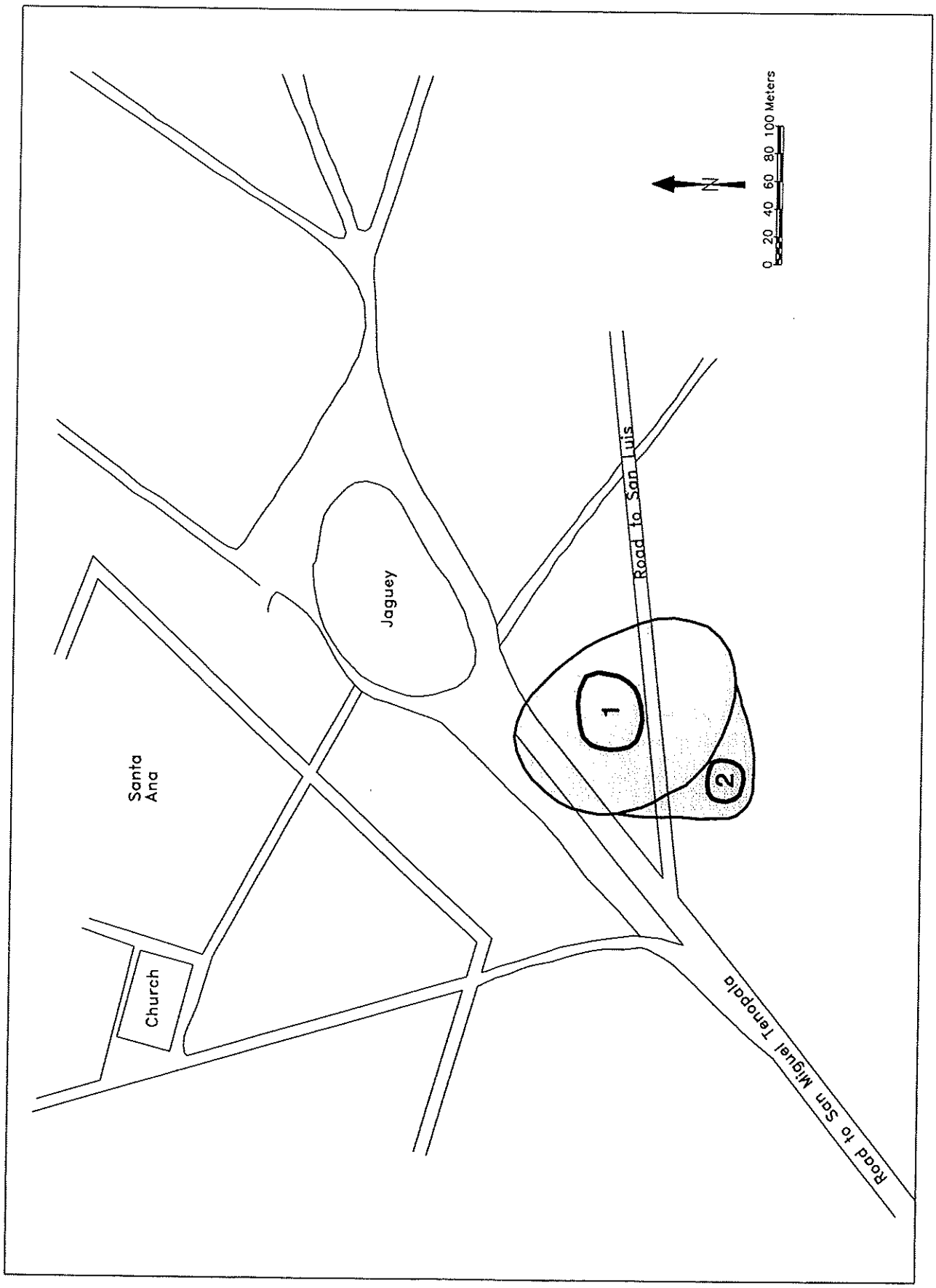

N
0 20 40 60 80 100 Meters
Road to San Luis
Jaguey
Santa Ana
Church
1
2
Road to San Miguel Tenopala

Figure 189

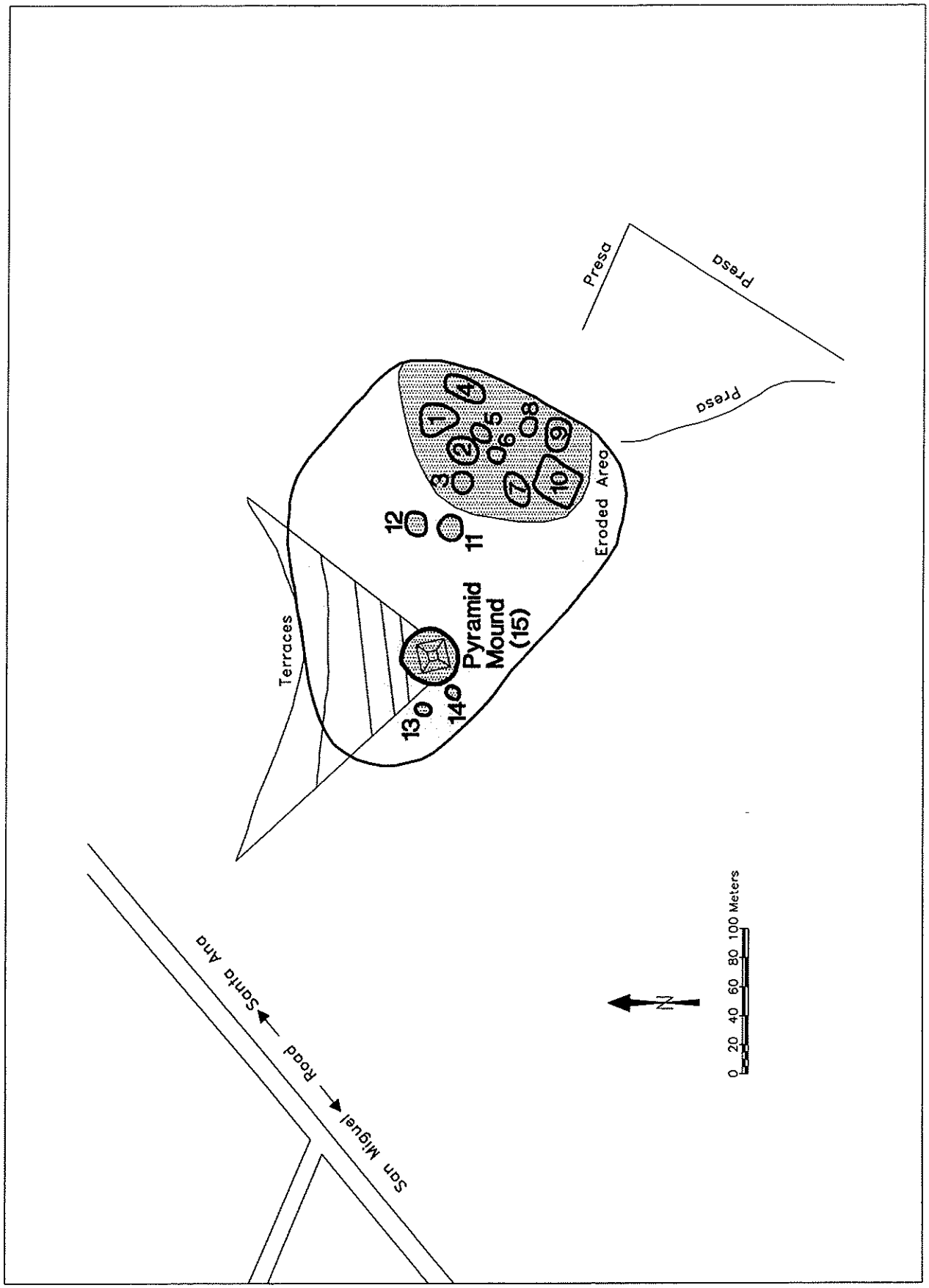

Presa
Presa
Presa
Eroded Area
Pyramid Mound (15)
Terraces
San Miguel Road Santa Ana
N
0 20 40 60 80 100 Meters

Figure 190

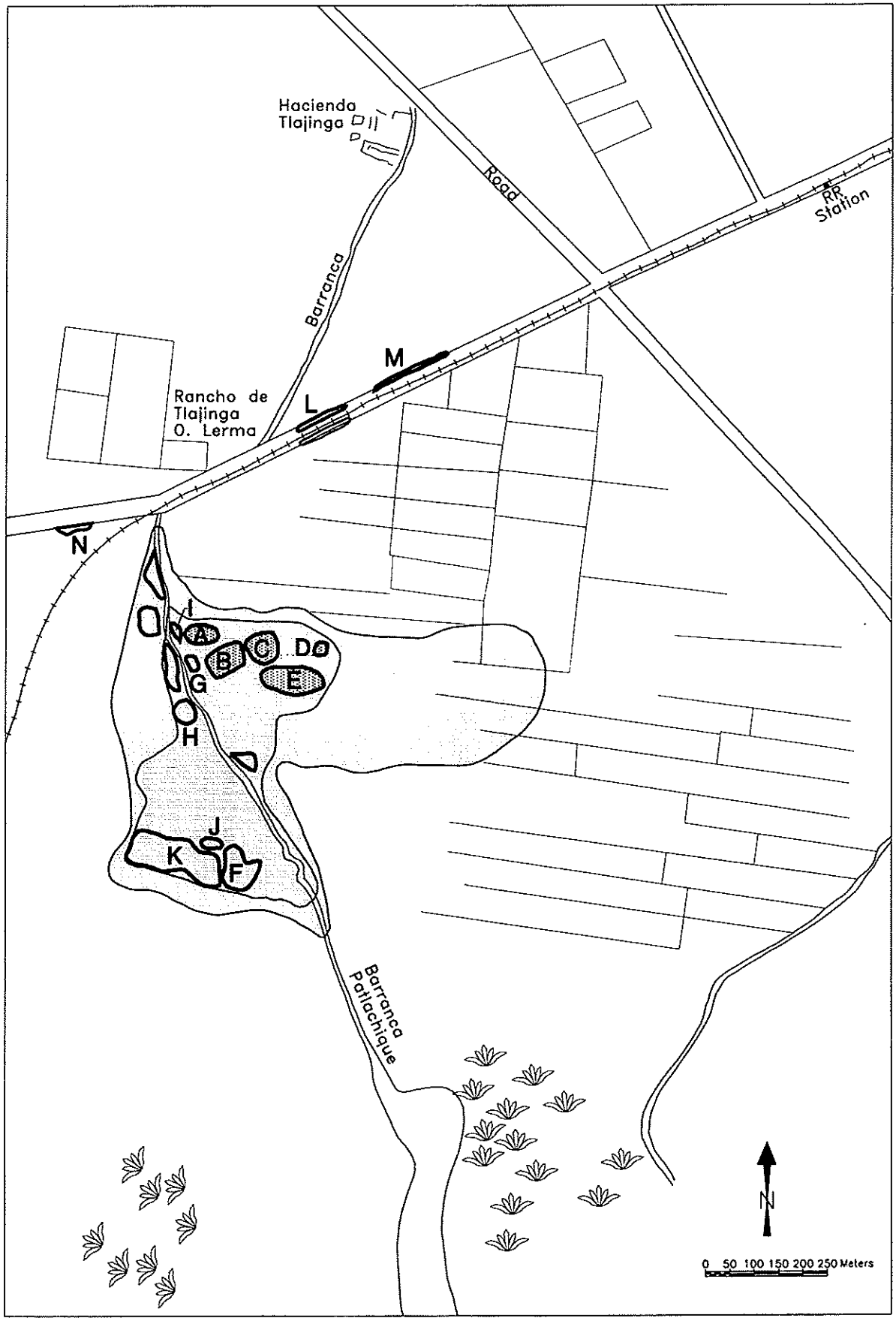

Hacienda
Tlajinga
Road
RR
Station
Barranca
M
L
Rancho de
Tlajinga
O. Lerma
N
I
A
B
C
D
E
G
H
J
K
F
Barranca
Patlachique
N
0 50 100 150 200 250 Meters

Figure 191

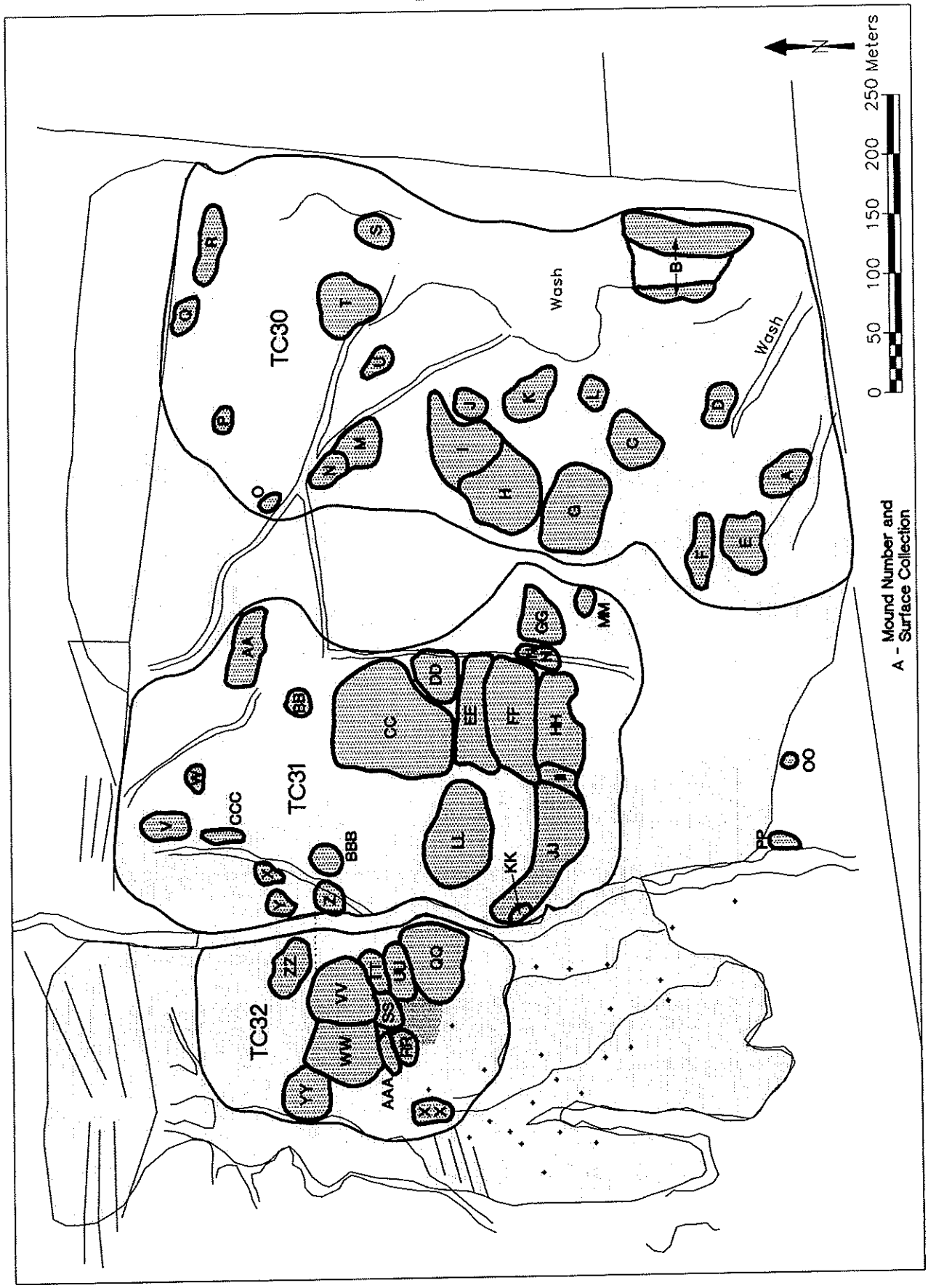

TC30
TC31
TC32
Wash
Wash
A - Mound Number and Surface Collection
0 50 100 150 200 250 Meters
N

Figure 192

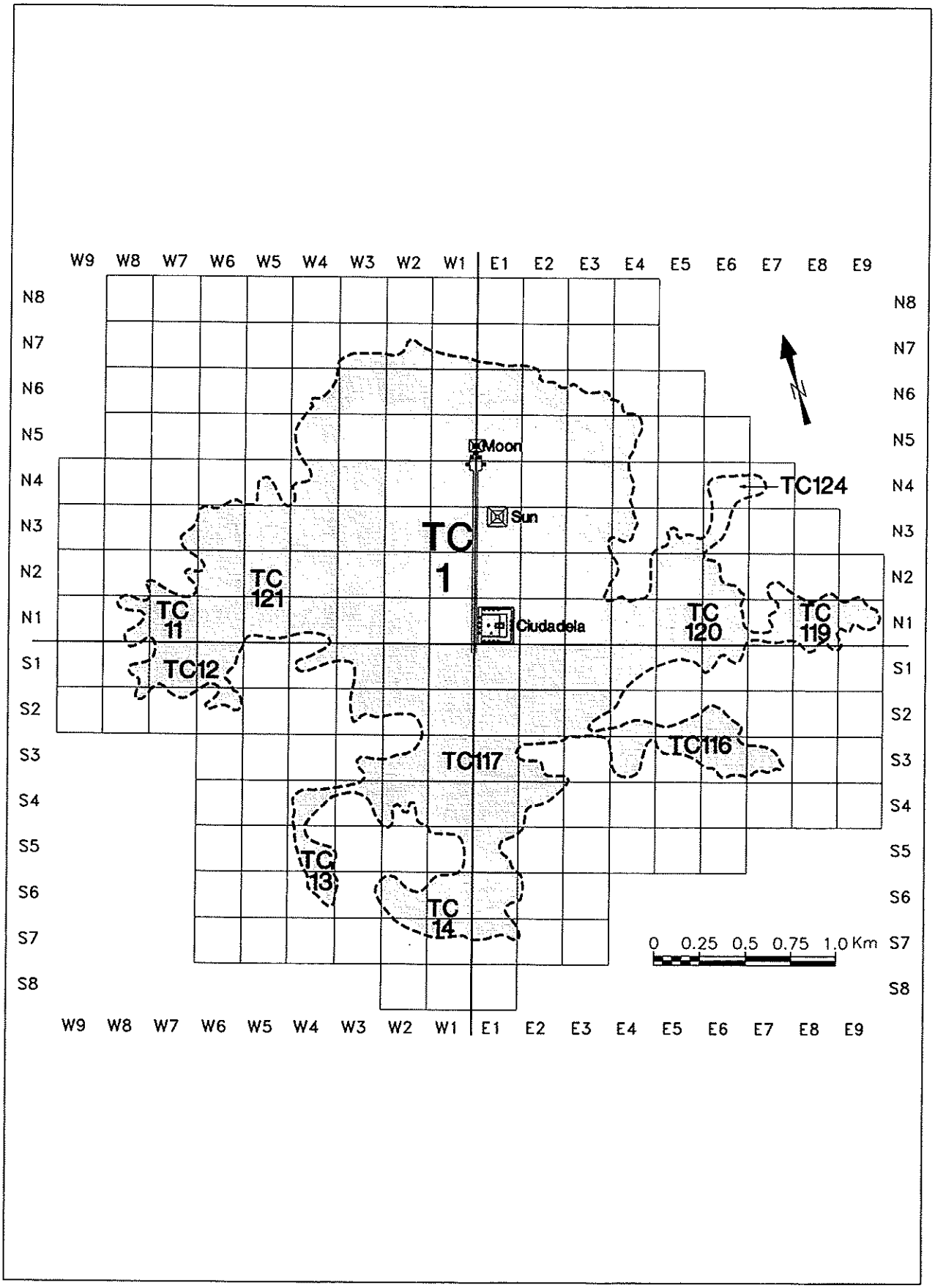

W9 W8 W7 W6 W5 W4 W3 W2 W1 E1 E2 E3 E4 E5 E6 E7 E8 E9
N8 N7 N6 N5 N4 N3 N2 N1 S1 S2 S3 S4 S5 S6 S7 S8
N
Moon
Sun
Ciudadela
TC 1
TC 11
TC12
TC 121
TC124
TC 120
TC 119
TC117
TC116
TC 13
TC 14
0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1.0 Km

Figure 193

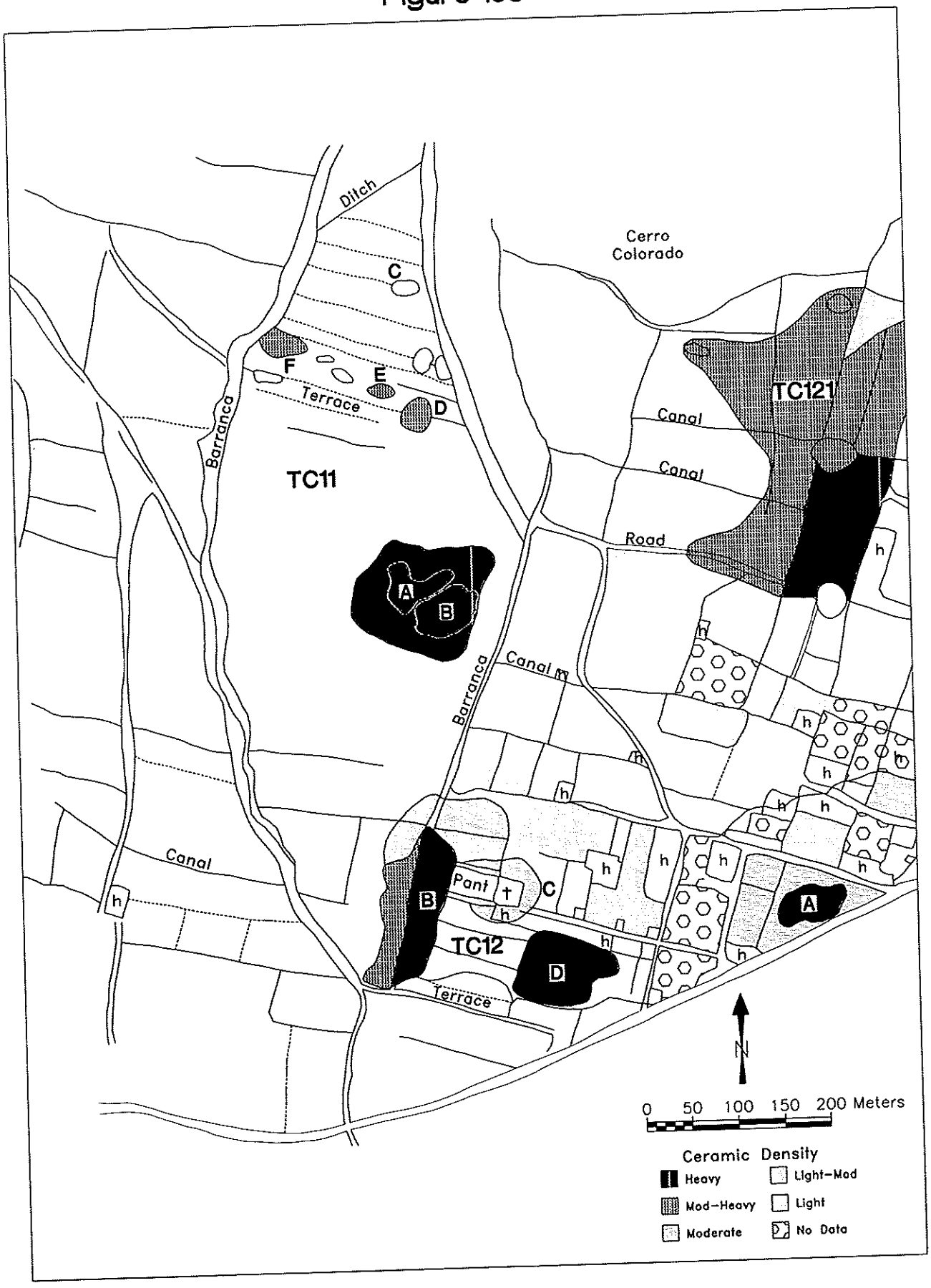

Ditch
Cerro
Colorado
C
F
E
Terrace
D
Barranca
TC11
TC121
Canal
Canal
Road
A
B
Canal
Barranca
h
Canal
Pant
C
B
A
TC12
D
Terrace
N
0 50 100 150 200 Meters
Ceramic Density
Heavy
Light-Mod
Mod-Heavy
Light
Moderate
No Data

Figure 194

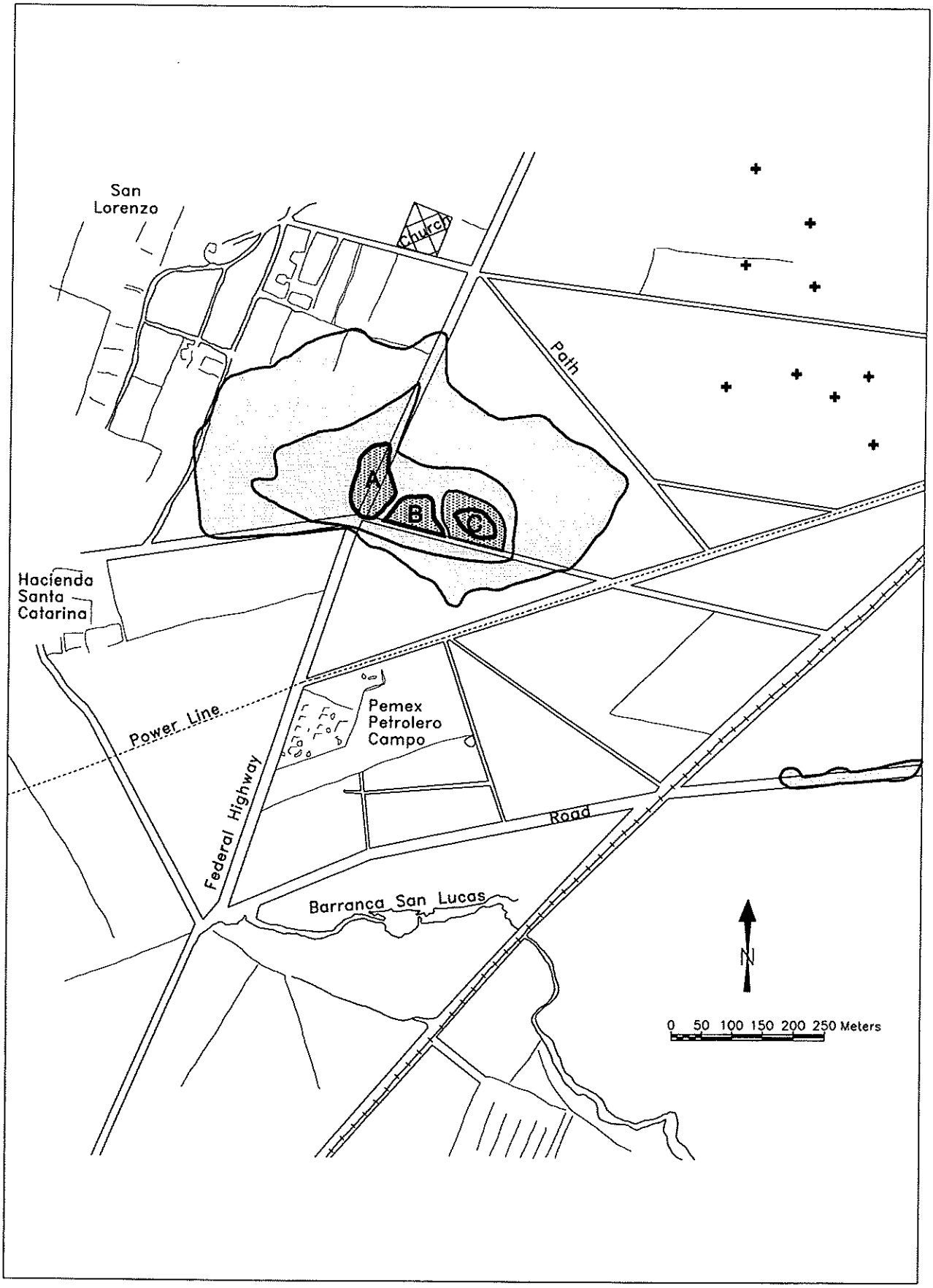

San
Lorenzo
Church
Path
A
B
C
Hacienda
Santa
Catarina
Power Line
Pemex
Petrolero
Campo
Federal Highway
Road
Barranca San Lucas
N
0 50 100 150 200 250 Meters

Figure 195

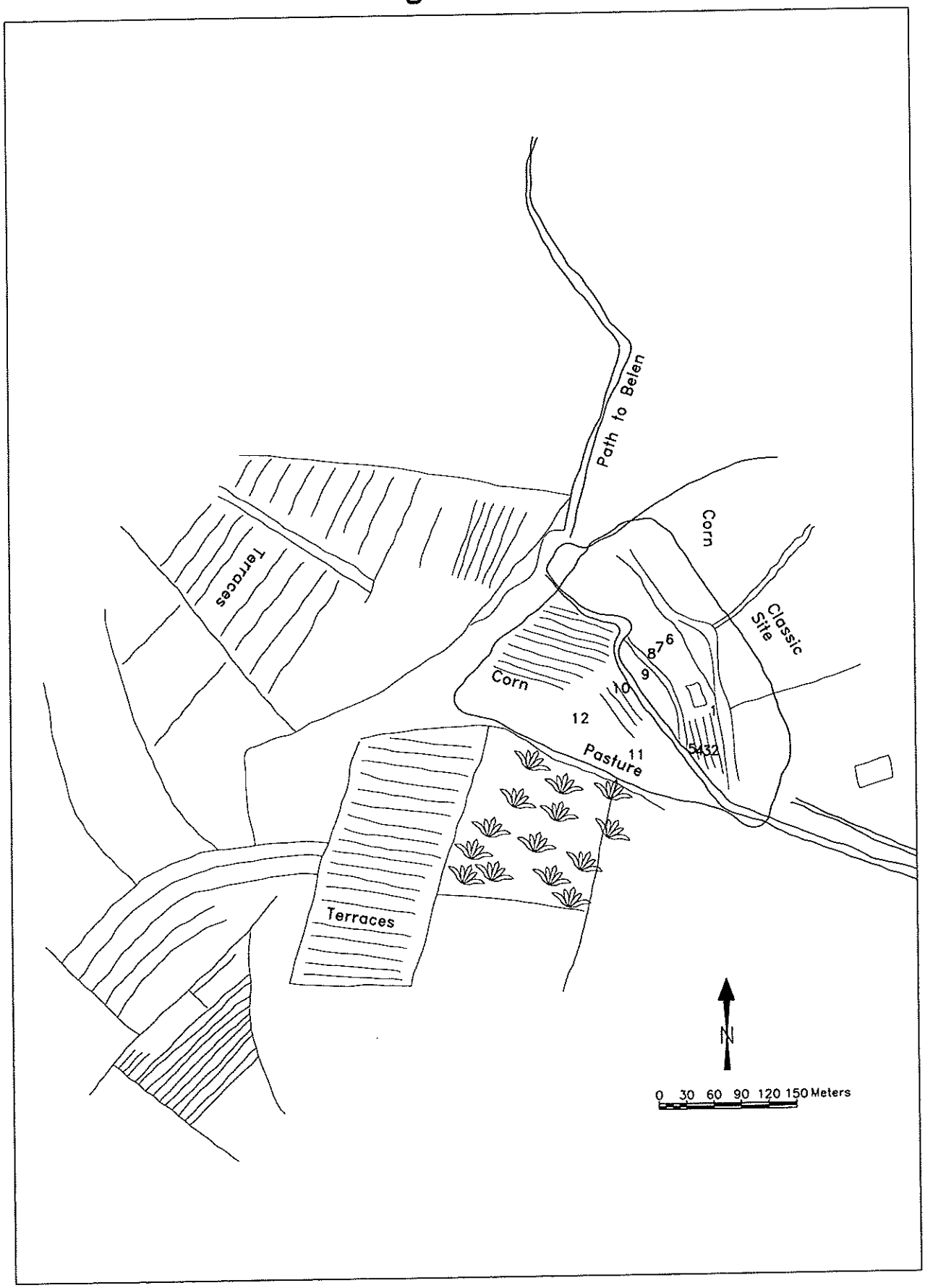

Path to Belen
Corn
Classic Site
Terraces
Corn
6
7
8
9
10
12
11
Pasture
5432
Terraces
N
0 30 60 90 120 150 Meters

Figure 196

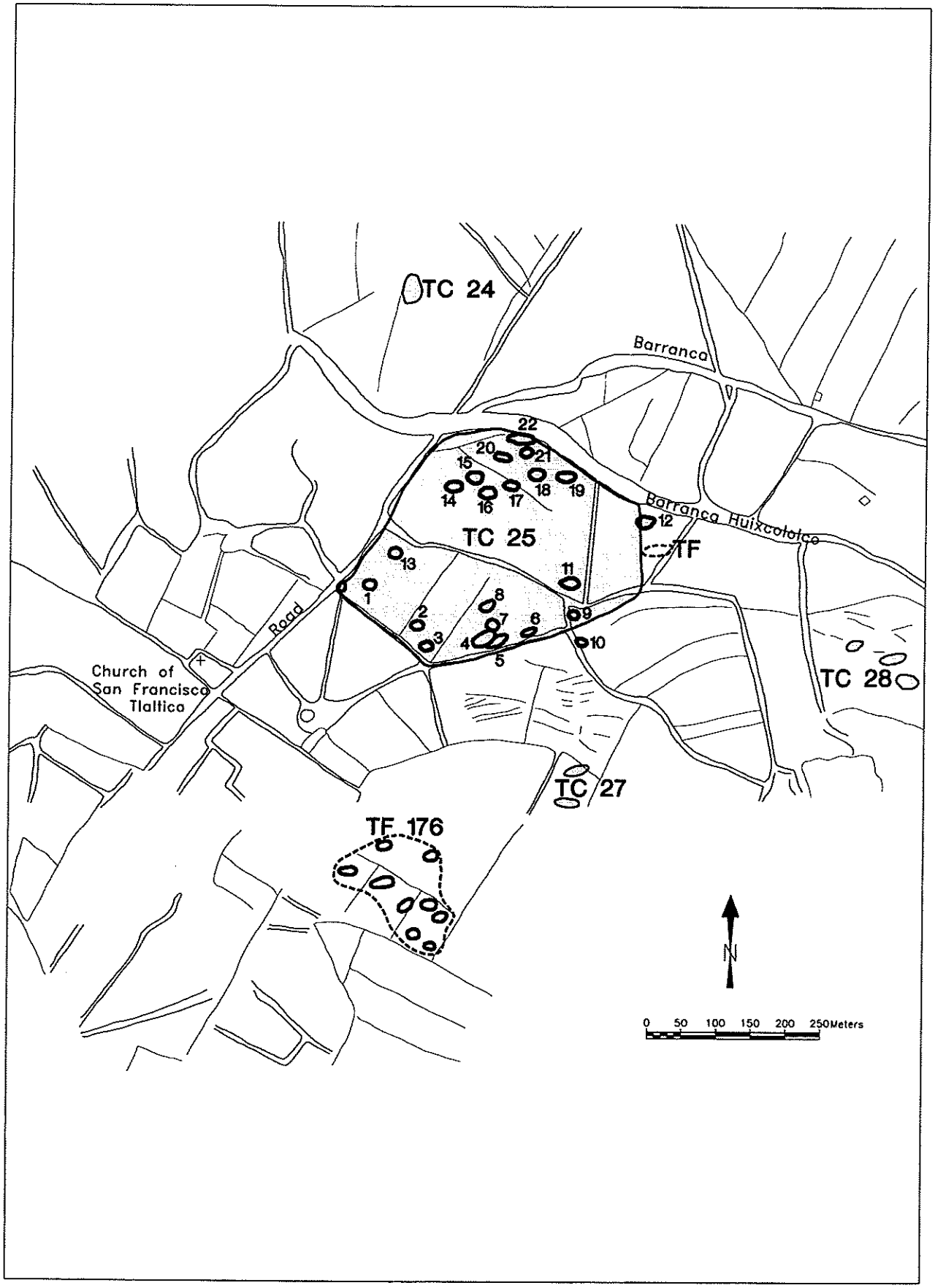

TC 24
Barranca
22
20
21
15
14
16
17
18
19
Barranca Huixcololco
12
TF
TC 25
13
11
1
8
2
7
6
9
3
4
10
5
Road
Church of
San Francisco
Tlaltica
TC 28
TC 27
TF 176
N
0 50 100 150 200 250Meters

Figure 197

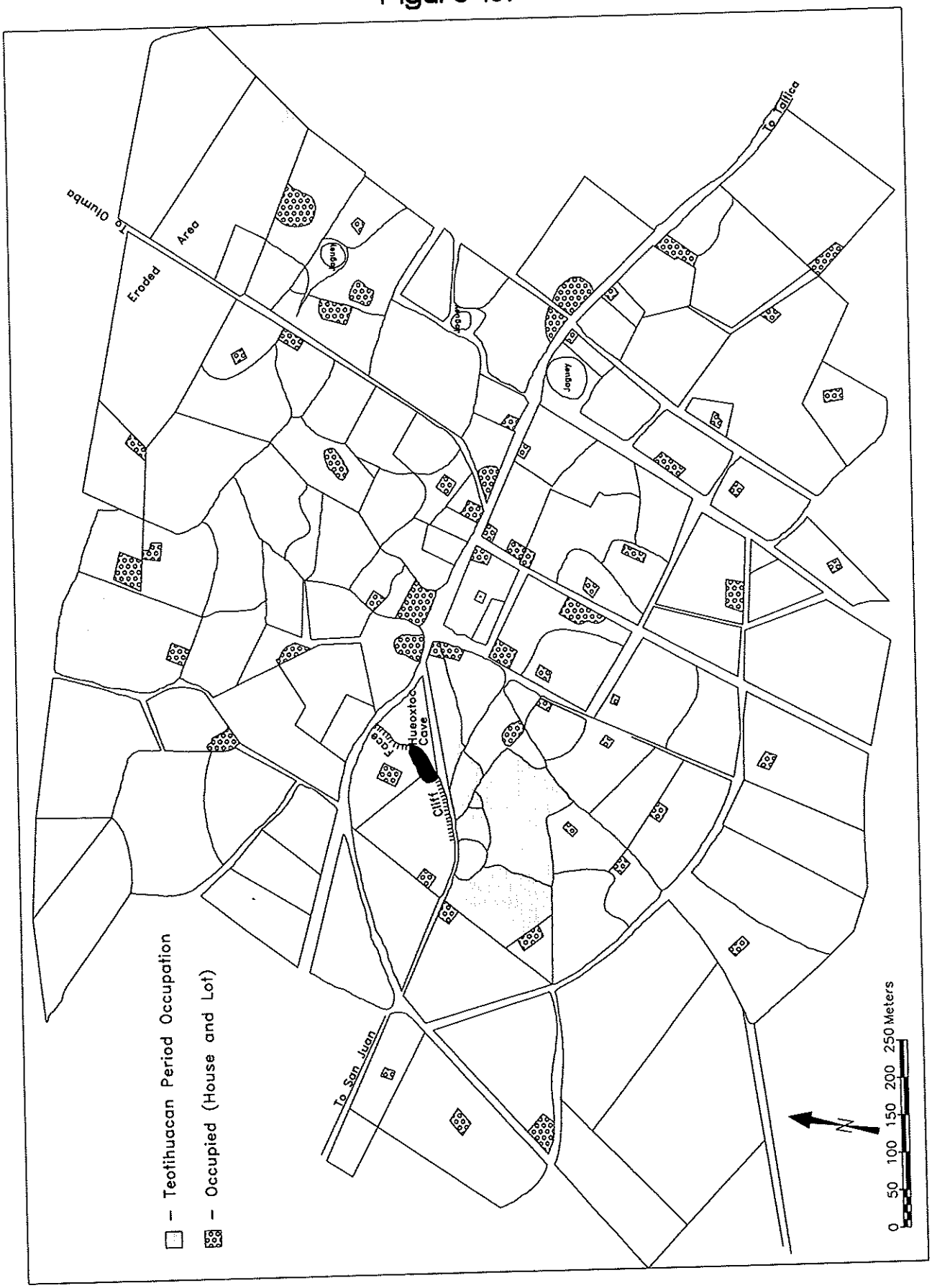

To Olumba
Eroded Area
To Tollica
Hueyotoc Cave
Cliff Face
To San Juan
Teotihuacan Period Occupation
Occupied (House and Lot)
0 50 100 150 200 250 Meters
N

Figure 198

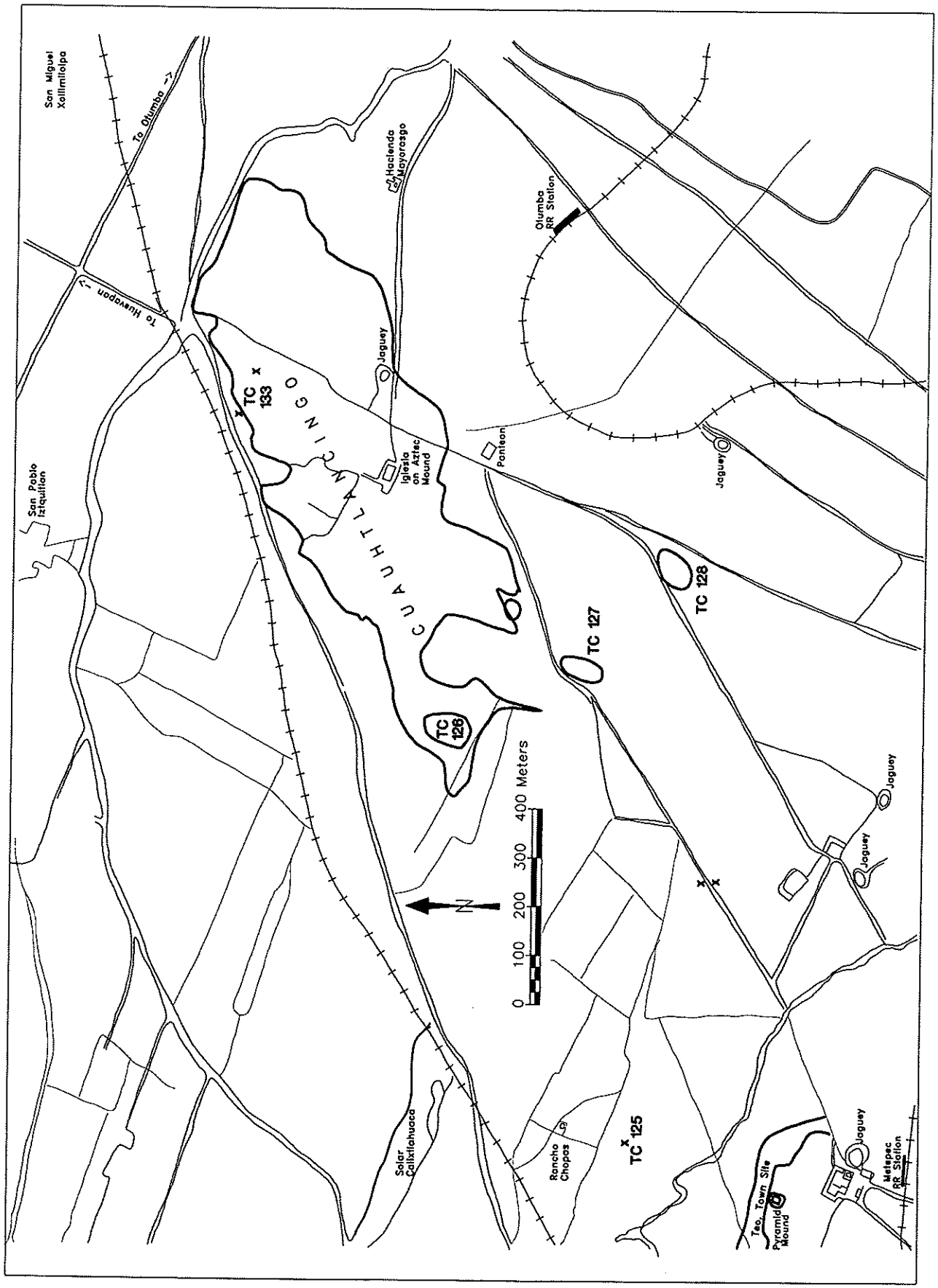

San Miguel Xaltilmilolpa
To Otumba
To Huevapan
Hacienda Mayorazgo
Otumba RR Station
Jaguey
TC 133
CUAUHTLANCINGO
Iglesia on Aztec Mound
Panteon
San Pablo Iztquitlan
TC 126
TC 127
TC 128
0 100 200 300 400 Meters
N
Solar Calixtlahuaca
Rancho Chopas
TC 125
Teo. Town Site
Pyramid Mound
Metepec RR Station

Figure 199

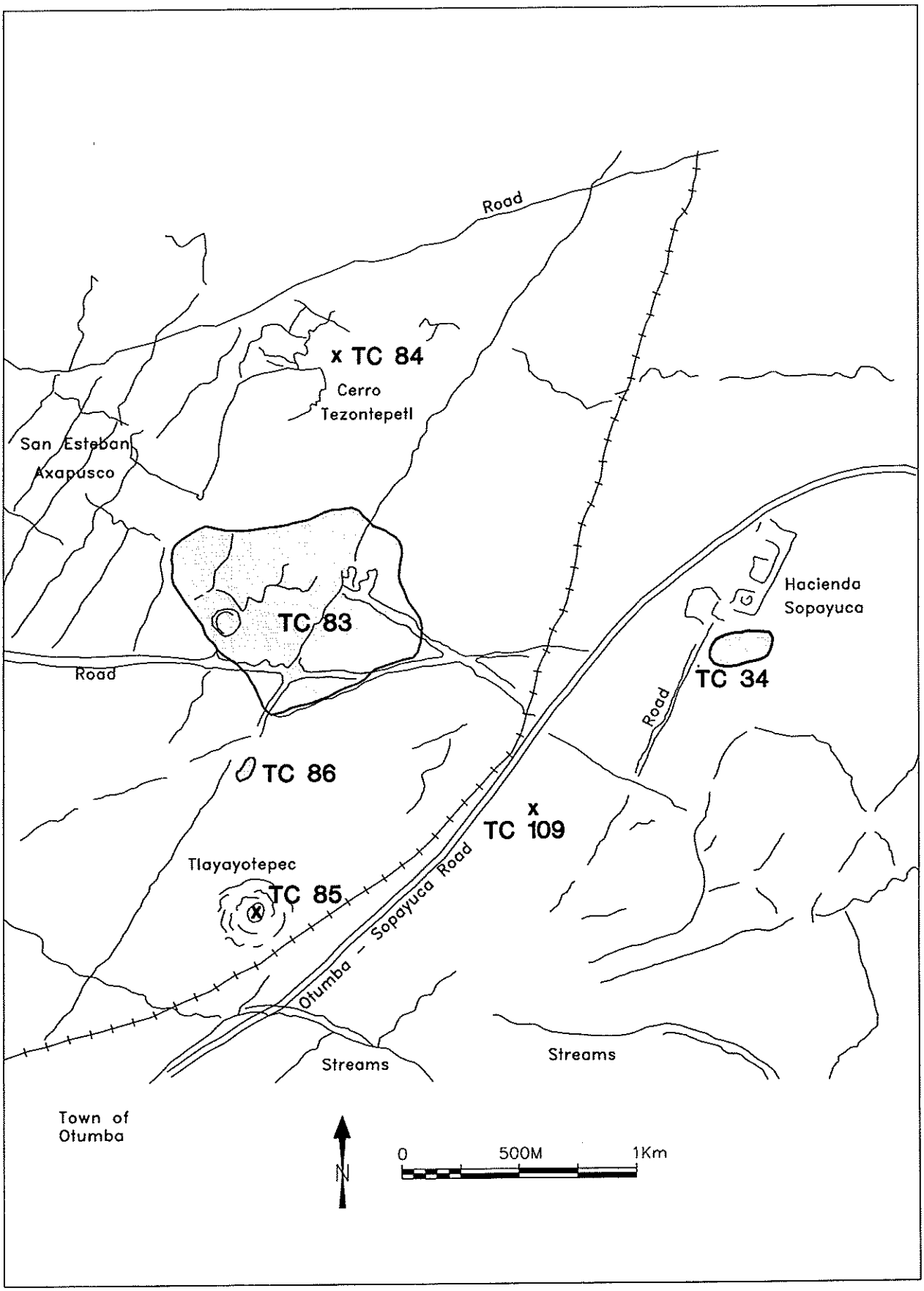

Road
x TC 84
Cerro
Tezontepetl
San Esteban
Axapusco
TC 83
Road
Hacienda
Sopayuca
TC 34
Road
TC 86
x
TC 109
Tlayayotepec
TC 85
Otumba - Sopayuca Road
Streams
Streams
Town of
Otumba
N
0
500M
1Km

Figure 200

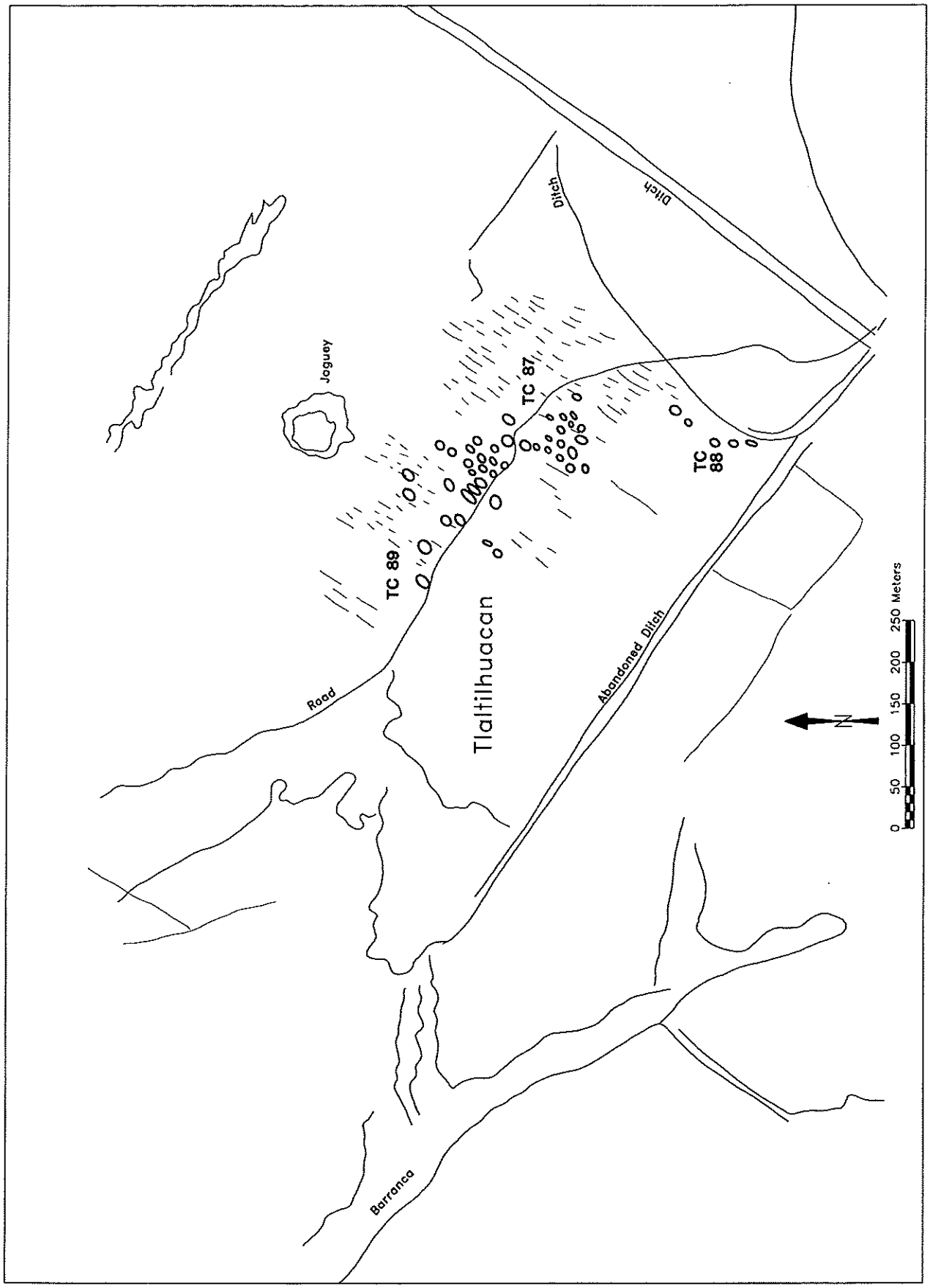

Ditch
Ditch
Jaguey
TC 87
TC 88
TC 89
Tlaltilhuacan
Road
Abandoned Ditch
Barranca
N
0 50 100 150 200 250 Meters

Figure 201

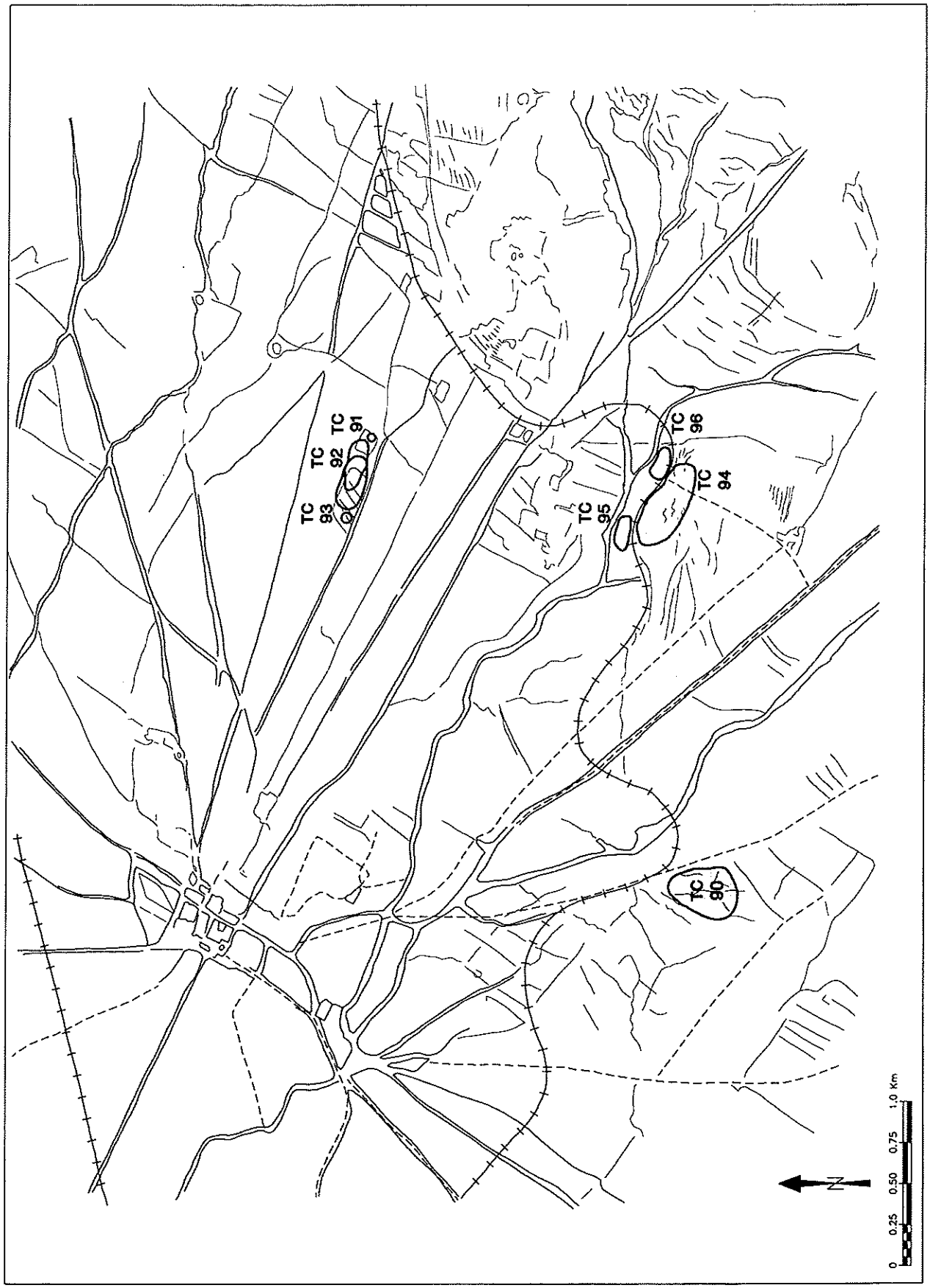


Figure 202

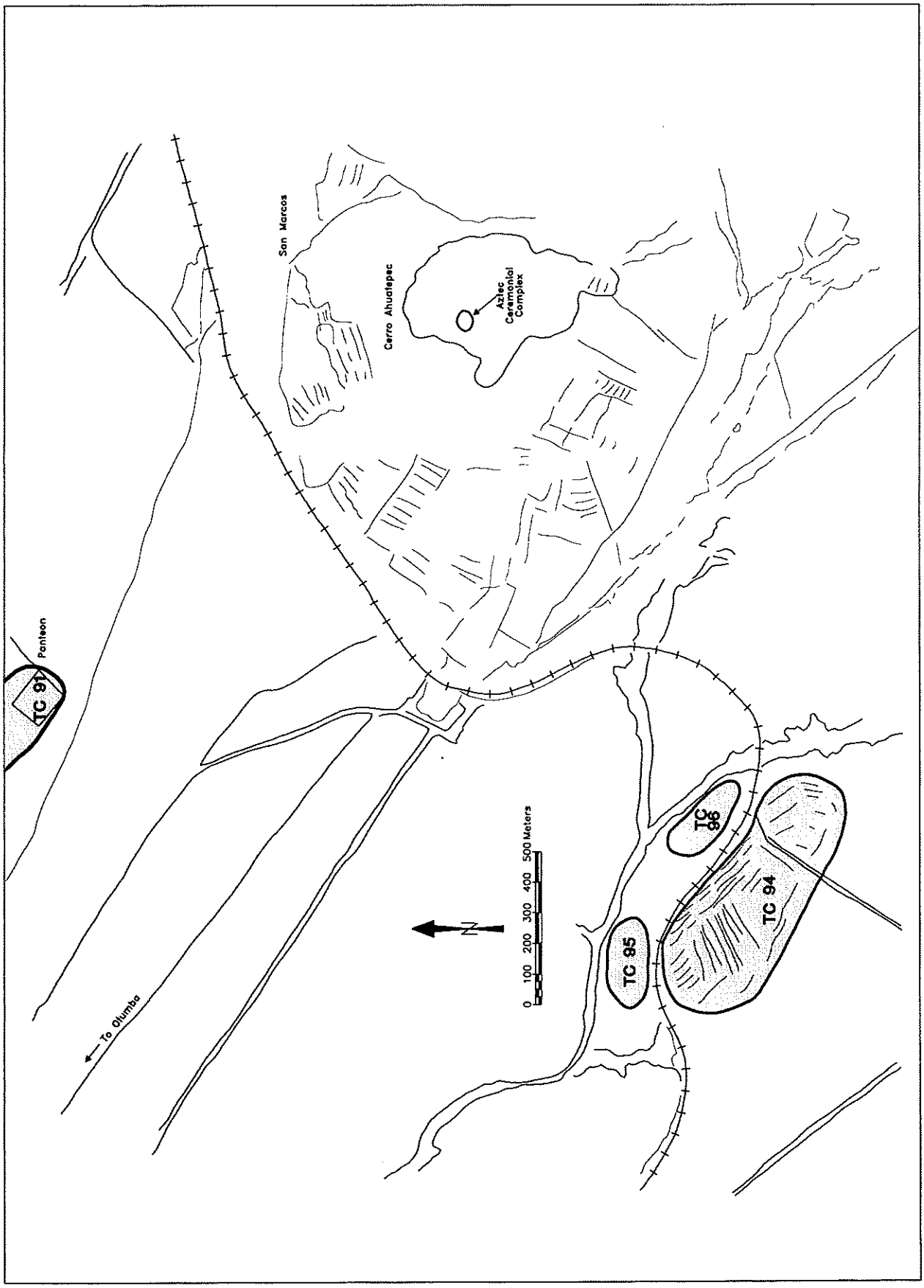

San Marcos
Cerro Ahuatepec
Aztec Ceremonial Complex
Panteon
TC 91
TC 96
TC 94
TC 85
N
0 100 200 300 400 500 Meters
To Olumba

Figure 203

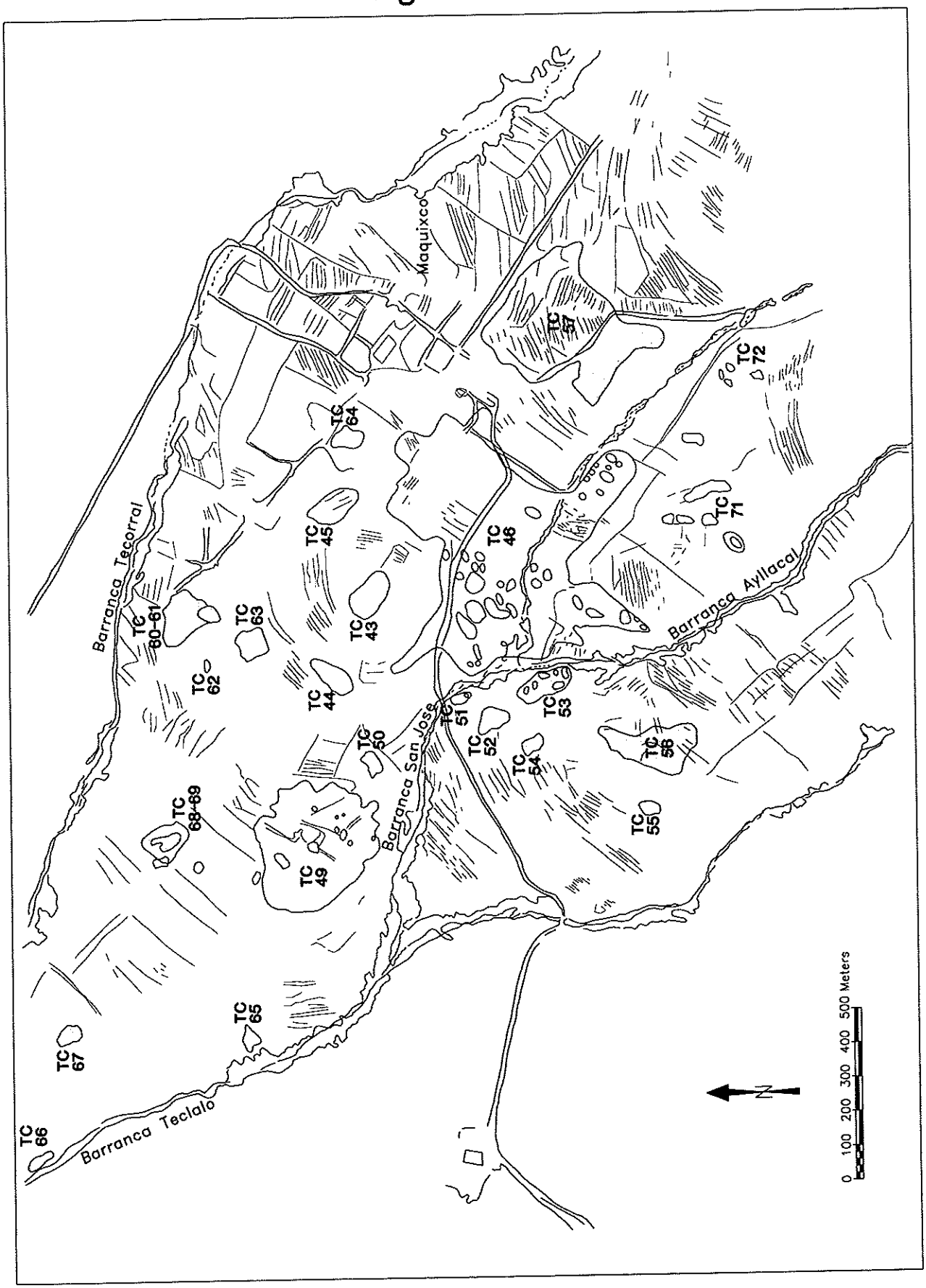

Maquixco
Barranca Tecorral
Barranca San Jose
Barranca Ayllacal
Barranca Teclalo
TC 66
TC 67
TC 65
TC 49
TC 68-69
TC 62
TC 60-61
TC 63
TC 44
TC 45
TC 43
TC 64
TC 50
TC 51
TC 52
TC 54
TC 53
TC 46
TC 55
TC 56
TC 57
TC 71
TC 72
N
0 100 200 300 400 500 Meters

Figure 204

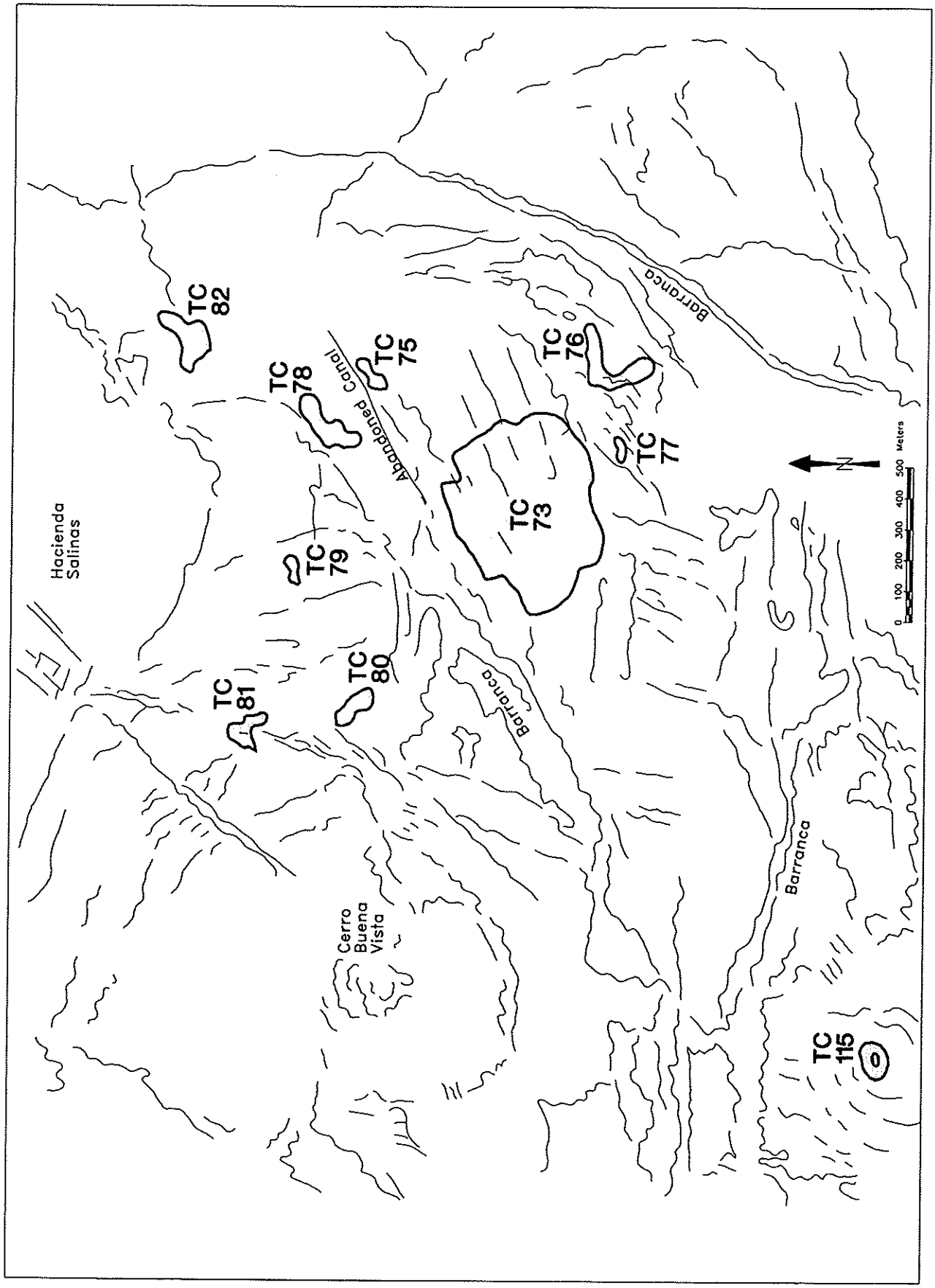

TC 82
TC 78
TC 75
TC 76
TC 77
TC 73
TC 79
TC 80
TC 81
TC 115
Abandoned Canal
Barranca
Barranca
Barranca
Hacienda Salinas
Cerro Buena Vista
N
0 100 200 300 400 500 Meters

Figure 205

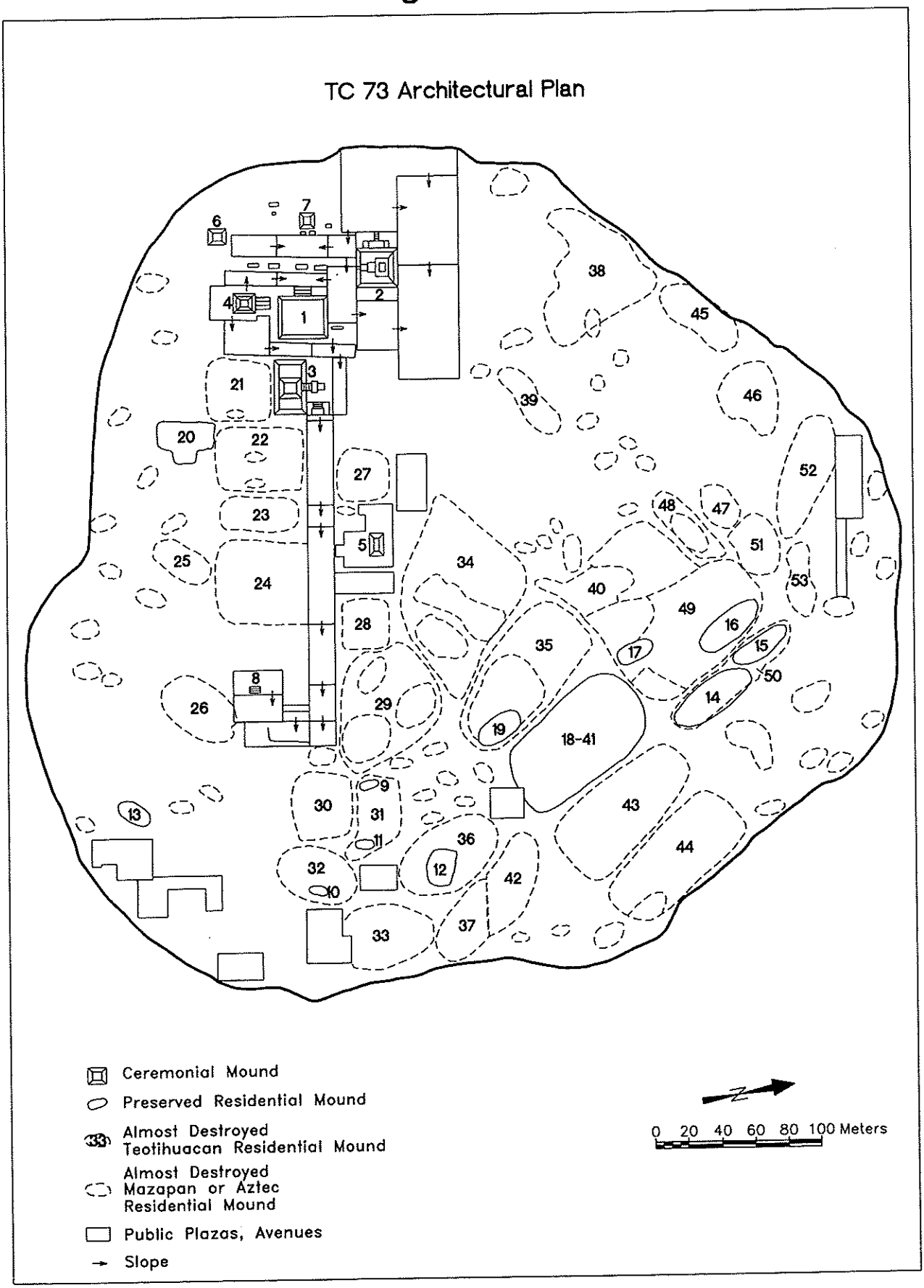

TC 73 Architectural Plan
Ceremonial Mound
Preserved Residential Mound
Almost Destroyed Teotihuacan Residential Mound
Almost Destroyed Mazapan or Aztec Residential Mound
Public Plazas, Avenues
Slope
0 20 40 60 80 100 Meters

Figure 206

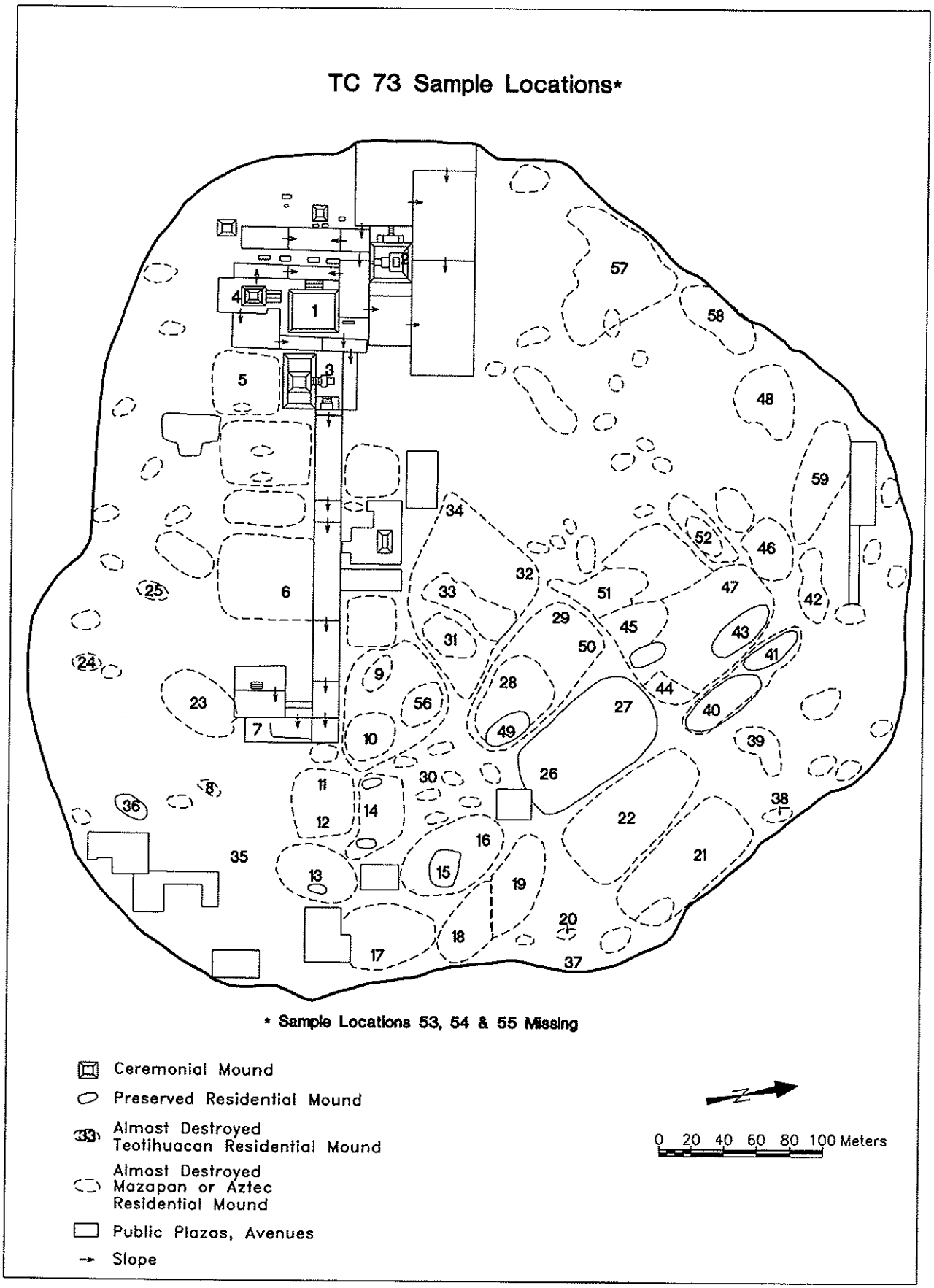
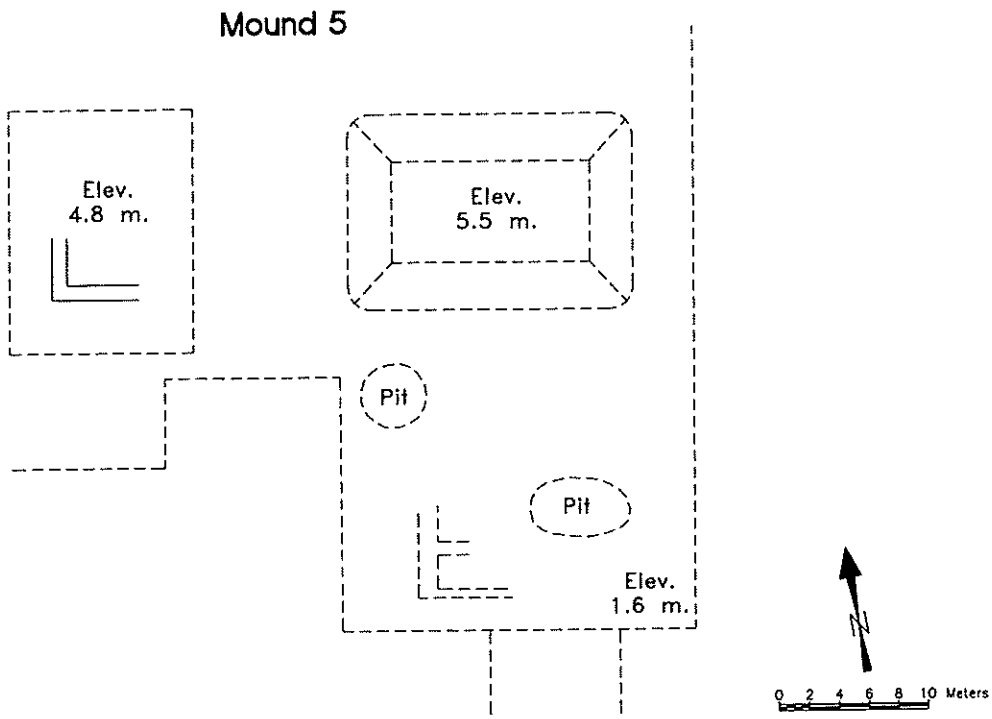

TC 73 Sample Locations*
* Sample Locations 53, 54 & 55 Missing
Ceremonial Mound
Preserved Residential Mound
Almost Destroyed Teotihuacan Residential Mound
Almost Destroyed Mazapan or Aztec Residential Mound
Public Plazas, Avenues
Slope
N
0 20 40 60 80 100 Meters

Figure 207

A



B

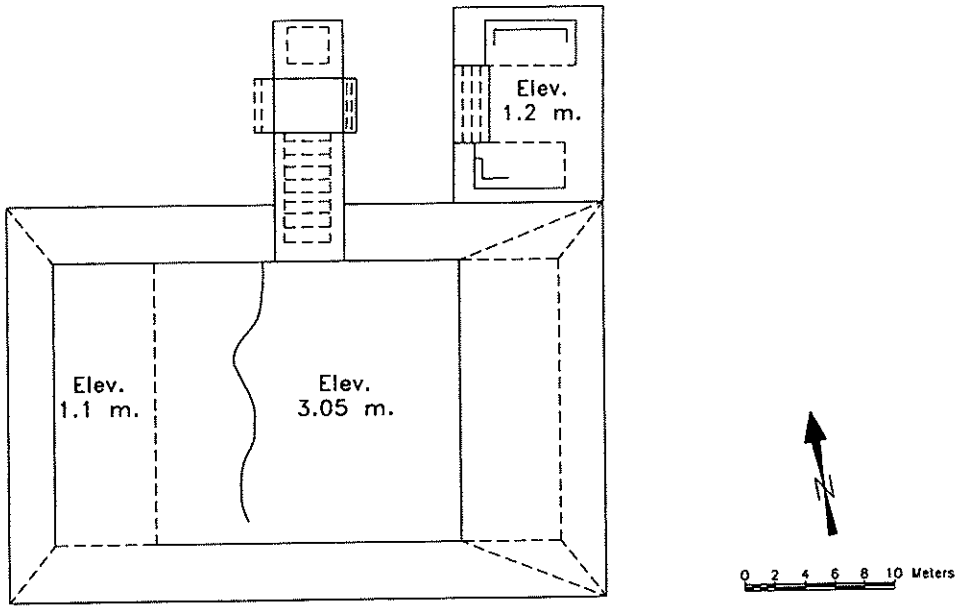
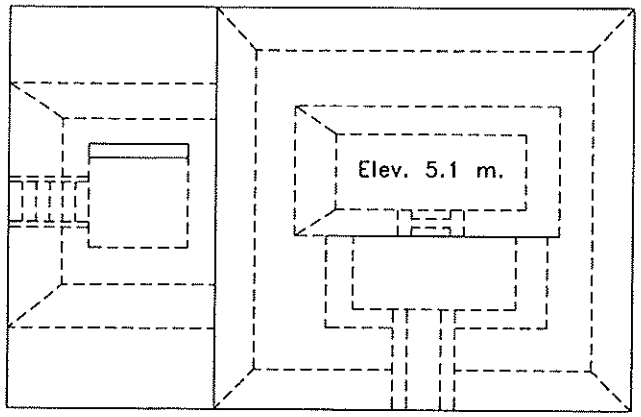
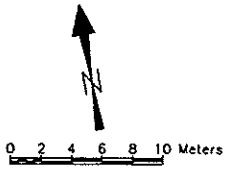


Figure 208

A

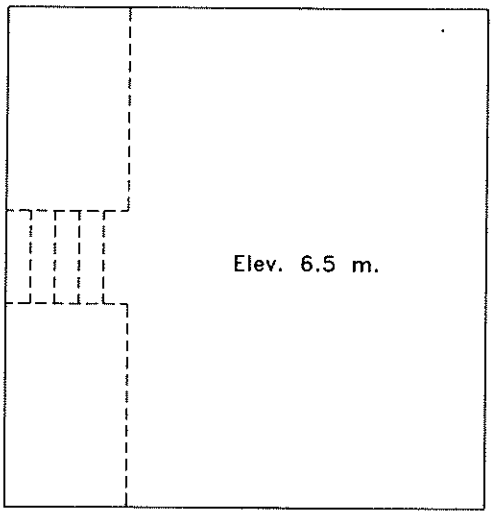
Mound 2

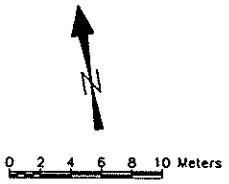




B

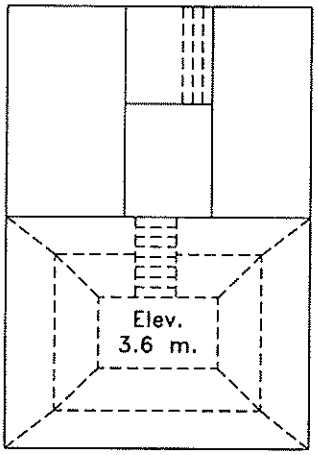
Mound 1





C

Mound 4



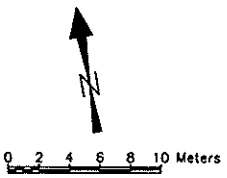
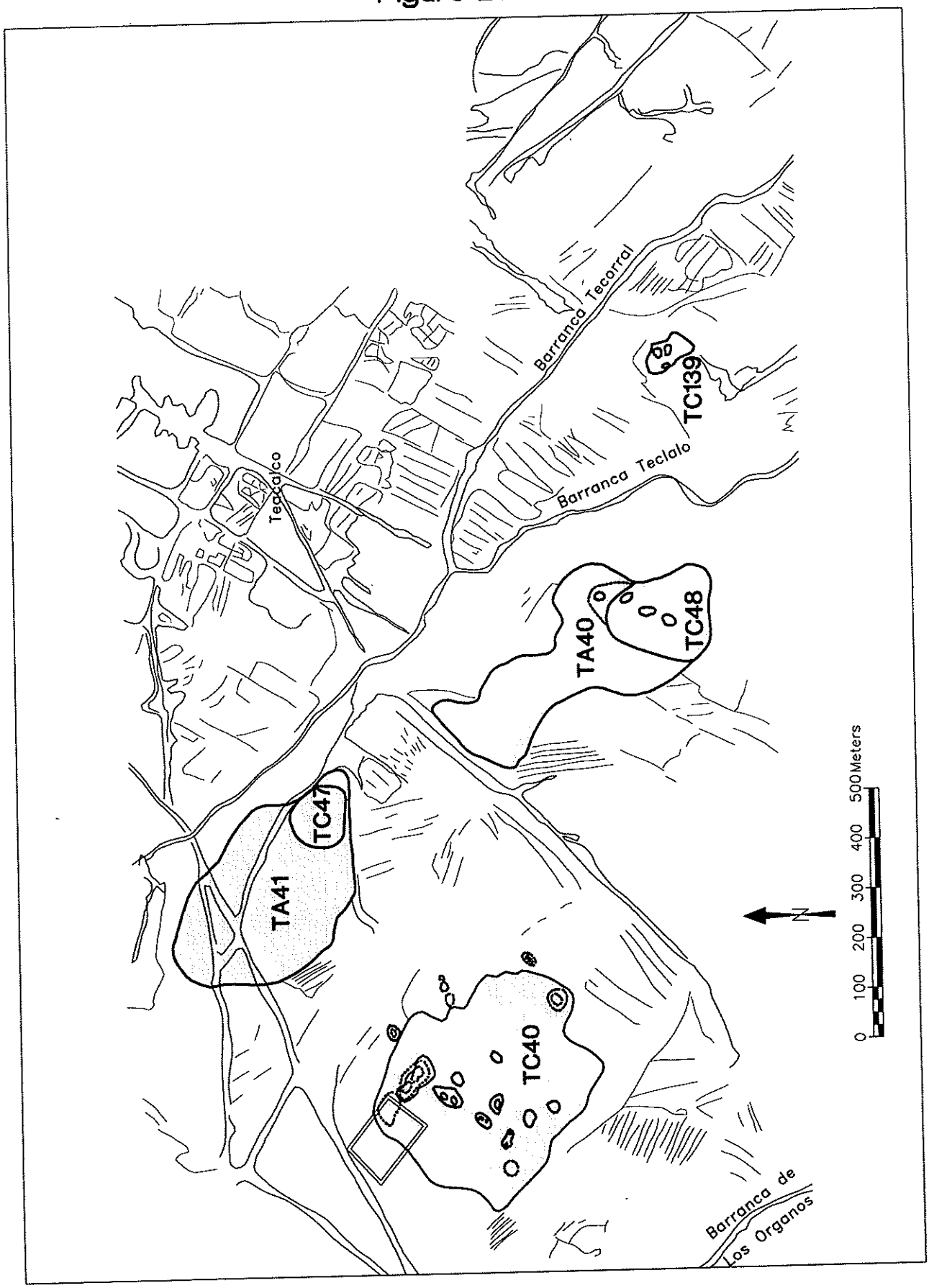


Figure 209


Barranca Tecorral
TC139
Barranca Teclalo
Tecalco
TA40
TC48
TC41
TA41
TC40
Barranca de
Los Organos
N
0
100
200
300
400
500 Meters

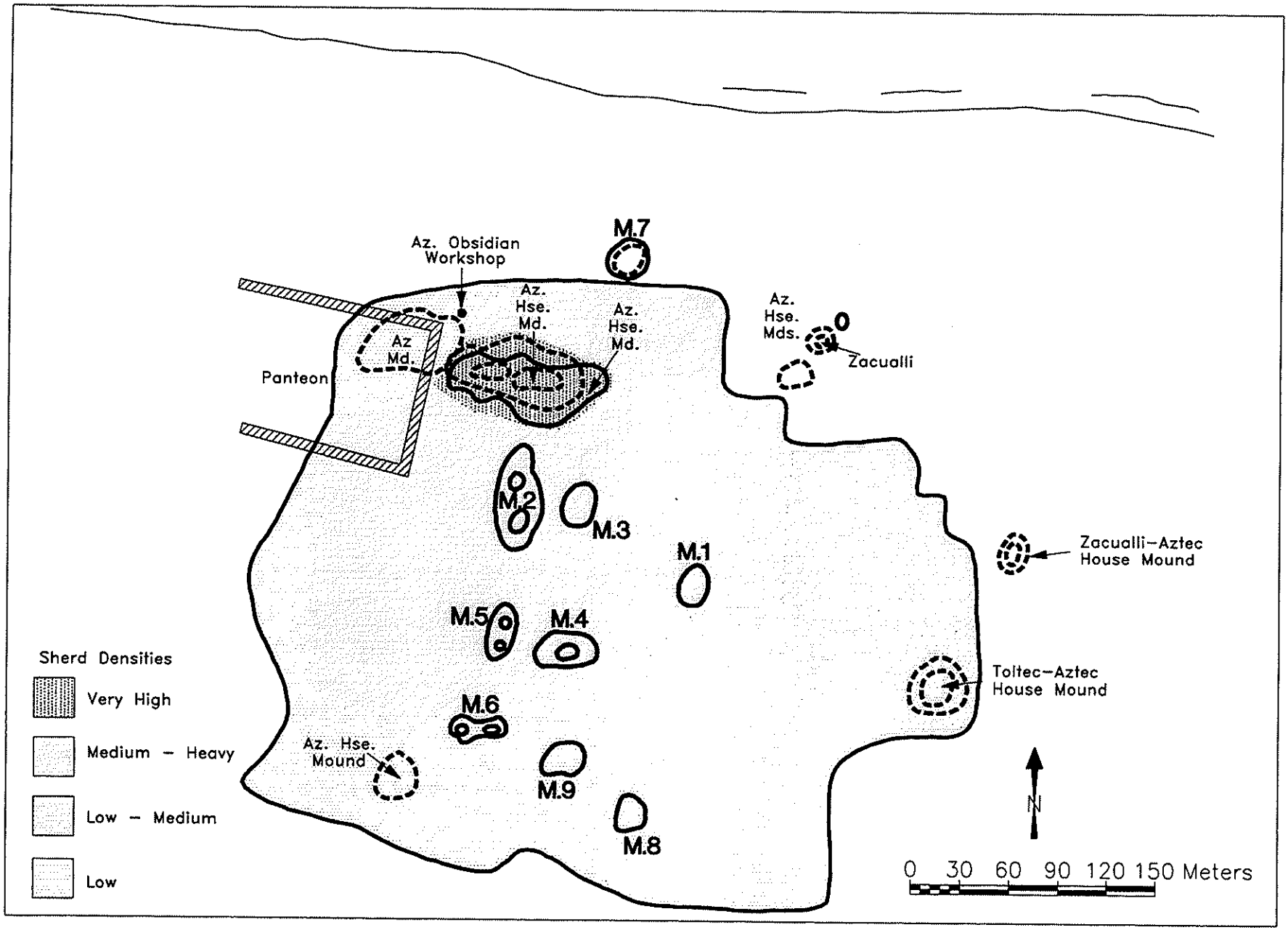

M.7
Az. Obsidian Workshop
Az. Hse. Md.
Az. Hse. Md.
Az. Hse. Mds.
Zacualli
Az Md.
Panteon
M.2
M.3
M.1
Zacualli–Aztec House Mound
M.5
M.4
Toltec–Aztec House Mound
M.6
Az. Hse. Mound
M.9
M.8
Sherd Densities
Very High
Medium – Heavy
Low – Medium
Low
N
0 30 60 90 120 150 Meters

Figure 210

Figure 211

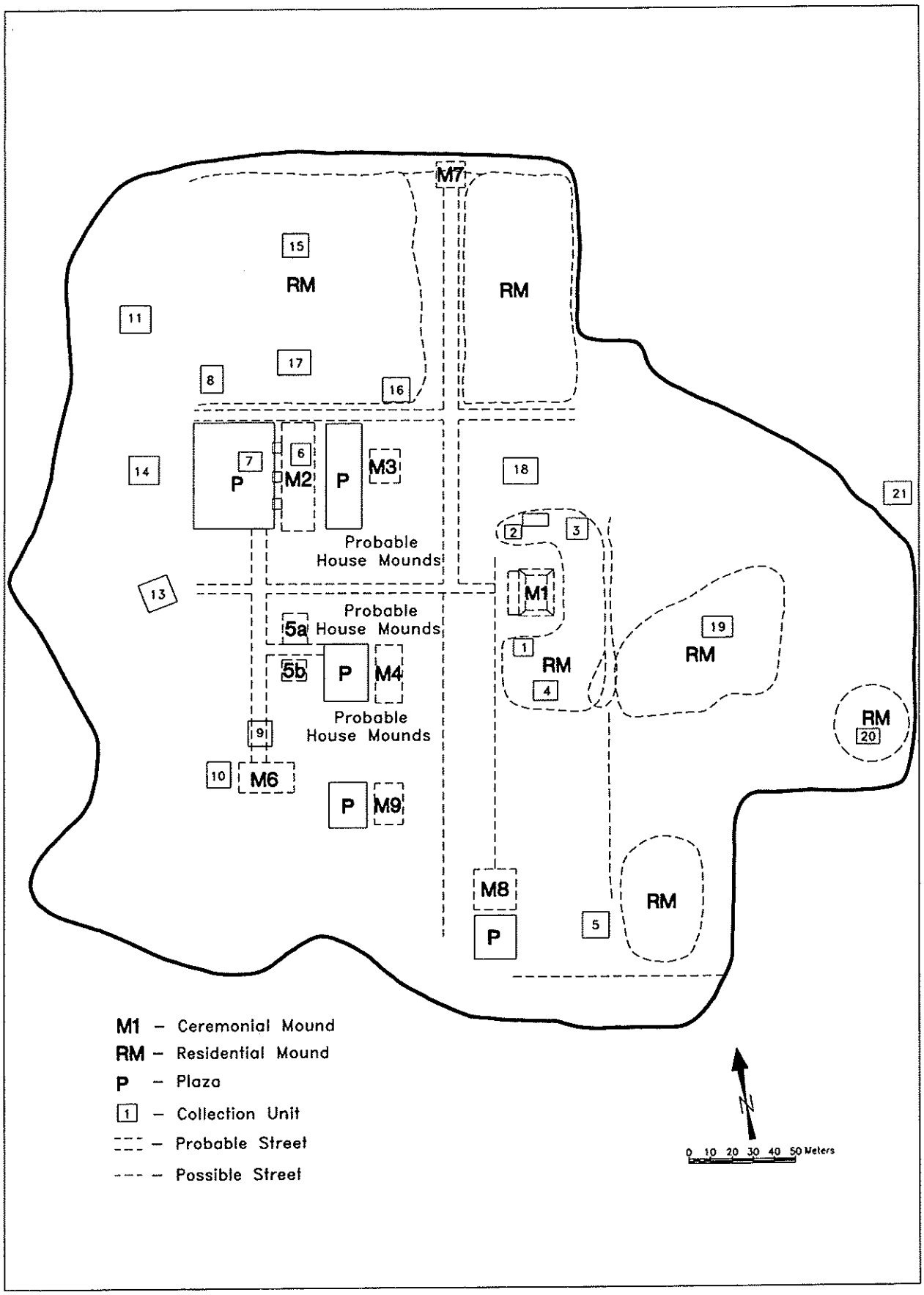

M7
15
RM
RM
11
17
8
16
14
7
6
P
M2
P
M3
18
21
2
3
Probable
House Mounds
13
M1
Probable
House Mounds
5a
19
1
RM
RM
5b
P
M4
4
RM
20
Probable
House Mounds
9
10
M6
P
M9
M8
P
5
RM
M1 – Ceremonial Mound
RM – Residential Mound
P – Plaza
1 – Collection Unit
– Probable Street
– Possible Street
N
0 10 20 30 40 50 Meters

Figure 212

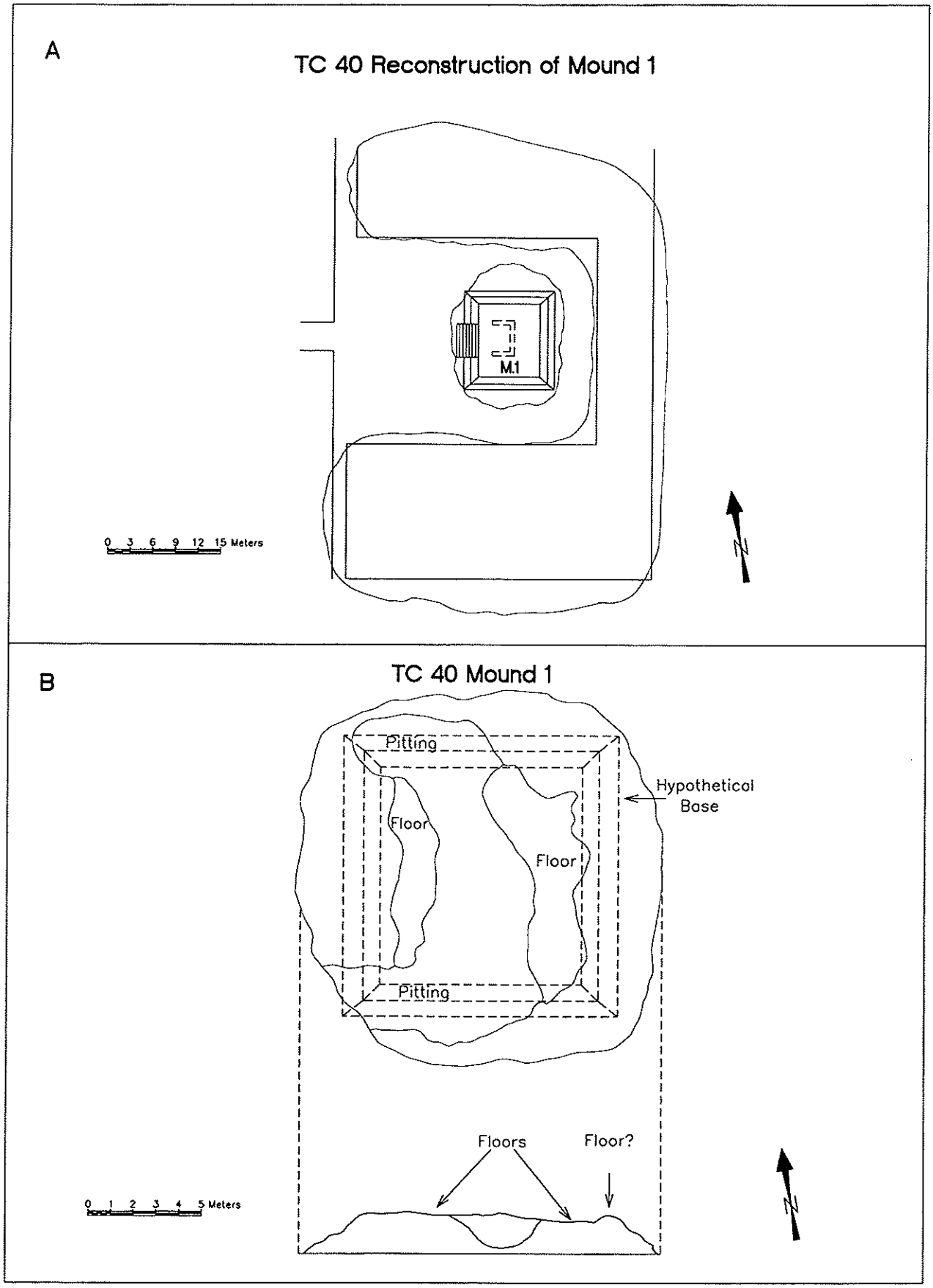
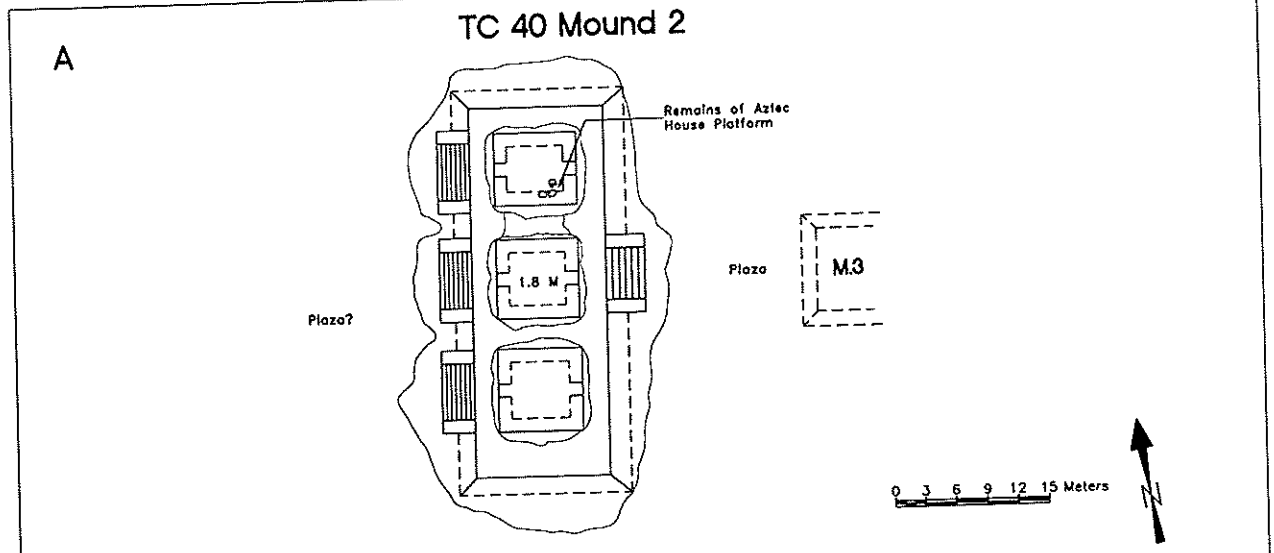
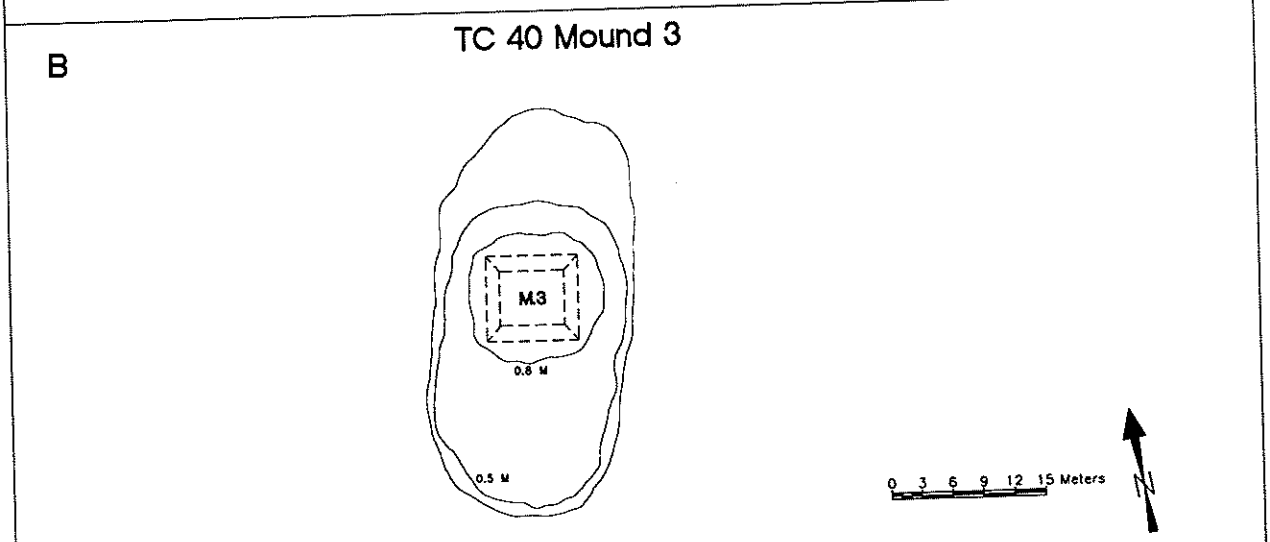

A
TC 40 Reconstruction of Mound 1
M.1
0 3 6 9 12 15 Meters
N
B
TC 40 Mound 1
Pitting
Hypothetical Base
Floor
Floor
Pitting
Floors
Floor?
0 1 2 3 4 5 Meters
N

Figure 213

A



B



C

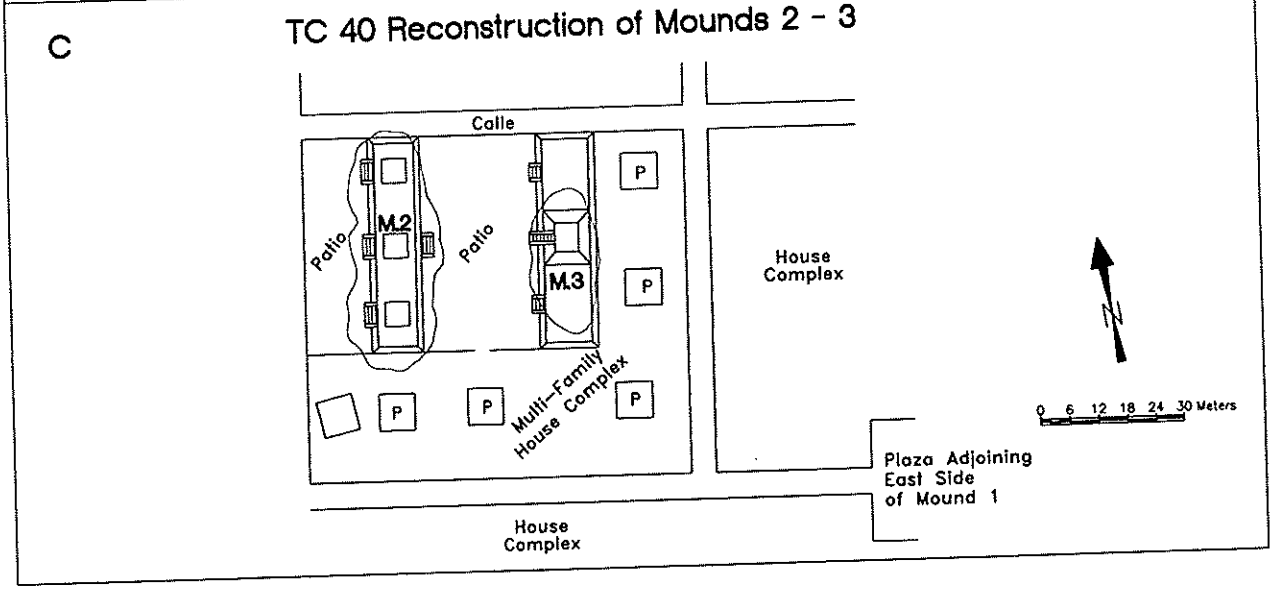
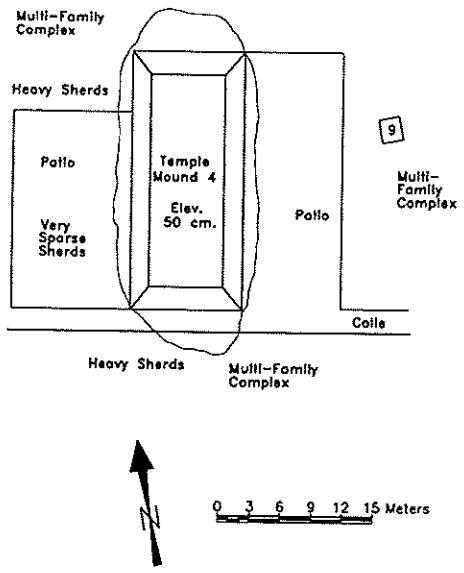


Figure 214

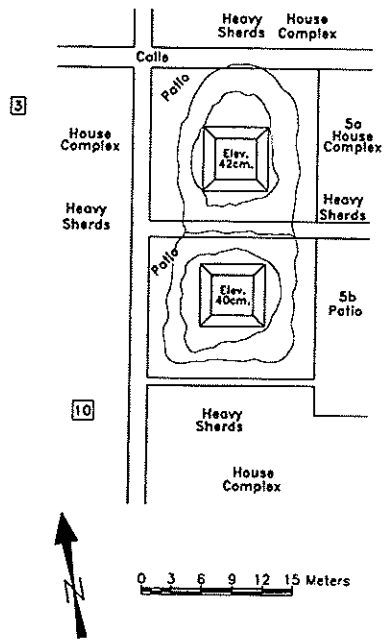
A

TC 40 Mound 4



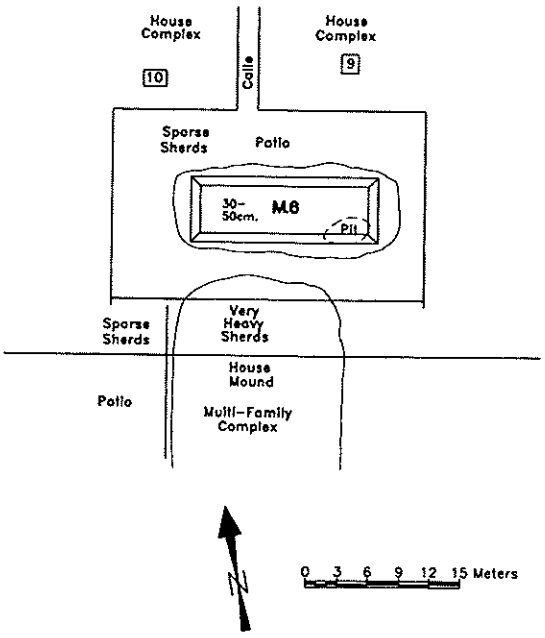
B

TC 40 Mound 5



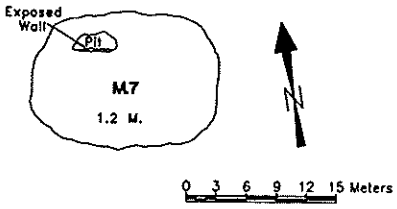
C

TC 40 Mound 6



D

TC 40 Mound 7



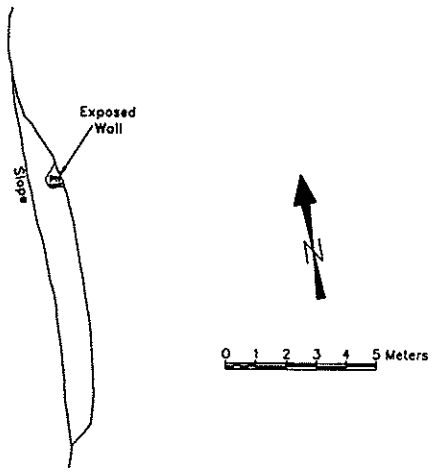


Figure 215

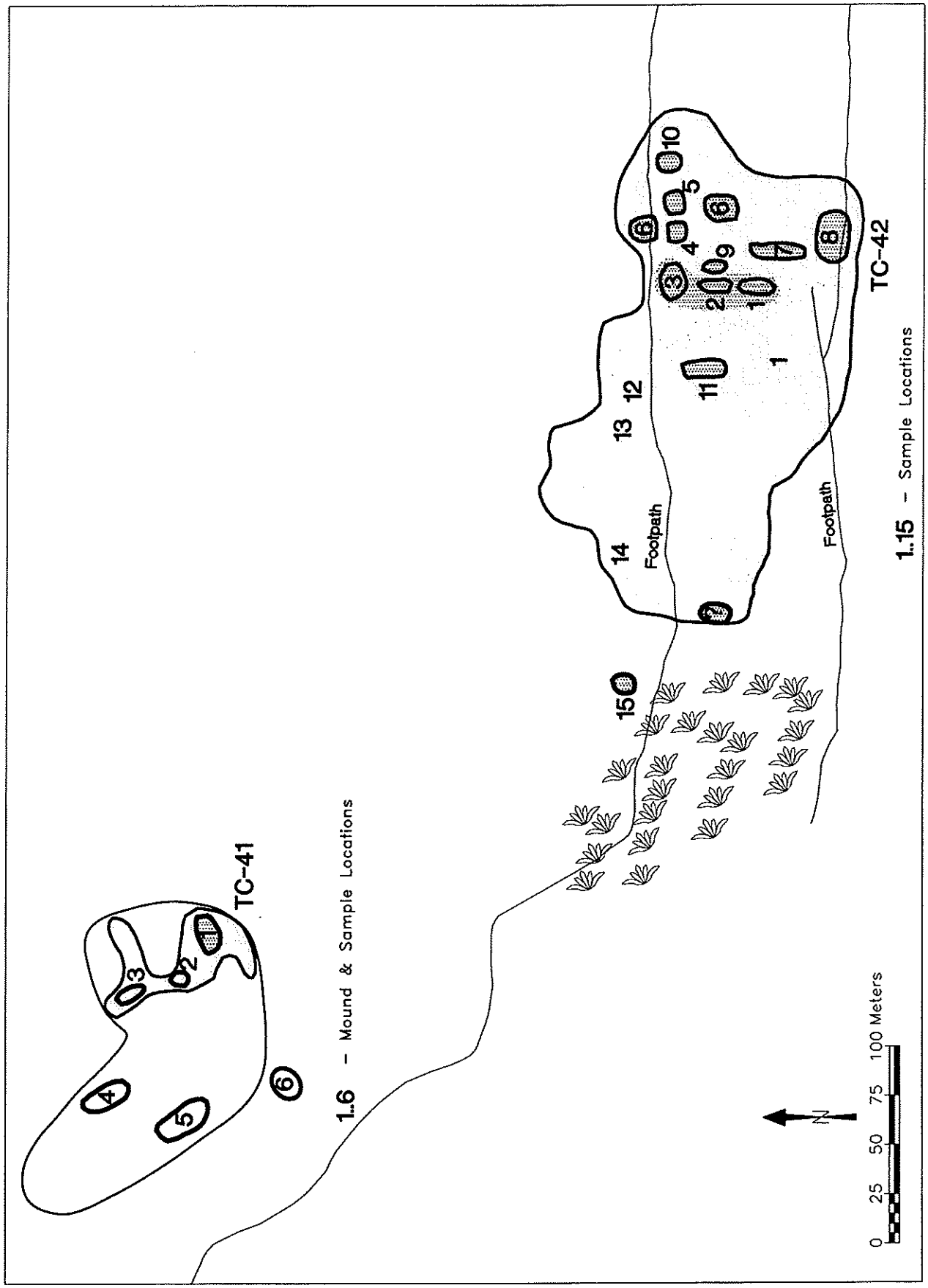

TC-41
TC-42
1.6 - Mound & Sample Locations
1.15 - Sample Locations
Footpath
Footpath
N
0 25 50 75 100 Meters

Figure 216

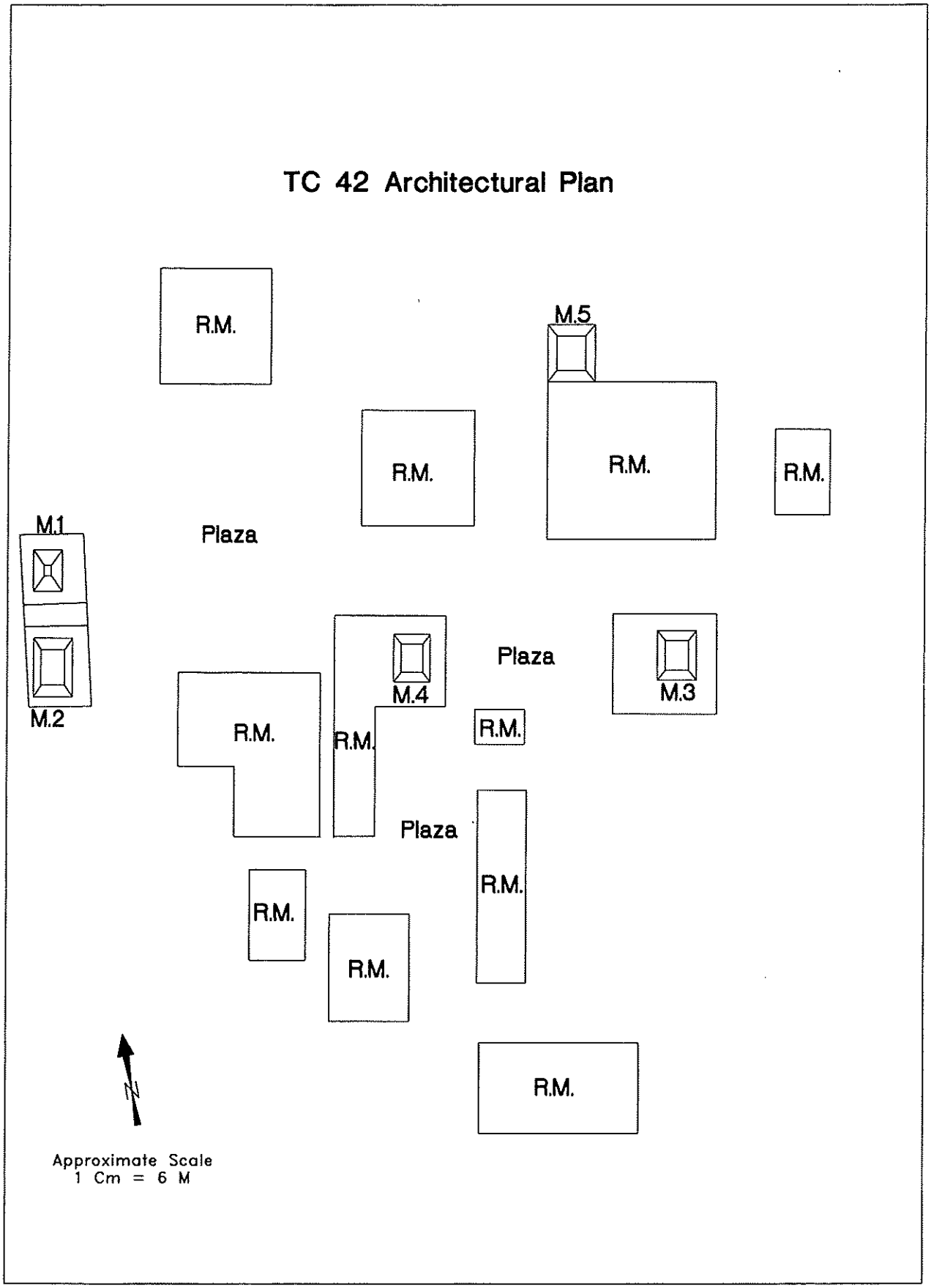

TC 42 Architectural Plan
R.M.
M.5
R.M.
R.M.
R.M.
M.1
Plaza
M.2
M.4
Plaza
M.3
R.M.
R.M.
R.M.
Plaza
R.M.
R.M.
R.M.
R.M.
N
Approximate Scale
1 Cm = 6 M

Figure 217

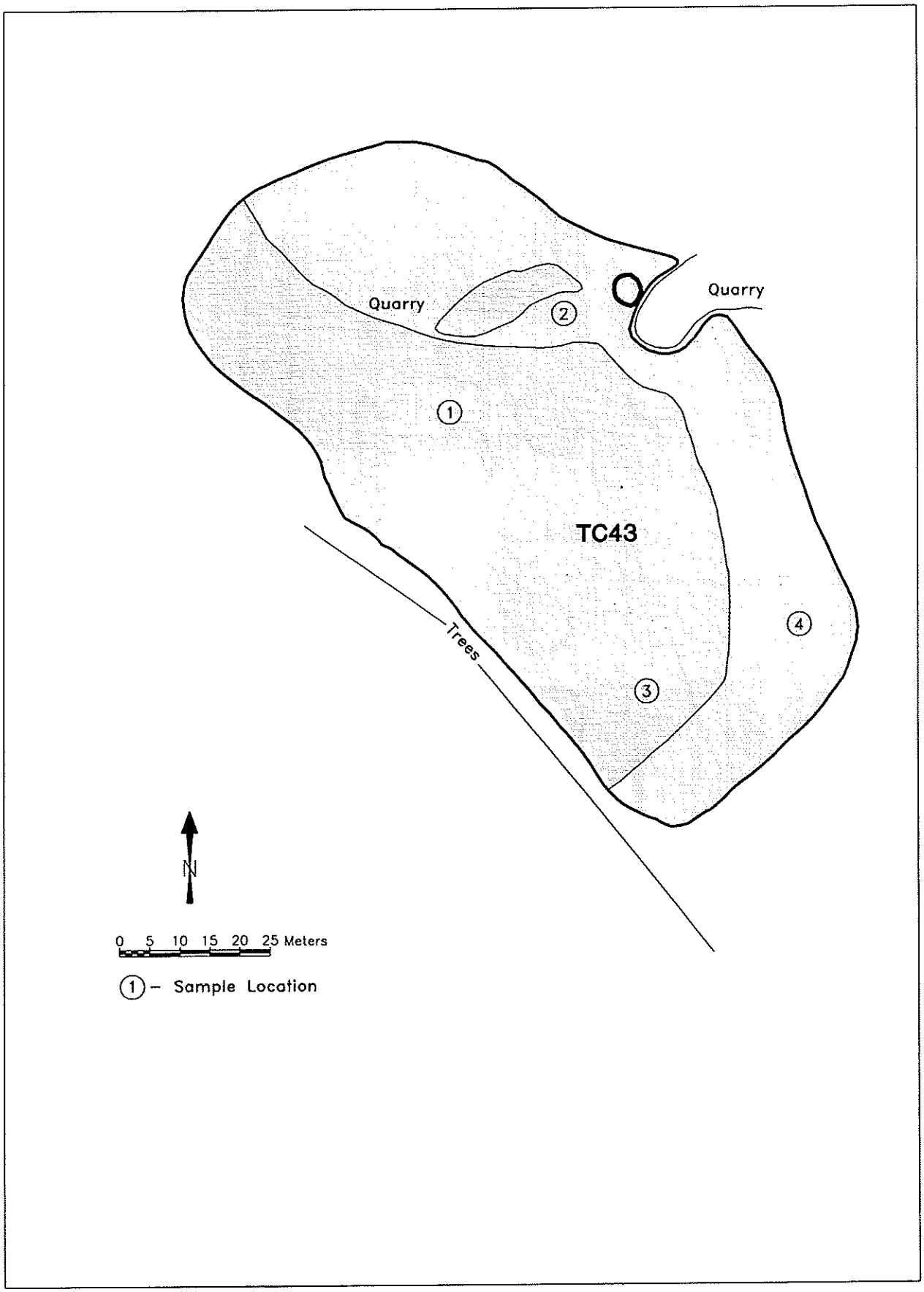

Quarry
Quarry
2
1
TC43
Trees
4
3
N
0 5 10 15 20 25 Meters
1 – Sample Location

Figure 218

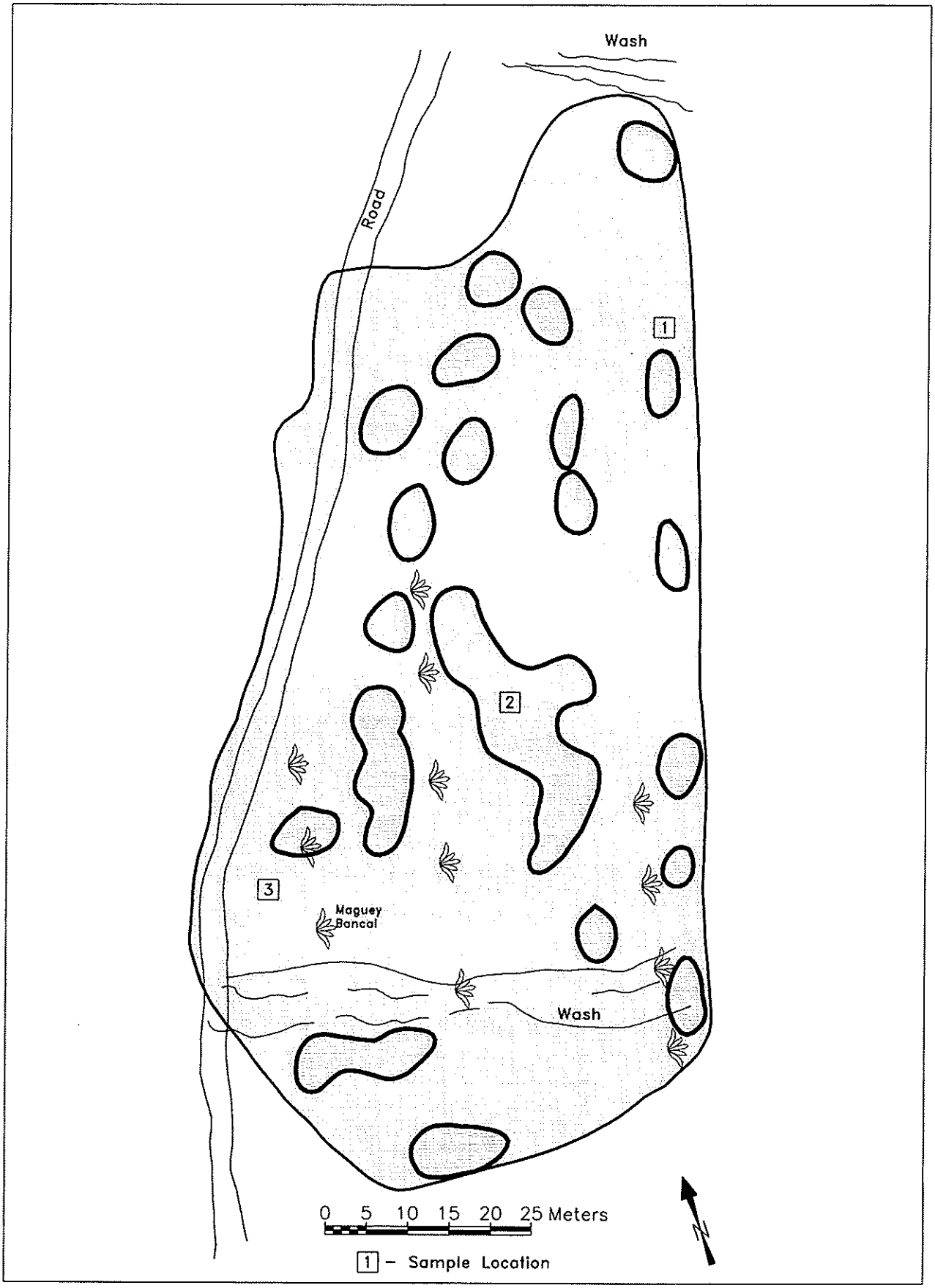

Wash
Road
1
2
3
Maguey
Bancal
Wash
0 5 10 15 20 25 Meters
N
1 – Sample Location

Figure 219

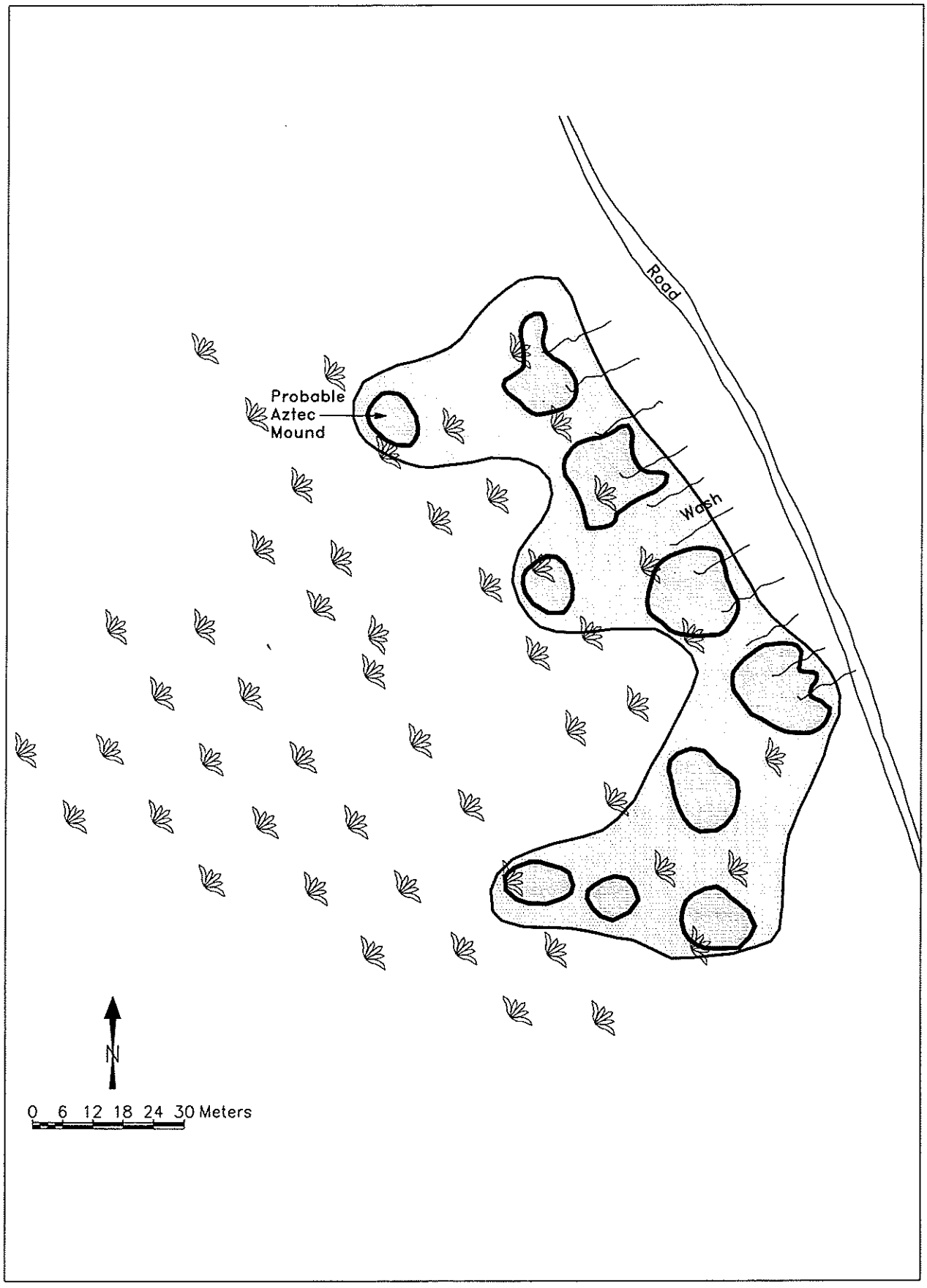
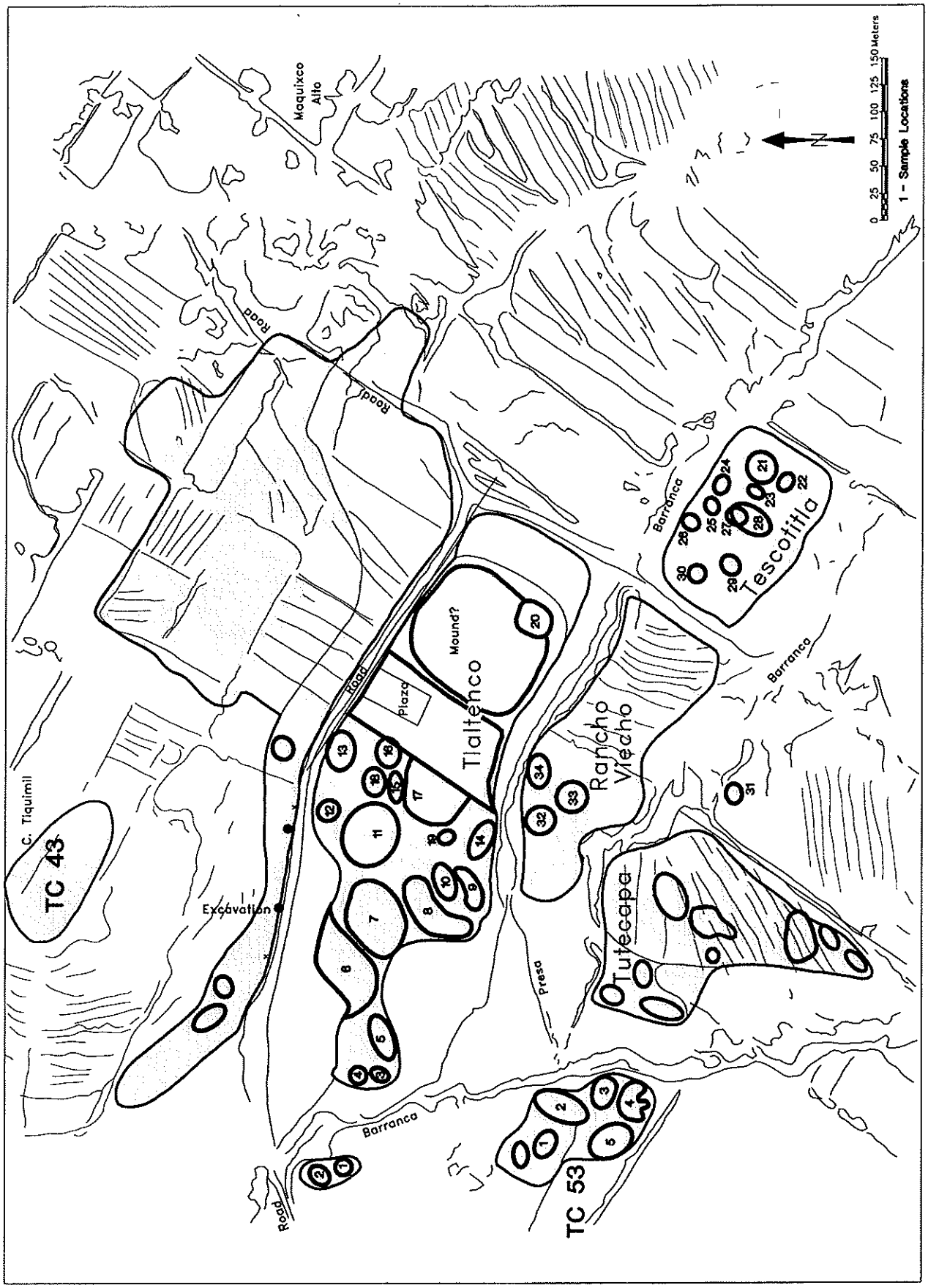
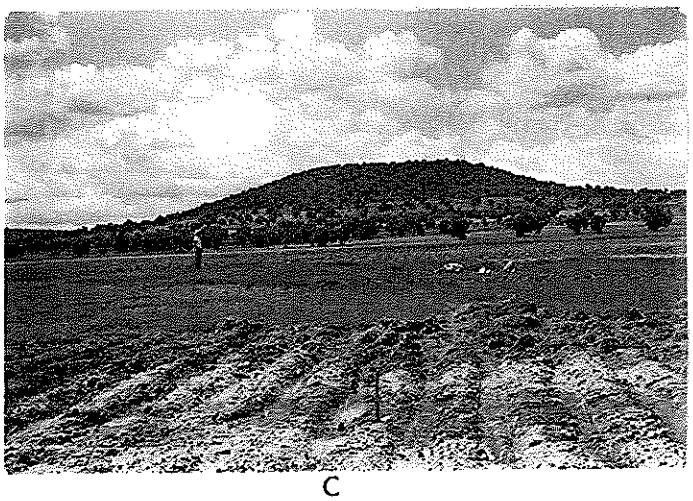


Figure 220

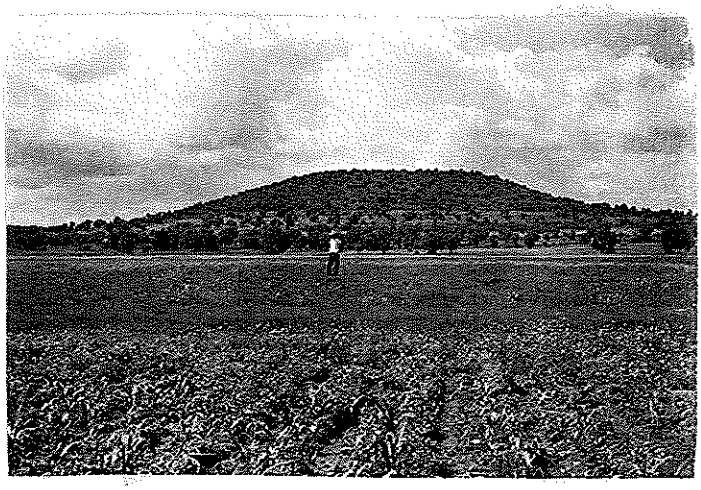

Maquixco Alto
Road
Road
Road
Barranca
Tescotitla
Barranca
Mound?
Plaza
Tlaltenco
Rancho Viejo
Tutecapa
Presa
Barranca
TC 43
C. Tiquimil
Excavation
TC 53
Road
N
0 25 50 75 100 125 150 Meters
1 - Sample Locations

A

B

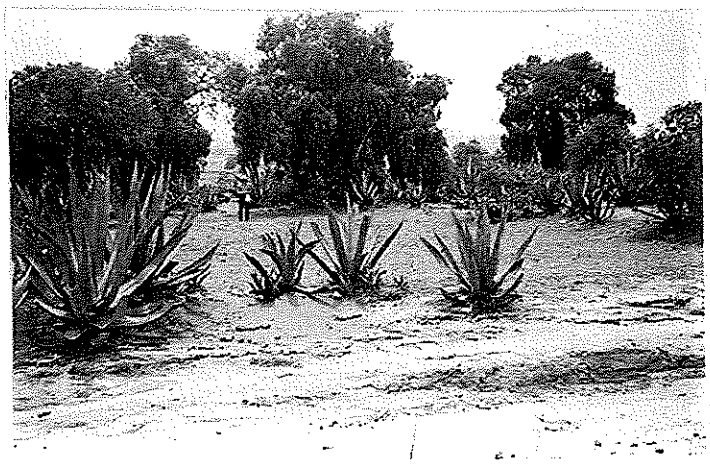


C



D

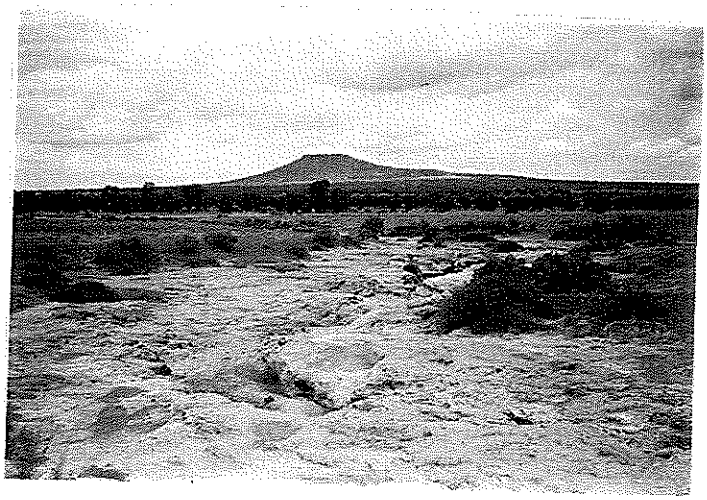
E



F

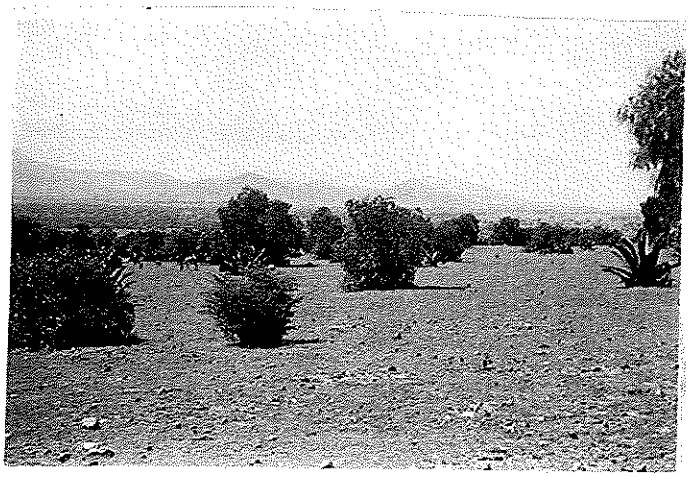
Plate 123

A

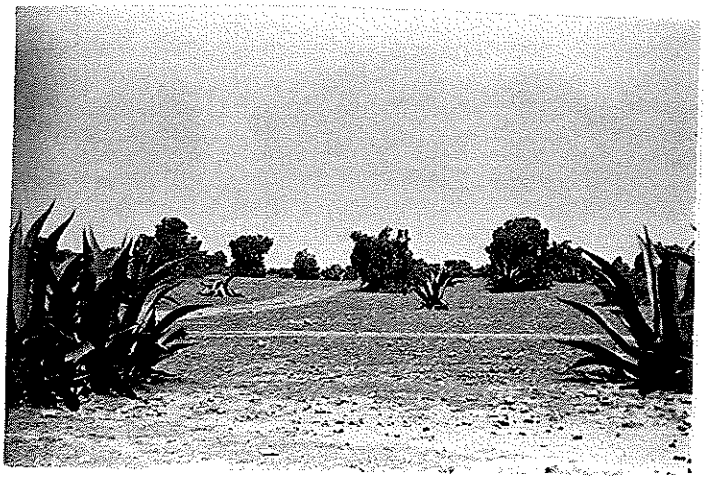


B

C



D



E

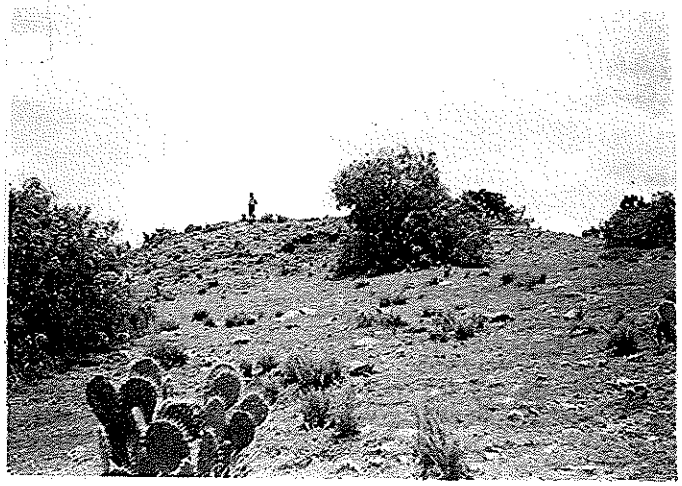
F

Plate 124

A

B

C



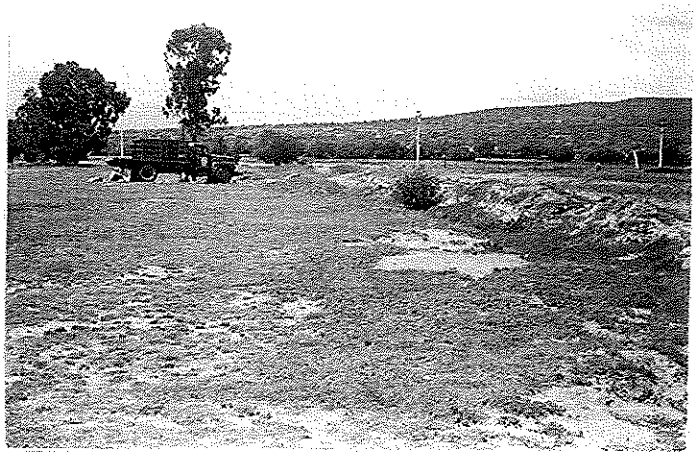
D

E

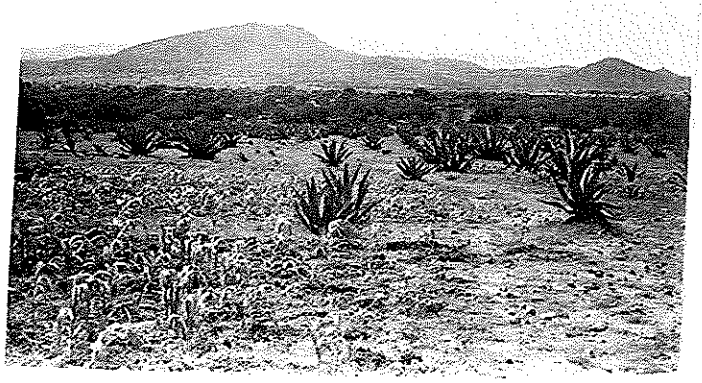
F

Plate 125

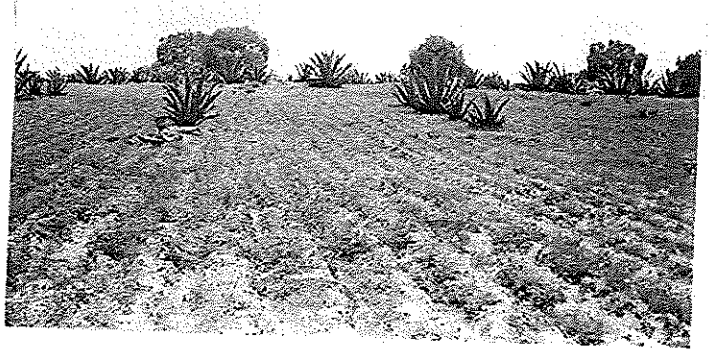
A



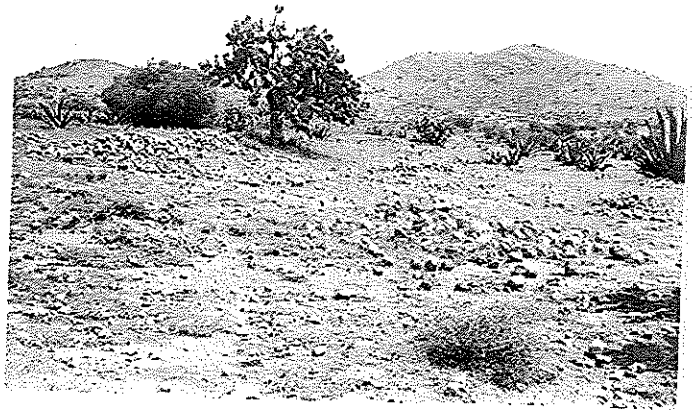
B



C



D



E

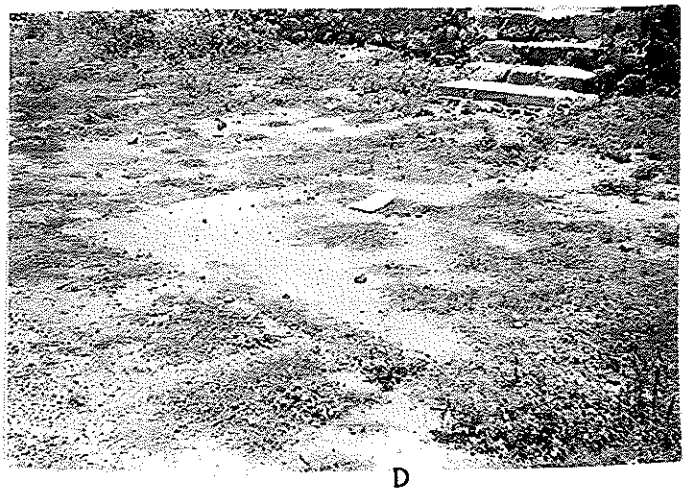
F

Plate 126

A

B

C



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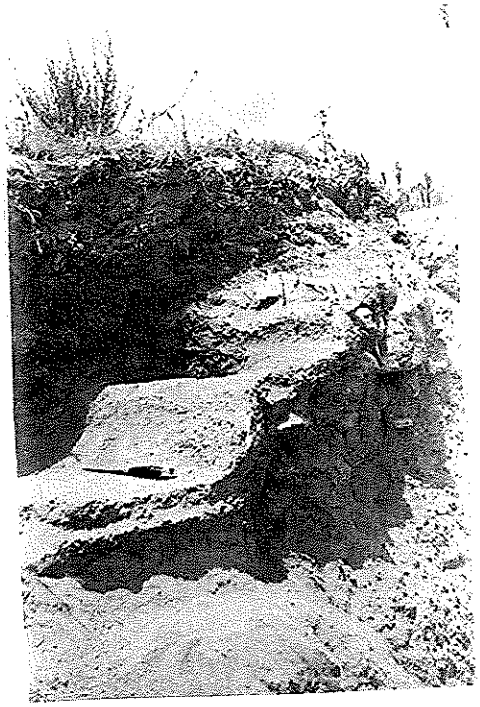

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Plate 127

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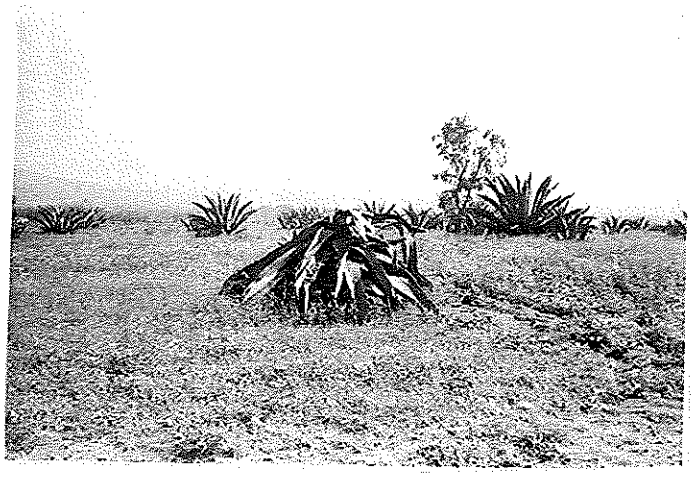

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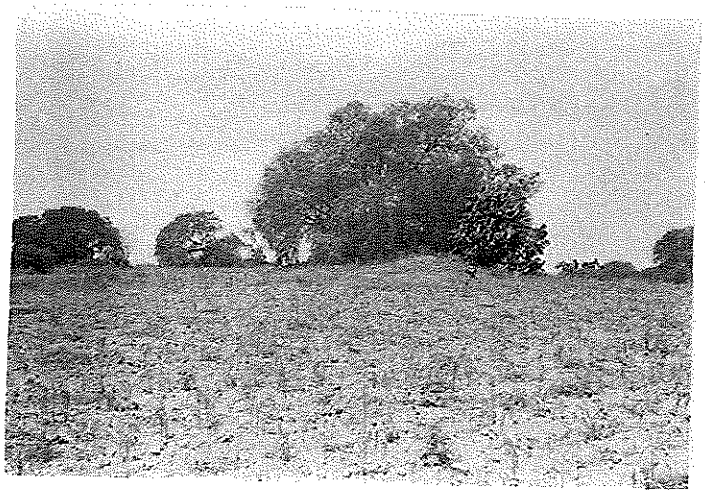

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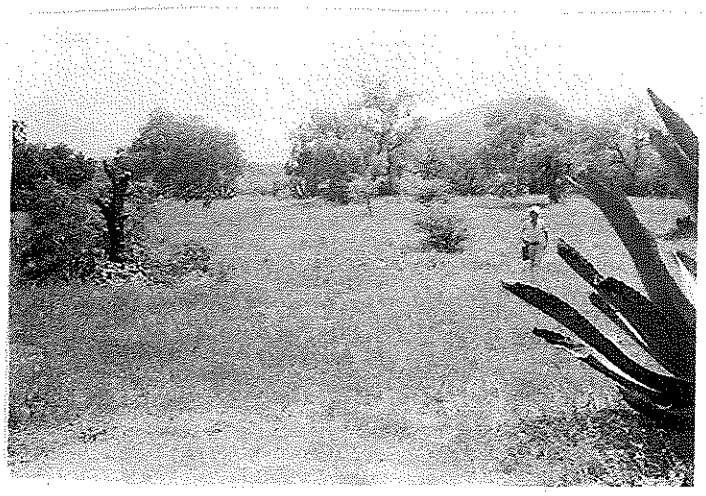

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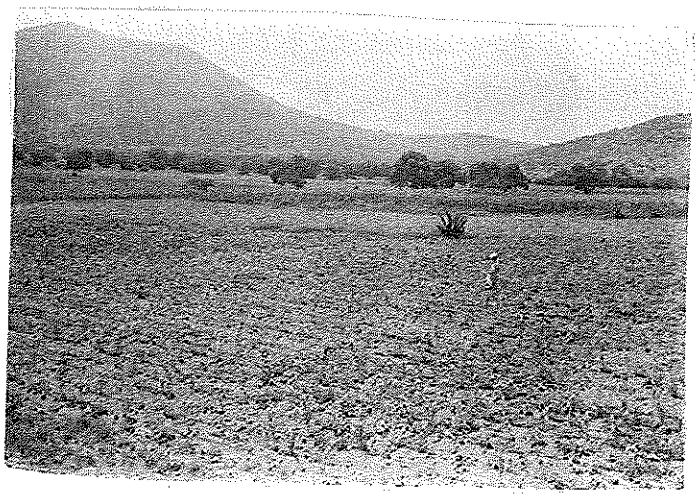

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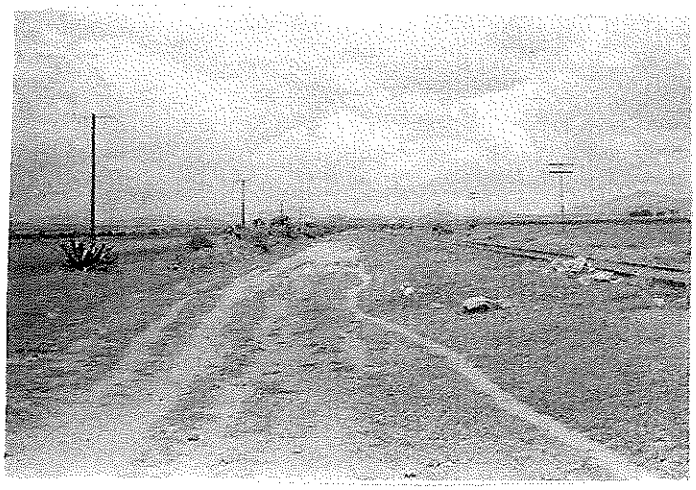
Plate 128



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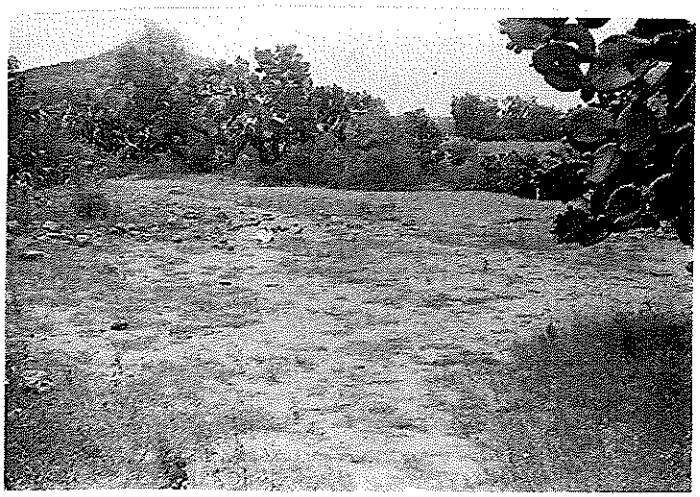

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Plate 129

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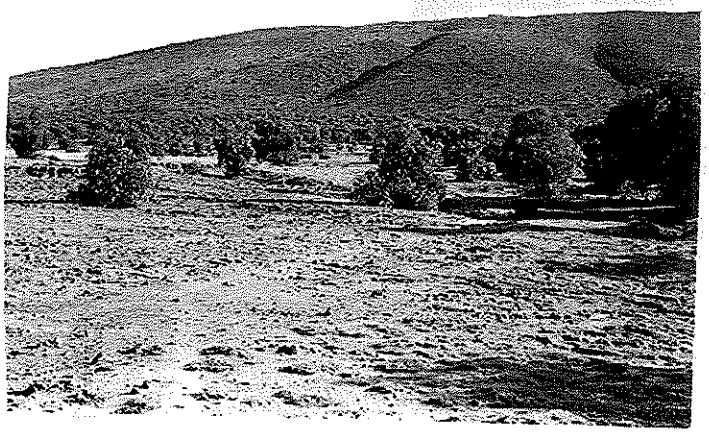

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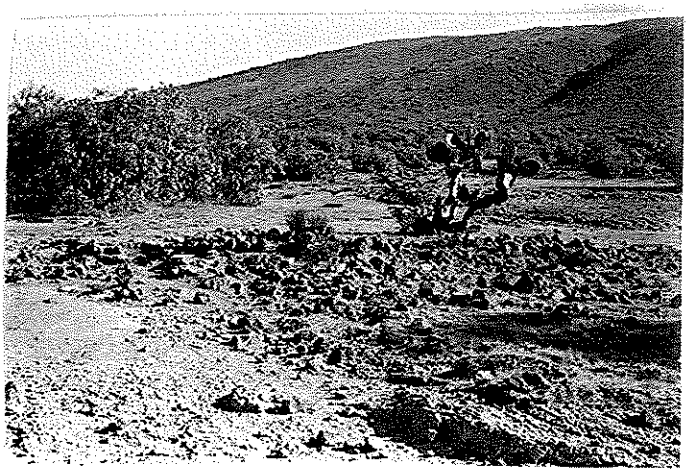

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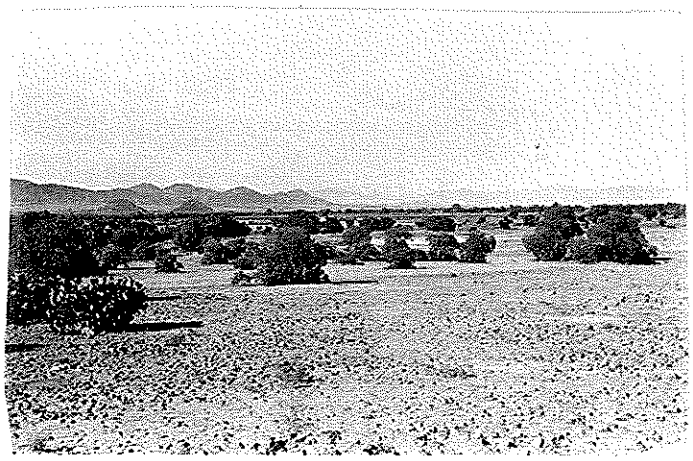

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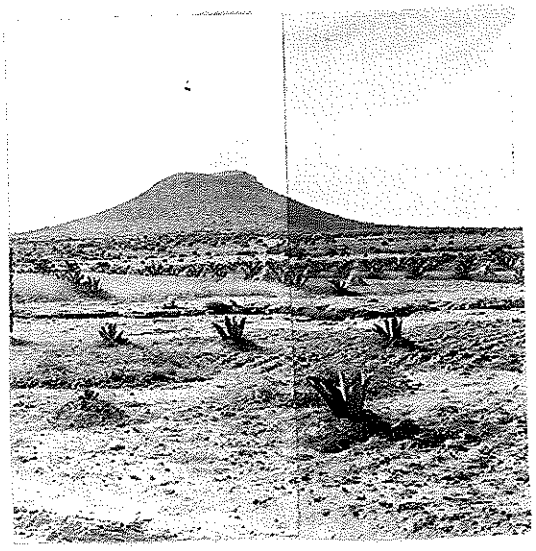
Plate 130



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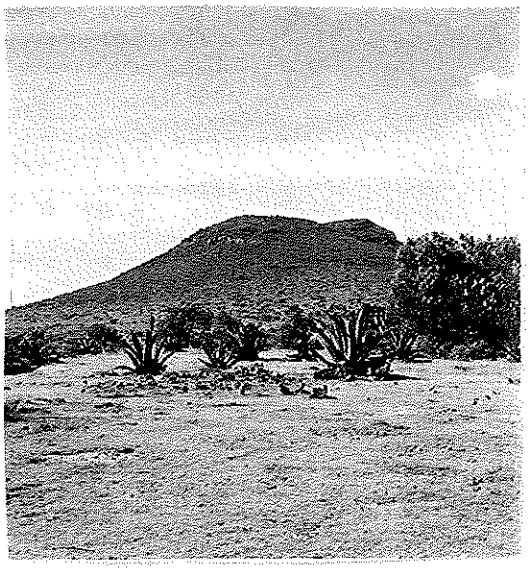

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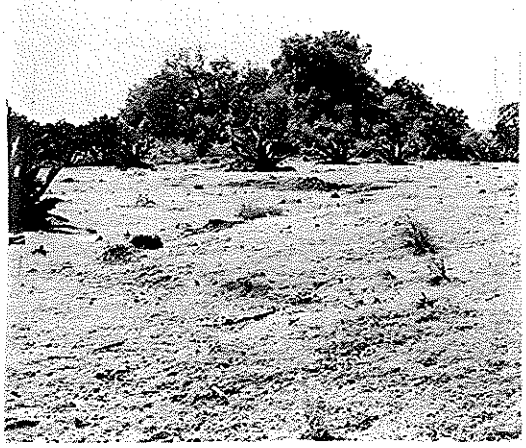

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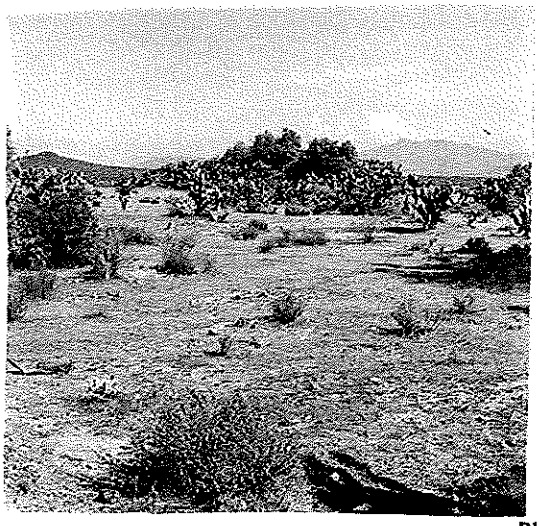

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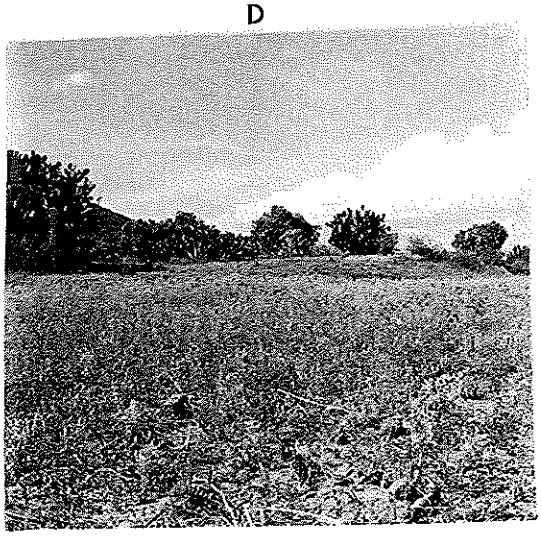

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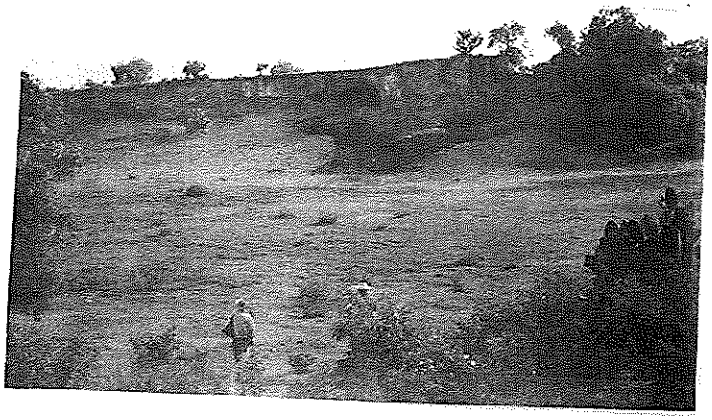
Plate 131



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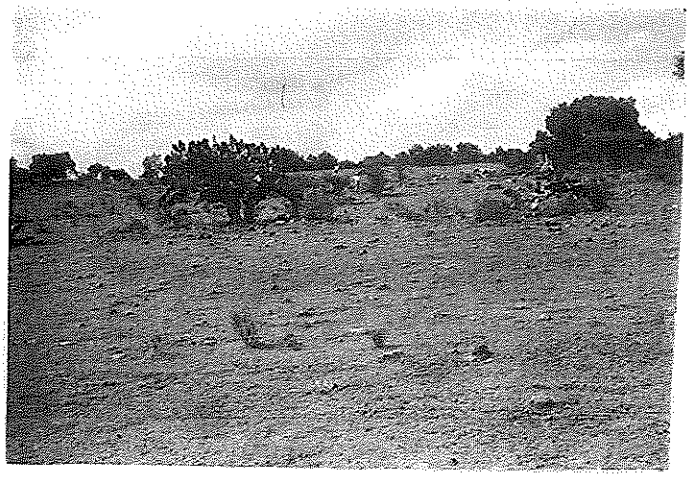

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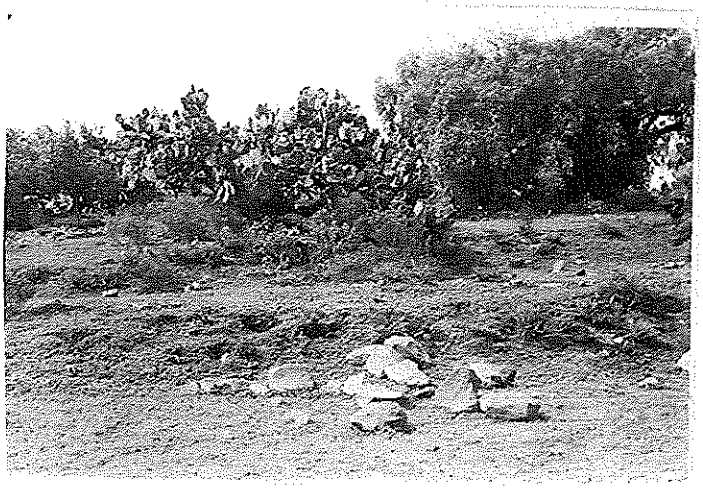

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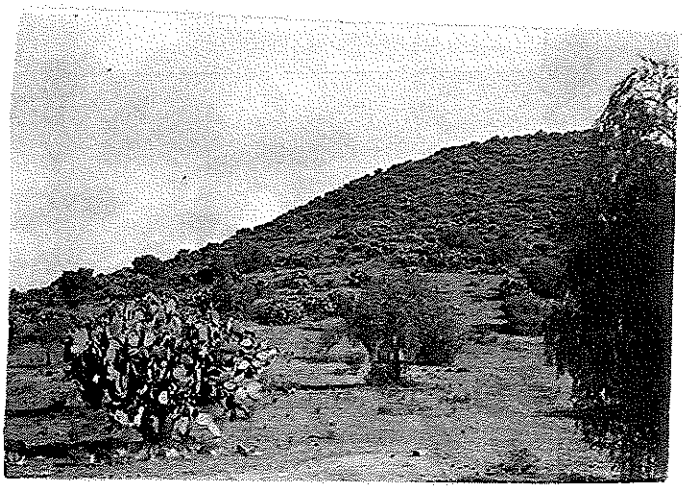

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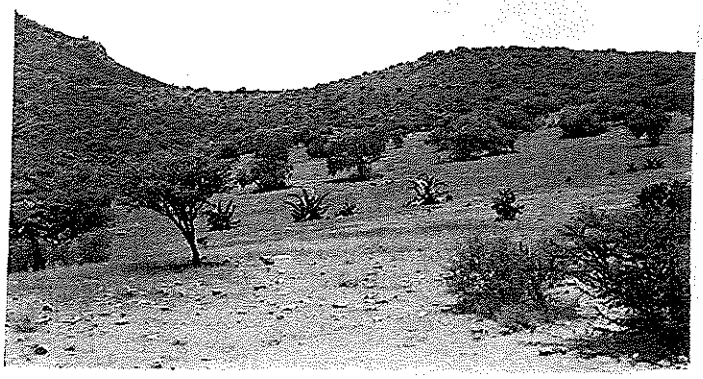

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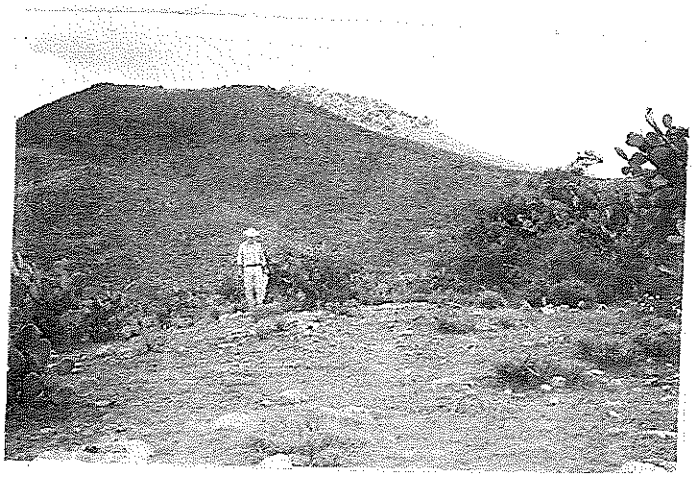

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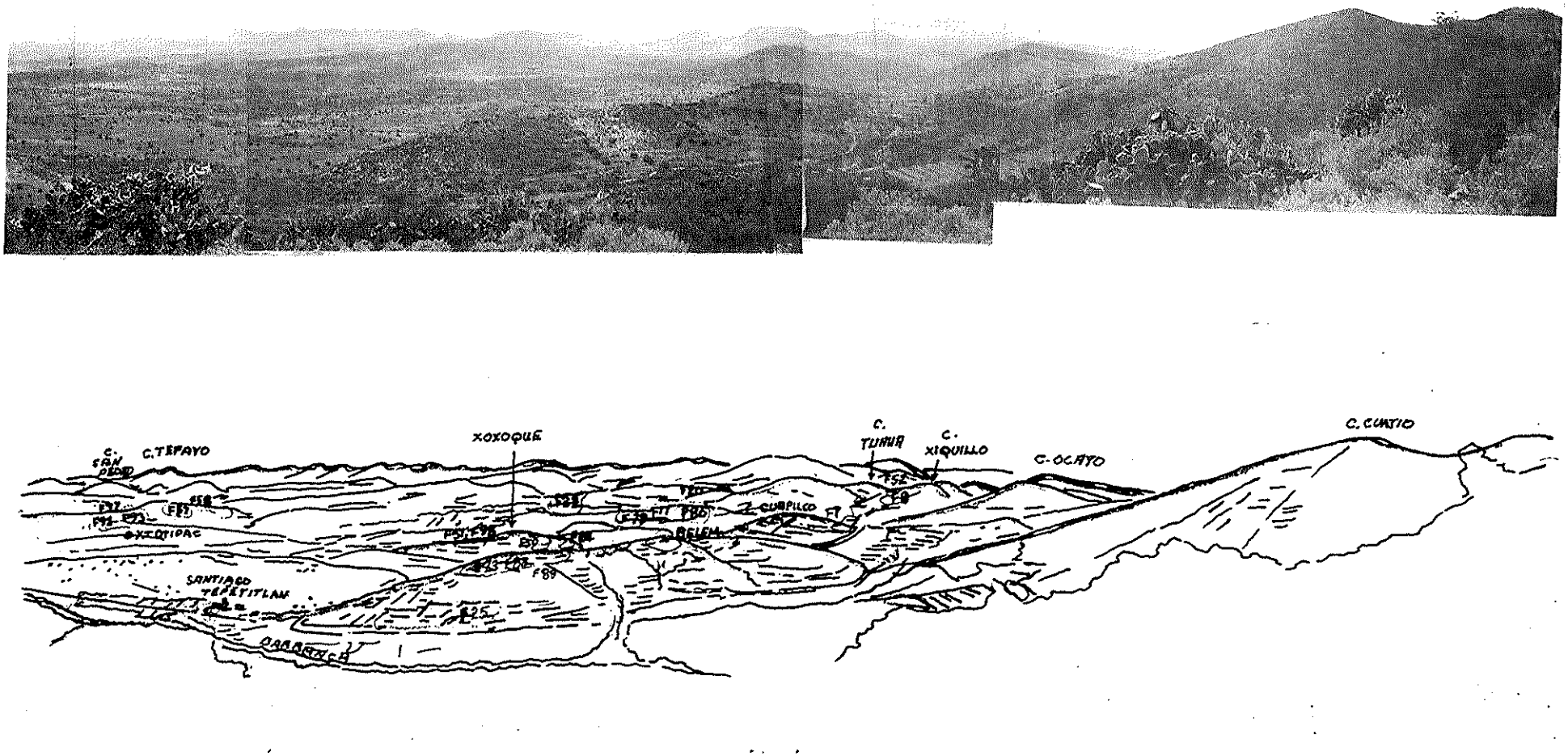
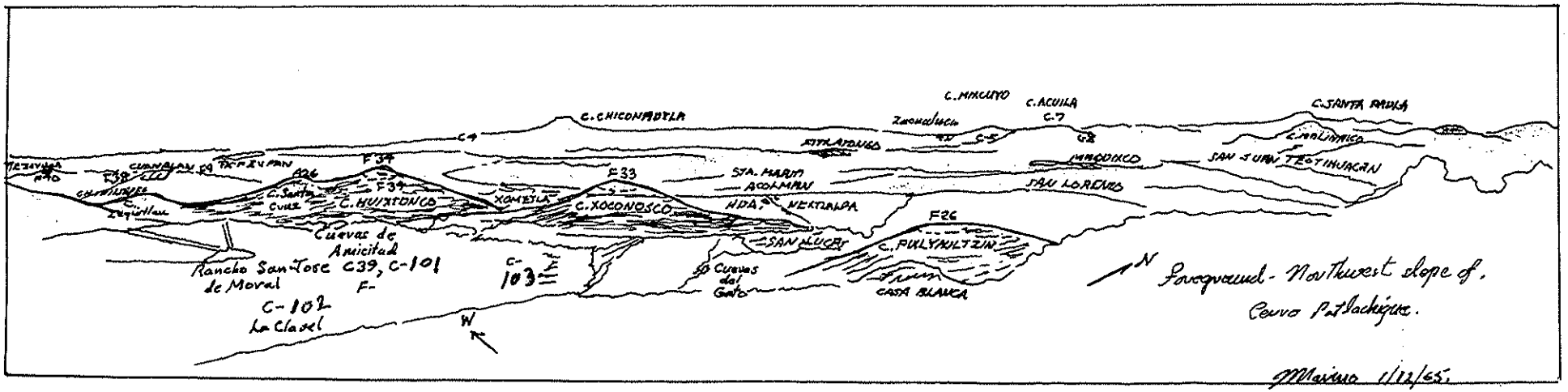
Plate 132



Rim of southeastern Teotihuacan Valley as seen from Cerro Patlachique, showing the Tezoyuca site (hilltop citadel *TF-23, above Santiaguito Tepetitlan), and the major group of Patlachique phase sites. TC-100 located to the lower right (not indicated in sketchs on lower flank of Cerro Patlachique).



The lower Teotihuacan Valley as seen from Cerro Patlachique, showing relationship of Cuevas de Amicidad Teotihuacan Period sites, as well as the remarkable hilltop parade of Tezoyuca sites, TF-40, TF-34, TF-33, and TF-26, reading from left to right. TC-100 (not indicated) is to the lower right of sketch on lower flank of Cerro Patlachique.

Plate 134

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Plate 135

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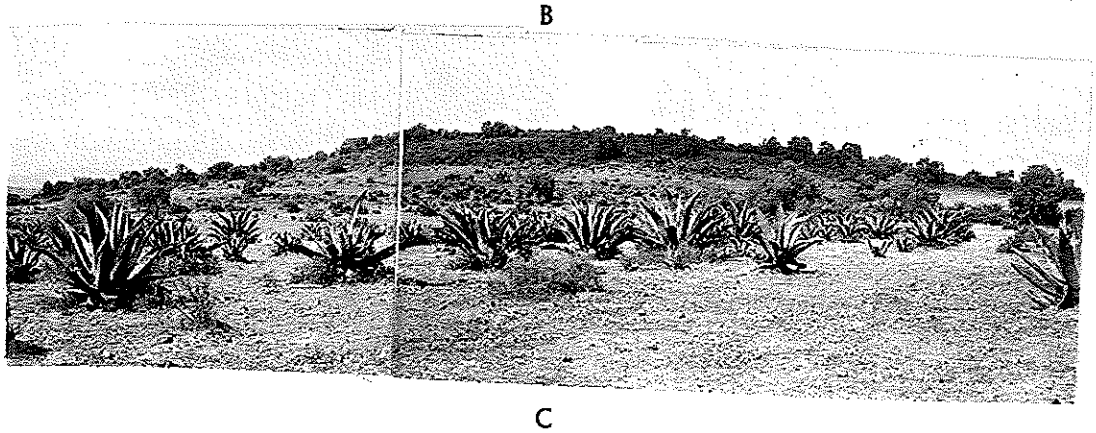

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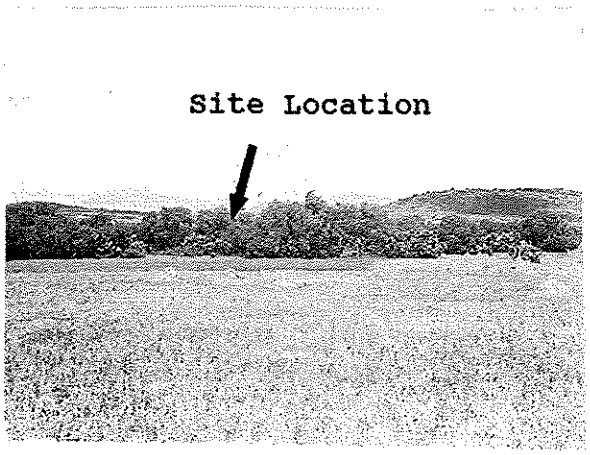

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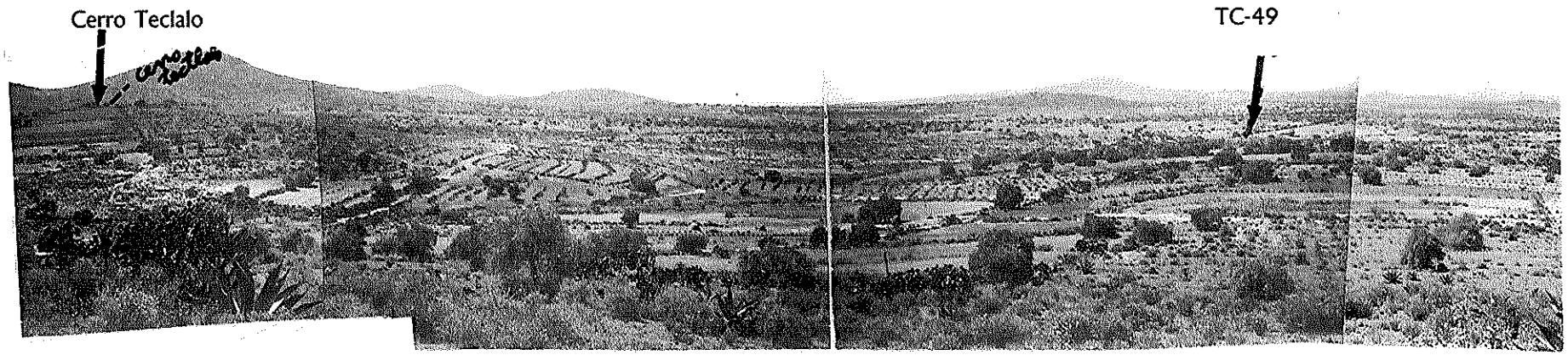
Plate 136



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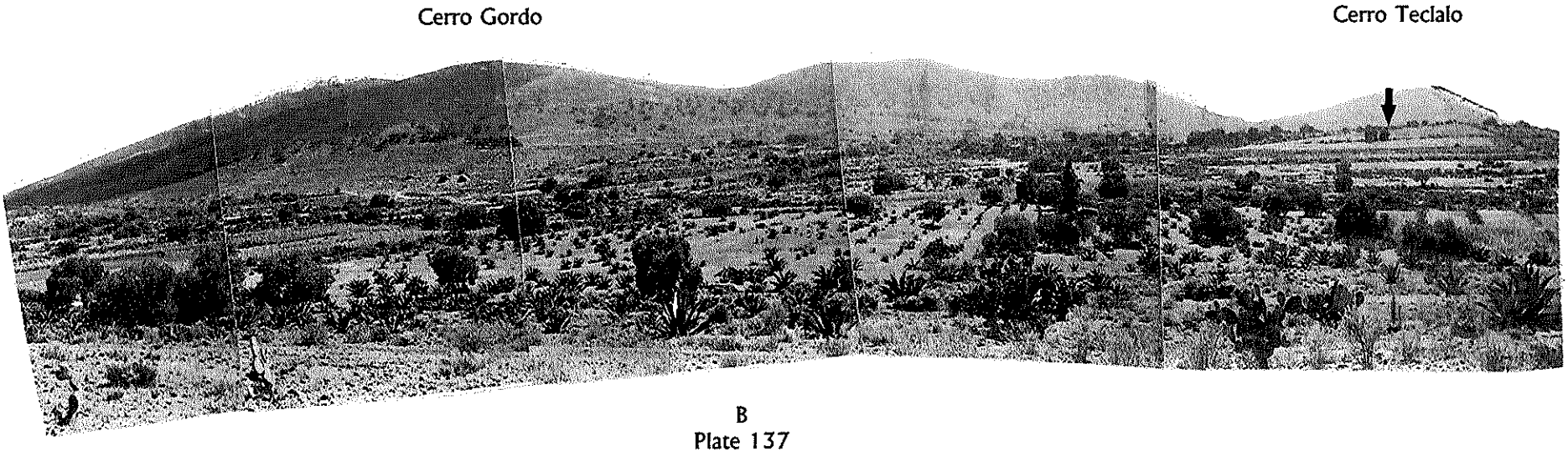

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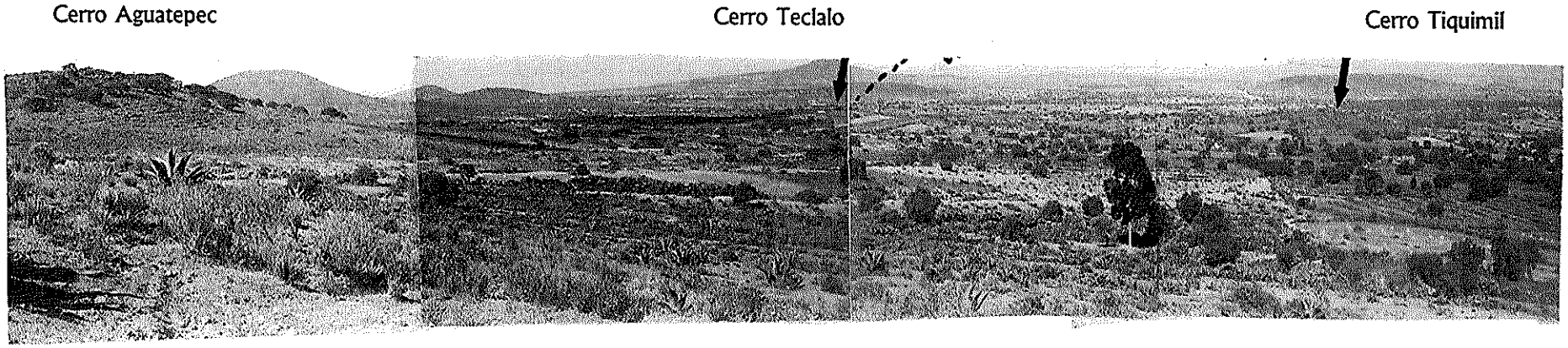
Plate 137


Cerro Aguatepec
Cerro Teclalo
Cerro Tiquimil

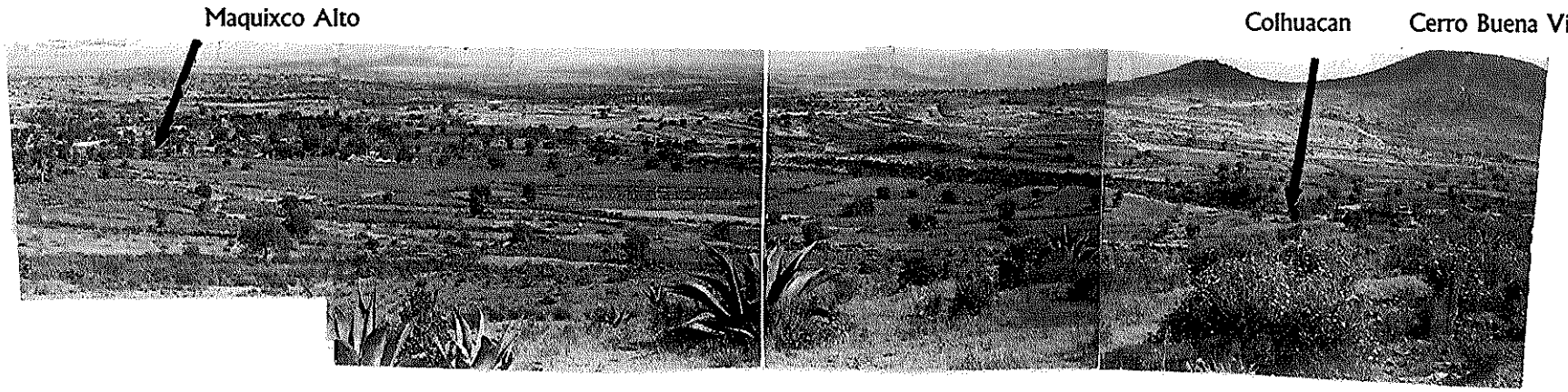
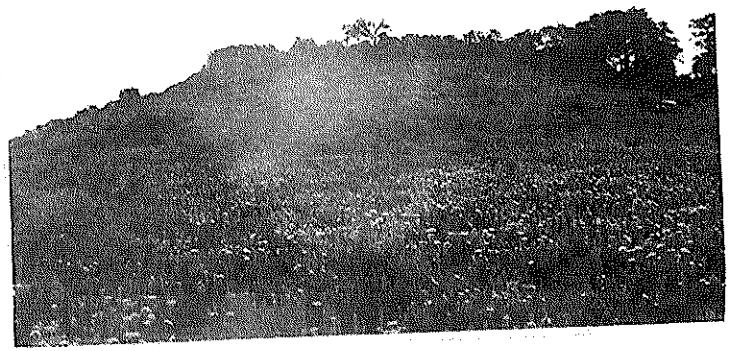

Maquixco Alto
Colhuacan
Cerro Buena Vista

Plate 138

Panoramic View from the Temple platform TC-100. Cerro Gordo on the far left. Shows some (most) of the meadow like area on top of Cerro Patlachique in left foreground, and a view of the upper portion of the drainage to Tepetlaoxtoc on the right.

A



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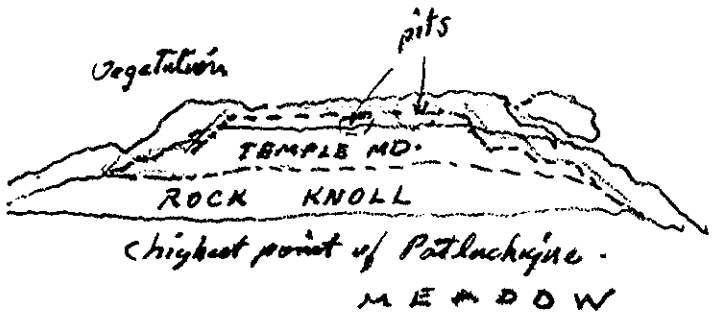


C

CHAPTER 8

URBAN AND RURAL SETTLEMENT IN THE TEOTIHUACAN VALLEY: A RECONSTRUCTION

By

William T. Sanders and Charles C. Kolb

A. INTRODUCTION

With respect to the sample of rural and small urban sites surveyed by the Teotihuacan Valley Project a number of fundamental questions may be raised:

1. How is the population distributed in terms of our community typology?
2. Do the sites, particularly the larger ones, exhibit community planning?
3. What kind of structures are found on the sites, i.e. temple platforms, shrines, elite residences, common residences, community plazas, structures or areas for storage or other specialized activities.
4. What was the average, mode and range in size and composition, and range in the socioeconomic status of households?
5. What is the spatial distribution of rural and urban population over the survey area?
6. What ecological factors patterned this distribution?
7. How did the presence of an urban community of 125,000 people affect on land use and rural population distribution?
8. What was the demographic history of the Valley of Teotihuacan from the Tzacualli through the Late Teotihuacan Phases?

B. HOUSEHOLD AND COMMUNITY

1. The Urban Household and Community

An unusual but not unique feature of the social life of the city of Teotihuacan was the organization of the population into large multi-family households, each residing within a massive enclosed wall - an architectural unit which Millon refers to as the compound. Each of these compounds forms a unit on the city grid, separated from other similar units only by narrow alleys. The most common type of household among pre-industrial, agricultural societies is a relatively small extended family of two to four nuclear families, linked through parent-child or sibling relationships. This was the most common household in Mesoamerica as a whole in 1519, during the entire Classic and Post-Classic Periods, and persists in peasant villages today. Teotihuacan therefore has a highly unusual household structure for a Mesoamerican society.

The estimated 125,000 people living at Teotihuacan at its peak resided in approximately 2,600 compounds (Millon 1973, 1981, 1988, 1993; Millon Drewit and Cowgill 1973). The average population of a compound calculates to 60 people, perhaps 12-15 nuclear families. The range in size of compounds suggest a range in population of from 30 to 100 residents. The majority of the compounds in the city occupied an area approximately 60 meters square each, and had a resident population close to the average estimated above.

Virtually all of the compounds that have been fully excavated, or where a large portion has been excavated, have Central Courts, usually, but not universally, with a small platform situated within it and identified by most archaeologists as an altar. Several special function structures delimit the Central Court and are identified by Millon as temples (Millon 1973). Compounds normally have a few highly restricted accesses; one entrance leads usually directly into the Central Court. The balance of the space within a compound is occupied by a series of apartments, each including porches and rooms arranged around patios and presumably occupied by either a nuclear family or a small extended family. Communication within the compound is through a series of alleys, and compounds also have common spaces conjointly used for a variety of activities by the residents of several apartments.

The plan of a Teotihuacan compound strongly suggests that the occupants were organized into some kind of corporate group, and furthermore one in which the core population of each compound was linked by kinship ties. This conclusion is further supported by artifactual evidence. Large numbers of religious artifacts such as incense burners and figurines indicate ritual activities, some of which took place in the Central Court,

others in patios, or even in the room complexes (see this Volume Part 1). Their presence is a powerful indicator of corporate structure at varying levels. Additional evidence of the kin-based nature of the core residential population is the practice of burial within the household space, under the apartment floors and, in the case of higher-status people, in the courts and patios. Michael Spence analyzed eighty burials from the La Ventilla compounds and confirmed the kinship structure, on the basis of inherited genetic traits found in the skeletons. Furthermore the genetic traits suggested an agnatic bias in terms of the network of kin ties, and a tendency towards virilocal residence. The suggestion is that the residents of the compounds at La Ventilla comprised an agnatic lineage. Excavations of a relatively large number of these compounds, however, exhibit very diverse floor plans testifying that the agnatic lineage concept does not tell the entire story and may itself have been variable in size, form, and status.. This variety is exhibited in a number of characteristics:

1. The overall size of the compound
2. The quality of construction and its massiveness
3. Special appurtenances such as mural paintings and variations in the quality and number of such paintings
4. The size of the Central Courts, patios, and rooms both within compounds and between compounds
5. Specialized architectural features such as moldings, roof ornaments, sculpted columns etc.
6. Variations in burial practices
7. Architectural evidence of economically specialized activities
8. Variations in artifact frequencies that relate to specialized economic activities or variations in social status of the residents
9. The location of the residence with respect to the overall plan of the city

2. The Rural Household and Community

With respect to the rural household and community the field data are most definitive from TC-8, primarily because we conducted large-scale excavations at the site, in one temple platform, and three residences; but also because the survey was unusually intensive and surface sampling more complete than in other sites surveyed. At TC-8 every mound on the site was sampled.

The site map (Fig. 183) reveals a clear and obvious patterning. The core of the site, in terms of structure density and size, and artifact densities, forms a rectangle measuring 250 meters north-south, and 400 meters east-west. The core covers an area of approximately 9-10 hectares, within which are twenty-nine mounds. The terrain is gently sloping from west to east and is bordered by a barranca on the east side. At the upper or western portion of the site the mounds are generally smaller. One of the these was evidently, even prior to test trenching, a temple platform rather than a residence. This is designated on the site plan as "pyramid". Furthermore, it seemed to be placed on the side of an open plaza-like area defined by several other mounds (Mounds 17, 20-22).

The mounds on the lower 2/3 of the site were generally larger than those in the upper third, particularly those occurring on the northern and southern peripheries of the site core. Excavations at two of the mounds, Mound 1-2 and 3, indicated that they were typical urban Teotihuacan type compound residences (see Part 1). What was called Mound 4 in the excavation actually did not appear on the surface as a mound, but as a dense concentration of rock and sherds. This area was completely excavated, to reveal a structure smaller than Mounds 1-2. Nevertheless, it still has the urban Teotihuacan compound layout. It was adjacent to a much larger mound, comparable in size to Mounds 1-2, which, on the original field map, was designated Mound 4.

The core also seems to exhibit overall planning, with residences aligned in rows along open spaces that appeared either as wide streets or plazas. Since general survey had revealed that the general site area was occupied during the Tzacualli, Mazapan, and Aztec phases or periods, we assumed that the smaller structures on the peripheries pertained to those phases. The excavations also revealed that much smaller Aztec residential remains were superimposed on at least two of the excavated Teotihuacan compounds, Mounds 1 and 4. TC-8, therefore, seems an ideal model to evaluate surface observations from other Teotihuacan sites in the Valley,

particularly the larger sites that were classified as villages, barrios and provincial centers. It should be noted that in all of these outlying sites we have a problem of identifying Teotihuacan Period architectural remains, because of the heavy overlay of Aztec occupation on them. At TC-8 all of the seventy-one mounds found on the site map were surface-sampled and the results are summarized in Table 54.

The Mazapan occupation seems generally to shun the core residential area of the Teotihuacan site, occurring rather in three distinct clusters. One of these extends along the upper edge of the Teotihuacan Period site, the area designated as partially ceremonial in function, but extending further to the north. A second concentration is in the northeast periphery of the site, and a third densely settled area occurs south of the Teotihuacan core. Finally, a number of isolated mounds, strung along the edges of the barranca between the last two areas and east of the Teotihuacan site core, also have significant Mazapan occupations.

Curiously the Tzacualli occupation seems to be directly coterminous with the Mazapan, even to the degree that Tzacualli is rarely present on the Teotihuacan Period mounds. Perhaps it is because as the earliest component on the site, Tzacualli occupation, especially in the site core, may be buried under the more massive later Teotihuacan house compounds. Very little Tzacualli was encountered in the excavations, but because we rarely excavated below the latest floor levels, this fact is not surprising. Our supposition is that it does occur underneath the Teotihuacan core, and in a pattern very similar to its occurrence in the peripheral areas. Confirming this probability is that Early Phase Teotihuacan is not well represented in the surface samples from the core either, yet is abundantly present in the excavated samples from the three residential mounds. Following this interpretation, the entire slope area on the map could well have been occupied by well-spaced, small Tzacualli house sites, forming a pattern very similar to Aztec period line villages. The overall population of TC-8 during this phase could have been comparable in size to that of the later Teotihuacan phases, minimally comparable to the Early Phase community.

The Aztec occupation occurs on virtually all of the seventy-one mounds of the site and extends beyond the TC-8 site map, based on data from both excavations and surface surveys, and it seems to be a typical dispersed, line village. In many cases the intensity of Aztec occupation exceeded the Teotihuacan, even when the mound from which the sample was taken was clearly of Teotihuacan age. The overall population in Aztec times, in all probability, exceeded that of the Teotihuacan village.

With respect to the Teotihuacan occupation the surface sample revealed several surprises. First, the peak occupation occurs during the Middle Phase, and not the Late, as we had concluded from the excavations. Second most of the surface densities recorded as light to medium occur primarily in the lower 2/3 of the site core, and, as expected, are associated with the larger residential mounds. Several smaller mounds, however, on the peripheries of this core area, had Teotihuacan occupation, two northwest and several to the south of the core. The samples from the upper western third of the site core yielded variable evidence of Teotihuacan occupation. A number of the mounds in this area, 18 and 19 (which were assumed to be residential mounds), 17 and 20 (which had presumed religious functions), and 26 all yielded no Teotihuacan or only trace evidence of Teotihuacan. It is not surprising that those mounds presumed to have had ritual or religious functions had a low density of occupational remains, but the others present a problem. In the same area substantial concentrations of Teotihuacan Period occupation were found on Structures 21 and 22; also presumed to have had religious functions, and on Structures 23, 24, 25, 27, and 28, presumed to have had either residential or religious functions. The surface survey seemed to confirm the impression of a Teotihuacan Period community that was tightly nucleated, exhibited overall planning, had a population of well over 500 people, and in which most of the residences were typical urban house compounds. The above exercise is a good example of the problems in the interpretation of architecture seen on the larger, multi-component sites, and exhibits both the strengths and weaknesses of the surface survey methodology.

Returning to the question of mound size the following chart may be constructed:

Mounds	Number of Mounds by Size Intervals (in m2)					
	105-250	250-500	500-1000	1000-2000	2000-3000	over 3000
Teotihuacan Period	0	3	12	10	2	2
Overall	11	17	26	12	2	2

Only three of the 29 residential mounds with substantial Teotihuacan occupation, or presumed on the basis of their spatial position, to be Teotihuacan, measured less than 500 m2 (including Mounds 1-2 as a single mound) and only two of those over 1000 m2 lacked Teotihuacan occupation. Fourteen residential mounds exhibiting Teotihuacan occupation exceeded 1000 square meters in size. The vast majority of the mounds at the city, in contrast, are minimally 1000 square meters in size, and the majority measured between 3000-4000 (see Millon 1973). The data suggest that households dating to the Teotihuacan Period at TC-8 were considerably larger than the average Aztec household but significantly smaller than those in the city. The modal mound size at TC-8 is between 500-2000 m2.

The area designated as Mound 4 in our excavation is at the lower end of this interval (surface remains approximated 600 m2, excavated plan 425 m2). In the case of Mounds 1-2 we estimate that approximately 2/3 of the original area occupied by the two mounds was excavated and the excavated floor plan covers 900 m2. This means that the original mound, measured on surface survey as 2730 m2 in size (i.e. Mounds 1-2 together), if completely excavated, would reveal a floor plan measuring approximately 1500 m2. We also estimate that the residence comprising Mound 1-2 included a central court, and a series of smaller patios associated with probably 12, possibly as many as 15 apartment complexes. Taking these data as applicable to the sample as a whole we conclude that mounds which ranged in size from 1,000 to 2,000 m2 probably housed five to ten nuclear families, 2,000 to 3,000 m2 from ten to fifteen nuclear families and mounds over 3,000 m2 between seventeen and twenty. This means that the 500-1000 m2 mounds, which represent the largest number interval at TC-8, would have housed only 2.5 to 5 nuclear families, larger then the modal Aztec extended family, but well below that of the modal household in the urban center itself. Interestingly, the smaller Teotihuacan Period mounds at TC-8 seem to occur on the peripheries of the core residential area and may possibly represent people of somewhat different economic status from those residing in the larger mounds in the heart of the site (see further discussion of this below).

In summary, when the TC-8 site was discovered on general survey, we were immediately struck with a number of obvious facts. The residential mounds were much larger than those on non-Teotihuacan sites and comparable in appearance to those seen in the city; the site was clearly defined spatially, and densely nucleated; and in one sector of the site there was an open plaza and at least one temple platform. The more intensive survey and the excavations confirmed and amplified these conclusions. They also indicated that the site was laid out on a grid plan very much like that found at Teotihuacan itself, confirmed the impression that the plans of the residences were similar to those in the city and that the residential group, while smaller than that in the city, was significantly larger than the small Aztec household, and was often of lineage size. At the time of the TC-8 excavations the compounds, their component rooms, their Central Courts and internal patios all seemed much smaller in scale than those then available as published, excavated comparative evidence from the city. Since that time, however, additional excavations in the city (Storey 1992 and Manzanilla 1993) have revealed entirely comparable ranges of structural - architectural features, probably in association with comparability of socioeconomic status.[1]

A major question remained concerning the extent to which the pattern observed at TC-8 was applicable to rural settlements in general in the Teotihuacan Valley. After all, TC-8 was located only 500 meters west of the periphery of the city, as Millon had delineated it, and was even aligned on the major east-west axis and avenue (see discussion below). It could be argued that this spatial propinquity and alignment reflected economic

[1]Editors Note: Sanders, Storey, and Widmer's excavation at Tlajinga 33 (Storey 1992) and Manzanilla's at Oztoyahualco (1993)

status and social behaviors similar to those of the lower status people in the city itself. A logical conclusion is that our TC-8 community was more "urban" than "rural" (see further discussion below under Rural and Urban in the Teotihuacan Valley).

The catalog of Teotihuacan Period sites, by type, found in the valley survey is presented in Table 59. Including each Teotihuacan chronological phase component as a site i.e. a social community, the table can be summarized as follows: hamlets 164-165, small villages 41-46, large villages 14-17, provincial centers or detached wards of the city, (i.e. sites with more obvious urban characteristics), 11-13, hamlets from elite residences 3. A reasonable hypothesis is that the characteristics observed at TC-8 would most likely be found in the larger communities in this sample, particularly the large villages and more urban communities. Smaller villages could perhaps to some extent have exhibited these characteristics as well, but the hamlets probably would not have done so. Even in the case of the smallest hamlets, however, it was still possible that the residents occupied a single, large multi-family residence like those in the city, or minimally of the mode of those at TC-8.

Some of these predictions are clearly confirmed for the three sites classified as provincial centers, TC-40, TC-73, and TC-83. TC-73 particularly is a dramatic example of the extension of the urban settlement pattern into the countryside. Observations on this site are of particular value because ground cover was not a problem for the survey team. At least eight mounds on the site probably had some ceremonial or public functions, were either temple platforms, shrines, or elite residences. Five had structural elements (probably the remains of a temple platform) over three meters in height, and the tallest mound, Mound 1, presumed to be the main temple platform on the site, had an elevation of 6.5 meters. Marino, who surveyed the site, believed that these mounds, along with a number of residential mounds, were aligned along a central avenue running east-west, very comparable in appearance to the Street of the Dead at Teotihuacan itself. Even the alignment, in terms of compass readings, is virtually identical to that of the east-west avenue at Teotihuacan.

Sanders's revisit of the site in 1995 revealed that this site is virtually intact, with the exception of deep pits excavated on the summits of all of the mounds that represent the remains of public architecture. Even smaller mounds, identified as residential or ceremonial in function, were preserved and the large residential zone in the northeast quadrant of the site seemed unaltered since our 1963 season. Furthermore, the impression of a central avenue was heightened by the discovery that its angle aligned very closely to the center of the summit of Cerro Buena Vista, thus enhancing the impression that the community was constructed in imitation of the urban plan, with Cerro Buena Vista playing the role of Cerro Gordo for the city in its planning. It would be particularly interesting if there was a comparable storm god shrine on the summit of Cerro Buena Vista, but this was not surveyed, either during the project or the 1995 revisit.

The overall size and plan of the residential area is more problematical, since the site has suffered major Post-Teotihuacan destruction, including Mazapan and Aztec occupation, and most importantly, heavy 20th Century agricultural use. The terrain had been heavily modified by the 20th Century peasants for terrace construction even prior to the 1963 survey. These various Post- Teotihuacan uses of the site have altered somewhat the form of the structures in the Teotihuacan Period residential area. A confounding problem here for the Teotihuacan residents, in terms of urban planning of their community, is its location on a hillside.

In the initial analysis several assumptions were made, one that the great number of small mounds are Post-Classic in date, and two, that the twenty large areas of rock rubble, in the eastern half of the site, are each the remains of a single, or at most two or three residential structures, similar to those at TC-8. The reader will note, however (see Fig. 224) that they are not aligned with the main street, as are the ceremonial and residential structures in the western half of the site. Two possibilities might be suggested.

1. That they were once aligned with the street and that Post-Teotihuacan terrace construction has altered their shape to make them conform to the angle of present day terracing.
2. That the Teotihuacanos constructed their houses on terraces adapted to the terrain and that the orientation seen on the map was characteristic of this portion of the ancient town.

In support of the latter is the fact that most of the rock rubble areas mapped seem to have a rectangular form, and hence apparently had retained their original residential shape. Furthermore, Marino's reconstruction also includes a number of smaller ceremonial plazas, other than those aligned along the Main Street, situated

in and among these eastern residences, and aligned with them. One plaza in this area, however, does have the main street alignment. An additional caveat in terms of our conclusions as to the nature of Teotihuacan residences on the site is that, in a number of cases, where surface samples were collected, significant Teotihuacan occupations were found on the smaller mounds. There is the possibility, therefore, as at TC-8, that not all the residents at TC-73 lived in large multi-family compounds.

TC-40 is a more problematical case (see Figures 210, 211), in that a dense concentration of barley at the time of the surface survey impeded mapping of low residential mounds. The seven mounds located were all assumed by Marino to have had ceremonial functions. None of these, however, was as high as the taller mounds at TC-73, i.e. all were below two meters in elevation. As was pointed out in Chapter 7 the residential pattern of the site is somewhat obscure, but clearly there was a central ceremonial focus, around which was a very dense, almost continuous, concentration of rock and sherds over the northwestern two thirds of the site, indicating a densely nucleated settlement of masonry buildings. On the peripheries of this core Teotihuacan occupation seems to be lighter, representing a possible series of smaller, more widely spaced residential structures. The pattern, in another words, might have been quite similar to that suggested for TC-8 and TC-73. Marino's reconstruction shows a grid of streets aligned with plazas and temple platforms in the core area. This is admittedly a highly imaginative reconstruction; but on the other hand, it fits the orientation of the ceremonial mounds on the site and their location.

TC-83, the third of the three provincial centers, was a considerably larger site, but was not intensively surveyed and we have very little information on the architectural remains (see Fig. 199). The initial survey suggested a concentration of fairly large mounds, some possibly ceremonial in function, in the center of the site, surrounded by a very densely settled residential core, in turn circumscribed by a more lightly settled periphery, duplicating what appears to be the situation on TC-8, TC-73, and TC-40.

Although unfortunately not intensively surveyed by the Teotihuacan Survey Team, it was revisited by Sanders in 1995. His observations, based on a two day visit, involving several hours each day, seemed to confirm some of those made by the initial survey. Occupation is distributed over a total area of approximately 30 hectares, where rock debris and artifact concentrations vary in density from light to heavy. In the center of this area is a core of very densely concentrated artifacts and stone debris from masonry architecture over an area of approximately 9-10 hectares. The surface of the core area resembles that of the unexcavated house compounds at TC-8 and of the city itself. As in the initial visit, individual residential mounds, however, were not apparent over this 9-10 hectare area, and it appeared as one very large extensive tlatel In 1995 it was occupied by a new colonia of Axapusco, and covered by residences and nopal orchards. The colonia, however, is quite dispersed and its construction has not yet substantially altered the surface of the original mound.

The site core appears as a single extensive area, perhaps of Tlamimilolpa type complexes of small patios, alleys, and rooms. A structure identified by Marino as a possible temple platform is approximately 3-5 meters high and has a basal diameter of approximately 40 meters, a very substantial structure. Today it serves as a substructure for a new chapel built by the residents of the Colonia. To obtain a more definitive picture of the site core it would have been advisable to produce a fine grained contour map of the entire site core. This procedure might have revealed minor undulations on the surface of individual residential structures. On a second visit to the site, Sanders was accompanied by Cynthia Otis Charlton who had surveyed the area in 1975 as part of an attempt to resample the Aztec line village that virtually surrounds Cerro Tezontepetl, immediately to the north. In the process of sampling the Aztec site she discovered a number of small mounds, with considerable pre-Aztec occupation within the northern periphery of the defined TC-83 site. Although these mounds no longer exist we were able to identify the loci of several of them and identify the occupation on them as definitely Tzacualli and Teotihuacan. This suggests that TC-83 had smaller mounds in its peripheral area.

The detached barrios TC-30, 31, 32 (see Figure 191) are all heavily eroded sites and, in consequence, the pattern is not entirely clear. The sites are approximately the same distance from the Mapping Project urban boundary as TC-8. The preserved architectural remains of residences are generally of the size of those at TC-8, but Teotihuacan occupation was identified on several smaller mounds as well. While the arrangement of the residential mounds is less clear, the site map seems to indicate alignments of a number of them at TC-31, forming a grid pattern comparable to that at TC-8. This is particularly the case in the CC-LL mound locality (see Fig. 191). TC-33 also seems to have a core area, but the alignment is not as clear. No mounds were detected on any of these three sites that suggested ceremonial functions.

TC-14, considered by Millon's Mapping Project as the terminus of the south end of the Street of the Dead, and as an integral part of the city, is shown on his maps as consisting of a few very large rectangular mounds. We separated these into a larger number of smaller mounds, one of which we identified as a temple platform. Site TC-13 was so badly disturbed by recent highway construction that it was difficult to establish mound size, number or patterning. The TC-11-12 sites, surveyed by our project, but considered by Millon as part of the city, we now concur were integral parts of the city itself, and hence will not discuss their patterning.

The survey designated definitively as large villages sites TC-20, TC-91-93, TC-94-96, TC-46, TC-49, and TC-57-58. TC-20, as defined by the Teotihuacan Valley Project would have been classified as a small village, but adding the area surveyed in the 1975 Temascalapa Survey its size was doubled. The original Teotihuacan Valley Project map area covers approximately five hectares, increased by the 1975 survey to 10.5 hectares. The Teotihuacan Valley Project area includes eight mounds of considerable size arranged in an apparent grid pattern and comparable to those at TC-8.

TC-46 is the largest of all of the large village sites, covering 22 hectares (see Fig. 220). Approximately 1/3 of the site lies in a zone of intensively cultivated and terraced land on the outskirts of the village of Maquixco Alto, and no preserved mounds were found there. Approximately 1/3 of the site is an area known locally as Tlaltenco, located on and south of the lower flank of Cerro Tiquimil. This area has abundant residential remains. The mounds range in size from only 26 m2 to 1500 m2. One extremely large area is indicated on the site map as a mound, with a question mark. It is probably the remains of several large residential mounds. None of the mounds in the area is over one meter in height, and no ceremonial structures were identified, but there is a level area in the center of the Tlaltenco section which may have functioned as a public plaza. Nine mounds were found in the Tescotitla portion of the site, ranging in size from 55-200 m2. In the Rancho Viecho portion of the site are three preserved mounds, all approximately 250-300 m2 in size. In the Tutecapa district nine mounds were preserved, ranging in size from 26 to 400 m2. The site was revisited by Sanders in 1995, but unfortunately most of the site had been heavily remodeled for cultivation, using heavy machinery. All of the mounds are either covered by massive new terraces or have been leveled for nopal plantings, so the data on the recorded mounds could not be rechecked. Surface pottery, however, at the former mound locations did suggest a primarily Teotihuacan dating.

The overall impression of the TC-46 site map is that it exhibits some evidence of planning and that the residences are aligned with the grid of the city. This was confirmed by the small scale excavations of two houses, spaced approximately 150 meters apart, which have precisely the same orientation as the compounds in the city (noted as two x's on the site plan). For further information on TC-46 see the excavation report in Part 1.

With respect to TC-49 and TC-57-58, the data are inconclusive. Both were thoroughly worked over by recent cultivators, in the form of terrace construction, and it was very difficult to define actual residential structures. At TC-49 three structures, apparently small temple platforms, were located. Although it is clear from the distribution of refuse on both of these sites that they were densely nucleated settlements, the size of the residential mounds and their distribution is not ascertainable.

As we pointed out in Part 1, the excavations in TC-49 and TC-46 seem to indicate residences like those at TC-8, but the area excavated was so small, that each of these could have consisted of no more than five or six rooms grouped around a small patio, the size reconstructed for the mound size interval 500-1,000 m2, possibly even the upper end of the 250-500 m2 interval, recorded at TC-8. In general the architectural data, while not entirely satisfactory, suggest smaller average households than those recorded at TC-8. Where the former loci of destroyed small mounds could be identified in the 1995 survey, ceramics on the site seem to confirm their Teotihuacan age. We must, however, consider the fact that much less architecture has been preserved at TC-46.

TC-91-93 and TC-94-96 in the Upper Valley appear as large areas of substantial rock and sherd concentrations with no clear mound differentiation. They represent either the remains of densely nucleated settlements where the residential mounds have merged to form virtually continuous areas, because of post abandonment processes, or a pattern similar to that suggested for the core area of TC-83.

If the 60 per hectare density calculation is applied to sites TC-4, 6 and 25, all would have populations exceeding 500 people and hence be classifiable as large villages. TC-4, the Santa Catarina Acolman site, however, has only six defined residential mounds, ranging in size from 590-3,370 m2. The total area of the

six residential mounds preserved on the site is 8,900 m2; applying the 55% formula to this figure would yield 4,895 m2 of residential floor plan, or a population of only 165-200 people. It could only have exceeded 500 people assuming significant erosion of residential mounds on the site. Complicating a reconstruction of this site is the presence of a huge cascajo quarry on the eastern edge of the site and between the defined site and the temple mound, which could have had additional residential structures. The site's classification then is thus problematical.

TC-6 poses a similar problem in that the surface area on the map covers 11.5 hectares, significantly larger than TC-8. Within this area, however, only four residential mounds were identified. Three of these occurred in a closely concentrated cluster 150 meters south of an isolated additional residential mound. The total area occupied by these mounds is 16,505 m2. This reduces to a floor area of 9,078 m2. Application of the 55% formula and household sizes from TC-8, would yield a total population of only 300-360, demoting the site from a large to a small village. The site is bordered by a wide, deep barranca and it is possible that extensive erosion has occurred in the intervening area between the isolated mound and the cluster. If significant erosion has occurred on the site the population almost certainly exceeded 500 people and hence would represent a large village.

The calculated surface area for TC-25 is 16.5 hectares, almost double the size of TC-8. Applying the 60 per hectare formula would result in a population estimate of only slightly fewer than 1,000 people. The surface survey, however, defined only 22 mounds; furthermore, all of them are small in size (ranging from 95-760 m2, 19 of them measuring below 500 m2 in size). The major question here is whether these mounds, because of their small size, are of Teotihuacan age. The small size and rather dispersed distribution of the mounds resembles many Aztec sites. Sanders's revisit of this site in 1995 strongly suggested that they are of Teotihuacan age, since the vast majority of the ceramics associated with the remains of the mounds was of Teotihuacan date (none of the mounds had survived intact, by 1995).

The total area of the mounds, assuming them to be of Teotihuacan age, is only, 7,295 m2. Applying the 55% formula would reduce this to 4,012 m2 of residential floor space, one third of the residential floor space at TC-8, a total population of only one third that of the TC-8 site and accordingly a classification in the small village category, with a total population of perhaps only 200-250 people. The density calculates at 8-9 persons per hectare, very comparable to the scattered villages found in the Teotihuacan Valley today and to densities on many Aztec sites. Finally, TC-25 is located on a relatively level or gently sloping surface with a far lesser potential for natural erosion than in most of the Teotihuacan Period sites in the valley.

A complicating factor in these calculations is that a relatively high percentage of revealed floor space in the larger Teotihuacan mounds is unroofed, interior space, used as work and ceremonial areas by the resident population. This pattern contrasts very sharply with Aztec and 20th Century house sites where the work spaces are outside of the building itself. What this means is that the ratio of roofed over space to mound size in Aztec sites, (with their smaller mounds), would be much higher, perhaps as high as 80%. It is possible therefore that the mounds on Teotihuacan sites that are comparable in size to, or only slightly larger than, Aztec house mounds, lacked the large interior spaces found in the larger mounds, and hence a 55% calculation would be inappropriate. The amount of unroofed interior work space, in the form of patios, and courts at Mound 1-2 at TC-8 is approximately 30% of the total excavated floor plan. Considering the fact that the Central Court, the largest open space, is in the revealed floor plan, we estimate that perhaps 20-25% of the entire compound, if fully excavated, would consist of unroofed interior work space. Even if we apply the 80% ratio rather than the 55% ratio, however, to the 22 mounds at TC-25 the population would still be under 500 and hence the site would be classified as a small village.

With respect to the sample of small villages only 8 had preserved surface architecture; if TC-4, 6, and 25 are classified as small villages, this figure rises to 11.

TC-10, on the lake shore, TC-23 in the North Tributary Valley, and TC-87-89 in the Upper Valley all have small mounds comparable to those at TC-25. At TC-87-89, in particular, the mounds are very small, comparable to those of many Aztec sites, as they are in density and distribution. Sanders's resurvey of this site suggests very strongly that most of the mounds recorded by the Teotihuacan Survey Team are in fact of Teotihuacan age (again the mounds were levelled but the former locations of some could still be ascertained). At TC-42 the survey found four mounds, but all are presumed to have had ceremonial functions. Besides the mounds, however, ten areas of heavy rock and sherd concentrations were located that presumably represent

the remains of residential structures. They range in size from 125-620 m2, hence also are of small size compared to the Teotihuacan urban house compound. TC-21 had two mounds, both of Teotihuacan compound size, 1335 and 2870 m2. TC-78, a satellite of the large town site TC-73 has two mounds of Teotihuacan compound size, 1800 and 1850 meters. If the preserved architecture on both of these sites represents all of the original architecture then they barely reach or do not quite make village size. The assessment of them as small villages is based on the application of the 60 person per hectare density.

TC-2, the Techachal site, is of special interest. This site consists of two well spaced areas of elevated terrain with heavy rock rubble and sherd concentrations, one measuring 6,000 m2, which would be a large residential compound even at Teotihuacan, but the other even larger at 20,000 m2. The two areas possibly are cases of a number of tightly spaced Teotihuacan type residential complexes. Another possibility is that they represent remains very much like that of the Tlamimilolpa residence at Teotihuacan and are almost continuous zones of densely concentrated alleys, small patios and rooms, as suggested for the core of TC-83. If the latter is the case, a population estimate based on the 60 per hectare figure is probably too low for this site, and it might better be classed as a large village. TC-5, the Mixcuyo site, had one definite preserved mound.

In summary, with the exception of TC-2, the small villages seem to have been characterized by the presence of much smaller residences than was the case in the larger communities. At least two of them - TC-87-88-89 and TC-25 were dispersed settlements and very similar to Aztec rural communities.

This pattern of much smaller houses seems to pertain to hamlets as well. Thirteen definite hamlets, i.e. those with populations below 100, had preserved residential remains, TC-3, 38, 17, 19, 28, 75-77, 79, 81, 51, 44, and 45. On these sites 31 residential mounds measured less than 250 m2, 19 between 250-500 m2, 3 between 500-1,000 m2 and none over 1,000 m2.

Five additional sites present special and unique problems. Sites TC-24 and 80 both appear as single large elevated areas of rock rubble and sherds. The former is located on the Tlaltica ridge, the latter is a satellite of TC-73. They appeared to the survey team as single large residential mounds. If this observation is correct they measured 800 m2 and 2,750 m2 respectively.

TC-7 is an unusual site with substantial ceremonial architecture, apparently located at the end of a major road leading westward out of the city of Teotihuacan. The ceremonial mounds and the residential mounds form a single plaza complex with the identified residential mounds ranging from 365-1,700 m2 in size. Its classification as a hamlet is therefore a mechanical one based only on population and probably is an inaccurate categorization of this site. Perhaps it should be placed in a special category of its own.

TC-15 and 16 are within the modern village of Cuanalan and the mounds range in size from 850-1,150 m2, three of which are below 500 m2 in size.

Table 61 summarizes data on the size intervals of the mounds from small villages and hamlets. Of the sample of small villages, 17 mounds were definitely below 250 m2 in size, three between 250-499 m2, seven possibly 71 (see discussion of TC-87-89) definitely below 500 m2, one between 500-999 m2, four between 1000-1999 m2, one between 2000-2999 m2, and two approximately over 3000 m2 in size (see discussion of TC-2).

Of the sample of hamlets, Table 61 indicates the following distributions; below 250 m2, 32 mounds, between 250-500 m2 21 mounds; 500-999 m2, six mounds; 1,000-1,999 three and 2,000-2,999 m2, one mound. Two of the sites, however, are problematic in their classification, TC-80 which could consist of one large mound, and TC-7 which may have been a combination elite residential house compound with associated ceremonial structures, as suggested.

If all of the mounds, and residential areas that represent the remains of mounds, on the TC site maps are Teotihuacan Period constructions, then the overall survey data confirm the detailed analysis of TC-8, i.e. that rural households were significantly smaller than those in the city. As to be expected, residences in the barrios and provincial centers are more comparable to those in the city. Approximately 71 percent of the mounds in these sites measured over 500 m2 and only 29 percent were below this number. Over half of these were at least the size of the smaller urban residential compounds at the city, i.e. those that Millon has reconstructed as representing residences 30 meters square. Only 16 percent, however, were of the size found in the majority of the urban house compounds, i.e. those that Millon reconstructs as representing the remains of house compounds measuring 60 x 60 meters. In the provincial centers and barrios, therefore, it seems that the lineage-based households were characteristic, as at the city, but that they were of smaller size.

The survey data also indicate that residential group size in the smaller communities, those classified as villages or hamlets, was considerably smaller. In the sites classified as large villages only 22 percent of the sample includes residential mounds exceeding 1000 m2 in size and only 40 percent exceeding 500 m2. The percentages for the smaller villages are 19 and 23 percent, if the 64 small mounds at TC-87-89 are excluded. If these are included 94% of the mounds in the sample were below 500 m2. With respect to the hamlets, excluding TC-7 and TC-5, only 9% of the residential mounds exceed 500 m2 in size and only 2% 1,000 m2. One caveat should be stressed however: the rural sites in general have all suffered serve erosion and alteration through Post-Teotihuacan use and abandonment, and mound sizes and forms may have been significantly altered by later occupation.

To put the rural Teotihuacan data into a comparative perspective it would be useful to contrast the residential patterns with those for Aztec rural sites. The latter are a particularly useful comparison since the field data are abundant and, furthermore, may be checked against Post-Conquest censuses of Central Mexican households. Because the Aztec survey volume is still in an early stage of preparation, however, we do not yet have full access to this rich body of data. We do have, for comparison however, the TC-8 site map, with mound measurements for the non-Teotihuacan mounds (see Table 52). Even more useful, since it includes a much larger area, is the body of survey data from the south slope of Cerro Gordo. Sanders surveyed this area in 1963 and was struck by the unusual number of mounds, directly associated with ancient terracing. In 1977, Susan Evans, then a graduate student at Pennsylvania State University, intensively resurveyed an area of 114 hectares, in an attempt to expand our data, and most particularly, to relate the abundant terrace remains with the house mounds found on the site. She mapped all of the terrace remains, amended and corrected the original mound survey, and conducted intensive sampling of the site. On the basis of this investigation Evans attempted to reconstruct a rural Aztec settlement. Approximately 194 mounds, or areas of rock rubble that represent the remains of mounds, along with remains of 140 terraces, were mapped. A detailed report of this survey will be presented as a chapter in Volume 5.

In her report Evans presents the data in tabular form. On the basis of the survey, and the samples, she presents information on the size of each mound, and their possible functions. We summarize her table in the following way:

Summary of Mound Sizes and Suggested Functions of Aztec Sites on the South Piedmont of Cerro Gordo (After Evans n. d.)

	Below 100 m2	101-250 m2	250-299 m2	300-399 m2	Over 400
Commoner Houses	94	64	1		
Outbuildings	19	1			
House-Barrio Heads				2	
House-Noble					1 (672)
Temple Platform				1	1(1140)
Cemeteries				1	1 (540)
Telpochcalli (School)				1	
	113	65	1	5	3

To summarize the chart, 99.6% of the mounds, classified as the remains of commoner residences, are below 250 m2 in size, the smallest interval category in our analysis of Teotihuacan houses. Furthermore, the majority measured less than 100 m2. Including all residential structures, i.e. the elite structures as well, of a total sample of 182, 178 or 97.8% fall below the 250 m2 category.

The Teotihuacan rural households therefore, even in the smaller sites, were clearly larger, in terms of modes and averages, than those in the rural Aztec community. With the exception of many of the households

in the barrios and provincial centers, the Teotihuacan rural household, nevertheless, was not commonly of lineage size. Combining all of the data on the mounds found in the villages and hamlets, of the 139 mounds representing residential households, 61 or 44% were of the size of all but one of the commoner Aztec households, 45 or 32.4% were in the 250-500 m2 range or well above the average Aztec household, 16 or 11.5% were in the 500-1000 m2, 11 or 7.9% in the 1000-1999 m2 interval and only 6 over 2000 m2 or 4.3%. The last three categories would be more comparable to those in the city.

C. THE REGIONAL SYSTEM: ECOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

When the Teotihuacan Valley Project was initiated, in June 1960, the following regional settlement system was postulated for the Teotihuacan Period.

1. The city of Teotihuacan was the capital of a large state, that minimally included the Basin of Mexico as a whole, and probably much of the Central Mexican Plateau.
2. The city was a completely urbanized community covering 7.5 km2 and with a population of between 35-50,000 people. By completely urbanized we meant that all of the residents were dependent on agricultural surpluses from an outlying rural population, and were full-time economic, political, and religious specialists.
3. A key resource in the support of the city were the alluvial plains of the Valley, which, in Teotihuacan times were intensively utilized, on a basis of permanent irrigation below the city and flood-water irrigation above. We also postulated that the evolution of the system was closely linked to Teotihuacan's rise, its urban nature and political power.
4. The cultivators of the alluvial plains resided in a series of nucleated, village-size settlements, very comparable to those found in the valley in the 20th Century, and occupying similar specific locations with respect to the alluvial plains (see Figs. 172, 248). As a corollary, the more peripheral areas of the valley i.e. those located in the piedmont at some distance from the plain would have been occupied by farmers residing in smaller, but possibly nucleated settlements as well.
5. The overall population of the valley was probably close to our estimates based on 16th Century census data, and projections for the Aztec period, or somewhere between 100-120,000 people. The ratio therefore, of urban to rural population would be between 1:2 and 1:3.

The model conceived here was based on Armillas's earlier surveys of the city of Teotihuacan, evidence from the settlement system at the period of the Conquest, Post-Conquest censuses, and our studies of present day settlement and land use in the valley. It was an ecologically based model, in which we viewed the rise of urban society and the political system of Teotihuacan as directly related to the evolution of hydraulic agriculture.

As the surface survey evolved, and most particularly as Rene Millon's Teotihuacan Mapping Project developed, we were required to reassess this model as clearly incorrect. Our reconstruction of the size of the urban center and of the rural population size and distribution conformed little to the initial model.

Furthermore, the first two seasons of regional survey revealed a peculiar distribution of Teotihuacan Period population that seemed to make little sense in terms of the variations in the productivity of the valley, based upon the Aztec and 20th Century settlement patterns. The survey indicated a clear and obvious attrition of population down-valley from the ancient city; the most productive areas of the valley, i.e. the Lower Valley and Delta, were almost devoid of Teotihuacan Period rural settlement (see Fig. 173). As the survey developed, and finally by the end of the 1964 season, we had uncovered a surprising and almost incomprehensible regional settlement system. The densest rural populations and largest sites were found in the most peripheral geographic areas of the valley, such as the North Slope of Cerro Gordo, the North Tributary Valleys, and the Upper Valley. The Alluvial Plain and North Piedmont of the Middle Valley were almost devoid of settlement and only a few settlements were found in the Lower Valley and Delta areas. The only area of substantial settlement in the Lower Valley was a line of relatively large settlements extending from the 20th Century Barrio of San Juan

Evangelista to Zagualuca, but even these sites were located well back from the edge of the alluvial plain, unlike those modern settlements heavily dependent on the irrigated land. The reconstructed overall rural population was approximately 17,000 at its peak or approximately 1/4 of that postulated in the original model, and this includes a substantial number of people, at least 1/4 of them, living in an area that we had not even originally intended to survey, i.e. the Cerro Gordo: North Slope area.

We have selected the census of 1940 for comparison, among the recent censuses, because of the following considerations. During the late 19th and early 20th Centuries much of the land of the valley was in the hand of large landowners, and the peasant population had declined to a relatively low level. They were restricted to the cultivation of the more marginal lands of the valley. Only 8,000 people lived in the Lower and Middle Valleys in 1917, when Gamio initiated his field study. At that time Mexico City had a population of approximately half a million people. Since the agrarian reforms, beginning in the 1920's, the rural population has doubled every generation. This doubling rate is occurring all over the Basin of Mexico, and along with it has been the phenomenal growth of the capital, to three million by 1940. Since then the process has accelerated considerably. This urban growth has had an enormous impact on the rural countryside and the majority of the rural population, particularly in the Lower Valley and Delta areas, is only partly dependent on agriculture. In essence the residents have become a commuter working-class population. Even in 1940 this process had started, but at that time most of the population was still heavily dependent on small scale subsistence agriculture, and hence approximated the Prehispanic condition. With these considerations, 1940 is the best modern census to use in making a direct comparison with the Pre-Hispanic periods. To more clearly show the contrast we present a comparison of the population in 1940 with the Teotihuacan Period Middle Phase.

Using the 1940 census the following assessment can be made (see Table 64). Today the Teotihuacan Valley is politically divided into nine municipios. In 1940 the centers of these ranged in size from fewer than 1000 up to 3000 people. While one of their primary functions is political, several are highly urbanized in an economic sense, most particularly the communities of San Juan Teotihuacan, and Otumba. Both are weekly market towns. Added to them would be the politically dependent community of Tepexpan, also undergoing a rapid process of urbanization in recent years, including the emergence of a weekly market. A comparison of population during the Teotihuacan Period with that of the 20th Century is highly revealing, with respect to the unusual pattern of the former.

The Delta and Lower Valley population in 1940 was approximately 12,000; during the Teotihuacan Middle Phase, the same area supported a total population of only 3,000. An even more dramatic comparison would be if we eliminated the North Piedmont villages of the Lower Valley, an almost urban extension of the Teotihuacan Period city into the countryside, and compared the balance of the population - 11,300 to 1,300.

In sharp contrast, the Upper Valley had approximately 4,800 people in 1940 and our Teotihuacan Middle Phase estimate is 3,300, a close approximation. Combining the Upper Valley with the North Tributary Valleys and the Cerro Gordo: North Slope area, the other zones of substantial rural population, the population in 1940 was approximately 8,500 in 1940 and 10,000 during Middle Phase Teotihuacan times. In this case the Teotihuacan Period population was even closer, primarily because of the much higher Teotihuacan Period population in the Cerro Gordo: North Slope area than in 1940.

The Middle Valley is a more complex situation, since this is the location of the ancient city. Eliminating the city from the comparison the population was 4,300 in 1940 and 3,900 during the peak of the Teotihuacan Period. This latter estimate does not include some of the outlying attached wards of the city, (TC-13, 14, 11, and 12).

As our data accumulated, the Mapping Project was revealing a city of considerably greater size than suggested by Armillas's original surveys. When the survey was completed the urban area was expanded to include approximately 22 km2, and estimated as having a mean population of 125,000, or at least two to three times the size of the city as defined by Armillas. This new definition engulfed a ring of peripheral settlements initially considered as rural, which are now classified as either integral parts of the city, or barrios of the city. The total population of the valley is now reconstructed at 142,000 at its peak, significantly exceeding the Aztec population, and four times the size of the 1940 population. It is very doubtful that the resources of the Teotihuacan Valley alone could have supported a population of this size. The ratio of urban to rural population was, therefore, over 7:1.

Although our initial model of intensive urban economic specialization was in part confirmed by the Mapping Project, its patterning was quite distinct from what we had supposed. A wide range of nonagricultural occupations was clearly present, but many of these seem to have been part-time, or to have involved only some, but not all, residents of the apartment compounds, with the rest farmers. Some compounds may have depended more heavily, up to 100%, on agriculture. The idea of so much larger a city, with so heavy a continued reliance on farming, had been unanticipated.

We will now reevaluate our ecological model in terms of the emergence and growth of the city, and the distribution of the rural population. The city, now greatly expanded in size, is located immediately above and on top of the key natural resource of the valley, the 100 or so springs located at San Juan Teotihuacan. The Mapping Project, in its most recent publications, postulated a town of 20-40,000 people located within the borders of the later Teotihuacan Period city during the Terminal Formative Patlachique phase. The city rose to a population of perhaps 60-90,000 people during the Tzacualli phase, and ultimately reached its maximum size with a mean estimated at 125,000 people. Considering the distribution of the rural sites it seems reasonable to assume that the alluvial plains of the Middle Valley, Lower Valley, and Delta were cultivated primarily by residents living in the city, and this explains the small rural population located in those areas.

The Patlachique town was about the size that could have been supported by the productivity of the two alluvial plains and nearby adjacent piedmonts. The Patlachique Phase, therefore, mirrors the later Tzacualli and Teotihuacan Period settlement system, but on a much smaller scale. The ecological patterning of the Teotihuacan Period was clearly very complex. In all probability many residents in the city held land outside the Teotihuacan Valley, as well as in the two irrigated plains, and the majority of them probably had some secondary economic specialty.

As we pointed out, the Lower Valley and Delta Plains were apparently cropped by residents living in the city. The majority of the rural sites in the Lower Valley, including TC-8, and possibly TC-11 as well, were probably inhabited by piedmont cultivators, perhaps with a heavy focus on the production of maguey and the processing of it into a variety of products, such as aguamiel, pulque, syrup, sugar, cordage and textiles (but see discussion below on the Upper Valley). This conclusion is supported by the excavation data from TC-8. It is probable that the residents there were involved in other craft specialties as well, including perhaps the preparation of foodstuffs for marketing. Based on the evidence from excavations, at both TC-8 and Tlajinga it is probable that this mixed economy was characteristic of those communities on the north and south piedmonts of the Middle Valley as well.

One of the major objectives of the Teotihuacan Valley Project was to test the hypothesis that the large permanent irrigation system, based on the springs at San Juan, had its inception sometime during the Teotihuacan Period. We now believe that this occurred somewhat earlier, perhaps during the Patlachique Phase. A major problem in establishing this chronological relationship is the peculiar settlement pattern during the Teotihuacan Period. In Aztec times settlements were located almost precisely in the same location as the present day ones which, in turn relates very closely, in terms of economy and spatial orientation, to the irrigation system. In contrast most of the population, as we have argued, that used the lands in the Lower Valley-Delta area, were residents in the city and hence we lack the direct spatial association to enable us to date the irrigation system.

In 1961, traces of Teotihuacan occupation were noted within the alluvial plain near modern canals. The alluvial plain between San Juan and Cuanalan comprises a great oval, 30 km2 in area. It is not level, however, and the entire center appears as a low, flat plateau elevated several meters above the edge of the plain, a kind of gigantic central terrace. Several of the principal modern irrigation canals run along the edges of this terrace, providing an extra gravity boost for the watering of the plain below. The Rio de San Juan runs through the center of this terrace and the terrace, in part, is a natural levee formed by the periodic flooding of the river at some time in its past, when its channel was shallower. Scattered traces of occupation of the general Teotihuacan Period were found along the banks of the Rio de San Juan in three localities, in no case extending far beyond the immediate river bank, and in two places along the Canal de San Jose. The following not-to-scale sketch profile illustrates the relationship of canals and the terrace to the Valley.

One of the most convincing pieces of evidence of Teotihuacan occupation is found a short distance north of Calvario Acolman, between a secondary canal and the edge of the central terrace. Along the narrow strip between canal and bank is a string of isolated houses of Calvario Acolman residents, a thread-like

prolongation of settlement that differs strikingly from the typical radial village so characteristic of the modern settlement pattern of the area. Such linear settlements along irrigation canals occur in other parts of the world. The fact that some Teotihuacan pottery occurs in this area suggested the possibility of linear settlement along canals for that period. The evidence is admittedly scanty, and the entire matter is part of the general problem of the effectiveness of surface survey in the alluvial plain where deposition could have buried small settlements.

Further survey did not reveal any convincing evidence for this type of rural settlement, and in our opinion the survey was effective in locating all or most of the Teotihuacan sites in the Lower Valley-Delta area. The traces of occupation along the noted waterways more probably reflect agricultural activity rather than permanent occupation. The large central terrace, in all probability, may represent some artificial remodeling of the natural Valley topography - the details of the course of its evolution are problems for future research. An additional hypothesis is that the San Juan River itself functioned as a major irrigation canal in Teotihuacan times. This would almost certainly have been the case if the stream bed were as shallow as we suspect. It is readily apparent from the above discussion that competent geomorphological studies are urgently needed to test these ideas.

A review of the overall rural settlement pattern in the Lower Valley plain and adjacent Piedmont edge shows certain peculiarities which suggest very strongly that most of the population resident in that part of the valley had some connection with the functioning of the irrigation system - possibly managerial and work functions, hence were linked closely to the economy of the city, and were not really peasant communities. Two of these settlements, the one mentioned previously near Calvario, and TC-9 are located in the center of the plain, on the aforementioned terrace, and both are rather ephemeral sites which do not suggest normal peasant residential communities. The same is essentially true of sites TC-15 and TC-16 and TC-131, the first two located within the town of Cuanalan and the last one near San Pedro Tepetitlan.

In contrast to these is site TC-2, (Techachal) on the west piedmont of the valley and consisting of two very large residential mounds which we have suggested might represent residences of the Tlamimilolpa type - large areas of conjoined small patio room complexes without a central court. The pattern would not be suggestive of the kind of kin based corporate group found at most of the house compounds in the Teotihuacan Valley, but could indicate some specialized labor force. TC-18, located within the modern Colonia Jardines de Acolman is also located on the edge of the alluvial plain and, although difficult to interpret, might have some connection with this model.

TC-6 (see previous discussion), located on the edge of the alluvial plain, was at least a small village, possibly a large village in size, depending on how much erosion has altered the site. The built-up area of the southern portion of the site covers perhaps 15,000 m2 of surface area. Three mounds were identified here but their edges almost join, forming a large area of occupational debris very similar to those at Techachal. The four mounds together cover 20,000 m2 in area. This site therefore, may have had a settlement arrangement very similar to that of the Techachal site.

Accepting this reconstruction implies a blurring of the definition between rural and urban population in the Lower Valley, Delta, and Middle Valley Zones of the Teotihuacan Valley: what we have is a continuum of economy in terms of relative involvement in rural versus urban activities. As noted above, this sort of definitional continuum seems at least equally applicable to the population of the city itself. The North Tributary Valleys, Cerro Gordo: North Slope, and Upper Valley, in contrast, as represented by the settlement data and the population levels reconstructed from the sites, is consonant with a model of a resident peasant population and a full-time agricultural economy, based entirely on the use of local land resources.

Otumba, in the Upper Valley, was in 1940 the central town of a municipio with a total population of 7,600, of whom 1,500 lived in the town. Most of the South Piedmont of the Middle Valley is part of the municipio of Otumba as well as portions of the North Piedmont and much of the Alluvial Plain. The nearby municipio of Axapusco had approximately 7,700 people in 1940 of whom approximately 1,500 resided within the Upper Valley. Although autonomous politically, the population resident in the cabacera or central community and nearby smaller settlements of Axapusco were directly dependent on the market at Otumba. The Otumba market area, therefore, involved 9,000 people. The Teotihuacan rural population residing in the Otumba market area (an area larger than the Upper Valley) was approximately 5,000. The population in 1940 was clearly much larger than in Teotihuacan times. We have suggested an explanation for this, i.e. the Alluvial Plain, and the adjacent North Piedmont, was cultivated by the population living in the city.

The Upper Valley is relatively marginal in terms of its agricultural productivity, compared to down-valley areas, and was sufficiently distant from the city to permit the assumption that the Teotihuacan Period resident population would closely reflect its agricultural productivity. In fact this is what the survey data indicate. With the exception of the town of Otumba, on the edge of the very small Upper Valley Alluvial Plain, both the size and distribution of the modern population strikingly mirror those of the Teotihuacan Period.

The Teotihuacan Period counterpart, so to speak, of 1940 Otumba is the provincial center TC-83, despite its location on the North Piedmont rather than on the eastern edge of the Alluvial Plain. The two communities were comparable in size, with TC-83 perhaps somewhat larger. If we assume that the Teotihuacan Period settlements east of San Lucas and the Hacienda Metepec, on the South Piedmont of the Middle Valley (within the Otumba market area defined above), were also administered from TC-83, the total population of such an administrative district approximated 5,000. In 1940 it had some 9,000 inhabitants - the combined municipios of Otumba and Axapusco - or, subtracting the urban population of the town of Otumba, 7,500. The differences between the Teotihuacan Period estimates and the 1940 figures result from the presence of several much larger contemporary communities in the Middle Valley, including its Alluvial Plain and North and South Piedmonts: Izquitlan, Tolman, Oxtotipac, Tlaltica, Cuahutlacingo. What is strikingly anomalous for this area is the Aztec Period population, inferred from and substantiated by 16th Century tax data: at 30,000-40,000, it is three to four times the level of the 1940 census. Taken together, the Teotihuacan, Aztec, and 1940 figures, with their distributions, suggest remarkably different patterns of resource utilization in this region through time.

Such an observation poses the question of whether and to what extent ecological models explain these numbers. The region consists of a very small Alluvial Plain, west of the town of Otumba, and a huge expanse of gently sloping piedmont. Today over much of this piedmont the soil mantle is exceedingly thin. Compounding this problem, floodwater availability is also very low. It is very difficult to raise grain crops in this area. The maguey is the primary cultigen and today is used primarily for the production of pulque, sold in the Mexico City market. Therefore, this is not primarily an area of subsistence maize agriculture today, and a minority, if any, of the campesinos in the area obtain a significant amount of their maize supply from the local land resources. In 1940, nopal was an additional crop, for consumption and marketing, and grown primarily in house lots in the villages.

We suggest that the Teotihuacan Period rural population had an economy based on one of two models

1. Small scale grain production, in the few areas that had deeper soils and easy access to floodwater irrigation. In this model, however, the major crop over most of the area was monocropped maguey with lines of maguey spaced at three meter intervals.
2. The entire region could have been converted into bancal terraces, but of relatively narrow width, five to six meters. This spacing would reduce the number of maguey plants per hectare to approximately one half of a monocropped field but would allow spaces for planting at least two, possibly even three rows of maize on the bancals. This may have been done in order to attempt at least some maize production for good years. The economy could have been one of either a combination of two staples, maguey with maize in good years, and predominantly maguey in the bad years.

These potential economic alternatives raise the overall question of the extent to which the rural subsistence base depended on the direct consumption of maguey products. In turn we must ask how the maguey was processed, and into what products.

Based on Parsons and Parsons, a field monocropped in maguey would have 800-1,000 plants, of which 40-50 would be harvestable in a single year. A recent study of maguey productivity indicates that not only are the roots and the mellotes (hearts) edible but the pulp in the lower quarter or third of the leaves as well (Parsons and Parsons 1990; Parsons and Fish n.d.). It is very possible that maguey was cultivated to obtain pulpy foods for local consumption. This may have been combined with the production of cordage, textiles, and household fuel for sale in the city.

The two studies noted above demonstrate that the production of aguamiel and its derivatives generate considerably higher caloric productivity per hectare than the pulpy parts of the plants. A possible speculation

here is that the technique of doing this was not known to the Teotihuacan Period population: if so, the discrepancy in population between the Teotihuacan and Aztec Periods is not surprising. We know from documentary evidence that the Aztecs did process the juice from the maguey and this economy would have allowed for a much larger and denser population in the area than simply the processing of the pulpy parts of the plants.

The Teotihuacan Period North Slope: Cerro Gordo area had a population vastly exceeding that of 1940, and equalling or possibly surpassing the Aztec period population. This is the only area in the Teotihuacan Valley, in the Basin of Mexico as a whole, where the rural Teotihuacan population equals or exceeds the Aztec. Even the production of liquid maguey products and maize would not permit a population density as high as that suggested by our survey, at least in terms of present day conditions in the area. The environment differs from the Upper Valley, in that it comprises a small compact area of gently sloping terrain abutting the enormous bulk of Cerro Gordo, from which drainage runoff is abundant. There is also a distinct possibility that some of the streams had permanent springs as sources in Teotihuacan times, as the data on ancient irrigation systems suggest. A detailed description of one of these systems was presented in Volume 2 and will be reproduced in Part 4 as Appendix I.

Our reconstruction of the agricultural landscape of the Cerro Gordo: North Slope area in Teotihuacan times is based on several assumptions.

1. That population growth was gradual and uninterrupted during the overall period from the inception of Patlachique through Tzacualli, Early, and Middle Teotihuacan Phases and this growth was accompanied by a process of agricultural intensification.
2. Because of this process all of the area today classified as of marginal productivity had a substantial soil mantle during this period and water movement downslope was carefully regulated by the use of maguey bancals, including even those severely eroded areas found in the present day ejidos of Teacalco, Maquixco Alto, and Colhuacan.
3. The large, deep, wide barrancas now found in the area are the product of severe anthropogenic erosion that occurred in two phases, an earlier, less severe one, lasting from perhaps 650-850 A.D. (i.e. the Early Toltec Phase) and a longer, more severe phase, that extended from approximately 1530-1960, the last the product of a massive population decline and very slow recovery, due to Colonial Period epidemics; and the introduction of European grazing animals, particularly sheep and goats. The stream network in Teotihuacan times probably consisted of narrow, shallow channels with a more extended flow during the year.
4. That there were a series of springs on the lower flanks of Cerro Gordo, particularly the western portion of the area, that have dried up as the product of post-Hispanic erosion. This means that many of the terraces in Teotihuacan times would have had permanent water for irrigation. Based on reports from local informants small springs were found in this area as late as 1910 and Mooser's study of the underlying geology of urban Teotihuacan discovered evidence that there were substantial springs in that area during the history of the city (Mooser 1968). This suggestion is supported by the discovery of the described irrigation system summarized in Appendix I and traces of others in the Maquixco Alto, Teacalco and Buena Vista subzones. This body of data, while admittedly not conclusive, seems to point to much higher productivity during the Teotihuacan Period, because of a deeper soil mantle and more substantial water supply.

With these assumptions we will offer a model that explains how 6,000 people could have supported themselves from lands in the Cerro Gordo: North Slope, in contrast to the fewer than 2,000 people residing in the area in 1940. In Volume 1 Charlton evaluated the agricultural resources available to two of the communities in the area, Colhuacan and Santa Maria Maquixco. The lands of Colhuacan in 1964 were found in two areas, the lower flank of Cerro Gordo and Cerro Buena Vista- the latter the locus of the TC-73 site complex. The total holdings for the village at that time were 1,148 hectares, 216 in private land and the rest as ejido. In our consideration of the applicability of his data we have eliminated the ten hectares of "presa"

cultivation from our calculations, since these are deep soil fields recently reclaimed from the present day barrancas. This area of 1,148 hectares supported approximately 300 people in 1940. Most of the ejido consists of severely eroded pasture or steep hillside and only a few hectares are in crops today. The area used for agriculture consisted almost entirely of private holdings, but of even these 216 hectares, only 78.5 were actually cultivated in grain crops at the time of his survey (23.5 in six month maize, of which 10 were presa fields; 37 in four month maize and 18 in barley). The variation in use of the lands for particular crops is an excellent reflection of soil depth and water availability, and suggests that even in the area of 78.5 hectares of terraced land, that was cropped, some of the soils were rather shallow. The balance of the 216 hectares of private land consisted of steep hillside, barrancas or bare tepetate, interspersed among the well constructed terraces. Taking the average yields from Charlton's study the 60.5 hectares of maize could have supported approximately 500 people, assuming an annual per capita consumption of 200 kilos per year. More recent studies suggest that this consumption rate is a little high, in terms of per capita maize consumption (160 kilos), and that the demographic capacity was perhaps somewhat over 600. The great majority of these lands were classified by Charlton as temporal, in other words lands deriving their moisture from rainfall, either directly falling on the field or floodwater irrigation. The fields planted in six month maize were classified by Charlton as humedad, that is lands which, because of soil depth, have good moisture retention characteristics.

With respect to Maquixco Alto his assessment of the land holdings is as follows. The 1940 population of 400 people have access to 380 hectares of private land and 960 hectares of ejido. Approximately 20-25% of this area today is cultivable, of which 9 hectares is presa land. Of the 348 hectares of private lands, 137 were planted in maize or barley (13 in six month maize, 56 in four month maize, and 78 in barley). While some maize was grown in ejido land, most of the latter is used for barley or pasture. Charlton estimates, based on the average yields, that a population of 450 people could be supported from these lands. Again we would add perhaps another 150 people because of lower estimated maize requirements, possibly 600.

On the basis of a model very comparable to the one suggested above for the use of the area in Teotihuacan times Charlton estimates the carrying capacity of the intensively surveyed areas around the three villages of 4,500 to 5,000 people. We would, on a basis of our lower per capita maize consumption estimates, raise this approximately 20% or 5,500 to 6,000. In his reconstruction he has assumed that most of the 1,000 hectares of land available were cultivated in much the same way as the better-preserved terraces in the vicinity of the modern villages, with approximately the same ranges of soil depth found in those systems. Approximately 3,000 people were living in this same area according to our estimates, during the Middle Phase, an additional 1,650 in the Cerro Buena Vista cluster of sites centered on TC-73, and 1,000 in the nearby areas around the town of Teacalco, an area for which he did not have modern data.

Finally, while we will not go into detail here with respect to the 1975 surveys in the Temascalapa Region, north of the Teotihuacan Valley, it is clear from the distance between the Cerro Gordo: North Slope area and the nearest sites discovered in that survey that there was considerable land to the north of Teacalco that could have been utilized by the population resident in the Teotihuacan Valley Survey Project area. What this means is that the region could have easily supported the estimated resident population and provided a very substantial surplus of grains for export into the city.

D. THE IMPACT OF THE CITY ON THE COUNTRYSIDE

In the preceding section we discussed the ecological correlates of rural settlement in the valley and compared the Teotihuacan Period system to those of the 20th Century and Aztec settlement systems. In the preliminary report of the Teotihuacan Valley Project we presented what we still believe to be a powerful ecological explanation of Aztec settlement (see Figs. 172, 237, 239). During the Aztec period it is clear that all potential agricultural resources were used, i.e. land and water were maximally used, with agricultural crops, technology, and strategies very closely adapted by a resident peasantry to the great variety in the agricultural potential and problems of agriculture in the valley. In contrast, even where ecological factors seem to be playing a role in the patterning of Teotihuacan settlements, the presence and needs of the city and its resident

population exercised an even more powerful influence on the population distribution and land use.

In a general sense the pattern of Teotihuacan rural settlement of the valley is one heavily mandated by distance from the great city and this affected not only where rural population lived, but the size of that population, and, as indicated before, the kind of agriculture. This influence affected even the form of the rural household in the outlying communities. While the household was clearly much smaller in size, both in mode and range, than in the city, nevertheless, it was significantly larger than the household during the Aztec and recent times; we would argue, on the basis of admittedly very sparse architectural data, the Toltec and Formative Periods as well. These differences lie in household size, membership, and organization of household space, all of which mirror, albeit on a smaller scale, the urban household. The differences in mode and range of size between the rural household and the urban household, relate to economic functions and activities. The rural household economy was probably simpler and required less flexibility in terms of allocation of labor. The land access unit, or land ownership unit, whichever was involved, was clearly a unit larger than the typical Aztec nuclear or extended family and probably was a large extended family or minimal lineage.

A second major impact was on the form and size of rural communities. Most of the population resided in nucleated settlements of village size, even in areas where the apparent practice of terrace agriculture would have made this pattern clearly less convenient, in terms of work tasks. By comparison the Aztec pattern of, dispersed residential clusters scattered throughout the terraced piedmont seems more efficient in the allocation of labor across a landscape. This unusual pattern is explicable in terms of the impact of Teotihuacan urban institutions, which seem to have centralized and directed the labor organization and political administration even at the level of the outlying rural community. The pattern even included imposition of elements of urban planning as well as nucleation. The vast majority of the residents living in the peripheral areas of the valley undoubtedly were subsistence farmers. The pattern of a countryside inhabited by subsistence farmers, living in relatively large planned nucleated settlements, while not unique to the Teotihuacan Period and Valley, is certainly not a common pattern in history and clearly indicates the impact of urban planning and centralized political and administrative control on the countryside.

A dramatic example of the influence of the city on the form of rural settlement can be seen by a simple projection of the two main avenues of the city into the countryside. The East Avenue, after it leaves the Ciudadela, runs through a dense compact zone of urban settlement for approximately three kilometers, followed by a break in that settlement; but the avenue apparently continued through an outlying detached ward, the site we call Metepec or TC-119. Projected further east from this point, the avenue would run through the largest settlement on the Tlaltica Ridge, TC-25, and terminate at the complex of sites, TC-87-89 on the east piedmont of the Upper Valley, at a very large, excavated structure. Charlton initially identified this structure as a probable public building, possibly even a customs station for visitors entering and leaving the valley. This site is also apparently the starting point for a well defined trade route that leaves the Teotihuacan Valley, extends through the mountain passes bordering the southeast edge of the valley, and continues on to Calpulalpan in Tlaxcala (see Charlton 1972, 1978, 1991). Calpulalpan is located in the so-called Tlaxcalan Corridor to the coast. The total length of the projection of the avenue to the TC-87-89 complex, from TC-119, is eight kilometers. We are not suggesting that the avenue, in its monumental form, with a width of 30 meters and lime plastered surface, extended this far; but most probably it was a prepared and leveled roadway for traffic exiting and entering the Valley of Teotihuacan.

The West Avenue departs from the Great Compound (identified by the Mapping Project as a potential Central Market Place), traverses an area of dense urban settlement for two kilometers, and then continues for an additional two kilometers as a major avenue, separating our sites TC-121, TC-11 and TC-12. Projected further west it would intersect our TC-8 site and terminate eventually at TC-7, a small settlement located on a hill, with unusually large ceremonial structures, including a temple. As in the case of the East Avenue it was probably a well-graded road.

Millon feels that the Street of the Dead, the North-South Avenue of the city, extends through the densely urbanized zone south of the Barranca de San Lorenzo (the site we refer to as TC-117 or Tlajinga), and across the Middle Valley alluvial plain, ending on the piedmont of the north flank of the Patlachique Range, at our TC-14 site. This interpretation is based upon the discovery of plaster floors, exposed in deep excavations in the intervening alluvial plain. We agree that there were Teotihuacan house compounds in the plain, but not in the dense urban concentrations suggested by the Mapping Project model, and believe that much of the plain

was agricultural land. In 1977 Nichols excavated Teotihuacan Period irrigation canals that provided water for the agricultural land in this area (Nichols 1987). The total distance of the projection of the Street of the Dead from the Cuidadela to TC-14 is somewhat over three kilometers, most of which is within the city. If the line of the avenue is projected up the Patlachique Range for an additional two and a half kilometers, it intersects the complex of sites TC-101-103 and 39, located in and around major cave and pit quarries for tezontle gravel, that we believe date from the period of Teotihuacan's existence.

The north section of the Street of the Dead ends formally at the Moon Pyramid plaza, but extended further north it would run through our complex of TC-30-31-32 sites, approximately two kilometers north of the Mapping Project's defined north boundary of the city. Extending this line to the summit of Cerro Gordo, it ends at the ceremonial complex, TC-59, possibly a hilltop shrine dedicated to the storm god.

Finally, some of the large rural sites, particularly provincial centers such as TC-40, 73 and 83 seem to be aligned with the axis of the city. We surmise that if we had more abundant data on the villages, all would conform to the fifteen degree north of east alignment of the Street of the Dead, and of the city itself. Certainly the small excavated structures show this alignment (i.e. at TC-5, 46, 49). The East Avenue projection probably, as Charlton postulates, is connected to external trade and the movements of goods and personnel, engaged in such trade. The other three seem to terminate at sacred precincts, suggesting a connection with religious ideology.

E. URBAN AND RURAL IN THE TEOTIHUACAN VALLEY DURING THE TEOTIHUACAN PERIOD

One of the interesting questions at Teotihuacan, is why the majority of the population in the city resided in large lineage compounds. The households of the upper and middle levels of Teotihuacan society rather resembled Roman households of comparable social status, in the presence of a high ranking core family, along with clients (often poorer relatives), and in the case of Rome, slaves, residing with them. The floor plans of the Teotihuacan compounds of this social class differ only in detail, but not in principle, from houses of that class level in Pompeii. What is unusual at Teotihuacan is that the great majority of the urban population, the lower class, resided also in very large compounds with only minor internal variations in quality and size of the interior apartments, reflecting equally minor differences in ranking within the house compound. The Teotihuacan lineage compound, while an unusual arrangement for an urban population, is not unique. In fact it is so comparable in so many ways to the compounds found in Yoruba towns in Nigeria that we believe that the operative factors in both cases were similar.

The bulk of the population in a Yoruba town resides in multi-family compounds comprising rooms grouped around multiple patios very similar to those of the lower class at Teotihuacan. Other similar features are variations in use of household space; internal ranking, with a compound head called the Bali (an inherited status); common ritual, focused on ancestor cults, with the Bali playing the role of both political and religious leader; and furthermore, the prevalence of agnatic lineages among the residents of the compound. The Yoruba compound had an additional vital economic function as the principal landholding group. In the towns, the residents of the compounds were engaged in a great variety of economic activities other than subsistence farming; the selling of agricultural and non-agricultural goods and services in the market place, the production of craft items, and the cultivation of cash crops, on lands situated at the edge of the urban space. Staple crops raised by the householders were grown well outside of the urban area, sometimes at distances of ten, twenty or even thirty kilometers from the town.

In the 19th and early 20th centuries, when the farms were located at greater distances, very often segments of lineages in the urban compound were settled there to conduct the agricultural activities. The Yoruba compound, because of its size, provides considerable flexibility in both the organization and allocation of labor for a highly varied internal economy; we argue that this was the case at Teotihuacan as well. In the 18th and 19th Centuries, when warfare was endemic among Yoruba states, titled warrior chiefs added large numbers of captive slaves to their households and these households must have seemed rather similar to the

middle class households in both Roman towns and Teotihuacan. In all probability then, the large lineage was an adaptation to this rather complex urban environment.

It is very probable that such lineages existed from the very beginnings of the history of Teotihuacan, but that the members lived in loosely organized neighborhoods in the Tzacualli and Early Teotihuacan phases of the history of the city. Sometime during the Early Tlamimilolpa Subphase, the city was completely reorganized, with an orderly grid imposed on the entire settlement. At that time the walled lineage compound emerged as an architectural form. This is correlatively a time of rapid economic expansion, with many of the former farmers taking up various types of economic specialties, part and full-time. The compound lineage in the later Middle and Late Phases may also have been somewhat larger in average size than the lineage during the earlier phases of the history of the city, when it may have been more comparable to the rural households found in the outlying areas, since its major function was agricultural landholding. In the outlying areas, because of the simpler economy, large extended families and small lineages persisted in contrast to the much larger corporate groups found in the urban center.

The population residing in the core city, the attached barrios that we originally defined as separate rural sites, and the nearby detached barrios like TC-8 and TC-30-32 were all apparently well integrated into the urban economy in a variety of ways. While the Mapping Project's survey demonstrated that a considerable amount of occupational specialization characterized the lower class, the data from a few excavations, most particularly Tlajinga 33, would further indicate that much of the specialization was part-time and at least some members of the lineage compounds also held or rented agricultural land, perhaps by internal divisions like extended families, or as a whole. In all probability there was considerable variety from compound to compound in the city and these immediate outlying sites, in terms of the ratio of agricultural to non-agricultural economic activities, as is the case of the 20th Century Yoruba cities. Some of the population may, in fact, have been completely dedicated to non-agricultural pursuits and have been full-time specialists, particularly in the core of the city. The upper and middle class probably included, on the basis of a variety of data, merchants, warrior nobles, landed nobility, and political and religious leaders. Considering the distribution of rural settlements, we suspect that all of the alluvial plains of the Middle Valley, Lower Valley, and Delta, and possibly the small alluvial plain of the Upper Valley as well, were controlled directly or indirectly by the residents of the urban core and the nearby barrios. Similar some of the piedmont sections in the Lower Valley, most particularly on the east side, and on the slopes of Cerro Chiconauhtla, where rural settlements are also virtually absent, may have been directly controlled by residents of the city (see Fig. 173 where we indicate the suggested boundaries of the land holdings of the urban population).

The Teotihuacan urban plan is characterized by pseudopod like extensions of the city, particularly along the main axes and avenues into the countryside. These extensions of the city include the following sites; TC-13 and TC-14, at the southern edge of the city, TC-11 and TC-12 at the western edge; and TC-116 and 119 to the east. Added to this would be the physically separate outlying settlements that we have reclassified as barrios, TC-30-31-32 and the initially classified village site of TC-8. It is also possible that even the residents of the heavily urbanized area south of the Barranca de San Lorenzo, what we have referred to as the Tlajinga area, (our site TC-117) were more heavily involved in agricultural activities. If all these outlying sites were occupied by households more heavily involved in rural production, they would have made up a significant proportion of the population of the city, possibly as high as 25 or 30%.

In 1977 Sanders, Storey and Widmer excavated a house compound in the Tlajinga area (Storey 1999?) where the residents were farmers, cultivating the nearby alluvial plain of the Middle Valley; and part-time potters and lapidarians, manufacturing inexpensive jewelry. This occupational multiplicity was probably the most characteristic economic pattern throughout much of the city, including even portions of the core. It also approximates our revised model of the economy of TC-8. Even some of the rural communities as far away as the shore of Lake Texcoco may have been involved in some part-time activity, in this case salt-making, or manufacture of technology based on reeds, such as baskets or mats.

In the more peripheral areas of the valley i.e. the Upper Valley, the North Tributary Valleys and the Cerro Gordo: North Slope, the majority of the population living in the rural communities apparently formed households whose remains left residential mounds of less than 500 m2 in size. The data also indicate clearly, if our interpretation of the economic status of the residents of the urban compounds is correct, that the vast majority of the residents of the villages and hamlets were full-time farmers or were involved in some other

exploitive activity. The data would also indicate that the landholding group was considerably smaller than a lineage in size, and consisted of extended families of varying size, possibly even a few nuclear families. Residents in the larger compounds of in these settlements, as those of the city, may have had a more varied economy, but the larger size may be primarily political in nature. The residents of the 17 households whose architectural remains exceeded 1000 m2 might have been political leaders of some kind. This conclusion leaves the 16, who were in the 500-999 meter category, of somewhat more problematical and perhaps analytically intermediate status.

We noted previously the presence of smaller mounds, usually placed in a peripheral location in some of the larger sites. Surface ceramics suggest that some of these are of Teotihuacan age. They clearly represent the remains of much smaller houses, often comparable in size to Aztec houses, and resemble the majority of houses in the hamlets. We suggest that these households, possibly including most of the population residing in the hamlets that have a close spatial relationship to a larger settlement, (for example the cluster of hamlets around TC-73), represent a population of lower status, those perhaps whose access to land was impeded. Thus they may have been tenants on lands held by the larger kin groups residing in the cores of such settlements. Depending on their locations they may not even have been tenant cultivators, but specialists in mining or in salt extraction.

F. THE TZACUALLI PHASE: A REEVALUATION

A major result of the reexamination of the samples collected from Teotihuacan Period sites is a significant alteration of our interpretations of the nature of the settlement system of the Tzacualli Phase. Considered as the Terminal Phase of the Formative Period, Tzacualli sites located during general survey were intensively resurveyed by the Formative Period Survey Team. Even at that time, however, it was becoming evident that Tzacualli was, in fact, not so much the end of the Formative but the beginning of the Classic or Teotihuacan Period. The only rationale for including it as a final phase of the Formative was the persistence of a number of ceramic vessel forms characteristic of the Formative Period into the phase. We now know, however, that some of these forms persisted as late as Miccaotli or the early part of the Early Teotihuacan Phase (see Part 4, Chapter 10). The Classic nature of Tzacualli settlement became abundantly clear as the Mapping Project Survey of the city progressed.

At the early stage of the Mapping Project the city's Tzacualli Phase population was estimated as approximately 15,000, later increased to 30,000, then to 60,000. The most recent estimate is 90,000, a number only slightly smaller than the 125,000 of the city at its peak during the Middle and Late Phases of Teotihuacan. George Cowgill once stated (personal communication) that he wouldn't be surprised if the estimate of the Tzacualli Phase once the data were fully assessed, would approach that of the later phases.

Our initial observation based on the survey of rural Tzacualli sites (presented in Volume 2), including the absolute numbers of people and distribution of sites, was that the Tzacualli settlement pattern closely foreshadowed the Teotihuacan Period pattern. At that time the data seemed to suggest, however, that the settlements themselves were quite different in nature, that the great majority were of hamlet size, often consisting of a single household, and that the total rural population was, therefore, significantly smaller.

In the Formative volume the following Tzacualli Phase sites were recorded: 20 exploitation sites or traces, i.e. sites probably with no permanent population; 28 single household hamlets; 39 multi-household hamlets; one small village (at Oxtotipac, TF-37), one barrio (TF-43), 1 city (Teotihuacan), and three problematical sites, for a total of 97 (see Tables 65-67). The "problematical" category referred to Tzacualli occupation known to be present on large Teotihuacan Period sites, but where the Formative Survey Team did not actually conduct surveys. Thirty-seven of these 97 sites had later Teotihuacan occupation. Of the seventy-four permanently occupied sites, 23 had occupation in the subsequent Teotihuacan Period, 41 did not. The preliminary analysis of these data suggested a very different kind of settlement with respect to community type, but close similarities in the geographic distribution of settlements, to the Teotihuacan Period.

The examination of the surface samples from Teotihuacan Period sites, surveyed by the Teotihuacan Period Survey Team, added an additional 41 sites, including the problematical site (TC-46), 19 traces, and 21 recorded as light to heavy. Changes in the assessment of certain specific Tzacualli settlements was even more startling, however. In some of the Teotihuacan Period sites the Tzacualli occupation is at least as prevalent that of the later Teotihuacan Phases. In a number of cases, particularly the smaller sites, it was actually heavier. More significant is that even in some of the larger Teotihuacan Period sites Tzacualli was as prevalent in the samples, and over the same physical space, as occupation of the Teotihuacan Phases, i.e. the Tzacualli sites were small or large villages. What this means is that Tzacualli rural settlements not only presage the later Teotihuacan phases, but Tzacualli truly represents the initial emergence of the Teotihuacan Period pattern.

In Tables 65-67 all of the sites originally classified as "exploitation sites" and "traces" have been converted into the hamlet category. One site is either a small or large village and two other sites (TC-40 and TC-83), identified as large village sites, may in fact have had the status of provincial centers. What is clear, however, from the chart is that there were still many more Tzacualli hamlets than were present during the later Teotihuacan Phases. Another difference is that many of the small villages are quite dispersed communities, in contrast with the later Teotihuacan Period sites of similar status. In general, Tzacualli rural occupation seems much less "urban" then it does during the later phases when what Millon has referred to as an urban renewal program apparently was extended out into the countryside.

The specific spatial distribution of sites clearly mirrors the later Teotihuacan Phases (see Fig. 236). Occupation is heavy only in the Upper Valley, the Cerro Gordo: North Slope area and the Tributary Valleys. Most of the Lower Valley sites are concentrated in the same North Piedmont strip where they are found in later Teotihuacan times. The data suggest that the prime agricultural lands, as in later times (i.e. the Alluvial Plain of the Middle Valley, Lower Valley and Delta) were farmed by the residents of the city.

G. POPULATION HISTORY

With respect to the overall history of the valley during the Teotihuacan Period the reevaluation of the surface samples has produced some unexpected results. First, the period of maximum population seems to be the Middle Phase. While we had realized in 1965 that at least one third of the population resided in the Cerro Gordo: North Slope area and that the Middle Phase was dominant in that particular area, we had then assumed that the population overall peaked during the Late Phase. We also thought that even in the Cerro Gordo: North Slope area, much of the recorded population loss was explained by nucleation at the big provincial center of TC-73. In fact, the reevaluation of the samples from TC-73 indicate that it too had its peak population during the Middle Phase.

When Kolb reevaluated all of the surface samples in connection with the preparation of his dissertation, it became abundantly clear that the overall Late Period population of the valley was no more than 45% of that achieved during the Middle Phase. Furthermore, Kolb, using the subphase chronology of the Teotihuacan Mapping Project, made an attempt to assess the Metepec or final subphase occupation, and found it poorly represented in virtually all of the sites except those found in immediate proximity to the city itself. While Sanders's reevaluation of the surface samples indicates somewhat more Late Phase representation than Kolb originally recorded, it does not substantially alter this picture. Finally, Charlton's application (see Appendix I) of the Mapping Project's subphase chronology, based on Bennyhoff's original formulation, suggested that in the Cerro Gordo: North Slope area the peak population was actually achieved during the Late Tlamimilolpa subphase, or early in our Middle Phase, indicating that the decline of population in that area had begun within our Middle Phase and during the Early Xolalpan subphase. A second surprising result of the reevaluation of the surface samples was that the Early Phase population was only slightly less than that achieved at the peak, and furthermore, that the Tzacualli phase rural population may have higher than that of the Late Teotihuacan Phase. While we cannot at this time provide a reliable estimate of the magnitude of the Tzacualli population, our very preliminary assessment is that it was at least half the size achieved in the rural area during the peak.

The latest estimates of the population of the city suggest a population of at least 60,000, perhaps as high as possibly 90,000, for the Tzacualli Phase, reaching 125,000 sometime during the Early Teotihuacan Phase. This population size was maintained through the end of the Late Xolalpan subphase, ultimately declining to 85,000 during the Metepec subphase. In other words, during much of the rural population decline, the city did not increase in size, but barely maintained its maximum level, and then ultimately declined during the final century or so.

Adding these urban figures to the rural survey a clear pattern seems to emerge. Starting with a population of 100,000 or so during the Tzacualli Phase, the population rose to 140,000 by the Early Tlamimilolpa subphase, reached 142,000 during the Late Tlamimilolpa phase, then declined steadily to approximately 132,000 by the end of Xolalpan. This brings us to the problem of the Metepec subphase.

Definition of this last phase has always been equivocal. During the early phase of our project and the first year of the Teotihuacan Mapping Project (1962), personnel of three projects held a joint series of conferences on the ceramic chronology. This included Florencia Muller from INAH, Rene Millon and James Bennyhoff from the Teotihuacan Mapping Project, and Sanders, and a majority of the graduate students from the Teotihuacan Valley Project. At that time our excavated samples from the TC-8 1961 excavation and the Oxtotipac cave site were available. Within a few years of these meetings Bennyhoff had defined a Metepec subphase, with some modifications accepted by later researchers, ultimately revised by Evelyn Rattray.

When we prepared the Toltec volume we defined a phase called Early Toltec, which included an initial subphase based on our cave samples and named Oxtotipac. Rattray, however, claimed that our Oxtotipac represented instead a mixture of Xometla or Coyotletelco ceramics with those of Late Teotihuacan, and was thus an artificial construct rather than an operationally definable subphase. In fact, there is no clear evidence of Teotihuacan occupation in the cave refuse deposits, beyond a single offering, found several meters below the living floor of the cave, and buried in gravel refuse from quarrying activities (see Volume 4, Chapter 3). For our part and perhaps ironically we are not now convinced that what the Mapping Project has defined as Metepec represents a discrete ceramic phase, preferring to consider it rather a combination of Late Xolalpan and Oxtotipac elements.

Our survey of the Toltec sites (see Volume 4) produced no clearly isolated occupation of the Oxtotipac subphase in our rural sites, with the exception of the cave site itself; but we did find traces of it on numerous Early Toltec sites. This distribution suggests to us that there may have been no resident population in the countryside, but that most of the valley was still in agricultural use during that phase, and cultivated largely by residents of the city. We found similarly little evidence of what we understood was the Metepec subphase - in other words the Metepec and Oxtotipac distributions were identical!

If this reevaluation of Metepec as identical to Oxtotipac is accepted, the following emerges as possible interpretation: the urban population of 85,000 estimated by the Mapping Project as the population during the Metepec Phase represents the total population of the valley, i.e. all were living at the city, and the residents of the city continued to use the alluvial plains of the valley and some of the adjacent piedmonts. The total population was only 64% of that during our Late Teotihuacan Phase, which we now define on the basis of Late Xolalpan ceramics. Subsequent surveys of other areas in the Basin of Mexico, first by Jeffrey Parsons, then Richard Blanton, again by Parsons, and finally Sanders, between 1967 and 1975 show parallel trends. In all of the samples except perhaps those from the town site at San Miguel Amantla, Vaillant's type site for what was once called Teotihuacan 4, now Late Xolalpan, the peak of occupation occurs during the Middle Phase. The evidence suggests that the population everywhere declined during our redefined Late Phase. Continuing occupation does occur on many of the Teotihuacan Period sites during the overall Early Toltec Phase, but numerous new sites were founded in the central and southern parts of the Basin of Mexico during that phase. We suspect that all of these sites have some Metepec, or better stated, Oxtotipac occupation on them: they represent a substantial exodus of population from the Teotihuacan Valley, initiated during the Metepec-Oxtotipac subphase, and continuing at an accelerated rate during the subsequent Xometla subphase.

More than may be superficially apparent, this body of increasingly refined regional-level data suggests certain revisions to our traditional interpretations of Teotihuacan as a pan-Mesoamerican economic and political power. Its peak period of influence has long been known to correspond to the Middle Phase (see Parsons 1986), with a sharp reduction during what we define as the Late Phase at Teotihuacan itself. If, as has been thought, the city had still been increasing in population into the Late Phase demographic peak, this initial foreign

expansion immediately followed by retraction defies explanation. The phenomenon is, however, unexceptional if the demographic peak and the high-water-mark of its political - economic power were chronologically coincident, as now seems probable. By the Late Phase our data clearly document a population decline in its initial stages. Recent evidence, moreover, has confirmed a long-standing suggestion that much of the central part of the city had been destroyed and burnt, at sometime during what we have defined as the Late Phase. We postulate that these events occurred during the Metepec-Oxtotipac subphase, as the climax of a long period of accelerating population loss and political decline.

Table 54

Sample Evaluation by Site (Numbers = Occupational Intensity)

Sample	Tzacualli	Early	Middle	Late
TC-2				
A	2	2	2	0
B	2	2	2	0
	2	2	2	0
TC-3				
A	3	2	3	1
B	3	3	2	1
C	0	1	2	0
	2.0	2	2.3	.67
TC-4				
A	1	2	3.5	1
B	2	2	3.0	0
C	1	1	2	0
D	2	2	3	0
E	1	2	2.5	0
F	1	2.5	3	0
G	1	2	2	0
H	2	2	2	0
I	0	2	2	0
	1.22	1.94	2.5	.22
TC-5				
A	2	2	2.5	2.5
TC-6				
A	2	2	4.0	3.0
B	2	2	3	3
C	2	2.5	3	2
D	0	2	2	2
	1.5	2.13	3	2.5

Sample	Tzacualli	Early	Middle	Late
TC-7				
A	2	2	3	2
B	2	2	2	2
C	3	1	0	1
D	2	2	4	3
E	1	0	1	0
	2.0	1.4	2	1.6
TC-8				
1-2		Excavated		
3		Excavated		
4		Excavated		
5	1	0	2.5	2.5
6	1	1	2.0	3.0
7	2	2	3.0	3.0
8	1	0	3.0	2.0
9	1	1	2.5	2.0
10	0	1	2.0	1.0
11	1	0	3.0	2.0
12	0	1	2.0	1.0
13	1	1	2	1
14	2	1	2.5	2
15	1	1	1	0
16	2	0	1	0
17	2	0	1	2
18	1	0	1	1
19	0	0	1	0
20	2	0	1	1
21	0	0	3	3

Sample	Tzacualli	Early	Middle	Late	Sample	Tzacualli	Early	Middle	Late
TC-8					TC-8				
22	0	1	2.5	2.5	50	2.5	0	0	0
23	2.5	0	3.0	2	51	3.5	1	2	0
24	3	0	3	3	52	2	0	1	1
25	2	0	2.5	1	53	2.5	0	0	0
26	1	0	0	1	54	2.5	1	1	1
27	0	0	2.5	1	55	2.5	0	2	2.5
28	2	1	2.5	1	56	0	0	2.5	2.5
29	1	0	0	0	57	2	0	0	2
30	2.5	2	2	2	58	2	0	1	1
31	3.5	0	0	0	59	2	0	0	2.5
32	0	0	0	0	60	2	0	0	0
33	2.5	0	0	0	61	2	0	2	2
34	0	1	1	0	62	2	0	2.5	2.5
35	2	0	1	0	63	2.5	1	2	0
36	1	0	0	0	64	0	1	1	1
37	1	0	0	0	65	0	1	1	0
38	1	1	0	0	66	0	1	1	0
39	2.5	0	1	1	67	0	1	1	0
40	2.5	0	0	0	68	2.5	1	1	1
41	.5	0	0	0	69	2.5	1	1	1
42	1	0	.5	0	70	2.5	0	0	0
43	0	0	0	0	71	2.5	0	0	0
44	1	0	.5	0	72	2	0	0	0
45	2.5	0	2	0	73	2.5	.5	.5	.5
46	2.5	2	2	2		1.8	.41	1.19	.95
47	3	1	1	1					
48	2.5	0	0	0					
49	2.5	1	1	1					

Sample	Tzacualli	Early	Middle	Late
TC-10				
A	0	2.5	2	0
B	0	1	0	0
C	0	1	0	0
D	0	1	0	0
E	0	2	2	2
F	0	2	2	0
G	0	2	2	0
	0	1.64	1.14	.25
TC-11				
A	2	2	3	2
B	2	2	3	3
C	2	2	3	2
D	2.5	2	2.5	2
E	3	2	3	2
F	2.5	1	2.5	2
	2.33	1.83	2.83	2.17
TC-12				
A	2	2	2.5	1
B	2.5	2.5	3.5	3
C	0	2	2	3
D	2.5	2.5	1	1
E	2.5	2.5	3	2.5
	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.1
TC-13				
A	3	2	2	3
B	3	2	2.5	3
C	3	2.5	2.5	3
	3.0	2.17	2.33	3

Sample	Tzacualli	Early	Middle	Late
TC-14				
A	2	2	2	2
B	2.5	2	2	2
C	2.5	2	3	3
D	0	2.5	2	3.5
E	2.5	2	2	2
G	2.5	2	3	2
J	2	0	3	1
	2.0	1.79	2.43	2.21
TC-17	No Sample			
TC-18				
A	2	1	3.5	1
B	2	1	3.5	0
C	1	1	2	3.5
D	0	1	3	0
	1.1	1	3	.88
TC-19				
A	2.5	1	0	0
TC-20				
1	2	3.5	2.5	1
2	2.5	2.5	2	1
3	0	2.5	2	1
4	2	2.5	2	0
5	1	3	3	1
6	2	2.5	2	1
7	2	3	3	0
	1.64	2.79	2.36	.71
TC-21				
2	0	4	4	1

Sample	Tzacualli	Early	Middle	Late
TC-22				
A	2	3	3	2
B	2	3	3	2
	2	3	3	2
TC-23				
13	2	2	2	0
15	1	2	2	1
	3	4	4	1
TC-24				
A	1	2.5	2.5	1.0
TC-25				
	1	3	3	1
TC-26-98				
1	1	2	3	2
2	2	2	4	2
3	0	2	3.5	2
4	0	3	4	2
5	0	3	4	2
6	0	3	3.5	2
7	0	3	3.5	1.5
8	0	3.5	3.5	2.5
9	0	3.5	3.5	3
10	0	3	3.5	2
11	0	3.5	2.5	2
12	0	3	3.5	2
	.25	2.88	3.5	2.08
TC-27				
1	2	2	2	1

Sample	Tzacualli	Early	Middle	Late
TC-28				
A	2	2.5	2	1
TC-30				
A	0	1	1	1
B	1	3.5	3	3
C	0	3	3	2
D	0	2.5	3	2
E	1	2	2.5	2
F	1	3.5	3.5	2
G	1	2.5	2.5	2
H	0	2	3	3
I	0	2.5	2.5	1
J	1	2	2.5	2
K	1	2.5	3	2.5
L	2.5	2	3	2
M	0	3	3	2
N	1	3	3	2
P	2	2.5	3	2
Q	2	1	3	3
R	2	2	2.5	1
S	0	1	3	3
T	2	1	2	0
U	0	0	0	0
	.9	2.17	2.12	1.93
TC-31				0
V	0	0	0	0
W	0	0	0	0
X	0	0	0	0
Y	0	0	2	0

Sample	Tzacualli	Early	Middle	Late	Sample	Tzacualli	Early	Middle	Late
TC-31					TC-32				
Z	0	0	2	0	XX	2	0	2.0	0
AA	0	3	2	0	YY	0	2	2.5	0
BB	0	2	2	2	ZZ	2	2	2	2
CC	0	2	2	2	AAA	0	1	2	0
DD	0	2	2	2		.6	1.95	2.35	.4
EE	0	2	2	2	TC-33				
FF	2	2	3	3	A	1	2	2	1
GG	0	2	2	0	TC-34				
HH	2	3	3	3	A	1	3	3	2
II	0	2	2	0	TC-36				
JJ	2	2	3	2	A	1	2	2	2
KK	0	0	2	0	TC-37	0	2	2	2
LL	0	2	3	2	TC-38				
MM	0	0	2	0	1	2	1	1	2
NN	0	2	3	0	2	0	2	2	2
OO	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	1	2
PP	0	0	3	0		.7	2	1.33	2
BBB	0	0	0	0	TC-39				
CCC	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2.5	0
	.26	1.13	1.91	.78	2	1	3	3	0
TC-32					3	1	3	3	2
QQ	2	2	2.5	0		1.0	2.67	2.83	.67
RR	0	2	2.5	0	TC-40				
SS	.5	2	0	0	1	2	3.5	3	1
TT	0	2	2.5	0	2	2	2	3	2
UU	0	2.5	3	2	3	1	3	3	0
VV	0	2	2	0	4	2.5	1	3	1
WW	0	2	2.5	0	5	2	4	3.5	2

Sample	Tzacualli	Early	Middle	Late	Sample	Tzacualli	Early	Middle	Late
TC-40					TC-42				
6	0	2	3	2	3	1	1	2	1
7	1	3	3	2	4	2	2.5	3	1
8	1	4	4	1	6	.5	2	2	1
9	0	3	4	1	7	1	3	2.5	0
10	1	3	3.5	1	8	1	3	2	0
11	0	3	3	1	9	2	3	3	1
12	2.5	3	3	1	10	.5	2.5	2	1
13	0	2	3	2	11	1	3	3	0
14	0	2	3	1	12	0	2	2	0
15	2	2.5	2.5	1	13	.5	1	2	0
16	2	3.5	3.5	1	14	2.5	3.5	3.5	1
17	2	3	3	2	15	0	1	1	1
18	2	3	3	2		1.1	2.21	2.32	.64
19	3	3	3	1	TC-43				
20	2	3	3	2	1	4	3.5	3.5	1
21	3.5	3.5	2	2	TC-44				
22	1	2	2	1	1	3	2	2	.5
	1.47	2.77	3.05	1.36	2	3	2	2	0
TC-41					3	3	2	1	0
1	2	3	3	1	4	1	2.5	2	0
2	1	0	1	0		2.5	2.13	1.75	.13
3	2.5	2	2	1	TC-45				
4	2	2	2	2	1	3	2	2	0
5	3.5	1	0	0	2	3	3	2	0
	2.2	1.6	1.6	.8	3	2	2	2	0
TC-42					4	2.5	2	1	0
1	1	1	2	1		2.6	2.25	1.75	0
2	3	2.5	2.5	1					

Sample	Tzacualli	Early	Middle	Late	Sample	Tzacualli	Early	Middle	Late
TC-46					TC-46				
1	2	3	3	0	32	2	3	2	1
2	0	3	3	0	33	2	3	4	1
3	2	4	4	1	34	2	3	3	1
4	2	3	4	1	35	2	3	4	1
5	2	3.5	3.5	0		2.32	2.38	2.31	.67
6	1	3	3	0	TC-47				
7	1	3.5	3.5	2	1	3	2.5	2	1
8	2	3	3	2	TC-48				
9	2	4	4	1	1	2	2	2	0
10	4	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	0
11	2.5	3	4	1	3	2	2	2	0
14	3	1	1	0	4	2.5	2	1	0
16	3	1	0	0	5	1	2	2	0
17	3	1	0	0		1.9	1.8	1.13	0
18	4	1	0	0	TC-49				
19	3	2	2	0	1	2	3	3	1
20	3	3	2	.5	2	2	3.5	3	0
21	3.5	2	2	0	3	0	3	3	1
22	4	2	2	1	4	1	3	3	1.5
23	4	2	2	1	5	3	3	3	0
24	3	0	1	0	6	1	2.5	3	0
25	3	2	2	1	7	2	3	3	1
26	3	2	2	1	8	2	3	3	1
27	3	3.5	3	1	9	0	3.5	3	1
28	2.5	2	2	1	10	2	3	3	0
29	3	2.5	3	2.5	12	1	3.5	3.5	1.5
30	2.5	2	1	0	13	2.5	4	2.5	1
31	2	2	1	0	14	1	3	4	1

Sample	Tzacualli	Early	Middle	Late	Sample	Tzacualli	Early	Middle	Late
TC-49					TC-54				
15	1	2	3.5	1	1	4	1	0	0
16	2	3	2.5	.5	TC-55				
17	1	4	4	.5	1	0	2.5	0	0
18	2	3	3	1	TC-56				
19	0	3	2.5	1	1	3	2	2	1
20	0	3	3	1	TC-57-58				
21	0	2	2	0	1	1	2	3	1
22	2	2.5	2.5	0	2	1	2	3	0
23	0	2	2	1	3	1	3	3	0
24	1	4	4	1	4	1	2	2	0
25	0	2	2.5	1	5	2	2	2	0
26	0	2	2	1	6	1	2	2	0
27	0	4	3.5	.5	7	1	2	2	1
28	0	2	2.5	1	8	2	2	2	0
29	0	3	3	0	9	1	2.5	2.5	0
	1.0	2.95	2.95	.73	10	2	2.5	3.5	0
TC-50					11	2	2.5	3.5	0
1	2	2	2.5	0	12	2	2	2	0
TC-51					13	1	2	2.5	0
1	3	0	2	0	14	1	2	2	0
TC-53					15	1	2	2	0
1	4	0	1	0	16	1	2	2	0
2	2.5	1	1	0	17	2	3	2.5	0
3	4	1	0	0	18	1	2	3	1
4	4	1	0	0	19	1	3	2.5	0
5	4	1	0	0	20	1	3	3	1
	3.9	.8	.4	0	21	1	3	3	0
					22	2	2.5	2	0

Sample	Tzacualli	Early	Middle	Late	Sample	Tzacualli	Early	Middle	Late
TC-57-58					TC-70				
23	1	2	2	0	1	2	2	2	.5
24	1	3	2	0	TC-71				
	1.3	2.48	2.57	.17	1	3	2	2	0
TC-59					TC-72				
1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
TC-60					TC-73				
1	3	2	2	0	1	1	2	1	0
TC-61					2	0	2	0	0
1	4	1	0	0	4	0	2	3	1
2	3	2	1	0	5	0	1	0	0
3	3	2	1	0	6	1	1	2.5	2
	3.33	1.67	.67	0	7	1	2	2	1
TC-62					8	0	2	2	1
1	2	2	2	0	9	0	1	2	.5
TC-63					10	0	1	2	.5
1	3	2	2	0	11	.5	3	4	2
TC-64					12	1	2	4	.5
1	2	2	2	0	13	0	2	3	2
TC-65					14	1	2	4	1
1	2	1	2	0	15	0	1	3	3
TC-66					16	1	3	3.5	.5
1	1	2	2	0	17	0	2	2.5	1
TC-67					18	0	1	2.5	1
1	0	2	3	0	19	0	1	2	.5
TC-68					20	0	2	3	2
1	0	1	2	0	21	0	2	3	0
TC-69					22	1	1	3	1
1	0	2	2.5	0	23	0	2.5	3.5	2

Sample	Tzacualli	Early	Middle	Late
TC-73				
24	0	3	3	0
25	0	2	4	1
26	0	3	3	.5
27	0	2	4	1
28	0	2.5	3.5	1
29	0	2	3.5	2
30	1	1	3	1
31	0	1	3	2
32	1	2	3.5	1.5
33	0	1	3	2
34	0	1	2.5	2
35	0	1	3	2
36	0	2	3.5	1
37	0	3	3	0
38	0	2.5	3.5	1
39	0	3	3.5	1.5
40	0	2	4	.5
41	0	3.5	3	2
42	0	2	3	1
43	0	2.5	4	1.5
44	0	2.5	3	1
45	0	2	3.5	1.5
46	0	3.5	4	2
47	0	2.5	3	2
48	0	3	4	2
49	0	2.5	3	2
50	0	3.5	4	2
51	0	3	3	.5

Sample	Tzacualli	Early	Middle	Late
TC-73				
52	0	3	4	2
53	0	3.5	4	2
54	0	3	3.5	2
55	0	2	3.5	2
56	0	3	4	1
57	0	2	3.5	1
59	0	2	3.5	1
	Neg.	2.13	3.08	1.21
TC-74				
1	0	3	2.5	0
TC-75				
1	0	3	1	0
TC-76				
1	0	3	3	0
TC-77				
1	0	2	2	0
2	0	2	2	0
	0	2.0	2.0	0
TC-78				
1	0	2	3	0
TC-79				
1	0	2	2	0
TC-80				
1	3	2	2	0
TC-81				
1	3	2	2	0
2	2	1	1	0
		1.5	1.5	0

Sample	Tzacualli	Early	Middle	Late
TC-82				
1	3	2	2	0
TC-83				
1	1	1	4	2
2	2	2	4	.5
3	2	2	4	1
4	3	3	3	.5
5	2	2.5	3	2
6	2	3	2.5	2
7	3.5	2.5	3.5	2
8	2	1	2.5	2
9	1	2	3	2
10	1	1	2.5	2.5
11	1	2	3	2
12	0	2	3	2
13	0	3	3	2
14	2	2	3	2
15	1	2	3.5	2
16	0	3	2.5	2
17	0	2.5	2.5	2
18	2	3.5	4.0	2
19	2	3	3.5	2
20	1	2.5	4.0	2
	1.43	2.28	3.2	1.83
TC-84				
1	1	3	2	0
TC-85				
1	0	2	2	1
TC-86				
1	1	1	2	2
TC-87				
1	.5	3.5	3	1.5
2	1	2	3	2
3	1	2	3	2
4	1	2	2	2.5
5	0	2	3	2
6	0	0	3	2
7	0	1	3.5	2
8	.5	1	2.5	2
9	0	1	3	2.5
	.44	1.61	2.89	2.06
TC-88				
1	0	0	2	2.5
TC-89				
1	0	2	3	2
TC-90				
1	2	2.5	2	1
2	2.5	1	2	2
3	2	3	1	0
4	2	2	1	0
	2.1	2.1	1.5	.75
TC-91				
1	2	2.5	3.5	2
TC-92				
1	4	1	1	0

Sample	Tzacualli	Early	Middle	Late	Sample	Tzacualli	Early	Middle	Late
TC-93					TC-107				
1	3.5	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
	3.8	1.5	1.5	.7	TC-108				
TC-94					1	2	2	2	0
1	1	1	2	0	TC-109				
TC-95					1	1	2	2.5	1
1	2	3	0	1	TC-110				
TC-96					1	1	1	1	1
1	2	3	1	0	TC-111				
	1.7	2.3	1	.3	1	0	2	2	1
TC-97					TC-112				
1	1	2	3	1	1	2	0	0	0
TC-99					TC-113				
1	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	0
TC-100					TC-114				
1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
TC-101					TC-115				
1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	0
TC-102					TC-116				
1	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	3	2.5
TC-103					TC-117				
1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2.5	2.5	2.5
TC-104					TC-119				
1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2.5	5	2.5
TC-105					TC-120				
1	Substant.	1	1	1	1	2.5	2.5	3	3
TC-106					TC-121				
1	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	3	2.5

Sample	Tzacualli	Early	Middle	Late	Sample	Tzacualli	Early	Middle	Late
TC-122					TC-131				
1	1	1	1	0	1	1	.5	1	1
TC-123					TC-132				
1	1	1	2.5	2	1	0	0	1	0
TC-124					TC-133				
1	2	2	3	3	1	0	.5	2	2
TC-125					TC-135				
1	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	2
TC-126					2	2.5	1	2	1
1	1	2	2	1	3	3	2	2	1
TC-127					4	3	2	3	2
1	1	.5	2	2	5	2	1	2	1
TC-128					6	3	2	2	1
1	1	2	2.5	2	7	3	2	3	1
TC-129					8	2.5	2	2	1
1	1	1	1	1		2.6	1.75	2.37	1.25
TC-130									
1	1	2	2	1					

Table 55

Site Settlement Intensity and Maximum Population Estimates

(City and Attached Barrios TC-11, 12, 13 Excluded)

Delta	Number of Samples	Tzacualli S.I.	Early Teotihuacan S.I.	Pop	Middle Teotihuacan S.I.	Pop	Late Teotihuacan S.I.	Pop	Unphased Pop
TC-3	3	2.0	2.0	78	2.3	90	.67	26	
TC-10	7	0.0	1.64	312	1.14	156	.25	45	
TC-15	0	Unphased							240
TC-16	0	Unphased							108
TC-33	1	1.0	2.0	0	2.0	0	1.0	0	Guesstimate96
TC-122	1	0.0	0.0		1.0	10	0.0		

	12			390		306		74	444

Lower Valley	Number of Samples	Tzacualli	Early Teotihuacan		Middle Teotihuacan		Late Teotihuacan		Unphased Pop
West Piedmont									
TC-2	2	2.0	2.00	398	2.0	398	0		
TC-4	9	1.22	1.94	396	2.5	510	.22	45	
TC-18	4	1.1	1.00	8+	3.0	24+	.88	7+	
	15			802+		932+		52+	
North Piedmont									
TC-5	1	2.0	2.0	221	2.5	276	2.5	276	
TC-6	4	1.5	2.13	490	3.0	690	2.5	575	
TC-7	5	2.0	1.4	63	2.0	90	1.6	72	
TC-8	73	1.8	.41	217	1.19	630	.94	497	
	83			998		1686		1420	
Alluvial Plain - East Piedmont									
TC-9	0		Unphased						10
TC-37	1	0	2.0	10	2.0	10	2.0	10	
TC-131	1	1.0	.5	5	1.0	10	1.0	10	
TC-132	1	0	0		1.0	10	0		
TC-38	3	.7	2.0	100	1.33	67	2.0	100	
	6			115		97		120	+10
North Tributary Valley									
TC-17	0		Unphased						90
TC-19	1	2.5	Unphased						90
TC-20	7	1.64	2.79	630	2.36	533	.71	160	
TC-21	1	0	4.0	126	4.0	126	1.0	31	
TC-22	2	2.0	3.0	90	3.0	90	2.0	60	
TC-23	2	1.5	2.0	240	2.0	240	.5	60	
TC-35	0		Unphased						18
TC-108	1	2.0	2.0	?	2.0	?	0	?	Guesstimate 42
	14			1086 + TC-108		989 + TC-108		311	+240

Middle Valley	Number of Samples	Tzacualli	Early Teotihuacan		Middle Teotihuacan		Late Teotihuacan		Unphased Pop
South Piedmont									
TC-97	1	1.0	2.0	N.E.	3.0	N.E.	1.0	N.E.	10
TC-26-98	12	1.0	2.88	272	3.5	330	2.08	196	
TC-104	1	1.0	1.0	10	1.0	10	1.0	10	
TC-24	1	1.0	2.5	30	2.5	30	1.0	12	
*TC-25	1	1.0	3.0	990	3.0	990	1.0	330	
TC-27	1	2.0	2.0	24	2.0	24	1.0	12	
TC-28	1	2.0	2.5	90	2.0	72	1.0	36	
TC-114	1	1.0	1.0	10	1.0	10	1.0	10	
TC-126	1	1.0	2.0	10	2.0	10	1.0	5	
TC-127	1	1.0	.5	2	2.0	10	2.0	10	
TC-128	1	1.0	2.0	8	2.5	10	2.0	8	
TC-133	1	0	.5		2.0		2.0	Trace (10?)	
TC-105	1	Subst.	1.0	10	1.0	10	1.0	10	
TC-106	1	1.0	1.0	5	2.0	10	1.0	5	
TC-107	1	1.0	1.0	10	1.0	10	1.0	10	
TC-112-113	2	1.0	1.0	336	1.0	336	0	0	
TC-129	1	1	1	10	1	10	1	10	
TC-130	1	1	2.0	10	2.0	10	1.0	5	
	37			1827		1882		679	+10

* Probably Should be Halved

North Piedmont									
TC-30	21	.9	2.17	969	2.62	1170	1.93	862	
TC-31	23	.26	1.13	355	1.91	600	.78	245	
TC-32	11	.6	1.95	200	2.35	240	.40	41	3-6
TC-36	0		Unphased						N.E.
	55			1524		2010		1147	+6

Upper Valley	Number of Samples	Tzacualli	Early Teotihuacan		Middle Teotihuacan		Late Teotihuacan		Unphased Pop
North Piedmont									
TC-123	1	1.0	1.0	4	2.5	10	2.0	8	

TC-83	20	1.43	2.28	1304	3.2	1830	1.83	1046	
TC-84	1	1.0	3.0	UN	2.0	UN	0		
TC-85	1	0	2.0	UN	2.0	UN	1.0	UN	
TC-34	1	1.0	3.0	60	3.0	60	2.5	50	
TC-86	1	1.0	1.0	5	2.0	10	2.0	10	
TC-109	1	1.0	2.0	N.E.	2.5	N.E.	1.0		
	26			1369		1910		1106	
East Piedmont		**TC-87 Cluster**							
TC-87	9	.44	1.6		2.89		2.06		
TC-88	1	0	0		2.0		2.5		
TC-89	1	0	2.0		3.0		2.0		
				229		414		295	
		TC-91 Cluster							
TC-91	1	2.0	2.5		3.5		2.0	N.E.	
TC-92	1	4.0	1.0		1.0		0		
TC-93	1	3.5	1.0		1.0		0		
	3			? Approx 450		522		? Approx 250	
		TC-94 Cluster							
TC-94	1	1.0	1.0		2.0		0		
TC-95	1	2.0	3.0		0		1.0		
TC-96	1	2.0	3.0		1.0		0		
	3	5	7	992	3	425	1	142	
Alluvial Plain									
TC-90	4	2.1	2.1	72	1.5	51	.74	25	
TC-29	0		Unphased						10
TC-111	1	0	2.0	10	2.0	10	1.0	5	
	5			82		62		30	+10

Cerro Gordo: North Slope	Number of Samples	Tzacualli	Early Teotihuacan		Middle Teotihuacan		Late Teotihuacan		Unphased Pop
Cerro Buena Vista									
TC-73	59	NEGL	2.13	871	3.08	1260	1.21	495	
TC-75	1	0	3.0	24	1.0	8	0		
TC-76	1	0	3.0	102	3.0	102	0		

TC-77	2	0	2.0	12	2.0	12	0	
TC-78	1	0	2.0	67	3.0	90	0	
TC-79	1	0	2.0	12	2.0	12	0	
TC-80	1	3.0	2.0	42	2.0	42	0	
TC-81	2	2.5	1.5	42	1.5	42	0	
TC-82	1	3.0	2.0	90	2.0	90	0	
	69			1262		1657		495
Colhuacam								
TC-115	1	1	1.0	10	1.0	10	0	
Teacalco								
TC-135	8	2.6	1.75	27	2.37	36	1.25	20
TC-40	22	1.47	2.77	518	3.05	570	1.36	254
TC-41	5	2.2	1.6	36	1.60	36	.8	18
TC-42	15	1.1	2.21	211	2.32	222	.64	62
TC-47	1	3.0	2.50	60	2.0	48	1.0	24
TC-48	5	1.9	1.80	96	1.13	59	0	0
TC-74	1	0	3.0	42	2.50	34	0	0
	57			990		1005		378
Maquixco Alto								
TC-43	1	1.0	3.5	42	3.5	42	1.0	12
TC-44	4	2.5	2.13	42	1.75	34	.13	2.5
TC-45	4	2.6	2.25	24	1.75	19	0	
TC-46	35	2.32	2.38	1350	2.31	1310	.67	380
TC-49	29	1.0	2.95	552	2.95	552	.73	137
TC-50	1	2.0	2.0	8	2.50	12	0	0
TC-51	1	3.0	0	0	2.0	12	0	0
TC-52	1	4.0	1.0	30	1.0	30	0	0
TC-53	5	3.9	.8	36	.4	18	0	0
TC-54	1	4.0	1.0	18	0	0	0	
TC-55	1	0	2.5	12	0	0	0	
TC-56	1	3.0	2.0	102	2.0	102	1.0	51
TC-57-58	24	1.3	2.48	475	2.57	+492	.17	32
TC-60-61	4	3.0	1.6	126	.6	76	0	0
TC-62	1	2.0	2.0	12	2.0	12	0	0
TC-63	1	3.0	2.0	36	2.0	36	0	0
TC-64	1	2.0	2.0	24	2.0	24	0	0

TC-65	1	2.0	1.0	9	2.0	18	0	0	
TC-66	1	1	2.0	24	2.0	24	0	0	
TC-67	1	0	2.0	12	3.0	18	0	0	
TC-68	1	0	1.0	12	2.0	24	0	0	
TC-69	1	0	2.0	10	2.5	8	0	0	
TC-70	1	2.0	2.0	N.E.	2.0	N.E.	0	0	10 No Est.
TC-71	1	3.0	2.0	12	2.0	12	0	0	
TC-72	1	0	1.0	10	1.0	10	0	0	
	113			2978		2885		614	+10

Sierra	Number of Samples	Tzacualli	Early Teotihuacan		Middle Teotihuacan		Late Teotihuacan		Unphased
TC-100	1	1	1	UN	0	UN	0	UN	
TC-101	1	1	1	UN	2	UN	1	UN	
TC-102	1	1	1	40	2	80	1	40	
TC-103	1	1	1	UN	2	UN	1	UN	
TC-39	3	1	2.67	UN	2.88	UN	.67	UN	
TC-99	1	1	1	UN	1	UN	1	UN	
TC-59	1	0	0	UN	1	UN	0	UN	
	9			40		80			

Total Samples Taken 519
Tzacualli Sites: Note

Key
UN Uninhabited, i.e. No Permanent Resident Population
NE No Estimate Made
S.I. Settlement Intensity 1 Trace, 2 Light, 3 Medium, 4 Heavy
Pop Population

Table 56

Chronological Phase Intensity of 12 Heavily Sampled Sites (11 or more samples) *

Site	Early Phase	Middle Phase	Late Phase
TC-8	.41	1.19	.95
TC-26-98	2.88	3.50	2.08
TC-30	2.17	2.62	1.93
TC-31	1.13	1.91	.78
TC-32	1.95	2.35	.40
TC-40	2.77	3.05	1.36
TC-42	2.21	2.32	.64
TC-46	2.38	2.31	.67
TC-49	2.95	2.95	.73
TC-57-58	2.48	2.57	.17
TC-73	2.13	3.08	1.21
TC-83	2.28	3.20	1.83
Average	2.17	2.59	1.06

* All Samples Included in Evaluation

Table 57

Chronological Phase Intensity of 6 Sites (with 7-10 Samples)

Site	Early Phase	Middle Phase	Late Phase
TC-4	1.94	2.5	.22
TC-10	1.64	1.14	.25
TC-14	1.79	2.43	2.21
TC-20	2.79	2.36	.71
TC-87	1.61	2.89	2.06
TC-135	1.75	2.37	1.25
Average	1.92	2.3	1.12

Table 58

Numbers of Samples by Intensity Levels in 12 Heavily Sampled Sites (11 or more samples)
(All Samples Included, i.e. including those with no Teotihuacan Occupation)

Phases	0	.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0
				TC-8 (69)					
Early Phase	43	1	22	0	3	0	0	0	0
Middle Phase	20	3	20	0	11	9	6	0	0
Late Phase	30	1	18	0	10	6	4	0	0
				TC-26-98 (12)					
Early Phase	0	0	0	0	3	0	6	3	0
Middle Phase	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	3
Late Phase	0	0	0	1	9	1	1	0	0
				TC-30 (21)					
Early Phase	1	0	4	0	5	5	4	2	0
Middle Phase	1	0	1	0	1	5	12	1	0
Late Phase	2	0	3	0	10	1	5	0	0
				TC-31 (23)					
Early Phase	11	0	0	0	10	0	2	0	0
Middle Phase	6	0	0	0	11	0	6	0	0
Late Phase	15	0	0	0	6	0	2	0	0
				TC-32 (11)					
Early Phase	1	0	1	0	8	1	0	0	0
Middle Phase	1	0	0	0	4	5	1	0	0
Late Phase	9	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
				TC-40 (22)					
Early Phase	0	0	1	0	5	1	10	3	2
Middle Phase	0	0	0	0	2	1	14	3	2
Late Phase	1	0	12	0	9	0	0	0	0
				TC-42 (14)					
Early Phase	0	0	4	0	2	3	4	1	0
Middle Phase	0	0	1	0	7	2	3	1	0
Late Phase	5	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
				TC-46 (32)					
Early Phase	2	0	4	0	9	1	11	3	2

Middle Phase	4	0	4	0	9	0	7	2	6
Late Phase	14	1	14	0	2	1	0	0	0
				TC-49 (28)					
Early Phase	0	0	0	0	6	2	13	3	4
Middle Phase	0	0	0	0	3	6	13	3	3
Late Phase	7	3	16	2	0	0	0	0	0
				TC-57-58 (24)					
Early Phase	0	0	0	0	14	4	6	0	0
Middle Phase	0	0	0	0	12	4	6	2	0
Late Phase	20	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
				TC-73 (57)					
Early Phase	0	0	13	0	22	7	11	4	0
Middle Phase	2	0	1	0	5	4	19	13	13
Late Phase	6	8	18	4	20	0	1	0	0
				TC-83 (20)					
Early Phase	0	0	3	0	7	4	5	1	0
Middle Phase	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	3	5
Late Phase	0	2	1	0	16	1	0	0	0

(69) Number of Samples

Table 59

Teotihuacan Residential Settlement Types By Phase

Site	E. T.	M. T.	L. T.	Unphased	Site	E. T.	M. T.	L. T.	Unphased
TC-3	H	H	H		TC-108	No Data			Prob. H
TC-10	SV	SV	H		TC-97	H	H	H	
TC-15	No Phase Determination			Prob. H	TC-26-98	SV	SV	SV	
TC-16	No Phase Determination			Prob. H	TC-104	H	H	H	
TC-33	H	H	H		TC-24	H	H	H	
TC-122	UN	H	UN		TC-25(2)	SV-LV	SV-LV	H-SV	
TC-2	SV	SV	UN		TC-27	H	H	H	
TC-4	SV	LV	H		TC-28	H	H	H	
TC-18	H	H	H		TC-114	H	H	H	
TC-5	SV	SV	SV		TC-126	H	H	H	
TC-6	SV	LV	LV		TC-127	H	H	H	
TC-7	H(CP)	H(CP)	H(CP)		TC-128	H	H	H	
TC-8	SV	D.B.	SV		TC-133	H	H	H	
TC-9	No Phase Determination			H	TC-105	H	H	H	
TC-37	H	H	H		TC-106	H	H	H	
TC-131	H	H	H		TC-107	H	H	H	
TC-132	UN	H	UN		TC-112-113	SV	SV	UN	
TC-38	H	H	H		TC-129	H	H	H	
TC-17	No Phase Determination			H	TC-130	H	H	H	
TC-19	H	UN	UN		TC-30	LV	D.B.	LV	
TC-20	LV	LV	SV		TC-31	SV	D.B.	SV	
TC-21	SV	SV	H		TC-32	SV	D.B.	H	
TC-22	H	H	H		TC-36	No Phase Determination			H
TC-23(1)	SV	SV	H						
TC-35	No Phase Determination			H					

(1) Because of the large temple mound on this site it might be classifiable as a provincial center for the North Tributary Valley Area

(2) Most probably a small village in Early and Middle Teotihuacan times

Site	E. T.	M. T.	L. T.	Unphased	Site	E. T.	M. T.	L. T.	Unphased
TC-123	H	H	H		TC-48	H	H	UN	
TC-83	PC	PC	LV or PC		TC-74	H	H	UN	
TC-34	H	H	H		TC-43	H	H	H	
TC-86	H	H	H		TC-44	H	H	H	
TC-109	H	H	H		TC-45	H	H	UN	
TC-87-89	SV	SV	SV		TC-46	LV	LV	SV	
TC-91-93	SV	LV	SV		TC-49	LV	LV	SV	
TC-94-96	LV	SV	SV		TC-50	H	H	UN	
TC-90	H	H	H		TC-51	UN	H	UN	
TC-29	No Phase Determination			H	TC-52	H	H	UN	
TC-111	H	H	H		TC-53	H	H	UN	
TC-73	PC	PC	SV		TC-54	H	UN	UN	
TC-75	H	H	UN		TC-55	H	UN	UN	
TC-76	SV	SV	UN		TC-56	SV	SV	H	
TC-77	H	H	UN		TC-57-58	SV	LV	H	
TC-78	H	H	UN		TC-60-61	SV	H	UN	
TC-79	H	H	UN		TC-62	H	H	UN	
TC-80	H	H	UN		TC-63	H	H	UN	
TC-81	H	H	UN		TC-64	H	H	UN	
TC-82	H	H	UN		TC-65	H	H	UN	
TC-115	H	H	UN		TC-66	H	H	UN	
TC-135	H	H	H		TC-67	H	H	UN	
TC-40	PC	PC	SV		TC-68	H	H	UN	
TC-41	H	H	H		TC-69	H	H	UN	
TC-42	SV	SV	H		TC-70	H	H	UN	
TC-47	H	H	H		TC-71	H	H	UN	
					TC-72	H	H	UN	

Residential Settlement Types by Phase

	Hamlet	Small Village	Large Village	Detached Barrios	Hamlet +CC	Provincial Centers	Unphased Hamlet
Early Teotihuacan	61	18-20	5-6	0	1	3-4	
Middle Teotihuacan	62	11-13	7-8	4	1	3-4	
Late Teotihuacan	41-42	12-13	2-3	0	1	0-1	
Teotihuacan	164-165	41-46	14-17	4	3	7-9	8

Table 60

Mound Areas in m2 on Teotihuacan Period Sites

Delta	Lower Valley (Conti.)	Lower Valley (Conti.)	North Tributary Valleys	North Tributary Valleys	Middle Valley (Conti.)
TC-3	680	3285	TC-17	78	590
390	1210 (T)	1952	630	28	345
745	TC-5	525	TC-19	25	265
TC-10	1180	592	320	640 (T)	280
1330	TC-6	864	TC-20	Middle Valley	100
385	5250 (1)	660	550	TC-14	95
107	4075 (1)	1050	1930	925	460
115	5120 (1)	1190	655	1260	355
365	2060	1725	730	1100	285
185	TC-7	980	1400	80	345
138	815 (T)	585	1425	2235	330
TC-15	1720	247	405	1255	370
475	895	105	TC-21	80	255
470	1230	665	1335	505	260
85	365	630	2870	42	335
TC-16	TC-8 (2)	655	TC-23	300	270
1150	2730	970	175	4190	165
Lower Valley	3650	587	100	1425	540
TC-2	2595	415	65	665	TC-28
6000 (1)	1225	470	170	1930	490
20000 (1)	1452	TC-9	35	TC-24	TC-30 (2)
TC-4	1025	480	28	800	785
3370	1843	TC-38	85	TC-25	4450
1820	1670	220	55	340	1500
1165	765	175	105	205	
590	1910	490	360	245	
1275	830		75	760	

Middle Valley (Conti.)	Middle Valley (Conti.)	Middle Valley (Conti.)	Cerro Gordo: North Slope (Conti.)	Cerro Gordo: North Slope (Conti.)
640	430	TC-13	600	970
735	3255	6755 (3)	TC-80	250
790	90	6240 (3)	2750	125
2790	3010	4185 (3)	TC-81	250
2530	135	**Upper Valley**	490	1500
2610	435	TC-87-88-89 64 Mounds under 500 m2	385	250
380	75	TC-90	160	85
1250	190	2700	160	725 (4)
275	TC-32 (2)	3330	TC-40 (4)	85
975	2270	1400	TC-41	100
390	310	1100	180	190
150	445	**Cerro Gordo: North Slope**	125	100
265	410	TC-73 (4)	90	75
340	595	TC-75	TC-42	85
970	2575	280	235 (T)	280
495	2665	TC-76	215 (T)	TC-51
2310	370	360	85 (T)	270
TC-31 (2)	1020	255	125 (T)	**Patlachique Range**
240	725	170	10 R. A. Range 125-620 m2	TC-39 280
1100	290	245	TC-44,45 (4)	
265	TC-11	TC-77	TC-46 (2)	
6135	2055	265+/-	410	
1050	3670	265+/-	1300 (4)	
1510	435	TC-78	1490	
2750	868	1800	970	
1110	290	1850	245	
2180	918	TC-79	310	

(1) Probably a Multiple Residential Complex Rather than a Single One
(2) Teotihuacan Period Mounds Listed Only
(3) Mounds Heavily Altered by Recent Construction
(4) Special Analysis (see discussion in the text)
(T) Temple Platform
R.A. Residential Area - No Mound

Table 61

Number of Mounds by Mound Size Intervals on Teotihuacan Period Sites

A. Provincial Centers and Barrios

Site	Below 250 m2	250-499 m2	500-999 m2	1000-1999 m2	2000-2999 m2	3000 m2 +	
TC-8	0	3	12	10	2		2
TC-14	2	1	3	5	1		1
TC-30	1	6	5	2	4		1
TC-31	5	5	0	4	2		3
TC-32	0	5	2	1	3		0
TC-11	0	2	2	0	1		1
TC-13						(?)	3
TC-73							
RM	4	2	5	0	0		1
RD	0	1	5	4	1		5
TC-40	Minimally			1			4
Total	12	25	34	27	14		21

B. Large Villages

TC-20	0	1	3	3	0		0
TC-46	9	7	3	3	0		1
TC-4	0	7	2	3	0		1
TC-6	0	0	0	0	1		3
TC-25	5	14	3	0	0		0
Total	14	22	11	9	1	5	Total 62
	22.0	35.5	17.7	14.5	.16	8.1	

C. Small Villages

TC-10	4	2	0	1	0		0
TC-23	13	1	0	0	0		0
TC-78	0	0	1	1	0		3
TC-42	7R.A. Below 500 m2						
TC-2							
TC-5				1			
TC-21				1	1		
TC-87-89	64 Mds Below 500 m2						

Total	17	3	1	4	1	
	65.4	11.5	3.8	15.4	3.8	
			D. Hamlets			
TC-3	0	1	1	0	0	0
TC-38	2	1	0	0	0	0
TC-15	1	2	0	0	0	0
TC-16	0	0	0	1	0	0
TC-17	0	0	1	0	0	0
TC-19	0	1	0	0	0	0
TC-28	0	1	0	0	0	0
TC-7	0	1	2	2	0	0
TC-24	0	0	1	0	0	0
TC-75	0	1	0	0	0	0
TC-76	2	2	0	0	0	0
TC-77	0	2	0	0	0	0
TC-79	0	0	1	0	0	0
TC-80	0	0	0	0	1	0
TC-81	2	2	0	0	0	0
TC-41	3	0	0	0	0	0
TC-44	16	3	0	0	0	0
TC-45	6	3	0	0	0	0
TC-51	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	21	6	3	1	0 63
Percentage	50.8	33.3	9.5	4.8	1.6	
Minus TC-27,80	32	20	4	1	0	0 57
Percentage	56.1	35.1	7.0	1.8		

Table 62

1940 Population of the Teotihuacan Valley

Municipio	Population	Fraction of Municipio within the Survey Area	Estimated Population within the Survey Area
Acolman	7,234	All	7,234
Atenco	5,023	1/3	(Est) 1,700
San Martin	4,171	All	4,171
Teotihuacan	6,667	All	6,667
Tezoyuca	2,161	All	2,161
Axapusco	7,662	1/3	(Est) 2,550
Otumba	7,584	All	7584
Temascalapa	8,136	1/4	(Est) 2,000
Ecatepec	10,501	1/6	(Est) 1,700
			34,084

Table 63

1940 Population by Community and Ecological Zone of the Survey Area

1. Delta	Population
Cuanalan	1,001
Sacango	186
Chipiltepec	766
Totolcingo	150
Tezoyuca	1,348
Chiconautla	957
Tequisistlan	813
Nexquipaya	907
Ixtapa	964
Total	7,092
2. Lower Valley Plain	
Puxtla	166
Calvario Acolman	660
San Antonio	13
San Bartolo	311
San Juamico	203
Santa Maria	115
Atlatongo	888
Total	2,356
3. Lower Valley West Piedmont	
Nepantla	448
Santa Catarina Acolman	437
Tenango	206
Total	1091
4. Lower Valley East Piedmont	
San Pedro Tepetitlan	167
Xometla	668
Total	835

5. Lower Valley North Piedmont	Population
Maquixco	439
Zagualuca	256
Total	695
6. North Tributary Valley	
Ixtlahuaca	307
Palapa	364
Tezompa	147
Tlachinolpa	72
El Salto	51
Aticpac	174
Teopancalco	(Est) 400
Santa Ana	(Est) 600
San Luis	(Est) 400
Total	2,515
7. Middle Valley: Archaeological Zone	
San Martin	2,243
San Juan: Villa	1,353
San Juan Evangelista	329
Purificacion	752
Mazapan	658
San Lorenzo	434
San Sebastian	948
Santa Maria	269
Total	6,986
8. Middle Valley Plain	
Izquitlan	351

9. Middle Valley South Piedmont	Population
Santiago Tepetitlan	427
Belen	653
Cuahutlacingo	718
Oxtotipac	638
Tlaltica	378
San. Lucas	158
Total	2,972

10. Middle Valley North Piedmont	
Tolman	1,004

11. Upper Valley North Piedmont	
Axapusco	1,040
Xamimiloipa	159
Tlamimiloipa	199
Total	1,398

12. Upper Valley Plain	Population
Otumba	1,560

13. Upper Valley: East Piedmont	
Aguatepec	466
Buena Vista	220
San Marcos	593
Coamilpa	128
Santa Barbara	413
Total	1,820

14. Cerro Gordo: North Slope	
Colhuacan	326
Teacalco	888
Maquixco Alto	439
Total	1,653

Summary of 1940 Population by Ecological Zone

Delta	7,092	**North Tributary Valley**	2,515	**Upper Valley**	
Lower Valley		**Middle Valley**		North Piedmont	1,398
1. Plain	2,356	Archaeological Zone	6,986	Plain	1,560
2. West Piedmont	1,091	Plain	351	East Piedmont	1,820
3. East Piedmont	835	South Piedmont	2,972		4,778
4. North Piedmont	695	North Piedmont	1,004	**Cerro Gordo: North Slope**	1,653
	4,977		11,313	Totals	32,328

Table 64

Teotihuacan Maximal Population by Regional Zones
Compared to 1940 Census
(Urban Barrios of TC-11, 12, 13, 14 Excluded)

	Early Phase	Middle Phase	Late Phase	Unphased	1940
Delta	390	306	74	444	7092 3873(1)
Lower Valley					
West Piedmont	802	+932	+52	0	1091
North Piedmont	998	1686	1420	0	695
Alluvial Plain-East Piedmont	115	97	120	10	3191
Totals	1915	2715	1592	10	4977
North Tributary Valley	1086	989	311	240	2515
Middle Valley					
Archaeological Zone	100,000(?)	125,000	125,000		6986
South Piedmont(2)	1827	1882	679	10	2972
North Piedmont	1524	2010	1148	6	1004
Totals	3351	3892	1827	16	11313 4327(3)
Upper Valley					
North Piedmont	1369	1910	1106		1398
East Piedmont					1820
TC-87 Cluster	229	414	295		
TC-91 Cluster	450	522	250		
TC-94 Cluster	992	425	142		
Alluvial Plain	82	62	30	10	1560
Totals	3122	3332	1798	10	4778
Cerro Gordo: North Slope					
Cerro Buena Vista Area	1262	1657	495		
Teacalco Area	990	1005	378		
Maquixco Alto Area	2978	2885	614		
Totals	5230	5547	1487		1653
Patlachique Area	40	80	40	0	
Total	15,134	16,861	7494	720	32,328

1 Population Residing within the Survey Area
2 If the Minimum Estimate of TC-25 is used these Totals should be Reduced to 1,350, 1350, and 500 +

3 Excluding Communities within the Archaeological Zone

Table 65

Retabulation of the Tzacualli Survey

TF Sites	Assoc. Teo. Compoment	Original Classification	Reassessed classification	Final Assessment
3	TC-71	Hamlet	H	H
6	TC-2	Hamlet	SV	SV
10	None	Hamlet		H
11	None	Hamlet		H
13	None	Hamlet		H
14	None	Hamlet		H
15	None	Hamlet		H
16	TC-40	Problematic	SV	SV
28	None	Hamlet		H
29	TC-19	Hamlet	H	H
37	TC-112	Small Village	SV	SV
39	None	Hamlet		H
41	TC-41	Problematic	H	H
42	None	Hamlet		H
43	None	Barrio		Part of TC-1 (Teotihuacan)
45	None	Hamlet		H
46	None	Hamlet		H
47	None	Hamlet		H
48	None	Hamlet		H
49	TC-47	Hamlet	H	H
55	None	Hamlet		H
59 (Poss.)	None	Hamlet		H
60	None	Hamlet		H
61	None	Hamlet		H
62	None	Hamlet		H
63	None	Hamlet		H
64	None	Hamlet		H
71	None	Hamlet		H
72	TC-71	Ex. Site	H	H
75	None	Ex. Site	H	H

77	None	Ex. Site	H	H
78	None	Hamlet		H
82	None	Trace		H
84	None	Hamlet		H
87	None	Hamlet		H
99	None	Trace		H
100	None	Hamlet		H
102	None	N. D.		H
107	None	Trace		H
112	None	Village (No Data)		?
118	None	Hamlet		H
119	None	Hamlet		H
120	None	Hamlet		H
122	None	Hamlet		H
123	None	Hamlet		H
124	TC-30,31,32	Trace	LV, H, H	LV,H,H
125	None	Trace		H
126	None	Trace		H
127	TC-58	Hamlet	SV	SV
128	TC-48	Hamlet	H	H
129	None	Hamlet		H
130	None	Hamlet		H
131	None	Problematic		?
132	None	Hamlet		H
133	None	Hamlet		H
134	None	Hamlet		H
135	TC-4	Trace	SV	SV
136	TC-6	Trace	SV	SV
137	TC-7	Trace	H	H
138	TC-8	Hamlet	SV poss LV	SV, or LV
139	TC-12	Trace	N. D.	?
140	TC-13	Trace	N. D.	?
141	TC-14	Trace	SV	SV
142	TC-18	Trace	H	H
143	TC-91-92-93	Hamlet	SV	SV
144	TC-49	Hamlet	SV	SV

145	TC-73	Hamlet	H	H
146	TC-73	Hamlet	H	H
147	TC-78	Hamlet	UN	H(?)
148	TC-79	Hamlet	UN	H(?)
149	TC-80	Hamlet	SV	SV
150	TC-81	Hamlet	H	H
151	TC-82	Hamlet	H	H
166	None	Hamlet		H
167	None	Hamlet		H
168	None	Hamlet		H
169	TC-9	Hamlet	H	H
170	None	Hamlet		H
171	None	Hamlet		H
172	None	Hamlet		H
173	None	Hamlet		H
174	None	Hamlet		H
175	None	Hamlet		H
176	None	Hamlet		H
177	None	Hamlet		H
178	None	Hamlet		H
196	None	Trace		H
197	TC-20	Trace	SV	SV
198	TC-22	Trace	H	H
200	TC-1	City	City	
201	None	Hamlet		H
202	TC-60	Hamlet	H	H
203	None	Hamlet		H
205	None	Trace		H
206	None	Hamlet		H

Table 66

New Tzacualli Sites Based on the TC Samples

Assigned New TF Numbers	Associated Teotihuacan Sites	Occupation Intensity	Settlement Type
233	TC-23	Light	SV
234	TC-24	Trace	H
235	TC-25	Trace	H
236	TC-26-98	Trace	H
237	TC-27	Light	H
238	TC-28	Light	H
239	TC-33	Trace	H
240	TC-34	Trace	H
241	TC-36	Trace	H
242	TC-38	Light	H
243	TC-39	Trace	H
244	TC-43	Medium	H
245	TC-44	Medium	H
246	TC-45	Medium	H
247	TC-50	Light	H
248	TC-51	Medium	H
249	TC-54	Heavy	H
250	TC-56	Medium	SV
251	TC-62	Light	H
252	TC-63	Medium	H
253	TC-64	Light	H
254	TC-65	Light	H
255	TC-66	Trace	H
256	TC-83	Tr-Medium	LV or PC
257	TC-84	Trace	UN
258	TC-86	Trace	H
259	TC-87-89	Trace	H
260	TC-94-96	Tr to Light	SV-LV
261	TC-100	Trace	UN
262	TC-101	Trace	UN

263	TC-102	Trace	H
264	TC-103	Trace	UN
265	TC-104	Trace	Poss. H
266	TC-106	Trace	Poss. H
267	TC-108	Light	N. E.
268	TC-109	Trace	H
269	TC-114	Trace	H
270	TC-115	Trace	H
271	TC-122	Trace	H
272	TC-123	Trace	H
273	TC-126	Trace	H
274	TC-127	Trace	H
275	TC-128	Trace	H
276	TC-129	Trace	H
277	TC-130	Trace	H
278	TC-46	Problematic	LV

Table 67

Tzacualli Sites in the Teotihuacan Valley:

A Reassement

Type	1975 Assessment	Revision of 1975 Assessment	New Sites
Hamlets	67	80	36
Exploitation Sites or Traces	20	0	0
City	1	1	0
Barrio	1	0 (Joined to City)	0
Problematic	3	4	1
Small Village	2	12-13	1-2
Large Village	0	1-2	2-3 (1 Poss PC)
No Data (TC-11,12)	2	0 (Joined to City)	0
Uninhabited (C.C.)		2 or Hamlets	
	96	101	41

Table 68

Comparison of Tzacualli and Teotihuacan Phases

Type	Tzacualli	Early Teo.	Middle Teo.	Late Teo.
Hamlets	116	61	62	41-42
City	1	1	1	1
	0			
Small Village	13-15	18-20	11-13	12-13
Large Village	3-5	5-6	7-8	2-3
Detached Barrios	?	0	4	0
Provincial Centers	0-1	3-4	3-4	0-1
C.P.-Hamer		1	1	0 or 1
Total	136	90	100	59

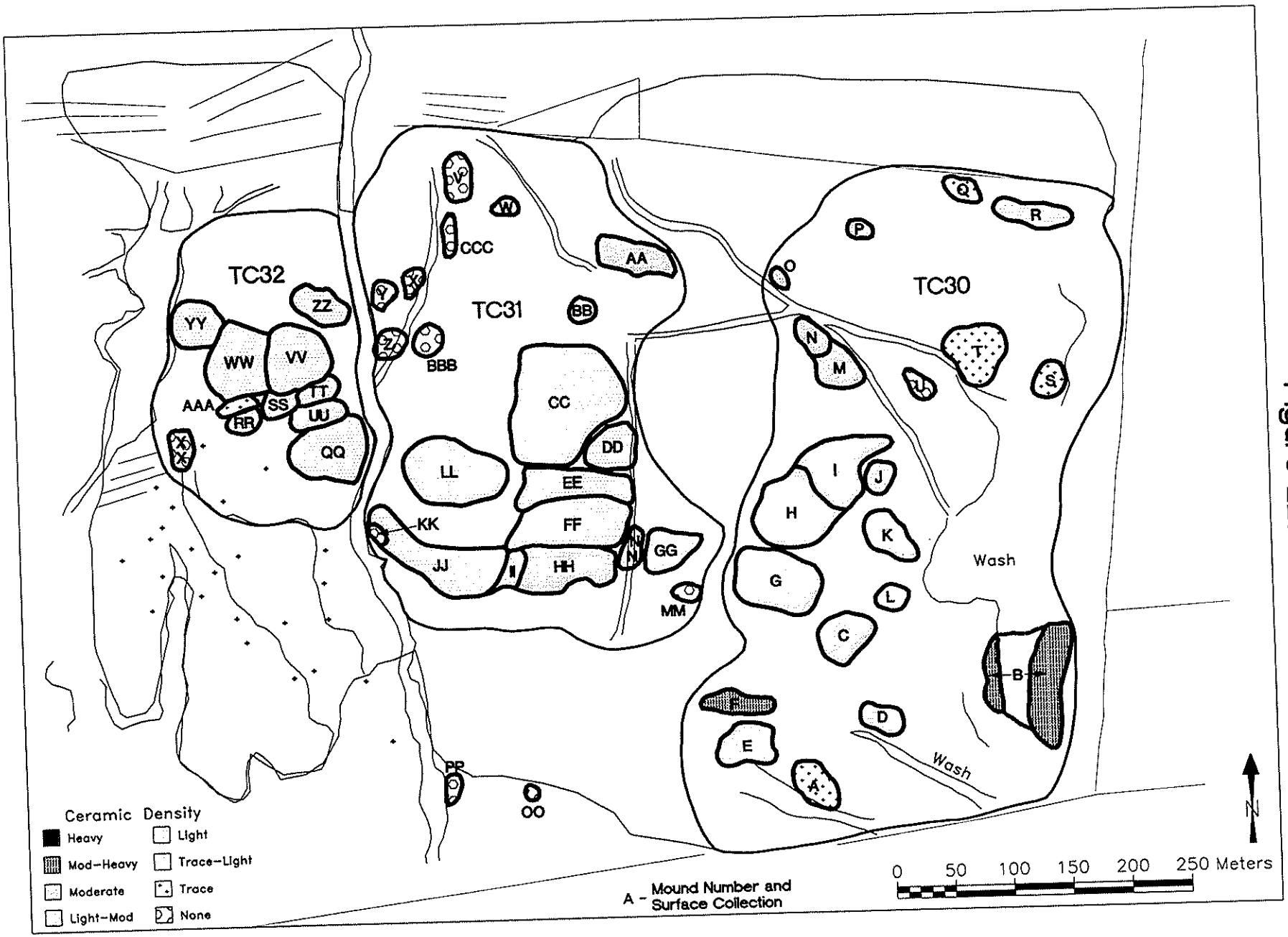
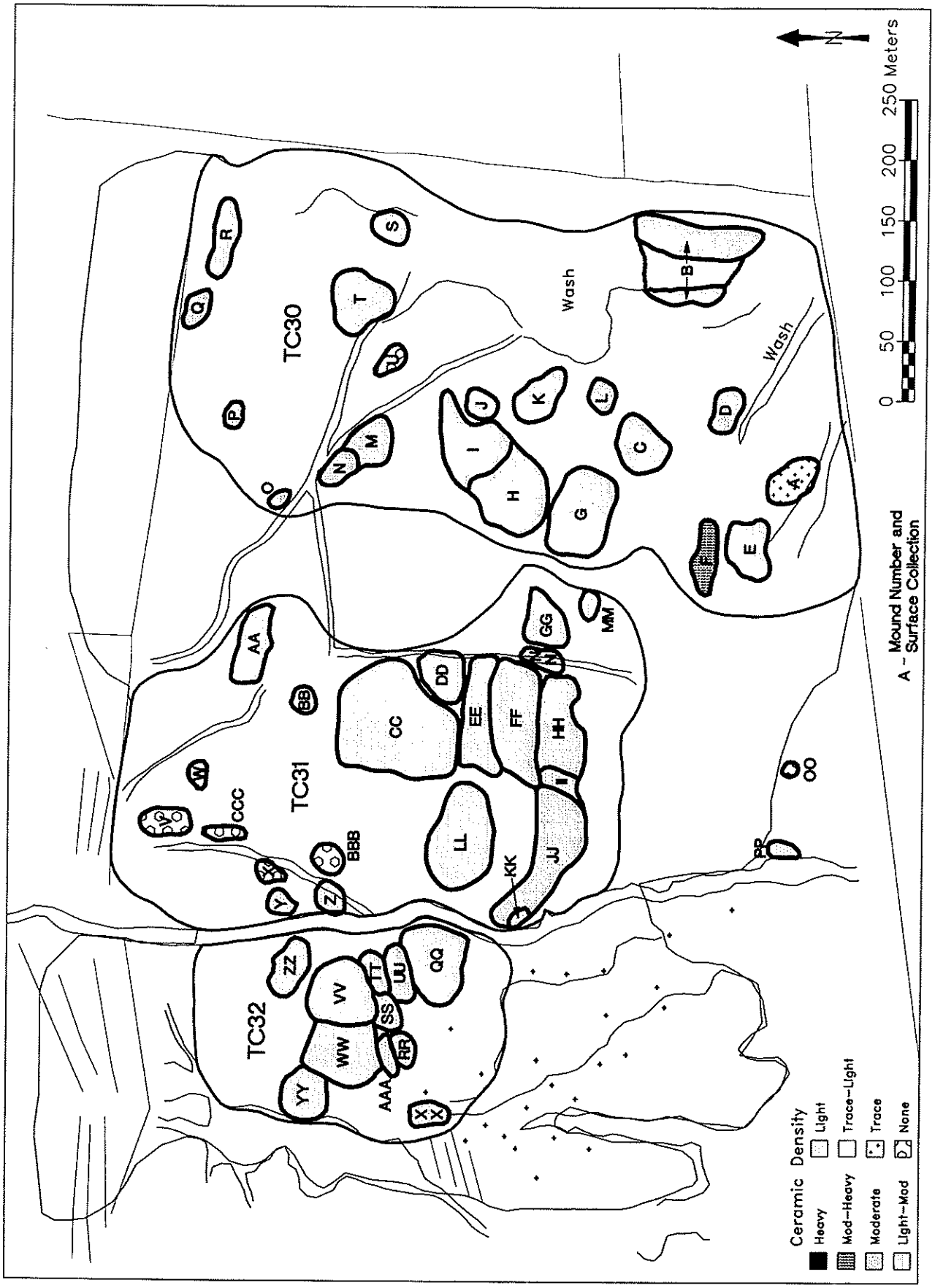

TC32
TC31
TC30
ZZ
YY
WW
VV
AAA
SS
TT
RR
UU
QQ
BBB
CCC
AA
BB
CC
DD
EE
FF
GG
HH
II
JJ
KK
LL
MM
NN
OO
PP
A
B
C
D
E
G
H
I
J
K
L
M
N
P
Q
R
S
T
Wash
Wash
Ceramic Density
Heavy
Mod-Heavy
Moderate
Light-Mod
Light
Trace-Light
Trace
None
A - Mound Number and Surface Collection
0 50 100 150 200 250 Meters
N

Figure 221

Figure 222


TC30
TC31
TC32
Wash
Wash
A - Mound Number and Surface Collection
N
0 50 100 150 200 250 Meters
Ceramic Density
Heavy
Mod-Heavy
Moderate
Light-Mod
Light
Trace-Light
Trace
None

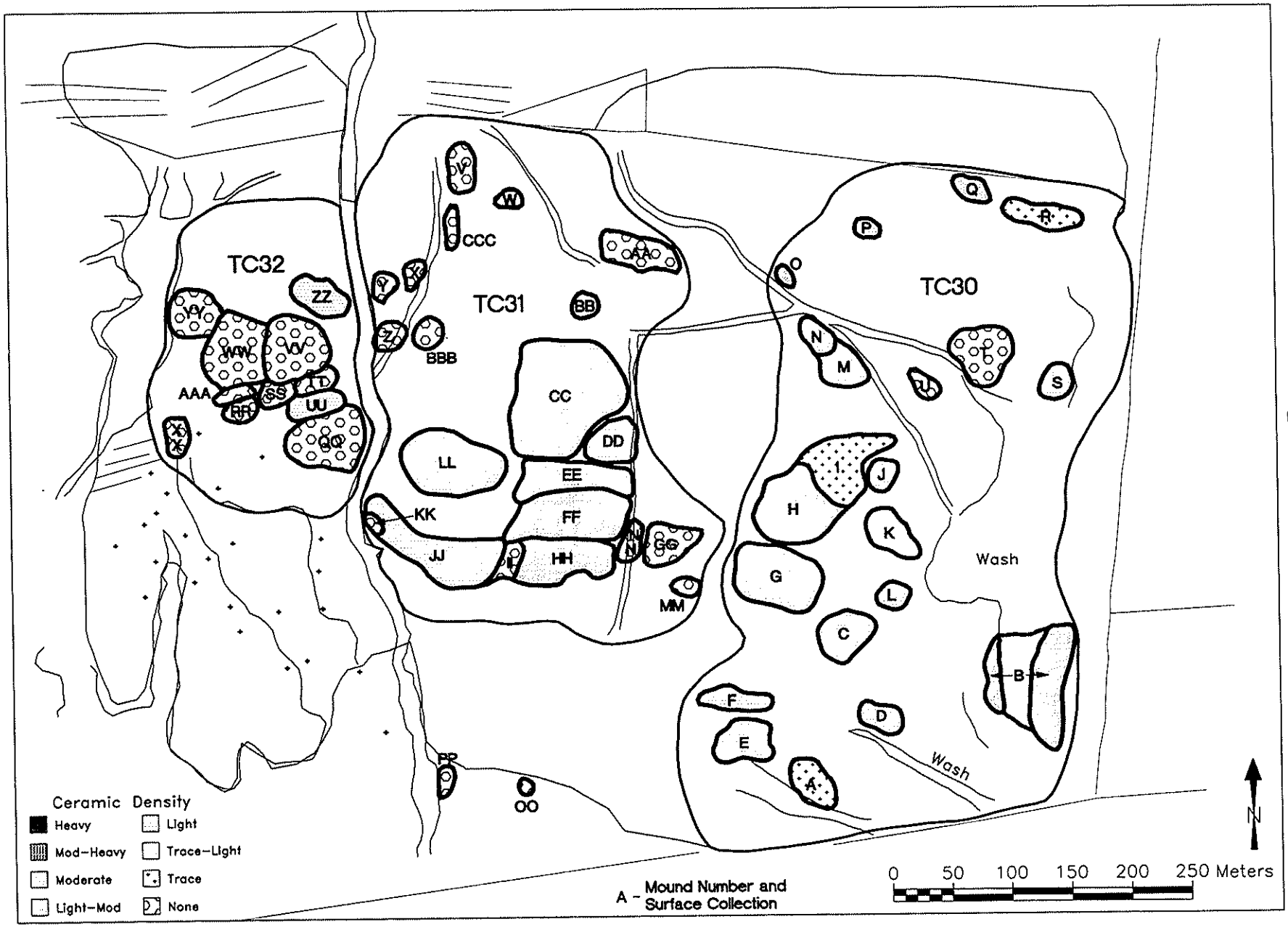

TC32
TC31
TC30
ZZ
YY
WW
VV
AAA
BBB
CCC
DD
EE
FF
GG
HH
JJ
KK
LL
MM
NN
OO
PP
QQ
RR
SS
TT
UU
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
L
M
N
P
Q
R
S
Wash
Wash
Ceramic Density
Heavy
Mod-Heavy
Moderate
Light-Mod
Light
Trace-Light
Trace
None
A - Mound Number and Surface Collection
0 50 100 150 200 250 Meters
N

Figure 223

Figure 224

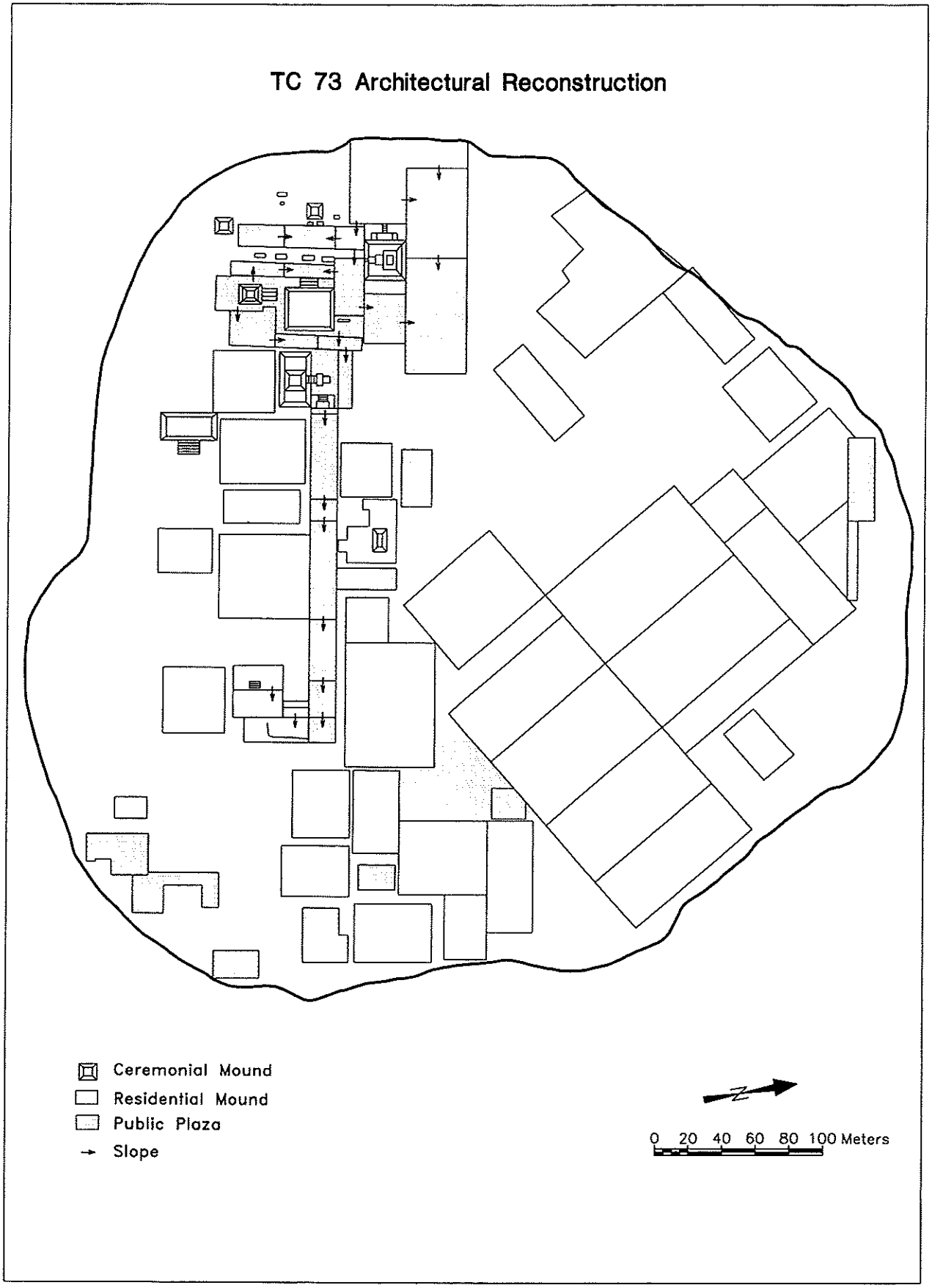

TC 73 Architectural Reconstruction
Ceremonial Mound
Residential Mound
Public Plaza
Slope
N
0 20 40 60 80 100 Meters

Figure 225

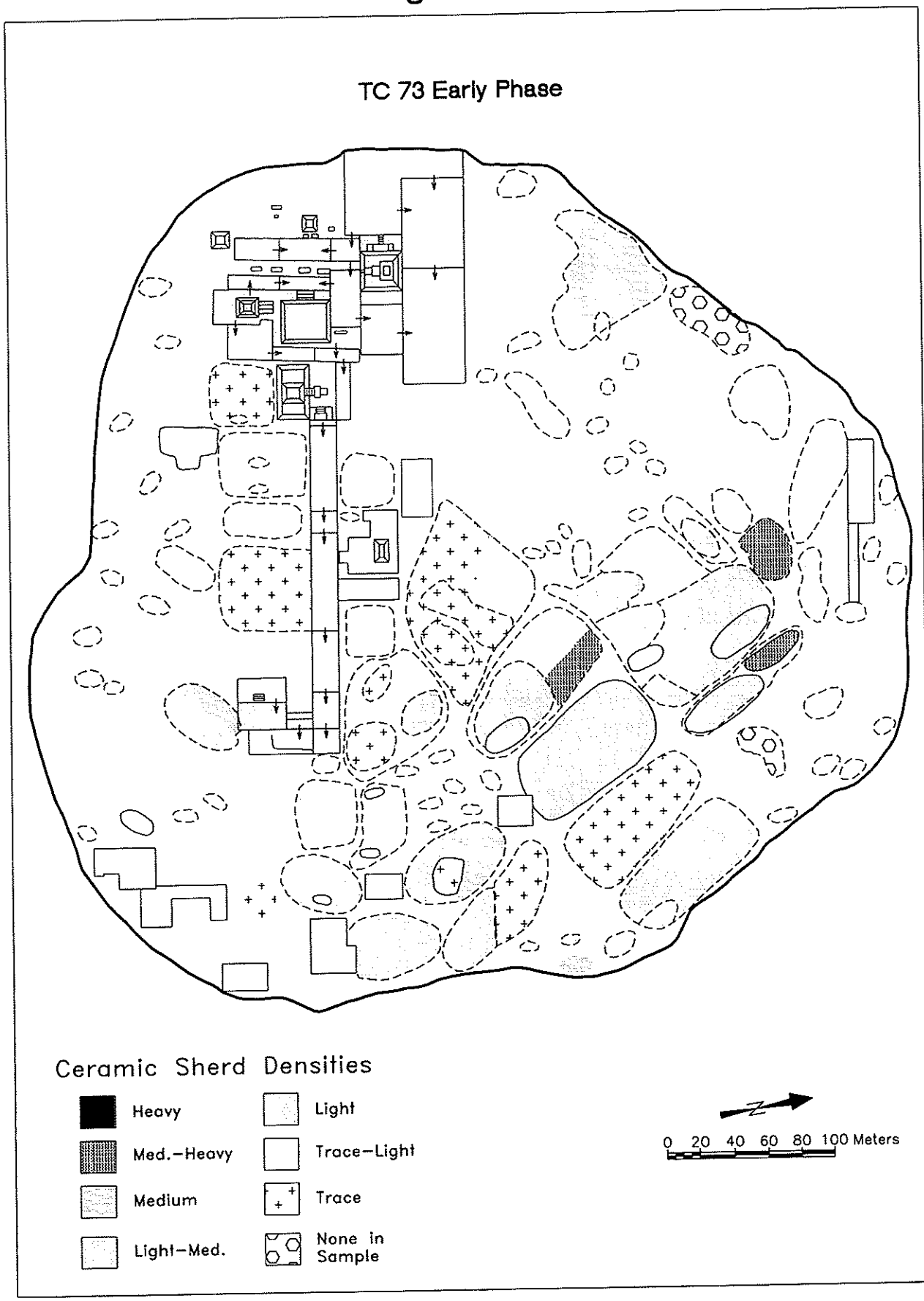

TC 73 Early Phase
Ceramic Sherd Densities
Heavy
Med.–Heavy
Medium
Light–Med.
Light
Trace–Light
Trace
None in Sample
N
0 20 40 60 80 100 Meters

Figure 226

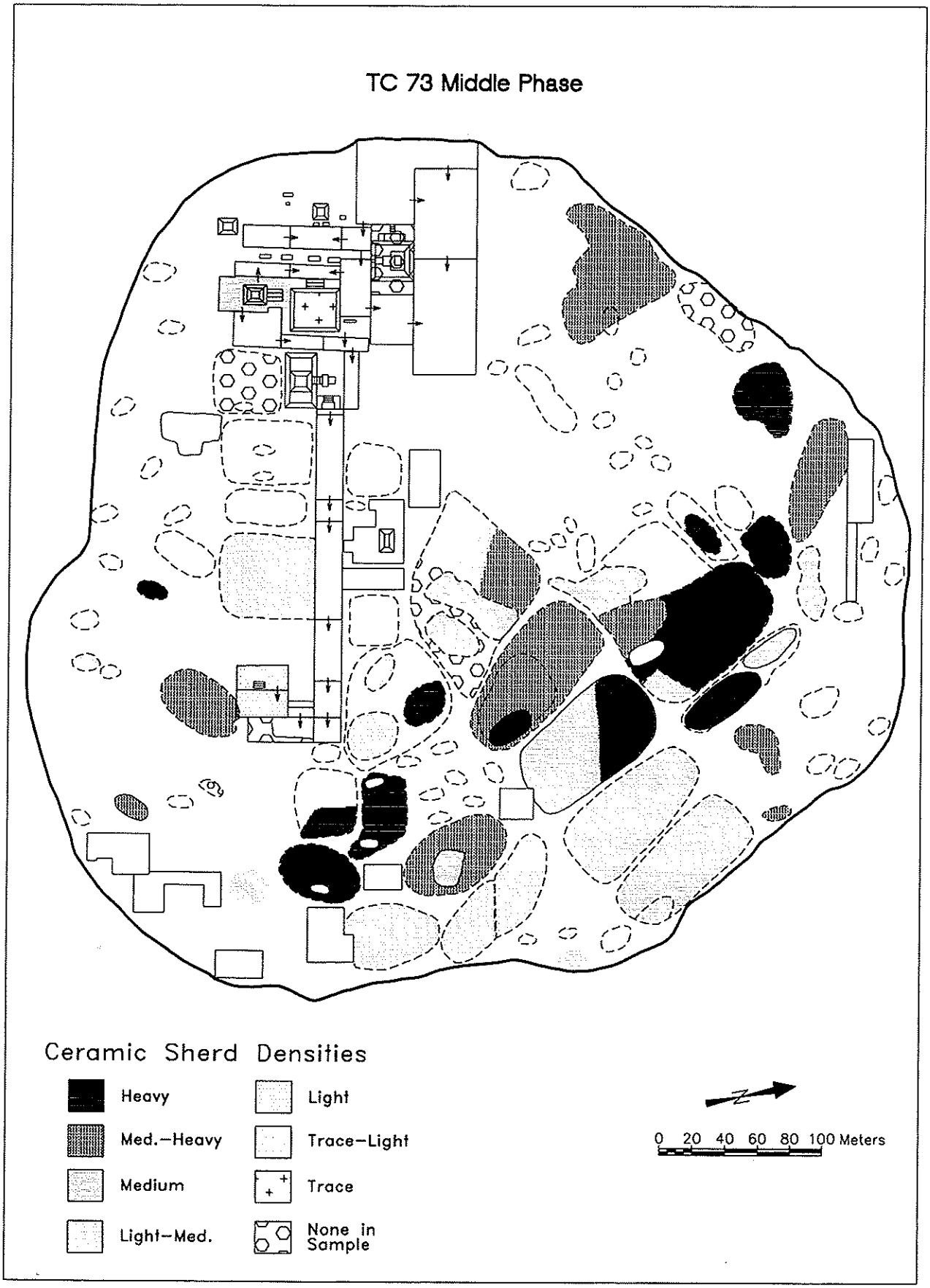

TC 73 Middle Phase
Ceramic Sherd Densities
Heavy
Med.–Heavy
Medium
Light–Med.
Light
Trace–Light
Trace
None in Sample
0 20 40 60 80 100 Meters

Figure 227

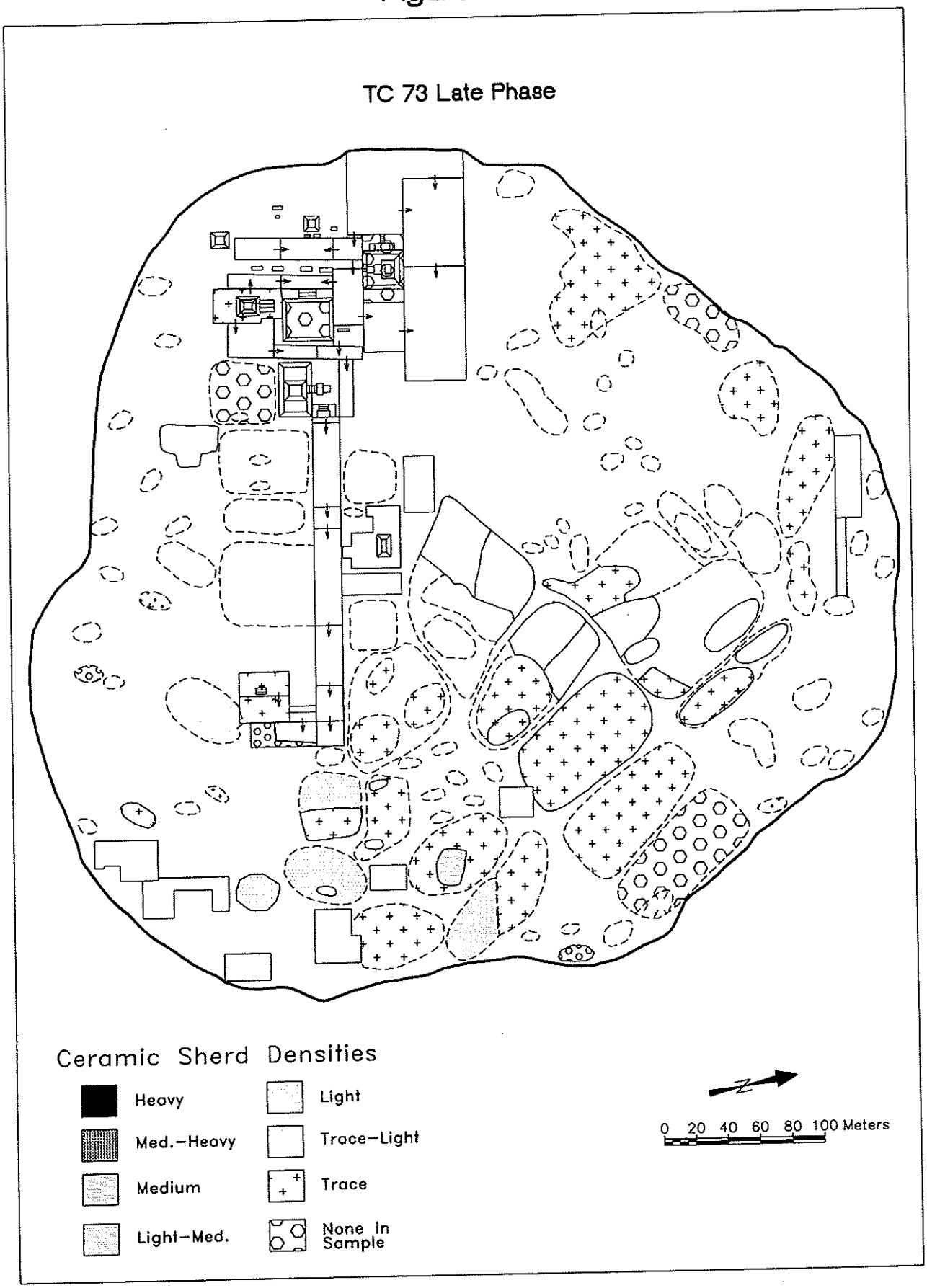

TC 73 Late Phase
Ceramic Sherd Densities
Heavy
Med.–Heavy
Medium
Light–Med.
Light
Trace–Light
Trace
None in Sample
N
0 20 40 60 80 100 Meters

Figure 228

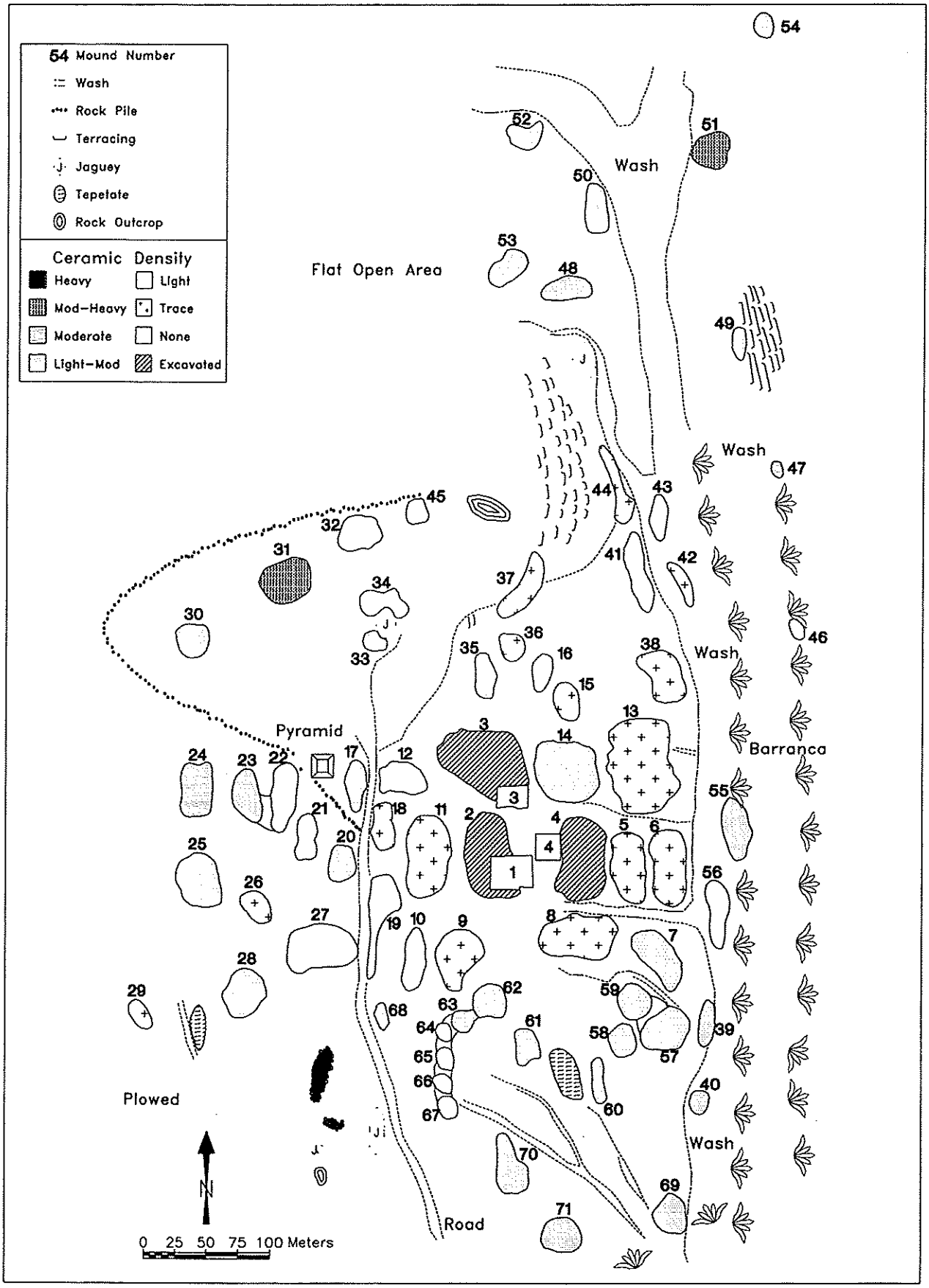

54 Mound Number
Wash
Rock Pile
Terracing
Jaguey
Tepetate
Rock Outcrop
Ceramic Density
Heavy
Mod-Heavy
Moderate
Light-Mod
Light
Trace
None
Excavated
Flat Open Area
Wash
Pyramid
Barranca
Plowed
Road
N
0 25 50 75 100 Meters

Figure 229

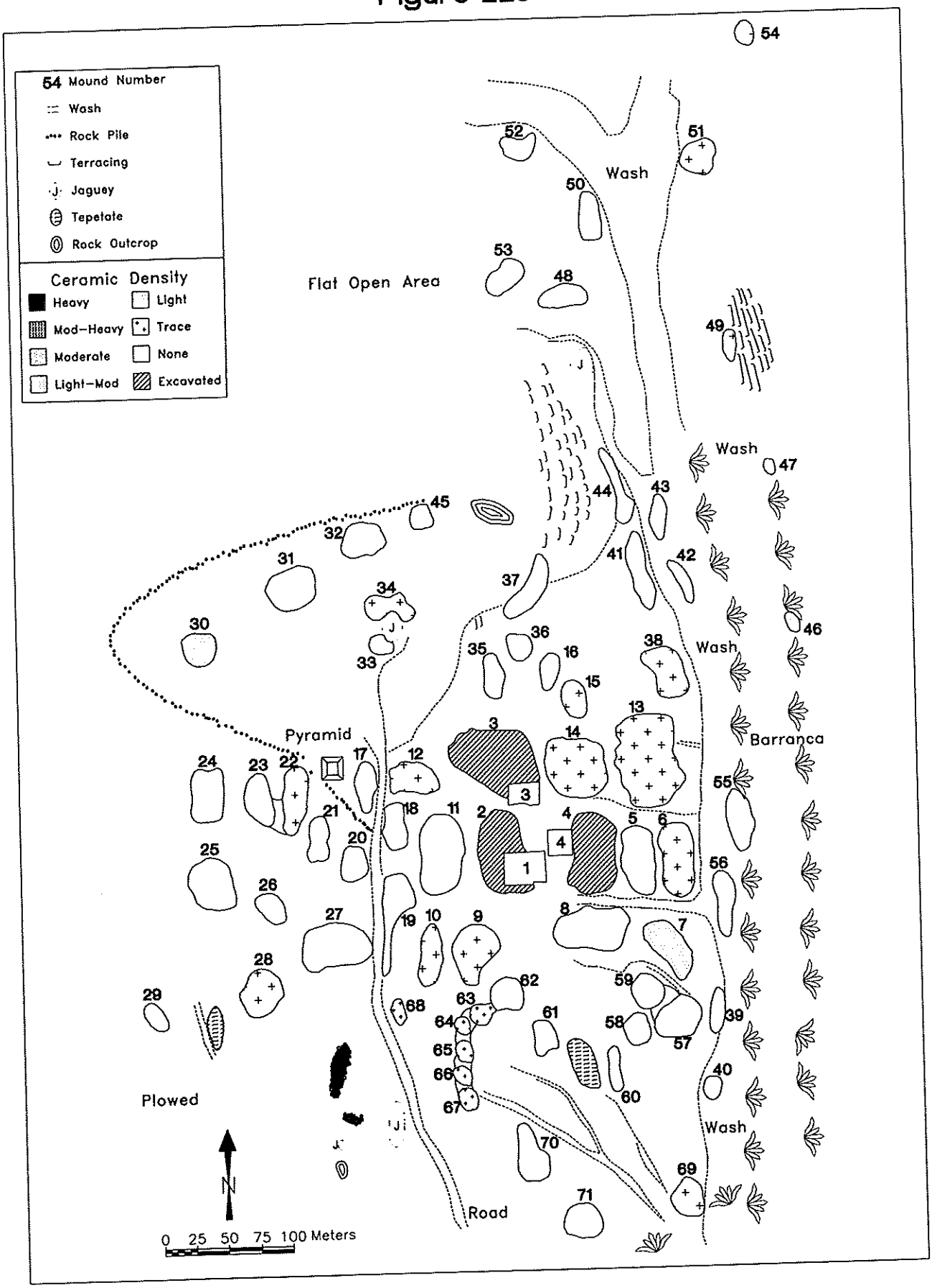

54 Mound Number
Wash
Rock Pile
Terracing
Jaguey
Tepetate
Rock Outcrop
Ceramic Density
Heavy
Mod-Heavy
Moderate
Light-Mod
Light
Trace
None
Excavated
Flat Open Area
Wash
Pyramid
Barranca
Plowed
Road
N
0 25 50 75 100 Meters

Figure 230

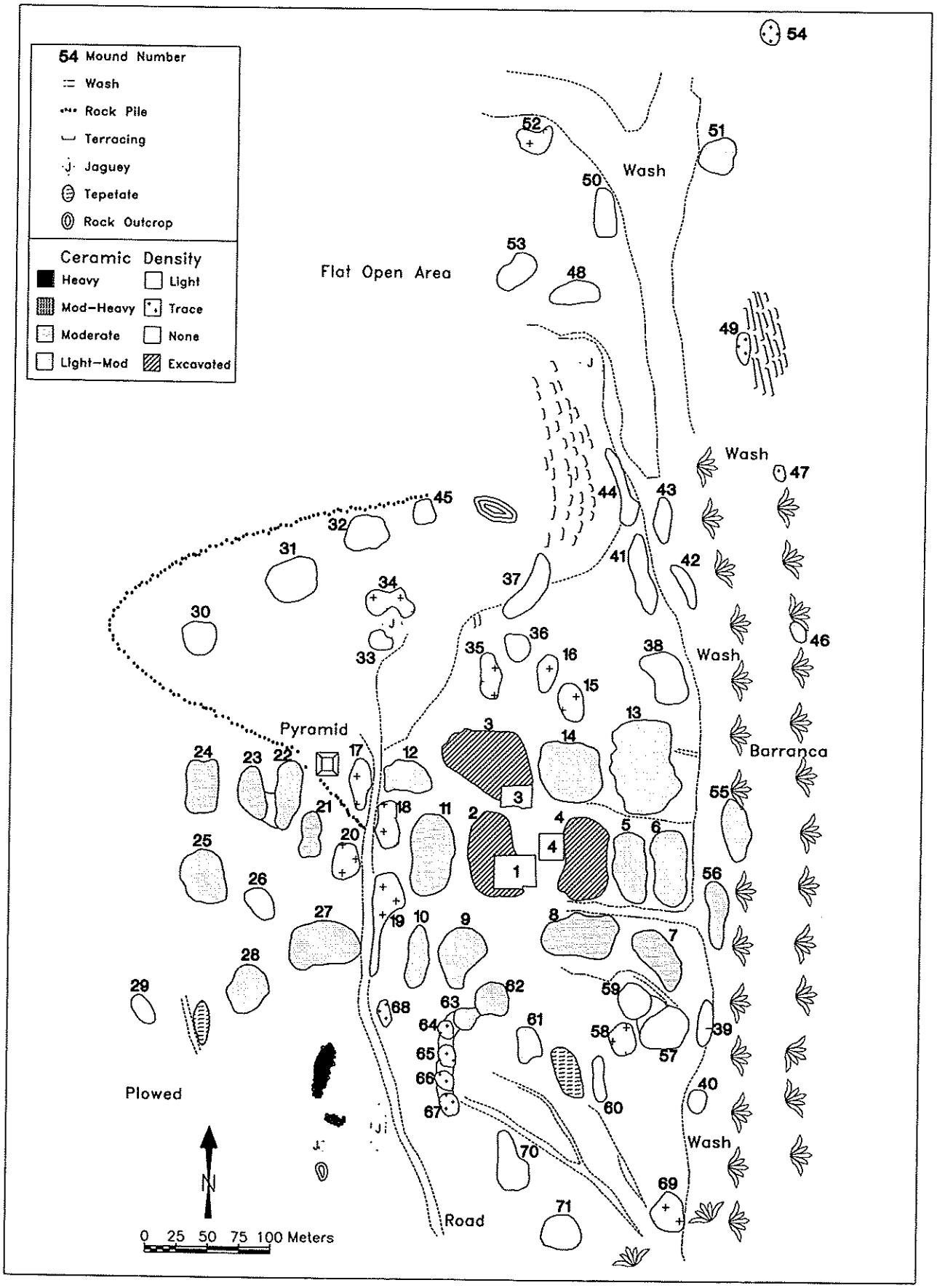

54 Mound Number
Wash
Rock Pile
Terracing
Jaguey
Tepetate
Rock Outcrop
Ceramic Density
Heavy
Light
Mod-Heavy
Trace
Moderate
None
Light-Mod
Excavated
Flat Open Area
Wash
Pyramid
Barranca
Plowed
Road
N
0 25 50 75 100 Meters

Figure 231

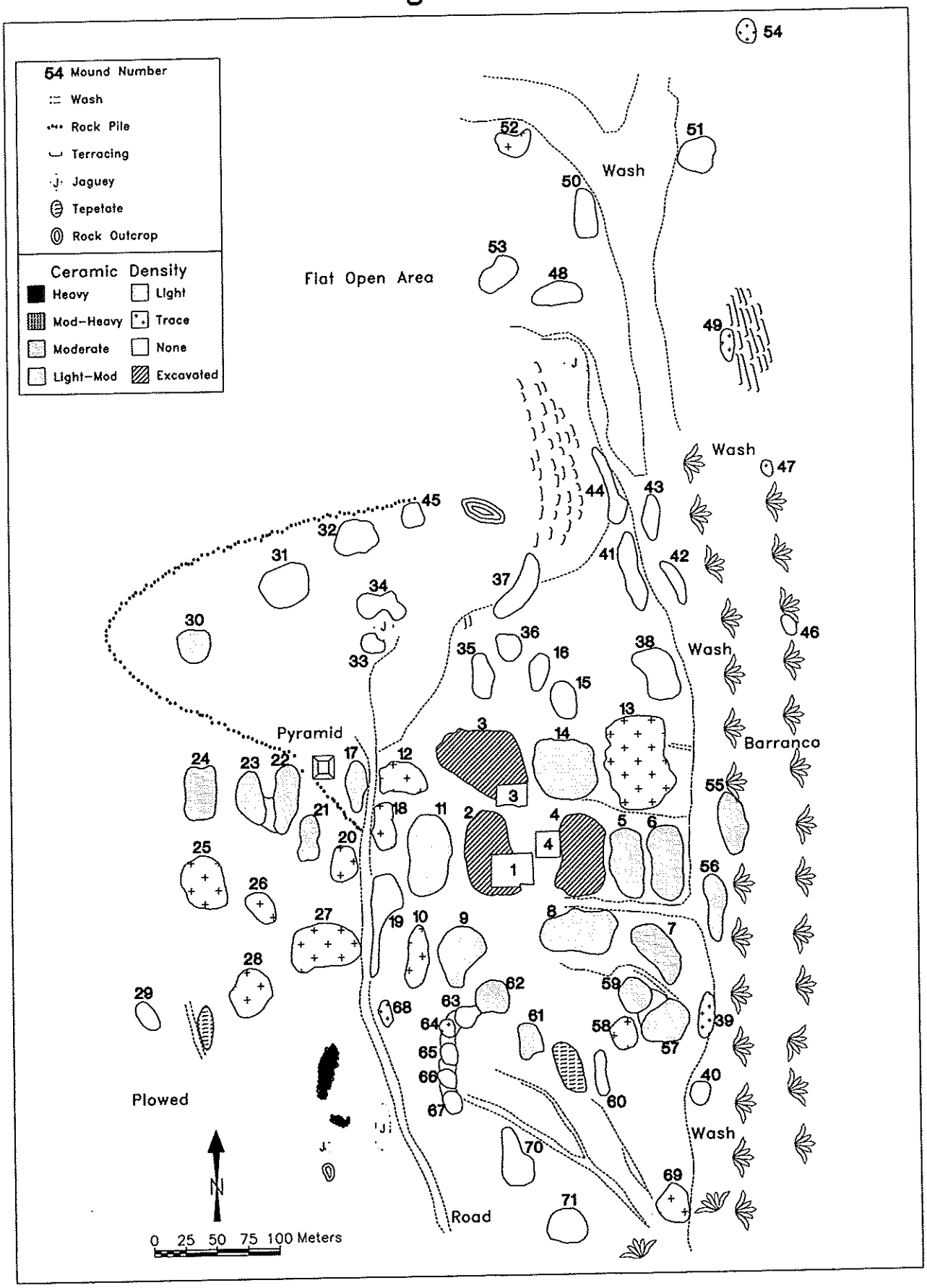

54 Mound Number
Wash
Rock Pile
Terracing
Jaguey
Tepetate
Rock Outcrop
Ceramic Density
Heavy
Mod-Heavy
Moderate
Light-Mod
Light
Trace
None
Excavated
Flat Open Area
Wash
Pyramid
Barranca
Plowed
Road
N
0 25 50 75 100 Meters

Figure 232

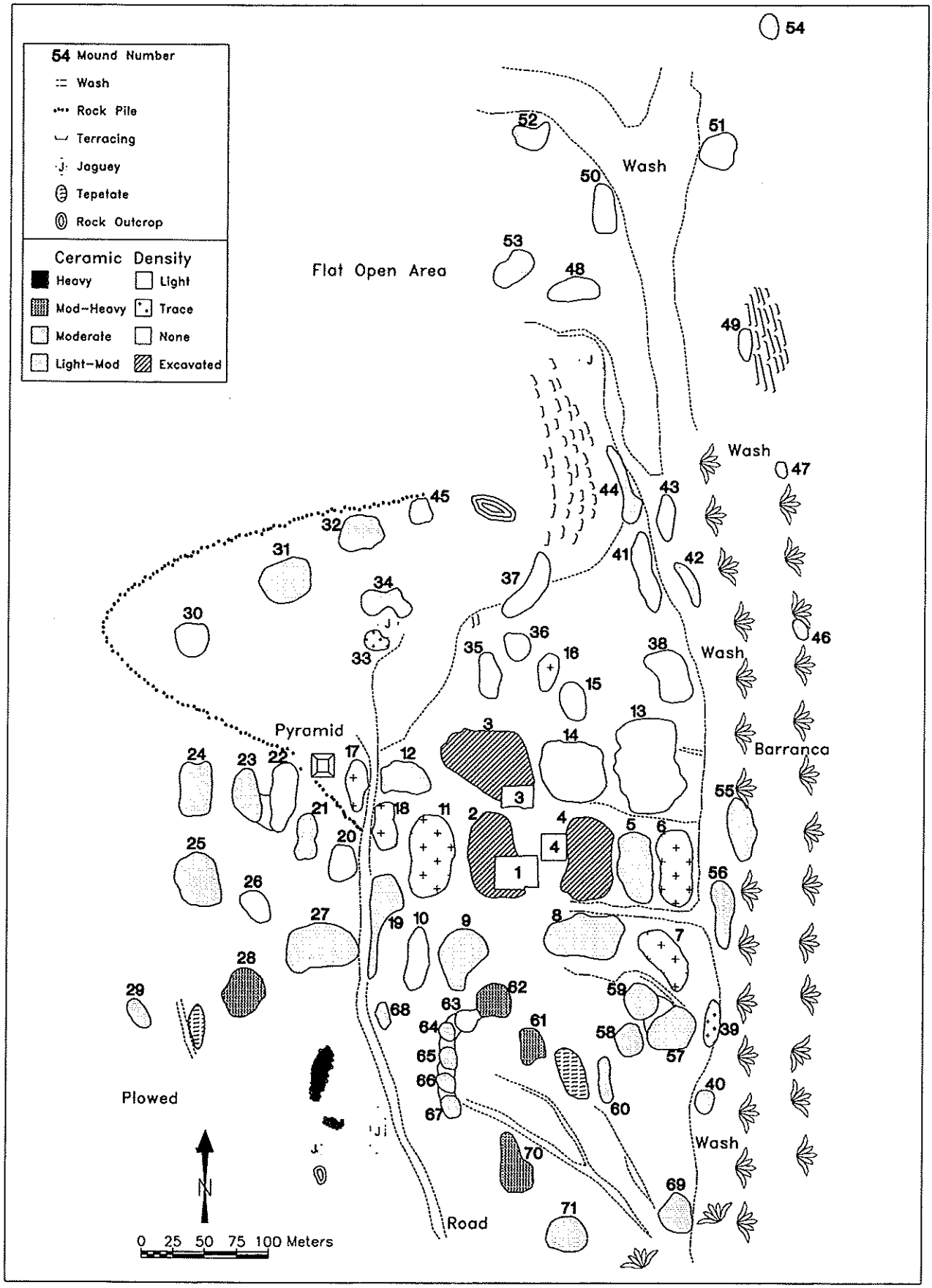

54 Mound Number
Wash
Rock Pile
Terracing
Jaguey
Tepetate
Rock Outcrop
Ceramic Density
Heavy
Light
Mod-Heavy
Trace
Moderate
None
Light-Mod
Excavated
Flat Open Area
Wash
Pyramid
Barranca
Plowed
Road
N
0 25 50 75 100 Meters

Figure 233

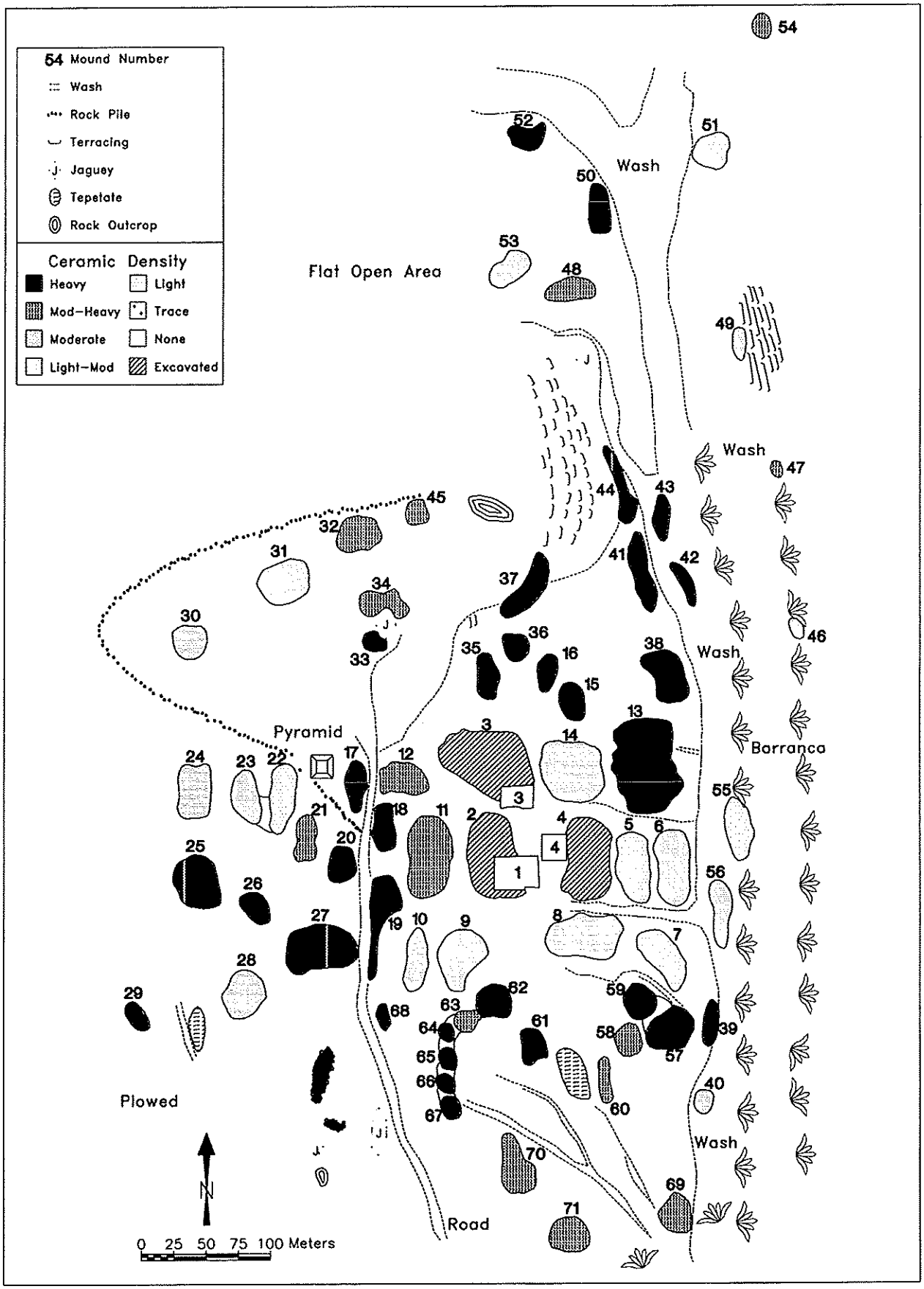
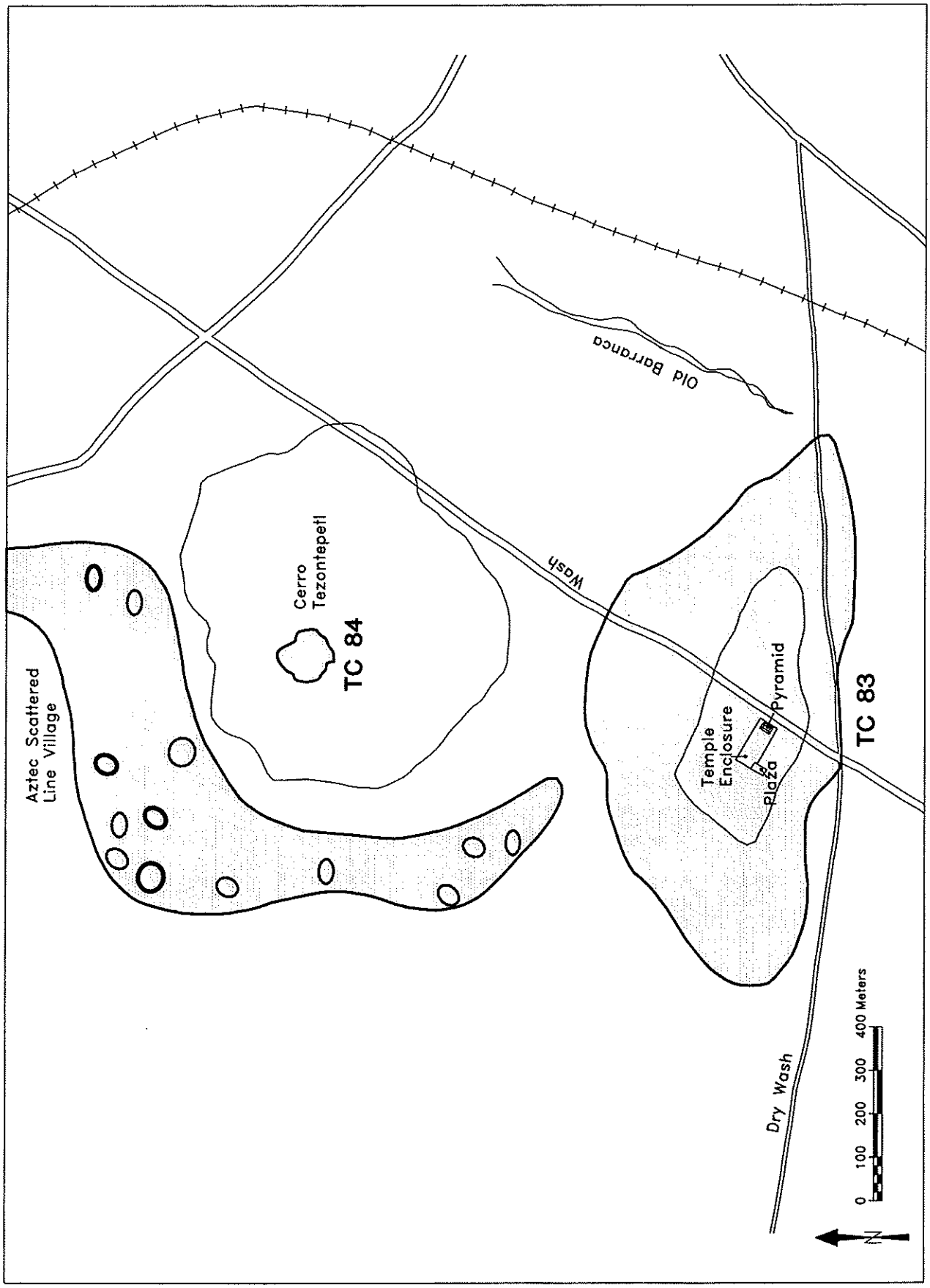
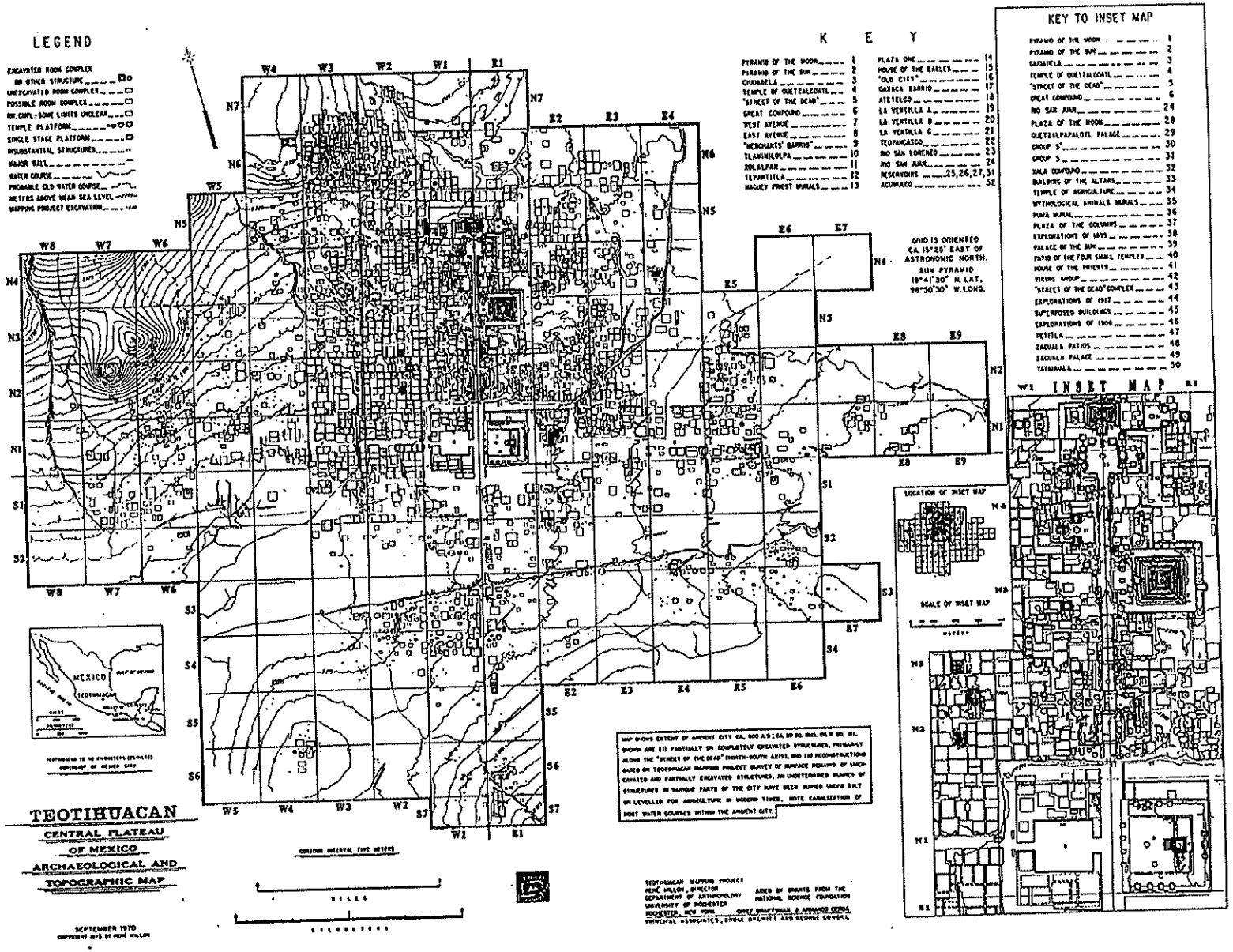

54 Mound Number
Wash
Rock Pile
Terracing
Jaguey
Tepetate
Rock Outcrop
Ceramic Density
Heavy
Mod-Heavy
Moderate
Light-Mod
Light
Trace
None
Excavated
Flat Open Area
Wash
Pyramid
Barranca
Plowed
Road
N
0 25 50 75 100 Meters

Figure 234


Old Barranca
Wash
Cerro
Tezontepetl
TC 84
Aztec Scattered
Line Village
Pyramid
Temple
Enclosure
Plaza
TC 83
Dry Wash
0 100 200 300 400 Meters
N



Map 1 (reduced). Reduced black-and-white version of map 1 (scale 1:40,000). The full-size map 1 is in the pocket at the back of vol. 1, pt. 2.

Figure 235

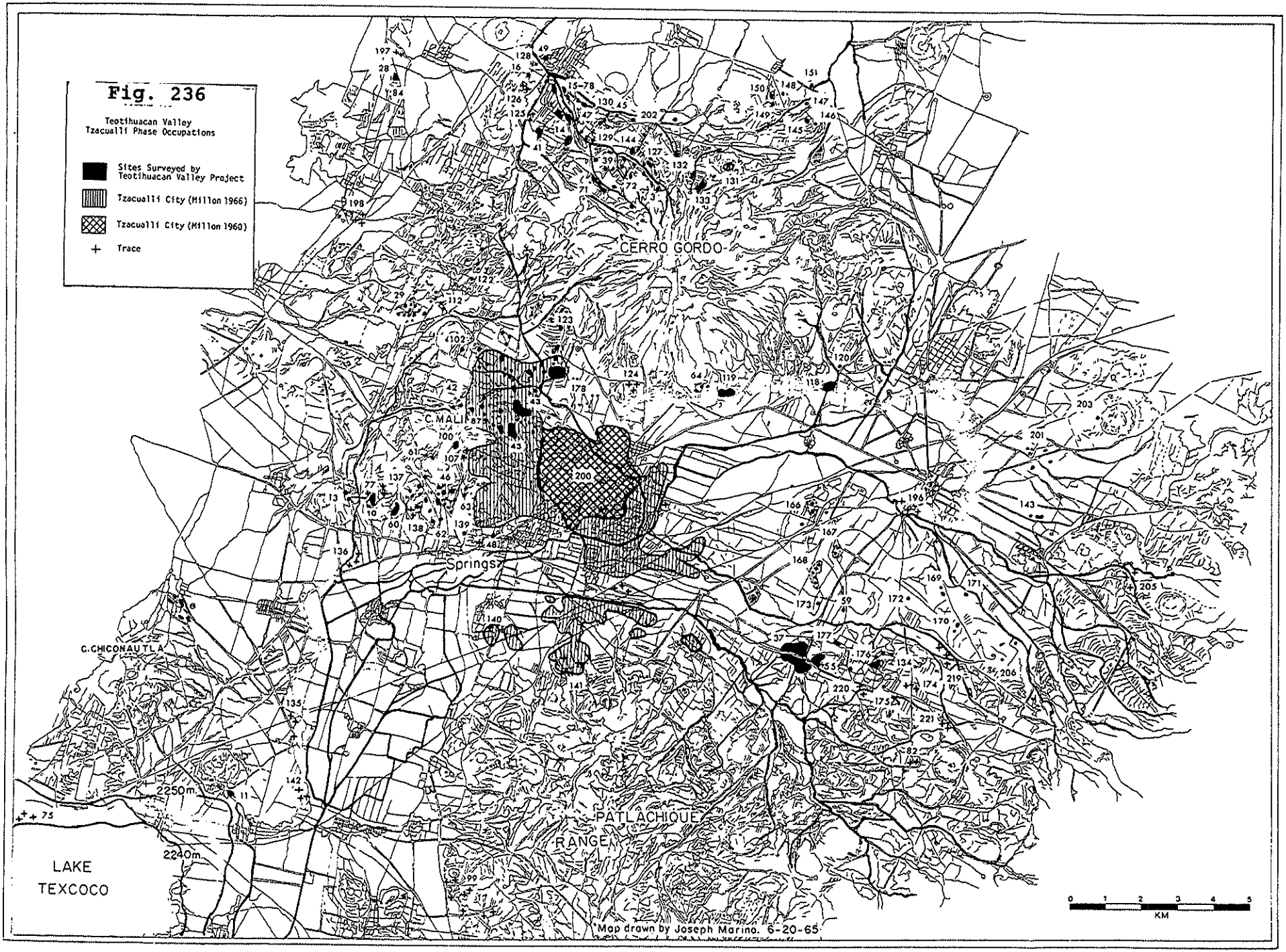


Fig. 236
Teotihuacan Valley
Tzacualli Phase Occupations
Sites Surveyed by Teotihuacan Valley Project
Tzacualli City (Millon 1966)
Tzacualli City (Millon 1960)
Trace
CERRO GORDO
C. MALI
Springs
C. CHICONAUTLA
2250m
2240m
LAKE
TEXCOCO
PATLACHIQUE
RANGE
Map drawn by Joseph Marino. 6-20-65
0 1 2 3 4 5
KM

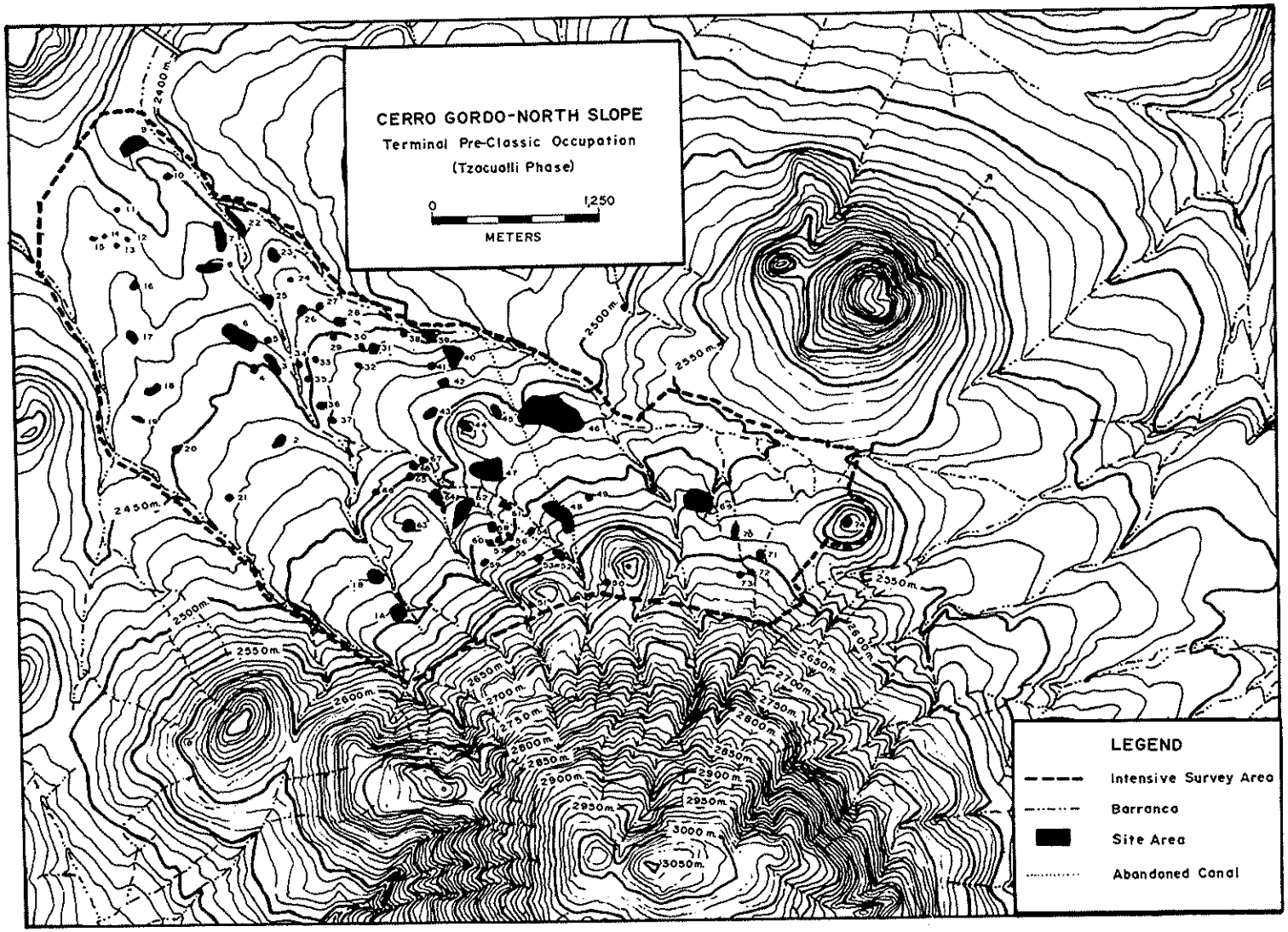

CERRO GORDO-NORTH SLOPE
Terminal Pre-Classic Occupation
(Tzacualli Phase)
0
1,250
METERS
LEGEND
Intensive Survey Area
Barranca
Site Area
Abandoned Canal

Figure 237

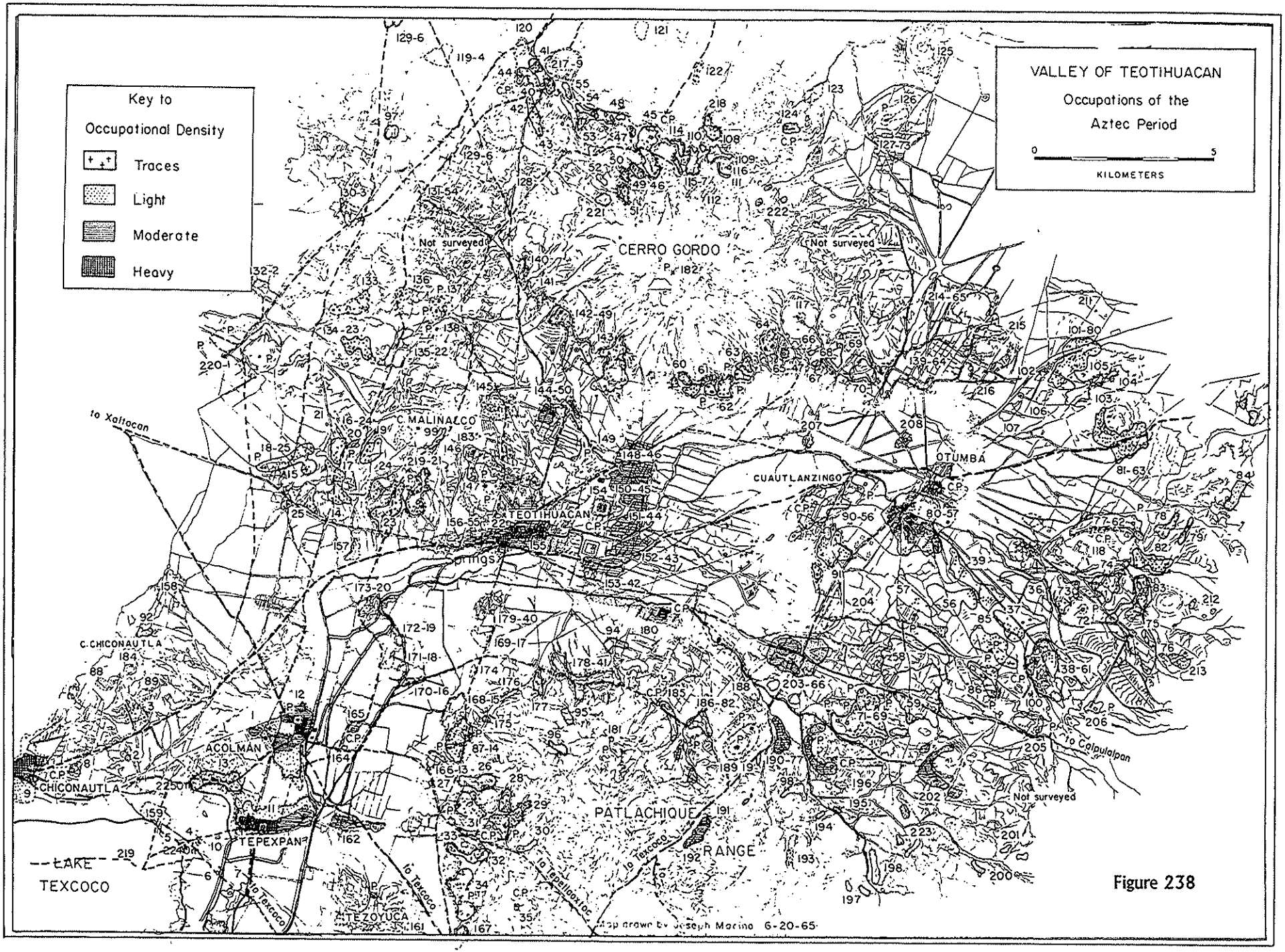

Key to
Occupational Density
Traces
Light
Moderate
Heavy
VALLEY OF TEOTIHUACAN
Occupations of the
Aztec Period
0
5
KILOMETERS
CERRO GORDO
Not surveyed
Not surveyed
C. MALINALCO
TEOTIHUACAN
CUAUTLANZINGO
OTUMBA
to Xaltocan
C. CHICONAUTLA
ACOLMAN
CHICONAUTLA
TEPEXPAN
LAKE
TEXCOCO
TEZOYUCA
PATLACHIQUE
RANGE
to Texcoco
to Texcoco
to Texcoco
to Tepetlaoxtoc
to Calpulalpan
Not surveyed
Map drawn by Joseph Marino 6-20-65

Figure 238

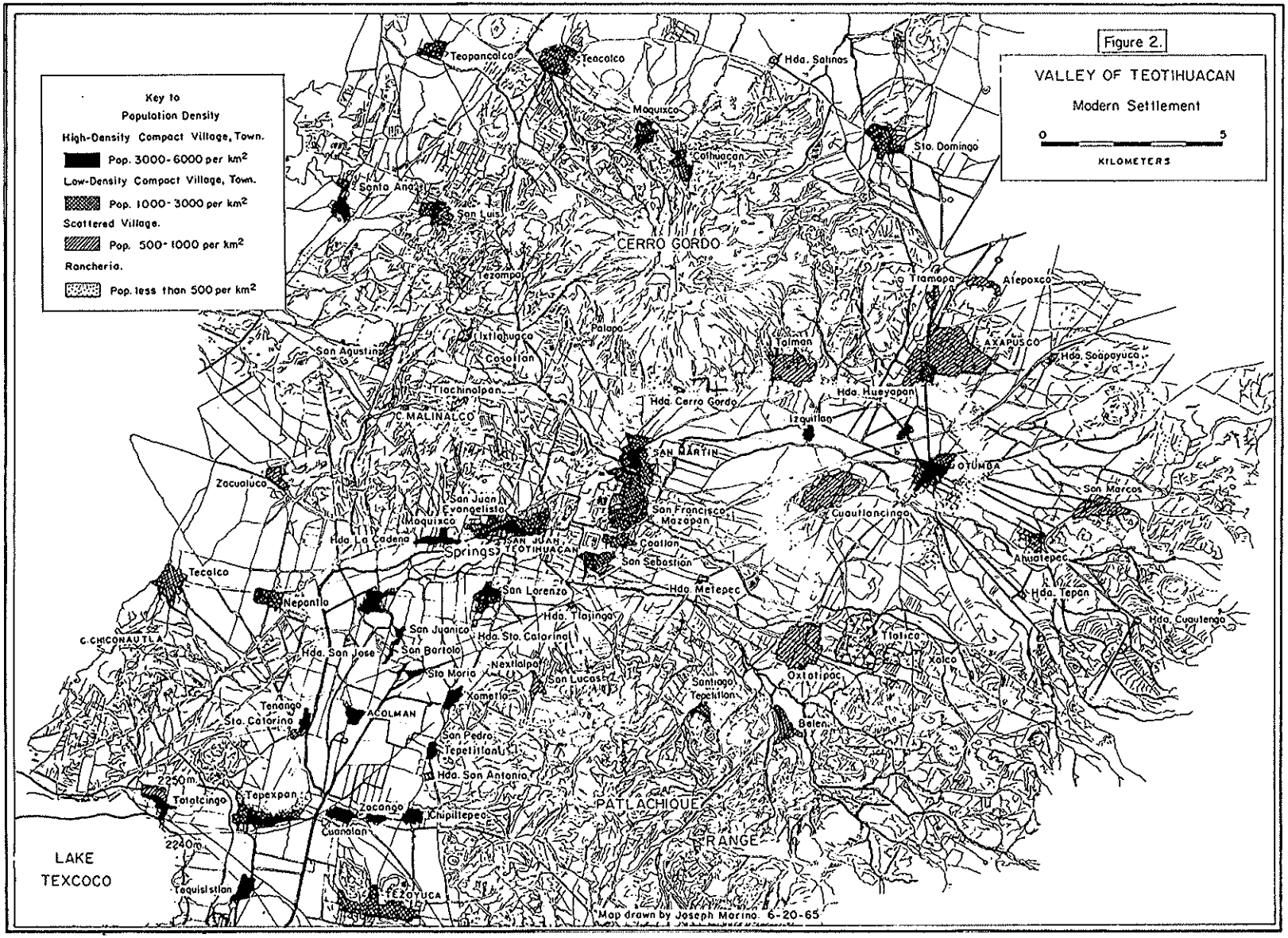
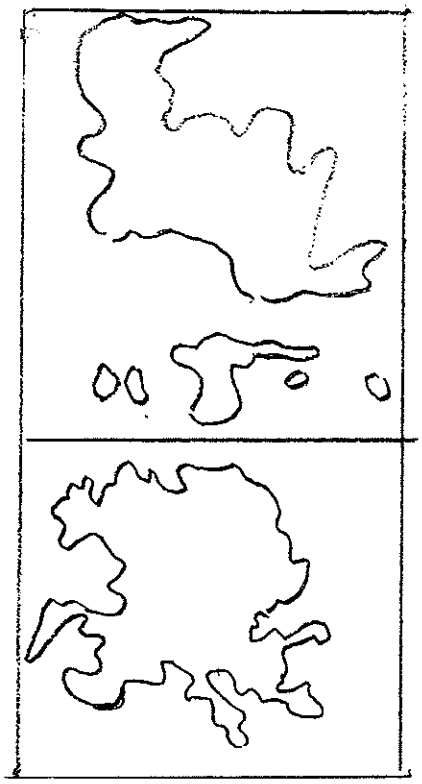


Figure 2.
VALLEY OF TEOTIHUACAN
Modern Settlement
0
5
KILOMETERS
Key to
Population Density
High-Density Compact Village, Town.
Pop. 3000-6000 per km²
Low-Density Compact Village, Town.
Pop. 1000-3000 per km²
Scattered Village.
Pop. 500-1000 per km²
Rancheria.
Pop. less than 500 per km²
Teopancalco
Teacalco
Hda. Salinas
Moquixco
Colhuacan
Sto. Domingo
Santa Ana
San Luis
CERRO GORDO
Tezompa
Tlamapa
Atepoxco
Palapa
Ixtlahuaca
San Agustin
Coatlan
Tolman
AXAPUSCO
Hda. Soapayuca
Tlachinolpan
Hda. Carro Gordo
Hda. Hueyapan
C. MALINALCO
Izquitlan
SAN MARTIN
OTUMBA
Zacualuca
San Juan Evangelista
San Francisco Mazapan
San Marcos
Cuautlancingo
Moquixco
Hda. La Cadena
Springs
SAN JUAN TEOTIHUACAN
Coatlan
San Sebastian
Ahuatepec
Tecalco
Nepantla
San Lorenzo
Hda. Metepec
Hda. Tepan
Hda. Tlajingo
Hda. Cuautenco
C. CHICONAUTLA
San Juanico
Hda. Sto. Catorina
Tlalmimilolpan
Hda. San Jose
San Bartolo
Nextlalpa
Xolco
Sta. Maria
San Lucas
Oxtotipac
Santiago Tepetitlan
Tenango
Xometla
Sto. Catorina
ACOLMAN
Belen
San Pedro Tepetitlanl
Hda. San Antonio
2250m.
Tepexpan
Totolcingo
Zacango
Chipiltepec
PATLACHIQUE
RANGE
Cuanalan
2240m.
LAKE
TEXCOCO
Tequisistlan
TEZOYUCA
Map drawn by Joseph Marino. 6-20-65

Figure 239

Key to Figures 240-246



City of Teotihuacan:
Tzacualli Phase
(adapted from Millon 1960, 1966)

City of Teotihuacan
Teotihuacan Period
(adapted from Millon 1973)

Provincial Center

Barrio

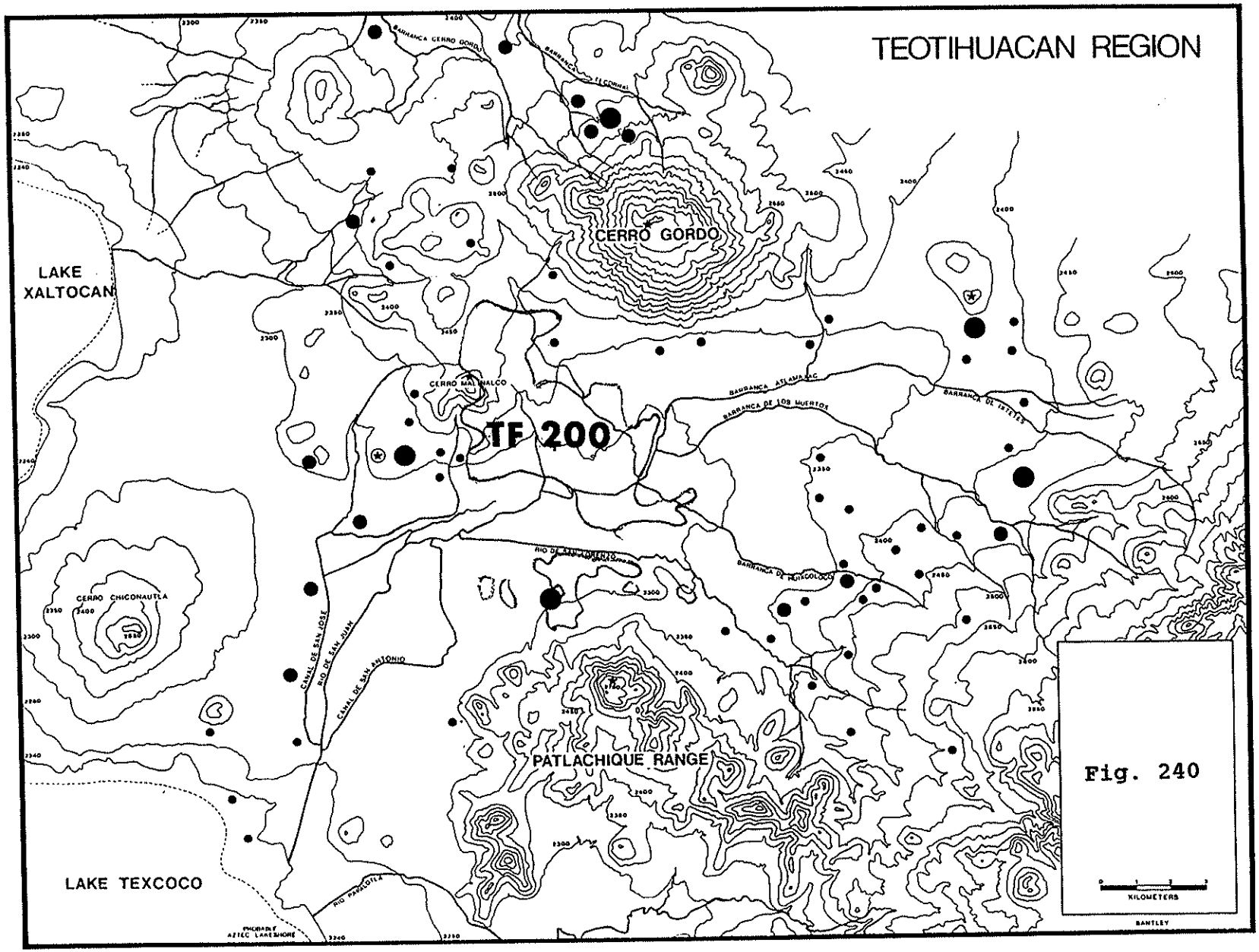
Large Village

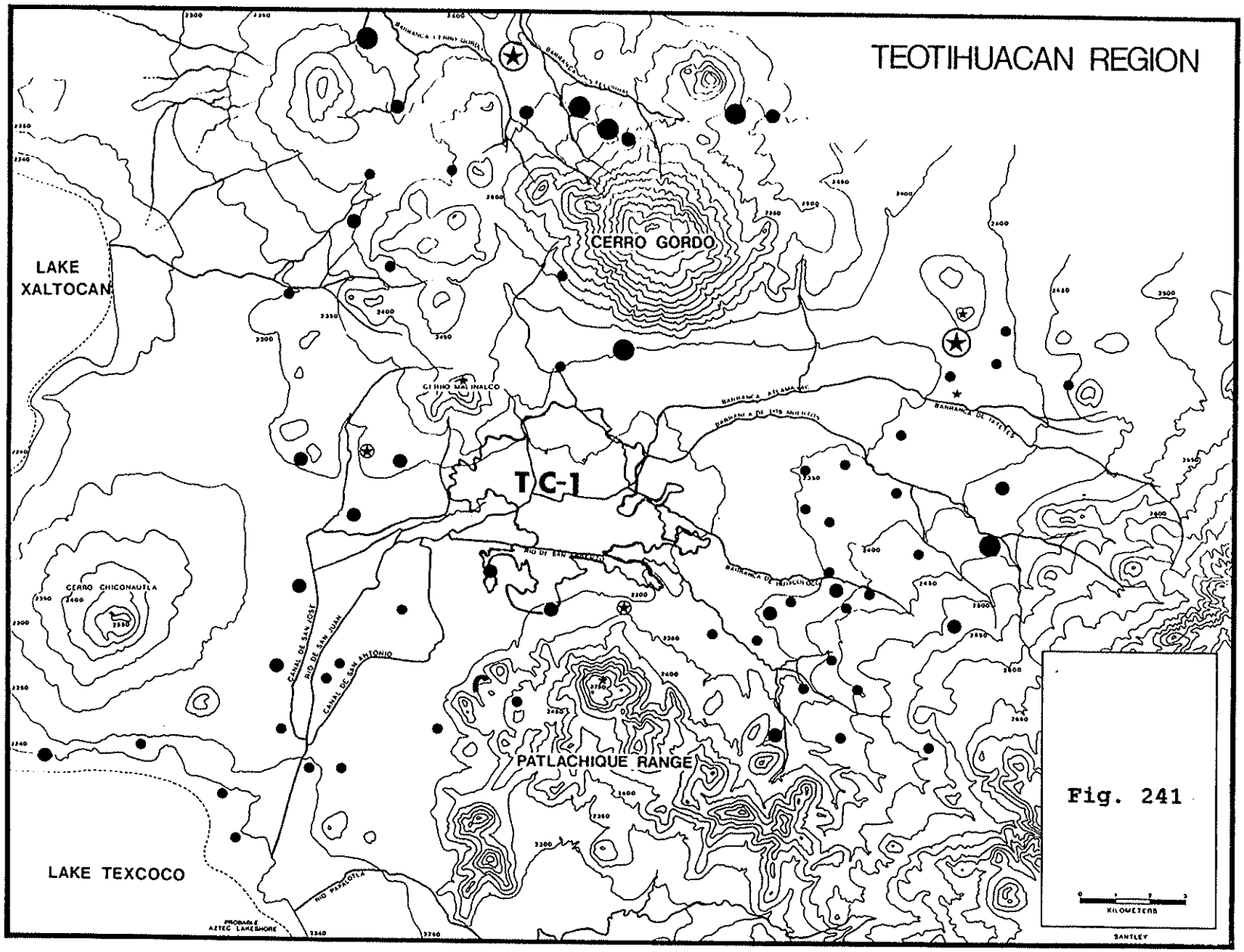
Small Village

Hamlet

Small Elite Residential -
Ceremonial Site

Ceremonial Center


TEOTIHUACAN REGION
CERRO GORDO
LAKE XALTOCAN
TF 200
CERRO CHICONAUTLA
PATLACHIQUE RANGE
LAKE TEXCOCO
Fig. 240
KILOMETERS


TEOTIHUACAN REGION
LAKE XALTOCAN
CERRO GORDO
TC-1
CERRO CHICONAUTLA
PATLACHIQUE RANGE
LAKE TEXCOCO
Fig. 241

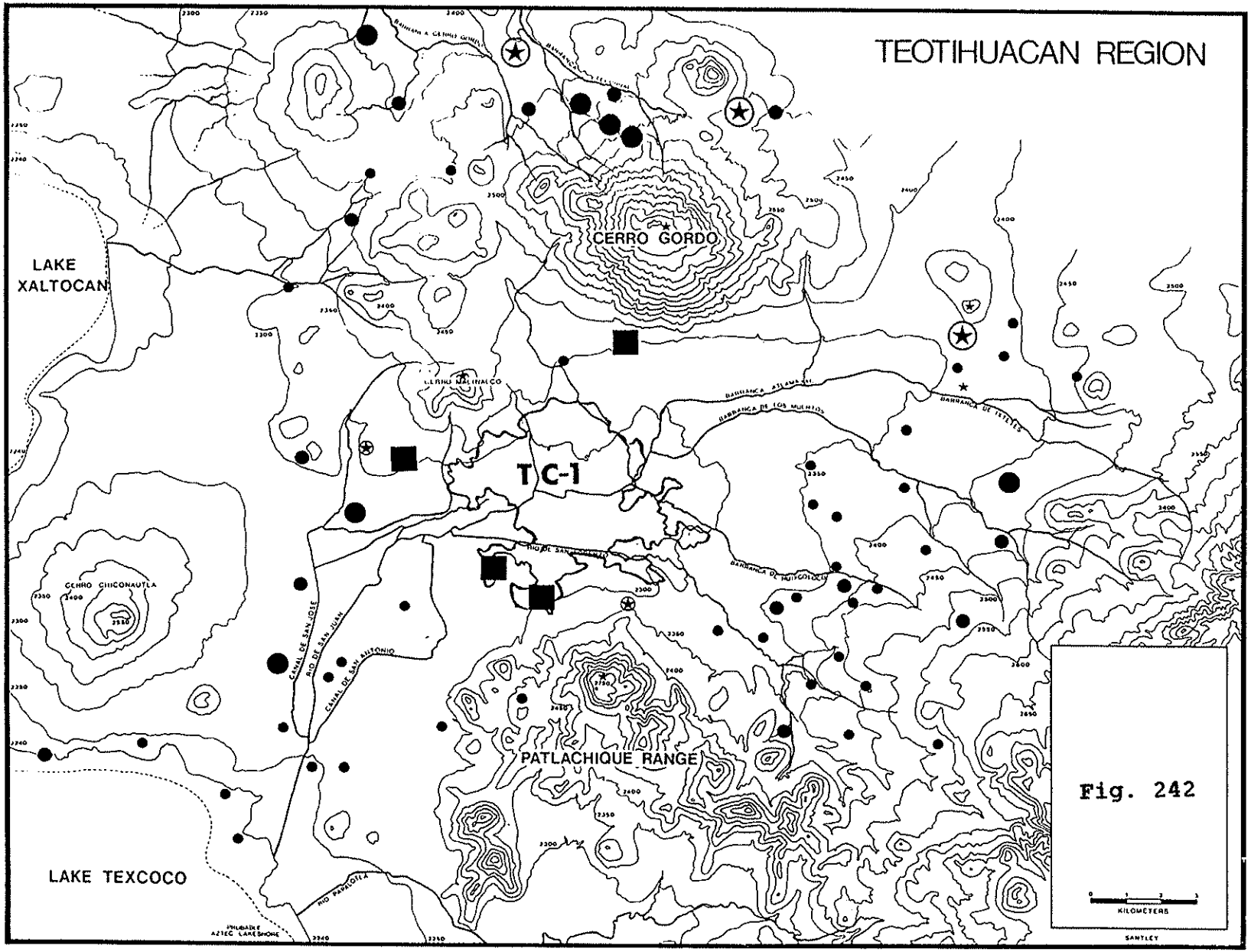

TEOTIHUACAN REGION
LAKE XALTOCAN
CERRO GORDO
TC-1
CERRO CHICONAUTLA
PATLACHIQUE RANGE
LAKE TEXCOCO
KILOMETERS

Fig. 242

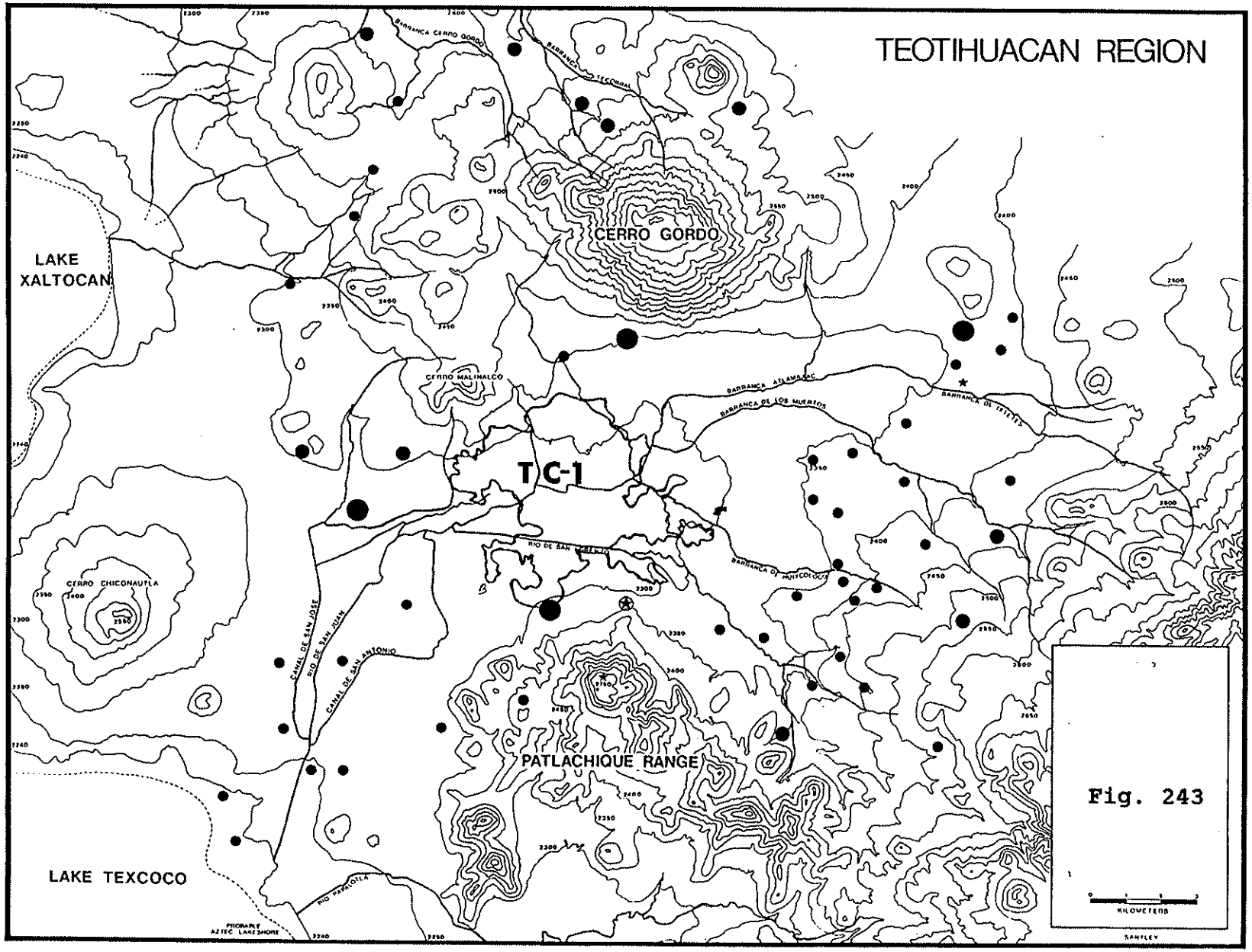

TEOTIHUACAN REGION
LAKE XALTOCAN
CERRO GORDO
CERRO MALINALCO
TC-1
CERRO CHICONAUTLA
PATLACHIQUE RANGE
LAKE TEXCOCO
BARRANCA CERRO GORDO
BARRANCA DE LOS MUERTOS
BARRANCA DE TETETES
CANAL DE SAN JOSE
RIO DE SAN JUAN
CANAL DE SAN ANTONIO
RIO PAPALOTLA
PROBABLE AZTEC LAKESHORE
KILOMETERS
SANTLEY

Fig. 243

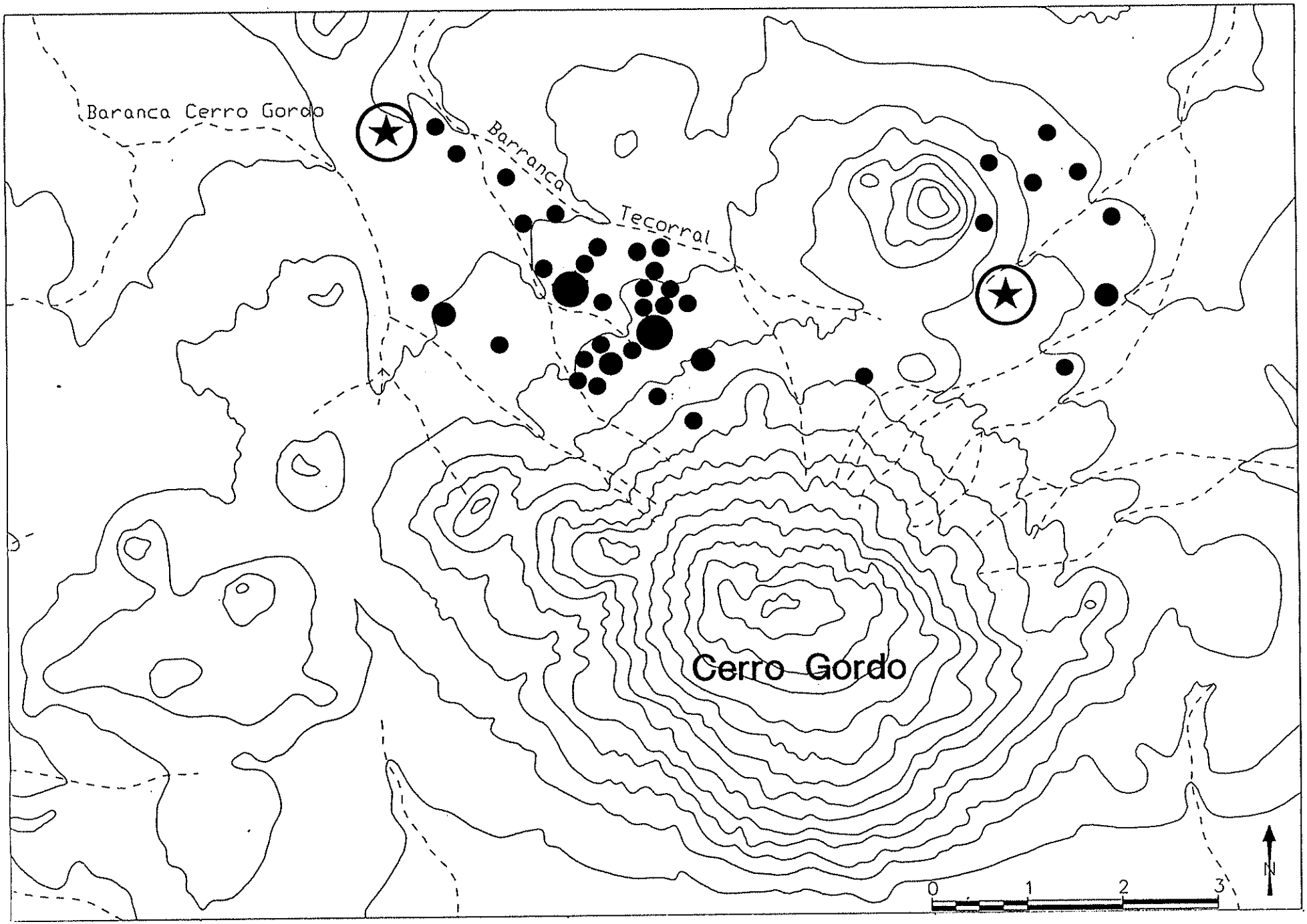


Figure 244

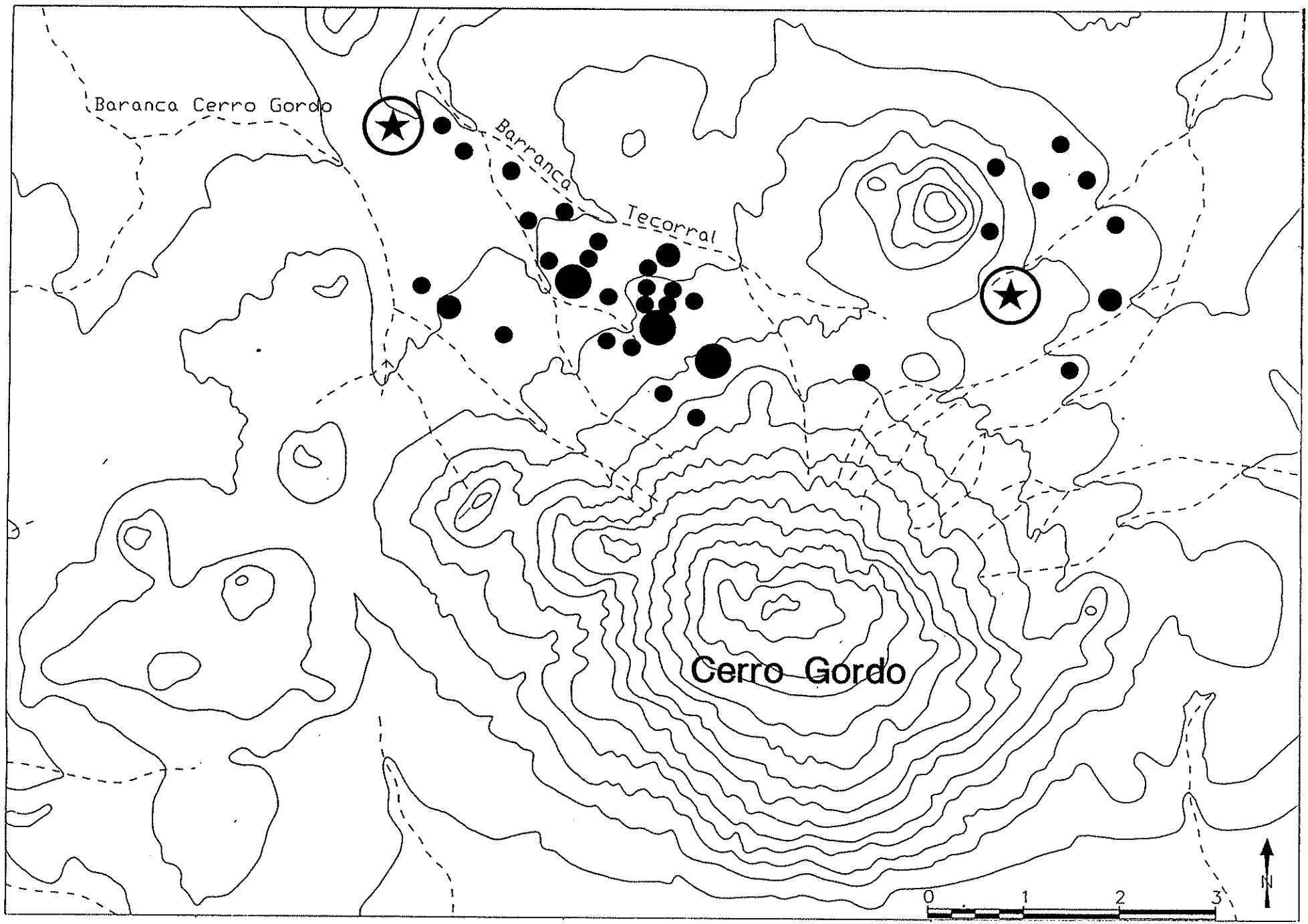


Figure 245

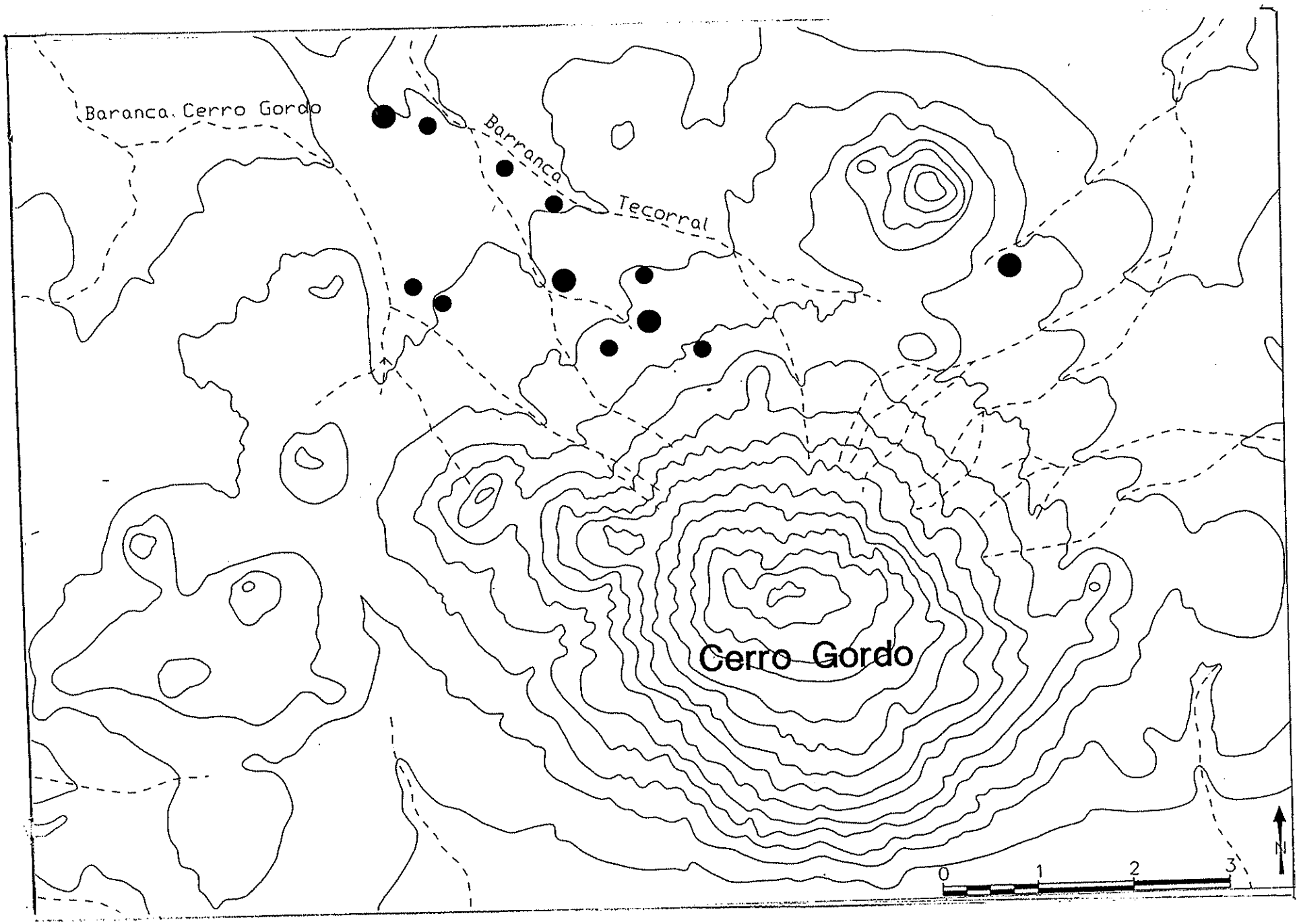


Figure 246

Plates 140 - 148

The following plates are intended to clarify and illustrate the discussion of the ecological factors in the patterning of Teotihuacan Period settlement in the valley. Plates 140-147 are photographs of portions of aerial photographs taken by Cetenal (Comision de Estudios del Territorio Nacional) in the late 1960's in preparation for the production of a series of maps published in 1971. Plate 148 is from a Compania Mexicana de Aerofotos series of aerial photographs taken during the 1950's.

On each photograph we have located 20th Century communities and sites dating to the overall Teotihuacan Period, to contrast the mid-20th Century and Teotihuacan Period land use and settlement. The populations given for the 20th Century communities are based on the 1940 census. The population for the Teotihuacan Period sites in most cases is the maximum estimated by multiplication of site area x the 60 people per hectare figure. In several cases we have suggested a lower figure based on the surviving architectural remains, assuming no significant erosion on those sites.

Plate 140

Lower Valley
West Piedmont and Western Half of the Irrigated Plain

Mid 20th Century Communities

Symbol	Name	Type	Population	
A	Granjas de Acolman	Urban Colonia	Not Used	
B	S.C. Acolman-Tenango	Village + Barrio	653	
C	Calvario Acolman	Municipal Center-Village	660	
		Total	1313	
		Teotihuacan Period Sites		
1	TC-2	Small Village	398	398
2	TC-4	Small or Large Village	200	510
3	TC-18	Hamlet	24	24
4	TC-132	Trace	0	0
5	TC-37	Trace	0	0
		Total	622	922

Plate 140

Plate 141

Lower Valley
Eastern Piedmont and Eastern Half of Irrigated Plain

Mid-20th Century Communities

Symbol	Name	Type	Population	
A	Cuanalan-Zocango	Village + Attached Barrio	1001	
B	S.M. Chipiltepec	Village	766	
C	S.P. Tepetitlan	Village	167	
D	Calvario Acolman	Municipal Center-Village	660	
E	S.M. Xometla	Village	668	
F	S.M. Acolman	Village	115	
		Total	3563	
		Teotihuacan Period Sites		
1	TC-37	Trace	0	0
2	TC-132	Trace	0	0
3	TC-15	Hamlet or Small Village	100	200
4	TC-16	Hamlet or Small Village	60	108
5	TC-38	Hamlet	90	90
		Total	*250	398

*Most Probable Figure

Plate 141

Plate 142

Lower Valley

North Piedmont and Adjacent Irrigated Plain

Mid 20th Century Communities

Symbol	Name	Type	Population	
A	S. Atlatongo	Village	888	
B	S.M. Maquixco	Barrio	439	
C	S.B. Acolman	ConJoined	203	
	and S.J. Acolman	Villages	311	
		Total	1841	

Teotihuacan Period Sites

	TC-11	Detached Urban Barrio	Not Used	
1	TC-8	Large Village or Detached Barrio	630	630
2	TC-5	Small Village	276	276
	TC-7	Elite Residential-Ceremonial Site	90	90
3	TC-6	Small or Large Village	345	690
4	TC-2	Small Village	398	398
		Total	1739	*2084

*Most Probable Figure

Plate 142

Plate 143

Middle Valley

North Piedmont and Floodwater Irrigation Plain

Mid 20th Century Communities

Symbol	Name	Type	Population
A	S.M. Piramides	Municipal Center Village	2,243
B	S. Tolman	Village	1,004
C	S.P. Izquitzan	Village	351
D	S.N. Oxtotipac	Village	*638
			4,236

Teotihuacan Period Sites

	TC-30-31-32	Detached Barrio	2,010

PLate 143

Plate 144

Middle Valley - Southeast Mesas

Mid 20th Century Communities

Symbol	Name	Type	Population
A	S.N. Oxtotipac	Village	638
B	S.F. Taltica	Village	378
		Total	1,016

Teotihuacan Period Sites

1	TC-126	Hamlet	10
2	TC-127	Hamlet	10
3	TC-128	Hamlet	10
4	TC-112	Small Village	400
5	TC-113		
6	TC-114	Hamlet	
7	TC-24	Hamlet	30
8	TC-25	Small or Large Village	495
9	TC-27	Hamlet	24
10	TC-28	Hamlet	90
		Total	1,069

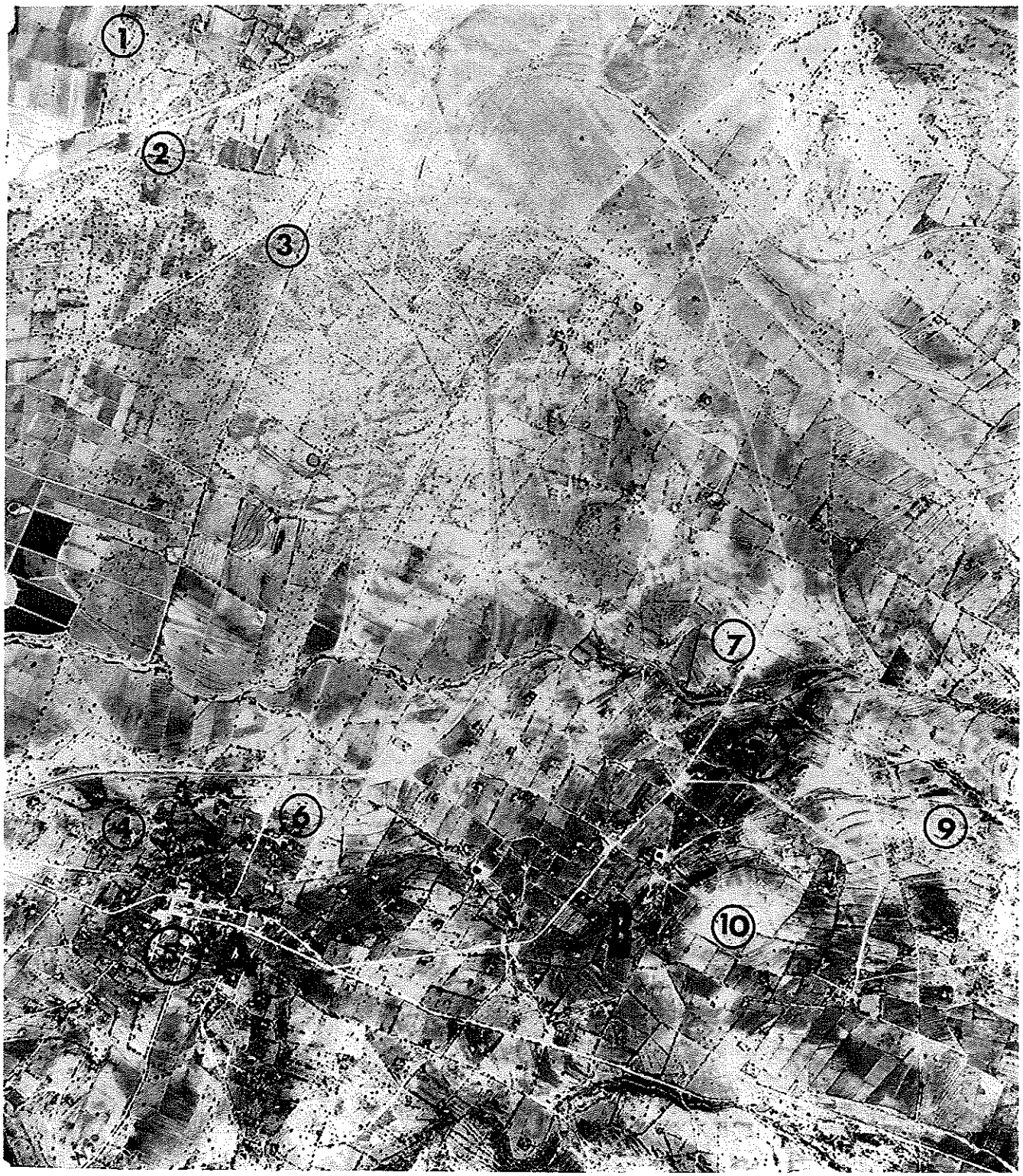


Plate 144

Plate 145

Upper Valley

North Piedmont and Alluvial Plain

Mid-20th Century Communities

Symbol	Name	Type	Population	
A	Otumba + Xamimilolpa	Town + Detached Barrio	1,719	
B	S.E. Axapusco	Municipal Center - Village	1,040	
		Total	2,759	
		Teotihuacan Period Sites		
	TC-83	Provincial Center	1,830	
1	TC-34	Hamlet	60	
2	TC-86	Hamlet	10	
3	TC-109	Hamlet	10	
4	TC-91-92-93	Small or Large Village	261	522
	TC-84	Unoccupied Hill	0	
	TC-85	Top Shrines	0	
		Total	*2,171	2,432
		*Most Probable Figure		

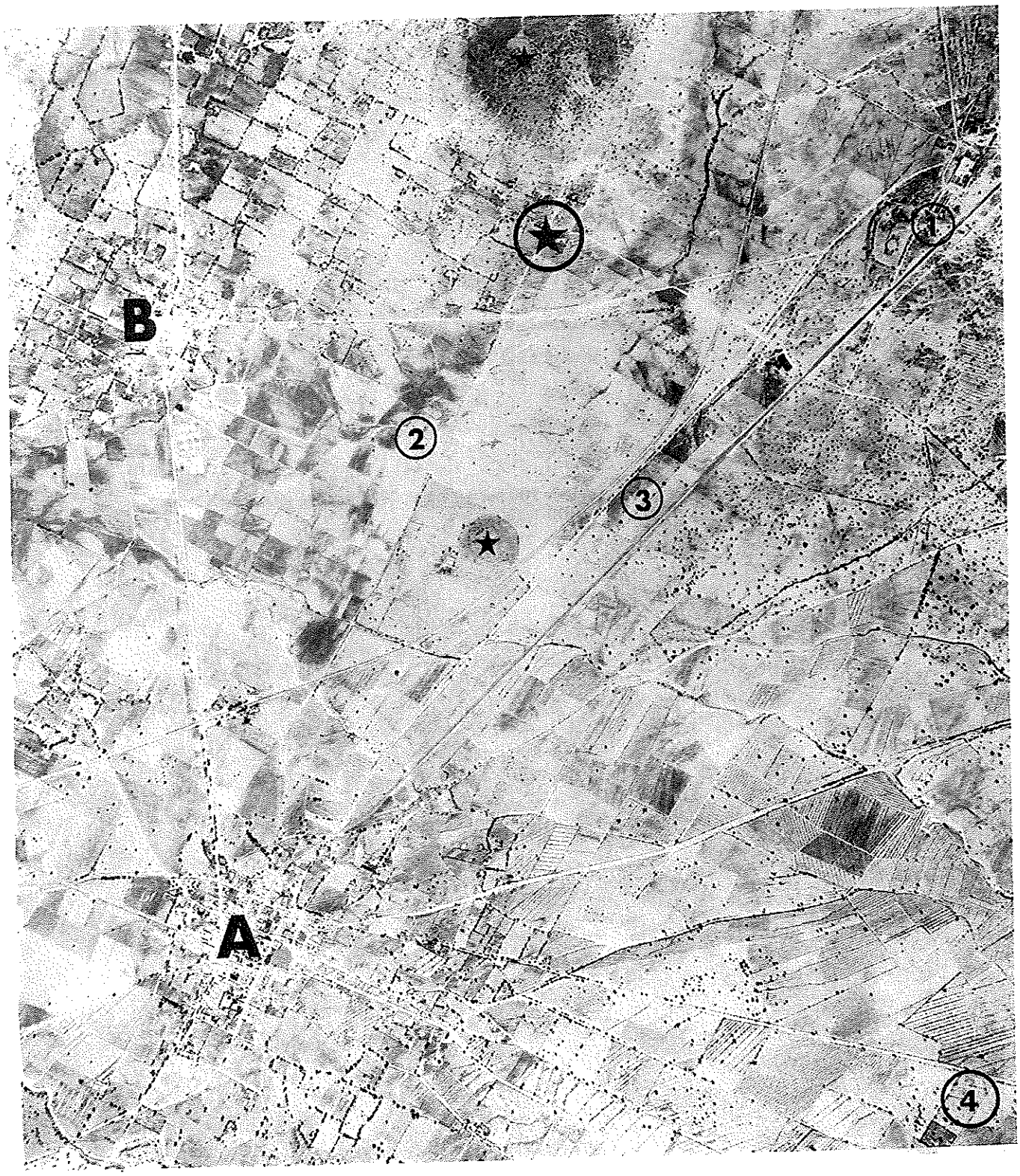


Plate 145

Plate 146

Upper Valley

Southeastern Ridges

Mid-20th Century Communities

Symbol	Names	Types	Population	
A	S.F. Tlaltica	Village	378	
B	S.M. Aguatepec	Village	460	
			*844	

Teotihuacan Period Sites

1	TC-94-95-96	Small or Large Village	*496	992
2	TC-90	Hamlet	72	72
3	TC-87-88-89	Small Village	414	414
			*982	1,478

TC-94-95-96 Most probably had a population of over 500 but well under 992, probable total approximately 1,100-1,200

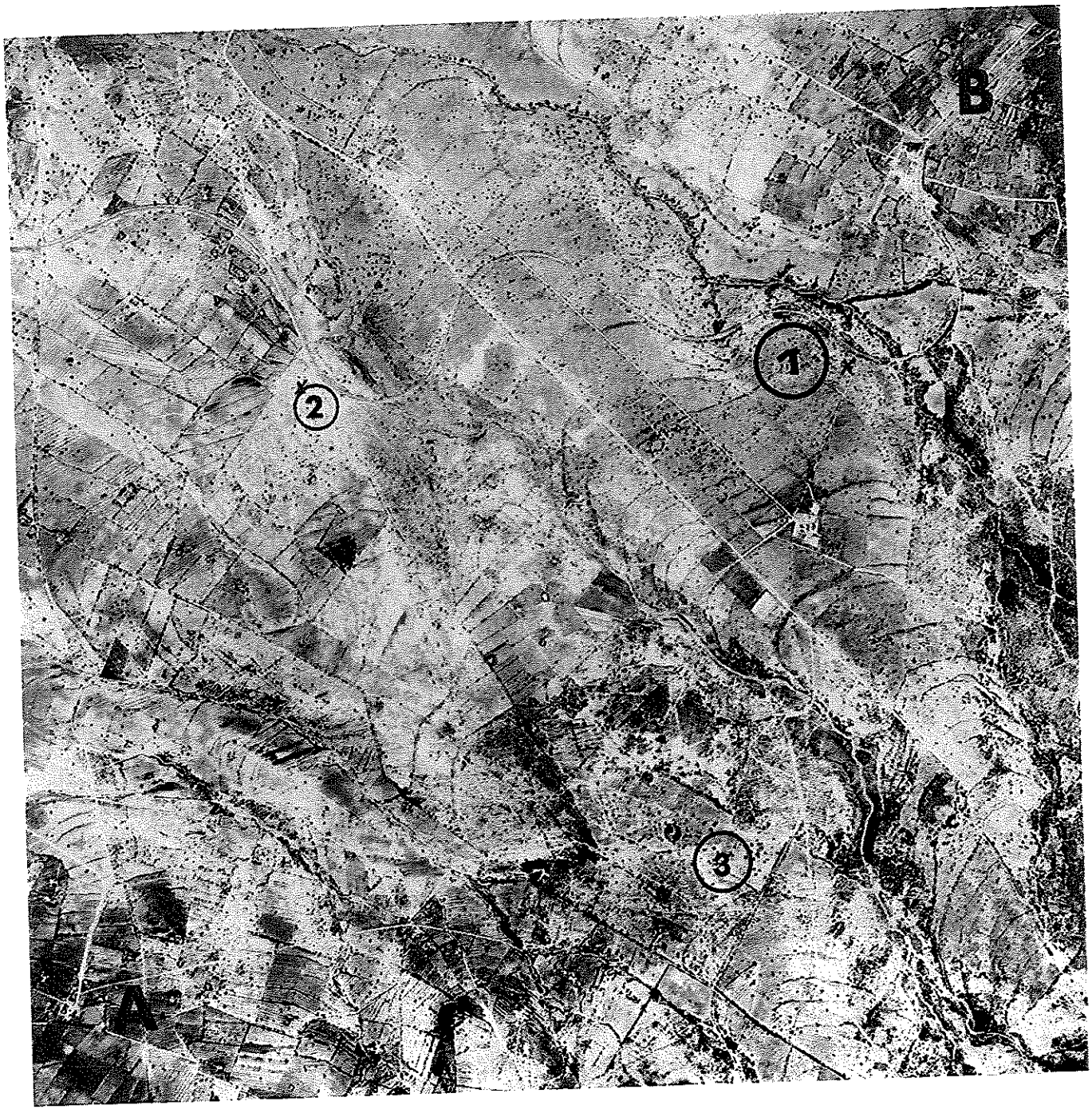


Plate 146

Plate 147

Cerro Gordo: North Slope Buena Vista Sub-Region

Mid-20th Century Communities

Symbol	Name	Type	Population
A	S.C. Colhuacan	Village	326
B	Salinas	Hacienda	8
		Total	334

Teotihuacan Period Communities

	TC-73	Provincial Center	1,260
1	TC-81	Hamlet	42
2	TC-79	Hamlet	12
3	TC-82	Hamlet	90
4	TC-80	Hamlet	42
5	TC-78	Hamlet	90
6	TC-75	Hamlet	24
7	TC-76	Small Village	102
8	TC-77	Hamlet	12
9	TC-115	Hamlet	10
		Total	1,684

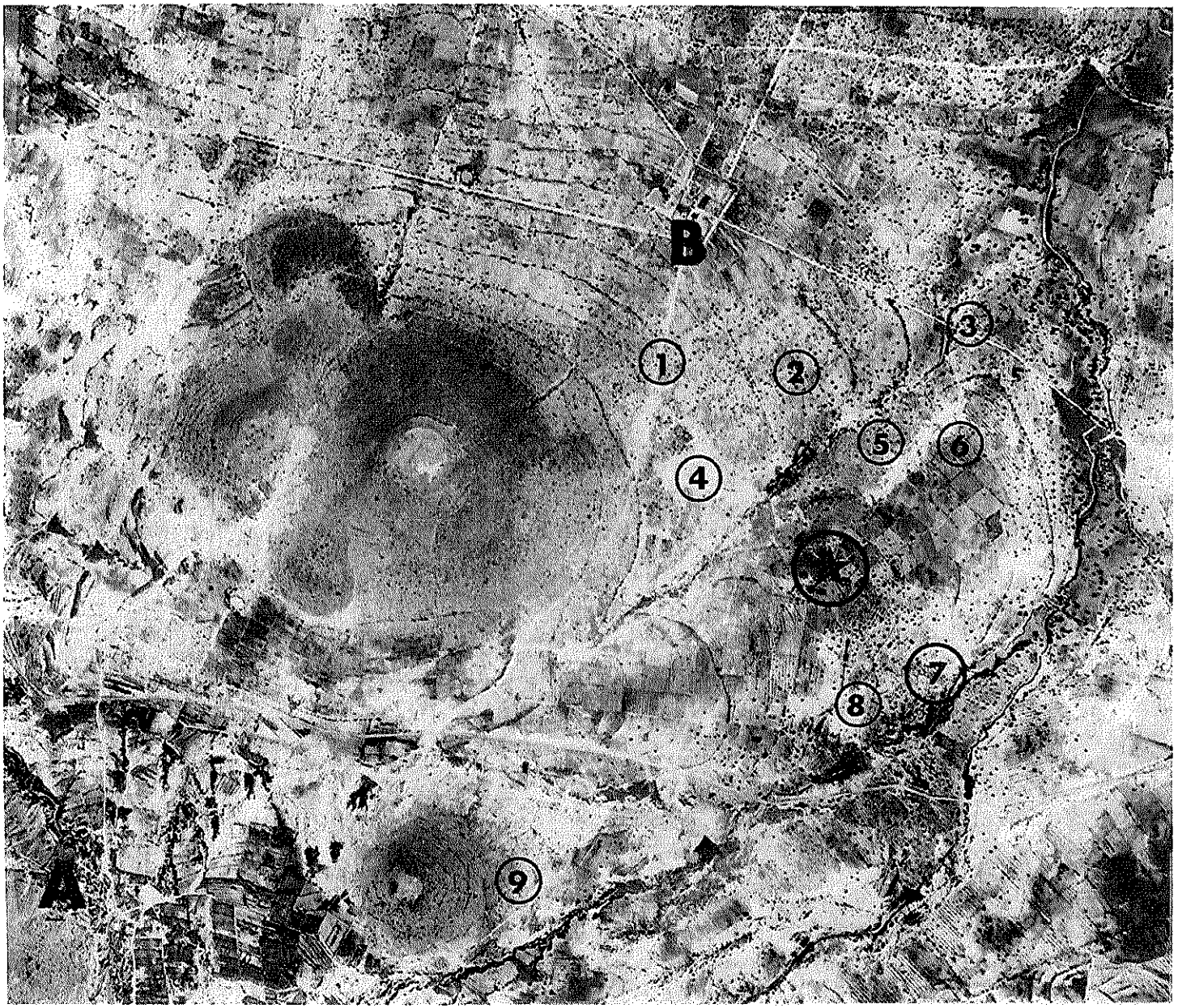


Plate 147

Plate 148

Cerro Gordo: North Slope

Teacalco, Maquixco Alto Sub-Regions

Mid-20th Century Communities

Symbol	Name	Type	Population
A	Maquixco Alto	Village	439
B	S.J. Teacalco	Village	888
C	S.C. Colhoacan	Village	326
		Total	1,653
	Teotihuacan Period Sites		
	TC-40	Provincial Center	570
1	TC-49	Large Village	552
2	TC-46	Large Village	1,350
3	TC-57-58	Large Village	-500
4	TC-42	Small Village	222
5	TC-56	Small Village	102
6	TC-61-62	Small Village	126
		Total	3422(1)

(1) 25 hamlets not located on aerophoto to avoid crowding would theoretically raise this figure to slightly above 4,000. In many cases, however, hamlets peak in population prior to the Middle Phase - the phase of peak population in the area, so the actual maximum population was somewhere in between these figures.

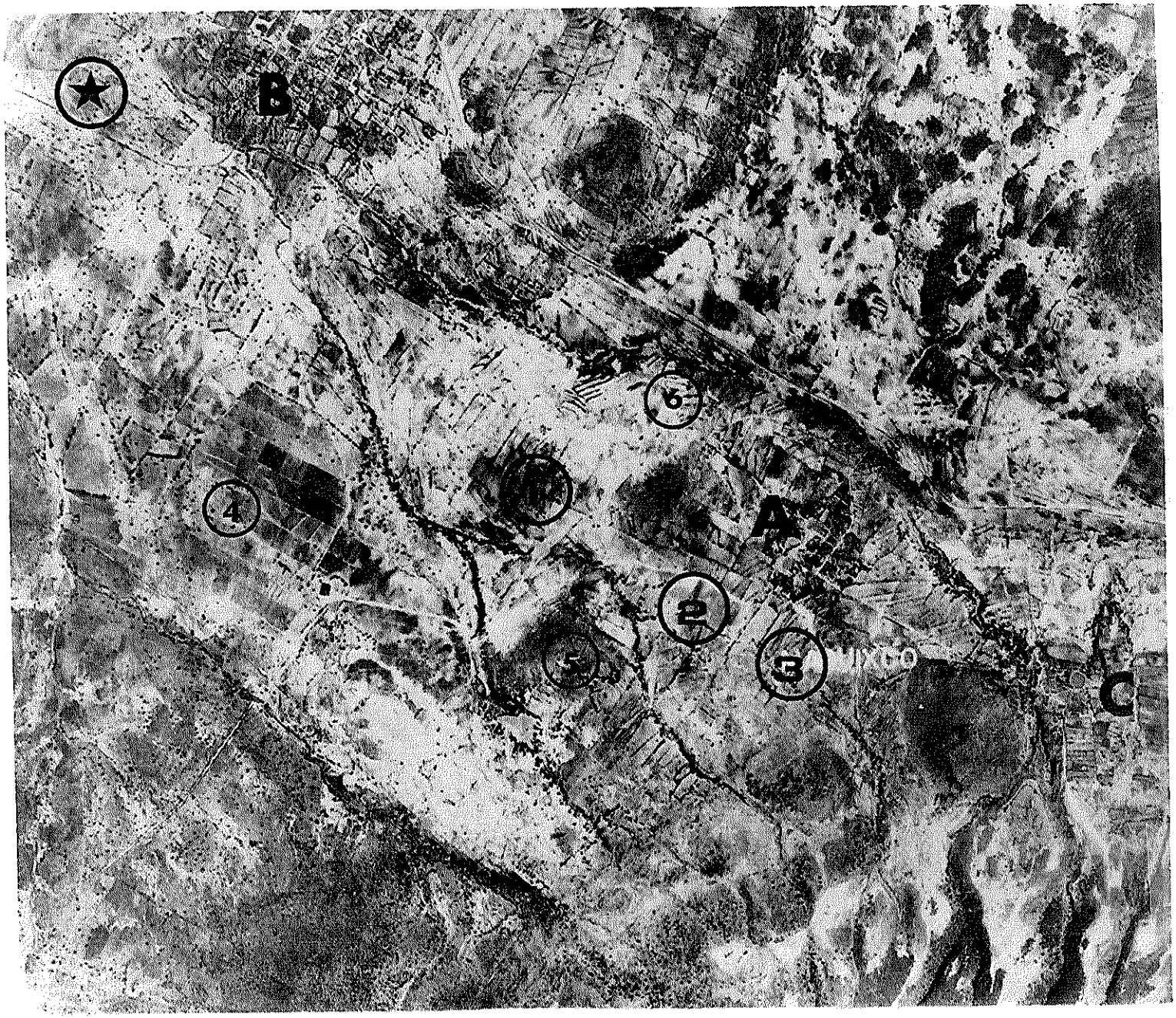


Plate 148

APPENDIX E

From

Charlton 1968

The following are xeroxed pages from Charlton's 1968 monograph on his excavations in the Upper Teotihuacan Valley.

Page 50 is a map of the Rancho Nopaltepec area showing survey data and location of his excavations. TC- site 86-87-88 are located in this area roughly conterminous with the Aztec sites TA-85, 86 (see Figure 200, our original field map of the same area).

Pages 55-80 are a description of excavations in the two Aztec sites, several trenches of which discovered Teotihuacan Period floors below the Aztec occupation.

Pages 110-117 are a description of excavations in TA-302, located at the Hacienda Tlacatepan, which also has a Teotihuacan Period component - our site TC-125 - a site for which we had only preliminary field data and no precise map location for.

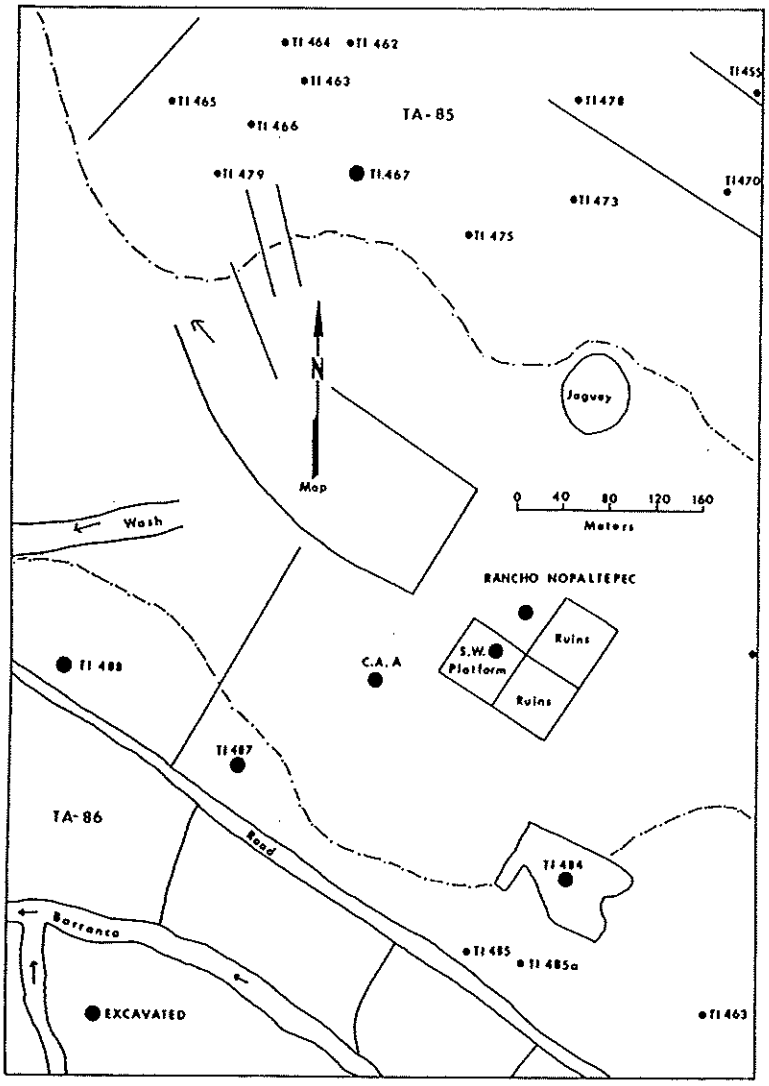


Fig. 21 TA-85, TA-86, Rancho Nopaltepec, Excavations and Survey.

SITE. TA-86, TLATEL 484
(San Gabriel Tepolican) Figs. 4, 21, 25, 26; Plates 19-22

Description. Parsons located this site in 1966. He noted the tlatel as a mound in an area of heavy rock with a roughly rectangular shape. In 1967 and 1968 I resurveyed the area and thought that the mounded area might be the remains of a Colonial church being similar to the church at TA-38. It was covered with heavy vegetation including nopales and thorn bush along with some pirules. The mounding varied from 50 cm to over 1 m with heavy rock debris evident in places. In addition walls and floors were also visible in some cases through pitting which had occurred. The mound is located at an elevation of 2600 m within TA-86.

Dates Excavated. June 26 - July 9, July 11, 1969.

Purpose of the Excavations. I decided to clear the brush from the tlatel in order to determine if it were a Colonial church. Once this had been done and the walls and floors cleared of vegetation, it became apparent that the structure was not Colonial but was Teotihuacán. I then had small sections of walls and floors cleared to obtain a ceramic sample and architectural details of the structure to accompany the map. Excavations consisted of the exposure of walls and floors and the cleaning up of pot holes in order to clarify the nature of the structure and the period of occupation.

Excavations. Most of the excavated materials come from the northwest quadrant of the structure. In this area a series of intermittent stone and stucco covered walls were uncovered during mapping. In the northeast quadrant the stucco covered walls of a room located in a pot hole were cleared and mapped. In the southeast quadrant of the structure the walls were marked only by large linear ridges of rubble. In the southwest quadrant the walls were confused with a complex bancal structure. It is possible that the wall rubble in this section was used in the construction of the bancals.

Northwest Quadrant Excavations.

A-B-E Wall Complex. This complex involves the junction of an exterior north wall (E-B) with a thick interior wall (A). No stucco was found on any face of this complex. Wall E ended 95 cm past the junction with Wall A. All three walls were of similar construction, with well faced exterior stones and a rubble interior. The walls were between 1.2 and 1.3 m in width. The stones were basalt and tezontle.

Wall D. This wall meets the west side of Wall A about 5 m south of E-B. Only the north side of Wall D was completely excavated. The wall appeared to have a thickness of about 50-60 cm. It had a rubble interior and an outer facing of cut stones.

Wall C. This wall was first encountered as an east-west interior stucco covered wall exposed by erosion. It was followed to the west until it cornered and turned south. The wall had a width varying between 52 and 56 cm. It had a stucco cover of 3-4 cm in thickness. The wall had an outer facing of large blocks of stone with an interior rubble fill. The stucco covering of crushed tezontle and lime was found only on the outer north surface.

Wall F. This wall is oriented east-west and possibly is a continuation of Wall D, although there is a section of wall missing between the two and they do not align precisely. In addition they seem to be of slightly differing construction. This wall has only one well faced side (north) although some faced blocks of stone occurred on both sides of the wall in a few places. A pothole located to the south of the wall indicated the stratigraphy (fig. 25). The wall averaged 60 cm in thickness and had a stucco cover 7 cm thick in the area adjacent to the pothole.

Projected Northwest Corner. In an attempt to locate the exact position of the northwest corner of the structure, a test pit 2 x 2 m was excavated in the area where the projection of the north and west walls should have met. Unfortunately no corner was found here, only a pile of rubble which may have represented the corner. None of the rock appeared to be in a structural position.

Northeast Quadrant Excavations. A single room with three extant walls was located in a pothole in this area of the mound. Wall H had a thickness of 60 cm including a 5 cm layer of stucco on the exterior. Wall I was 53 cm in thickness including an external layer of stucco 4 cm thick. Wall G was not cleared on both sides and its thickness is unknown. A stucco floor was located on the south side of Wall I. The walls were composed of large basalt and tezontle stones which were well faced on the outside with a core of rubble.

Ceramics. Preliminary analyses of the ceramics recovered from the excavations and the wall clearing of this tlatel suggest that the occupation was Metepec Phase of Teotihuacán.

Seriation. No seriation has been carried out.

Dates. Teotihuacán Period, A.D. 600 - A.D. 750.

Interpretation. Tlatel 484 is an extraordinarily large and complex structure to be found in a rural Teotihuacán site. The excavations indicate that the architecture and the ceramics are Teotihuacán. However the exact size and nature of the structure(s) are uncertain. It is interesting to note that there is a Teotihuacán site within which this structure falls and that the site and the structure are at the end of the projected East Avenue of Teotihuacán, which was the main route of entry to Teotihuacán from the east.

Significance. It is apparent that there are some large and relatively well preserved Teotihuacán structures dating from late in the sequence in areas outside the City near trade routes leading to Puebla and beyond. Further excavations and surface surveys should be made in these areas to determine the exact functions of these rural Teotihuacán period sites.

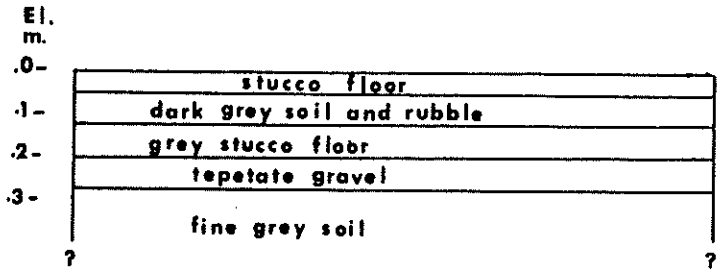


Fig. 25 TA-86, Tlatel 484, Wall F Pothole, Stratigraphy.

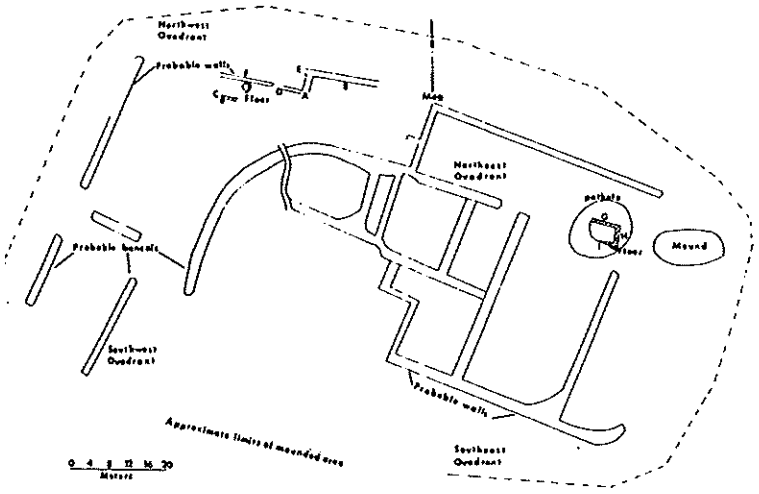


Fig. 26 TA-86, Tlatel 484, Plan.

Plate 19. TA-86, T1 484, Walls A and E, Facing South.

Plate 20. TA-86, T1 484, Wall D, Facing Southwest.

Plate 21. TA-86, T1. 484, Wall C, Faching East.

Plate 22. TA-86, Tl. 484, Wall F. Facing East

RANCHO NOPALTEPEC EXCAVATIONS

SITE. RANCHO NOPALTEPEC, WEST SIDE.
Figs. 6, 21, 32c, 33b; Plate 28.

Description. The ruins of the Rancho Nopaltepec are located between TA-85 and TA-86 on a ridge top south of the Barranca del Muerto. The building is badly destroyed but there are standing walls. Pitting has occurred within parts of the structure. Nopales covered the structure with some pirules. On the west side of the ruins there was an open area covered with grass. Excavations were carried out in this area.

Dates Excavated. June 10-13, 1969.

Purpose of the Excavation. The area to the west of the ruins appeared to be a midden covered with heavy Monochrome Glazed pottery. I decided to excavate here to obtain information on the occupation of the Rancho Nopaltepec.

Excavations. Three pits were laid out on the west side. Pit B was excavated. Although pitting occurred on the evening of June 12, it was possible to salvage the stratigraphy and structural features. The first four levels, I-IV, consisted of very hard-packed soil with Monochrome Glazed and White Ware sherds. Teotihuacán sherds began to show up in level IV along with bone and stone debris. These materials were associated with a floor of a Teotihuacán period structure which was partially destroyed with pitting occurred in the bottom of level IV. The pitting destroyed the center of the pit but left the areas around the edges so that the floor could be examined. It was constructed of hard-packed mud and stone, about 6 cm thick, placed on top of crushed tepetate. It covered a wall of an earlier structure. The earlier structure had been leveled, filled in with crushed tepetate and then covered with a floor of a later building. The wall was constructed of basalt and tezontle stones roughly shaped. It appears to have been built in two parallel rows. Teotihuacán sherds were found in association with the wall. Above the floor, stone debris was found, possibly the remains of the Teotihuacán structure.

Pit B, Ceramics. The upper levels yielded quantities of White Ware and Monochrome Glazed pottery. These are part of a domestic ware complex and probably are associated with the use of the Rancho Nopaltepec. The lower levels contained Teotihuacán sherds, apparently of the Metepec phase.

Seriation. Lacking a detailed analysis of ceramics from the pit, seriation has not been carried out at this time.

Dates. From my preliminary examination of the ceramics recovered from this pit, there is good evidence of two periods of occupation in the area. The earliest of these, associated with structural remains, is the Teotihuacán, Metepec phase occupation. The later occupation appears to be associated

with the use of the Rancho Nopaltepec and to date from the 19th century and the early part of the 20th century.

Interpretation. Pit B included a Late Teotihuacán structure and a later deposit of 19th/20th-century debris, probably associated with the Rancho Nopaltepec. The occupations are discontinuous. The midden area of the Rancho was over the much earlier Teotihuacán site.

Significance. The excavations in Pit B provided ceramic data which will be of value when further analyzed and compared with complexes from other 19th-century and 20th-century ranches in the Teotihuacán Valley. The Teotihuacán sample will be of value in determining the persistence of rural Teotihuacán sites in the eastern end of the valley, possibly associated with trade routes to the east and southeast.

SITE. RANCHO NOPALTEPEC, SOUTHWEST PLATFORM. Figs. 6, 21, 32c, 33b; Plates 29-30.

Description. The area named the Southwest Platform consisted of a walled area with a moderate cover of Glazed pottery. The platform also had a good the remains of a stone wall about 50 cm wide. Associated with the wall was medium vegetation including nopales and pirules along with brush. The platform itself was almost bare and only had a light growth of grass over it.

Dates Excavated. June 13-20, 1969.

Purpose of the Excavation. Preliminary surface survey around the Rancho Nopaltepec revealed that the Southwest Platform was apparently a midden area with a moderate cover of glazed pottery. The platform also had a good depth which was apparent from several previous pits which had been excavated into it by local inhabitants. I decided to excavate here in an attempt to obtain good stratigraphic information on the occupation of the Rancho Nopaltepec.

Excavations. A grid was laid out on the platform aligned to magnetic north. One pit, Pit A, was excavated near the center of the platform. The total depth of the excavation was 2 m. Tepetate was reached at the bottom. Despite the surface indications, the sherds which came from the first three levels were primarily Teotihuacán. In levels IV and V, hard-packed earth floors were uncovered in association with Majolica and Glazed sherds. In addition some adobe fragments and fragments of lime mortar were noted in these levels.

Under the earth floors, levels VI and VII contained basically small Teotihuacán sherds in very hard-packed soil. The bottom of level VII was sterile. At this point I decided to excavate only the western half of the pit, an area measuring 1 x 2 m. Level VIII was also sterile. Level IX, however, began to yield a few sherds including Aztec, Glazed, Majolica, and Teotihuacán, in a matrix of hard, fine soil with some sand. This level appeared to be a water-laid deposit with coarse sand mixed in with fine tepetate. In level X the sherd frequency increased although the same types appeared. The level was composed of the same mixture of sand and tepetate. In addition a number of large stones were present. Levels XI, XII and XIII were composed of very loose and soft tepetate which may have come from the well dug near the corner of the rancho. The sherds were very small, some were glazed and there was a goat molar present. The large stones were basalt and were removed. They were quite irregular. Under the stones in levels XIV and XV there was a soft black earth with relatively large Teotihuacán sherds and some Aztec sherds. In addition, some lime plaster and mortar were found along with a few loose stones. Levels XVI and XVII contained Aztec and Teotihuacán sherds and figurines. The black soil became hard and covered part of a Teotihuacán tezontle floor, about 6 cm thick and placed over crushed tepetate. Level XVIII contained only a few Teotihuacán sherds and continued into the hard black earth underlying the crushed tepetate floor base. Levels XIX and XX continued through very hard black soil which was sterile to tepetate.

Pit A, Ceramics. From the stratigraphy of the pit, and from the ceramics identified, it appears that there are unmixed Teotihuacán sherds in association with the Teotihuacán floor under it. Above this there are varying degrees of mixture of Teotihuacán, Aztec, and Colonial pottery. The deposits in association with the two upper hard-packed earth floors are probably 18th century Colonial.

Seriation. Lacking a detailed analysis of the ceramics from the pit, seriation has not been carried out at this time.

Dates. There are two occupations represented in the pit. One of these is Teotihuacán. The other is an 18th century Aztec/Colonial occupation. The other deposits are badly mixed.

Interpretation. There appears to have been a Teotihuacán structure built over the hard black earth which lies above tepetate in this area. Over this there is some evidence for an Aztec occupation mixed with the Teotihuacán ceramics. However the levels above the structure seem to be composed of excavation debris from a nearby well and possibly a water laid deposit. This deposit seems to have been compacted through use of the area. Later earth floors with associated Colonial ceramics were built above the hard-packed levels. Finally the area was built up to its present height through the bringing of soil from nearby Teotihuacán sites. The surface ceramics probably are part of the late rancho occupation. The level of the platform is between 1 and 1.5 m higher than the area in which Pit B was excavated.

Significance. Although the excavation of Pit A on the Southwest Platform did not provide the continuous Aztec/Colonial deposit I had hoped for, it did clarify the process through which the platform was built up, from the Classic site level to the present day level. The isolated ceramic components, from the surface, the hard-packed earth floors, and the Teotihuacán structure, will provide further insights into the use of this area once they have been analyzed in detail.

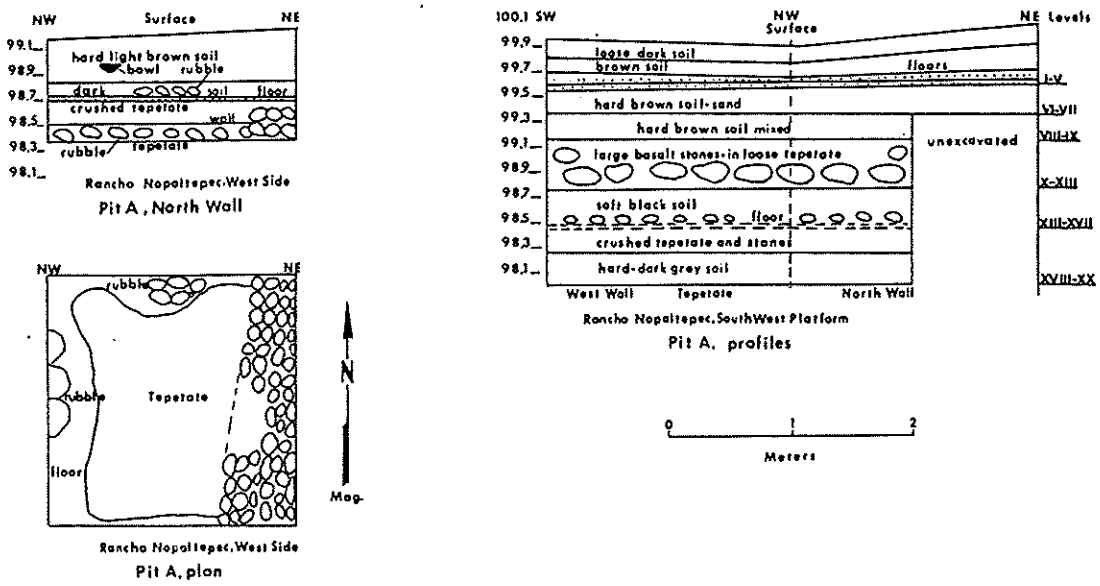


Fig. 32c Rancho Nopaltepec Excavations, Plans and Profiles.

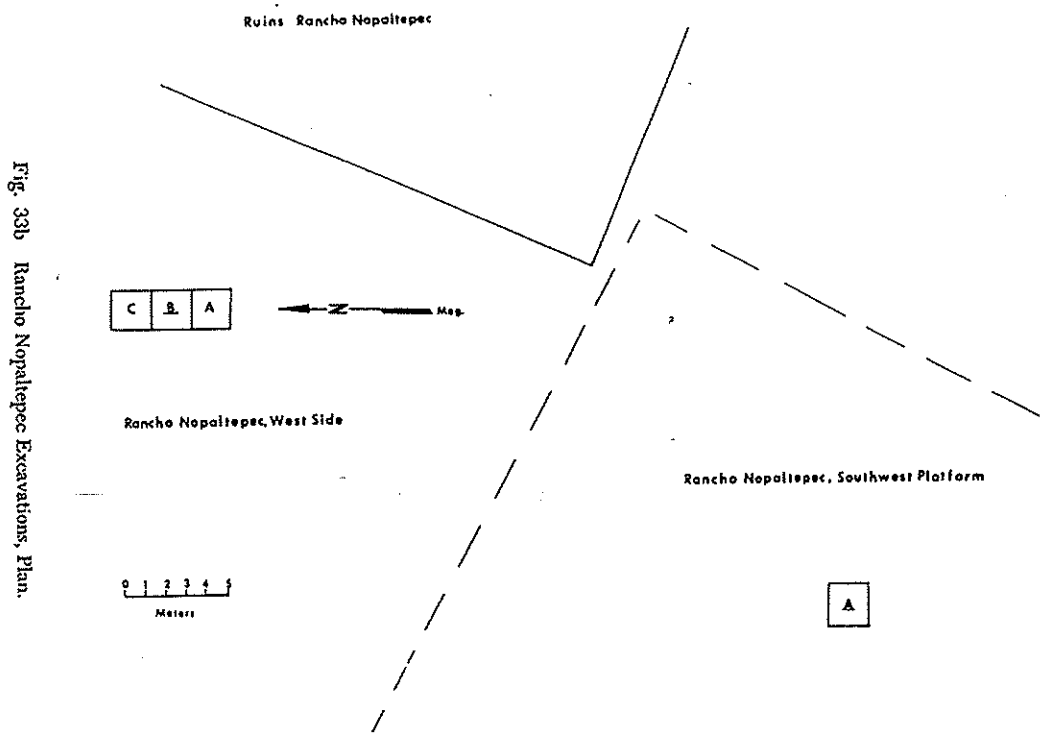


Fig. 33b Rancho Nopaltepec Excavations, Plan.

Plate 28. Rancho Nopaltepec, West Side, Pit B.
Bottom of Excavation, Facing North.

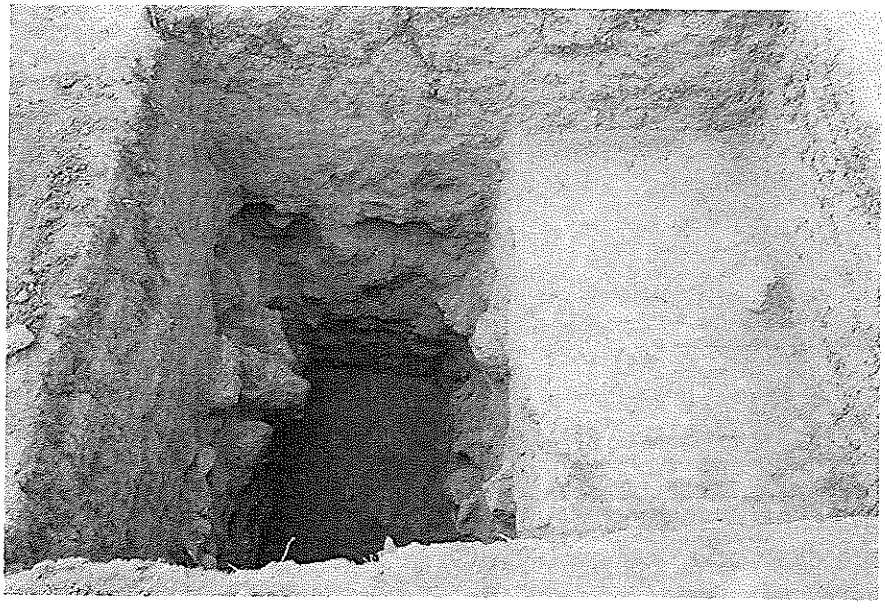


Plate 29. Rancho Nopaltepec, Southwest Platform. Pit A.
Facing North.

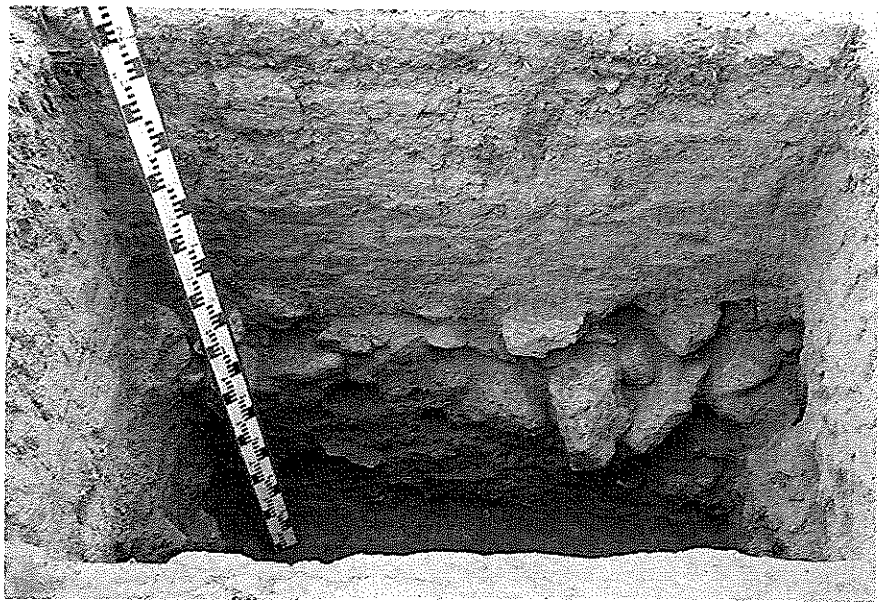


Plate 30. Rancho Nopaltepec, Southwest Platform. Pit A.
Facing West. With Stadia Rod.

HACIENDA TLACATECPAN EXCAVATIONS

SITE. SANTA MARIA TILMATLAN, TA-302.

Figs. 4, 5, 47-50; Plates 43-47.

Description. This site was located during surface survey in 1968. It is situated in an area identified as Santa María Tilmatlan, a *barrio* of Oxtotipac, still occupied in the 18th century. Today the site is located on the lands of the Hacienda Tlacatecpan in an area recently converted to permanent irrigation. This conversion was in process when the site was excavated. It is located on the north side of the Barranca Huixcoloco. The land is relatively flat and the elevation is ca. 2320 m. At the time of survey it was planted in corn. Planting was in process when excavations were made.

Dates Excavated. March 10-14, 1969.

Purpose of the Excavation. Excavations were carried out at this site because of the good documentary control over its dates of occupation. In addition there was abundant pottery on the surface confirming the occupation. No surface structures were visible due to the intensive cultivation of the site. Some stone was present. It was expected that excavations would confirm the occupation of this barrio of Oxtotipac in the 18th century and in addition provide a good ceramic sequence from the 16th century to the time of site abandonment.

Excavations. A grid system was set up using a permanent irrigation gate as bench mark and corner of the grid system. The grid runs 1.5 degrees west of north due to a transit error. Three groups of pits were excavated.

Pits C and F. Excavations were in levels of 10 cm to tepetate. This was reached at depths of about 40 cm. The sherds were heaviest in the upper levels. A concentration of Classic sherds occurred in levels II and III. The first level had Glazed, Majolica, and Orange Wares. No features were noted.

Pits 1 and 2. Excavations were in levels of 10 cm and with reference to the fragmentary Classic floors found in the pits. In both pits the levels above the floor included heavy Colonial materials. Associated with the floor, immediately above and below it, were Classic materials of Metepec phase Teotihuacán. The floors encountered were composed of crushed tezontle held together by a mortar. They rested on levels of crushed tepetate and gravel. In Pit 1 there was evidence of the construction of a floor below the first encountered. This earlier floor was associated with a wall. The pits were exacavated to tepetate, about 80 cm in depth.

Pits 3, 4, and 5. These three pits were excavated to tepetate which was reached at depths between 40 and 60 cm. Fragments of Teotihuacán floors were found in Pits 4 and 5. These were similar in construction to the floors encountered in Pits 1 and 2. As in the other pits the Colonial materials were heaviest in the upper levels while lower levels yielded Late Teotihuacán ceramics.

Santa María Tilmatlan, Ceramics. The ceramics recovered from these pits included Colonial ceramics with some dateable Majolicas in the upper levels, and some Metepec phase Teotihuacán ceramics from the lower levels in association with structural features. This is analogous to the excavations in TA-86 where Teotihuacán materials were also encountered.

Seriation. Lacking a detailed analysis of ceramics from these pits, seriation has not been carried out at this time.

Dates. From preliminary examination of the ceramics from this site and from studies of the documentary data there is good supporting data for two periods of occupation in this site area. The first is Metepec phase Teotihuacán. The site is located near the East Avenue of Teotihuacán and may have been an outlying part of the city. The latest occupation, suggested by the documents, dates from ca. A.D. 1500 to ca. A.D. 1750, dates supported by the documents and by the ceramics.

Interpretation. The Teotihuacán occupation of this area may have been in conjunction with the use of the East Avenue as a trade route to Calpulalpan. The much later Aztec/Colonial occupation is recorded in the documents. Unfortunately due to intensive cultivation of the area the stratigraphy which I had hoped to obtain for the Aztec/Colonial period was not present.

Significance. The excavations provided a good sample of Aztec/Colonial pottery from a site with known dated occupation. In addition further information on the extension of Classic Teotihuacán in the Metepec phase related to the East Avenue was uncovered.

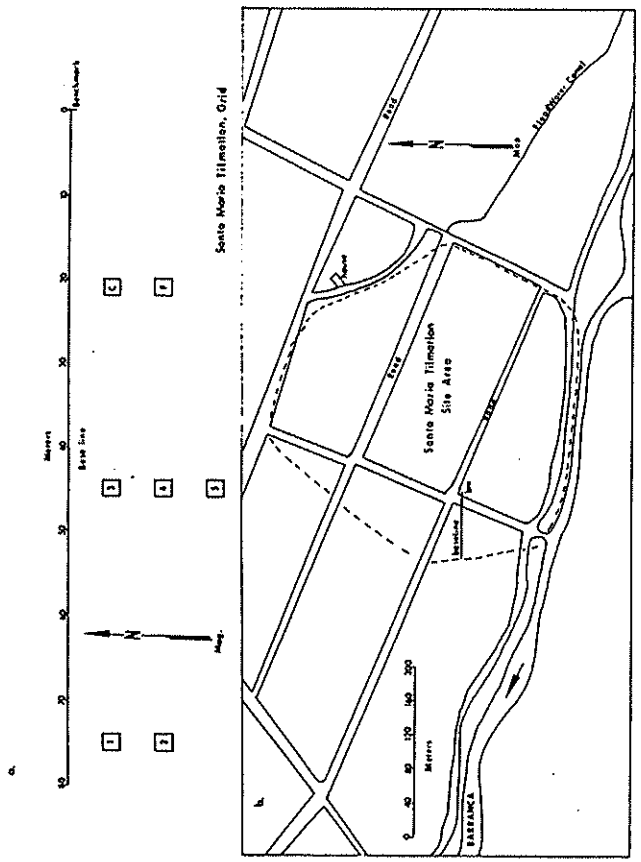
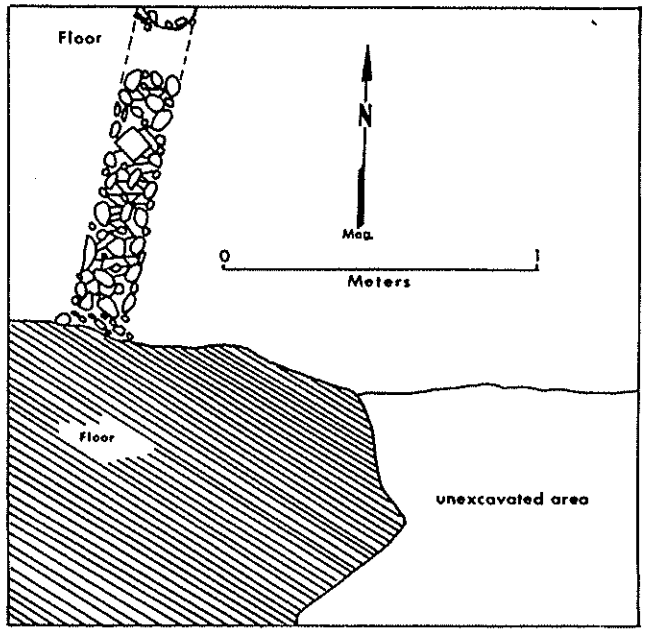


Fig. 47a Santa Maria Tilmatlan, Grid. Fig. 47b Santa Maria Tilmatlan, Plan.



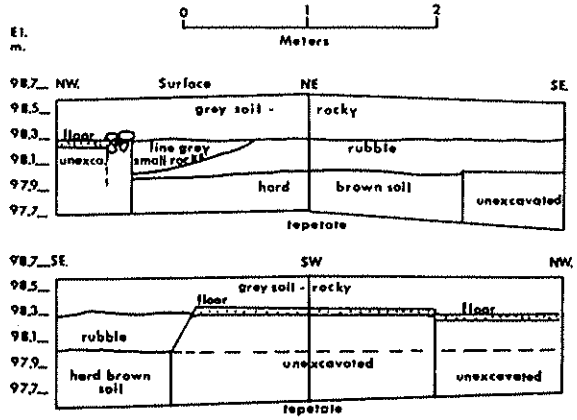


Fig. 48 Santa Maria Tilmatlan, Pit 1, Profiles and Plan.

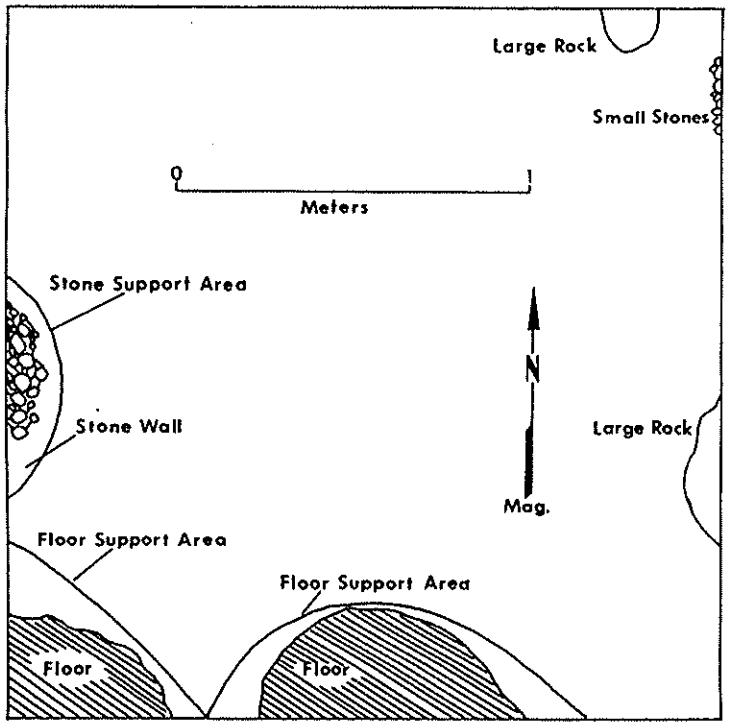


Fig. 49 Santa Maria Tilmatlan, Pit 2, Plan.

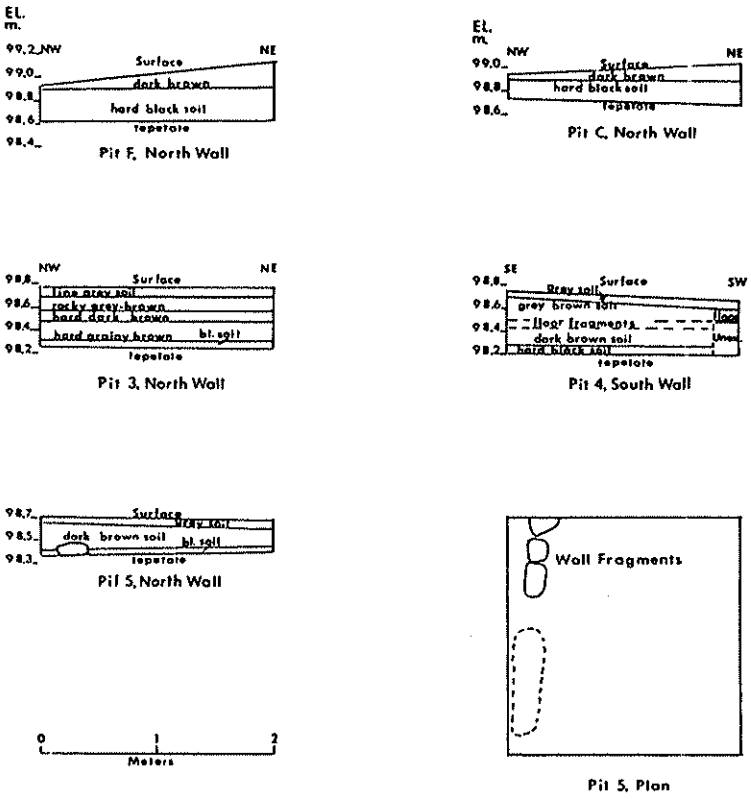


Fig. 50 Santa Maria Tilmatlan, Profiles and Plans.

Plate 43. Santa Maria Tilmatlan, Pit C, Facing Southeast.

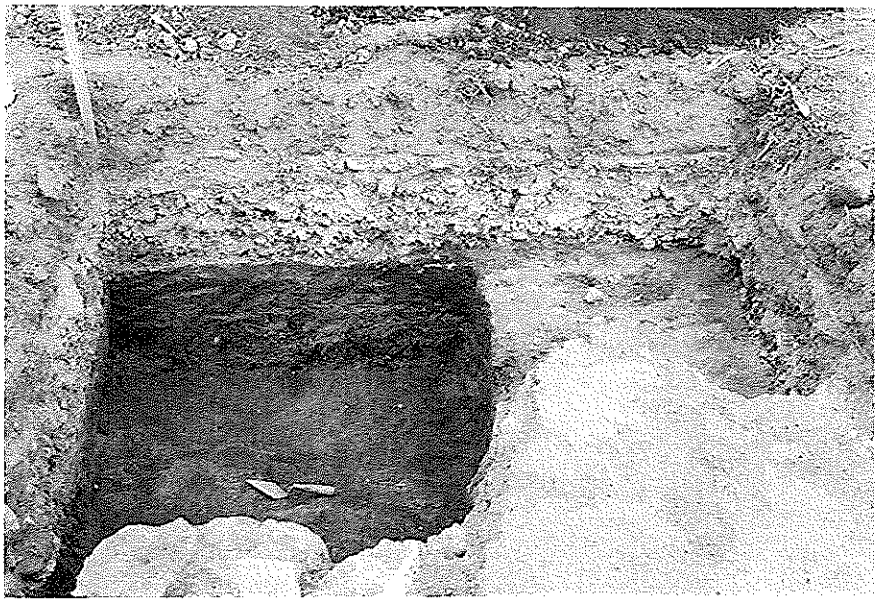


Plate 44. Santa Maria Tilmatlan, Pit 1, Facing East.

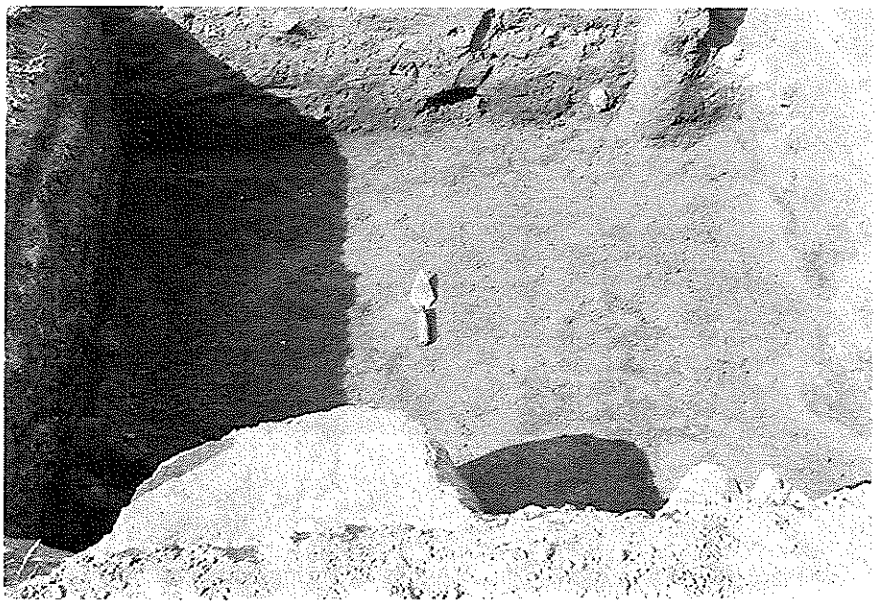


Plate 45. Santa Maria Tilmatlan, Pit 2, Facing North.

Plate 46. Santa Maria Tilmatlan, Pit 4, Facing North.

Plate 47. Santa Maria Tilmatlan, Pit 5, Facing West.