Prehispanic Settlement Patterns in the Cuautitlan Region, Mexico

William T. Sanders
L.J. Gorenflo

with contributions by Robert S. Santley, Deborah L. Nichols, and Richard A. Diehl

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Cover map (right): section from Figure 5.13 in this monograph, corresponding to the area shown in the other map on the cover.

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Dedicated to the memory of Robert S. Santley,

whose efforts were central to the Cuautitlan survey

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This monograph presents prehispanic settlement pattern data collected in 1974 during a surface survey of the Cuautitlan region in the Basin of Mexico. Cuautitlan was the seventh of eight regions in the Basin examined through a series of intensive settlement pattern surveys begun in 1960 in the Teotihuacan region (Sanders 1965). Several individuals and organizations contributed, directly or indirectly, to this monograph and the data that underlie it.

Richard Diehl, James Donahue, Timothy Gage, Deborah Nichols, John Sabol, Lili Sanders, Theresa Sanders, Deborah Santley, Robert Santley, Victoria Thompson, and Rex Walters all participated in the Cuautitlan region survey. Special thanks are due to three of these individuals. Dick Diehl, a veteran of surface survey in central Mexico, led the survey in the northern part of the Cuautitlan region in and near the town of Tepotzotlan. Deb Nichols participated in the entire survey and also conducted an examination of regional hydrology and the remains of irrigation systems to identify the potential role of irrigation in prehispanic economies in this region (Nichols 1980, 1982). Finally, Bob Santley played a central role in the survey itself as well as initial data processing and regional settlement mapping (see Santley 1977). Site descriptions and settlement maps in Chapter 5 incorporate much of Santley's earlier work, and we dedicate this volume to his memory.

Our presentation and interpretation of the Cuautitlan data in part reflect insights gained from associations with other researchers focusing on Basin of Mexico archaeology or topics relevant to its study, including Jeffrey Parsons, Pedro Armillas, Elizabeth Brumfiel, Thomas Charlton, George Cowgill, Richard Diehl, Susan Evans, Charles Gibson, Peter Gould, Kenneth Hirth, Mary Hodge, Charles Kolb, Rene Millon, Deborah Nichols, Angel Palerm, Mary Parsons, Ian Robertson, Robert Santley, Waldo Tobler, Eric Wolf, and Henry Wright. Although this monograph has taken many years to produce, it has profited from the increased opportunity to consider and incorporate some of the ideas and perspectives of these and other scholars.

The fieldwork for this project would have been impossible without the support of the Instituto Nacional de Anthropología e Historia, who provided permission to conduct the survey. As with any such study, the Cuautitlan settlement pattern survey required the cooperation of the people governing and living in that part of the Basin of Mexico. Presidents of Atizapan, Coacalco, Cuautitlan, Cuautitlan Izcalli, Ecatepec de Morelos, Jaltenco, Tecamac, Topotzotlan, Tlalnepantla, Tultepec, and Tultitlan municipios all supported our fieldwork through providing local authorization for the survey. The residents of the Cuautitlan region, in turn, made the survey possible by allowing field crews to walk over their land and through their towns, examine any prehispanic remains encountered, and ask any questions about archaeological materials and modern land use—cooperation absolutely essential in an area as densely settled (and rapidly developing) as the Cuautitlan region in 1974.

The US National Science Foundation provided the primary support for the Cuautitlan survey. Additional support was provided by the Pennsylvania State University in 1994 to facilitate reexamination of certain collections. The Pennsylvania State University departments of Anthropology and Landscape Architecture, the Centro de Investigaciones Arqueológicas de Teotihuacan, the Environmental Assessment Division at Argonne National Laboratory, and Conservation International provided facilities used in data analysis and manuscript preparation. Mark Denil provided comments on several of the maps included in this volume, improving their composition and clarity; he also helped to integrate aerial photographs and sections of topographic maps presented in Chapter 7. Kimberly Meek helped design the cover and very generously offered her time and expertise during the design and layout of the volume. Suzanne Zweizig sorted out several editorial questions. Chris Keeler arranged for the printing of the manuscript.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

The Cuautitlan Region Settlement Survey

This volume presents a largely descriptive overview of archaeological settlement data collected in the Cuautitlan region in the west-central Basin of Mexico. It serves as the final report for the archaeological survey of that region. The monograph emphasizes information on prehispanic settlement patterns obtained during a seven-month field season from April through October 1974, augmented with data on the natural environment, ethnohistory, and historic settlement patterns[1]. The Cuautitlan project was the seventh of eight intensive settlement pattern surveys conducted in the Basin of Mexico (Figure 1), begun by Sanders with a survey of the Teotihuacan region in 1960 (Sanders 1965; see Evans and Sanders 2000; Kolb and Sanders 1996; Marino 1987; Sanders et al. 1975). Other surveys in the Basin focused on the Texcoco region in 1967 (Parsons 1971), the Ixtapalapa region in 1969 (Blanton 1972), the Chalco and Xochimilco regions in 1969 and 1972 (Parsons et al. 1982), the Zumpango region in 1973 (see Parsons et al. 1983), and the Temascalapa region in 1974 and 1975 (Gorenflo and Sanders 2007b).

During the preparation of this monograph, we benefited greatly from advances in understanding Basin of Mexico prehistory that emerged over the three decades following the completion of the Cuautitlan survey. In contrast to certain earlier publications on regional settlement elsewhere in the Basin, written before much of the region's prehistory was known, this final presentation of settlement data from the Cuautitlan survey draws upon intensive settlement surveys in those parts of the Basin where such studies were possible, preliminary evaluations of regional demographics and adaptation (Sanders 1981; Sanders et al. 1979), and excavation data from several sites to supplement our understanding of surface remains (e.g., Brumfiel 2005; Charlton and Nichols 1990; Evans 1985, 1988; Parsons et al. 1985). This volume also has benefited from our increased ability to organize, present, and analyze settlement pattern data, enabling a more complete evaluation of these data than would have been possible even a decade earlier.

Although this monograph concerns prehispanic settlement in the Cuautitlan region in the Basin of Mexico, it maintains a dual geographic focus. Most of the monograph deals with the Cuautitlan region, presenting settlement data in detail from this subsection of the Basin and examining these data for any insights they might provide on prehistoric cultural ecology and evolution. But because researchers generally consider the entire Basin of Mexico as the pertinent geographic unit of analysis for the study of complex societies, the study also places the survey region in the broader geographic and sociocultural context of the Basin as a whole. It is through a perspective that emphasizes adaptation in the Cuautitlan region, but also considers how this adaptation occurred in the context of Basin-wide patterns, that we feel the greatest understanding of prehispanic regional adaptation and sociocultural evolution emerges.

The Cuautitlan Project: Research Objectives, Limitations, and Assumptions

The Cuautitlan project was the next to last intensive survey of archaeological settlement patterns in the Basin of Mexico. More than a decade of similar projects in other parts of the Basin provided a set of proven field methods that ensured the recovery of consistent, reliable data. Before discussing the data themselves, and any basic patterns in those data, it is worth discussing briefly key considerations underlying the organization and implementation of the Cuautitlan survey. We examine these considerations in terms of research objectives, limitations, and assumptions underlying the project.

The main objective of the Cuautitlan settlement pattern survey was to help understand the cultural ecological processes underlying the evolution of complex societies, both in the west-central portion of the Basin of Mexico and in the Basin as a whole. Two complex states that played central roles in Mesoamerica from about 100 BC until the Spanish conquest in AD 1521 emerged in the Basin of Mexico. Located near the center of the Basin, the Cuautitlan region would have played an important role in the development of these and other highly evolved sociocultural systems. The Cuautitlan settlement pattern survey sought to recover data that would support the study of regional demographics, land use, economy, and political development of societies that fundamentally consisted of multiple communities arranged in a settlement hierarchy (see Haggett et al. 1977:139-153). It attempted to increase our shared understanding of sociocultural evolution based on the types, sizes, and spatial arrangement of settlements at certain points in the region's prehistory.

The first settlement pattern surveys in the Basin of Mexico revealed a fundamental trade-off between the extent of geographic space covered by any survey and the level of detailed knowledge obtained for individual settlements. The Cuautitlan survey maintained an emphasis of the former over the latter begun with the survey of the Teotihuacan region during the early 1960s (Sanders 1965) and characteristic of all subsequent surveys in the Basin. Described in greater detail in Chapter 4, the surface survey methods employed in this project provided a relatively limited amount of data on a large number of sites, in the process sacrificing insights on site function and internal site structure that might have been gained through more thorough study of surface material or excavation. Some have criticized this approach (e.g., O'Brien and Lewarch 1992; Tolstoy and Fish 1975), noting in particular problems with the reliability of surface data and the importance of site

1 Sanders conducted two brief surveys of small areas west of the survey region in 1977, which we also describe in this monograph. Appendix E presents results of those surveys.

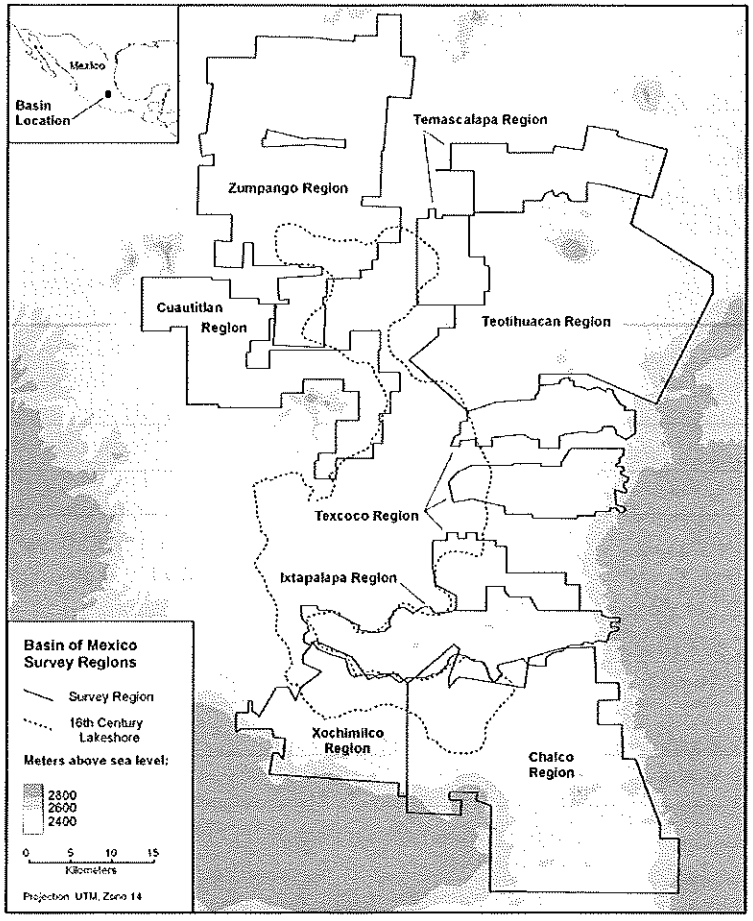


Figure 1.1. The Cuautitlan Survey Region, in the Context of Other Survey Regions in the Basin of Mexico

function in understanding regional settlement systems. However, practicality ultimately dictated the strategy used, the constraints of time, resources, and impending site destruction from modern development leaving little other option for data collection. Indeed, as we discussed on several occasions while preparing this monograph, the expanding sprawl of Mexico City already had encroached on the Cuautitlan region by 1974, in many cases greatly altering or destroying archaeological remains. Faced with this reality, a more detailed, time-consuming study would have sacrificed even basic information on many sites. Nevertheless, a major limitation to this study and a constraint to more detailed evaluations of regional organization remains our lack of systematic understanding of site structure and function.

Despite our emphasis on broad geographic coverage at the expense of in-depth analysis of individual settlements, we remain confident in the accuracy of many of the data recorded. First and foremost, we believe the survey located virtually all prehispanic sites in the Cuautitlan region. The project likely missed a few smaller sites, primarily hamlets or temporary settlements, located between the paths of survey crew personnel. Surface reconnaissance also likely did not detect some sites in the Deep Soil Alluvium, an environmental zone in the north-central part of the survey region and along a narrow band east of the Guadalupe Range, due to soil deposited largely during prehistoric and historic times that would have obscured prehistoric remains. Moreover, the survey certainly missed sites located in areas that had been affected by development in 1974, either due to site destruction or obscuring prehispanic remains. Second, for the 716 sites recorded by the survey, we feel confident in the accuracy of three key types of essential data: areal extent, chronology, and environmental zone. Once again, despite this confidence we acknowledge possible weaknesses. In the case of areal extent and chronology, evaluations were less certain for multi-component sites—where field workers might have missed certain less dominant components, and where the areas of all chronological components often were difficult to define accurately. Assessments of areal extent also suffered from prior and ongoing development, which in some cases either modified site area or compromised our ability to define site boundaries accurately. In the case of environmental assessment, evaluations reflect the modern environment of the Basin, in lieu of a thorough understanding of the *prehispanic* natural environment, although the modern environment includes considerable changes following the onset of Hispanic occupation (see Cook 1949; Melville 1994). Finally, we feel confident of two key assessments for all sites discovered: population and *general* site function. Chapter 4 discusses both of these topics in greater detail. For the present, we note the limited requirements of these assessments: the accurate representation of relative population differences among sites in the Basin, rather than absolute population figures (see Sanders et al. 1979:39-40); and the identification of administrative versus ceremonial versus residential site function. In the Cuautitlan region, some assessments of site function probably underestimated administrative roles, due to the destruction of prehispanic architectural remains in the Cuautitlan region by the time of survey. We tried to compensate for the loss of prehispanic architectural remains by carefully considering site size and the presence of high status artifacts in our assessments of function.

During the compilation of the Cuautitlan settlement data, we made certain fundamental assumptions about the capability of our field methods to recover evidence of past behavior, and about the utility of basic evaluations of survey data to provide insights on past behavior. These beliefs underlie both the data and data analyses presented in this monograph. We summarize the most important assumptions as follows (see also Parsons et al. 1982:3-4):

- We assumed a strong correlation between surface pottery and past behavior—namely, that surface pottery beyond a certain amount indicates the presence of past activ-

ity at that location, often habitation. In addition, we assumed that the dates of surface pottery reflect all periods of occupation at a site. As a consequence of these complementary propositions, we believe that adequately intensive surface survey can discover the locations of all archaeological sites in a given area. The presence of deep soil deposition and disturbance of site areas by subsequent activities obviously reduces the validity of this assumption. Nevertheless, it implicitly underlies most intensive archaeological survey and generally finds support in excavation data from other parts of the Basin of Mexico.

One problem associated with relying on surface pottery to define past activities is that of defining discrete Late Aztec occupations amidst a fairly continuous distribution of ceramics dating to that period. The question of *how much pottery is enough to define a Late Aztec site* was a challenge in many parts of the Cuautitlan region. In the survey region we defined a residential site as having, in the absence of domestic architecture, minimally very light-to-light surface pottery; our definition of Late Aztec sites and their boundaries generally complied with this approach. We designated very light surface scatters by themselves as *questionable* for all periods of occupation, indicating temporary residences or special function localities used for brief periods. The difficulties in identifying separate settlements, and in determining when a scatter of debris represented a single village, for example, as opposed to a collection of separate hamlets, remains a concern, and as discussed in Chapter 7 may be the cause of certain inconsistencies between survey and ethnohistoric data.

- Building on the first assumption, we assumed that the density of surface pottery in the Cuautitlan region reflected past population density. This assumption finds its basis in studies of modern rural settlement in the Teotihuacan region and thus likely is more valid in the Basin of Mexico than other survey areas. Nevertheless, one can challenge it with the same considerations cited under the first assumption as well as by more subtle difficulties, such as the differing conditions during survey (e.g., amount of vegetation), post-deposition modification of densities (e.g., due to plowing or erosion), and the degree of consistency among different observers judging pottery densities. Site formation processes also are important; for example, greater duration of occupation can yield the impression of denser occupation at a single time (Tolstoy and Fish 1975). Although we acknowledge the validity of such criticisms, we also emphasize that we have equated pottery density with population density in a very broad manner to provide a rough indication of past settlement size rather than a strict indication of past demographics.

- We assumed that we can determine the basic nature of prehispanic architecture primarily by the size of the mounds representing their remains. For all periods of occupation in the Cuautitlan region, we applied this general assumption to the task of distinguishing between civic architecture associated with ceremonial or administrative functions and the domestic architecture associated with commoners—where the presence of the former helps to identify settlements with administrative roles in a past settlement system. We considered both spatial extent and height, as well as any additional information provided by remaining building components and associated artifacts (e.g., elaborate architecture, special function tools), in evaluating mounds. For mounds of modest size, generally 1.0 m high or less, we assumed a domestic role—essentially viewing them as the physical remains of a collapsed house. For mounds in excess of 3.0 m high, in turn, we assumed a civic role. The function of mounds between these extremes is less certain, and although we evaluated each on a case-by-case basis the accuracy of these evaluations often is questionable. Assessing site function in the Cuautitlan region proved a greater challenge than virtually any other survey region in the Basin of Mexico because of the amount of prehispanic architecture that had been destroyed by the time of survey. In particular, in reviewing final site descriptions we noted the relatively few mounds remaining on Cuautitlan region sites compared to sites in the Teotihuacan region surveyed in the early 1960s (see Evans and Sanders 2000: 66-68, 938, 959-962). In regions where modern land use still consisted largely of small-scale agriculture at the time of survey, such as the Temascalapa region (Gorenflo and Sanders 2007b), the loss of civic agriculture likely was minimal. But in the Cuautitlan region, the urban sprawl that had begun to affect much of the area in 1974 may well have altered or destroyed even large mounds on sites in the path of development, thereby influencing our interpretation of those settlements.

- Finally, we assumed that the ecological and economic implications of site location defined at the time of survey played a role at the time of site occupation. This general assumption provides an important basis for interpreting the regional data collected, including the regional arrangement of settlement. The essence of this assumption probably holds, in the sense that prehispanic inhabitants of the Cuautitlan region had a limited number of economic options open to them, and after 1500 BC many of these options involved growing a few food crops. Certain environmental characteristics in particular sections of the Cuautitlan region—such as annual rainfall and the timing of spring and fall frosts—would have affected these economic options in a fairly understandable and consistent manner. The main problem comes in our documentation of particular environmental variables, particularly soil characteristics, which likely changed dramatically since prehispanic times.

The above assumptions form the basis for relying on intensive surface survey of the Cuautitlan region to pro-

vide a reliable record of prehispanic settlement, including an approximation of population for each site as well as important information about domestic versus civic functions and ecological context. The project yielded a rich body of regional archaeological data that can serve as the basis for further study of settlement in the west-central Basin of Mexico, contribute to our understanding of regional settlement in the Basin as a whole, and support comparisons to information on regional settlement from other areas both within and beyond the bounds of the Basin. The potential of the Cuautitlan data is both unrealized and uneven in illuminating certain problems. The aim of this monograph is to present the prehispanic settlement data from the Cuautitlan region in a manner that explores a small part of their potential for understanding the past, but primarily makes them available to others with an interest in regional adaptation in the Basin of Mexico.

The intensive settlement surveys in the Basin of Mexico originally were intended as the first stage of regional archaeological research in this area. One possible next stage is the formal analysis of regional patterns of settlement defined through survey—in part pursued later in the present volume for the Cuautitlan region, and quite feasible with the publication of data from the Cuautitlan, Temascalapa, and Teotihuacan survey areas (Gorenflo and Sanders 2007a) to complement published settlement data from the remainder of the Basin (Parsons et al. 1983; see Gorenflo 2006; Parsons and Gorenflo 2007). Perhaps even more important subsequent research involves the further study of selected sites, primarily through excavation, where regional surveys provide the range of possible subjects from which one can select targets to address particular research issues systematically. In hindsight, both of these subsequent goals to date have been successful—providing insights on regional organization (Bell et al. 1988; Brumfiel 1976; Earle 1976; Evans and Gould 1982; Gorenflo 1996, 2006; Gorenflo and Gale 1986; 1990; Parsons and Gorenflo 2007; Steponaitis 1981) and helping to identify sites for more intensive study (e.g., Brumfiel 1980, 1986; Evans 1988; Parsons et al. 1985). Moreover, regional surveys in the Basin have helped to define research problems as we and other researchers grappled with the workings of multiple-site settlement systems in different geographic contexts, generating hypotheses about the cultural ecology of complex societies to test with further research.

The organization of this monograph reflects its two primary intended functions: data presentation and settlement pattern evaluation. Chapters 2 and 3 present overviews of the natural environment and of historic demography and settlement patterns, respectively, for the Cuautitlan region, providing key information on geographic and sociocultural characteristics of this portion of the Basin of Mexico. Chapters 4 and 5 follow this presentation of background with a discussion of survey methods and detailed descriptions of archaeological sites located during the Cuautitlan settlement survey. We developed site descriptions based on a set formula, each containing the same essential data on natural setting, modern use, and archaeological remains augmented with additional information, when available. We also provide tabular summaries of key characteristics for each site described in Chapter 5, along with maps of regional settlement for each period, to facilitate data extraction and analysis. In Chapter 6 we conduct basic analyses of prehispanic settlement pattern data from the Cuautitlan region, to provide insights on regional organization, cultural ecology, and sociocultural evolution in this part of the Basin of Mexico. Chapter 7, in turn, examines ethnohistoric data and cultural ecology to gain a sense of 16th century post-conquest regional organization based on documentary sources—here viewed as complementing the archaeological record with rich insights not often available through the analysis of archaeological data. Finally, Chapter 8 examines prehispanic settlement in the Cuautitlan region in terms of settlement patterns documented for the remainder of the Basin of Mexico, to place the Cuautitlan data in a regional context. All analyses are preliminary and highly descriptive. We hope that any insights provided through the basic analyses conducted in this volume are but first steps in much greater understanding achieved through the inquiries of other researchers, applying different perspectives and other analytical methods, to the prehispanic settlement data in the Cuautitlan region.

CHAPTER 2: THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Introduction

The Cuautitlan region lies in the west-central Basin of Mexico (see Figure 1.1). Located near the southern end of Mexico's *Mesa Central*, the Basin was formed by the intensive Late Tertiary volcanic activity that affected much of Middle America (Lugo 1984:5-6; Maldonado-Koerdell 1964:19-24; Mooser 1957; West 1964:40-48). As the geology of this area evolved, volcanoes rose to define a closed physiographic unit, or *basin*. Subsequent erosion further modified the region, producing thick deposits in its central depression. In the lowest parts of this depression, water eventually accumulated in a system of shallow lakes. The result was a complex natural setting—an elevated basin both delineated and dissected by ranges of volcanic mountains, with a series of interconnected lakes in its center. It was in this complicated geographic and environmental setting that several complex societies emerged.

The closed physiographic unit comprising the Basin of Mexico covers an area of roughly 7,000 km^2 (Sanders et al. 1979:81). As a consequence of the geological processes described above, the region consists of a high plain surrounded by even higher elevations. On the west, south, and east, massive volcanic mountain ranges define the boundary of the Basin—the Las Cruces, Ajusco, and Nevada mountain ranges, respectively—their maximum elevation exceeding 5,800 meters in the southeast (see Figure 1.1). To the north, the Basin is delimited less clearly by low, discontinuous ranges of hill, separating it from the more arid Mezquital watershed further north. Although these various physiographic features do not pose impassible barriers to human movement, they serve as effective boundaries to agriculture and certainly hinder transportation over land by foot (see Gorenflo and Gale 1990; Hassig 1985:28-40; Sanders and Santley 1983). Thus, in addition to the hydrographic corollary of defining a closed drainage system, the main physical features of the Basin of Mexico also have likely important sociocultural corollaries that make the region a useful unit for anthropological research.

One of the most notable characteristics of the prehispanic Basin of Mexico was the system of shallow, interconnected lakes that occurred in its central depression. The precise nature of the lake system remains unclear—in part because their shallow depth could lead to substantial changes in shape and extent with relatively slight fluctuations in water depth, and in part because the prehispanic inhabitants of the Basin had begun to regulate the lake system at least by Late Aztec times to serve their own purposes (Calavera 1991; Palerm 1973; Rojas et al. 1973; Parsons 2006). Following centuries of historic efforts to drain or otherwise modify the lake system to help control flooding in Mexico City, only remnants of the lakes exist today—as small bodies of water and wetlands (see Cruickshank 1995).

As a result of the above processes as well as more localized geological events, the Basin of Mexico emerged as a geographically and environmentally intricate setting. The natural environment varies both with elevation and with latitude, and includes considerable regional variability (e.g., progressively less annual rainfall as one proceeds from the southwest to the northeast) as well as local variability. For present purposes, it is useful to view the natural environment of the Basin and its various subsections, including the Cuautitlan region, as posing a series of challenges to (and opportunities for) cultural adaptation, both in the past and in the present. To help understand the nature of these challenges, previous research defined 10 environmental zones in the Basin of Mexico (Sanders et al. 1979:Map 1): lakebed, island, saline lakeshore, deep soil alluvium, thin soil alluvium, upland alluvium, lower piedmont, middle piedmont, upper piedmont, and sierra. Six of these zones occur in the Cuautitlan region (Figure 2.1). Because one aim of this particular study is to improve our understanding of the ecological processes giving rise to complex societies in the prehispanic northwestern Basin of Mexico, this chapter summarizes briefly the natural environment of the Cuautitlan region. We emphasize in particular the potential of this survey region to support prehispanic agriculture, the economic foundation for past complex societies in Mesoamerica. Ideally, such a discussion would emphasize the paleoenvironment characterizing the prehistoric Basin during the years of interest. Unfortunately, details of the past environment prior to the Spanish conquest remain sparse—though centuries of intensive prehistoric and historic agriculture, the degree of historic environmental change documented just north of the Basin (Melville 1994), and the high number of exotic plant species present in the modern Basin (Sánchez 1968) suggest that differences with the past are considerable. In lieu of adequate information on prehispanic environment, our discussion emphasizes the main physiographic components presently composing the survey region with an eye towards how they would affect agricultural activities, considering paleoenvironmental specifics when such information is available.

The Cuautitlan Survey Region

The 275.2 km^2 of the Basin of Mexico composing the Cuautitlan survey region occur in the western part of the Basin of Mexico. The region lies between the Tepotzotlan mountain range in the north and the Guadalupe Range in the south, both of which are extensions of the Las Cruces Range that forms part of the western edge of the Basin.The survey region consists of much of the area drained by the Tepotzotlan and Cuautitlan rivers, when those two rivers still flowed from the mountains to the central lake system. The survey region extends eastward into Lake Xaltocan and Lake Texcoco through a series of environmental zones, thereby enabling an examination of cultural adaptation to a diverse natural environment prior to the Spanish conquest.

The geology of the Cuautitlan region reflects the volcanic past of the Basin (Comisión de Estudios del Territorio Nacional 1976; Nichols 1980:33-34). The majority of

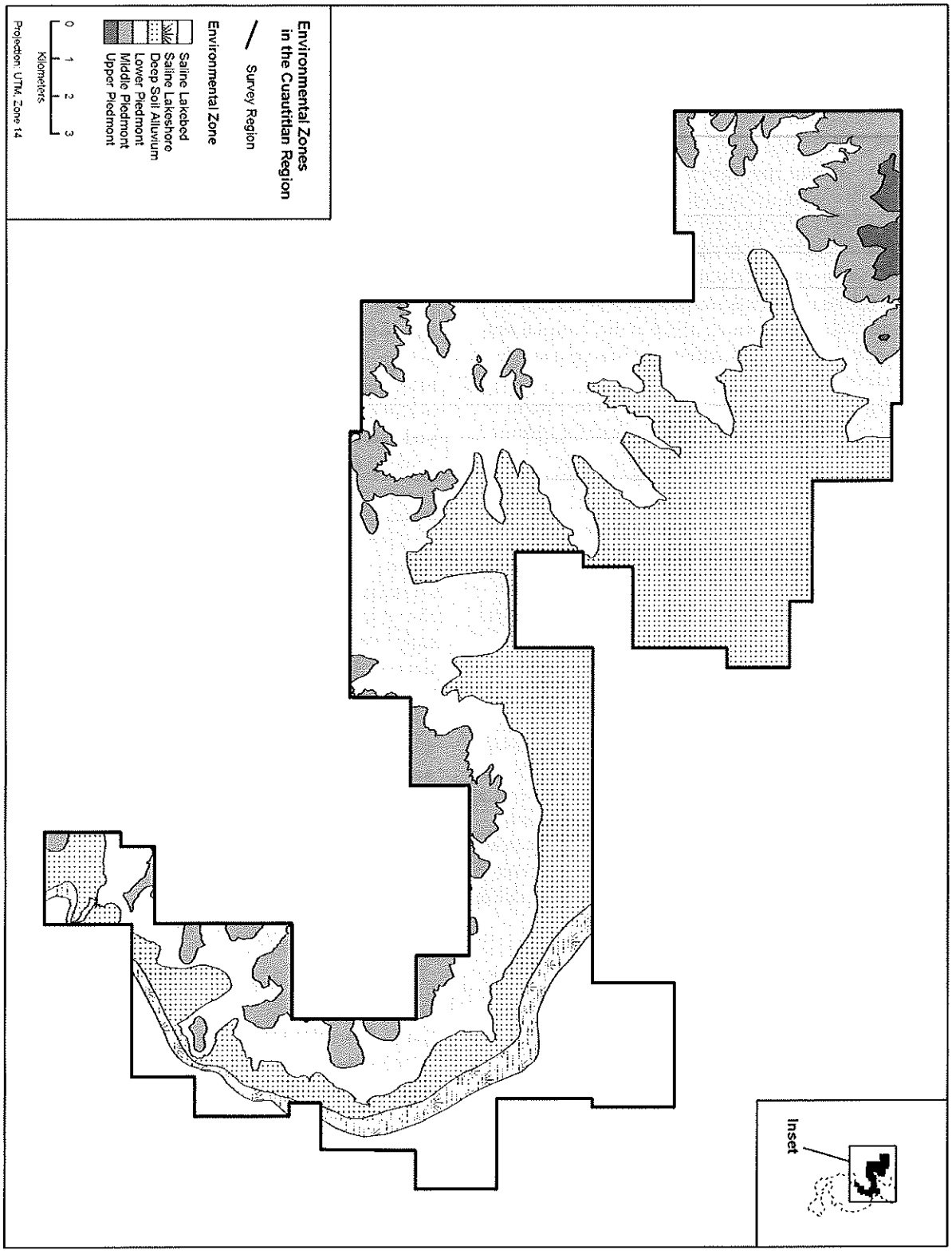


Figure 2.1. Environmental Zones in the Cuautitlan Region

mountainous areas greater than 2,400 m above sea level still consist largely of igneous materials, mainly basalt. Lower elevations consist primarily of soils derived from volcanic materials, including gravel formed from partially consolidated volcanic ash. Large amounts of these sediments extend east from the Las Cruces Range as a series of ridges into the lake plain below. The soils that developed from the volcanic uplands in the Cuautitlan region provided favorable settings for growing maize and other prehispanic cultigens, though fertility may have varied depending on the igneous origins of particular soil deposits (Sanders 1976).

The physical geography of the Cuautitlan region incorporates several environmental zones that undoubtedly influenced prehispanic adaptation (see Figure 2.2). The mountains that dominate the western part of the region reach considerable altitudes, the Tepotzotlan Range rising to 2,990 m above sea level and the Guadalupe reaching 3,010 m. Although the survey area extends into the edge of the upper piedmont in the Tepotzotlan Range, it does not reach the upper most portions of either that or the other two ranges. Moving eastward in the region generally involves descending from these mountain ranges through three piedmont zones, eventually reaching the lakeshore plain and central lake system. One of the most important components of the natural environment is the alluvium that occurs throughout much of the northern part of the Cuautitlan region, including that deposited along Tepotzotlan and Cuautitlan rivers. This zone would have had considerable potential for agriculture, due both to its deep soil and its potential for permanent irrigation from the two rivers that dominate this alluvial plain (Nichols 1980), though drainage may occasionally have been a problem. The lake system was saline, and although salt deposited by changing lake levels would have limited the utility of the adjoining shore for agriculture the lake provided other important resources. The survey region receives moderate amounts of rainfall annually—ranging from 600 to more than 840 mm on average (Figure 2.2). However, rainfall in this region varies considerably from year to year (Table 2.1, Figure 2.3), and presumably did in the past as well. In combination with the moderate amounts of annual rainfall, this variability presents a situation where irrigation could have played an important role in reducing agricultural risk.

In the remainder of this chapter, we summarize the most important characteristics of each environmental zone in the Cuautitlan survey area, and suggest the potential role that each may have played in prehispanic adaptation. Because all of these environmental zones occur elsewhere in the Basin as well, we begin each discussion with a brief overview of the zone in broader regional context. Specifics unfortunately tend to be limited, both because of the limited understanding of past environment in the Basin in general, and because much of what is known pertains to the southern part of this larger region.

Lakebed

When the Spanish *conquistadores* first glimpsed the Basin of Mexico in 1519, one of the most noteworthy characteristics of the region was an interconnected system of five large, shallow lakes (Cortés 1962:85-87; Díaz 1956:192). Water from precipitation, springs, and melting snow from the tops of the massive volcanoes Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihuatl on the southeastern edge of the Basin collected to form these lakes, which stretched about 70 km north-south and covered roughly 1,000 km^2 in the early sixteenth century (Sanders et al. 1979:84-85). The largest of the lakes was Lake Texcoco, in the center of the Basin. To its south were lakes Chalco and Xochimilco and to its north lakes Zumpango and Xaltocan. All five were shallow, their depth ranging from roughly 1.0 to 3.0 m. The contrasting roles that the lakes played in the Basin drainage yielded important differences. Lake Texcoco occurred at the lowest elevation in the drainage, with lakes Xochimilco and Chalco about 3.0 m higher and lakes Zumpango and Xaltocan also slightly higher than Lake Texcoco. As a consequence of these differences in elevation, the southern and northern lakes drained into Lake Texcoco, introducing accumulated minerals into the latter to produce a very saline body of water. Because lakes Xochimilco and Chalco drained year-round into Lake Texcoco, the water in these two southern lakes was fresh. Lakes Zumpango and Xaltocan, which drained into Lake Texcoco only seasonally, contained water that was more brackish than that of the southernmost lakes, but less saline than that of Lake Texcoco.

The different hydrology of the various lakes defined different ecological settings, and thereby supported contrasting plant and animal inventories of varying importance in the prehispanic economy (Parsons 2006). The lakes themselves contained various types of fish, amphibians, crustaceans, mollusks, and insects, while the lakeshore provided assorted plant resources (e.g., Orozco y Berra 1864:153-163). During the spring and fall, the lake system played an important role in the migration of birds to and from the north, a role continued by the remaining lakes in modern times despite their reduced size and quality (Leupold 1959:126-198; see Arellano and Rojas 1956). Migratory fowl would have been dominated by the family Anatidae, notably teals (*Anas spp.*), baldpates (*Mareca americana*), canvasbacks (*Arythra valisineria*), and redheads (*Arythra americana*). Aquatic vegetation likely would have featured primarily reeds, most likely of the genus *Typha* (such as *Typha angustifolia* and *Typha latifolia*; Sánchez 1968:25-26), documented elsewhere in the lakes during Colonial times (Gibson 1964:364).

The lakebed environmental zone occurs in the easternmost portion of the Cuautitlan survey region, confined to the southern half of the area surveyed. Covering about 26.3 km^2 (roughly 10% of the total survey region) in all, the lakebed includes parts of Lake Xaltocan and Lake Texcoco, along with a portion of the narrow section that connects these two larger bodies of water. When they were still intact, both bodies of water would have been brackish, with the salt content higher in Lake Texcoco. Although small remnants of the

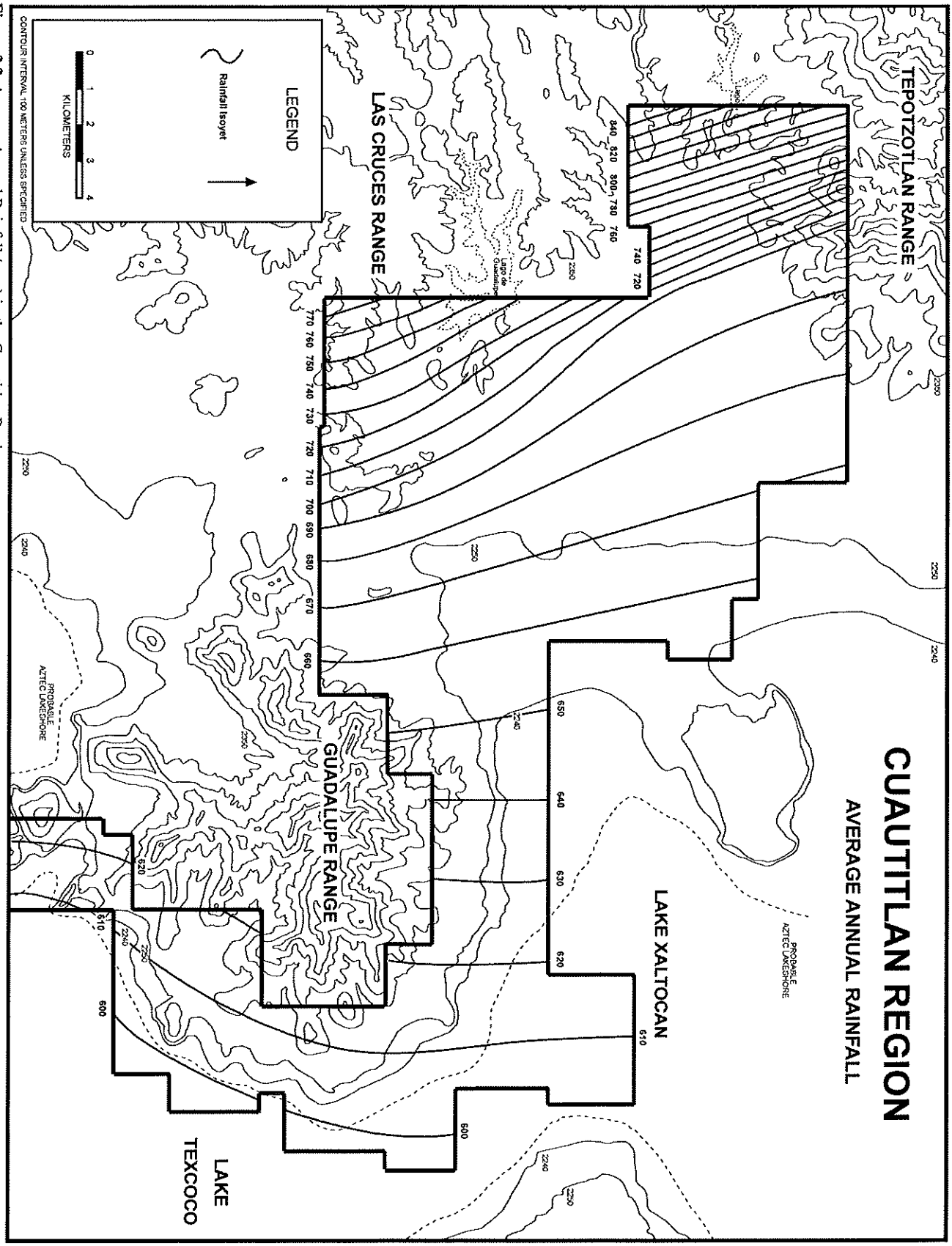


Figure 2.2. Average Annual Rainfall (mm) in the Cuautitlan Region

Table 2.1. Annual Precipitation in and Near the Cuautitlan Region

Station [a]	Mean + S.D.	Median	Range	n
Desierto de los Leones	1,273 + 244	1,260	787-1,861	37
Dinamo Número 3	1,369 + 203	1,349	1,079-1,907	28
Huizquilcan	1,134 + 197	1,111	696-1,607	23
Madin	714 + 153	680	442-1,035	34
Plan de Guadalupe	714 + 163	714	458-1,129	17
San Juan Ixhuatepec	584 + 119	569	396-838	21
Teoloyucan	637 + 134	638	453-1,024	30

Source: Nichols 1980:66

a: Plan de Guadalupe lies in the western part of the Cuautitlan survey region. Desierto de los Leones, Dinamo Número 3, and Huizquilcan lie outside of the survey region, all located southwest of Mexico City. Madin and San Juan Ixhuatepec lie outside of the survey region, both occurring north of Mexico City. Teoloyucan is located slightly north of the survey region.

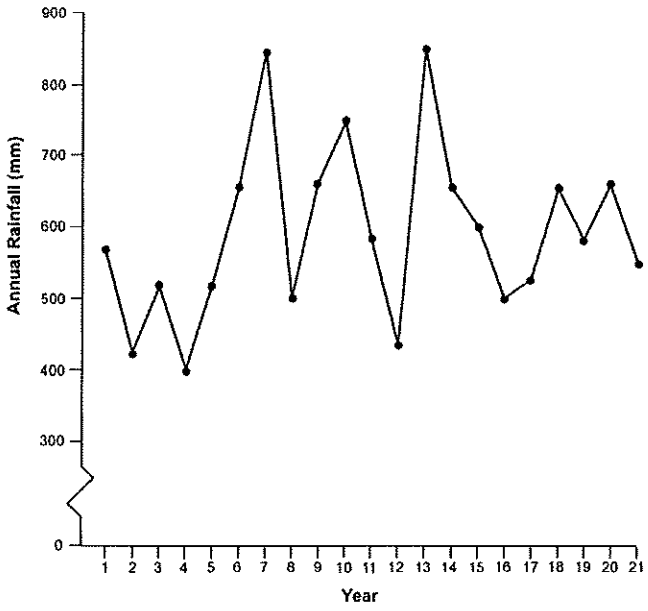


Figure 2.3. Variation in Annual Rainfall Over Time, San Juan Ixhuatepec (adapted from Nichols 1980:67)

lake system persist in the Basin of Mexico, none of these remnants occur in the Cuautitlan region—the closest wetland lying just to the east of the survey area boundary.

As with other portions of the Basin of Mexico, the lakebed in the Cuautitlan region consists of flat land covered by soil that reaches a depth of several meters. Because of the lack of slope, virtually no erosion occurs in the area, though erosion has affected the lakebed indirectly. Much of the soil deposited in the lakebed represents the results of thousands of years of erosion from higher elevations that surround the Basin. In historic times, erosion surged with the shifts in land use and the deterioration of erosion controls that occurred shortly after the arrival of Spaniards in the early sixteenth century (Cook 1949). This latter period of deposition may have affected the survey results by obscuring prehispanic archaeological sites. Indeed, although the survey discovered more than 30 sites in the saline lakebed of the Cuautitlan region, all but two were mounds that would have persisted despite the overburden.

Modern land use in the lakebed portion of the region at the time of survey consisted entirely of modern settlement, though much of this zone was unused in 1974—the high salinity of the soil precluding agricultural production. Over the past three decades, the saline lakebed portion of the Cuautitlan region has seen considerable expansion of modern settlement. Most of this expansion has taken the form of sprawl from the large towns that occur along the base of the Guadalupe Range, notably San Francisco Coacalco (including the colonia of Alborada Jaltenco) and Ecatepec de Morelos (including the colonias of El Charco, Obrera Jajalpa, and Santa María Tulpetlac). Settlement is particularly dense in the southernmost occurrences of the lakebed, taking the form of uninterrupted occupation associated with no major town, becoming much more sparse in the northernmost occurrences. Modern infrastructure in the lakebed consists primarily of that which tends to accompany settlement, particularly streets. Highways, notably Mexico 57 and 85 and Cuota 85, also occur on the lakebed. The Gran Canal de Desagüe crosses the lakebed in the south.

During prehispanic times, the lake system in the Cuautitlan region would have served as a source of waterfowl (primarily migratory ducks and geese; see Leupold 1959:126-198), fish, and probably certain other types of aquatic fauna. However, the brackish water characterizing this part of the system would have limited this aspect of the lake system's usefulness, particularly as one proceeded north. In contrast, the brackish water provided an important source of salt that played a key role in the Cuautitlan region economy (see Parsons 2001:249-267). The regional settlement survey discovered 31 prehispanic sites in the lakebed, all of them salt-making sites and all but three dating to the Late Aztec occupation. As discussed in Chapter 5, several of the salt making mounds were quite large (e.g., Cu-Az-264 covered 18.0 ha), indicating considerable salt production over a long period of time. The absence of other types of sites in the lakebed itself does not preclude use of other lake resources, but at least where the Cuautitlan region is concerned sites located in the lake functioned primarily for salt extraction.

Saline Lakeshore

Just above the edge of lakes Zumpango, Xaltocan, and Texcoco occurred a strip of poorly drained, salinated soil generally ranging in width from 500 m to 1 km designated as *saline lakeshore* (Sanders et al. 1979:85). Portions of this lakeshore have been reclaimed in modern times for agricultural use, but its utility remains limited for crop production due to high soil salinity. During prehispanic times parts of

this lakeshore were used for salt production (particularly around Lake Texcoco). When the lake system was intact, relatively minor fluctuations in water volume could modify the extent of the lakes considerably, thereby affecting the breadth and nature of the saline lakeshore plain. Vegetation would have been sparse throughout most of this area, with the likely exception of salt-resistant grasses such as *Sporobolus plumbens*, *Distichlis prostrata*, and *Distichlis spicata,* and various reeds of the genus *Typha* (e.g., *Typha angustifolia* and *Typha latifolia*; Kovar 1970:22-23; see Sánchez 1968:25-26) which occurred at the shifting shoreline. The mouths of rivers and streams that drained into the central and northern lakes, in contrast, likely featured dense hydrophytic vegetation. Reeds and hydrophytic vegetation, where they were not cleared, likely characterized the shoreline of the southern freshwater lakes as well.

A narrow band of saline lakeshore occurs along the shore of lakes Texcoco and Xaltocan in the eastern part of the Cuautitlan region. Varying in width from roughly 100 m to 250 m, with its upper boundary generally coincidental with the 2,240 m contour line, this zone covers only about 8.3 km^2 of the entire area surveyed (approximately 3% of the total). The Cuautitlan saline lakeshore consists of a flat to gently sloping area immediately above the lakebed. Soil depth throughout this environmental zone is generally deep, on the order of 1.0 m or more. Erosion on the saline lakeshore itself tends to be slight, due largely to the lack of slope. However, as with the lakebed the lakeshore has received eroded soil from piedmont zones upslope for thousands of years, apparently increasing with human habitation and surging with the arrival of the Spanish. The amount of actual erosional deposition likely varied with the slope of the lakeshore plane and (especially) the land lying immediately above it, deeper deposits tending to occur in flat sections of lakeshore lying below steeper slopes.

At the time of survey, parts of the lakeshore plain in the Cuautitlan region were still being used for rainfall and irrigated agriculture, with some land being reclaimed for cultivation of various crops (primarily maize) through reducing soil salinity. Modern settlement also covered much of this zone in 1974, with land use on most archaeological sites a combination of modern settlement and agriculture. Crops in 1974 consisted primarily of maize, interspersed with some bean, squash, and other crops. Modern settlement once again consisted of San Francisco Coacalco and Ecatepec de Morelos (including the barrio of Santa María Tulpetlac). Modern streets occurred in this zone where settlement occurred. Over the past three decades, modern settlement has expanded to dominate all of the saline lakeshore plain occurring in the Cuautitlan region. By 1994, modern structures and infrastructure associated with modern settlement—primarily streets and roads—covered the entire area and had decimated all prehispanic archaeological sites once located there (Instituto Nacional de Geografía, Estadísticas, e Informática [INEGI] 1998).

The saline laksehore plain likely was an important environmental zone for prehispanic inhabitants of the Cuautitlan region, because of its proximity to other zones and the unique resources that they provide. The survey discovered 35 sites in this zone for all prehispanic periods of occupation, with a maximum of 20 during the Late Aztec period. Many of the sites that occurred on the saline lakeshore plain were salt stations—19, dating to Early and Late Toltec and (primarily) Late Aztec. Although the saline lakeshore served as an important zone of salt making along Lake Texcoco, lower salinity in Lake Xaltocan should have reduced the frequency with which this activity occurred in the Cuautitlan region—a hypothesis borne out in the archaeological data summarized in Chapter 5 in the form of lower density of salt-making stations. In addition to salinity, other constraints including low soil fertility (related in large part to salinity) and poor drainage would have greatly limited any contribution of this environmental zone to agricultural productivity (Table 2.2).

Deep Soil Alluvium

Inland from the shore of the Basin of Mexico lake system lies a relatively flat plain of varying width with soil depths that often exceed 4.0 to 5.0 m (Sanders et al. 1979:85-86). This *deep soil alluvium* occasionally reaches widths of several kilometers and generally lies between 2,240 and 2,300 m in elevation. The broadest expanses of deep soil alluvium in the Basin occur in the drainages of rivers that flow into the central lake system—notably the Cuautitlan River, Tepotzotlan River, Teotihuacan River, Papalotla River, and Amecameca River. Along these watercourses, sandy loam soils

Table 2.2. Soil Characteristics of Environmental Zones in the Cuautitlan Region

Environmental Zone	Soil Characteristic						
	Fertility	Texture	Slope (%)	Depth	Erosion Potential	Drainage	Tilth
Lakeshore Plain	Very low	Clay loam	0-5	Deep	Low	Very poor	Very poor
Inner Alluvium [a]	High	Clay loam	0-5	Deep	Low	Poor	Poor
Outer Alluvium [a]	High	Loam	0-5	Deep	Low	Good	Good
Lower and Middle Piedmont	Moderate	Sandy loam, Loam	5-15	Moderate	Moderate	Good	Good
Upper Piedmont	Moderate	Sandy loam	10-30	Shallow	High	Good	Good

Source: Nichols 1980:43

a: Deep soil alluvium; "inner alluvium" is closer to lake, "outer alluvium" is further from lake.

predominate; deep soil alluvium that occurs away from water courses features loam and clay-loam soils. Major occurrences of this environmental zone lie along the eastern edge of lakes Texcoco and Chalco, along the northwestern corner of Lake Texcoco, and along the southwestern edge of Lake Zumpango (Sanders et al. 1979: Map 1). As with the saline lakeshore plain, the breadth and nature of this zone would have fluctuated with changes in the shoreline of the lakes. Despite the presence of deep, loamy soil, the deep soil alluvium likely would not have been the highly productive agricultural land during prehispanic times that one might expect, primarily because of drainage problems and frosts that tend to settle in low-lying areas of the Basin. Specifics of this zone's prehispanic limitations remain unclear, however, due to the likelihood that much of the deposition in this zone occurred following the Spanish Conquest and the ensuing erosion caused by a combination of deteriorated terrace systems and grazing by sheep, goats, and cattle (see Melville 1994:101-115; Simpson 1952). Modern agricultural techniques, most notably water control (both drainage and irrigation), have overcome some of the challenges to agriculture posed by this zone and much of it is intensively cultivated today.

More than 2,000 years of cultivation make the natural flora and fauna in the deep soil alluvium difficult to reconstruct. The northern part of the Basin probably featured scrubby flora characterized by mesquite (*Prosopis juliflora*), maguey (*Agave spp.*), and nopal (*Opuntia spp.*) interspersed with patches of grass. The moister southern Basin likely featured oak (*Quercus spp.*) (particularly in higher elevations) and cypress (*Cyrperaceae spp.*) woodlands interspersed with assorted grasses and shrubs. Fauna in the deep soil alluvium would have included game animals such as cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus spp.*), jack rabbit (*Lepus callotis*), and whitetail deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), as well as various rodents, birds, and reptiles—though the numbers of these species would have been much higher in areas with greater precipitation and their accompanying denser vegetation. In marshland sections of this environmental zone, migratory waterfowl would have been prevalent and an important food resource, as depicted on a map of the Basin dating to the mid-sixteenth century (Linné 1948:Map insets II, VI, IX, and X).

Deep soil alluvium covers 89.5 km^2 of the Cuautitlan region (approximately 33% of the total surveyed area), representing the second largest environmental zone in the survey region. In the eastern portion of the survey region, deep soil alluvium occurs as a strip that roughly parallels the base of the Guadalupe Range, varying in width from roughly 1 to 3 km. In the western part of the region, the main occurrence of this zone appears as a broad expanse that includes the flood plains of Cuautitlan and Tepotzotlan rivers. Deep soil alluvium in the Cuautitlan region generally comprises flat or gently sloping ground, though interspersed localized undulations slightly increase slope in small sections of this zone. Soil tends to be deep, often 1.0 m or more, although in a few places soil decreased to medium-to-deep (0.5 to 1.0 m) and, rarely, shallow (0.25 m) depths. With very few exceptions, erosion has had a minimal direct impact on the deep soil alluvium of the region, due primarily to the absence of much slope in the area. However, this zone has received considerable eroded soil originating upslope, contributing to deep deposits of the main rivers that flowed through part of the region.

One of the most important characteristics of the deep soil alluvium in the Cuautitlan region was the two rivers that helped to form it. Permanent rivers occur infrequently in the Basin of Mexico. Rivers are particularly important as potential sources of water for irrigation, often the difference between a good crop and crop failure in a region where relatively little rainfall occurs and varies considerably from year to year. Flow in these rivers varies as well, certainly between the summer rainy season and the winter dry season, but provides sufficient water to use for irrigation (Tables 2.3 and 2.4).

Table 2.3. Monthly Volume of Water in the Tepotzotlan River, Santiago Cuautlalpan Station (000's m^3): 1946-1958

Month	Mean	Standard Deviation	Median	Minimum	Maximum
January	253.5	192.5	288.0	-	456.0
February	222.3	154.4	246.0	-	429.0
March	449.8	262.5	477.0	64.0	988.0
April	421.9	428.1	364.0	7.0	1,598.0
May	363.1	340.7	229.0	33.7	1,154.0
June	1,010.4	909.5	745.0	30.3	2,948.0
July	1,491.4	1,689.5	941.5	45.3	5,155.0
August	1,021.9	1,164.6	334.5	84.0	3,121.0
September	1,127.9	1,123.1	554.0	136.0	3,391.0
October	661.8	579.6	581.0	-	1,743.0
November	319.8	286.9	290.0	-	984.0
December	330.2	208.6	302.5	12.0	685.0
Annual	7,631.3	3,532.0	7,528.0	3,600.0	15,300.0

Source: Nichols 1980:48

"-" signifies 0.0.

Table 2.4. Monthly Volume of Water in the Cuautitlan River, Obra de Toma Station (000's m^3): 1952-1966

Month	Mean	Standard Deviation	Median	Minimum	Maximum
January	1,243.1	1,391.0	763.0	32.2	3,892.0
February	2,077.2	1,423.9	1,789.0	81.5	4,336.0
March	6,417.3	1,385.0	6,683.0	3,587.0	9,164.0
April	4,112.2	1,540.1	4,260.5	1,588.0	7,549.0
May	1,547.7	1,506.6	1,126.0	40.1	5,978.0
June	1,880.6	1,959.7	1,271.5	-	6,811.0
July	8,118.5	7,687.7	5,490.5	331.0	16,204.0
August	9,603.3	8,084.1	10,086.0	43.4	22,619.0
September	11,391.0	14,927.5	5,325.0	73.0	54,515.0
October	9,088.9	7,949.7	5,281.0	29.5	23,015.0
November	2,946.9	2,555.1	1,763.0	28.9	8,206.0
December	1,372.2	1,528.2	1,091.0	29.5	5,144.0
Annual	56,447.4	28,291.0	51,253.0	13,115.0	120.841.0

Source: Nichols 1980:49
"-" signifies 0.0.

Much of the deep soil alluvium in the Cuautitlan region was used for crop production at the time of survey. In some cases, agriculture was the only modern land use, though most often it was accompanied by modern settlement. Although rainfall agriculture occurred in the Cuautitlan region in 1974, much of the crop production occurred in permanently irrigated fields as well. Although irrigation did not always occur in areas where water sources occurred (mainly the Tepotzotlan River), a sufficient source clearly was a prerequisite. Crops emphasized maize, intercropped with bean, squash, haba, and other cultigens. The several modern communities occurring in the deep soil alluvium tend to consist of agricultural settlements, such as Azotlan, Buenavista, El Rosario, San Lorenzo Tetlixtac, San Mateo Cuautepec, San Sebastián Xhala, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Santa María Tianguistenco, Santiago Tepalcapa, as well as parts of the towns of Cuautitlan, Cuautitlan Izcalli, Ecatepec de Morelos, Tepotzotlan, and Tultitlan. Several modern roads cross the generally flat deep soil alluvium, including Mexico 57 and 85 and Cuota Highway 85 as well as smaller paved and unpaved roads. The rail tracks connecting Mexico City with the Teotihuacan region (and, beyond it, Pachuca) to the northeast, and Tula to the north, also cross this zone.

About 25% of the prehispanic sites documented in the Cuautitlan region occurred in the deep soil alluvium. Included is a broad range of site types, from small hamlets and salt making stations to provincial centers. The presence of considerable settlement in this region likely is a consequence of the deep soil in the area and the potential for irrigation, particularly in localities near Cuautitlan and Tepotzotlan rivers. Other characteristics were favorable for agriculture (see Table 2.2), making this an important part of the Cuautitlan region despite problems in particular areas with frost and drainage.

Lower Piedmont

Much of the prehispanic occupation in the Basin of Mexico occurred in the piedmont lying between the alluvial plain surrounding the lakes and the mountain peaks. Piedmont in the Basin occurs between elevations of about 2,250 and 2,700 m throughout most of the Basin. Sanders et al. (1979:87-88) defined three separate bands, largely delimited by differences in elevation but characterized by slope as well: the *lower*, *middle*, and *upper piedmont*. The lower piedmont generally consists of a gently sloping area beginning at the upper reaches of the alluvial plain, its lower edge marked by an increase in slope and the first noteworthy occurrence of erosion. This environmental zone generally occurs between about 2250 and 2350 m above sea level, depending on the portion of the Basin. The width of the lower piedmont varies, largely depending on the steepness of the slopes where it occurs, reaching as much as 4 km in breadth east and west of Lake Texcoco but becoming less than 1 km wide in the southern Basin.

Due to several reasons, this lowest piedmont zone was very important to prehispanic agriculture (see Table 2.2). Its sandy loam soils were easily worked with hand tools. Its slight elevation above the Basin floor both reduced the threat of frost lying in the lowest elevations and increased the amount of rainfall. Finally, the combination of elevation above the Basin floor and gentle slope improved drainage. These attractions were countered in part by the potential for erosion in the lower piedmont, something that became widespread following the Spanish Conquest but likely a problem during prehispanic times as well (Nichols 1980:198; see Appendix D). Centuries of intensive use removed the natural vegetation in this environmental zone long ago, though small, undisturbed areas in the southern Basin suggest that oak forest occurred throughout the lower piedmont prior to clearing for agriculture. Whitetail deer, jackrabbits and (especially) cottontail rabbits, raccoons (*Procyon lotor*), opossums (*Didelphis spp.*), grey squirrels (*Sciurus aureogaster*), and

fox squirrels (*Sciurus oculatus*) would have provided sources of animal protein, particularly in more heavily forested areas (see Leupold 1959:344 ff.).

Lower piedmont covers more geographic area than any of the other six environmental zones found in the Cuautitlan region, covering about 116.0 km^2 (more than 42% of the total area surveyed). This zone occurs as a broad strip, of varying width, between the deep soil alluvium and the middle piedmont. The greatest expanse of lower piedmont occurs in the western half of the survey region, particularly where finger-like ridges of piedmont descend from the Las Cruces Range in the vicinity of Lago de Guadalupe. Most of this zone in the Cuautitlan region lies on gently sloping ground, though inclines vary from essentially flat to moderate slopes. Soil depth generally varies between shallow and medium depths, roughly 0.25 to 0.5 m, with exceptions tending towards deeper soil of 1.0 m or more and rarely towards less depth. Both gully and sheet erosion are present in the lower piedmont, though both usually are localized. Most of the lower piedmont occurring in the Cuautitlan region had little or no erosion, in part owing to the gentle slopes that dominate this environmental zone in the survey region and in part to erosion controls (most frequently maguey bancals) in place throughout much of the lower piedmont.

Within the lower piedmont, agriculture is the dominant land use, though crop production often is combined with modern settlement—in part a consequence of the rapidly expanding settlement that was occurring in the mid-1970s. Most cultivation at the time of survey relied on rainfall, though some floodwater and permanent irrigation also occurred at the time of survey. Maize was by far the crop most frequently encountered by survey crews, though they often found it intercropped with other crops, primarily bean and squash. Modern settlement occurs throughout the lower piedmont of the Cuautitlan region, the most notable communities being the towns of Cuautitlan Izcalli, Ecatepec de Morelos, and Tepotzotlan, as well numerous barrios and villages such as El Rosario, La Quebrada, Lomas de San Cristobal, San Francisco Chilpan, San Francisco Tepojaco, San Martín de Porres, San Mateo Cuautepec, San Mateo Xoloc, and Santa María Cuautepec. As occurs throughout much of the Basin of Mexico, in places where soil or other conditions will not support agriculture grazing sporadically occurred, primarily of goats and sheep.

Considerable prehistoric settlement occurred in the lower piedmont of the Cuautitlan region, hosting the majority of sites in each period of occupation and nearly 62% of all sites defined by the survey. Settlement types ran the gamut, from very small hamlets to provincial centers and (in some cases) their barrios. Although survey crews noted few instances of irrigated modern agriculture in the lower piedmont, most crop production relying on rainfall, sites in this zone would have been good candidates for small-scale floodwater irrigation during prehispanic times (capitalizing on runoff from higher elevations) as well as permanent irrigation. Excavations at Cu-Mf-30 (Nichols 1980:164-200; see Appendix D), and surface observations of exposed irrigation channels at the same locality (Cu-Et-48; see Sanders and Santley 1977), confirm that irrigation indeed played a role in prehispanic crop production in the region.

Middle Piedmont

The middle piedmont in the Basin of Mexico occurs between about 2,350 and 2,500 m above sea level and generally consists of more steeply sloping ground than the lower piedmont. Apart from the differences in slope and elevation, the middle piedmont resembles its lower counterpart in soil and rainfall characteristics. However, the greater problem with erosion possibly would have had important impacts on prehispanic agriculture, as it has on modern farming, requiring the judicious use of terracing and careful monitoring to control soil loss. Both sheet and gully erosion are prevalent in the middle piedmont today, the latter primarily in the form of seasonal watercourses or *barrancas* which, although present in the lower piedmont, are more deeply incised in this steeper area. Natural vegetation prior to clearing for agriculture or other reasons likely would have been broadleaf oak forest—as in other environmental zones in the Basin becoming more sporadic as one proceeds further towards the arid north, with larger trees and greater concentrations increasingly confined to drainages. Game animals would have included whitetail deer, red and fox squirrels, opossums, raccoons, and cottontail rabbits, with greater densities present in areas of dense forest.

In the Cuautitlan region, middle piedmont tends to occur along the boundary of the region facing the mountains, descending from the Tepotzotlan, Las Cruces, and Guadalupe ranges. In all middle piedmont covers about 33.0 km^2 (about 12% of the total surveyed area), making it the third most prevalent environmental zone in the survey region. With few exceptions, most occurrences of this zone lie below areas of upper piedmont; a few occur as the highest elevations on isolated hills and ridges. Much of this zone occurs on moderate slopes, though slope varies from gentle to steep depending on the particular setting.

Soils in the middle piedmont tend to be shallow or very shallow, generally 0.25 m deep or less. A few localities feature medium or deep soil. Given the slope of much of this environmental zone in the Cuautitlan region, and the shallow soil, erosion is surprisingly limited. Although erosion certainly is present, much of the middle piedmont featured shallow or no soil loss due to erosion. The broad absence of erosion may be due to the presence of bancals and other forms of erosion control, almost always found in areas used for crop production.

At the time of survey, the dominant land use in the middle piedmont in the Cuautitlan region was rainfall agriculture. Relatively little irrigated agriculture occurred, possibly because this environmental zone is relatively removed from more intensively cropped areas and possibly because rainfall in the middle piedmont tends to be greater than lower lying parts of the survey region. Maize was the main crop grown in 1974, mixed with small amounts of (mainly) bean

and squash. Grazing also occurred in this zone, often in areas of thinner soil and greater erosion where agriculture was not practical. A few modern settlements were located at least partially within the middle piedmont in 1974, including the northern fringe of Ecatepec de Morelos and smaller communities such as El Puerto de Buenos Aires, Emiliano Zapata, La Estancia, Lago de Guadalupe, and Santiago Cuautlalpan.

Prehispanic settlements from five of the eight periods represented in the Cuautitlan region occurred in the middle piedmont. Of the 33 total sites located in this environmental zone, 20 dated to the Late Aztec occupation. Site types range from small hamlets to large villages, the greatest breadth of site types found in the Late Aztec remains. Given modern land use observed at the time of survey, many of these sites may well have relied on rainfall agriculture.

Upper Piedmont

The upper piedmont in the Basin of Mexico lies between roughly 2,500 and 2,700 m above sea level and is marked by even steeper slopes than the middle piedmont, as well as by thin clay-textured soil and considerable erosion (Sanders et al. 1979:88). Most upper piedmont occurs in the southern portion of the Basin, which features higher elevations. Although occurrences of this environmental zone tend to receive larger amounts of rainfall than other zones, the increased threat of frost due to high elevation combines with poor soil and severe erosion problems to limit agricultural potential. Before widespread erosion occurred, the upper piedmont probably featured a mixed forest of oak (*Quercus spp.*), pine (*Pinus leiophylla*), cypress (*Cupressus lidleyi*), alder (*Alnus spp.*), tepozan (*Buddleja spp.*), and madroño (*Arbutus xalapensis*), mixed with assorted shrubs and grasses (Kovar 1970:33; Parsons 1971:11; Sears 1952:244; Tolstoy and Fish 1973:2; Sánchez 1968:19-23, 126-135, 297). Given this floral assemblage, the upper piedmont likely hosted a broad assortment of fauna, including whitetail deer (defining the upper range of this game animal), cottontail rabbits, opossums (*Didelphis spp.*), gray squirrels, fox squirrels, and racoons (see Leupold 1959).

Upper piedmont only occurs in the northern-most part of the Cuautitlan region, in three small areas covering about 2.2 km^2 in all (roughly 1% of the total area surveyed). All three of these areas are located on high ridges extending southward from Tepotzotlan Range. The two larger areas occur along the tops of steep ridges, the western most located on Cerro Gordo and the eastern most Cerro el Pilo. The smaller area represents the promontory of an elevated portion of a ridge. Soil depth, erosion, and modern land use were not recorded, for although the survey examined these areas in 1974 crews recorded no prehispanic settlement (see Table 2.2).

The Potential of the Cuautitlan Region in Prehispanic Economy

Within the diverse natural setting of the Basin of Mexico, prehispanic inhabitants cultivated a broad range of plants. Most important throughout most of the Basin for much of its prehistory was maize (*Zea mays*). Maize remains the foundation of central Mexican agriculture; despite fairly stringent requirements for soil fertility, moisture, and temperature, roughly 65% of all agricultural land in the Basin was planted in maize in the 1970s, with 50-75% of the diet of peasant agriculturalists at that time consisting of maize products (Sanders et al. 1979:233). Other crops grown during prehispanic times, including bean (*Phaseolus*), squash (*Curcurbita*), tomato (*Physalis*), chili pepper (*Capsicum*), maguey, nopal, amaranth (*Amaranthus*), chenopodia (*Chenopodium*), chayote (*Sechium*), verdolaga (*Portulaca*), and capulin (*Prunus capuli*), would have supplemented maize in the prehispanic diet, with various degrees of nutritional and caloric importance.

The domesticated plants listed have key requirements that would have been met, to varying degrees, by the environmental zones described above—helping in part to explain the patterning of settlement and land use in the Basin. Among the more important environmental considerations would have been precipitation and frost. As noted, both can be problems in certain parts of the Cuautitlan region. The most important, widespread constraint to agriculture would have been lack of rainfall. As shown in Figure 2.2, annual rainfall ranged between about 600 and 840 mm/year in the 20th century. Rainfall in the Cuautitlan region generally increases as one moves westward, with that portion of the region lying west of the Guadalupe Range (and including broad expanses of deep soil alluvium and lower piedmont) receiving the larger amounts of precipitation. Often rainfall would have supported agriculture based on maize, intercropped with bean, squash, and other cultigens, as survey personnel discovered in the mid-1970s when they recorded considerable rain-fed agriculture. However, crop production relying solely on rainfall would have been a risky activity, primarily because of the amount of annual rainfall but also because of variability in the amount and timing. Low annual rainfall occurred with varying frequency during the 20th century, tending to increase with aridity (Table 2.5) and with certain months at the beginning and end of the growing season (spring and fall) particularly prone to low rainfall (Table 2.6). Inadequate rainfall would have caused greatly reduced productivity of maize and other cultigens, possibly complete failure (Table 2.7). Nichols (1980) argues that the combination of topography and two large water sources would have made both floodwater irrigation and permanent irrigation available as means to improve water availability and thereby reduce agricultural risk. Survey crews found abundant evidence of both forms of irrigation at the time of survey in 1974. Coupled with broad expanses of deep soil, particularly in the alluvium and lower piedmont in western part of the survey region, irrigation would have provided high potential for crop production. The greatest economic potential in the prehispanic Cuautitlan region likely was agriculture, which evolved to support more than 46,000 people, at a density of nearly 170 persons/km^2, during the Late Aztec period.

Table 2.5. Estimated Drought Frequencies for Maize and Levels of Agronomic Risk for Four Categories of Land in Central Mexico

Category [a]	Frequency (% of years)	Intensity [b]	Level of Agronomic Risk (maize and similar crops)
Irrigated land and rain-fed areas with more than 900 mm of annual rainfall	0-10	Severe	Low
	0-20	Moderate	
Rain-fed areas with 750-900 mm of annual rainfall	10-20	Severe	Moderate
	20-35	Moderate	
Rain-fed areas with 600-750 mm of annual rainfall	20-40	Severe	High
	25-40	Moderate	
Rain-fed areas with less than 600 mm of annual rainfall	> 40	Severe	Very High
	Remainder	Moderate	

Source: Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maíz y Trigo 1974:11 (as presented in Nichols 1980:61)

a: Categories defined for deep soils (medium and heavy soils more than 50 cm deep, and light soils more than 75 cm deep).

b: Severe drought defined as drought that reduces potential yield by 60% or more; moderate drought reduces potential yield by 30-60%.

Table 2.6. Frequency of Monthly Rainfall Values of 5mm or Less in and Near the Cuautitlan Region

Station [a]	Elevation (m above sea level)	Frequency (% of years) of 5 mm or less Rainfall											
		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
Desierto de los Leones	3,200	45.0	43.6	33.3	7.7	-	-	-	2.4	2.4	-	23.8	45.2
Dinamo Número 3	2,785	46.7	40.0	33.3	13.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.6	43.3
Huizquilcan	2,700	47.8	47.8	39.1	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.8	62.5
Madin	2,298	70.4	69.2	53.8	19.2	-	-	-	-	-	3.7	33.3	66.7
Plan de Guadalupe	2,300	64.7	82.4	58.8	11.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	41.2	64.7
S.J. Ixhuatepec	2,250	65.2	77.3	65.2	17.4	-	-	-	-	-	9.1	36.4	59.1
Teoloyucan	2,285	54.8	65.6	50.0	18.8	3.1	-	-	-	-	3.2	28.1	53.1

Source: Nichols 1980:74

a: Plan de Guadalupe lies in the western part of the Cuautitlan survey region. Desierto de los Leones, Dinamo Número 3, and Huizquilcan lie outside of the survey region, all located southwest of Mexico City. Madin and San Juan Ixhuatepec lie outside of the survey region, both occurring north of Mexico City. Teoloyucan is located slightly north of the survey region.

"-" signifies a percent that rounds to 0.0.

Table 2.7. Estimated Maize Yields in and near the Cuautitlan Region in Years of Very High Agronomic Risk

Station and Elevation [a] (m above sea level)	Very High Risk Years [c]	Drought Intensity	Frequency [c]	Maize Yields (kg/ha) for Localities with Different Potential Productivity [b]			
				2,000	1,500	1,000	500
Madin (2,298 m)	27	Severe	>16	0-800	0-600	0-400	0-200
		Moderate	16	800-1,400	600-1,050	400-700	200-350
Plan de Guadalupe (2,300 m)	26	Severe	>16	0-800	0-600	0-400	0-200
		Moderate	16	800-1,400	600-1,050	400-700	200-350
S.J. Ixhuatepec (2,250 m)	64	Severe	>39	0-800	0-600	0-400	0-200
		Moderate	39	800-1,400	600-1,050	400-700	200-350
Teoloyucan (2,285 m)	64	Severe	>26	0-800	0-600	0-400	0-200
		Moderate	26	800-1,400	600-1,050	400-700	200-350

Source: Nichols 1980:66

a: Plan de Guadalupe lies in the western part of the Cuautitlan survey region. Madin and San Juan Ixhuatepec lie outside of the survey region, both occurring north of Mexico City. Teoloyucan is located slightly north of the survey region.

b: Severe droughts are those causing yields to decline 60% or more, and moderate droughts are those causing declines of 30-60% (Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maíz y Trigo 1974:111).

c: Percent of years.

Prehispanic inhabitants of the Basin of Mexico supplemented their diets with naturally occurring foods that they hunted or collected. The lake system was an important source of aquatic fauna, including fish, amphibians, crustaceans, and water-dwelling insects (see Linné 1948:126-138; Gibson 1964:339-344; Tamayo and West 1964; Ortíz de Montellano 1978:612). Large numbers of migratory waterfowl wintered in the lake system, or passed through on their annual move-

ment cycle, providing an important seasonal source of food. With so much lakeshore occurring along the southern half of the survey region, residents would have had abundant access to the lake system and the resources it provided. Other environmental zones in the Basin supported other animals that were used as food, though only whitetail deer and cottontail rabbit appear to have been of much dietary significance. The upper piedmont and sierra bordering the Cuautitlan region may have provided sources for such animals, though to date we have no clear evidence that this was the case. Domesticated dog and turkey round out the animal species that played an important role in the prehispanic diet (see Sanders et al. 1979:324).

A resource in the Cuautitlan region of obvious importance was salt from the saline waters of Lake Texcoco and Lake Xaltocan. The importance of this resource apparently increased over time in the prehispanic past of the region, as discussed in Chapter 7 reaching its apex during the Late Aztec occupation when more salt-making stations occurred in the Cuautitlan region than any other part of the Basin of Mexico (see Gorenflo and Sanders 2007a; Parsons et al. 1983). Access to an environmental zone that enabled salt production is an important component of the Cuautitlan region economic potential, and an issue that deserves further study *if* sufficient archeological sites remain to conduct such inquiries.

Other resources in the Cuautitlan region were fairly widespread. For instance, the volcanic rock *tezontle*, frequently used for construction during prehispanic times, is available in several localities in the mountains that border the region to the west. All told, the resources in this region most valuable to prehispanic inhabitants almost certainly were the combination of conditions that would have enabled highly productive agriculture in sociocultural systems that relied primarily on this activity for the vast majority of their food.

CHAPTER 3: POST-HISPANIC REGIONAL DEMOGRAPHICS AND SETTLEMENT IN THE CUAUTITLAN REGION

Introduction

In the following pages, we discuss historic regional demography and settlement patterns in the Cuautitlan region, focusing primarily on data from 20th century censuses. These data provide a particularly accurate picture of settlement patterns and population dynamics during periods when the survey region largely (with the exception of the final decades of the 1900s) contained subsistence agriculturalists. Because of basic similarities with a prehispanic economic system based largely on intensive maize agriculture, examining historic regional demography and settlement provides a basis for comparison with archaeological settlement data. As we describe and analyze the latter information in the remaining chapters of this monograph, we occasionally refer to historic levels of occupation and settlement patterns to help interpret patterns of prehistoric settlement and regional adaptation.

Our examination of historic settlement data focuses largely on presenting data, in tabular and map form, to provide a sense of the total population, population density, rates of population change over time, and the geographic arrangement of population. Although our primary focus is on the survey region as the geographic unit of analysis, because historic population data appear in different geographic entities—primarily individual settlements as well as municipalities (*municipios*)—we present demographic information in both of these units as well. We report data for five of the 11 censuses of population conducted between 1895 and 2000, focusing on 1900, 1921, 1950, 1970, and 2000 to provide broad temporal coverage.

We begin this chapter with a brief synopsis of regional demographics during the Colonial period, emphasizing information from the 17th through 18th centuries. Details of Colonial period demographics and settlement patterns in the Basin of Mexico in general, and the Cuautitlan region in particular, presently are not well understood and require additional research. Here we provide a short discussion of Colonial population, based on readily available data from secondary sources, to provide a sense of regional demography in the survey region during early historic times and serve as a basis for understanding the later historic periods of occupation. The remainder of the chapter focuses on 20th century settlement and cultural ecology. Examining data from 1970 provides a sense of regional settlement and adaptation during a period for which we have more detailed data on land use, and which represents a decade of transition from more traditional agrarian pursuits to modern manufacturing. Data preceding 1970 provide a glimpse of this traditional historic past, while data from the final two decades of the 20th century show what the survey region was to become and the urgency of recovering settlement pattern data before the archaeological record was destroyed.

Demographics in the Cuautitlan Region During the 17th Through 19th Centuries

The Spanish conquest introduced considerable depopulation in the Basin of Mexico throughout the 16th century. Studies of 16th century census data, often in the form of tax and ecclesiastical records, yielded contrasting results but uniformly indicated massive population declines throughout central Mexico, including the Basin (Borah and Cook 1960, 1963; Cook and Borah 1960; Cook and Simpson 1948; Sanders 1970). Although a number of factors undoubtedly contributed to demographic decline in the post-Conquest Basin of Mexico, the main cause undoubtedly was diseases introduced by the Spaniards to a native population wholly unprepared biologically or technologically to deal with them (Gibson 1964: 136-137; Prem 1992). Epidemics that caused the greatest depopulation occurred during the decades immediately following the Spanish Conquest in the 16th century (Prem 1992:24-41), when a series of epidemics throughout the central plateau devastated native populations. However, outbreaks continued through the 18th century, suppressing more rapid population recoveries (Gibson 1964:448-451).

Available data for the Cuautitlan region from the mid-17th through 18th centuries confirm that low populations persisted in this portion of the Basin of Mexico into the early 1800s (Table 3.1). Population data compiled by Gibson (1964:142-143) for jurisdictions associated with the two largest communities in the Cuautitlan region, Cuautitlan and Ecatepec, indicate that the total number of native *tributarios* had declined to about 1,500 by the mid-1600s before beginning a slow, steady resurgence to about 7,500 roughly 150 years later. Converting the number of tributarios, those subject to taxation, to total population requires multiplying the tributaries by some number representing the ratio of total persons to tributaries. Gibson (1964:501) indicates ratios of 4.7 and 4.97 for Cuautitlan and Ecatepec around 1800, which would yield a total population for the Cuautitlan region of more than 36,100 at that time. Allowing for a relatively small number of non-Indians in both communities (Gibson 1964:146), the Cuautitlan region may have contained as many people by the end of the 18th century as during the Late Aztec occupation (see Chapter 6). If this was the case, it likely reflects the deliberate aggregation of what had become overall a sparse native population for purposes of more effective administration, the program called *congregación*. Whatever the reason, population in the Cuautitlan region apparently grew considerably between 1650 and 1800. That such levels of settlement could be achieved testifies to the capability of the region to support large numbers of people.

Demographics in the Cuautitlan Region in 1970

Population data for central Mexico during the Colonial period are of questionable reliability for a variety of reasons, covering areas that often are not clearly defined and inac-

Table 3.1. Indian Tributaries for the Jurisdictions of Cuautitlan and Ecatepec, Selected Years in the 17th-19th Centuries

Location	1644	1692	1742	1753-65	1782	1787-94	1797-1804 [a]	1797-1804 [b]
Cuautitlan	1,182	1,861	2,513	2,725	3,094	3,479	3,978	4,495
Ecatepec	362	260	1,024	1,631	1,834	1,762 [c]	2,573	3,024
Total	1,544	2,121	3,537	4,356	4,928	5,241	6,551	7,519

Source: Gibson 1964:142-143

a: Old count.

b: New count.

c: Figure for 1787; a new count for 1789 reported 2,205 tributaries.

curate due to difficulties in counting dispersed populations as well as intentional fraud (due to the relationship between population counts and taxation) (Sanders 1970: 390-395). Despite their likely inaccuracy, population data from this period—particularly those from the 16th century—are of great interest due to any insights they might provide on prehispanic occupations a few decades earlier. Census data from later periods are further removed chronologically, but are much more reliable. The Republic of Mexico began conducting systematic national censuses of population in 1895 (Anderton 1990), followed by decennial censuses beginning in 1900 and together providing a valuable source of data for the study of historic settlement patterns. Here we turn our attention towards these data for the Cuautitlan region, beginning with a discussion of 1970 data to examine historic settlement in the region about the time the survey occurred.

Our approach to analysis of census data requires identifying which geographic entities used in the censuses occur within the area used for the Cuautitlan survey. We focus in particular on *municipios* and individual communities. There are shortcomings associated with the use of both. Municipios are the main local jurisdictions in Mexico and censuses have collected a range of data for these small areas since 1900. In addition, population counts for municipios include people living outside of communities, in rural localities that do not appear to have been included in presentations of community population figures in earlier censuses. However, municipios can delimit areas that occur only partially within the survey region; because population is not distributed uniformly over the surface of a municipios, knowing the population of a municipio does not reveal how many people in that municipio lived within the survey area at any given time. Municipio boundaries also can change over time, usually through creating a new municipio from one or more existing municipios because of considerable growth in a particular area. Population data based on communities also pose challenges. Although we map and analyze individual communities based on their geographic center, or *centroid*, settlements themselves also cover geographic space. Due to their spatial nature, one encounters similar problems as those associated with municipios when analyzing population data. For settlements whose centroids occur within the survey region but near the boundary, some of the people counted for that community may in fact live beyond the boundary. Moreover, communities whose centroids occur outside the survey region but near the boundary may in fact expand into the region. We discuss the historic demographics of the Cuautitlan region below relying on both municipio and community population data, recognizing that the precision of our calculations or analyses are constrained by the above shortcomings.

The Cuautitlan region currently contains 12 municipios and a small portion of Mexico City (Figure 3.1). All but one of these municipios has existed since 1900, with Cuautitlan Izcalli created from parts of three other municipios (Cuautitlan, Tultitlan, and Tepotzotlan) in 1973 to host dense settlement and an industrial area. Table 3.2 presents the basic population data for the jurisdictions lying at least partially in the survey area, revealing the great differences between the number of people living in Mexico City and some of the less populated municipios, such as Atizapan and Jaltenco.

Mapping population density enables visual comparisons among jurisdictions that occur in the Cuautitlan survey region. In 1970, the most densely inhabited jurisdiction associated with the survey region was Mexico City, with population density in excess of 13,200 persons/km^2 (Figure 3.2). At the time of survey in 1974, the Cuautitlan region was experiencing rapid development, in the form of the creation or expansion of communities, the establishment of manufacturing facilities, and the construction of various types of infrastructure (e.g., streets and roads). One gets a sense of how this development was beginning to emerge spatially in the map of 1970 population density, with densely occupied Mexico City in the south giving way to slightly less densely populated Ecatepec de Morelos Municipio in the eastern part of the survey region, and more sparsely populated municipios lying further north. Note that most of the municipios north of Ecatepec de Morelos Municipio contain population densities in excess of 285 persons/km^2. Much of the population contributing to this density was concentrated in sub-sections of the municipios, and many of these dense areas occurred within the survey region — details in settlement lost in mapping density across the area of entire municipios.

Population in the municipios occurring in the Cuautitlan survey region grew considerably in the two decades leading up to 1970. The population of two municipios grew by more than 13.5% annually, a rate leading to totals doubling every five years or less (Table 3.3). Two others grew at rates of 9.1%/year. Such rates are remarkable and indicate rapid population growth fueled largely by in-migration. Survey crews encountered much of the results of this population growth during the Cuautitlan survey in 1974.

Population data by community provide better control over what is inside and outside of the survey region. The decennial census of population in 2000 recorded 49 localities with populations (Figure 3.3), marking the places that possibly contained populations in earlier years. In 1970, 22

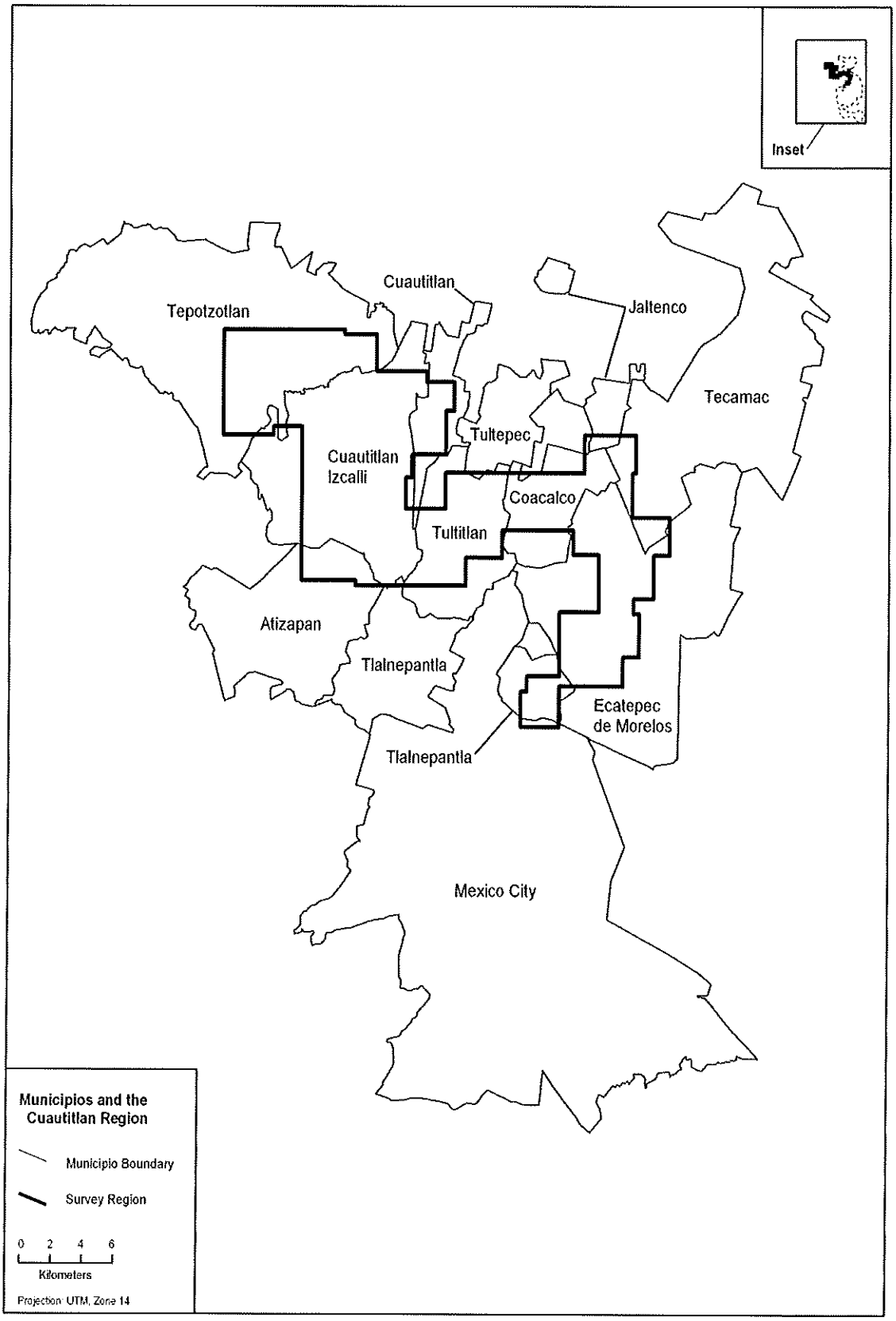


Figure 3.1. Municipios and Other Jurisdictions Occurring at least Partially in the Cuautitlan Survey Region

places contained population, their geographic distribution and relative populations presented in Figure 3.4. The absence of settlements in the southern part of the survey area is a consequence of one of the shortcomings discussed above, namely places whose geographic centers occur outside the survey region (but whose geographic expanse extends into the survey region)—the best example being Mexico City. Places whose centers occur within the survey region are distributed in three geographic groupings, one in the northwestern portion of the region, one in the northeastern portion of the region, and one along the northern and eastern edge of the Guadalupe Range. The total number of people residing in the 22 places that occurred in the region in 1970 was nearly 55,000, yielding a population density for the survey region of about 199 persons/km^2.

Based on demographic data and ancillary information, the Cuautitlan survey region appears to have been an area in transition in 1970. In general terms, population densities tended to be greater in the southern portion of the region, decreasing northward. This overall pattern is consistent with expanding population from Mexico City to areas outside the city to the north and northwest. Population occurred in more than 20 settlements, the largest being Ecatepec, Cuautitlan, and Tepotzotlan. From Ecatepec south the region was densely occupied with residences and commercial locations, the concentration of settlement in part due to proximity to Mexico City and in part due to the relatively narrow strip of desirable locations skirting the base of the Guadalupe Range. West of Ecatepec, extending northward to Cuautitlan, settlement was more sparse, involving several settlements with 1,000-5,000 inhabitants and mixed industrial and commercial activities amidst considerable agricultural activity. In the northwestern portion of the survey region, west from Tepotzotlan, settlement was sparser still. With the exception of Tepotzotlan, settlements in the northwestern part of the region contained fewer than 2,200 people; land use largely involved small-scale agriculture, with larger settlements occurring along the Tepotzotlan River.

Demographics in the Cuautitlan Region Prior to 1970

We examined data from three census years prior to 1970—1900, 1921, and 1950. Population grew between all three years, beginning at fairly modest levels in 1900. If the population estimates for the region at the end of the 18th century are correct, population had declined considerably over the ensuing century. Regardless of what happened to regional demographics during the 1800s, or the underlying causes, during the first half of the 20th century the Cuautitlan region contained population levels comparable to prehispanic levels.

The distribution of population density in the jurisdictions occurring at least partially in the Cuautitlan survey region portrays a very similar pattern for all three census years in the first half of the 20th century, given the density categories we mapped in Figure 3.2. The densest population by far occurred in Mexico City, ranging between about 600 persons/km^2 in 1921 and roughly 6,200 persons/km^2 in 1950. The remaining jurisdictions in the region were much more sparsely settled, most with densities of 100 persons/km^2 or less. The only difference in the maps for these three years occurs in 1950, when density in Mexico City increased mark-

Table 3.2 Population of Municipios and Other Jurisdictions Occurring at Least Partially in the Cuautitlan Region: 1900, 1921, 1950, 1970, and 2000

Municipio/Jurisdiction	1900	1921	1950	1970	2000
Atizapan	1,659	1,447	1,811	3,001	8,134
Coacalco	1,287	1,269	2,315	13,197	252,270
Cuautitlan [a]	5,808	6,731	13,622	41,146	75,831
Cuautitlan Izcalli [a]	NA [b]	NA [b]	NA [b]	NA [b]	452,976
Ecatepec de Morelos	7,555	7,304	15,226	216,408	1,620,303
Jaltenco	1,797	1,793	2,767	4,738	31,608
Mexico City [c]	368,898	271,955	2,808,063	5,962,502	6,184,292
Tecamac	6,611	6,902	9,104	20,882	172,410
Tepotzotlan [a]	6,938	6,624	10,703	21,902	62,247
Tlalnepantla	8,019	10,000	29,005	366,935	720,955
Tultepec	5,681	2,942	5,517	11,480	93,364
Tultitlan [a]	4,986	4,997	9,237	52,317	432,411

Sources: Dirección General de Estadística 1901a, 1901b, 1952a, 1952b, 1973; Departamento de la Estadística Nacional 1928; INEGI 2002b, 2002c

a: Cuautitlan Izcalli Municipio was formed in 1973 from sections of Cuaututlan, Tepotzotlan, and Tultitlan municipios. Populations presented for 1900, 1921, 1950, and 1970 for the last three municipios refer to their original extents and the figures recorded in the censuses of those years; as a result, they refer to larger areas than shown in Figure 3.1 for those three jurisdictions. Populations presented for 2000 reflect the post-1973 geographic divisions.

b: NA = "not applicable," as Cuautitlan Izcalli Municipio did not exist prior to 1973.

c: "Mexico City" refers to the *delegaciones* that composed the city, or Distrito Federal, in 1900, namely Azcapotzalco, Benito Juárez, Coyoacan, Cuautemoc, Gustavo A. Madero, Iztacalco, Iztapalapa, Miguel Hidalgo, and Venustiano Carranza. Thus, it excludes the southern *delegaciones* subsequently added to the Distrito Federal.

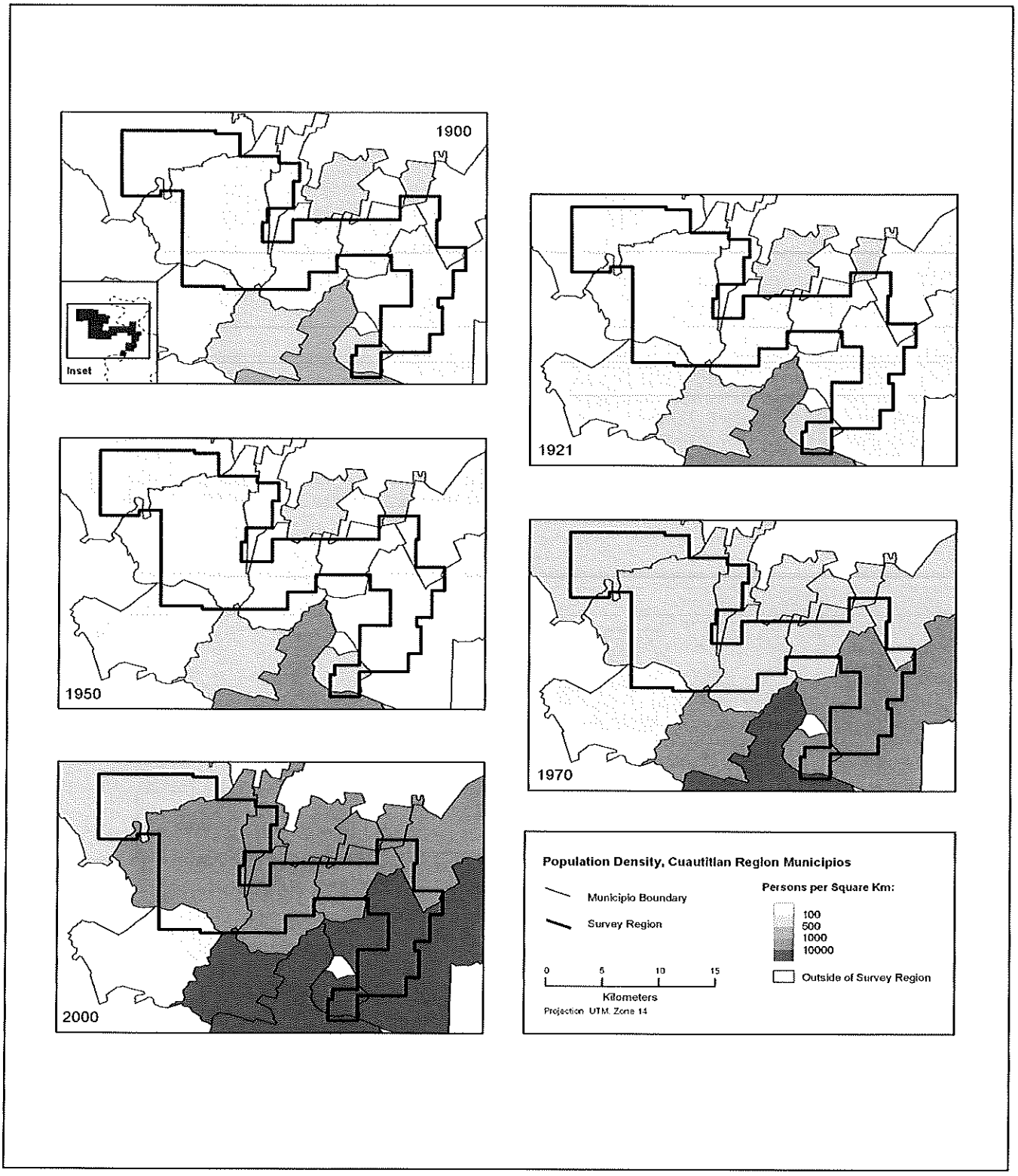


Figure 3.2. Population Density in Municipios and Other Jurisdictions Occurring at Least Partially in the Cuautitlan Survey Region: 1900, 1921, 1950, 1970, and 2000 (Data sources: Dirección General de Estadística 1901a, 1901b, 1952a, 1952b, 1973; Departamento de la Estadística Nacional 1928; INEGI 2002b, 2002c).

Table 3.3 Average Annual Population Change (%) in Municipios and Other Jurisdictions Occurring at Least Partially in the Cuautitlan Region Between Census Years 1900, 1921, 1950, 1970, and 2000

Municipio/Jurisdiction	1900-1921	1921-1950	1950-1970	1970-2000
Atizapan	-0.6	0.8	2.6	3.4
Coacalco	-0.1	2.1	9.1	10.3
Cuautitlan [a]	0.7	2.5	5.7	7.5
Cuautitlan Izcalli [a]	NA [b]	NA [b]	NA [b]	7.5
Ecatepec de Morelos	-0.2	2.6	14.2	6.9
Jaltenco	0.0	1.5	2.7	6.5
Mexico City [c]	-1.4	8.4	3.8	0.1
Tecamac	0.2	1.0	4.2	7.3
Tepotzotlan [a]	-0.2	1.7	3.6	7.5
Tlalnepantla	1.1	3.7	13.5	2.3
Tultepec	-3.1	2.2	3.7	7.2
Tultitlan [a]	0.0	2.1	9.1	7.5

a: Cuautitlan Izcalli Municipio was formed in 1973 from sections of Cuaututlan, Tepotzotlan, and Tultitlan municipios. Figures presented for 1900-21, 1921-50, and 1950-70 for the last three municipios refer to their original extents and the figures recorded in the censuses of those years. Figures presented for 2000 reflect the post-1973 geographic divisions, but to enable to compare 1970 (before Cuautitlan Izcalli existed) and 2000 we combined the populations for all four municipios and calculated population change for this aggregated four-municipio region.

b: NA = "not applicable," as Cuautitlan Izcalli Municipio did not exist prior to 1973.

c: "Mexico City" refers to the *delegaciones* that composed the city, or Distrito Federal, in 1900, namely Azcapotzalco, Benito Juárez, Coyoacan, Cuautemoc, Gustavo A. Madero, Iztacalco, Iztapalapa, Miguel Hidalgo, and Venustiano Carranza. Thus, it excludes the southern *delegaciones* subsequently added to the Distrito Federal.

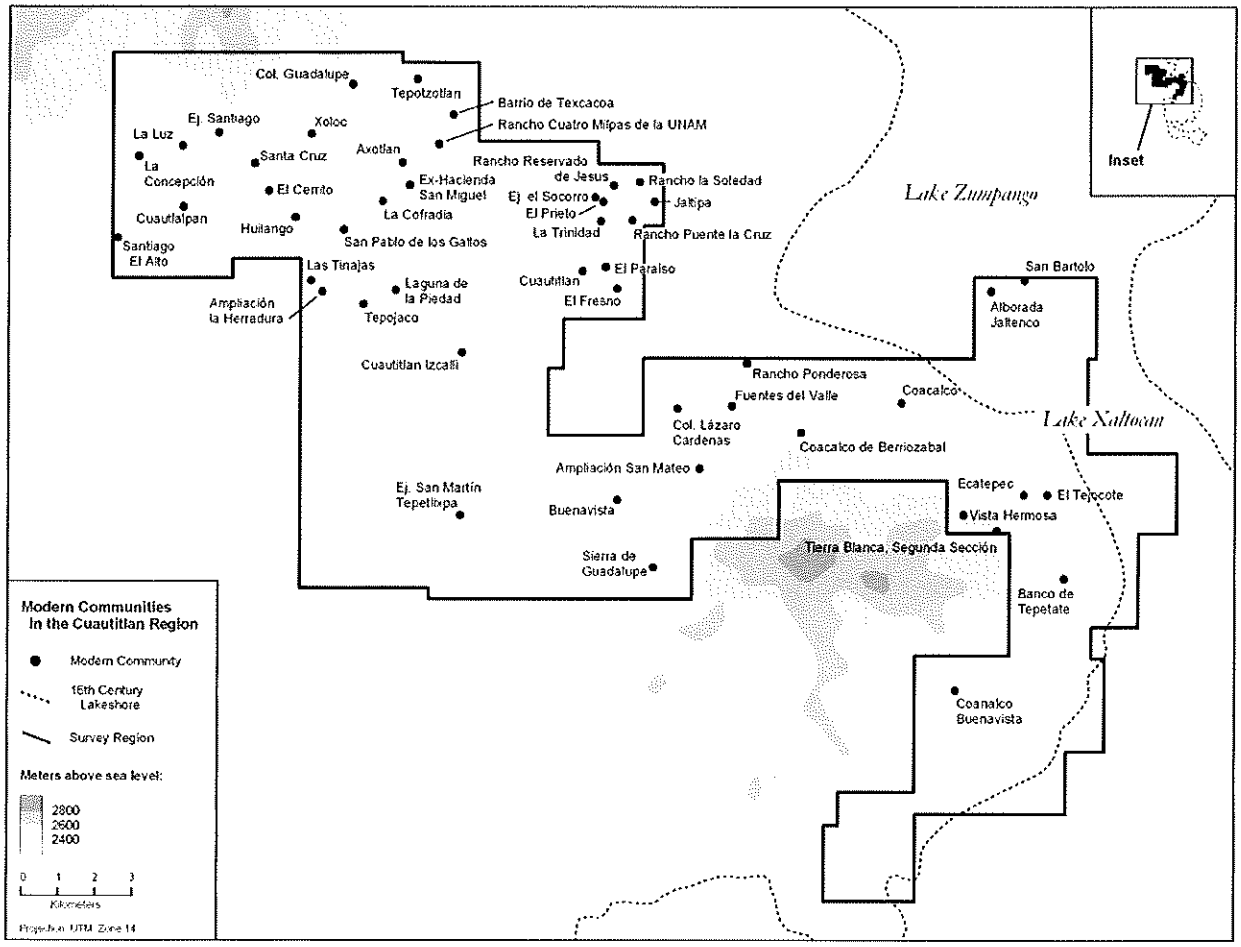


Figure 3.3. Modern Communities in the Cuautitlan Survey Region, 2000 (Data source: INEGI 2002a)

edly as a consequence of the great population growth that occurred over the three decades following the 1921 census (see Table 3.2). Nevertheless, settlement in this portion of central Mexico throughout the first half of the 20th century appears to have been generally sparse occupation around the densely settled area of Mexico City. This contrasts with the geographic arrangement of population seen in 1970, when population density in the city had increased further and expansion from the urban area to neighboring Ecatepec de Morelos and Tlalnepantla municipios had occurred.

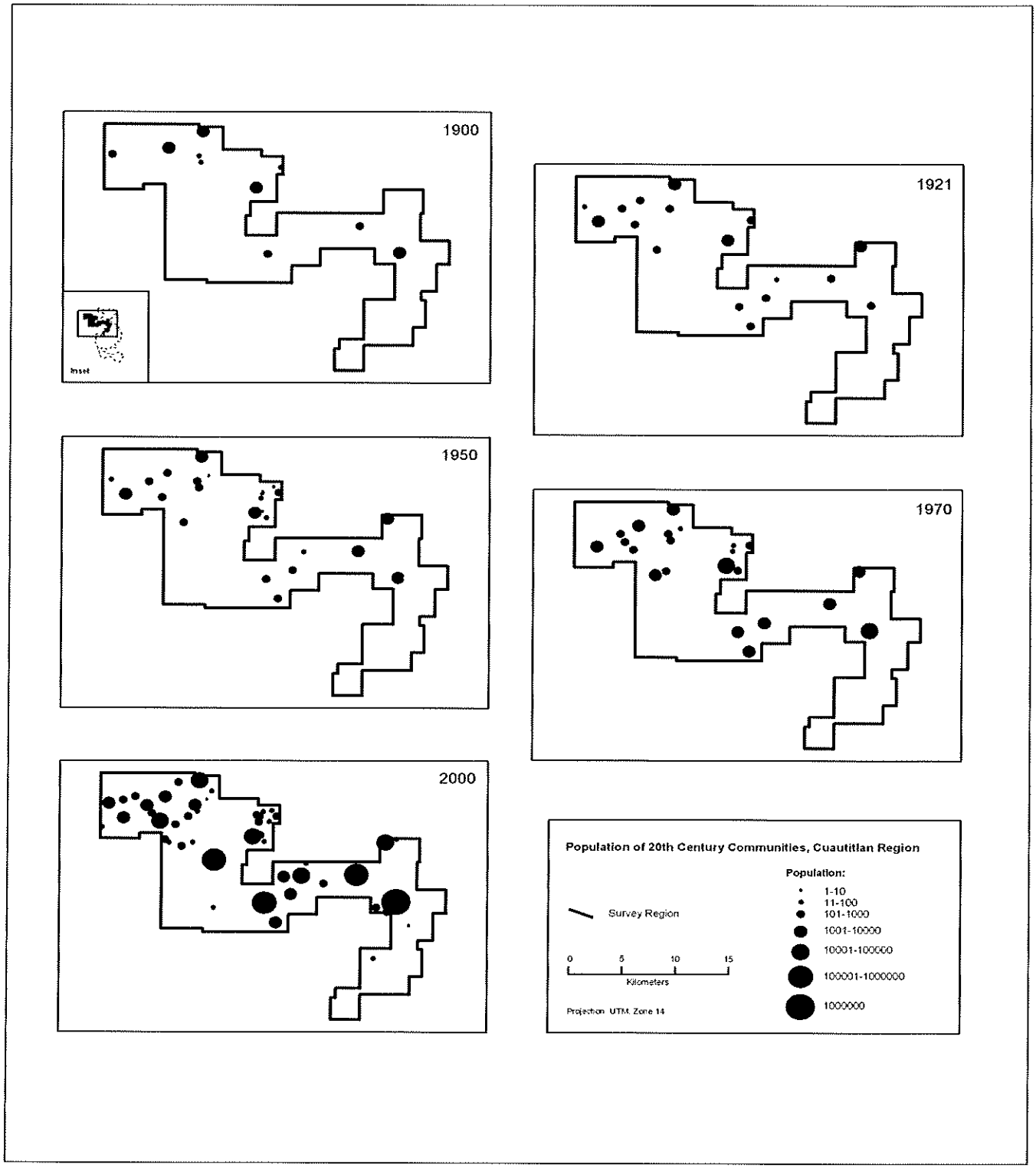


Figure 3.4. Population in Modern Communities in the Cuautitlan Survey Region: 1900, 1921, 1950, 1970, and 2000 (Data sources: Dirección General de Estadística1901a, 1901b, 1952a, 1952b; Departamento Nacional de Estadística 1928; INEGI 2002a)

At the scale of municipalities and Mexico City, between 1900 and 1921 population grew in certain jurisdictions but decreased in others, largely a consequence of the increased mortality that accompanied the Mexican Revolution. The greatest relative demographic decline occurred in Tultepec Municipio, while the greatest absolute decline occurred in Mexico City itself (see Tables 3.2 and 3.3). In contrast, all of the jurisdictions considered experienced population growth between 1921 and 1950, with Mexico City growing very rapidly as the number of residents increased more than ten-fold.

The geographic distribution of settlements depicts regional occupation generally consistent with the pattern found when considering the municipio data. The census of 1900 recorded the population of 10 settlements with centroids in the Cuautitlan region, the number of residents ranging from 54 to about 1,900 (see Figure 3.4). By 1921, 17 settlements in the survey region contained permanent populations, their sizes ranging from 17 to nearly 1,600 people. The 1950 census listed 24 settlements in the Cuautitlan region with permanent populations, the range of sizes expanding from 3 persons to nearly 4,800. Based on populations of communities whose centers lie within the survey region, the total populations for these three census years were 7,410, 9,609, and 19,299, respectively, with population densities of 26.9, 34.9, and 70.1persons/km^2. Although these figures exclude population in the southernmost part of the survey region, for these three years the underestimate likely is not particularly great as the city had not begun to expand substantially to the north, suggesting that the population figures and occupational densities likely are close approximations of settlement in the survey region for each census year. If indeed they are accurate, as we shall see in Chapter 6 the population of the Cuautitlan region during the first half of the 20th century was less than that found during the Late Aztec occupation, with 1900 and 1921 levels less than Teotihuacan period settlement.

Through the first half of the 20th century, Mexico was a largely agrarian nation. Settlement in the Cuautitlan region is consistent with this economic foundation, containing sparsely distributed communities of modest size. Other activities certainly occurred in the central places that occurred in the region—Cuautitlan, Tepotzotlan, Jaltenco, and (by 1950) Ecatepec—but these communities contained only a few thousand people amidst broad expanses of agricultural fields and undeveloped land.

Demographics in the Cuautitlan Region After 1970

Population and settlement patterns in the Cuautitlan region after 1970 contrast sharply with those found in the first seven decades of the 20th century. During the first half of the century, population was small and distributed among several sparsely scattered settlements. By 1950, considerable population growth had occurred in Mexico City, setting the stage for expansion beyond the bounds of the urban center itself. By 1970, that type of expansion had begun to affect the survey region, essentially the situation found by survey crews in 1974. Beyond 1970, demographic growth and settlement expansion in the Cuautitlan region greatly exceeded even the most extreme scenarios we considered, producing a very different geographic arrangement of population and land use than found throughout most of the century.

The distribution of population in the 12 municipios in the survey region and Mexico City reveals greatly increased densities to the north of the city (see Figure 3.2). Population in six of the 13 jurisdictions occurring at least partially within the survey region exceeded 250,000 (see Table 3.2). Densities in Mexico City as well Ecatepec de Morelos Municipio both exceeded 10,000 persons/km^2, as the latter for all intents and purposes became an extension of the urban area. With the exception of Tepotzotlan, municipios occurring throughout the remainder of the survey region all exceeded 1,000 persons/km^2. Population density in Tepotzotlan Municipio was about 320 persons/km^2, though as the largest communities in this municipio occurred within the survey region the density of occupation likely was much greater in the northern part of the Cuautitlan region.

Population growth was rapid for all jurisdictions in the survey region during the final three decades of the 20th century (see Table 3.3). Although demographic growth was modest in Mexico City itself, in the remaining municipios population increased rapidly, with all but two growing at rates in excess of 6.0% annually. Sustained population growth at such rapid rates over three decades is remarkable, once again fueled largely by in-migration to municipios north of Mexico City. Population densities are much greater than generally occur in agricultural settings.

As noted above, the decennial census of 2000 recorded populations in 49 communities centered within the Cuautitlan survey. In addition to the total number of settlements, the size of many increased greatly as well. Settlement sizes ranged from 6 to 1,621,000 inhabitants, the latter figure for the city of Ecatepec. Larger settlements tended to occur in the southern part of the survey region, near Mexico City, though many settlements further north (notably Cuautitlan Izcalli) were quite large in 2000 as well. Overall, six communities contained more than 50,000 people in 2000. Total population of all communities centered in the survey region exceeded 2,730,000. Population density now exceeded 9,900 persons/km^2, much greater than anything seen previously in the region and most likely a conservative figure given the considerable settlement in the southern part of the survey region not represented by the centroids of individual settlements.

At the end of the 20th century, settlement patterns in the Cuautitlan region were much different from those found at any point in the region's history or prehistory. Driving north from Mexico City, one can barely recognize most of the region with the exception of the area west of Tepotzotlan, where population is less dense and land use still involves small pockets of agriculture. The latter definitely is the exception, however, as the economy of the Cuautitlan region largely is one based on modern manufacturing and services, with a very small percentage of the residents in 2000 involved in the small-

scale agriculture found throughout much of the area only 26 years earlier.

Historic Demographics in the Cuautitlan Region

Regional demography in the Cuautitlan survey region is one of enormous contrasts during the 20th century. By 2000, the region had become densely occupied by at least 2.7 million people who relied on the modern cash economy of Mexico for their survival. The population of the region was on the order of 370 times that of 1900, remembering once again that the 2000 population estimate likely is low due to an exclusion of communities in the southern part of the survey region whose geographic centers occur beyond its bounds. Settlement sprawling northward from Mexico City occurred throughout most of the survey region, destroying much of what remained of the archaeological record.

In contrast, until 1950, and in many areas until 1970, levels of human occupation in the Cuautitlan region likely were not very different from prehispanic times. People resided in a range of settlements, many of them containing fewer than 2,000 people and sparsely scattered throughout the region. Based on on modern land use data recorded by survey crews (see the various site descriptions in Chapter 5), through 1970 many of the modern residents of the Cuautitlan region engaged in some form of crop production, often involving maize, bean, and squash in irrigated and non-irrigated fields. Although we have not explored land use patterns and statistics on economic activities in the survey region in the 20th century prior to 1974, occupants throughout most of the survey region also would have relied heavily on agriculture. With this in mind, the patterns of historic settlement and land use found during the first half of the 1900s may share important similarities with prehispanic settlement in the region described in the remainder of this volume.

CHAPTER 4: SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Introduction

Over the 15 years between 1960 and 1975, archaeologists surveyed eight subsections of the Basin of Mexico to locate all prehistoric sites in the region (Blanton 1972; Evans and Sanders 2000; Gorenflo and Sanders 2007b; Kolb and Sanders 1996; Marino 1987; Parsons 1971; Parsons et al. 1982; Parsons et al. 1983; Sanders 1965; Sanders et al. 1975; see Sanders et al. 1979). The ultimate aim of this work was to understand how prehispanic complex societies evolved and adapted in the Basin at a regional scale. To undertake this task, archaeologists divided the region into separate geographic units and conducted settlement pattern surveys in each. The surveys were complete coverage, examining every part of each region not obscured by modern infrastructure, such as buildings or roads. The result of this research was the identification of more than 3,900 archaeological sites dating between 1500 BC and AD 1519 for the Basin as a whole (Gorenflo 2006), with 716 of those sites located in the Cuautitlan region. One of the great achievements of the settlement pattern surveys in the Basin of Mexico is the ability to merge data from eight different surveys together into a single regional picture, made possible because each project used essentially the same method for data collection.

Probably the most important characteristic shared by Basin of Mexico settlement pattern surveys is their focus on complete coverage (see Parsons 1990). The method used for the regional archaeological surveys of the Basin grew out of the original survey conducted in the Teotihuacan region between 1960 and 1966 (Sanders 1965). During that project, researchers experimented with several approaches to data collection and recording, considered different strategies for survey organization, and explored the relationship between surface remains and subsurface archaeological deposits. What emerged was an efficient means of examining a tract of land and recording the archaeological sites located upon it. One of the most important decisions in developing survey methods was to apply those techniques to entire study regions as opposed to representative samples of those regions (Parsons et al. 1982:63-64; Sanders et al. 1979:14, 19-22; see Sanders et al. 1979:491-532).

From a technical standpoint, researchers who led the Basin of Mexico settlement pattern surveys explain the lack of sampling in terms of the difficulty to define a meaningful sampling strategy (Parsons et al. 1982:64). This was due in part to a lack of detailed information on the natural environment at the time of survey design, and in part to the massive environmental transformations that had occurred since the arrival of the Spanish—making the definition of culturally meaningful, environmentally-based sampling virtually impossible. Moreover, the survey methods ultimately developed for the Basin of Mexico evolved during the early 1960s, about the time when formal sampling first appeared in the archaeological literature (Vescelius 1960) and largely before Peter Haggett's seminal overview of quantitative methods in geography introduced spatial sampling and other analytical geographic approaches to a range of other disciplines (Haggett 1965). By the time these methods had come to the attention of Sanders and Parsons, the two individuals who developed settlement survey in the Basin, the Teotihuacan and Texcoco regions already had been surveyed with a complete coverage approach.

In their regional synthesis of prehispanic settlement in the Basin of Mexico, Sanders and colleagues wrote that choosing to conduct complete coverage surveys for the entire region was one of the best decisions in their multi-year research effort (Sanders et al. 1979:19-20). Looking back after 30 years after the last survey in the Basin, one would have to agree with this assessment, for three main reasons. First, it provided a universe of sites from which to draw samples for further research—essentially establishing a foundation for sampling strategies, to select sites for excavation or other inquiries, unavailable at the time of initial settlement surveys in the Basin. This concept of using the survey results as a sampling universe has contributed to the selection of sites for more intensive research, with a greater appreciation for regional settlement variability and how any single site fits into the region as a whole. Second, the size and complexity of the sociocultural systems represented by the survey data—predominantly ranked societies and chiefdoms or states in the typologies of Fried (1967:227-242) and Service (1971:133-169)—require a large amount of data to reveal their complex regional structure and function. These complex societies would have involved systems of multiple settlements that interacted to exchange energy (food), information, and other resources. Understanding the workings of complex regional settlement systems requires information on as many of their various components as possible. Finally, developing meaningful conclusions about complex regional systems based primarily on archaeological data requires whatever data one can recover on those systems. Familiarity with existing regional settlement hierarchies reveals complicated patterns of activity and the enormous challenge of identifying how the various components fit into a cohesive whole. Given the magnitude of this challenge, it is in the best interest of researchers interested in Basin of Mexico prehistory to base any evaluations on as much evidence as possible.

This chapter describes the methods used for the Cuautitlan settlement survey. Certain specifics of these methods differ slightly from those used in other Basin of Mexico surveys—for instance, the use in the Cuautitlan project of individual recording forms for each field surveyed (Appendix B), which were not used in the other regions. Nevertheless, the approach used for the present study is essentially the same as that used for the remainder of the Basin.

Survey Methods

The approach used to recover prehispanic settlement pattern data from the Cuautitlan region involved survey crews walking the entire surface of the region and recording on aerial

photographs the archaeological data that they encountered. At its foundation, the survey of the Cuautitlan region aimed to identify and record key information for all prehispanic sites in the area. Each site represented the physical remains of past activity, most often defined by a scatter of artifacts (usually pottery sherds) and occasionally also by mounded or other remnants of prehistoric structures. The assumption underlying the fieldwork in this and other survey regions was that most sites likely represent the remains of settlements where people lived, the main exception in the Cuautitlan region being a few isolated hilltop sites that we have interpreted as loci of past ceremonial activity. Excavations in the Teotihuacan region prior to the Cuautitlan survey indicated that the assumption of residential activity was realistic (Fletcher 1962; Good and Obermeyer 1986; Koehler 1986; Nichols and McCullough 1986; Sanders 1994; Sanders and Olea 1986; Vaillant 1930, 1931, 1935, 1938), and subsequent excavations in many other portions of the Basin have borne this out (Brumfiel 2005; Charlton and Nichols 1990; Evans 1985, 1988; García Chávez 1991; McClung de Tapia 1986; Nichols 1994).

Survey teams recorded survey information in three places: on *air photos*, on individual *field survey forms*, and on *site survey forms*. As with other surveys in the Basin of Mexico, aerial photographs of the region played an absolutely central role in the Cuautitlan project. These air photos, about 1:5,000 in scale, served essentially as extremely accurate field *base maps* of parts of the survey region—providing a medium for organizing the survey and for orienting the survey crews in the field (Figure 4.1). Moreover, as they surveyed the region survey teams recorded information on archaeological remains and land use directly on an air photo, which they carried with them mounted on a plywood board. Although surveyors recorded additional information on an individual form for each field surveyed (Appendix B), and on another form for each site discovered once its boundaries were defined (Appendix C), the information recorded on the air photos provided the ultimate georeferenced basis for site definition and for documenting the spatial characteristics of sites.

Survey teams typically numbered three to five people. Team members walked in parallel spaced 20-40 meters apart, the distance varying primarily with changes in topography or when the complexity of archaeological remains required closer spacing. The individual at the center of this linear arrangement of personnel coordinated the team—carrying the air photo, directing the movements of other team members, recording directly on the air photo information on prehispanic remains called out periodically by the others, and recording field notes when the team discovered a site. Ideally, all members of a team had a thorough knowledge of the ceramic typology of the Cuautitlan region. Minimally, only the team leader knew the typology in detail, though such a situation required that individual to increase his or her responsibilities by checking the evaluations of the other team members personally. Survey teams generally examined the area covered by an air photo field-by-field, when possible, providing a useful means of orienting their movements with physical units easily identified on the air photos and ensuring complete coverage. The survey team leader recorded land use, pottery density, and chronology. Occasionally that individual also recorded the locations of architectural features and pottery collections (if more than one collection was taken for what appeared in the field to be a single site) on the air photo, although the survey team recorded this information on field and site survey forms as well.

One of the most important types of information recorded by survey teams was occupational density, one of the main components used to generate population estimates. Teams classified density on a sliding scale of very-light-to-light, light, light-to-moderate, moderate, and moderate-to-heavy and heavy. This scale may be defined quantitatively, but in the field team members made density assessments based on visual inspections—the option of more systematic assessments based on controlled collections having been shown to be too time-consuming when tested in the Teotihuacan region survey in the early 1960s. Occupational density categories were defined as follows (see Sanders et al. 1979:39):

- *Very light-to-light occupation.* Pottery widely scattered, though with slightly denser concentrations present as well, with sherds visible every 20-30 cm. For such sparse distributions of pottery, one generally has to search carefully to find any evidence of prehistoric occupation.
- Light occupation. Pottery distributed in a generally uniform pattern, every 20-30 cm.
- Light-to-moderate occupation. A combination of pottery densities that includes light densities as defined above, though with the consistent appearance of concentrations reaching as many as 100-200 sherds/m^2.
- Moderate occupation. Pottery distributed in a generally continuous pattern, with densities reaching 100-200 sherds/m^2.
- Moderate-to-heavy or heavy occupation. For the former, a combination of pottery densities that includes moderate scatters over most of the site area, but with concentrations reaching 200-400/m^2; for the latter, generally continuous pottery at densities of 200-400/m^2.

By recording observed data on air photos using these density categories, a survey crew could maintain a steady walking pace and cover considerable ground. This movement usually ceased only to record information on a field survey form once the examination of a field was completed, to make pottery collections, or to measure and record architectural features (primarily mounds). Survey teams collected pottery primarily for purposes of chronological control. Collection usually involved all team members, and the pottery included emphasized diagnostic sherds (rim and decorated body sherds) representing all chronological phases in an area of surface remains. For smaller sites, the survey crew usually could delineate the general site boundaries and organize the

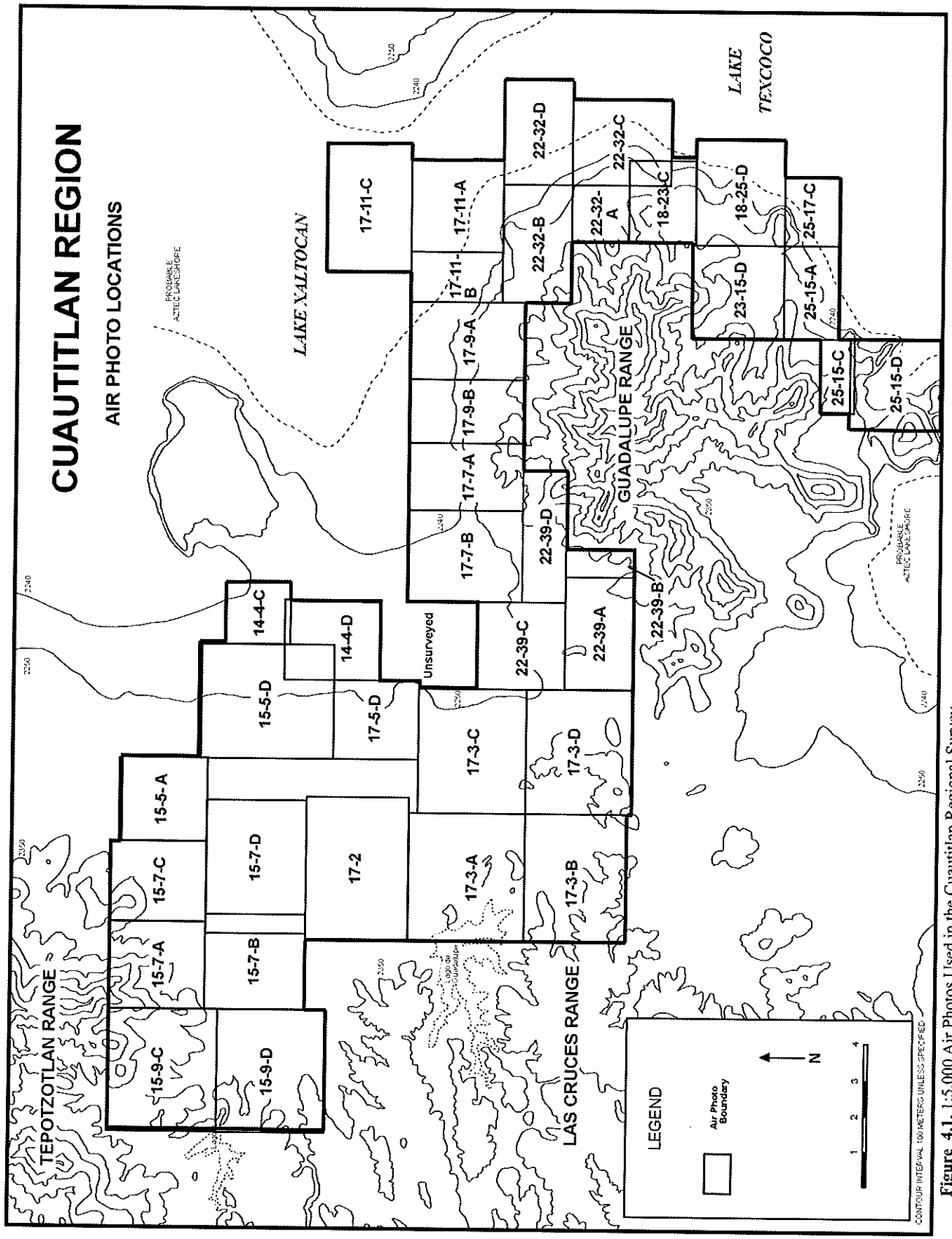


Figure 4.1. 1:5,000 Air Photos Used in the Cuautitlan Regional Survey

collection activity accordingly. When crews encountered broad scatters of pottery covering several hectares, they usually made multiple collections from different portions of the distribution, to aid in evaluating the site or sites defined later by examining the survey data in detail. The amount of pottery collected varied, from all diagnostic sherds on smaller sites to the amount of diagnostics necessary to fill one of the cloth collection bags used on the survey (roughly 50-100 sherds).

When survey crews encountered mounds, they recorded the height and basal dimensions of those in good condition—that is, not heavily altered by modern construction or some other form of disturbance. Crews also recorded any remaining architectural features, such as walls or floors, and any information on the spatial organization of mounds, such as arrangement around a likely plaza. Project personnel eventually transferred all of this information to a site recording form once a site had been defined.

Once the area covered by an air photo was surveyed, the basic archaeological data noted in the field was re-recorded on tracing paper overlaying the photo. Senior project personnel examined pottery distributions, densities, and chronological assessments at that time, defining site boundaries in different colors for different time periods. In cases where a site extended off the air photo, final definition awaited the completion of the appropriate adjoining photo(s). We defined sites based primarily on continuous distributions of pottery from a single chronological period, making certain allowances when a distribution might be interrupted by a small area of limited visibility or a disturbance, only to continue beyond that area. We also defined sites on the basis of architectural remains when little or no pottery was present. In virtually every part of the Basin of Mexico, archaeological survey crews encountered considerable difficulty in delineating the edges of Late Aztec sites amidst what in many cases seemed to be a continuous scatter of pottery from that time period. The Cuautitlan region was no exception, with the distribution of surface remains particularly extensive along the narrow strip of deep soil alluvium and lakeshore plain along the northeastern, eastern, and southeastern base of the Guadalupe Range. We defined site boundaries in areas of generally continuous surface remains along areas where densities decline to very light or, when occupation was greater elsewhere in the site, light. All this stated, determining boundaries of some Late Aztec sites often fell to the judgment of senior survey personnel to decide where the edges occurred.

Crew members completed a site recording form for each site once boundaries were defined—aided by the information recorded on the air photos and field survey forms, and while the examination of the surface remains was still fresh in their minds. Site recording forms included information on land use, descriptions of architectural features, and sketches of site shape, the arrangement of structures, and any individual architectural components, as appropriate. At that point, project personnel assigned field numbers for the newly defined sites. Field numbers consisted of three parts:

- Survey region (Cu = Cuautitlan),
- Time period (EF = Early Formative, MF = Middle Formative, LF = Late Formative, TF = Terminal Formative, CL = Teotihuacan period, ET = Early Toltec, LT = Late Toltec, and AZ = Late Aztec), and
- Temporary site number (for each time period, a number in sequence for the survey region).

For example, Cu-EF-2 represents site number 2 of the Early Formative sites identified in the Cuautitlan region. Survey crews assigned field numbers for each air photo during fieldwork. However, once we assembled the data for the entire region the absence of a region-wide numerical order made many sites difficult to locate on a map. The assignment of final numbers represents an attempt to address this problem. Employing the three-part system just described, the assignment of final numbers proceeded systematically beginning in the southwestern portion of the region and continuing northward and eastward until it had accounted for all sites for a particular period of occupation. In the case of Formative periods with sub-phases—Middle, Late, and Terminal Formative—we continued the numbered sequence for sites from each period (e.g., all Middle Formative sites have a number from the same sequence), but we mapped the sub-phases separately and assigned final site numbers in an orderly fashion for each sub-phase.

The survey methods described above would not necessarily yield reliable data on prehistoric settlement in every type of setting where archaeologists work. Fortunately, certain characteristics of the Cuautitlan region made it particularly amenable to the application of such methods, most notably: 1) relatively high surface visibility; 2) limited site destruction due to erosion; 3) limited areas of deep soil deposition; and 4) widespread past and present agriculture. We discuss each of these characteristics in turn.

The high degree of surface visibility throughout most of the Basin of Mexico in general, and the Cuautitlan region in particular, is a consequence of the semi-arid natural setting coupled with the high level of agricultural land use in most rural areas. The relatively small amount of rain that falls limits the density and types of natural vegetation in the Basin. Plant life is sparse in the Cuautitlan region, though annual rainfall ranging from about 600 mm to more than 800 mm does support more vegetation than other portions of the Basin (see Sanders et al. 1979:Map 2). The one setting where visibility is a particular problem is modern communities—a problem which reaches its extreme in metropolitan Mexico City, but which was becoming a major problem in the Cuautitlan region at the time of survey in 1974. As discussed in Chapter 3, modern settlement in the Cuautitlan region grew considerably during the 20th century, either through adding population to existing communities or through forming entirely new communities and subsequently adding population. We have neither data on areal extent nor population density for modern communities in the survey region, but examining 1:50,000 topographic maps of the region based on aerial photography dating to 1971 and 1983 confirms our impression of the enormous expansion of dense settlement

that was occurring about the time of survey (Comisión de Estudios del Territorio Nacional 1977; INEGI 1986).

Erosion has been a major problem throughout highland central Mexico since the arrival of Spaniards in the sixteenth century, a consequence of multiple factors which includes plowing, grazing (particularly of sheep), and the absence of a maintained system of erosion controls such as terraces (see Cook 1949; Melville 1994). Erosion occurs most frequently in areas of sloping ground, particularly the lower, middle, and upper piedmont. These environmental zones, particularly the lower piedmont, also are where much prehispanic settlement occurred. Fortunately, with the exception of localized channel erosion, site destruction due to erosion in the Cuautitlan region tends to be minimal. The main consequences of erosion are site deflation and spatial modification of sites. Deflated sites tend to exhibit greater artifact densities than sites that are more intact, and mix artifacts from different levels—both effects substantially increasing the difficulty of archaeological interpretation based on survey. Spatial modification of sites changes their location, density, and areal extent, potentially affecting population estimates and other interpretations of the archaeological remains.

Soil in much of the Basin of Mexico is less than a meter deep, in many cases a consequence of the erosion discussed immediately above. For purposes of recovering archaeological information through surface survey, deep soil and (particularly) deposition after site formation obviously can obscure evidence of past activity. In the Basin of Mexico, the environmental zones that typically feature deep soil are the bed of the former lake system, the lakeshore plain and alluvium immediately above it, the floodplains of the Cuautitlan River, Tepotzotlan River, Teotihuacan River, and the Amecameca River, and the floor of the Amecameca sub-valley. A considerable amount of the Cuautitlan region involves such settings, notably the 26.3 km^2 categorized as lakebed, 8.3 km^2 of saline lakeshore, and 89.5 km^2 of deep soil alluvium, features deep soil which might routinely obscure archaeological evidence (see Chapter 2). Nichols (1980:198; see Appendix D) found evidence of considerable deposition near the base of the Lower Piedmont east of the Guadalupe Range that occurred during the Middle Formative, presumably caused by disturbing soil upslope to grow crops, indicating both the considerable time depth of erosion in the Cuautitlan region.

The fourth main reason why surface survey produces such an abundance of data in the Basin of Mexico as a whole, and the Cuautitlan region in particular, is the large amount of agriculture found there at the time of archaeological survey. Agriculture generally limits natural vegetation and as a result improves surface visibility, depending on the stage of crop development. In addition, plowing serves to redistribute archaeological remains throughout the plow zone each time it occurs, providing some sense of what lies immediately below the surface. Over the past two decades, the increased use of tractors and chisel plows has increased the amount of area cultivated. Unfortunately, this new plowing technology has led to increased site destruction, particularly of low mounds and related architecture, thereby countering some of the contributions that plowing has made to the surface archaeological record (see Sanders 1996). At the time of survey, much of the Cuautitlan region was in transition from agricultural use to human settlement, with cultivated fields being replaced by residential architecture, commercial structures, and streets and roads that accompany such development. However, because much of the area was still used for crop production in 1974, the benefits agriculture contributed to the recovery of data through surface survey.

Many characteristics of the Cuautitlan region enabled reliable identification of surface archaeological remains at the time of survey. Surface visibility generally was good, erosion was not extensive, burial of sites through deposition probably was limited to a few portions of the region, and agriculture still occurred throughout much of the area. Although disturbance related to modern construction was a major problem, some of this disturbance provided information on sub-surface features normally unavailable from surface survey—such as the irrigation system described in Appendix D (see Nichols 1982; Sanders and Santley 1977). Nevertheless, conditions varied across the area that can reduce this reliability. For example, although surface visibility usually was high, in some areas it was not always so at the time of survey, and this surely compromised results. In other portions of the Basin reduced surface visibility occurred for a number of reasons (e.g., Parsons et al. 1982:65). In the Cuautitlan region, reduced visibility occurred due to dense crop cover, fallow, natural vegetation (mainly in saline soils of the lakebed), and expanding settlement. Erosion reduced the quality of surface data for some sites, mainly in areas of piedmont with greater slope in the Guadalupe, Las Cruces, and Tepotzotlan ranges, as noted in the site descriptions in Chapter 5. And potential problems due to soil depth likely occurred near the base of slopes and along the alluvial plains adjacent to the Cuautitlan and Tepotzotlan rivers. Although survey crews compensated for certain problems during survey—more careful examination in areas with heavier vegetation, greater caution in recording deflated multi-component sites, and so on—this was not possible in all cases and varying conditions may have introduced undesirable variability into the archaeological record for the Cuautitlan regional survey.

Site Classification

We classified each archaeological site recorded for the Cuautitlan region as one of several types defined during earlier surveys in other portions of the Basin of Mexico (Parsons 1971:23; Parsons et al. 1982:70-71; Sanders et al. 1979:55-58). This classification scheme relies in part on the settlement system documented by the Spanish at the time of initial contact in the sixteenth century, enhanced both to account for variability in the archaeological record and to make sense of that record given what is generally known of regional settlement hierarchies (see Haggett et al. 1977:139ff). The classification considers occupational density, estimated population, architectural remains, and the artifacts present for each site.

Assigning a site to a particular settlement type requires the calculation of a population estimate. We employed

two approaches, depending on the nature of the remains encountered. One was to estimate population based on the number of domestic mounds present on a site, calculating 5-10 persons/residence in all cases except for a few large, Teotihuacan period house compounds similar to those found in the Teotihuacan region itself. The second approach used to estimate population jointly considered density of surface remains and site size. Ultimately the former approach is most desirable as it avoids several potential problems associated with site formation, erosion, and visibility that affect artifact density. Unfortunately, on multi-component sites one often does not know the age of any observed residential mounds. Moreover, by the time of survey in the mid-1970s many of the sites lacked some or all residential architectural remains—contrasting sharply with the Teotihuacan region surveyed only a decade earlier (see Evans and Sanders 2000).

The method used to estimate population for the vast majority of sites in the Cuautitlan region considered surface area and occupational density, and finds its foundation in population densities for modern settlement types in highland Mesoamerica (Sanders 1965:50). Parsons developed a means of applying those figures systematically to archaeological remains (Parsons 1971:23; see Sanders et al. 1979:38-39). The sherd densities and their demographic equivalents used for the Cuautitlan region are as follow:

- *Very light-to-light occupation.* Pottery density representative of 2-5 persons/ha, or 200-500/km^2—equivalent to densities of the "compact rancheria" settlement type of Sanders (1965:50).
- *Light occupation.* Pottery density representative of 5-10 persons/ha, or 500-1,000/km^2—consistent with densities of the "scattered village" settlement type.
- *Light-to-moderate occupation.* A combination of pottery densities representative of 10-25 persons/ha, or 1,000-2,500/km^2—equivalent with densities of the "compact low-density village" settlement type.
- *Moderate occupation.* Pottery density representative of 25-50 persons/ha, or 2,500-5,000/km^2—equating with densities of the "compact high-density village" settlement type.
- *Moderate-to-heavy or heavy occupation.* Pottery densities representative of 500-1,000 persons/ha, or 5,000-10,000/km^2—consistent with the upper range of densities for the "compact high-density village" settlement type.

In estimating populations, we considered occupational densities for each period represented at a particular site. When different densities occurred on a single site, we estimated population for each area associated with a particular level of occupation and summed them.

As others have pointed out (e.g., Tourtellot 1973; Tolstoy and Fish 1975), and as Basin of Mexico researchers generally acknowledge (Parsons et al. 1982:69-70; Sanders et al. 1979:34-40), the translation of surface archaeological remains into prehistoric population estimates has inherent weaknesses. Site formation processes lie at the heart of these difficulties. A site defined through the techniques employed in this study may represent, for example, one large community occupied at a single time or several smaller, spatially contiguous occupations that occurred at different times within a span of years while the same pottery type persisted. Moreover, surface scatters likely do not represent the occupational density of all subsurface sites throughout the broad range of depositional settings, with varying soil depth, erosion, land use, and post-formation disturbance found in a region as large and diverse as the Basin. As with other studies which estimated the population of prehispanic sites in the Basin of Mexico from surface pottery (Blanton 1972; Evans and Sanders 2000; Gorenflo and Sanders 2007a, 2007b; Kolb and Sanders 1996; Marino 1987; Parsons 1971; Parsons et al. 1982; Parsons et al. 1983; Sanders et al. 1975), the aim of the estimates prepared in this study is in part to facilitate site classification and in part to provide a foundation for comparisons among sites and survey regions in the Basin and over time. Caveats aside, separate efforts to evaluate the accuracy of population estimates for Formative sites based on burial data (Sanders et al. 1979:40-51) and Late Aztec sites based on ethnohistoric sources (Sanders 1970) indicate reasonably small discrepancies—in both cases the surface-derived estimates roughly 20% below estimates based on more accurate alternative methods. In sum, the population estimates calculated from surface densities are not intended to provide accurate absolute population levels, though they do seem to yield figures consistent with estimates calculated using other methods.

Applying the methods of population estimation described above, in conjunction with the consideration of ancillary information, enabled us to categorize each archaeological site discovered in the Cuautitlan region. The site typology used to analyze prehispanic settlement data from the region consists of the following community types (see Sanders et al. 1979:55-59):

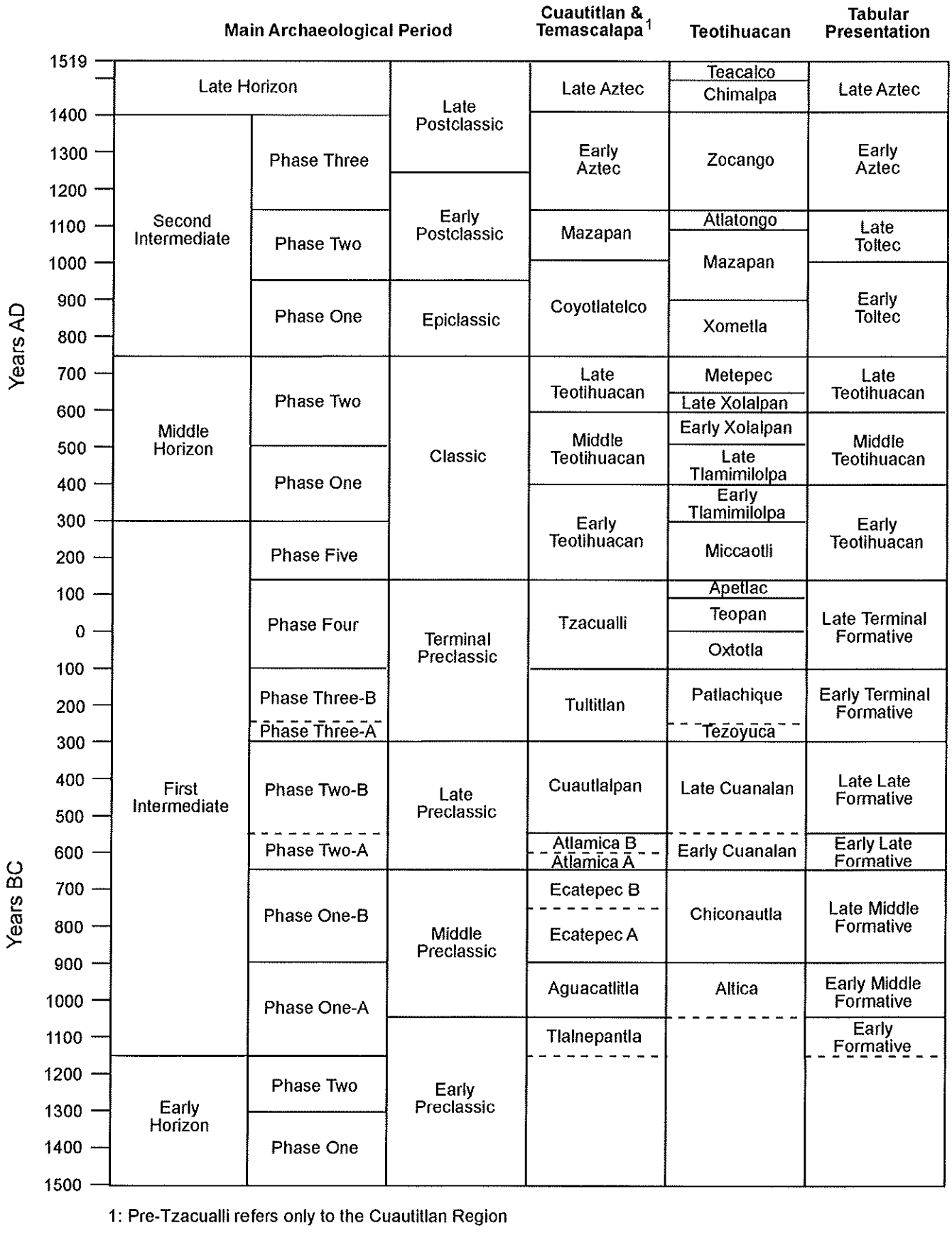
- *Provincial Center.* A large, nucleated community with distinct civic-ceremonial architecture and a population of 1,000-10,000 persons. Provincial centers in the Basin of Mexico date to periods of occupation when the region was dominated by a single political entity—Teotihuacan (Teotihuacan period), Tula (Late Toltec period), or Tenochtitlan (Late Aztec period). In the Cuautitlan region, two Late Aztec sites of this type were identified by the survey—Cuautitlan and Tepotzotlan; Ecatepec and Tultitlan, two other Late Aztec provincial centers, also occurred in the region, but were not surveyed due to density of modern towns with the same names overlying them. The survey also identified three such sites dating to the Teotihuacan period occupation. In addition to administrative specialization, provincial centers likely also served as nuclei of craft specialization, although evidence of this economic characteristic is rare from surface survey data.

- *Regional Center.* A large, nucleated community with distinct civic-ceremonial architecture and a population of 1,000-10,000 persons. Regional centers in the Basin of Mexico date to periods of occupation when a single political entity did not dominate the region—meaning that these centers were atop the regional administrative hierarchy. Such centers thus occurred in the Basin during the Formative, Early Toltec, and Early Aztec periods of occupation. Two regional centers dating to the Early Toltec occupation occur in the Cuautitlan region, along with another such site dating to the Early Terminal Formative. In addition to administrative specialization, provincial centers likely also served as nuclei of craft specialization, although evidence of this economic characteristic is rare from surface survey data.
- *Large Nucleated Village.* A large, nucleated community represented minimally by light-to-moderate or moderate surface pottery, with an estimated population of 500 to more than 1,000 persons. In a few instances in the Basin, sites in this category feature estimated populations well in excess of 1,000, placing them on a demographic par with centers—the main distinction being the lack of civic or ceremonial architecture that would signal a more administrative role in the sociopolitical structure of the region. Large nucleated villages probably represent the remains of large agricultural communities.
- *Large Dispersed Village.* A large community similar to large nucleated villages, but with generally light (occasionally light-to-moderate) surface pottery—indicating more sparsely distributed population that nonetheless total 500 to 1,000 or more. As with their nucleated counterparts, large dispersed villages lack civic or ceremonial architecture and likely represent the remains of large agricultural communities.
- *Small Nucleated Village.* A small, nucleated community represented minimally by light-to-moderate or moderate surface pottery, with an estimated population of 100-500 persons. As with large nucleated villages, this site type lacks the civic or ceremonial architecture that would indicate an administrative function. Small nucleated villages probably represent the remains of agricultural settlements.
- *Small Dispersed Village.* A small community similar to small nucleated villages, but with generally light (occasionally light-to-moderate) surface pottery—indicating more sparsely distributed population totaling 100-500. As with their nucleated counterparts, small dispersed villages lack civic or ceremonial architecture and likely represent the remains of small agricultural communities.
- *Large Hamlet.* A small community with an estimated population ranging from 20-99 persons. A range of pottery densities occurs, ranging from very-light-to-light to moderate (and in a few instances moderate-to-heavy), but in all cases remains of civic or ceremonial architecture are absent. Large hamlets probably represent the remains of small communities of agriculturalists.
- *Small Hamlet.* A small community with an estimated population ranging from 1-19 persons. A range of pottery densities occurs, ranging from very-light-to-light to moderate, and in all cases remains of civic or ceremonial architecture are absent. Small hamlets probably represent the remains of agriculturalists, though their small size suggests that they may not have been permanent settlements (possibly serving as temporary communities near agricultural fields).
- *Hilltop ceremonial center.* Sites most often found on isolated hilltops or ridges with archaeological remains that consist of one or more pyramidal mounds, occasionally stone sculpture, and a general absence of surface pottery that would indicate any past residential occupation. Hilltop ceremonial centers likely served as sites of ritual or ceremonial activity.
- *Questionable/Trace occupation.* Very small sites represented by very light surface pottery—sufficient evidence to indicate the presence of past activity, but in an inadequate density to indicate prolonged activity or the presence of many people. We tend to interpret such occupations as briefly occupied single house lots, most likely associated with agricultural activity but a few probably associated with the exploitation of localized resources.

Although systematically applied and useful in creating order from raw settlement data, the classification scheme employed in the Cuautitlan region is not without its weaknesses. The settlement typology relies heavily on the ethnohistorically documented regional system of the Aztecs, which likely works well for the Late Aztec occupation of the Cuautitlan region but may be of limited utility for earlier occupations. Moreover, the classification scheme provides at best limited insights on site function—of a general sort based on likely administrative roles of sites with large populations and large architecture, likely ceremonial roles for sites located far from productive land with little evidence of occupation, and agricultural roles for the remaining, great majority of settlements. That stated, the classification scheme is based on the best available data, was developed within the Basin of Mexico, and serves to help understand regional organization in the Basin as it evolved over time.

Chronology

The chronological framework used to organize and evaluate the Cuautitlan survey appears in Figure 4.2. The framework employed in this study is essentially that developed in earlier research in the eastern and southern Basin (Blanton 1972; Parsons 1971; Parsons et al. 1982; see Sanders et al. 1979:91-94). In addition to providing absolute dates for various phases of prehistoric occupation in the region, Figure 4.2 also enables cross-referencing with other chronological schemes developed for the Basin of Mexico. Throughout the



1: Pre-Tzacualli refers only to the Cuautitlan Region

Figure 4.2. Prehispanic Chronology in the Basin of Mexico

Cuautitlan region, project personnel used ceramic chronological markers generally established by other research efforts, primarily excavations.

During the three decades between the completion of fieldwork in the Cuautitlan region and the preparation of this monograph, further research has improved our understanding of Basin of Mexico chronological indicators as well as prehispanic chronology in the region in general. The former included advances based on a recent reexamination of Teotihuacan period collections excavated from sites in the Teotihuacan region during the early 1960s (Sanders 1994). In general we avoided a reevaluation of surface collections obtained during the Cuautitlan survey, primarily because the samples tend to be small, unrepresentative for individual sites, and were not obtained for all sites. However, we did reexamine collections from Teotihuacan period sites—in part because not subdividing that period relegated those sites to a long chronological division that greatly limited subsequent analysis and interpretation, and in part because of our greatly improved understanding of subdivision markers from the neighboring Teotihuacan region. Where possible, sites dating to the Teotihuacan period in general have been classified as Early, Middle, or Late Teotihuacan, with their chronological correlates and related sub-phase names appearing in Figure 4.2.

Of particular concern in this and all studies of settlement data in the Basin of Mexico are recent advances in Basin of Mexico chronology. Several studies published during the 1990s indicate a strong likelihood that the absolute dates presented above in Figure 4.2 should be modified (Cowgill 1996; Evans and Freter 1996; Nichols and Charlton 1996; Parsons et al. 1996; Rattray 1991; Sugiyama 1994). For instance, recent evaluations of dates from excavated sites suggest that Early Toltec occupations, marked by the Coyotlatelco ceramic complex, likely began by A.D. 600 and may have coexisted with both Late Toltec (Mazapan) and Early Aztec (Aztec I) occupations in other parts of the Basin (Parsons et al. 1996:227-228). The possibility that these ceramic complexes represent sociocultural groups in addition to temporal markers clearly has important implications for evaluating Basin of Mexico settlement patterns. Unfortunately, available data do not enable a clear redefinition of Basin chronology at this time. We provided Figure 4.2 to show the chronological framework used in preparing this monograph. Basin chronology likely will change with the analysis of additional data from excavations, or through reanalysis of data already available.

The chronological terminology used in this monograph is the older Formative-Teotihuacan period (Classic)-Toltec-Aztec scheme. These terms were replaced for a few years by a new system designed to remove certain sociocultural implications inherent in the use of the older terminology (see Parsons 1974; Tolstoy 1975; Price 1976; Sanders et al. 1979). But the alternative terminology never fully replaced the older scheme to which many researchers were accustomed. Moreover, many studies of the Basin of Mexico preceded the alternative terminology, requiring a translation of sorts between those studies and the newer chronological scheme. As a result, we chose to use the earlier chronological scheme rather than the alternative. The replacement of "Classic" with "Teotihuacan period" introduces the possibility for confusion between the time period, the survey region, and the urban center—all "Teotihuacan." However, as Classic is more properly associated with the Maya area, the use of Teotihuacan period is more appropriate for the Basin of Mexico.

CHAPTER 5: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

Introduction

As noted in Chapter 1, the Cuautitlan settlement survey identified 716 archaeological sites. For each of these sites, project personnel recorded a range of information on the nature of the archaeological remains encountered and the physical and human geography of their location. In this chapter, we present this information in a standardized format, both to document fully the results of the fieldwork and to facilitate use of the data by others. The organization of data presentation represents a conscious effort to make data easily accessible to potential users, based on what we felt were useful qualities of other data presentations and our own personal experience extracting data from settlement pattern reports.

For each site, we present four categories of information: natural setting, modern utilization, archaeological remains, and classification. Data under natural setting include elevation, environmental zone, general location, any special characteristics of local physical geography (e.g., landforms, hydrology), soil characteristics, and amount of erosion. Modern utilization covers land use on the site at the time of survey, providing information on adaptation as well as a sense of potential threats to the site's integrity from modern activity. It is under modern utilization that we present information on land use in the mid-1970s that might provide insights on adaptive strategies used at a particular prehispanic settlement—for instance, identifying localities where rainfall cultivation of certain crops is possible. Unfortunately, because the Cuautitlan region was undergoing rapid urbanization at the time of survey, many of the rural land use patterns that had survived into the second half of the twentieth century had been lost to the urban sprawl of Mexico City and economic change in the region as a whole. The information presented under archaeological remains includes occupational density, site area size, architectural features, and information on other periods of occupation at the same geographic location. We include all data available on each site, such that when multiple mounds were recorded or particular aspects of site configuration drawn we include appropriate tabular summaries of architectural features and illustrations showing site components. Finally, classification refers to the site type we assigned, based on categories presented in Chapter 4, along with estimated population (if an estimate was possible).

For each period of occupation, we present a settlement pattern map that shows all site boundaries on a topographic backdrop with key physical geographic features labeled. When possible, we present individual maps of each site, along with tables describing key architectural features identified on the sites. Unfortunately, modern land use had taken its toll on many of the archaeological sites in the Cuautitlan region by the time of survey, and in 1974 the vast majority of sites in the survey region contained no architectural remains. In addition to a verbal description for every site, we also summarize settlement pattern data in tabular form at the end of this chapter (Tables 5.17-5.28), presenting selected environmental and archaeological information. Additional tabular information for sites discovered in the Cuautitlan region (as well as the Temascalapa and Teotihuacan regions) appears in Gorenflo and Sanders (2007a). Through using the maps and tables that appear in the description of settlement patterns for each time period, one can obtain the vast majority of information on prehispanic settlement recorded for the Cuautitlan region.

Following completion of the Cuautitlan settlement pattern survey in October 1974, Sanders remained interested in settlement in middle and upper piedmont locations west of the survey region, closer to the edge of the Basin of Mexico. In 1977, he spent several days examining two small areas in west of the Cuautitlan region to document any evidence of prehispanic settlement. These surveys used 1:25,000 air photos and were not conducted field-by-field—thereby diverging from the methods used for the main survey. Because of this key difference, we do not include descriptions of archaeological remains found in the 1977 surveys with the main body of the Cuautitlan site descriptions or analyses, instead presenting them in Appendix E.

Site Descriptions

Early Formative (Tlalnepantla Phase) Occupations (Figure 5.1)

Cu-Ef-1

Natural Setting: 2,270 m, in the lower piedmont east of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground along La Perla ridge, overlooking the Cuautitlan River floodplain at a place known locally as Torremote. Deep soil cover. Generally very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: At the time of survey, the site was being developed as a new neighborhood on the northwestern edge of the modern town of Cuautitlan Izcalli. In 1974, a bulldozed grid of new roads already had been laid out. Previously most of the area had been used for rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize, with the north-central portion of the site a modern cemetery.

Archaeological Remains: Subsurface pottery discovered during excavation by Reyna R. and Santley (Santley 1977:61-63, 71-72), throughout an area estimated at 2.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with very light-to-light Early Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-2), light-to-moderate Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-12), moderate-to-heavy Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-6), moderate Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-28), and light Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-8), Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-18), Early Toltec (Cu-Et-13), Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-57), and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-105) material. Cu-Ef-1 represented a small concentration of Early Formative remains in the southwestern part of a larger, predominantly Early Late Formative site.

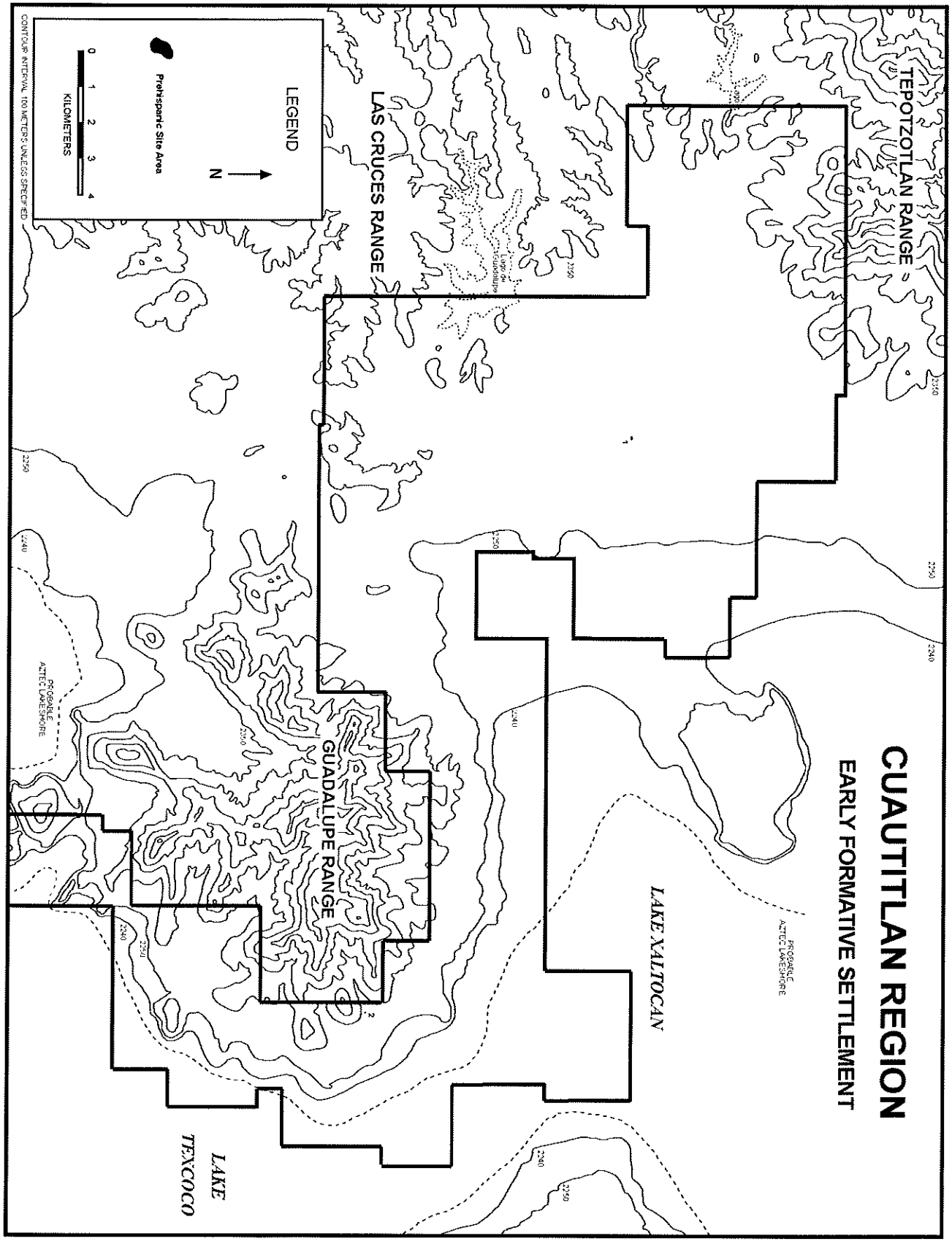


Figure 5.1. Early Formative Settlement in the Cuautitlan Region

Classification: Small hamlet, 16-19 people (based on the frequency distribution of burials).

Cu-Ef-2

Natural Setting: 2,310 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground on the northern side of the long, broad loma east of Cerro de la Cruz. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Generally moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize but with bean and squash also present at the time of survey. Site occurred on the western edge of the modern town of Ecatepec de Morelos.

Archaeological Remains: Generally very light surface pottery over an area of 0.5 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light-to-moderate Early Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-3), Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-25), Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-11), Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-110), and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-249), moderate Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-15), Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-38), and Early Toltec (Cu-Et-39), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-30) material. Cu-Ef-2 represented a small concentration of Early Formative remains in the central part of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Early Middle Formative (Aguacatitla Phase) Occupations (Figure 5.2)

Cu-Mf-1

Natural Setting: 2,285 m, on a small hill in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground overlooking the upper reaches of the Tepotzotlan River floodplain, with branches of the river flanking the site to the north and east. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, with maize, bean, squash, and maguey present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales and drainage ditches.

Archaeological Remains: Very light-to-light surface pottery, and light-to-moderate rock rubble, over an area of 1.8 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly sparse Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-14) and light-to-moderate Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-6), Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-20), and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-6) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 4-9 people.

Cu-Mf-2

Natural Setting: 2,269-2,271 m, in the lower piedmont east of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground along La Perla Ridge, overlooking the Cuautitlan River floodplain at a place known locally as Torremote. Deep soil cover. Generally very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: At the time of survey, the site was being developed as a new neighborhood on the northwestern edge of the modern town of Cuautitlan Izcalli. In 1974, a bulldozed grid of new roads already had been laid out. Previously most of the area had been used for rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize, with the central portion of the site a modern cemetery.

Archaeological Remains: Very light-to-light surface pottery, the densities higher in excavated material, over an area of 6.0 ha. No structural remains were visible on the surface. However, excavations revealed evidence of wattle-and-daub residential structures with yellow tepetate floors. Associated with these structures were burials, bell-shaped storage pits, and domestic refuse. House size appears to have been quite small (10-20 m^2 of roofed-over space), suggested by the limited extensions of house floors in excavation profiles. Mixed with light-to-moderate Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-12), moderate-to-heavy Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-6), moderate Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-28), and light Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-8), Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-18), Early Toltec (Cu-Et-13), Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-57), and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-105) material. A small amount of Early Formative (Cu-Ef-1) debris was found in excavations. Cu-Mf-2 represented a sparse concentration of Early Middle Formative remains in the southwestern part of larger, predominantly Early Late Formative site.

Classification: Hamlet, 48-57 people (based on the frequency distribution of burials).

Cu-Mf-3

Natural Setting: 2,300-2,325 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground on the northern side of the long, broad loma east of Cerro de la Cruz. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Generally moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize but with bean, squash, and maguey (field borders) present as well at the time of survey. Site occurred on the western edge of the modern town of Ecatepec de Morelos.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 3.5 ha. One tronco-conical storage pit looted shortly prior to survey may date to this occupation. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-25), Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-11), Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-110), and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-249),

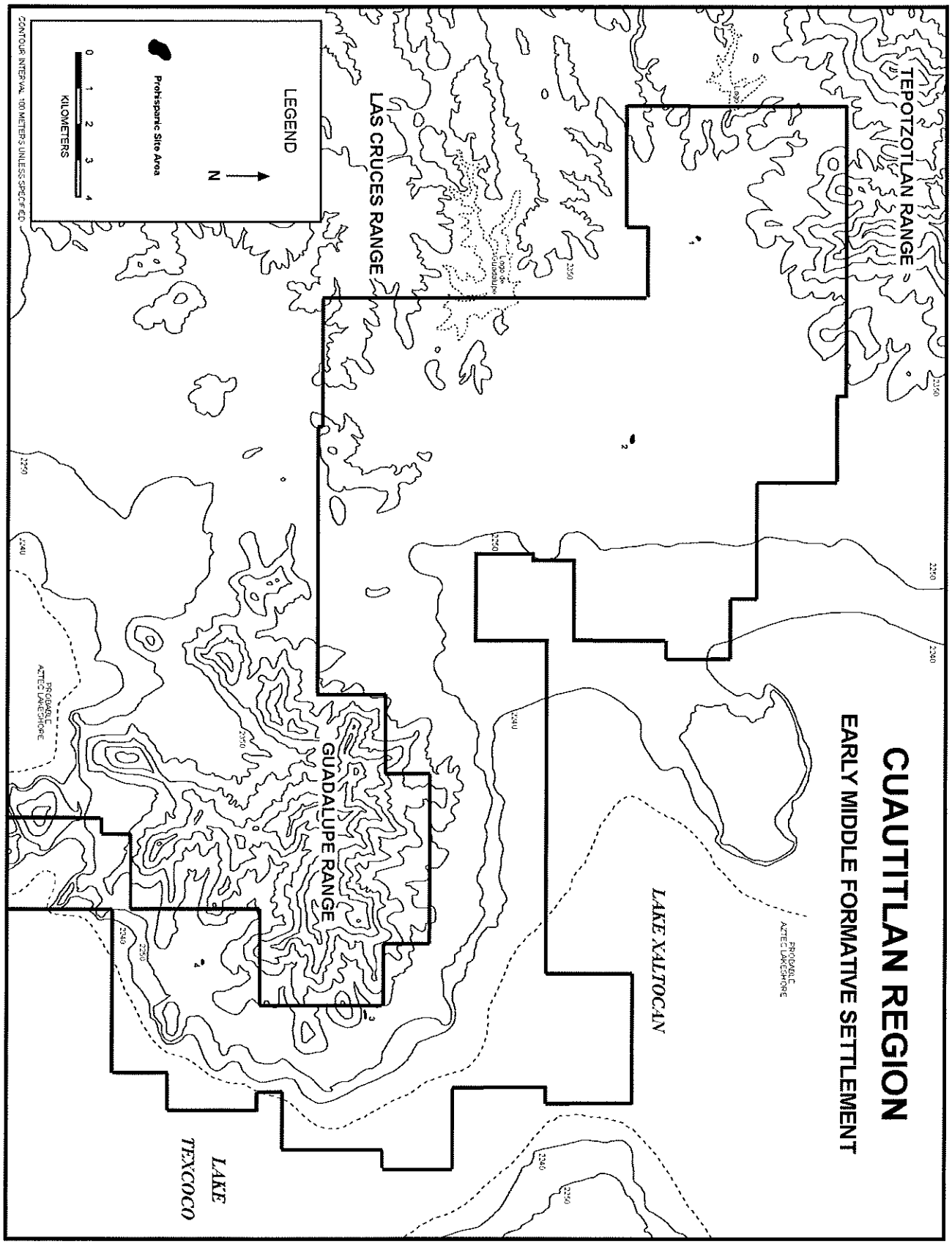


Figure 5.2. Early Middle Formative Settlement in the Cuautitlan Region

very light Early Formative (Cu-Ef-2), moderate Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-15), Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-38), and Early Toltec (Cu-Et-39), light Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-39), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-30) material. Cu-Mf-3 represented a small concentration of Early Middle Formative remains in the northwestern part of larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Hamlet, 35-88 people.

Cu-Mf-4

Natural Setting: 2,280 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground near the base of Cerro Cabeza Blanca, immediately above a broad alluvial fan extending to the southeast. Deep soil cover. Generally very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize though intercropped with bean and squash at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey and pirul bancales. Grazing on the northern part of the site. In 1974, a portion of the site was being urbanized as part of the expansion of the modern colonia El Mirador.

Archaeological Remains: Very light-to-light surface pottery, coupled with scattered obsidian blades, scrapers, projectile points, and debitage, and fragments of manos and metates, over an area of 1.5 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly sparse Late Aztec (Cu-Az-296), moderate Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-29), very light Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-12), moderate Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-47), light Early Toltec (Cu-Et-49), light-to-moderate Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-123), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-32) material. Cu-Mf-4 represented a few Early Middle Formative artifacts in the northwestern part of a larger, predominantly Late Toltec site.

Classification: Small hamlet, 3-8 people.

Late Middle Formative (Ecatepec Phase) Occupations (Figure 5.3)

Cu-Mf-5

Natural Setting: 2,325-2,335 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on moderately sloping ground along a tributary of Tepotzotlan River. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, the associated fields lying fallow at the time of survey. The site occurred in the southern part of the modern dispersed community of Santiago Cuautlalpan.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 1.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-1) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-14), very light Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-18), and very light-to-light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-4) material. The small Late Middle Formative occupation occurred in the northwestern part of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Hamlet, 10-25 people.

Cu-Mf-6

Natural Setting: 2,285 m, on a small hill in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground overlooking the upper reaches of the Tepotzotlan River floodplain, with branches of the river flanking the site to the north and east. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, with maize, bean, squash, and maguey present at the time of survey in fields equipped with maguey bancales and drainage ditches.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery, coupled with similarly dense rock rubble, over an area of 1.8 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-20) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-6) and very light-to-light Early Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-1) and Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-14) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 18-45 people.

Cu-Mf-7

Natural Setting: 2,295 m, on the deep soil alluvium east of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground on the southern bank of the Tepotzotlan River. Medium soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall (humedad) agriculture, the fields lying fallow at the time of survey. The site occurred immediately north of the modern village of El Rosario.

Archaeological Remains: Very light-to-light surface pottery, and scattered obsidian flakes, over an area of 1.4 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-16), light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-3), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-5) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 3-7 people.

Cu-Mf-8

Natural Setting: 2,278-2,280 m, on the deep soil alluvium south of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground on the northern bank of the Tepotzotlan River near the base of a ridge that descends south from the main mountain range. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

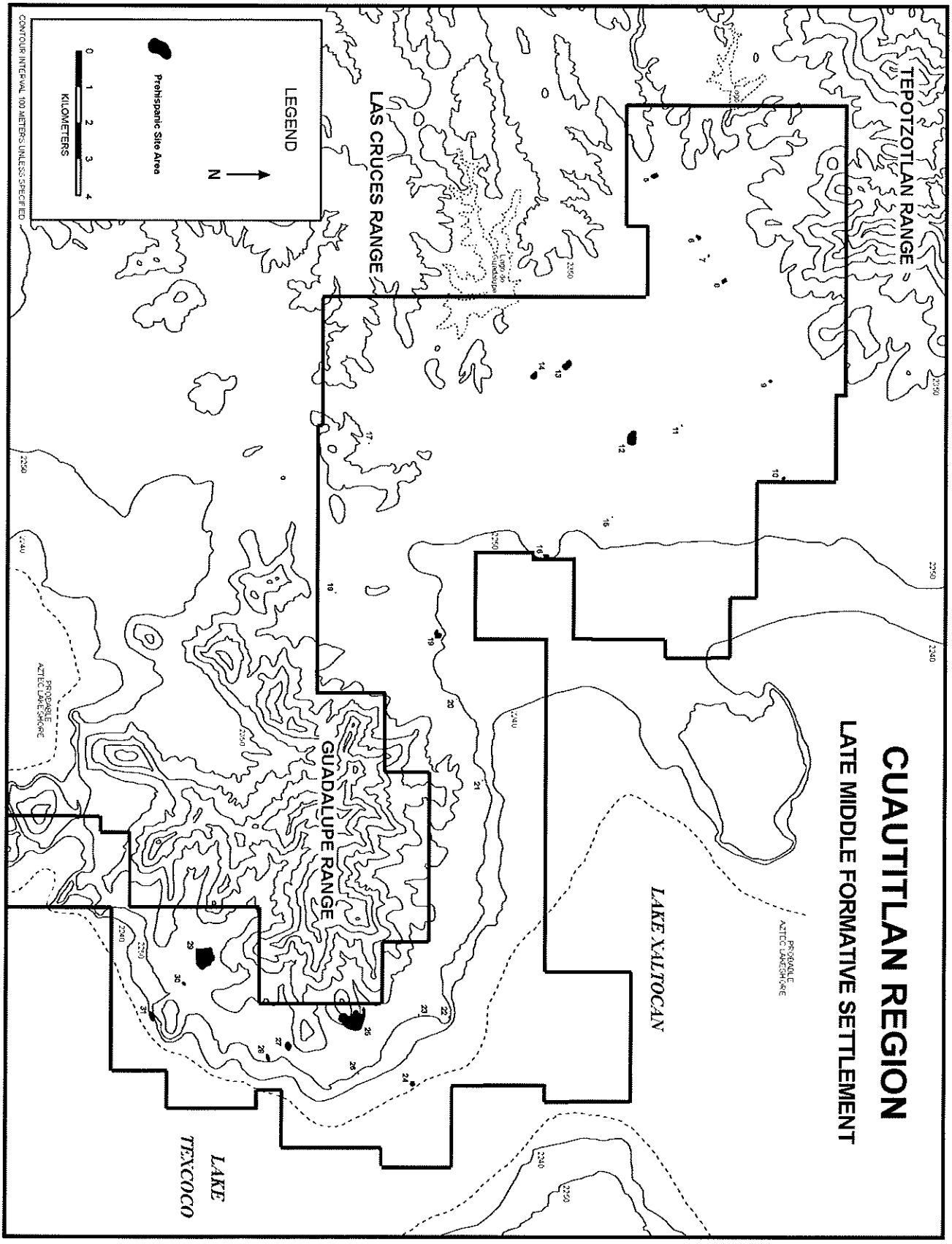


Figure 5.3. Late Middle Formative Settlement in the Cuautitlan Region

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred among scattered houselots of the modern dispersed community of Santa Cruz.

Archaeological Remains: Moderate surface pottery over an area of 0.7 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Aztec (Cu-Az-47) and light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-18) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 18-35 people.

Cu-Mf-9

Natural Setting: 2,265 m, on the deep soil alluvium east of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently sloping ground on and near the base of a ridge descending south from Cerro La Columna immediately north of the Tepotzotlan River. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture at the time of survey, predominantly of maize but intercropped with bean and squash. The site occurred amidst dispersed houselots of the modern colonia of Capula.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery, including one figurine fragment, and scattered obsidian over an area of 1.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light-to-moderate Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-30), moderate Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-10), light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-73), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-10) material. The small Late Middle Formative site occurred on the southern edge of a much larger Late Aztec settlement.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Mf-10

Natural Setting: 2,257 m, on the deep soil alluvium east of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently sloping ground north of the middle course of the Tepotzotlan River. Deep soil cover. Very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall (humedad) agriculture, predominantly of maize but intercropped with bean and squash at the time of survey. The site occurred immediately southeast of the modern town of Tepotzotlan, in a barrio called San Lorenzo Riotenco.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery, along with scattered obsidian blades and workshop debris, over an area of 3.0 ha . No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-4), very light Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-14), and light-to-moderate Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-47) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-76) material. Cu-Mf-10 represented a small concentration of Late Middle Formative remains in the southeastern part of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Hamlet, 15-30 people.

Cu-Mf-11

Natural Setting: 2,270 m, in the lower piedmont east of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground at the tip of a low, rambling ridge that parallels the western bank of the Cuautitlan River. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Generally very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey. The site occurred in the northern part of the modern community of Buenavista.

Archaeological Remains: Very light-to-light surface pottery, along with scattered obsidian scrapers and blades and fragments of manos and metates, over an area of 1.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly sparse Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-5), light-to-moderate Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-56) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-78), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-12) material. Cu-Mf-11 represented a small scatter of Late Middle Formative artifacts in the northeastern corner of larger, generally coterminous Late Toltec and Late Aztec sites.

Classification: Small hamlet, 2-5 people.

Cu-Mf-12

Natural Setting: 2,265-2,275 m, in the lower piedmont and deep soil alluvium east of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground along La Perla Ridge, overlooking the Cuautitlan River floodplain at a place known locally as Torremote. Deep soil cover. Generally very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: At the time of survey, the site was being developed as a new neighborhood on the northwestern edge of the modern town of Cuautitlan Izcalli. In 1974, a bulldozed grid of new streets already had been laid out. Previously most of the area had been used for rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize, with the central portion of the site a modern cemetery.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 10.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with very light-to-light Early Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-2), moderate-to-heavy Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-6), moderate Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-28), and light Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-8), Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-18), Early Toltec (Cu-Et-13), Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-57), and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-105) material. A small amount of Early Formative (Cu-Ef-1) debris was found in excavations. Cu-Mf-12 represented a broad scatter of Late Middle Formative remains in the southwestern part of larger, predominantly Early Late Formative site.

Excavation revealed that houses dating to this occupation were wattle-and-daub, had yellow tepetate floors, and were accompanied by burials, bell-shaped storage pits, and abundant domestic refuse (Santley 1977:374-375). The general floor plan of these houses was rectilinear, with the amount of roofed-over space 20 m^2 or less. Each residence, its adjacent patio activity areas, and a small household garden were surrounded by adobe compound walls. Individual house compounds group into a larger aggregate, the house compound cluster. No evidence of ranking was found, either within the house compound cluster or between clusters. A possible sweatbath also dates to this occupation. A stockpile of cut tepetate slabs, used as foundation material, may indicate part-time craft specialization.

Classification: Hamlet, 80-100 people (based on the frequency distribution of burials).

Cu-Mf-13

Natural Setting: 2,280-2,290 m, in the lower piedmont and deep soil alluvium east of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground near the headwaters of the Cuautitlan River. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Slight-to-moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey. The site occurred slightly east of the modern village of San Francisco Tepojaco.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 2.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with moderate Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-17) and light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-89) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 10-20 people.

Cu-Mf-14

Natural Setting: 2,295-2,305 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground atop a ridge paralleling the headwaters of the Cuautitlan River. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Slight-to-moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with associated fields lying fallow at the time of survey. Much of this site occurred on the grounds of a Roman Catholic monastery. The survey crew noted the existence of prehispanic remains in agricultural fields south and east of the monastery compound wall, which appeared to continue into the compound itself. Although access to the compound was denied, the remains of bancal terracing visible within the compound indicated previous cultivation on that part of the site as well.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 2.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-7), Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-9), Early Toltec (Cu-Et-14), and Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-65) and very light-to-light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-99) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 20-50 people.

Cu-Mf-15

Natural Setting: 2,262 m, on the deep soil alluvium east of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping soil at the tip of a long, low ridge, along what probably is the ancient course of the Cuautitlan River. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Grazing at the time of survey. Site occurred in the modern town of Cuautitlan Izcalli.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area estimated at approximately 0.1 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-8), Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-29), Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-7), and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-107), moderate-to-heavy Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-22), light-to-moderate Early Toltec (Cu-Et-12), and moderate Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-81) material. Cu-Mf-15 represented a trace of Late Middle Formative remains in the northern part of larger, generally coterminous Teotihuacan period, Late Toltec, and Late Aztec sites.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Mf-16

Natural Setting: 2,250 m, on the deep soil alluvium east of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground in the middle of the Cuautitlan Valley, adjacent to what probably is the ancient course of the Cuautitlan River. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Site occurred on the Ford de México industrial complex in the modern town of Cuautitlan Izcalli.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area estimated at approximately 0.1 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly sparse Early Toltec (Cu-Et-11) and very light-to-light Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-21) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-128) material. Cu-Mf-16 represented a few Late Middle Formative artifacts in the southeastern corner of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Mf-17

Natural Setting: 2,320 m, in the lower piedmont between the Las Cruces and Guadalupe ranges. Located on moderately to

steeply sloping ground near the headwaters of a small stream. Shallow soil cover. Extensive erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize but with bean and squash intercropped at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery, along with a few obsidian blades and scrapers, over an area estimated at approximately 0.1 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-77) and light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-161) material.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Mf-18

Natural Setting: 2,270 m, in the lower piedmont on the western slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Slight-to-moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area estimated at approximately 0.1 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light-to-moderate Early Toltec (Cu-Et-20) material.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Mf-19

Natural Setting: 2,270-2,282 m, in the lower piedmont west of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground atop the northeastern tip of a U-shaped ridge. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maguey and nopal present at the time of survey (some fields also lying fallow) in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred in the northern part of the modern community of Buenavista.

Archaeological Remains: Generally moderate surface pottery over an area of 3.3 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-11), a trace of Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-19), and light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-87) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-169) material.

Classification: Small nucleated village, 83-165 people.

Cu-Mf-20

Natural Setting: 2,250 m, in the lower piedmont west of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize, bean, and squash all present at the time of survey. The site occurred in the modern dispersed village of San Mateo Cuautepec.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area estimated at approximately 0.1 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly sparse Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-22), generally moderate Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-29) and Early Toltec (Cu-Et-23), light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-90) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-179), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-21) material.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Mf-21

Natural Setting: 2,270 m, in the lower piedmont on the northern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground at the base of Cerro el Picacho. Very shallow soil cover, with several areas of exposed tepetate. Generally moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Predominantly grazing at the time of survey. Rainfall agriculture of maize and bean also was present in 1974. A modern convent flanked the site to the east.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area estimated at approximately 0.1 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly sparse Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-13) and Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-10), light-to-moderate Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-34), Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-31), and Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-93), light Early Toltec (Cu-Et-26) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-187), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-22) material. Cu-Mf-21 represented a sparse scatter of Late Middle Formative remains in the west-central part of larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Mf-22

Natural Setting: 2,250 m, in the lower piedmont along the western shore of Lake Texcoco east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Generally shallow soil cover, with some exposed tepetate. Slight-to-moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred in the modern community of Guadalupe Victoria.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area estimated at approximately 0.1 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with moderate Early Toltec (Cu-Et-34) and variable light-to-heavy Late Aztec (Cu-Az-217) material. Cu-Mf-22 represented a few Late Middle Formative potsherds in the central part of larger, generally coterminous Early Toltec and Late Aztec sites.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Mf-23

Natural Setting: 2,250 m, in the lower piedmont along the western shore of Lake Texcoco east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. Moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize but with bean and squash intercropped at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area of 0.5 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly sparse Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-38), and Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-26), light Early Toltec (Cu-Et-35) and Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-106), and light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-214) material. Cu-Mf-23 represented a small scatter of Late Middle Formative remains in the northeastern part of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Mf-24

Natural Setting: 2,238 m, on the saline lakeshore plain bordering the western shore of Lake Texcoco east of the Guadalupe Range. Locuated on generally flat ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Permanently irrigated agriculture, predominantly of maize but with some bean intercropped at the time of survey. The site occurred on the western edge of the Gran Canal, among scattered houselots on the eastern edge of the modern town of Ecatepec de Morelos.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 1.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with very light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-244) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 10-25 people. This site may have functioned as a salt-making station.

Cu-Mf-25

Natural Setting: 2,300-2,500 m, in the lower and middle piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground on the northern side of the long, broad loma east of Cerro de la Cruz. A deeply incised barranca forms the northern boundary of the site. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Generally moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize but with bean and squash intercropped at the time of survey. The site occurred on the western edge of the modern town of Ecatepec de Morelos.

Archaeological Remains: Variable densities of surface pottery, generally light-to-moderate but becoming moderate-to-heavy in places, over an area of 30.3 ha. The survey crew recorded four clustered loci of occupation: one along the northern slope of the loma, defined by generally moderate densities over 23.3 ha; and three separate loci along the loma summit, of generally light densities and covering 7.0 ha in all. No structural remains, though a looted bell-shaped storage pit may date to this occupation. Mixed with similarly dense Early Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-3), Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-11), Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-110), and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-249), very light Early Formative (Cu-Ef-2), moderate Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-15), Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-38), and Early Toltec (Cu-Et-39), light Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-39), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-30) material. Cu-Mf-25 represented a broad scatter of Late Middle Formative remains in the western part of larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Large nucleated village, 466-983 people.

Cu-Mf-26

Natural Setting: 2,239 m, on the deep soil alluvium along the western edge of Lake Texcoco east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred in the modern town of Ecatepec de Morelos.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 1.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-39) and slightly heavier Late Aztec (Cu-Az-256) material. Cu-Mf-26 represented a small concentration of Late Middle Formative remains in the north-central part of larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Hamlet, 10-25 people.

Cu-Mf-27

Natural Setting: 2,280-2,310 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately to steeply sloping ground. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Generally slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey. A few modern houses also occurred on the site.

Archaeological Remains: Very light-to-light surface pottery over an area of 4.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with moderate-to-heavy Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-40) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 8-20 people.

Cu-Mf-28

Natural Setting: 2,252-2,256 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. Little or no erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize but with maguey present as well at the time of survey. Dense modern occupation surrounded the site.

Archaeological Remains: Moderate surface pottery over an area of 3.3 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small nucleated village, 83-165 people.

Cu-Mf-29

Natural Setting: 2,275-2,288 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground near the base of Cerro Cabeza Blanca, immediately above a broad alluvial fan extending to the southeast. Barrancas flank the site to the east and south. Deep soil cover. Generally very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize though intercropped with bean and squash at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey and pirul bancales. Grazing occurred on the northern part of the site. In 1974, a small portion of the site was being urbanized as part of the expansion of the modern colonia El Mirador; this development included several houses and a shop.

Archaeological Remains: Moderate surface pottery, along with scattered obsidian blades, scrapers, projectile points, and debitage, and fragments of manos and metates, over an area of 12.7 ha. Much of the pottery distributed through the north-central portion of the site consisted of bay ware jar forms. The entire area of this site was terraced; the constant association of Ecatepec Phase pottery with these terraces suggests that they may date as far back as the Late Middle Formative. No other structural remains. Mixed with very light-to-light Early Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-4) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-296), very light Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-12) and Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-46), moderate Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-47), light Early Toltec (Cu-Et-49), light-to-moderate Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-123), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-32) material.

Classification: Large nucleated village, 318-635 people.

Cu-Mf-30

Natural Setting: 2,290-2,300 m, on the deep soil alluvium east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize but with bean, squash, haba, and maguey intercropped at the time of survey. The site occurred near two large pits in the modern town of Santa Clara, their excavation having destroyed part of the prehispanic remains by 1974.

Archaeological Remains: Sub-surface pottery of an unknown density over an area of about 2.0 ha, based on excavation data for a portion of the site (Nichols 1980:163-200). This site consisted of a series of irrigation canals that were revealed in profile on the walls of two large borrow pits at the time of survey. Survey observations suggested that the canals were used as late as the Early Toltec (Sanders and Santley 1977). Excavation three years after the Cuautitlan survey indicated that the canals likely dated to Late Middle Formative (see Appendix D). Overlain by very light Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-41) and light-to-moderate Early Toltec (Cu-Et-48), Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-122), and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-293) material.

Classification: Irrigation canals, possibly related to Cu-Mf-29, no permanent population.

Cu-Mf-31

Natural Setting: 2,238-2,250 m, on the deep soil alluvium along the western shore of Lake Texcoco east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground on the southern flank of Cerro Gordo. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Generally very little erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture in small garden plots at the time of survey. The site occurred in the modern town of Santa Clara.

Archaeological Remains: Moderate surface pottery over an area of 6.0 ha. Dense modern occupation abruptly cut off prehispanic remains, so this site may have been larger. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-15), very light Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-33), light Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-16) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-288), moderate-to-heavy Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-42), and light-to-moderate Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-49) material. Cu-Mf-31 represented a concentration of Late Middle Formative remains in the central part of larger, predominantly Late Late Formative site.

Classification: Small nucleated village, 150-300 people.

Early Late Formative (Atlamica Phase) Occupations (Figure 5.4)

Cu-Lf-1

Natural Setting: 2,320 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on moderately to steeply sloping ground at the base of El Puerto de Buenos Aires. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize but intercropped with bean and maguey at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Very light-to-light surface pottery over an area of 0.4 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly sparse Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-17), Early Toltec (Cu-Et-1), and Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-6) material. Cu-Lf-1 represented a sparse scatter of Early Late Formative remains in the south-central part of larger Early and Late Toltec sites.

Classification: Small hamlet, 1-2 people.

Cu-Lf-2

Natural Setting: 2,335 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on moderately sloping ground at the base of a ridge descending south from Cerro el Filo. Shallow soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize intercropped with bean at the time of survey. The site occurred on the northern edge of the modern dispersed community of Santa Cruz.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area estimated at approximately 0.1 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light-to-moderate Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-21) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-39), light Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-5), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-4) material.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Lf-3

Natural Setting: 2,288 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground near the base of a ridge extending south from Cerro el Filo. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated and rainfall agriculture, with bean present at the time of survey (one field lying fallow). The site occurred in an open area in the western portion of the modern dispersed community of San Mateo Xoloc.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 3.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-22), very light-to-light Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-1), and light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-53) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 15-30 people.

Cu-Lf-4

Natural Setting: 2,280 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently sloping ground near the base of Cerro la Columna. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Slight, localized erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize, bean, and squash present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with drainage ditches. The site occurred in the southeastern part of the modern town of Tepotzotlan.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 0.2 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-27), Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-44), and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-75) material. The Early Late Formative site was a small concentration of pottery in the south-central part of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Small hamlet, 2-5 people.

Cu-Lf-5

Natural Setting: 2,270 m, in the lower piedmont east of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground at the tip of a low, rambling ridge that parallels the western bank of the Cuautitlan River. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Generally very little erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey. The site occurred in the northern part of the modern community of Buenavista.

Archaeological Remains: Very light-to-light surface pottery, along with scattered obsidian scrapers and blades and fragments of manos and metates, over an area of 1.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly sparse Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-11), light-to-moderate Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-56) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-78), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-12) material. Cu-Lf-5 represented a small scatter of Early Late Formative potsherds in the northeastern corner of larger, generally coterminous Late Toltec and Late Aztec sites.

Classification: Small hamlet, 2-5 people.

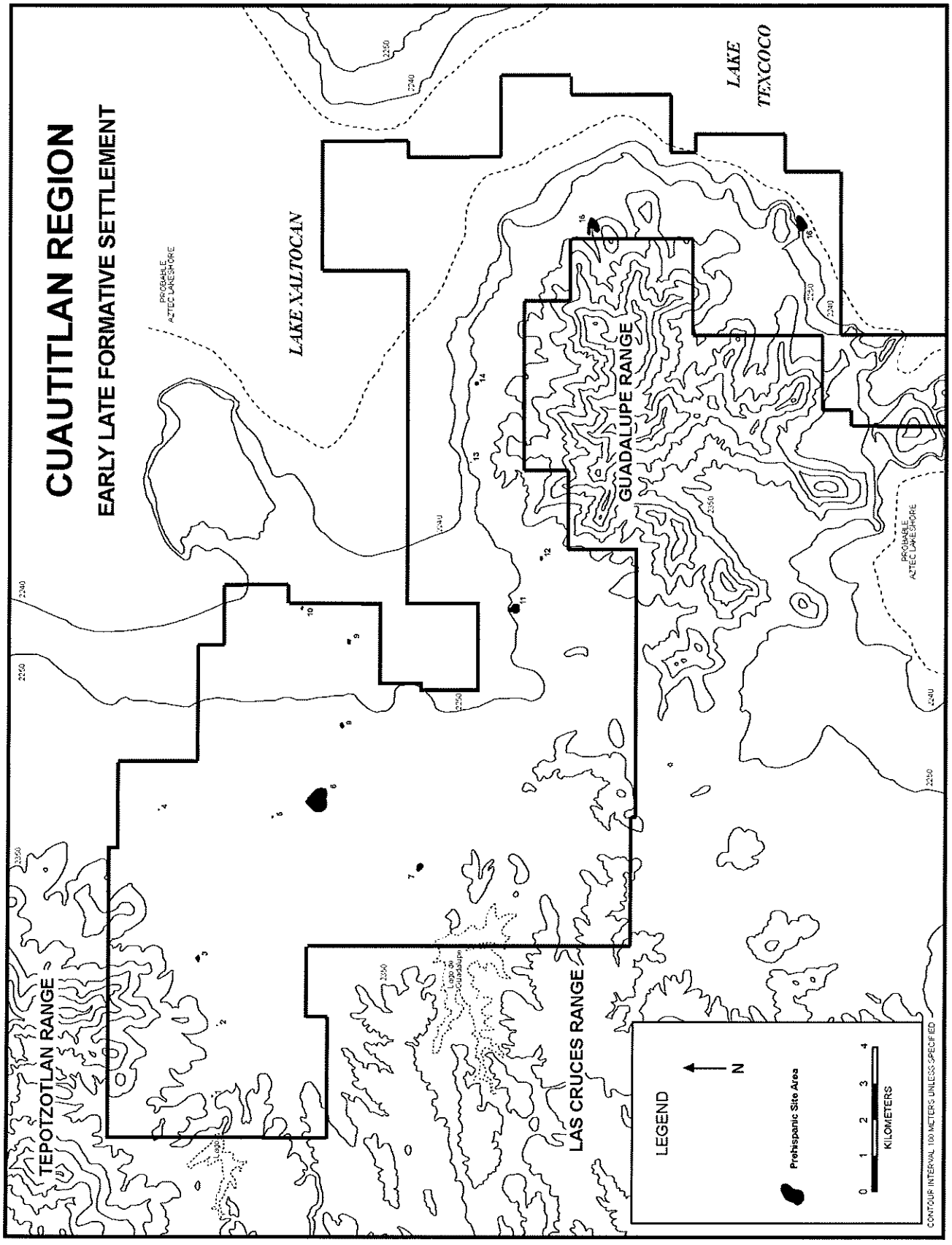


Figure 5.4. Early Late Formative Settlement in the Cuautitlan Region

Cu-Lf-6

Natural Setting: 2,258-2,275 m, in the lower piedmont and deep soil alluvium east of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground along La Perla Ridge, overlooking the Cuautitlan River floodplain at a place known locally as Torremote. Deep soil cover. Generally very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: At the time of survey, the site was being developed as a new neighborhood on the northwestern edge of the modern town of Cuautitlan Izcalli. In 1974, a bulldozed grid of new streets already had been laid out. Previously most of the area had been used for rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize, with the south-central portion of the site a modern cemetery.

Archaeological Remains: Variable moderate-to-heavy surface pottery over an area of 30.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with very light-to-light Early Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-2), light-to-moderate Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-12), moderate Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-28), and light Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-8), Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-18), Early Toltec (Cu-Et-13), Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-57), and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-105) material. A small amount of Early Formative (Cu-Ef-1) occurred in excavations.

Excavations by Santley provided information on the internal organization of this site (Santley 1976a, 1976b, 1977). Within the settlement zone, our data indicate that two (and possibly three) levels of residential organization occurred. The most fundamental unit of settlement at Loma Torremote was the house compound. Each compound contained a house of wattle-and-daub with a tepetate floor, one or more compacted-earth patio activity areas next to the residence, and a small garden, all enclosed within an adobe wall. Bell-shaped storage pits were filled with trash after falling into disuse, and abounded both within patio areas and within certain sections of larger residences. Abundant refuse was present in the patios and sometimes within certain sections of larger residences, but rarely was found in the garden areas inside each compound. Hearths also tended to be located in patios, although in one instance a small roofed-over kitchen was appended to the main structure. Burials of all ages and both sexes generally occurred in patios, though occasionally were found under house floors. Residences frequently were rebuilt in the same location, assuming the same configuration after subsequent rebuildings.

Each individual house compound, grouped into a settlement unit, has been termed by Santley (1977:133-140) the "house compound cluster." Each cluster consisted of from three to six spatially adjacent household units that shared common adobe walls. No differences were evident in the quality of house construction, either between member compounds in the same cluster or between compounds in different clusters. No distinctive exterior wall was associated with the cluster; each instead defined by the outermost compound walls of each member household unit. In the excavated cluster, most compounds had a surface area of about 300-450 m^2, the residence itself covering about 30-40 m^2 of roofed-over space. One compound (Compound A-1) appeared to be larger (ca. 550-600 m^2 in size) and contained a series of more substantial dwellings as well. For these latter structures, roofed-over space usually was greater than 100 m^2, and sometimes as high as 135 m^2. Attached to these buildings were one or more annex-like constructions. These had different wall orientations and appeared to have functioned as ancestral shrines.

Localized distributions of particular kinds of surface pottery suggest the possibility that some kind of barrio-like residential grouping might exist as well, but this level of settlement organization did not seem to be represented by any clustering tendency in residences.

Whereas surface occupation is distributed over an area approximately 30 ha in extent, the area physically occupied by residential structures appears to be only about 24 or 25 ha. In the southwestern part of Cu-Lf-6, the modern road-cuts bisected a 2.5 ha area where occupational debris was abundant on the surface and in the roadway profiles, yet where features such as house floors, bell-shaped pits, adobe walls, and burials were absent. This area appeared to be a village midden where household refuse was periodically dumped in antiquity, but where there was little or no permanent residential architecture. There also was an area, 1 to 2 ha in size, located near the modern panteon, which may have functioned as the village plaza. Another 0.5 to 1.5 ha of surface occupation, principally around the periphery of the site, were attributed to the scattering effects of plow agriculture and erosion.

Residential compounds at Loma Torremote were tightly packed. In and around the Zone A excavations the density of contemporaneous households ranged from 16 to 19/ha. In the central part of the site, near zones C and D, the density of compounds was considerably higher—perhaps as high as 30 households/ha. The total size of the Atlamica Phase community therefore approached 400-475 households.

Each compound was occupied by either a nuclear family or an extended family, numbering from two to as many as eight people. The compound cluster was apparently a lineage grouping. Within the cluster, one compound was ranked above the others, its higher position probably maintained by some hereditary rule of succession (to judge from the great continuity in residence location and configuration). Lineage heads had a number of redistributionary functions: obsidian procurement, the manufacture and distribution of obsidian blades, and the storage and allotment of agricultural surplus. It also seems likely that ranked individuals further functioned as ritual specialists on a part-time basis. The kind of ranked organization manifested at Loma Torremote structurally resembled the Polynesian ramage.

Classification: Large nucleated village, 2,000-2,850 people (based upon the frequency distribution of burials and house compounds).

Cu-Lf-7

Natural Setting: 2,295-2,305 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on slight-

to-moderately sloping ground atop a ridge paralleling the headwaters of the Cuautitlan River. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Slight-to-moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with associated fields lying fallow at the time of survey. Much of this site occurred on the grounds of a Roman Catholic monastery. The survey crew noted the existence of prehispanic remains in agricultural fields south and east of the monastery compound wall, which appeared to continue into the compound itself. Although access to the compound was denied, the remains of bancal terracing visible within the compound indicated previous cultivation on that part of the site as well.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 2.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-14), Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-9), Early Toltec (Cu-Et-14), and Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-65) remains, and very light-to-light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-99) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 20-50 people.

Cu-Lf-8

Natural Setting: 2,262 m, on the deep soil alluvium east of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground at the tip of a long, low ridge in the middle of the Cuautitlan Valley, along what probably is the ancient course of the Cuautitlan River. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Grazing at the time of survey. Site occurred in the modern town of Cuautitlan Izcalli.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 2.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly sparse Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-29), Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-7), and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-107), very light Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-15), moderate-to-heavy Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-22), light-to-moderate Early Toltec (Cu-Et-12), and moderate Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-81) material. Cu-Lf-8 represented a small scatter of Early Late Formative potsherds in the northern part of larger, generally coterminous Teotihuacan period, Late Toltec, and Late Aztec sites.

Classification: Small hamlet, 10-20 people.

Cu-Lf-9

Natural Setting: 2,247 m, on the deep soil alluvium west of Lake Xaltocan. Located on generally flat ground along what probably is the ancient course of the Cuautitlan River. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site largely had been destroyed by a modern brick maker's pit by the time of survey. Previously, this area was used for irrigated agriculture; nearby fields were planted in alfalfa in 1974.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 2.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light-to-moderate Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-31), Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-20), and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-127) remains, as well as moderate-to-heavy Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-6) and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-19) material. Cu-Lf-9 represented a small scatter of Early Late Formative potsherds in the northern part of larger, generally coterminous Late Late Formative, Early Terminal Formative, and Late Aztec sites.

Classification: Small hamlet, 10-20 people.

Cu-Lf-10

Natural Setting: 2,245 m, on the deep soil alluvium west of Lake Xaltocan. Located on generally flat ground along what probably is the ancient course of the Cuautitlan River. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred in the modern dispersed community of Tlaltepan.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 1.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-30) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 5-10 people.

Cu-Lf-11

Natural Setting: 2,270-2,282 m, in the lower piedmont west of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground atop the northeastern tip of a U-shaped ridge. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maguey and nopal present at the time of survey (some fields also lying fallow) in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred in the northern part of the modern community of Buenavista.

Archaeological Remains: Moderate surface pottery over an area of 5.3 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-19), very light Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-19), and light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-87) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-169) material.

Classification: Small nucleated village, 133-265 people.

Cu-Lf-12

Natural Setting: 2,280 m, in the lower piedmont west of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground along the western flank of Cerro Picacho. Shallow soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize intercropped with bean at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area estimated at approximately 0.1 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with a trace of Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-21), moderate Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-28), light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-89), and variable light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-176) material. The Early Late Formative site occurred as a small scatter of potsherds in the north-central part of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Lf-13

Natural Setting: 2,270 m, in the lower piedmont on the northern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground at the base of Cerro el Picacho. Very shallow soil cover, with several areas of exposed tepetate. Generally moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Predominantly grazing at the time of survey. Rainfall agriculture also occurred, with maize and bean present in 1974. A modern convent flanked the site to the east.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area of 0.3 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly sparse Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-21) and Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-10), light-to-moderate Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-34), Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-31), and Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-93), light Early Toltec (Cu-Et-26) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-187), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-422) material. Cu-Lf-13 represented a few Early Late Formative potsherds in the western part of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Lf-14

Natural Setting: 2,260 m, in the lower piedmont on the northern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground on the northern half of a ridge extending from the main mountain range. Generally very shallow soil cover, with large amounts of exposed tepetate. Moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, mainly of maize but with some bean intercropped at the time of survey. The site occurred in the modern colonia of Lomas de San Cristóbal.

Archaeological Remains: Moderate surface pottery, along with scattered figurines and obsidian blades and scrapers, over an area of 4.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-35) and Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-33), a trace of Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-23), light-to-moderate Early Toltec (Cu-Et-29), Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-96), and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-198), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-23) material. Cu-Lf-14 represented a concentration of Early Late Formative remains in the western part of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Small nucleated village, 100-200 people.

Cu-Lf-15

Natural Setting: 2,300-2,430 m, in the lower and middle and piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground on the northern side of the long, broad loma east of Cerro de la Cruz. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Generally moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize but with bean and squash intercropped at the time of survey. The site occurred on the western edge of the modern town of Ecatepec de Morelos.

Archaeological Remains: Variable densities of surface pottery, generally moderate but ranging from light-to-moderate-to-heavy, over an area of 17.4 ha. Much of the site occurred on the remnants of stone terraces that probably date to this occupation. No other structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-38) and Early Toltec (Cu-Et-39), very light Early Formative (Cu-Ef-2), light-to-moderate Early Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-3), Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-25), Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-11), Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-110), and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-249), light Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-39), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-30) material. Cu-Lf-15 represented a broad scatter of Early Late Formative remains in the northwestern part of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

This site probably was located on stone terraces extending up the side of Cerro de la Cruz. The presence of terraces, in conjunction with discontinuous surface remains, suggest a community pattern where each terrace probably supported several separate houselots; each houselot, in turn, probably featured one or more residential structures, patio activity areas, associated burials, and refuse middens. The areas with few surface remains may have been garden plots.

Classification: Large nucleated village, 268-568 people.

Cu-Lf-16

Natural Setting: 2,238-2,250 m, on the deep soil alluvium and saline lakeshore plain along the western shore of Lake Texcoco east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground on the southern flank of Cerro Gordo. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Generally very little erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture in small garden plots at the time of survey. The site occurred in the modern town of Santa Clara.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 8.0 ha. Because prehispanic remains were abruptly cut off by the modern settlement to the south, originally this site may have been larger. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Aztec (Cu-Az-288), a trace of Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-33), moderate Early Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-31) and Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-15), moderate-to-heavy Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-42), and light-to-moderate Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-49) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 40-80 people.

Late Late Formative (Cuautlalpan Phase) Occupations (Figure 5.5)

Cu-Lf-17

Natural Setting: 2,320 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on moderately-to-steeply sloping ground at the base of El Puerto de Buenos Aires. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize but intercropped with bean and maguey at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Very light-to-light surface pottery over an area of 0.4 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly sparse Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-1), Early Toltec (Cu-Et-1), and Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-6) material. Cu-Lf-17 represented a small scatter of Late Late Formative pottery in the south central part of a larger, predominantly Late Toltec site.

Classification: Small hamlet, 1-2 people.

Cu-Lf-18

Natural Setting: 2,365 m, in the middle piedmont on the southern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on moderately sloping ground along the upper reaches of the Tepotzotlan River. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey, in a houselot garden equipped with maguey bancales and drainage ditches. The site occurred in the modern dispersed community of Santiago Cuautlalpan.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.7 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-5), light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-25), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-1) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 4-7 people.

Cu-Lf-19

Natural Setting: 2,325 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on moderately sloping ground along the upper reaches of the Tepotzotlan River. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and maguey present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with earth banks and maguey bancales.

Archaeological Remains: Very light-to-light surface pottery over an area of 1.3 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-10) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 3-7 people.

Cu-Lf-20

Natural Setting: 2,285 m, on a small hill in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground overlooking the upper reaches of the Tepotzotlan River floodplain, with branches of the river flanking the site to the north and east. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, with maize, bean, squash, and maguey all present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales and drainage ditches.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery, and light-to-substantial rock rubble, over an area of 1.8 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-6) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-6), and very light-to-light Early Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-1) and Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-14) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 18-44 people.

Cu-Lf-21

Natural Setting: 2,330-2,350 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on moderately sloping ground near the base of a ridge descending south from Cerro el Filo. Shallow soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize, haba, bean, and maguey all present at the time of survey. The site occurred in the modern dispersed community of Santa Cruz.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 8.3 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Aztec (Cu-Az-39), very light Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-2), light Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-5), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-4) material.

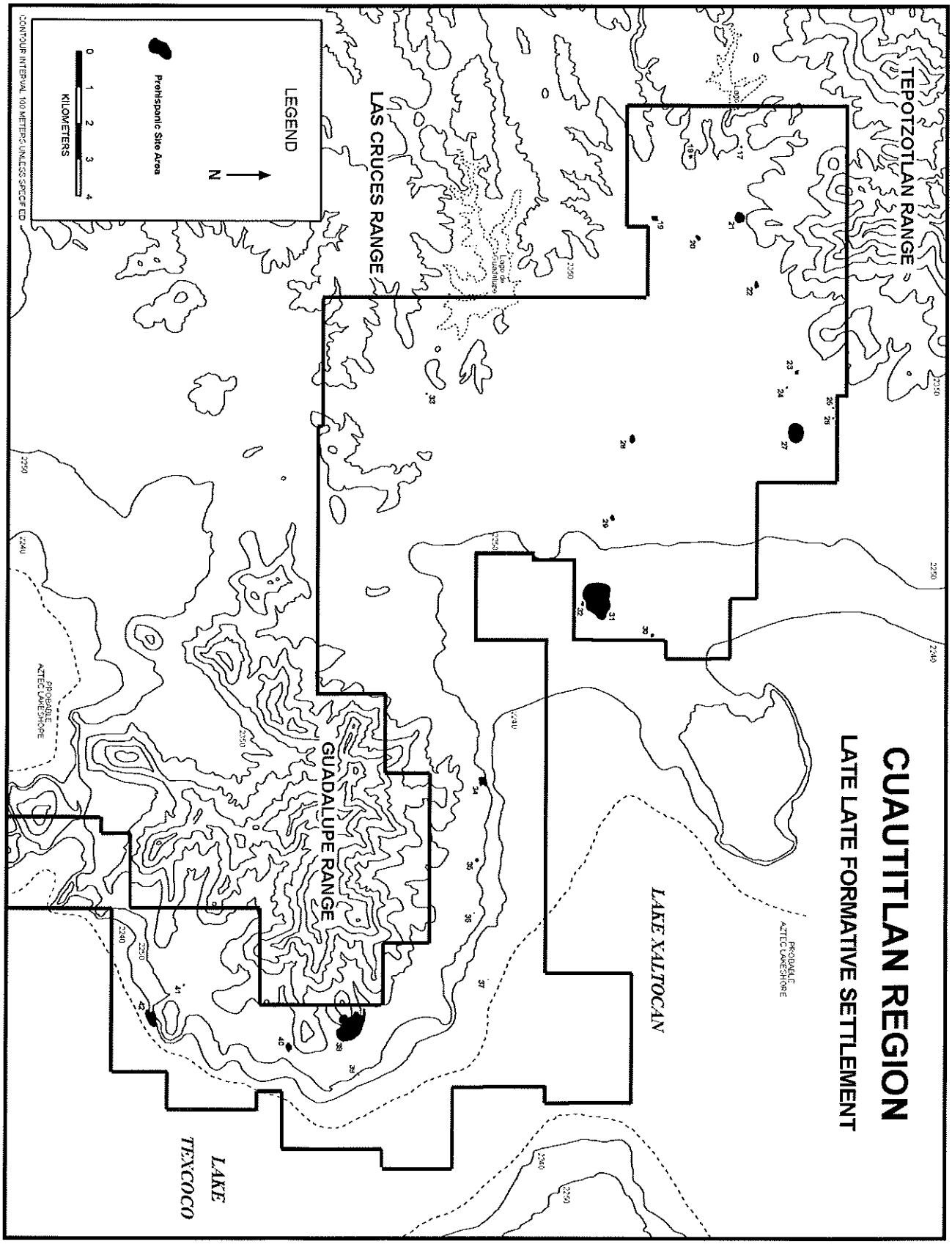


Figure 5.5. Late Late Formative Settlement in the Cuautitlan Region

Classification: Small nucleated village, 83-208 people.

Cu-Lf-22

Natural Setting: 2,288 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground near the base of a ridge descending south from Cerro el Filo. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated and rainfall agriculture, with bean present at the time of survey (one field lying fallow). The site occurred in an open area in the western portion of the modern dispersed community of San Mateo Xoloc.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 3.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-3), very light-to-light Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-1), and light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-53) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 15-30 people.

Cu-Lf-23

Natural Setting: 2,285 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently sloping ground near the base of a ridge descending south from Cerro la Columna. Medium-to-deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey, in two fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred on the northwestern edge of the modern colonia of Capula.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area of 0.5 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-72) material.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Lf-24

Natural Setting: 2,290 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently sloping ground on a ridge descending south from Cerro la Columna immediately north of the Tepotzotlan River. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey. The site occurred amidst dispersed houselots of the modern colonia of Capula.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area estimated at approximately 0.1 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-73) material. Cu-Lf-24 represented a small concentration of Late Formative material near the center of a larger Late Aztec site.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Lf-25

Natural Setting: 2,315 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on moderately sloping ground. Shallow soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize, bean, and squash all present at the time of survey. The site occurred in the northwestern part of the modern town of Tepotzotlan.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area estimated at approximately 0.1 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with very light-to-light Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-3) and generally light-to-moderate Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-39) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-75) material. Cu-Lf-25 comprised a sparse scatter of Late Late Formative pottery in the northwestern part of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Lf-26

Natural Setting: 2,305-2,310 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on moderately sloping ground. Shallow soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize, bean, and squash all present at the time of survey. The site occurred in the northwestern part of the modern town of Tepotzotlan.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area estimated at approximately 0.1 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with generally light-to-moderate Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-39) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-75) material. Cu-Lf-26 represented a sparse scatter of Late Late Formative potsherds in the northwestern part of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Lf-27

Natural Setting: 2,260-2,290 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently sloping ground near the base of Cerro la Columna. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Slight, localized erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize, bean, and squash present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with drainage ditches. The site occurred in the southeastern part of the modern town of Tepotzotlan.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 8.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-4), Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-44), and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-75) material. Cu-Lf-27 represented a concentration of Late Late Formative remains in the south-central part of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Small nucleated village, 80-200 people.

Cu-Lf-28

Natural Setting: 2,269-2,271 m, in the lower piedmont east of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground along La Perla Ridge, overlooking the Cuautitlan River floodplain at a place known locally as Torremote. Deep soil cover. Generally very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: At the time of survey, the site was being developed as a new neighborhood on the northwestern edge of Cuautitlan Izcalli. In 1974, a bulldozed grid of new streets already had been laid out. Previously most of the area had been used for rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize, with the central portion of the site a modern cemetery.

Archaeological Remains: Moderate surface pottery over an area of 5.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with very light-to-light Early Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-2), light-to-moderate Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-12), moderate-to-heavy Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-6), and light Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-8), Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-18), Early Toltec (Cu-Et-13), Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-57), and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-105) material. A small amount of Early Formative (Cu-Ef-1) material occurred in excavations. Cu-Lf-28 represented a concentration of Late Late Formative remains on the north-central part of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Cuautlalpan Phase material also was amply represented in the top 50 cm of the Zone C and Zone D excavations conducted by Rosa Reyna R. in late 1974 and early 1975 (Reyna R. personal communication; Santley 1977:41). Both Ticoman II and Ticoman III ceramics occurred, although the former was much more abundant. Available data indicate that the decline in population associated with the end of the Atlamica Phase continued, albeit at a reduced rate, throughout the Cuautlalpan Phase. Regrettably, excavations yielded no evidence of Cuautlalpan Phase architecture. However, to judge from their sporadic appearance in freshly bulldozed cuts, residences had floors of compacted earth instead of crushed tepetate. Individual houses apparently were not based on the compound plan so characteristic of preceding phases, nor did they occur in clusters. Bell-shaped storage pits also were absent.

Classification: Small nucleated village, 125-250 people.

Cu-Lf-29

Natural Setting: 2,262 m, on the deep soil alluvium east of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground at the tip of a long, low ridge in the middle of the Cuautitlan Valley, along what probably is the ancient course of the Cuautitlan River. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Grazing at the time of survey. The site occurred in the modern town of Cuautitlan Izcalli.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 2.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-8), Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-7), and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-107), very light Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-15), moderate-to-heavy Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-22), light-to-moderate Early Toltec (Cu-Et-12), and moderate Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-81) material. Cu-Lf-29 represented a concentration of Late Late Formative remains on the north-central part of larger, generally coterminous Teotihuacan period, Late Toltec, and Late Aztec sites.

Classification: Small hamlet, 10-20 people.

Cu-Lf-30

Natural Setting: 2,245 m, on the deep soil alluvium west of Lake Xaltocan. Located on generally flat ground along what probably is the ancient course of the Cuautitlan River. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred in the modern dispersed community of Tlaltepan.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 1.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-10) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 5-10 people.

Cu-Lf-31

Natural Setting: 2,245-2,247 m, on the deep soil alluvium west of Lake Xaltocan. Located on generally flat ground along what probably is the ancient course of the Cuautitlan River. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated and rainfall (humedad) agriculture, with maize and alfalfa present at the time of survey. All agricultural fields associated with this site were equipped with earth banks and irrigation canals. Much of this site had been destroyed by a modern brickworks when visited in 1974. Houses from the modern towns of Cuautitlan and Tultitlan occurred on the site.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 44.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-20) and

Late Aztec (Cu-Az-127) remains, as well as light Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-9), moderate-to-heavy Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-6), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-19) material.

Surviving surface remains, in conjunction with evidence from profiles of brick-makers' pits and the excavations conducted by McBride (1974:17-23), suggest an extensive Cuautlalpan occupation at this site. Unfortunately, with the exception of part of a Cuicuilco III platform structure excavated by McBride (1974:21), the internal structure of the site remains unknown.

Classification: Large nucleated village, 440-1,100 people.

Cu-Lf-32

Natural Setting: 2,246 m, on the deep soil alluvium west of Lake Xaltocan. Located on gently sloping ground along what probably is the ancient course of the Cuautitlan River. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, with alfalfa present at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 1.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Aztec (Cu-Az-127) remains, as well as light Early Toltec (Cu-Et-10) and Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-83) material. Cu-Lf-32 represented a small concentration of Late Late Formative potsherds in the southwestern corner of a larger, predominantly Early Toltec site.

Classification: Hamlet, 10-25 people.

Cu-Lf-33

Natural Setting: 2,325-2,330 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range near the upper end of Tepetlixpa Ridge. Located on moderately sloping ground. Deep soil cover. Little or no erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area estimated at approximately 0.1 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light-to-moderate Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-74) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-155) material.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Lf-34

Natural Setting: 2,250-2,270 m, in the lower piedmont and deep soil alluvium north of the Guadalupe Range. Located on variable terrain, the slope ranging from relatively flat to steep (along a natural terrace formed where the piedmont meets the surrounding Lakeshore Plain), between two large barrancas which border the site on the east and west. Generally shallow soil cover, with many areas of exposed tepetate and other areas deep. Generally moderate erosion, though slight in some areas and severe in others.

Modern Utilization: Predominantly grazing at the time of survey. Rainfall agriculture also occurred on the site, with maize and bean present in 1974. A modern convent flanked the site to the east.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery, as well as scattered obsidian scrapers, blades, and cores and fragments of manos and metates, over an area of 6.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-31) and Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-93), very light Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-21), Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-13), and Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-10), light Early Toltec (Cu-Et-26) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-187), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-22) material. Cu-Lf-34 represented a concentration of Late Late Formative remains on the north-central part of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Small nucleated village, 60-150 people.

Cu-Lf-35

Natural Setting: 2,260 m, in the lower piedmont on the northern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground on the northern half of a ridge extending from the main mountain range. Generally very shallow soil cover, with large amounts of exposed tepetate. Moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, mainly of maize but with bean also present at the time of survey. The site occurred in the modern colonia of Lomas de San Cristóbal.

Archaeological Remains: Moderate surface pottery, along with scattered obsidian blades and scrapers, and figurines, over an area of 4.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-14) and Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-33), a trace of Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-23), light-to-moderate Early Toltec (Cu-Et-29), Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-96), and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-198), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-23) material. Cu-Lf-35 consisted of a concentration of Late Late Formative remains on the western part of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Small nucleated village, 100-200 people.

Cu-Lf-36

Natural Setting: 2,260 m, in the lower piedmont on the northern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately

sloping ground. Shallow soil cover. Generally very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred in the modern colonia of Lomas de San Cristóbal.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area estimated at approximately 0.1 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with a trace of Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-24), moderate Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-36), Early Toltec (Cu-Et-31), and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-203), very light-to-light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-101), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-27) material.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Lf-37

Natural Setting: 2,238 m, on the saline lakeshore plain near the western shore of Lake Xaltocan north of the Guadalupe Range. Located on flat ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area estimated at approximately 0.1 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with moderate-to-heavy Late Aztec (Cu-Az-219) material. Cu-Lf-37 represented a few Late Late Formative potsherds near the central part of a larger Late Aztec site.

Classification: Salt-making station, no permanent population.

Cu-Lf-38

Natural Setting: 2,270-2,500 m, in the lower and middle piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground on the northern side of the long, broad loma east of Cerro de la Cruz. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Generally moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize but with bean and squash also present at the time of survey. The site occurred on the western edge of the modern town of Ecatepec de Morelos.

Archaeological Remains: Variable densities of surface pottery, generally moderate but ranging from light-to-moderate-to-heavy, over an area of 53.0 ha. The Cuautlalpan occupation consists of four proximal occupational loci. The most substantial area, covering approximately 80% of the site area, occupies the loma summit and is roughly contiguous with the zone of Atlamica Phase occupation (Cu-Lf-15). At least 10.0 ha of this locus are littered with moderate and moderate-to-heavy pottery, extending along the northern half of the ridge from its tip to the base of Cerro de la Cruz. Three additional loci, two to the east and the third directly to the south, flank the major area of settlement. Zones of marked surface buildup are scattered within areas of lighter occupation, possibly representing garden areas.

Much of the zone of Cuautlalpan occupation lies in an area contoured with prehispanic terraces. Many of the terraces are undoubtedly Postclassic in date, but the fact that such construction occurs elsewhere in the Basin of Mexico at this time suggests that some may have been built as early as the Late Formative period. These terraces tend to be curvilinear, about 1.0 m high and following the natural slope of the ridge, and many support Post Teotihuacan period (Early Toltec and Late Aztec) civic-ceremonial structures. One Early Toltec mound group arranged around a small plaza is Located on a terrace 5-6 m high; the same area is also littered with Cuautlalpan pottery, indicating that a Late Formative mound group may lie buried under the Post-Teotihuacan period fill. In the 1940s, DuSolier (1949) conducted several test excavations at Ecatepec. Although he reported uncovering a number of Formative residential structures on top of the ridge, no mention was ever made of their size, relationships to one another, or associated features.

Mixed with similarly dense Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-15) and Early Toltec (Cu-Et-39), very light Early Formative (Cu-Ef-2), light-to-moderate Early Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-3), Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-25), Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-11), Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-110), and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-249), light Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-39), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-30) material. Cu-Lf-38 covered the western half of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Large nucleated village, 335-713 people.

Cu-Lf-39

Natural Setting: 2,239 m, on the deep soil alluvium along the western edge of Lake Texcoco east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred in the modern town of Ecatepec de Morelos.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 1.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-26) and generally light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-256) material. Cu-Lf-39 represented a small concentration of Late Late Formative remains in the north central part of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Hamlet, 10-25 people.

Cu-Lf-40

Natural Setting: 2,280-2,310 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moder-

ately to steeply sloping ground. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Generally slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey. A few modern houses also occurred on the site.

Archaeological Remains: Moderate-to-heavy surface pottery over an area of 4.0 ha. No distinct structural remains, although concentrations of Late Late Formative pottery may represent the remains of separate residences. A number of stone terraces extending across the site *may* have Late Late Formative period antecedents, given the presence of a small amount of ceramics. Mixed with very light-to-light Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-27) material.

Classification: Small nucleated village, 200-400 people.

Cu-Lf-41

Natural Setting: 2,295 m, on the deep soil alluvium east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize but with bean intercropped at the time of survey. The site occurred near two large pits in the modern town of Santa Clara, the excavation having destroyed part of the prehispanic remains by 1974.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area estimated at approximately 0.1 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light-to-moderate Early Toltec (Cu-Et-48), Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-122), and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-293) material. Excavations in 1977 revealed remains of a Late Middle Formative irrigation system (Cu-Mf-30) beneath the surface (see Appendix D).

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Lf-42

Natural Setting: 2,238-2,300 m, on the deep soil alluvium, lower piedmont, and saline lakeshore plain along the western shore of Lake Texcoco east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground on the southern flank of Cerro Gordo. Shallow-to-medium soil cover, becoming deep in places. Generally very little erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall cultivation in small garden plots at the time of survey. The site occurred in the modern town of Santa Clara.

Archaeological Remains: Variably moderate-to-heavy surface pottery over an area of 10.0 ha. Because prehispanic remains are abruptly cut off by the modern settlement to the south, the site may originally have been larger. A single, rectilinear platform mound dates to this occupation, its dimensions not recorded due to heavy disturbance. Mixed with moderate Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-31) and Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-15), light Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-16) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-288), very light Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-33), and light-to-moderate Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-49) material.

Classification: Large nucleated village, 500-1,000 people.

Early Terminal Formative (Tultitlan Phase) Occupations (Figure 5.6)

Cu-Tf-1

Natural Setting: 2,288 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground near the base of a ridge extending south from Cerro el Filo. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated and rainfall agriculture, with bean present at the time of survey (one field lying fallow). The site occurred in an open area in the western portion of the modern dispersed community of San Mateo Xoloc.

Archaeological Remains: Very light-to-light surface pottery over an area of 2.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-3) and Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-22) and light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-53) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 4-10 people.

Cu-Tf-2

Natural Setting: 2,285 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently sloping ground on a ridge descending south from Cerro la Columna and immediately north of the Tepotzotlan River. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, predominantly of maize but intercropped with bean at the time of survey. The site occurred amidst dispersed houselots of the modern colonia of Capula.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area estimated at approximately 0.1 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light-to-moderate Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-30) and light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-73) material. Cu-Tf-2 represented a small amount of Early Terminal Formative material in the northeastern corner of a much larger Late Aztec site.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

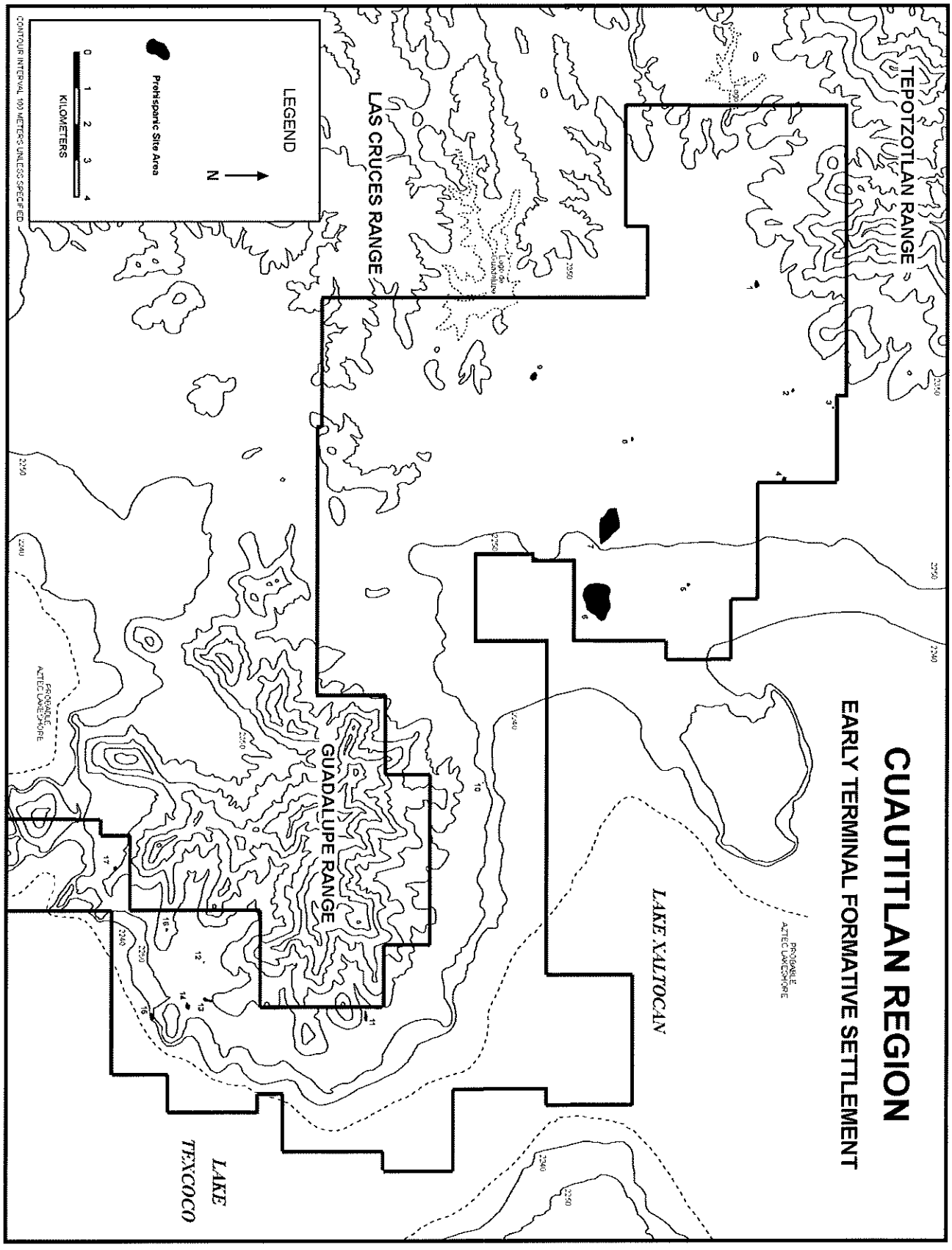


Figure 5.6. Early Terminal Formative Settlement in the Cuautitlan Region

Cu-Tf-3

Natural Setting: 2,315 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on moderately sloping ground. Shallow soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize, bean, and squash all present at the time of survey. The site occurred in the northwestern part of the modern town of Tepotzotlan.

Archaeological Remains: Very light-to-light surface pottery over an area of 2.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with very light Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-25) and generally light-to-moderate Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-39) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-75) material. Cu-Tf-3 represented a sparse scatter of Early Terminal Formative remains on the northwestern part of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Small hamlet, 4-10 people.

Cu-Tf-4

Natural Setting: 2,257 m, on the deep soil alluvium east of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently sloping ground north of the middle course of the Tepotzotlan River. Deep soil cover. Very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall (humedad) agriculture, predominantly of maize but intercropped with bean and squash at the time of survey. The site occurred immediately southeast of the modern town of Tepotzotlan, in a barrio called San Lorenzo Riotenco.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery, along with scattered obsidian blades and workshop debris, over an area of 3.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-10), very light Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-14), and light-to-moderate Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-47) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-76) material. Cu-Tf-4 represented a small scatter of Early Terminal Formative remains on the southeastern part of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Hamlet, 15-30 people.

Cu-Tf-5

Natural Setting: 2,246 m, on the deep soil alluvium west of Lake Xaltocan. Located on generally flat ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated and rainfall (humedad) agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Very light-to-light surface pottery over an area of 2.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light-to-moderate Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-51) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-118) and very light Early Toltec (Cu-Et-9) material. Cu-Tf-5 comprised a small scatter of Early Terminal Formative pottery on the east-central part of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Small hamlet, 4-10 people.

Cu-Tf-6

Natural Setting: 2,245-2,247 m, on the deep soil alluvium west of Lake Xaltocan. Located on generally flat ground along what probably is the ancient course of the Cuautitlan River. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated and rainfall (humedad) agriculture, with maize and alfalfa present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with earth banks and irrigation canals. By 1974, much of this site had been destroyed by a modern brickworks. Houses from the modern towns of Cuautitlan and Tultitlan occurred on the site.

Archaeological Remains: Generally moderate surface pottery, becoming moderate-to-heavy in a few places, over an area of 44.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-9), light-to-moderate Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-31), Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-20), and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-127), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-19) material.

Modern brick production activities had destroyed Approximately 80% of this site by the time of survey. Surviving surface remains, coupled with excavation data (McBride 1974:17-23) and information from profiles of the brick-making pits, suggest that the Early Terminal Formative was the main occupation of the site. Except for a partially excavated Cuicuilco V platform that probably supported an elite residence (McBride 1974:20-21), the internal organization of this site remains unknown.

Classification: Regional center, 1,200-2,400 people.

Cu-Tf-7

Natural Setting: 2,250-2,265 m, on the deep soil alluvium east of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground at the tip of a long, low ridge in the middle of the Cuautitlan Valley, along what probably is the ancient course of the Cuautitlan River. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Grazing at the time of survey. The site occurred in the modern town of Cuautitlan Izcalli.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 10.0 ha . No structural remains. Mixed with similarly sparse Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-8), Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-29), and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-107), very light Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-15), moderate-to-heavy Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-22), light-to-moderate Early Toltec (Cu-Et-12), and moderate Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-81) material. Cu-Tf-7 represented a broad scatter of Early Terminal

Formative pottery on the eastern part of larger, generally coterminous Teotihuacan period, Late Toltec, and Late Aztec sites.

Classification: Hamlet, 50-100 people.

Cu-Tf-8

Natural Setting: 2,270 m, in the lower piedmont east of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground along La Perla Ridge, overlooking the Cuautitlan River floodplain at a place known locally as Torremote. Deep soil cover. Generally very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: At the time of survey, the site was being developed as a new neighborhood on the northwestern edge of the modern town of Cuautitlan Izcalli. In 1974, a bulldozed grid of new streets already had been laid out. Previously most of the area had been used for rainfall cultivation, predominantly of maize, with the north-central portion of the site a modern cemetery.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 2.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-18), Early Toltec (Cu-Et-13), Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-57), and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-105), very light-to-light Early Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-2), light-to-moderate Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-12), moderate-to-heavy Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-6), and moderate Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-28) material. A small amount of Early Formative (Cu-Ef-1) material occurred in excavations. Cu-Tf-8 represented a small scatter of Early Terminal Formative remains in the southwestern part of a larger, predominantly Early Late Formative site.

Classification: Small hamlet, 10-20 people.

Cu-Tf-9

Natural Setting: 2,295-2,305 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range near the end of La Perla Ridge. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground atop a ridge paralleling the headwaters of the Cuautitlan River. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Slight-to-moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with associated fields lying fallow at the time of survey. Much of this site occurred on the grounds of a Roman Catholic monastery. The survey crew noted the existence of prehispanic remains, in agricultural fields south and east of the monastery compound wall, which appeared to continue into the compound itself. Although access to the compound was denied, the remains of bancal terracing visible within the compound indicated previous cultivation on that part of the site as well.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 2.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-14) and Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-7), Early Toltec (Cu-Et-14), and Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-65), and very light-to-light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-89) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 20-50 people.

Cu-Tf-10

Natural Setting: 2,270 m, in the lower piedmont on the northern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground at the base of Cerro el Picacho. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Generally slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Predominantly grazing at the time of survey. Some rainfall agriculture also occurred on the site, with maize and bean present in 1974. A modern convent flanked the site to the east.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area estimated at approximately 0.1 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly sparse Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-21) and Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-3), light-to-moderate Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-34), Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-21), and Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-93), light Early Toltec (Cu-Et-26) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-187), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-22) material. Cu-Tf-10 consisted of a sparse scatter of Early Terminal Formative pottery on the west-central part of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Tf-11

Natural Setting: 2,300-2,325 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground on the northern side of the long, broad loma east of Cerro de la Cruz. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Generally moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize but intercropped with bean and squash at the time of survey. The site occurred on the western edge of the modern town of Ecatepec de Morelos.

Archaeological Remains: Variable light and light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 4.0 ha. Other than terraces which possibly date to this occupation, no structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Early Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-3), Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-25), Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-110), and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-249), very light Early Formative (Cu-Ef-2), moderate Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-15), Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-38), and Early Toltec (Cu-Et-39), light Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-39), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-30) material. Cu-Tf-11 represented a concentration of Early Terminal For-

mative remains in the northwestern part of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

The Tultitlan occupation consists of three loci that are connected by little or no Tultitlan phase debris. The largest, densest locus covers about 2.0 ha and occurs upslope. The remaining two each covers about 1.0 ha and occur further downslope. Dense surface pottery dating to this occupation occurred on a terrace supporting an Early Toltec mound group, suggesting that Early Terminal Formative mounds may lie buried within these later structures.

Classification: Tezoyuca hilltop center, 30-70 people.

Cu-Tf-12

Natural Setting: 2,280 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground near the base of Cerro Cabeza Blanca, immediately above a broad alluvial fan extending to the southeast. Deep soil cover. Generally very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize though intercropped with bean and squash at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales. Grazing occurred on the northern part of the site. In 1974, the site was being urbanized as part of the expansion of the modern colonia El Mirador.

Archeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area of 0.5 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with very light-to-light Early Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-4) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-296), moderate Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-29) and Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-47), light Early Toltec (Cu-Et-49), light-to-moderate Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-123), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-32) material. Cu-Tf-12 represented a sparse scatter of Early Terminal Formative pottery in the north central part of a larger, predominantly Late Toltec site.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Tf-13

Natural Setting: 2,295-2,350 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground at the tip of a high ridge southeast of Cerro Cabeza Blanca. A basalt quarry occurred immediately to the south. Very shallow soil cover. Generally slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Grazing at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Variable, predominantly moderate surface pottery, and generally substantial rock rubble over an area of 5.5 ha. This site consisted of several low, stone-faced terraces that were littered with occupation. The central, most densely occupied portion of the site covered about 1.0 ha. Located here was a large conical mound, measuring 30 by 25 m at its base and about 2.0 m in height, surrounded by a leveled circular area which presumably had a ceremonial function. This highly nucleated zone was surrounded by an area of more dispersed occupation. This latter area also was terraced and contained other low-lying mounds, measuring 10-15 m in diameter and about 0.5 m in height, neither their number nor dimensions precisely recorded due to poor preservation.

Judging from the high density of rock rubble (principally tezontle) and other domestic refuse found on the surface, many of the smaller mounds documented probably were domestic. Tezoyuca phase ceramics (dating to early in the Tultitlan phase), particularly white-on-red, occurred in considerable abundance on the surface. Sites very similar to this one, also highly nucleated and containing Tezoyuca phase pottery, have been found in comparable locations—either on piedmont spurs or atop low hills—along the flanks of the Patlachique Range (Parsons 1971:187, 189-192; Sanders et al. 1975:86-90, 153-157).

Classification: Tezoyuca hilltop center, 138-275 people.

Cu-Tf-14

Natural Setting: 2,260-2,280 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately to steeply sloping ground on the northern flank of Cerro Gordo. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Slight-to-moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: At the time of survey, parts of the site had been bulldozed for modern construction. Previously the area was used for grazing.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 1.0 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 5-10 people.

Cu-Tf-15

Natural Setting: 2,240-2,250 m, on the deep soil alluvium along the western shore of Lake Texcoco east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground on the southeastern flank of Cerro Gordo. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Generally very little erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture in small garden plots at the time of survey. The site occurred in the modern town of Santa Clara.

Archaeological Remains: Moderate surface pottery over an area of 4.0 ha. As with other occupations, remains dating to this period were abruptly cut off by dense modern occupation, leaving the total surface area of the site uncertain. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-31), light Early Late Forma-

tive (Cu-Lf-16), moderate-to-heavy Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-42), very light Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-33), and light-to-moderate Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-49) material.

Classification: Small nucleated village, 100-200 people.

Cu-Tf-16

Natural Setting: 2,410-2,420 m, in the middle piedmont on the southern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately to steeply sloping ground atop a high ridge. Shallow soil cover. Generally slight-to-moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Predominantly grazing at the time of survey. Some rainfall agriculture also occurred, with maguey present at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 1.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with very light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-305) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 5-10 people.

Cu-Tf-17

Natural Setting: 2,320-2,350 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground atop a high ridge northwest of El Risco. Generally shallow soil cover. Slight, localized erosion.

Modern Utilization: Grazing at the time of survey. The site occurred among modern houselots extending northwest from the colonia of San José.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 1.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Aztec (Cu-Az-324) and very light-to-light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-137) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 5-10 people.

Late Terminal Formative (Tzacualli Phase) Occupations (Figure 5.7)

Cu-Tf-18

Natural Setting: 2,328 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on moderately sloping ground along a tributary of the Tepotzotlan River. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, the associated fields lying fallow at the time of survey. The site occurred in the southern part of the modern dispersed community of Santiago Cuautlalpan.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over a small, unknown area. No structural remains. Mixed with very light-to-light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-4), light-to-moderate Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-5), and light Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-1) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-14) material.

Classification: A Tzacualli site of unknown size and function, the population probably fewer than 150 people.

Cu-Tf-19

Natural Setting: 2,275 m, in the lower piedmont west of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground atop the northeastern tip of a U-shaped ridge. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Generally moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maguey and nopal present at the time of survey, in a field equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred in the northern part of the modern community of Buenavista.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over a small, unknown area. No structural remains. Mixed with moderate Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-19) and Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-11), and light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-87) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-169) material.

Classification: A Tzacualli site of unknown size and function, the population probably fewer than 150 people.

Cu-Tf-20

Natural Setting: 2,282 m, in the lower piedmont on the western slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground on the eastern side of a tributary valley. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize intercropped with bean at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales.

Archaeological Remains: A trace of surface pottery over a small, unknown area. No structural remains. Mixed with light Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-27), and light-to-moderate Early Toltec (Cu-Et-21), Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-88), and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-173) material.

Classification: A Tzacualli site of unknown size and function, the population probably fewer than 150 people.

Cu-Tf-21

Natural Setting: 2,280 m, in the lower piedmont and deep soil alluvium west of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground along the western flank of Cerro Picacho. Shallow soil cover. No erosion.

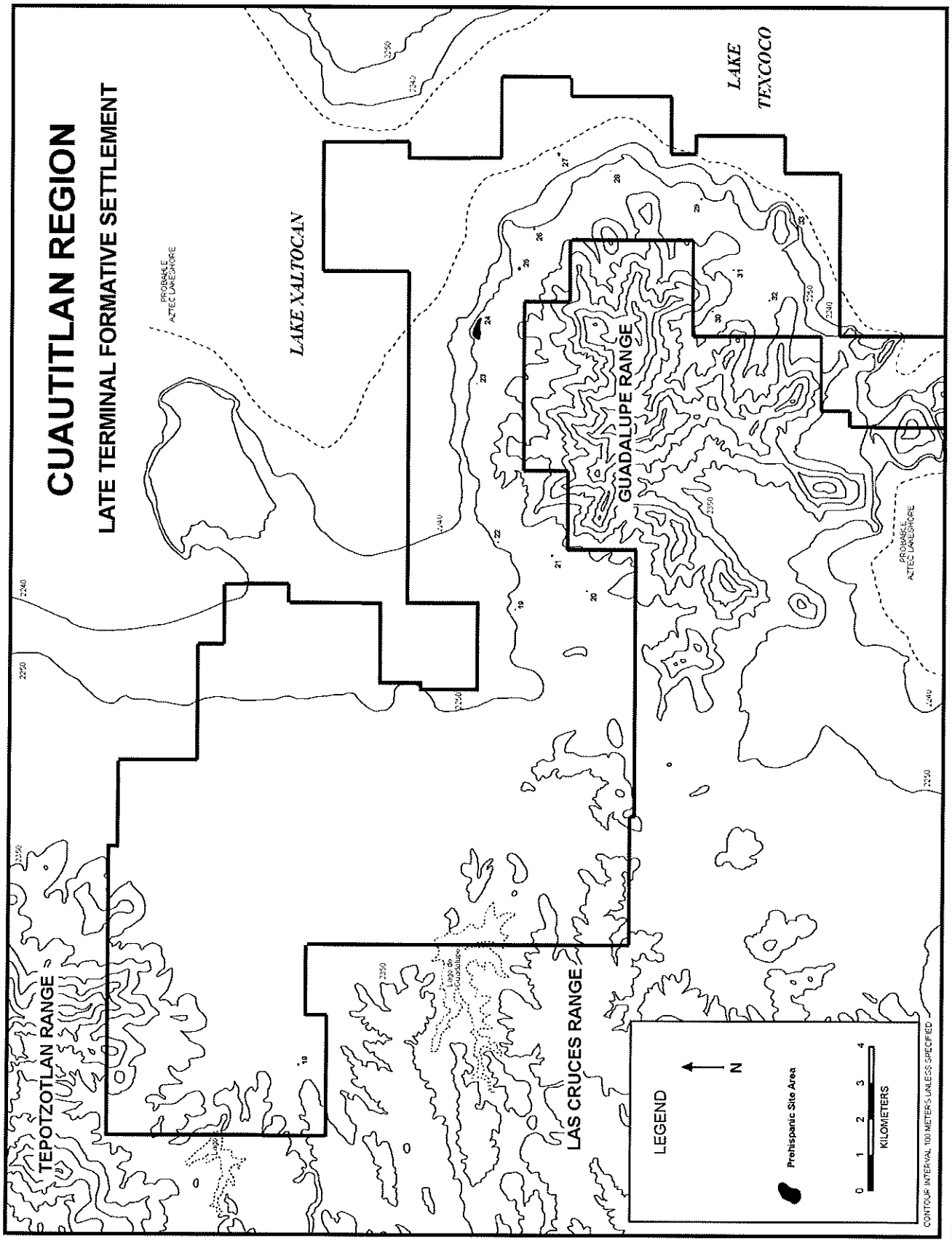


Figure 5.7. Late Terminal Formative Settlement in the Cuautitlan Region

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize intercropped with bean at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: A trace of surface pottery over a small, unknown area. No structural remains. Mixed with very light Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-12), moderate Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-28), light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-89), and light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-176) material.

Classification: A Tzacualli site of unknown size and function, the population probably fewer than 150 people.

Cu-Tf-22

Natural Setting: 2,260 m, in the lower piedmont on the western slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize, bean, and squash all present at the time of survey. The site occurred in the modern dispersed village of San Mateo Cuautepec.

Archaeological Remains: A trace of surface pottery over a small, unknown area. No structural remains. Mixed with very light Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-20), generally moderate Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-29) and Early Toltec (Cu-Et-23), light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-90) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-179), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-21) material.

Classification: A Tzacualli site of unknown size and function, the population probably fewer than 150 people.

Cu-Tf-23

Natural Setting: 2,260 m, in the lower piedmont on the northern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground on the northern half of a ridge extending from the main mountain range. Generally very shallow soil cover, with large amounts of exposed tepetate. Moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, mainly of maize but with some bean present as well at the time of survey. The site occurred in the modern colonia of Lomas de San Cristóbal.

Archaeological Remains: A trace of surface pottery over a small, unknown area. No structural remains. Mixed with moderate Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-14), Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-35), and Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-33), light-to-moderate Early Toltec (Cu-Et-29), Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-96), and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-198), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-23) material.

Classification: A Tzacualli site of unknown size and function, the population probably fewer than 150 people.

Cu-Tf-24

Natural Setting: 2,260-2,270 m, in the lower piedmont on the northern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground. Shallow soil cover. Generally very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred in the modern colonia of Lomas de San Cristóbal.

Archaeological Remains: A trace of surface pottery over an area of 10.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with moderate Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-36), Early Toltec (Cu-Et-31), and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-203) remains, as well as very light Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-36), very light-to-light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-101), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-27) material.

Classification: A Tzacualli site of unknown size and function, the population probably greater than 500 people.

Cu-Tf-25

Natural Setting: 2,270 m, in the lower piedmont on the northern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Generally very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred in the modern community of Guadalupe Victoria.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area of 1.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly sparse Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-37) and light Early Toltec (Cu-Et-33) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-212) material.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Tf-26

Natural Setting: 2,250 m, in the lower piedmont along the western shore of Lake Texcoco east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. Moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize but with bean and squash also present at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over a small, unknown area. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly sparse Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-23) and Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-38), light Early Toltec (Cu-Et-35) and Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-106), and light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-214) material.

Classification: A Tzacualli site of unknown size and function, the population probably fewer than 150 people.

Cu-Tf-27

Natural Setting: 2,238 m, on the saline lakeshore plain near the western shore of Lake Texcoco east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on flat ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey. The site occurred immediately north of the modern town of Ecatepec de Morelos.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over a small, unknown area. No structural remains. Mixed with light Early Toltec (Cu-Et-37) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-254) and very light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-111) material.

Classification: A Tzacualli site of unknown size and function, the population probably fewer than 150 people.

Cu-Tf-28

Natural Setting: 2,270 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred on the southern edge of the modern town of Ecatepec de Morelos, in a modern housing development.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area of 0.5 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light-to-moderate Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-40), Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-115), and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-257), and light Early Toltec (Cu-Et-40) material.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Tf-29

Natural Setting: 2,255 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred in the modern colonia of Santa María Tulpetlac, adjacent to the cuota highway connecting Mexico City and San Juan Teotihuacan. Although the area was in the early stages of urbanization, because local streets were dirt survey was possible.

Archaeological Remains: A trace of Tzacualli surface pottery over a small, unknown area. No structural remains. Mixed with moderate Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-44), very light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-118), and generally light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-283) material.

Classification: A Tzacualli site of unknown size and function, the population probably fewer than 150 people.

Cu-Tf-30

Natural Setting: 2,330 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground east of La Guiñada barranca. Generally medium soil cover. Moderate-to-extensive erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred in a modern junkyard on the northwestern edge of the modern town of Santa Clara.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 1.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Aztec (Cu-Az-299) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 5-10 people.

Cu-Tf-31

Natural Setting: 2,290 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground along the western edge of a large barranca. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize though with bean intercropped at the time of survey, in a field equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred on the northern edge of the modern colonia of El Mirador.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over a small, unknown area. No structural remains. Mixed with very light-to-light Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-45) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-298) and light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-125) material.

Classification: A Tzacualli site of unknown size and function, the population probably fewer than 150 people.

Cu-Tf-32

Natural Setting: 2,285 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately to steeply sloping ground atop the tip of a ridge overlooking the intersection of the barrancas La Tabla and La Guiñada in the lakeshore plain below. Shallow soil cover. Extensive erosion.

Modern Utilization: Grazing at the time of survey. Some rainfall agriculture also occurred, with maguey present in 1974 in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred in the modern colonia of El Mirador.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery, along with substantial rock rubble, over an area of 0.5 ha. No structural remains, the rubble probably representing the remains of an historic stone walled horse compound. Mixed with moderate Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-48), very light-to-light

Early Toltec (Cu-Et-54), and light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-130) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-306) material.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Tf-33

Natural Setting: 2,240-2,245 m, on the deep soil alluvium along the western shore of Lake Texcoco east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground on the southern flank of Cerro Gordo. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Generally very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture in small garden plots at the time of survey. The site occurred in the modern town of Santa Clara.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over a small, unknown area. No structural remains. Prehispanic remains were abruptly cut off by dense modern occupation, so this site may have been larger. Mixed with moderate Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-31) and Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-15), light Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-16) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-288), moderate-to-heavy Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-42), and light-to-moderate Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-49) material.

Classification: A Tzacualli site of unknown size and function, the population probably fewer than 150 people.

Teotihuacan Period (Early, Middle, and Late Phase) Occupations (Figure 5.8)

Cu-Cl-1

Natural Setting: 2,320-2,328 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on moderately sloping ground adjacent to a tributary of the headwaters of the Tepotzotlan River. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, the associated fields lying fallow at the time of survey. The site occurred in the southern part of the modern dispersed community of Santiago Cuautlalpan.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery (Early Teotihuacan) over an area of 0.8 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Aztec (Cu-Az-14), light-to-moderate Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-5), very light Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-18), and very light-to-light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-4) material. Cu-Cl-1 represented a small scatter of Teotihuacan period pottery in the southeastern part of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Small hamlet, 4-8 people.

Cu-Cl-2

Natural Setting: 2,340 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on moderately sloping ground along the upper reaches of the Tepotzotlan River. Shallow soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Predominantly grazing on marginal agricultural land. Rainfall agriculture also occurred, with maguey present at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Generally light-to-moderate surface pottery (Late Teotihuacan) over an area of 2.0 ha . No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Aztec (Cu-Az-11) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 20-50 people.

Cu-Cl-3

Natural Setting: 2,280 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground. Deep soil cover. Slight-to-moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey in fields equipped with maguey bancales.

Archaeological Remains: Moderate-to-heavy surface pottery, along with scattered fragments of obsidian bifaces, over an area of 0.4 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-21) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-1) and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-13) material. Cu-Cl-3 may represent a destroyed Teotihuacan period house compound.

Classification: Hamlet, 20-40 people.

Cu-Cl-4

Natural Setting: 2,290-2,310 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on moderately sloping ground along the upper course of the Tepotzotlan River. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize and bean at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey and nopal bancales. The site occurred in the modern village of San José Huilango, with several modern houselots scattered throughout the area of prehispanic occupation.

Archaeological Remains: Variable densities of surface pottery (Early and Middle Teotihuacan), generally light but ranging from very light-to-light-to-moderate, and little or no rock rubble over an area of 4.5 ha. Scattered obsidian artifacts (including blades, scrapers, projectile points, and cores) and three Teotihuacan period figurines noted as well. No

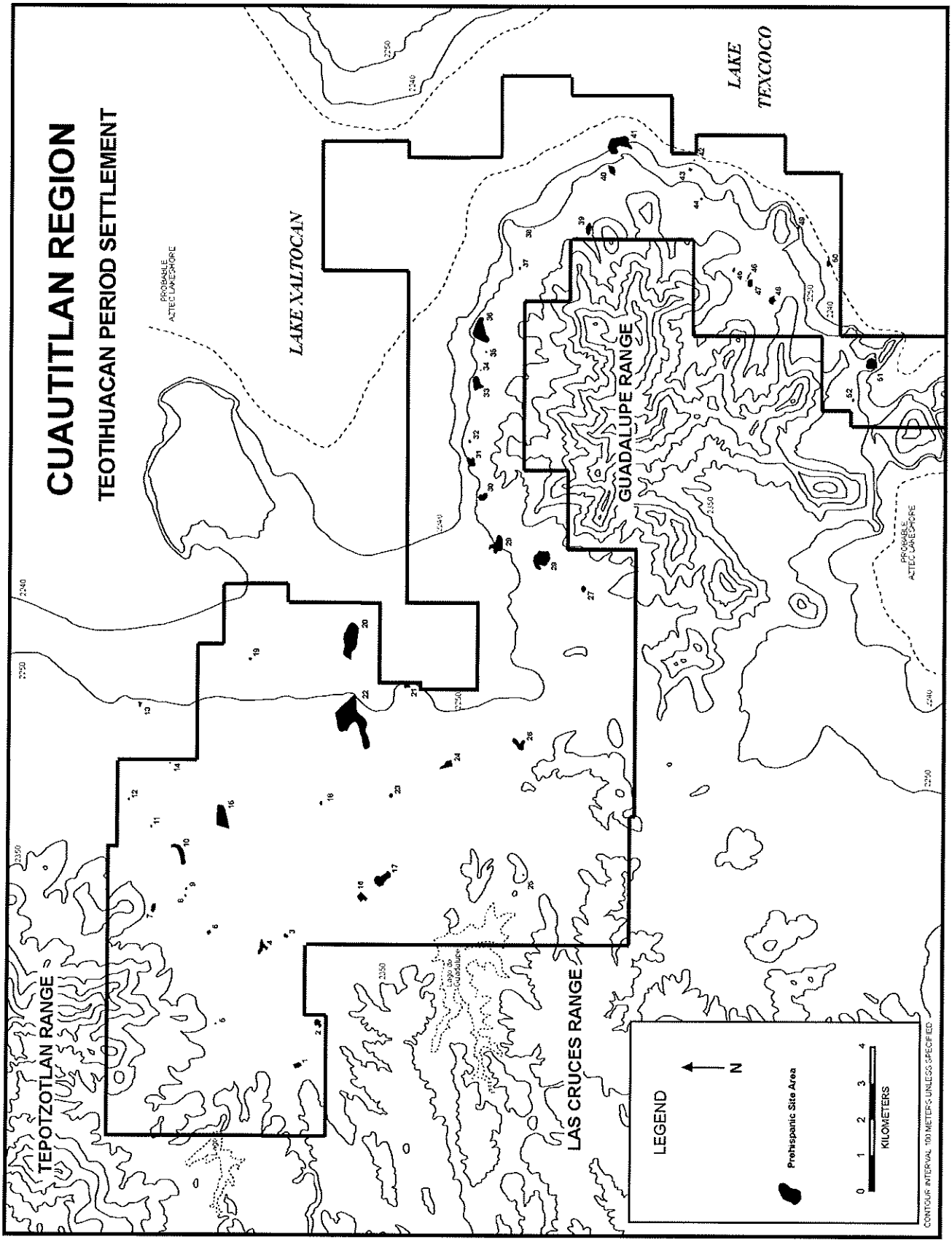


Figure 5.8. Teotihuacan Period Settlement in the Cuautitlan Region

structural remains. Mixed with light Early Toltec (Cu-Et-4) and light-to-moderate Early Toltec (Cu-Et-5), Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-20), and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-2) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 23-58 people.

Cu-Cl-5

Natural Setting: 2,335 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on moderately sloping ground at the base of a ridge descending south from Cerro el Filo. Shallow soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize intercropped with bean at the time of survey. The site occurred in the modern dispersed community of Santa Cruz.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 1.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with very light Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-2), light-to-moderate Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-21) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-39), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-4) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 5-10 people.

Cu-Cl-6

Natural Setting: 2,280 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on moderately sloping ground at the base of Cerro el Filo. Deep soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, with alfalfa present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred in the southern part of the dispersed modern community of San Mateo Xoloc.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area estimated at approximately 0.1 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-25) and light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-51) material.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Cl-7

Natural Setting: 2,315 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on moderately sloping ground near the base of Cerro la Columna. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Slight, localized erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize but with bean and squash also present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area of 0.1 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-66) and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-8) material.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Cl-8

Natural Setting: 2,285 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on moderately sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, mainly of maize intercropped with bean at the time of survey. The site occurred in the modern dispersed community of San Mateo Xoloc.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area estimated at approximately 0.1 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with moderate Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-29) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-64) and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-7) material.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Cl-9

Natural Setting: 2,275 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on moderately sloping ground near the end of a ridge descending south from the main mountain range. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize but with bean intercropped at the time of survey. The site occurred in the modern dispersed community of San Mateo Xoloc.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery (Late Teotihuacan) over an area estimated at approximately 0.1 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with moderate Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-29) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-64) and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-7) material.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Cl-10

Natural Setting: 2,265-2,270 m, in the lower piedmont and deep soil alluvium east of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently sloping ground on and near the base of a ridge descending south from Cerro la Columna immediately north of the Tepotzotlan River. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, predominantly of maize but with bean and squash present as well at the time of

survey. The site occurred amidst dispersed houselots of the modern colonia of Capula.

Archaeological Remains: Generally moderate surface pottery (Early and Middle Teotihuacan), but ranging in density from light-to-moderate-to-heavy, along with scattered obsidian artifacts over an area of 3.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with very light Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-9), light-to-moderate Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-30), light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-73), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-10) material. No structural remains. Cu-Cl-10 represented a small concentration of Teotihuacan period artifacts along the southern edge of a much larger Late Aztec site.

Classification: Small nucleated village, 60-120 people.

Cu-Cl-11

Natural Setting: 2,290 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on moderately sloping ground. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred in the modern town of Tepotzotlan.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area estimated at approximately of 0.1 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with generally moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-75) and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-9) material. Cu-Cl-11 represented a small scatter of Teotihuacan period potsherds in the south-central part of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Cl-12

Natural Setting: 2,260 m, on the deep soil alluvium east of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on moderately sloping ground. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred in the eastern part of the modern town of Tepotzotlan.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area estimated at approximately 0.1 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light-to-moderate Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-43) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-75) material. Cu-Cl-12 represented a sparse scatter of Teotihuacan period remains in the east-central part of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Cl-13

Natural Setting: 2,241 m, on the deep soil alluvium east of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently sloping ground along the lower course of the Tepotzotlan River. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred in the modern community of Santa Barbara.

Archaeological Remains: Moderate surface pottery over an area of 4.0 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small nucleated village, 100-200 people.

Cu-Cl-14

Natural Setting: 2,257 m, on the deep soil alluvium east of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently sloping ground along the middle course of the Tepotzotlan River. Deep soil cover. Very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall (humedad) agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey. The site occurred immediately southeast of the modern town of Tepotzotlan, in a barrio called San Lorenzo Riotenco.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area estimated at approximately 0.1 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-10) and Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-4) and light-to-moderate Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-47) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-76) material. Cu-Cl-14 represented a small scatter of Teotihuacan period potsherds in the southeastern corner of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Cl-15

Natural Setting: 2,260-2,285 m, on the deep soil alluvium east of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground atop a volcanic cone known as Cerro Axotlan. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with both maize and maguey present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred immediately south of the village of Axotlan.

Archaeological Remains: Variably densities of surface pottery (Early and Middle Teotihuacan), ranging from light-to-moderate to moderate-to-heavy, over an area of 10.0 ha. Obsidian scrapers, blades, and projectile points, fragments of manos and metates, and figurines also noted. No structural remains. Mixed with very light Early Toltec

(Cu-Et-8), light-to-moderate Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-55), and light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-77) material.

Classification: Large nucleated village, 400-800 people.

Cu-Cl-16

Natural Setting: 2,265-2,290 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on relatively flat ground on Tepojaco Ridge, overlooking the surrounding floodplain and immediately above (west of) La Piedad reservoir. Medium soil cover. Very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred on the northeastern edge of the modern village of San Francisco Tepojaco, between the settlement and reservoir.

Archaeological Remains: Moderate surface pottery over an area of 5.1 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light-to-moderate Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-62), and light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-85) material.

Classification: Small nucleated village, 128-255 people.

Cu-Cl-17

Natural Setting: 2,280-2,295 m, in the lower piedmont and deep soil alluvium east of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground near the headwaters of the Cuautitlan River. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Slight-to-moderate erosion, becoming severe in places.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey. The site occurred slightly east of the modern village of San Francisco Tepojaco.

Archaeological Remains: Moderate surface pottery over an area of 3.2 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-13) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-89) material.

Classification: Small nucleated village, 80-160 people.

Cu-Cl-18

Natural Setting: 2,270 m, in the lower piedmont east of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground along La Perla Ridge, overlooking the Cuautitlan River floodplain at a place known locally as Torremote. Deep soil cover. Generally very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: At the time of survey, the site was being developed as a new neighborhood on the northwestern edge of the modern town of Cuautitlan Izcalli. In 1974, a bulldozed grid of new streets already had been laid out. Previously most of the area had been used for rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize, with the north-central portion of the site a modern cemetery.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 3.0 ha. No Teotihuacan period structural remains were found during excavation, suggesting little or no permanent occupation during this period. Mixed with similarly dense Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-8), Early Toltec (Cu-Et-13), Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-57), and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-105), very light-to-light Early Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-2), light-to-moderate Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-12), moderate-to-heavy Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-6), and moderate Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-28) material. Early Formative (Cu-Ef-1) material was discovered during excavation. Cu-Cl-18 occurred as a small concentration of Teotihuacan period remains in the southwestern part of a larger, predominantly Early Late Formative site.

Classification: Hamlet, 15-30 people.

Cu-Cl-19

Natural Setting: 2,246 m, on the deep soil alluvium west of Lake Xaltocan. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall (humedad) agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey. The site occurred in the dispersed modern village of San Sebastián Xhala.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area estimated at approximately 0.1 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-48) and variable light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-115) material. Cu-Cl-19 comprised a small scatter of Teotihuacan period potsherds in the south-central part of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Cl-20

Natural Setting: 2,245-2,247 m, on the deep soil alluvium west of Lake Xaltocan. Located on generally flat ground in what probably is the ancient course of the Cuautitlan River. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated and rainfall (humedad) agriculture, with maize and alfalfa present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with earth banks and irrigation ditches. The site largely had been destroyed by a modern brickworks by 1974. Houses from the modern towns of Cuautitlan and Tultitlan occurred on the site.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery (Early and Middle Teotihuacan) over an area of 20.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Late For-

mative (Cu-Lf-31) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-127), light Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-9), moderate-to-heavy Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-6), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-19) material.

Classification: Small nucleated village, 200-500 people.

Cu-Cl-21

Natural Setting: 2,250 m, on the deep soil alluvium east of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground in the middle of the Cuautitlan Valley, adjacent to what is probably the ancient course of the Cuautitlan River. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred on the Ford de México industrial complex, in the modern town of Cuautitlan Izcalli.

Archaeological Remains: Very light-to-light surface pottery over an area of 1.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with very light Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-16) and Early Toltec (Cu-Et-11) and very light-to-light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-128) material. Cu-Cl-21 consisted of a sparse scatter of Teotihuacan period pottery in the southeastern corner of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Small hamlet, 2-5 people.

Cu-Cl-22

Natural Setting: 2,250-2,275 m, on the deep soil alluvium and lower piedmont east of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground at the tip of a long, low ridge in the middle of the Cuautitlan Valley, along what probably is the ancient course of the Cuautitlan River. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Grazing at the time of survey. The site occurred in the modern town of Cuautitlan Izcalli.

Archaeological Remains: Moderate-to-heavy surface pottery over an area of 16.0 ha. No definite structural remains, although a low raised area near the center of the site may represent the poorly preserved remains of a Teotihuacan period mound. Mixed with very light Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-15), light Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-8), Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-29), Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-7), and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-107), light-to-moderate Early Toltec (Cu-Et-12), and moderate Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-81) material.

Classification: Large nucleated village, 800-1,600 people.

Cu-Cl-23

Natural Setting: 2,295 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred in the modern town of Cuautitlan Izcalli.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 2.0 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 10-20 people.

Cu-Cl-24

Natural Setting: 2,280-2,295 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground near the lower end of Universidad Ridge. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred on the dental and premedical campus of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, in two agricultural fields lying fallow at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 4.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Early Toltec (Cu-Et-15) and Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-80) and light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-135) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 20-40 people.

Cu-Cl-25

Natural Setting: 2,355 m, in the middle piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range near the upper end of Tepetlixpa Ridge. Located on moderately sloping ground. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Slight, localized erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area estimated at approximately 0.1 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light-to-moderate Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-73) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-146) material. Cu-Cl-25 represented a small scatter of Teotihuacan period pottery near the center of a larger, predominantly Late Toltec site.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Cl-26

Natural Setting: 2,270 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on moderately sloping ground near the base of Tepetlixpa Ridge. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Little or no erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey. The site occurred in the modern community of Plan de Guadalupe.

Archaeological Remains: Variable light-to-moderate and moderate surface pottery, along with scattered obsidian scrapers and blades and three Teotihuacan period figurines, over an area of 2.5 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light Early Toltec (Cu-Et-16), Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-85), and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-158) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 35-88 people.

Cu-Cl-27

Natural Setting: 2,282-2,288 m, in the lower piedmont on the western slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground on the eastern side of a tributary valley. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize intercropped with bean at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery and scattered obsidian blades over an area of 1.5 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with a trace of Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-20) and light-to-moderate Early Toltec (Cu-Et-21), Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-88), and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-173) material. Cu-Cl-27 represented a concentration of Teotihuacan period pottery near the center of larger, generally coterminous Early and Late Toltec sites.

Classification: Small hamlet, 8-15 people.

Cu-Cl-28

Natural Setting: 2,265-2,280 m, in the lower piedmont and deep soil alluvium west of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground along the western flank of Cerro Picacho. Generally shallow soil cover, becoming medium-to-deep in a few locations. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize intercropped with bean at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Moderate surface pottery (Early, Middle, and Late Teotihuacan), and dense rock rubble, over an area of 10.8 ha. One large pyramidal mound occurred near the center of the site, measuring 20 by 12 m at its base and 1.6 m in height. Several small undulations may represent the poorly preserved remains of domestic Teotihuacan period mounds, though no dimensions were recorded due to their lack of clear definition. Mixed with very light Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-12), a trace of Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-21), light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-89), and light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-176) material.

Classification: Large nucleated village, 270-540 people.

Cu-Cl-29

Natural Setting: 2,249-2,285 m, in the lower piedmont and deep soil alluvium west of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground. Variable soil cover, ranging from medium on the piedmont to deep on the plain. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize, bean, squash, and maguey all present at the time of survey in fields equipped with maguey bancales, stone terraces, and drainage ditches. The site occurred within the modern dispersed village of San Mateo Cuautepec.

Archaeological Remains: Variably light-to-moderate, moderate, and moderate-to-heavy surface pottery (Early, Middle, and Late Teotihuacan) over an area of 23.6 ha. Heavy tezontle rubble also occurs, along with two large mounds that occur on the northern part of the site. Mound 1 is a large, rectangular domestic mound extending into the modern village cemetery. Mound 2 is a similar structure immediately beyond the eastern wall of the cemetery. Due to the poor condition of these mounds, no dimensions were recorded. Mixed with similarly dense Early Toltec (Cu-Et-23), very light Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-20) and Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-22), light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-90) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-179), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-21) material.

Classification: Provincial center, 590-1,180 people.

Cu-Cl-30

Natural Setting: 2,250-2,260 m, in the lower piedmont on the northern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground near the tip of a piedmont spur at the base of Cerro el Picacho. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Little or no erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey and nopal bancales, stone terraces, earth banks, and drainage ditches. Most of the site occurred in the modern dispersed village of Santa María Cuautepec, among village houselots as well as agricultural fields on the edge of the settlement.

Archaeological Remains: Moderate surface pottery (Middle and Late Teotihuacan), and substantial tezontle rubble, over an area of 4.5 ha. Several other artifacts also occurred, including figurines, fragments of manos and metates, spindle whorls, pottery disks, obsidian scrapers, blades, and a few cores, and censers. A large elevated area covering roughly 3.0 ha and associated with considerable rock rubble may indicate the remnants of several Teotihuacan period house compounds (see Mound 3 description in Table 5.2). Mixed with light-to-moderate Early Toltec (Cu-Et-25) and light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-92) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-186) material.

Classification: Small nucleated village, 113-226 people.

Cu-Cl-31

Natural Setting: 2,250-2,270 m, in the lower piedmont and deep soil alluvium north of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground near a large barranca that borders the site on the west. Very shallow soil cover, with several areas of exposed tepetate, though soil is deep in places. Generally moderate erosion, though ranging from slight to severe.

Modern Utilization: Predominantly grazing at the time of survey. Some rainfall agriculture, also occurred, with maize and bean present in 1974. A modern convent flanked the site to the east.

Archaeological Remains: Variably light-to-moderate and moderate surface pottery (Early, Middle, and Late Teotihuacan), scattered obsidian scrapers, blades, and cores, and fragments of manos and metates over an area of 7.6 ha. The remains of one poorly preserved, heavily pitted temple pyramid occurred near the barranca mentioned above. Composed largely of rock fill, its remains covered an area roughly 30 m in diameter, undoubtedly much larger than its original size; the height of this mound never exceeded 1.0 m, although this dimension also was impossible to determine due to the poor condition of the structure. Although Late Aztec ceramics occurred in the vicinity of the mound, greater densities of associated Teotihuacan period material suggest that it dates to the latter occupation. Mixed with similarly dense Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-34) and Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-93), very light Late Middle Formative, (Cu-Mf-21), Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-13), and Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-10), light Early Toltec (Cu-Et-26) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-187), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-22) material.

Classification: Small nucleated village, 103-211 people.

Cu-Cl-32

Natural Setting: 2,270-2,278 m, in the lower piedmont on the northern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground at the base of Pico Tres Padres. Deep soil cover. Little or no erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred on the western edge of the modern colonia of Lomas de San Cristóbal, in an area used as a soccer field at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 1.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-94) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-189) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 5-10 people.

Cu-Cl-33

Natural Setting: 2,250-2,270 m, in the lower piedmont on the northern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground along the northern half of a ridge extending from the main mountain range. Generally very shallow soil cover, with large amounts of exposed tepetate. Variable erosion, ranging from none to moderate.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall and irrigated agriculture, with alfalfa (irrigated), maize, and bean present at the time of survey. The site occurred in the modern colonia of Lomas de San Cristóbal.

Archaeological Remains: Generally moderate surface pottery (Early, Middle, and Late Teotihuacan), though ranging from light-to-moderate to heavy, over an area of 17.5 ha. Also present were obsidian blades and scrapers, fragments of manos and metates, and figurines. Informants spoke of painted murals, of the type characteristic of the Teotihuacan period, being exposed by trenches during the construction of the modern community. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-14) and Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-35), as well as a trace of Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-23), light-to-moderate Early Toltec (Cu-Et-29), Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-96), and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-198), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-23) material.

Classification: Large nucleated village, 438-875 people.

Cu-Cl-34

Natural Setting: 2,255 m, in the lower piedmont on the northern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground on a ridge extending northward from the main mountain range. Deep soil cover. Very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey. The site occurred in the modern colonia of Lomas de San Cristóbal.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.8 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-198) material. Cu-Cl-34 consisted of a small scatter of Teotihuacan period pottery in the southeastern part of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Small hamlet, 4-8 people.

Cu-Cl-35

Natural Setting: 2,260 m, in the lower piedmont on the northern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground. Deep soil cover. Generally very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area estimated at approximately 0.1 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Cl-36

Natural Setting: 2,260-2,290 m, in the lower piedmont on the northern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground. Shallow soil cover. Generally very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, in fields equipped with terraces and maguey bancales, the agricultural fields lying fallow at the time of survey. The northern half of the site also was used for grazing. The site occurred in the modern colonia of Lomas de San Cristóbal.

Archaeological Remains: Variable surface pottery (Early, Middle, and Late Teotihuacan), ranging from light-to-moderate through moderate-to-heavy in density, along with heavy tezontle rubble over an area of 26.3 ha. One small conical pyramid occurred, atop a platform mound, though no dimensions were recorded due to its extremely poor condition. Local informants spoke of a cave cut into tepetate, containing a human burial and several pottery vessels, but no evidence of this feature was discovered during survey. Mixed with similarly dense Early Toltec (Cu-Et-31) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-203), a trace of Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-24), very light-to-light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-101), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-27) material.

Classification: Provincial center, 656-1,312 people.

Cu-Cl-37

Natural Setting: 2,270 m, in the lower piedmont on the northern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Generally very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred in the modern community of Guadalupe Victoria.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area estimated at approximately 0.1 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly sparse Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-25), and light Early Toltec (Cu-Et-33) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-212) material. Cu-Cl-37 comprised a sparse scatter of Teotihuacan period pottery near the center of larger, generally coterminous Late Terminal Formative, Late Toltec, and Late Aztec sites.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Cl-38

Natural Setting: 2,250 m, in the lower piedmont along the western shore of Lake Texcoco east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. Moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize but with bean and squash also present at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area estimated at approximately 0.1 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly sparse Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-23) and Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-26), light Early Toltec (Cu-Et-35) and Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-106), and light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-214) material. Cu-Cl-38 represented a sparse scatter of Teotihuacan period pottery in the northeastern part of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Cl-39

Natural Setting: 2,300-2,330 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground on the northern side of the long, broad loma east of Cerro de la Cruz. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Generally moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize but with bean and squash also present at the time of survey. The site occurred on the western edge of the modern town of Ecatepec de Morelos.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery (Early and Middle Teotihuacan) over an area of 6.0 ha. The Teotihuacan period occupation occurred in seven widely-spaced localities across the loma summit, each probably representing a single household. No structural remains. Mixed with light-to-moderate Early Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-3), Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-25), Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-11), Early Toltec (Cu-Et-39), Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-110), and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-249), moderate Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-15) and Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-38), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-30) material. Cu-Cl-39 occurred as a scatter of Teotihuacan period pottery in the northwestern part of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Hamlet, 30-60 people.

Cu-Cl-40

Natural Setting: 2,260-2,280 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred on the southern edge of the town of Ecatepec de Morelos, in an area of a modern housing development.

Archaeological Remains: Variable light-to-moderate and moderate surface pottery over an area of 6.8 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Aztec (Cu-Az-257), very light Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-28), light Early Toltec (Cu-Et-40), and light-to-moderate Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-115) material. Cu-Cl-40 represented a concentration of Teotihuacan period pottery near the center of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Small nucleated village, 119-255 people.

Cu-Cl-41

Natural Setting: 2,239-2,245 m, on the deep soil alluvium and saline lakeshore plain along the western shore of Lake Texcoco east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred at the Ecatepec cloverleaf for the cuota highway to San Juan Teotihuacan, in the modern town of Ecatepec de Morelos. Part of the site occurred in vacant lots and unpaved streets near this interchange, enabling survey, though presumably much had been obliterated through road construction by the time of survey in 1974.

Archaeological Remains: Generally moderate surface pottery, becoming moderate-to-heavy in places, over an area of 23.0 ha —assuming that the Teotihuacan period occupation extended underneath the modern construction. Surviving mounds provide clues to the internal composition of this site (Mounds 7, 8, and 9 on Figure 5.29 and in Table 5.14). The largest, measuring 106 by 50 m at its base and 2.5 m in height, undoubtedly represented a Teotihuacan period-style apartment compound. The orientation of this mound is 17-18 degrees east of north, similar to the grid orientation of Teotihuacan (Millon 1974:116). Entry into this compound was by a balustraded stairway on the western side. The mound itself consisted of a number of terraces faced with cut tezontle blocks, the terrace fill a mixture of tezontle rubble, tepetate, assorted domestic refuse, and earth. Lime plastering was visible, both on the vertical surfaces of the terraces and on the floors. Several building levels could be delineated. The uppermost level, surfaced with lime concrete (instead of plaster) on a bed of tezontle gravel and rock fill, apparently was Late Aztec in date.

Parts of several other Teotihuacan period residential mounds were also noted. The best preserved—a structure with plaster floors clearly visible in the section cut through by the cuota highway—was essentially a duplicate of the mound described above, though no dimensions were recorded due to its poor condition. Several smaller mounds, about 50 m in diameter and 1.0 m in height, also occurred—their total number and specific dimensions not recorded due to heavy disturbance.

In plan, Cu-Cl-41 consisted of at least two (and perhaps as many as five or six) large Teotihuacan period apartment compounds. In size these compounds are quite comparable to those found at Teotihuacan itself, suggesting that each was probably occupied by 60-100 persons. Each of these presumably was divided into room complexes arranged around open patios. In turn, these more substantial apartment compounds were surrounded by a number of smaller residential buildings of definitely poorer quality construction (i.e., lacking plaster flooring). At the Maquixco site, an excavated Teotihuacan period site on the north of Cerro Gordo in the Teotihuacan Region, comparable variations in residential architecture also were noted—variations that apparently were tied in with differential ranking (Sanders 1994:10-41). The same situation could likewise characterize Cu-Cl-41.

Mixed with similarly dense Late Aztec (Cu-Az-263), very light Early Toltec (Cu-Et-41 and Cu-Et-42), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-31) material.

Classification: Provincial center, 675-1,350 people.

Cu-Cl-42

Natural Setting: 2,239 m, on the saline lakeshore plain adjacent to the western shore of Lake Texcoco east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: None. The site occupied an empty lot in the modern colonia of Santa María Tulpetlac, immediately east of the old highway between San Juan Teotihuacan and Mexico City.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area of 0.1 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly sparse Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-120) and light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-272) material. Cu-Cl-42 represented a trace of Teotihuacan period pottery on a predominantly Late Aztec mound.

Classification: Salt-making station, no permanent population.

Cu-Cl-43

Natural Setting: 2,243 m, on the deep soil alluvium along the western shore of Lake Texcoco east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey. The site occurred on the northern edge of the modern colonia of Santa María Tulpetlac, in an area that had been bulldozed in 1974 in preparation for development.

Archaeological Remains: Moderate surface pottery over an area of 1.5 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-119) and light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-277) material. The Teotihuacan period site occurred as a small concentration of pottery in the eastern part of a larger Late Aztec site.

Classification: Hamlet, 38-75 people.

Cu-Cl-44

Natural Setting: 2,255 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred in the modern colonia of Santa María Tulpetlac, adjacent to the cuota highway between Mexico City and San Juan Teotihuacan. Although the area was in the early stages of urbanization at the time of survey, because local streets were unpaved survey was possible.

Archaeological Remains: Moderate surface pottery over an area of 1.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with a trace of Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-29), very light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-118), and light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-283) material. Cu-Cl-44 occurred as a small concentration of Teotihuacan period pottery near the center of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Hamlet, 25-50 people.

Cu-Cl-45

Natural Setting: 2,290 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground along the western edge of a large barranca. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize though intercropped with bean at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred on the northern edge of the modern colonia of El Mirador.

Archaeological Remains: Very light-to-light surface pottery over an area of 1.2 ha. This site was located at the head of a fossilized floodwater irrigation system (see Sanders and Santley 1977). No other structural remains occurred. Mixed with similarly sparse Late Aztec (Cu-Az-298), very light Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-31), and light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-125) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 2-6 people.

Cu-Cl-46

Natural Setting: 2,279 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground near the base of Cerro Cabeza Blanca, immediately above a broad alluvial fan extending to the southeast. Deep soil cover. Generally very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize though intercropped with bean and squash at the time of survey, in a field equipped with maguey bancales. The survey crew noted some grazing on the site as well. The site occurred in the modern colonia of El Mirador.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area estimated at approximately 0.1 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with moderate Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-29) and light-to-moderate Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-123) material. Cu-Cl-46 occurred as a sparse scatter of Teotihuacan period pottery in the north-central part of a larger, predominantly Late Toltec site.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Cl-47

Natural Setting: 2,280 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground near the base of Cerro Cabeza Blanca, immediately above a broad alluvial fan extending to the southeast. Deep soil cover. Generally very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize though intercropped with bean and squash at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey and pirul bancales. Grazing occurred on the northern part of the site. At the time of survey, a small portion of the site was being urbanized as part of the urban expansion of the modern colonia El Mirador.

Archaeological Remains: Moderate surface pottery, along with scattered obsidian blades, scrapers, projectile points, and debitage, and fragments of manos and metates, over an area of 2.5 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with very light-to-light Early Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-4) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-296), moderate Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-29), very light Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-12), light Early Toltec (Cu-Et-49), light-to-moderate Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-123), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-32) material. Cu-Cl-47 occurred as a small concentration of Teotihuacan period remains in the north-central part of a larger, predominantly Late Toltec site.

Classification: Small nucleated village, 63-125 people.

Cu-Cl-48

Natural Setting: 2,280-2,300 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately-to-steeply sloping ground atop the tip of a ridge overlooking the intersection of the barrancas La Tabla and La Guiñada in the lakeshore plain below. Shallow soil cover. Extensive erosion.

Modern Utilization: Primarily grazing at the time of survey. The survey crew also recorded rainfall agriculture on the site, with maguey present in 1974, in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred in the modern colonia of El Mirador.

Archaeological Remains: Generally moderate surface pottery (Early, Middle, and Late Teotihuacan), along with scattered obsidian blades and scrapers, over an area of 1.8 ha. This site consists of a small pyramidal mound and plaza (south of the mound), surrounded by a number of stone-faced terraces littered with substantial densities of rock rubble. The mound measured 20 by 20 m at its base and 2.0 m in height, and featured considerable rock rubble on its surface as well. The tezontle rubble probably represented the remnants of Teotihuacan period residential structures (as well as the remains of an historic stone-walled horse compound). The presence of a pyramid at such a small site suggests the possibility of a special function; because this site overlooks the intersection of two barrancas that probably were part of the fossilized irrigation system several hundred m to the east, its function may have been overseeing water distribution and canal maintenance. Mixed with very light Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-32), very light-to-light Early Toltec (Cu-Et-54), and light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-130) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-306) material. Cu-Cl-48 represented a small concentration of Teotihuacan period pottery in the southern part of larger, generally coterminous Early Toltec and Late Aztec sites.

Classification: Hamlet, 45-90 people.

Cu-Cl-49

Natural Setting: 2,240-2,250 m, on the deep soil alluvium along the western shore of Lake Texcoco east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground on the southeastern flank of Cerro Gordo. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Generally very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture in small garden plots at the time of survey. The site occurred in the modern town of Santa Clara.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 0.8 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with moderate Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-31) and Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-15), light Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-16), moderate-to-heavy Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-42), and a trace of Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-33) material. Cu-Cl-49 represented a small concentration of Teotihuacan period pottery near the center of a larger, predominantly Late Late Formative site.

Classification: Small hamlet, 8-20 people.

Cu-Cl-50

Natural Setting: 2,238 m, on the saline lakeshore plain along the western shore of Lake Texcoco south of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred in the modern town of Santa Clara, in an area of densely packed houselots and a cemetery.

Archaeological Remains: Moderate surface pottery over an area of 3.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light-to-moderate Early Toltec (Cu-Et-55) and Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-134) and light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-310) material.

Classification: Small nucleated village, 75-150 people. This site possibly functioned as a salt-making station.

Cu-Cl-51

Natural Setting: 2,250-2,300 m, in the lower piedmont and deep soil alluvium south of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground along the summit of an undulating promontory that extends from the main mountain range into the lakeshore plain. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Moderate-to-deep erosion.

Modern Utilization: Primarily grazing at the time of survey. The remains of stone terraces occurred on part of the site; although probably prehispanic in origin, these terraces show evidence of more recent use. The site occurred immediately above the suburban sprawl of modern colonias of Santa Clara, which were encroaching from all sides in 1974.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 4.0 ha. No structural remains apart from stone terraces on the site that probably date to the Teotihuacan period occupation. Mixed with similarly dense Early Toltec (Cu-Et-58) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-315) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 40-100 people.

Cu-Cl-52

Natural Setting: 2,270-2,280 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on steeply sloping ground, on a low knoll overlooking the deep soil floodplain of a small tributary flowing from the main mountain range. Shallow soil cover. Moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Grazing at the time of survey. The site occurred among dispersed houselots on the northern edge of the modern colonia of San Juanico.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area of 0.1 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly sparse Late Aztec (Cu-Az-323) and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-33) material.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Early Toltec (Coyotlatelco Phase) Occupations (Figure 5.9)

Cu-Et-1

Natural Setting: 2,320 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on moderately to steeply sloping ground at the base of El Puerto de Buenos Aires. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize though intercropped with bean and maguey at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Very light-to-light surface pottery over an area of 1.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly sparse Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-1), Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-17), and Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-6) material. Cu-Et-1 represented a sparse scatter of Early Toltec remains on the south-central part of a larger, predominantly Late Toltec site.

Classification: Small hamlet, 2-5 people.

Cu-Et-2

Natural Setting: 2,290-2,310 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground along the upper reaches of the Tepotzotlan River. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maguey present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with stone terraces. The site occurred on the western edge of the modern village of El Rosario.

Archaeological Remains: Generally light surface pottery, becoming light-to-moderate in places, over an area of 4.5 ha. No structural remains, though heavier concentrations of pottery, which occurred near the front edges of terraces, may represent the remains of Early Toltec residential structures. Mixed with moderate Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-13) and light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-7) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 23-45 people.

Cu-Et-3

Natural Setting: 2,285 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on moderately sloping ground along the upper course of the Tepotzotlan River. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey and nopal bancales. Modern houselots from the modern village of El Rosario occurred on the site.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area estimated at approximately 0.1 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Et-4

Natural Setting: 2,300-2,310 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on moderately sloping ground along the upper course of the Tepotzotlan River. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey and nopal bancales. The site occurred in the modern village of San José Huilango, with several modern houselots scattered throughout the area of prehispanic occupation.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 2.5 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-4) and light-to-moderate Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-20) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-2) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 13-25 people.

Cu-Et-5

Natural Setting: 2,290 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on moderately sloping ground along the upper course of the Tepotzotlan River. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey and nopal bancales. The site occurred in the modern village of San José Huilango, with several modern houselots scattered throughout the area of prehispanic occupation.

Archaeological Remains: Generally light-to-moderate surface pottery, densities occasionally decreasing to very light, over an area of 1.7 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with simi-

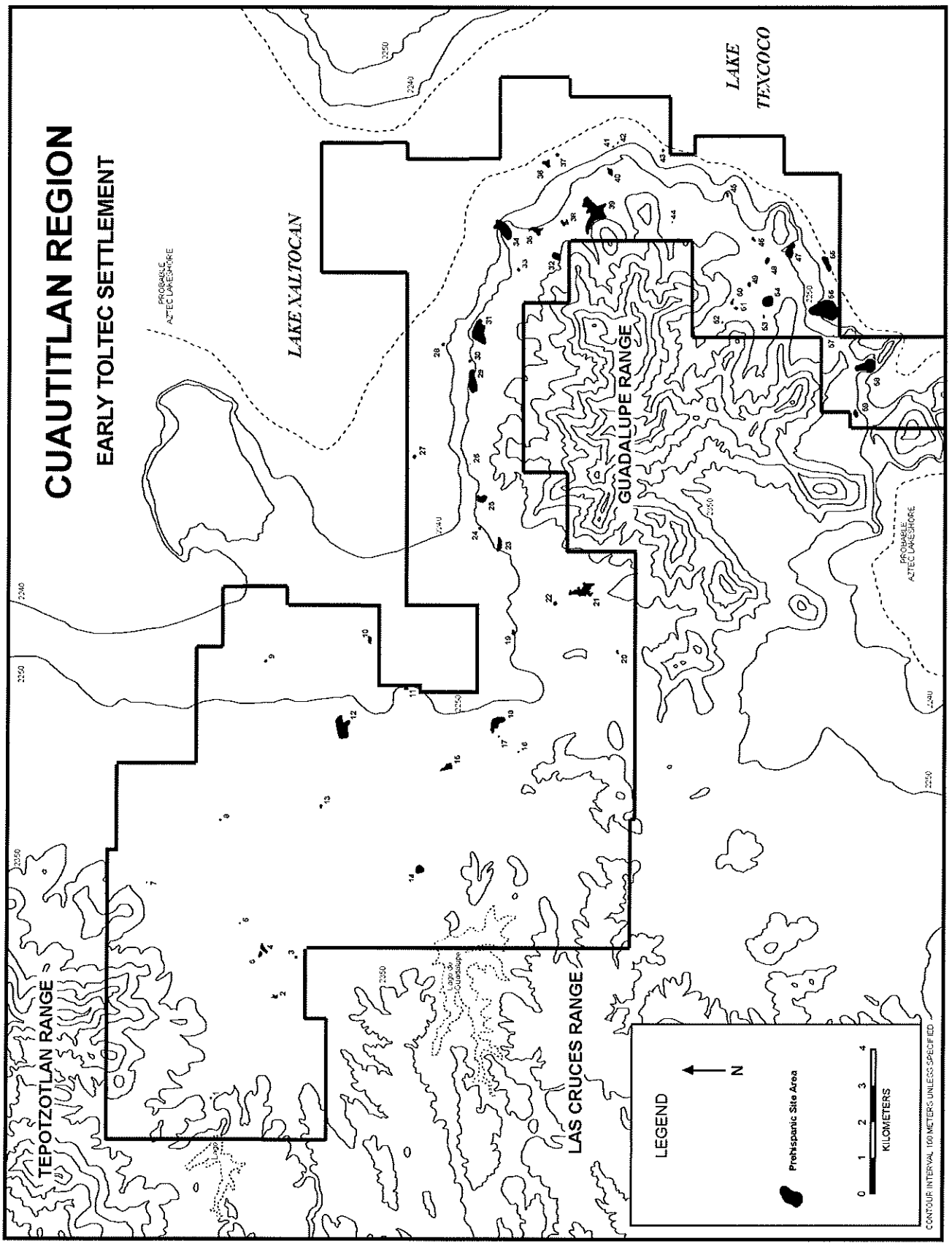


Figure 5.9. Early Toltec Settlement in the Cuautitlan Region

larly dense Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-20) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-2) and light Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-4) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 10-25 people.

Cu-Et-6

Natural Setting: 2,268 m, on the deep soil alluvium east of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently sloping ground along the upper course of the Tepotzotlan River. Shallow soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred in an area of small houselot gardens immediately north of the modern village of San José Huilango, with maize, bean, and flowers present at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area estimated at approximately 0.1 ha, in two concentrations separated by a small area with no cultural material. No structural remains. Mixed with light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-49) material.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Et-7

Natural Setting: 2,290 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on moderately sloping ground near the base of Cerro la Columna. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with drainage ditches and earth banks.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area of 0.1 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-68) material. The site represented a small concentration of Early Toltec material on the edge of a larger Late Aztec site.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Et-8

Natural Setting: 2,275 m, on the deep soil alluvium east of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground atop a volcanic cone known as Cerro Axotlan. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with both maize and maguey present at the time of survey, in a field equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred immediately south of the modern village of Axotlan.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area estimated at approximately 0.1 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with generally moderate Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-15), light-to-moderate Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-55), and light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-77) material. Cu-Et-8 represented a sparse scatter of Early Toltec pottery on the north-central part of larger, generally coterminous Late Toltec and Late Aztec sites.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Et-9

Natural Setting: 2,246 m, on the deep soil alluvium west of Lake Xaltocan. Located on generally flat ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated and rainfall (humedad) agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area of 2.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with very light-to-light Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-5) and light-to-moderate Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-51) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-118) material. Cu-Et-9 occurred on the east-central part of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Et-10

Natural Setting: 2,246 m, on the deep soil alluvium west of Lake Xaltocan. Located on gently sloping ground along what is probably the ancient course of the Cuautitlan River. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, with alfalfa present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with earth banks and irrigation ditches. Houses from the modern town of Tultitlan occurred on the site.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 4.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-83) and light-to-moderate Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-32) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-127) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 20-40 people.

Cu-Et-11

Natural Setting: 2,250 m, on the deep soil alluvium east of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground in the middle of the Cuautitlan Valley, adjacent to what probably is the ancient course of the Cuautitlan River. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Site occurred in the Ford de México industrial complex, within the modern town of Cuautitlan Izcalli.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area estimated at approximately 0.1 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly sparse Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-16) and very light-to-light Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-21) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-128) material. Cu-Et-11 represented a sparse scatter of Early Toltec pottery in the southeastern corner of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Et-12

Natural Setting: 2,262 m, on the deep soil alluvium east of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground at the tip of a long, low ridge in the middle of the Cuautitlan Valley, along what probably is the ancient course of the Cuautitlan River. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Grazing at the time of survey. The site occurred in the modern town of Cuautitlan Izcalli.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 5.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with very light Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-15), light Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-8), Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-29), Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-7), and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-107), moderate-to-heavy Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-22), and moderate Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-81) material. Cu-Et-12 represented a concentration of Early Toltec pottery on the northern part of larger, generally coterminous Teotihuacan period, Late Toltec, and Late Aztec sites.

Classification: Small nucleated village, 50-125 people.

Cu-Et-13

Natural Setting: 2,270 m, in the lower piedmont east of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground along La Perla Ridge, overlooking the Cuautitlan River floodplain at a place known locally as Torremote. Deep soil cover. Generally very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: At the time of survey, the site was being developed as a new neighborhood on the northwestern edge of the modern town of Cuautitlan Izcalli. In 1974, a bulldozed grid of new streets already had been laid out. Previously most of the area had been used for rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize, with the north-central portion of the site lying in a modern cemetery.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 3.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-8), Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-18), Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-57), and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-105), very light-to-light Early Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-2), light-to-moderate Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-12), moderate-to-heavy Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-6), and moderate-to-heavy Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-28) material. A small amount of Early Formative (Cu-Ef-1) debris was present in excavations. Cu-Et-13 comprised a small concentration of Early Toltec pottery on the southwestern part of a larger, predominantly Early Late Formative site.

Classification: Hamlet, 15-30 people.

Cu-Et-14

Natural Setting: 2,295-2,305 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground atop a ridge paralleling the headwaters of the Cuautitlan River. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Slight-to-moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with associated fields lying fallow at the time of survey. Much of this site occurred on the grounds of a Roman Catholic monastery. The survey crew noted the existence of prehispanic remains in agricultural fields south and east of the monastery compound wall that appeared to continue into the compound itself. Although access to the compound was denied, the remains of bancal terracing visible within the compound indicated previous cultivation on that part of the site as well.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 3.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-14), Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-7), Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-9), and Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-65) remains, as well as very light-to-light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-99) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 30-75 people.

Cu-Et-15

Natural Setting: 2,280-2,295 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground near the lower end of Universidad Ridge. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred on the dental and premedical campus of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, in two agricultural fields lying fallow at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 4.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-24) and Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-80) and light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-135) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 20-40 people.

Cu-Et-16

Natural Setting: 2,270 m, in the lower piedmont east of the Las Cruces Range. Located on moderately sloping ground near the base of Tepetlixpa Ridge. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Little or no erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey. The site occurred in the modern community of Plan de Guadalupe.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.6 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-85) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-158) and light-to-moderate Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-26) material. This site represented a small concentration of Early Toltec pottery on the western part of a larger, predominantly Late Toltec site.

Classification: Small hamlet, 3-6 people.

Cu-Et-17

Natural Setting: 2,276 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, the site area lying fallow at the time of survey. The site occurred in the modern dispersed community of Santiago Tepalcapa.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area of 0.2 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Et-18

Natural Setting: 2,260-2,270 m, on the deep soil alluvium and lower piedmont east of the Las Cruces Range near the end of Tepetlixpa Ridge. Located on gently sloping ground. Generally medium soil cover. Very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey (two fields lying fallow), in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred on the eastern edge of the modern community of Santiago Tepalcapa, with much of the prehispanic area lying among modern houselots and a factory warehouse, the remainder used as a soccer field in 1974.

Archaeological Remains: Moderate surface pottery, and scattered obsidian blades, over an area of 6.0 ha. One mound was noted, measuring 57 by 22 m at its base and 1.5 m in height, located at the very tip of the ridge. Decorated red-on-buff pottery is particularly abundant around the mound, suggesting that it may have functioned as an elite residence. Mixed with light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-84) and light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-157) material.

Classification: Small nucleated village, 150-300 people.

Cu-Et-19

Natural Setting: 2,250 m, in the lower piedmont west of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground at the base of a small plateau that rises above the surrounding lakeshore plain. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Generally moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with nopal present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred in the modern dispersed village of San Francisco Chilpan.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery and a few obsidian blades over an area of 1.5 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-86) and light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-167) material.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Et-20

Natural Setting: 2,260-2,270 m, in the lower piedmont on the western slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Slight-to-moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery and a few obsidian blades over an area of 2.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with very light Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-18) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 20-50 people.

Cu-Et-21

Natural Setting: 2,265-2,300 m, in the lower piedmont on the western slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground on the eastern side of a tributary valley. Medium-to-deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The western edge of the site occurred among houselots of the modern community of Buenavista.

Archaeological Remains: Variable light-to-moderate surface pottery, along with scattered obsidian blades and projectile points, fragments of manos and metates, and five figurines over an area of 34.0 ha. In plan, this site consisted of a nucleated core in the northern section, where surface debris generally was moderate, and a more dispersed southern section. Dominating the nucleated portion were three mounds (Figure 5.10). Mound 1 was conically shaped, measuring 35 by 25 m at its base and 5.0 m in height; very little surface pottery was associated, coupled with its height suggesting a possible ceremonial function. Next to Mound 1 was an oval depression, perhaps representing the remains of a ball court, and a smaller second structure designated Mound 2 that measured 20 by 20 m at its base and 1.0 m in height. Both the mounds and the depression were located on a large platform that may represent the ceremonial center of the site, measuring at least 75 m to a side. Mound 3, located immediately to the north on the tip of a broad expanse of slightly elevated ground, measured 75 by 40 m at its base and 1.5 m in height; large amounts of red-on-buff pottery suggest a possible elite residential function. Local informants reported uncovering several burials, some associated with Early Toltec ceramics, in the fill of these mounds. Throughout the remainder of the site are numerous undulations and low rises that may be the remains of house mounds. Surface pottery is more dispersed in this latter area, and typically undecorated—suggesting a general residential zone. Mixed with similarly dense Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-88) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-173), a trace of Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-20), and light Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-27) material.

Classification: Regional center, 340-850 people.

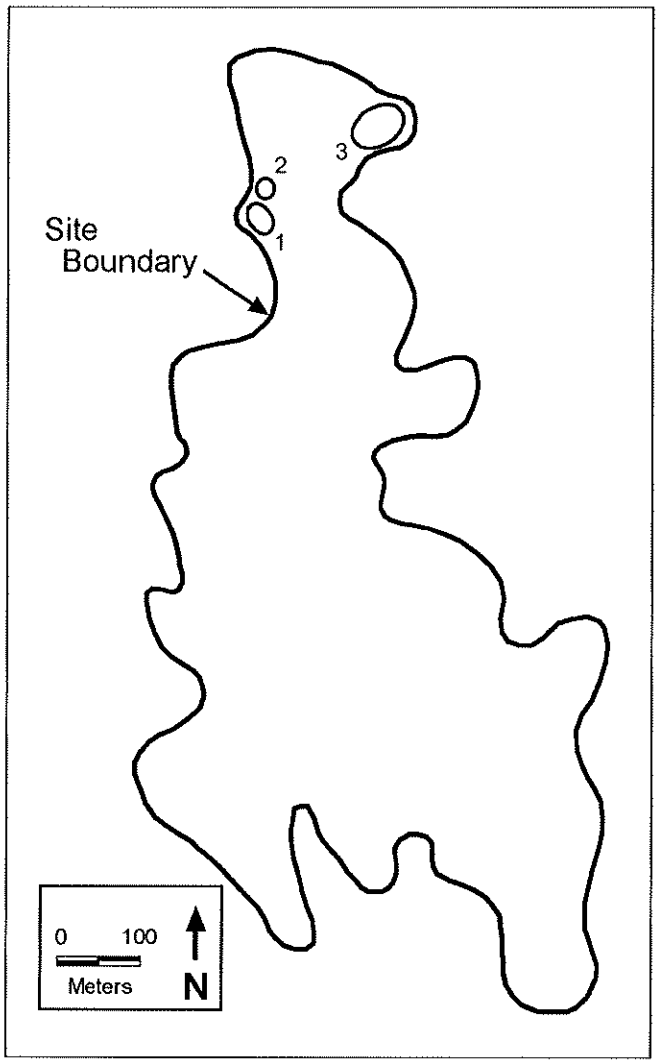


Figure 5.10. Cu-Et-21 Architectural Features

Cu-Et-22

Natural Setting: 2,285-2,290 m, in the lower piedmont on the western slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground. Very shallow soil cover, with much exposed tepetate. Slight-to-moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred amidst modern housetots. The survey crew noted the presence of rainfall agriculture in garden plots, with maize and bean grown at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Moderate surface pottery over an area of 2.0 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Hamlet, 50-100 people.

Cu-Et-23

Natural Setting: 2,250-2,280 m, in the lower piedmont and deep soil alluvium west of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize, bean, squash, and maguey all present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales, stone terraces, earth banks, and drainage ditches. The site occurred in the modern dispersed village of San Mateo Cuautepec.

Archaeological Remains: Variable densities of surface pottery, generally moderate but ranging from light to moderate-to-heavy, and heavy rock rubble over an area of 14.8 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-29), very light Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-20) and Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-22), light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-90) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-179), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-21) material. Cu-Et-23 represented a concentration of Early Toltec pottery on the southeastern part of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Small nucleated village, 250-455 people.

Cu-Et-24

Natural Setting: 2,249-2,250 m, on the deep soil alluvium north of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture on about half the site, predominantly of maize intercropped with bean and squash at the time of survey, in fields equipped with drainage ditches and maguey bancales. The remaining half of the site was used for a soccer field. The site occurred in the modern dispersed village of San Mateo Cuautepec.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area of 3.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-183) material.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Et-25

Natural Setting: 2,250-2,270 m, in the lower piedmont north of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground near the tip of a piedmont spur at the base of Cerro Picacho. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Little or no erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey and nopal bancales, stone terraces, earth banks, and drainage ditches. Most of the site occurred within the modern dispersed village of Santa María Cuautepec, located in village houselots as well as agricultural fields on the edge of the settlement.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery, and substantial tezontle rubble, over an area of 6.0 ha. Several other artifacts also occurred, including figurines, fragments of manos and metates, spindle whorls, pottery disks, obsidian scrapers, blades, and a few cores, and censers. Concentrations of pottery and rubble may indicate the remnants of Early Toltec residential structures. Plaster floors and stone wall alignments also were visible, in fresh cuts within the modern settlement. No other structural remains. Mixed with moderate Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-30) and light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-92) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-186) material.

Classification: Small dispersed village, 60-150 people.

Cu-Et-26

Natural Setting: 2,270 m, in the lower piedmont on the northern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground at the base of Cerro el Picacho. Very shallow soil cover, with several areas of exposed tepetate. Generally moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Predominantly grazing at the time of survey. Some rainfall agriculture also occurred, with maize and bean present in 1974. A modern convent flanked the site to the east.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.7 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Aztec (Cu-Az-187), very light Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-21), Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-13), and Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-10), light-to-moderate Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-34), Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-31), and Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-93), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-22) material. Cu-Et-26 represented a sparse scatter of Early Toltec pottery on the western part of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Small hamlet, 4-7 people.

Cu-Et-27

Natural Setting: 2,238 m, on the deep soil alluvium along the western shore of Lake Xaltocan north of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground along what probably is the ancient course of the Cuautitlan River. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area of 2.5 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied hamlet. Population undetermined.

Cu-Et-28

Natural Setting: 2,239 m, on the deep soil alluvium near the western shore of Lake Xaltocan north of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with both maize and bean present at the time of survey. The site occurred on the western edge of the modern village of San Lorenzo Tetlixtac.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery and scattered obsidian blades over an area of 1.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-100) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-204) material. Cu-Et-28 represented a small scatter of Early Toltec pottery on the northwestern part of a larger, predominantly Late Toltec site.

Classification: Small hamlet, 5-10 people.

Cu-Et-29

Natural Setting: 2,248-2,275 m, in the lower piedmont north of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground at the tip of a long, broad loma extending northward from the main range of mountains. Generally very shallow soil cover, with large amounts of exposed tepetate. Variable erosion, ranging from none to moderate.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall and irrigated agriculture, with alfalfa (irrigated), maize, and bean present at the time of survey (some fields also lying fallow). The site occurred in the modern colonia of Lomas de San Cristóbal.

Archaeological Remains: Variably light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 20.0 ha. Also present were obsidian blades and scrapers, fragments of manos and metates, and figurines. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-96) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-198) remains, as well as moderate Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-14), Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-35), and Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-33), a trace of Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-23), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-23) material. Cu-Et-29 represented a scatter of Early Toltec pottery on the northern part of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Small nucleated village, 200-500 people.

Cu-Et-30

Natural Setting: 2,248-2,250 m, in the lower piedmont north of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 3.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light-to-moderate Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-98) material. Cu-Et-30 represented a concentration of Early Toltec pottery on the southern part of a larger, predominantly Late Toltec site.

Classification: Hamlet, 15-30 people.

Cu-Et-31

Natural Setting: 2,260-2,295 m, in the lower piedmont on the northern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground. Variable soil cover, ranging from shallow (predominantly) to deep. Generally very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture at the time of survey, in fields equipped with terraces and maguey bancales. The agricultural fields were lying fallow in 1974, with the northern half of the site used for grazing. The site occurred in the modern colonia of Lomas de San Cristóbal.

Archaeological Remains: Variable densities of surface pottery, generally light-to-moderate but ranging from light-to-moderate-to-heavy, along with scattered obsidian blades and fragments of manos over an area of 31.5 ha. The densest Early Toltec occupation occurred at the tip of a small ridge, surrounded by lighter occupation. Several small rises in the most heavily occupied portion of the site may represent the poorly preserved remains of domestic mounds. Mixed with generally moderate Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-36) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-203), very light Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-36), a trace of Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-24), very light-to-light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-101), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-27) material.

Classification: Regional center, 315-788 people.

Cu-Et-32

Natural Setting: 2,340-2,350 m, in the lower piedmont on the northeastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Generally moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 5.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-108) and light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-214) material. Cu-Et-32 comprised a broad scatter of Early Toltec pottery on the southwestern part of larger, predominantly Late Toltec and Late Aztec sites.

Classification: Hamlet, 25-50 people.

Cu-Et-33

Natural Setting: 2,270 m, in the lower piedmont on the northern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Generally very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred in the modern community of Guadalupe Victoria.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 1.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with very light Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-25) and Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-37) and light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-212) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 5-10 people.

Cu-Et-34

Modern Utilization: 2,239-2,260 m, in the lower piedmont, deep soil alluvium, and saline lakeshore plain north of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground.

Generally shallow soil cover, with several areas of exposed tepetate. Slight-to-moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture on a small portion, with maize present at the time of survey. The remaining site area either was used for grazing or had been obliterated by a modern tezontle quarry. The site occurred in the modern community of Guadalupe Victoria.

Archaeological Remains: Variable densities of surface pottery, generally light-to-moderate but ranging from light through moderate-to-heavy, over an area of 9.8 ha. Artifacts also included obsidian scrapers and blades and a few fragments of manos and metates. Possible prehispanic terraces covered the top of a small ridge at this site; light and light-to-moderate pottery densities upon the terraces suggests that each may have functioned as an individual houselot. One mound occurred at the base of the ridge, measuring 40 by 35 m at its base and 0.5 m in height. Red-on-buff pottery upon this mound suggests that it may have functioned as an elite residence. Mixed with very light Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-22) and variably light to heavy Late Aztec (Cu-Az-217) material.

Classification: Small nucleated village, 98-245 people.

Cu-Et-35

Natural Setting: 2,248-2258 m, in the lower piedmont and deep soil alluvium east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize at the time of survey (though bean and squash also were present), in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred immediately southwest of the modern community of Guadalupe Victoria.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 3.8 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-106), very light Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-23), Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-26), and Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-38), light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-214), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-28) material. Cu-Et-35 represented a concentration of Early Toltec pottery on the northeastern tip of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Hamlet, 19-38 people.

Cu-Et-36

Natural Setting: 2,238 m, on the saline lakeshore plain near the western shore of Lake Texcoco east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on flat ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Moderate surface pottery over an area of 2.2 ha. One large, poorly preserved mound was noted, though due to its condition no dimensions were recorded. The litter of red-on-buff pottery over the mound surface suggests it represented the remnants of an elite residence. Mixed with very light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-111), light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-245), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-29) material. Cu-Et-36 represented a small concentration of Early Toltec remains in the northern part of a larger, predominantly Late Toltec site.

Classification: Salt-making station and residential site, 55-110 people.

Cu-Et-37

Natural Setting: 2,238 m, on the saline lakeshore plain near the western shore of Lake Texcoco east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on flat ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey. The site occurred immediately north of the modern town of Ecatepec de Morelos.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 1.3 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with a trace of Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-27), very light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-111), and light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-254) material.

Classification: Salt-making station and residential site, 7-13 people.

Cu-Et-38

Natural Setting: 2,260-2,290 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Moderate-to-extensive erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred immediately west of the modern town of Ecatepec de Morelos.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 3.4 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light-to-moderate Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-109) and light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-247) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 17-34 people.

Cu-Et-39

Natural Setting: 2,260-2335 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moder-

ately sloping ground on the northern side of the long, broad loma east of Cerro de la Cruz. A deeply incised barranca forms the northern boundary of the site. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Generally moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize but with bean and squash present as well at the time of survey. The site occurred on the western edge of the modern town of Ecatepec de Morelos.

Archaeological Remains: Generally light-to-moderate surface pottery, but ranging in density from light-to-moderate-to-heavy, over a total area of 33.0 ha. Mixed with similarly dense Early Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-3), Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-25), Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-110), and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-249), moderate Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-15) and Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-38), light Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-39), very light Early Formative (Cu-Ef-2), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-30) material. Cu-Et-39 represented a large scatter of Early Toltec remains near the center of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

In plan, the Early Toltec occupation at this site comprises two loci. The larger one, covering approximately 28.0 ha, is located along the ridge top; surface remains generally are moderate, with intervening areas of light occupation. The second locus, covering 5.0 ha, lies immediately to the northwest of the first, on the northern flank of the ridge; occupation generally is light. At least 15 mounds lie within the bounds of the Early Toltec occupation, with those adequately preserved to warrant measurement described in Table 5.11. Most are situated upon low stone-faced terraces that follow the curve of the ridge. Because both Early Toltec and Late Aztec ceramics are associated with many of these mounds, their exact dates are somewhat problematical. However, several mounds contain almost pure Coyotlatelco pottery. One set, dominated by Mound 28 and placed atop a terrace 5.0 m high, occurred around a small plaza and alter complex. Floors exposed by recent pitting were of plaster-on-concrete construction. On adjacent terraces small residential mounds occurred every 50-75 m. Pottery on these latter mounds usually was Early Toltec red-on-buff. Areas of predominantly undecorated utilitarian pottery, which characterized the residential zones of several other Early Toltec sites (e.g., Cu-Et-18, Cu-Et-21, and Cu-Et-34), did not occur.

Classification: Regional center, 330-825 people.

Cu-Et-40

Natural Setting: 2,260-2,280 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: This site occurred on the southern edge of the modern town of Ecatepec de Morelos, in the area of a modern housing development.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 5.0 ha. The poorly preserved remains of three domestic mounds were visible, each with Late Toltec occupations as well, though due to their condition no dimensions were recorded. Mixed with very light Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-28) and light-to-moderate Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-40), Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-115), and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-257) material. The Early Toltec site comprised a broad scatter of remains near the center of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Hamlet, 25-50 people.

Cu-Et-41

Natural Setting: 2,239 m, on the saline lakeshore plain adjacent to the western shore of Lake Texcoco east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred at the Ecatepec cloverleaf for the cuota highway to San Juan Teotihuacan.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area estimated at approximately 0.1 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with moderate Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-41) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-263) material. Cu-Et-41 comprised a sparse scatter of remains near the center of larger, generally coterminous Teotihuacan period and Late Aztec sites.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Et-42

Natural Setting: 2,239 m, on the deep soil alluvium near the western shore of Lake Texcoco east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred at the Ecatepec cloverleaf for the cuota highway to San Juan Teotihuacan.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area estimated at approximately 0.1 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with moderate Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-41) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-263) and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-31) material. Cu-Et-42 represented a sparse scatter of remains near the center of larger, generally coterminous Teotihuacan period and Late Aztec sites.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Et-43

Natural Setting: 2,238 m, on the saline lakeshore plain near the western shore of Lake Texcoco east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred in the modern town of Ecatepec de Morelos.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area estimated at approximately 0.1 ha. Evidence of Early Toltec occupation occurred on a large salt debris mound, measuring roughly 50 m in diameter and about 3.0 m in height. Mixed with similarly sparse Late Aztec (Cu-Az-268) material.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot or seasonally occupied salt-making station. Population undetermined.

Cu-Et-44

Natural Setting: 2,288 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture at the time of survey, in fields equipped with an elaborate system of maguey bancales. Houses from the modern town of Santa Clara occurred on the site.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 1.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-116) and light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-279) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 5-10 people.

Cu-Et-45

Natural Setting: 2,250-2,270 m, in the lower piedmont and deep soil alluvium east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred in a newly urbanized area of the modern colonia of Santa María Tulpetlac.

Archaeological Remains: Very light-to-light surface pottery over an area of 1.5 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 3-8 people.

Cu-Et-46

Natural Setting: 2,270 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Generally very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred in the modern town of Santa Clara, among modern houses but in an area of wide agricultural terraces.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.8 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Aztec (Cu-Az-294) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 4-8 people.

Cu-Et-47

Natural Setting: 2,250-2,260 m, on the deep soil alluvium east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground on the southwestern flank of Cerro Gordo. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture at the time of survey. The site occurred in the modern town of Santa Clara.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 9.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-133) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-292) material.

Classification: Small dispersed village, 90-225 people.

Cu-Et-48

Natural Setting: 2,290-2,300 m, on the deep soil alluvium east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize but with bean, squash, haba, and maguey intercropped at the time of survey. The site occurred near two large pits in the modern town of Santa Clara, their excavation having destroyed part of the prehispanic remains by 1974.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery, along with scattered obsidian blades and fragments of manos and metates, over an area of 4.0 ha. Both Oxtotipac and Coyotlatelco ceramics were noted. Several possible mounds had been bisected by the pits, revealed in 17 profiles. Also present in the pit profiles was evidence of at least three fossilized floodwater irrigation systems. The profile of the uppermost canal yielded Oxtotipac pottery, so based on the survey the latest canal system represented in the pit appeared to date to the earliest part of the Coyotlatelco Phase (Sanders and Santley 1977). Subsequent excavations in 1977 indicated that the canal system may have functioned as early as the Late Middle Formative (Nichols 1980: 163-200; see Appendix D). Mixed with similarly dense Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-122) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-293) and very light Late Late Formative

(Cu-Lf-41) material; the 1977 excavations also indicated the presence of Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-30) remains.

Classification: Hamlet, 40-100 people.

Cu-Et-49

Natural Setting: 2,280 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground near the base of Cerro Cabeza Blanca, immediately above a broad alluvial fan extending to the southeast. Deep soil cover. Very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize thought intercropped with bean and squash at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey and pirul bancales. Grazing occurred on the northern part of the site. At the time of survey, a small portion of the site was being urbanized as part of the expansion of the modern colonia of El Mirador; this development included several houses and a small shop.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 1.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with very light-to-light Early Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-4) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-296), moderate Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-29) and Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-47), very light Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-12), light-to-moderate Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-123), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-32) material. Cu-Et-49 comprised a small concentration of Early Toltec pottery slightly north of the center of a larger, predominantly Late Toltec site.

Classification: Small hamlet, 5-10 people.

Cu-Et-50

Natural Setting: 2,290-2,310 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Generally moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales.

Archaeological Remains: Very light-to-light surface pottery over an area of 2.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly sparse Late Aztec (Cu-Az-301) and light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-127) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 4-10 people.

Cu-Et-51

Natural Setting: 2,295 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground. Very shallow soil cover. Slight-to-moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Very light-to-light surface pottery over an area of 3.0 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 6-15 people.

Cu-Et-52

Natural Setting: 2,320 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately-to-steeply sloping ground. Generally very shallow soil cover, with intermittent areas of exposed tepetate. Slight-to-moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: None.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 1.0 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 5-10 people.

Cu-Et-53

Natural Setting: 2,275 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground on the edge of a small barranca. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Moderate-to-heavy erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred in the modern colonia of El Mirador.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.8 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-129) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-304) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 4-8 people.

Cu-Et-54

Natural Setting: 2,275-2,300 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately-to-steeply sloping ground, atop the tip of a ridge overlooking the intersection of the barrancas La Tabla and La Guiñada in the lakeshore plain below. Shallow soil cover. Extensive erosion.

Modern Utilization: Primarily grazing at the time of survey. The survey crew also noted the presence of rainfall agriculture, with maize and maguey present in 1974, in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred in the modern colonia of El Mirador.

Archaeological Remains: Very light-to-light surface pottery, along with scattered blades and scrapers and substantial rock

rubble, over an area of 4.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with very light Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-32), moderate Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-48), and light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-130) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-306) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 8-20 people.

Cu-Et-55

Natural Setting: 2,238-2,239 m, on the saline lakeshore plain along the western shore of Lake Texcoco south of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred in the modern town of Santa Clara, in an area of densely packed houselots and a cemetery.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 8.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-134), moderate Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-50), and light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-310) material. Cu-Et-55 represented a concentration of Early Toltec remains on the southern part of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Small dispersed village, 80-200 people. This site probably also functioned as a salt-making station.

Cu-Et-56

Natural Setting: 2,239-2,249 m, on the deep soil alluvium along the western shore of Lake Texcoco south of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred in the modern town of Santa Clara.

Archaeological Remains: Generally light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 35.0 ha. Several definite mounds were noted, underlying modern houses or incorporated in the street fill, which may date to this occupation. Due to heavy modern disturbance and the impossibility of thorough survey, neither a count of total mounds nor individual mound dimensions were recorded. A clear assessment of this site is limited because half to two-thirds of it have been destroyed by modern occupation. Mixed with generally very light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-312) material.

Classification: Regional center, 350-875 people—assuming that the architecture dates primarily to the Early Toltec period and that the spatial extent of the site is accurate. This is a best guess given the heavy disturbance of the site.

Cu-Et-57

Natural Setting: 2,250 m, in the lower piedmont south of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred in an area of scrubby growth generally used for pasture at the time of survey. Suburban sprawl of three modern colonias of Santa Clara (Xalostoc, San José, and Caracoles de Jiménez Cantú) was encroaching on the site from different directions in 1974.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area of 0.5 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-136) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-313) material. Cu-Et-57 represented a sparse scatter of Early Toltec remains in the northeastern corner of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Et-58

Natural Setting: 2,240-2,320 m, in the lower piedmont and deep soil alluvium south of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground along the summit of an undulating promontory that extends southward from the main mountain range into the lakeshore plain. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Moderate-to-deep erosion.

Modern Utilization: Primarily grazing at the time of survey. The remains of stone terraces occurred on part of the site; although probably prehispanic in origin, these terraces showed evidence of more recent use. The site occurred immediately above the suburban sprawl of modern colonias of Santa Clara, encroaching from all sides in 1974.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 8.0 ha. No structural remains, the terraces likely dating to the Teotihuacan period occupation. Mixed with similarly dense Late Aztec (Cu-Az-315) and Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-51) material.

Classification: Small nucleated village, 80-200 people.

Cu-Et-59

Natural Setting: 2,255-2,270 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Slight-to-moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred on the northern edge of the modern colonia of San Juanico.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 8.0 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small nucleated village, 80-200 people.

Late Toltec (Mazapan Phase) Occupations (Figures 5.11)

Cu-Lt-1

Natural Setting: 2,320-2,330 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on moderately sloping ground near the headwaters of the Tepotzotlan River. Medium-to-deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Floodwater irrigated agriculture, predominantly of maize intercropped with bean and nopal at the time of survey, in houselots equipped with maguey bancales and drainage ditches. The site occurred in the modern dispersed community of Santiago Cuautlalpan.

Archaeological Remains: Variable very light-to-light and light surface pottery over an area of 2.6 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similar densities of Late Aztec (Cu-Az-17) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 13-26 people.

Cu-Lt-2

Natural Setting: 2,300-2,305 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground along the headwaters of the Tepotzotlan River. Shallow soil cover. Generally slight-to-moderate erosion, becoming severe in places.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, the associated fields equipped with maguey bancales and lying fallow at the time of survey. The site occurred on the southern edge of the modern dispersed community of Santiago Cuautlalpan.

Archaeological Remains: Very light-to-light surface pottery over an area of 1.3 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly sparse Late Aztec (Cu-Az-15) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 3-6 people.

Cu-Lt-3

Natural Setting: 2,300-2,310 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground along the headwaters of the Tepotzotlan River. Shallow soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture in two fields equipped with maguey bancales (both lying fallow at the time of survey). The site occurred on the southeastern edge of the modern dispersed community of Santiago Cuautlalpan.

Archaeological Remains: Very light-to-light surface pottery over an area of 1.6 ha. One earthen mound occurred, measuring 40 by 40 m at its base, 1.5 m in height, and featuring Late Toltec and Late Aztec occupations. Mixed with similarly sparse Late Aztec (Cu-Az-13) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 3-8 people.

Cu-Lt-4

Natural Setting: 2,325-2,335 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on moderately sloping ground along a tributary of the Tepotzotlan River. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, the associated fields lying fallow at the time of survey. The site occurred in the southern part of the modern dispersed community of Santiago Cuautlalpan.

Archaeological Remains: Very light-to-light surface pottery over an area of 1.7 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly sparse Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-18), light-to-moderate Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-5), and light Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-1) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-14) material. Cu-Lt-4 represented a sparse scatter of Late Toltec remains in the northwestern part of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Small hamlet, 3-9 people.

Cu-Lt-5

Natural Setting: 2,365-2,390 m, in the middle piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on moderately sloping ground along the upper reaches of the Tepotzotlan River. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with both maize and bean present at the time of survey. The site occurred in the modern dispersed community of Santiago Cuautlalpan.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 1.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-18), light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-25), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-1) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 5-10 people.

Cu-Lt-6

Natural Setting: 2,315-2,330 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on moderately to steeply sloping ground at the base of El Puerto de Buenos Aires. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize but intercropped with bean and maguey at the time of survey.

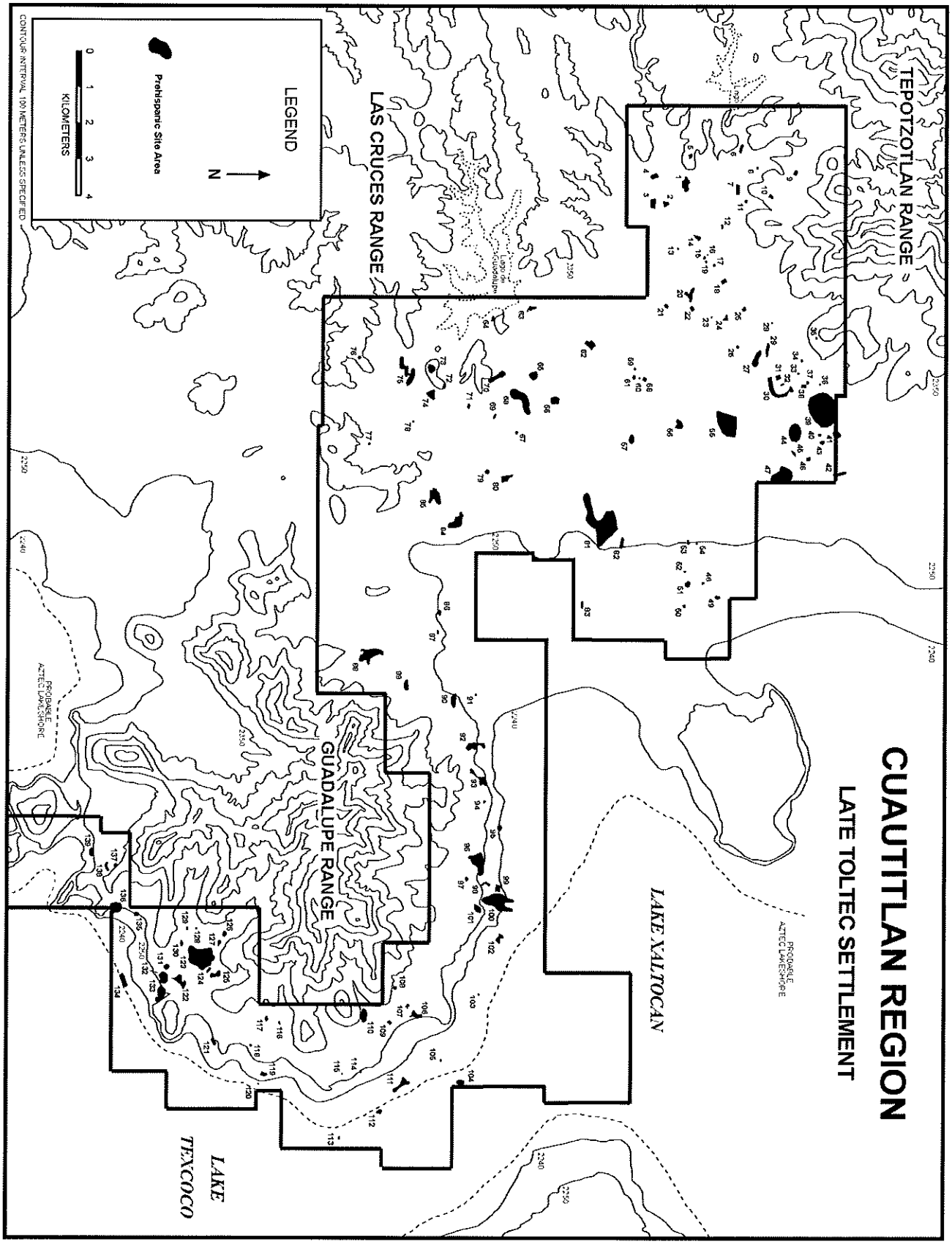


Figure 5.11. Late Toltec Settlement in the Cuautitlan Region

Archaeological Remains: Very light-to-light surface pottery over an area of 1.5 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly sparse Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-1), Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-17), and Early Toltec (Cu-Et-1) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 3-8 people.

Cu-Lt-7

Natural Setting: 2,335-2,340 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on moderately sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, part of the site planted with maize and bean at the time of survey and the remainder lying fallow. The site occurred on the northern edge of the modern dispersed community of Santa Cruz.

Archaeological Remains: Very light-to-light surface pottery over an area of 4.5 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-38) and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-3) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 9-23 people.

Cu-Lt-8

Natural Setting: 2,340-2,344 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on moderately sloping ground. Medium-to-deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize but with bean and squash intercropped at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area estimated at approximately 0.1 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Lt-9

Natural Setting: 2,370 m, in the middle piedmont on the southern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on moderately-to-steeply sloping ground on a ridge descending south from Cerro Gordo. Shallow soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maguey present at the time of survey both as a cultivated crop and along field borders.

Archaeological Remains: Very light-to-light surface pottery over an area of 0.6 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-35) and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-2) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 1-3 people.

Cu-Lt-10

Natural Setting: 2,380-2,384 m , in the middle piedmont on the southern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on moderately to steeply sloping ground about half-way up the southern slope of Cerro Gordo. Shallow soil cover. Extensive erosion, some associated with a barranca bordering the site to the east.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with bean present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales.

Archaeological Remains: Very light-to-light surface pottery over an area of 1.5 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 3-8 people.

Cu-Lt-11

Natural Setting: 2,336-2,338 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on moderately to steeply sloping ground. Shallow soil cover. Extensive erosion.

Modern Utilization: Grazing at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Very light-to-light surface pottery over an area of 0.7 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 1-4 people.

Cu-Lt-12

Natural Setting: 2,315 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred in the modern dispersed community of Santa Cruz.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 0.7 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-40) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 7-18 people.

Cu-Lt-13

Natural Setting: 2,290-2,300 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground along the upper reaches of

the Tepotzotlan River. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maguey present at the time of survey, in a field equipped with stone terraces. The site occurred at the western edge of the modern village of El Rosario.

Archaeological Remains: Moderate surface pottery over an area of 1.0 ha. Slightly heavier concentrations of pottery occur along the terrace fronts and may represent the poorly preserved remains of Late Toltec residential structures. No other structural remains. Mixed with generally light Early Toltec (Cu-Et-2) and light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-7) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 25-50 people.

Cu-Lt-14

Natural Setting: 2,285 m, on a small hill in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground overlooking the upper reaches of the the Tepotzotlan River floodplain, with branches of the river flanking the site to the north and east. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, with maize, bean, squash, and maguey present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales and drainage ditches.

Archaeological Remains: Very light-to-light surface pottery, and light-to-substantial rock rubble, over an area of 2.5 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly sparse Early Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-1) and light-to-moderate Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-6), Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-20), and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-6) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 5-13 people.

Cu-Lt-15

Natural Setting: 2,290 m, on the deep soil alluvium east of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground along the southern bank of the Tepotzotlan River. Generally medium soil cover, but ranging from shallow to deep. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall (humedad) agriculture, with maize and haba present at the time of survey. Some areas of the site also were used for grazing. The southern part of the site occurred among scattered houselots from the modern village of El Rosario.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery and scattered obsidian artifacts over an area of 2.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-3) and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-5) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 10-20 people.

Cu-Lt-16

Natural Setting: 2,295-2,298 m, on the deep soil alluvium east of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground along the southern bank of the Tepotzotlan River. Generally medium soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall (humedad) agriculture, the fields lying fallow at the time of survey. The site occurred immediately north of the modern village of El Rosario.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery and scattered obsidian flakes over an area of 2.0 ha. A small pyramid and plaza visible at this site probably dated to the Late Aztec occupation (see description of Cu-Az-3). Mixed with very light-to-light Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-7), light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-3), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-5) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 10-20 people.

Cu-Lt-17

Natural Setting: 2,288 m, on the deep soil alluvium south of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently sloping ground along the upper course of the Tepotzotlan River. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, the fields lying fallow at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area estimated at approximately 0.1 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Lt-18

Natural Setting: 2,278-2,280 m, on the deep soil alluvium south of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently sloping ground along the northern bank of the Tepotzotlan River near the base of a ridge that descends south from the main mountain range. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred among scattered houselots of the modern dispersed community of Santa Cruz.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.7 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with moderate Late

Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-8) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-47) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 4-7 people.

Cu-Lt-19

Natural Setting: 2,290 m, on the deep soil alluvium south of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area estimated at approximately 0.1 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Lt-20

Natural Setting: 2,290-2,310 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on moderately sloping ground along the upper course of the Tepotzotlan River. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey and nopal bancales. The site occurred in the modern village of San José Huilango, with several modern houselots located throughout the area of Late Toltec occupation.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery, scattered obsidian scrapers, blades, projectile points, and cores, and little or no rock rubble over an area of 4.2 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Early Toltec (Cu-Et-5) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-2) and generally light Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-4) and Early Toltec (Cu-Et-4) material.

Classification: Small nucleated village, 42-105 people.

Cu-Lt-21

Natural Setting: 2,280 m, in the lower piedmont on the east of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground. Deep soil cover. Slight-to-moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey in fields equipped with maguey bancales.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.6 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Aztec (Cu-Az-1), moderate-to-heavy Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-3), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-13) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 3-6 people.

Cu-Lt-22

Natural Setting: 2,300 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground south of the Tepotzotlan River. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Slight-to-moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with bean present at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area of 1.0 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Lt-23

Natural Setting: 2,280 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently sloping ground along the upper reaches of the Tepotzotlan River. Deep soil cover. Slight-to-moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize, bean, and avocados present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area estimated at approximately 0.1 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Lt-24

Natural Setting: 2,265 m, on the deep soil alluvium south of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently sloping ground on the northern bank of the Tepotzotlan River. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, predominantly of maize at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey borders and earth banks.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area estimated at approximately 0.1 ha. No structural remains, the single mound present likely Late Aztec. Mixed with slightly heavier Late Aztec (Cu-Az-50) and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-6) material.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Lt-25

Natural Setting: 2,280 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on moderately sloping ground near the base of Cerro el Filo. Deep soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, with alfalfa present at the time of survey in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred within the southern boundary of the dispersed modern community of San Mateo Xoloc.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.8 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with very light Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-6) and light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-51) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 4-8 people.

Cu-Lt-26

Natural Setting: 2,265 m, on the deep soil alluvium on the southern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently sloping ground along the upper reaches of the Tepotzotlan River. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area estimated at approximately 0.1 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Lt-27

Natural Setting: 2,265-2,275 m, on the deep soil alluvium south of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently sloping ground near the base of a ridge and immediately north of the Tepotzotlan River. Variable soil cover, shallow-to-medium in northern part but becoming deep in the southern part of the site. Generally slight erosion, becoming moderate in places.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated and rainfall (humedad) agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey (part of the site also lying fallow). The site occurred on the southeastern edge of the dispersed modern community of San Mateo Xoloc.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 4.8 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with generally moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-62 and Cu-Az-63) and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-11) material.

Classification: Small nucleated village, 48-120 people.

Cu-Lt-28

Natural Setting: 2,290 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Locted on moderately sloping ground on the eastern flank of a ridge overlooking a main tributary of the Tepotzotlan River. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, with radish, haba, squash, maguey, and nopal all present at the time of survey. The site occurred in the dispersed modern community of San Mateo Xoloc.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area of 0.2 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-60) material. Cu-Lt-28 represented a small scatter of Late Toltec material in the northwest corner of a larger Late Aztec site.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Lt-29

Natural Setting: 2,270-2,290 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on moderately sloping ground adjacent to the Tepotzotlan River. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize but intercropped with bean at the time of survey. The site occurred in the modern dispersed community of San Mateo Xoloc.

Archaeological Remains: Moderate surface pottery over an area of 2.3 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-8) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-64), very light Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-9), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-7) material.

Classification: Small nucleated village, 58-115 people.

Cu-Lt-30

Natural Setting: 2,270-2,290 m, in the lower piedmont and deep soil alluvium east of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently sloping ground near the base of a ridge extending south from Cerro la Columna and immediately north of the Tepotzotlan River. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, predominantly of maize but intercropped with bean and squash at the time of survey. The site occurred amidst dispersed houselots of the modern colonia of Capula.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery, along with scattered obsidian blades and detritus, over an area of 4.2 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with very light

Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-9) and Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-2), moderate Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-10), light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-73), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-10) material. Cu-Lt-30 occurred along the southeastern edge of a larger Late Aztec site.

Classification: Small nucleated village, 42-105 people.

Cu-Lt-31

Natural Setting: 2,270-2,280 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground on the southern flank of Cerro la Columna. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, with maize and haba present at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 1.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with generally moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-73) material. Cu-Lt-31 represented a small concentration of Late Toltec remains lying near the western edge of a larger Late Aztec site.

Classification: Hamlet, 10-25 people.

Cu-Lt-32

Natural Setting: 2,265-2,280 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently sloping ground at the base of a ridge descending south from Cerro la Columna and immediately north of the Tepotzotlan River. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey. The site occurred amidst dispersed houselots of the modern colonia of Capula.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area of 1.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with generally moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-73) material. Cu-Lt-32 represented a small concentration of Late Toltec remains lying in the northwestern part of a larger Late Aztec site.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Lt-33

Natural Setting: 2,290 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on moderately sloping ground. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: One portion of the site area was used for irrigated agriculture, predominantly of maize but with bean and squash intercropped at the time of survey. The remainder of the site area was used for grazing. The site occurred on the northeastern periphery of the modern town of Tepotzotlan.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area estimated at approximately 0.1 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Lt-34

Natural Setting: 2,288 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on moderately sloping ground at the base of Cerro la Columna. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, predominantly of maize and bean at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred immediately west of the modern town of Tepotzotlan.

Archaeological Remains: Very light-to-light surface pottery over an area of 1.0 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 2-5 people.

Cu-Lt-35

Natural Setting: 2,400-2,420 m, in the middle piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on steeply sloping ground near the top of Cerro la Columna. Shallow soil cover. Deep erosion.

Modern Utilization: Grazing at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area of 0.1 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-67) material.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Lt-36

Natural Setting: 2,285 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground on the eastern flank of Cerro la Columna. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Virtually no erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area estimated at approximately 0.1 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Lt-37

Natural Setting: 2,295-2,300 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on moderately sloping ground on the eastern flank of Cerro la Columna. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Generally very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey. An old historic adobe house bordered the site area to the northwest.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.2 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-69) material. Cu-Lt-37 represented a small concentration of Late Toltec remains lying on the eastern edge of a larger Late Aztec site.

Classification: Small hamlet, 1-2 people.

Cu-Lt-38

Natural Setting: 2,285-2,290 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on moderately sloping ground. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, with maize, bean, and squash present at the time of survey, in a single field equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred in the modern colonia of Capula.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.5 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Aztec (Cu-Az-71) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 3-5 people.

Cu-Lt-39

Natural Setting: 2,275-2,315 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on moderately sloping ground. Shallow soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize, bean, and squash present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales, terraces, and drainage ditches. The site occurred in the northwestern part of the modern town of Tepotzotlan.

Archaeological Remains: Variable light-to-moderate surface pottery, along with scattered obsidian artifacts (primarily blades), celts, figurines, spindle whorls, and censers, over an area of 16.0 ha. The heaviest Late Toltec occupation occurred in the north-central portion of the site. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Aztec (Cu-Az-75), very light Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-25 and Cu-Lf-26), and light Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-3) material. Cu-Lt-39 is one of a number of Late Toltec sites (Cu-Lt-39 through Cu-Lt-47) that may originally have been parts of a single dispersed village—the separation of their archaeological remains possibly due to disturbance by subsequent Late Aztec settlement.

Classification: Small nucleated village, 160-400 people.

Cu-Lt-40

Natural Setting: 2,275-2,280 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey, in one field equipped with earth banks and another equipped with stone terraces. The site occurred in the eastern part of the modern town of Tepotzotlan.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 2.3 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Aztec (Cu-Az-75) material. Cu-Lt-40 is one of a number of Late Toltec sites (Cu-Lt-39 through Cu-Lt-47) that may originally have been parts of a single dispersed village—the separation of their archaeological remains possibly due to disturbance by subsequent Late Aztec settlement.

Classification: Hamlet, 23-58 people.

Cu-Lt-41

Natural Setting: 2,280-2,290 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on moderately sloping ground. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred in the northeastern part of the modern town of Tepotzotlan.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery, and scattered obsidian artifacts and flakes, over an area of 0.2 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-75) material. Cu-Lt-41 is one of a number of Late Toltec sites (Cu-Lt-39 through Cu-Lt-47) that may originally have been parts of a single dispersed village—the separation of their archaeological remains possibly due to disturbance by subsequent Late Aztec settlement.

Classification: Small hamlet, 1-2 people.

Cu-Lt-42

Natural Setting: 2,258-2,260 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. Slight, localized erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall (humedad) agriculture, with maize, bean, and cabbage present at the time of survey. The site occurred just beyond the northeastern edge of the modern town of Tepotzotlan.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 1.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-75) material. Cu-Lt-42 is one of a number of Late Toltec sites (Cu-Lt-39 through Cu-Lt-47) that may originally have been parts of a single dispersed village—the separation of their archaeological remains possibly due to disturbance by subsequent Late Aztec settlement.

Classification: Small hamlet, 5-10 people.

Cu-Lt-43

Natural Setting: 2,260-2,265 m, on the deep soil alluvium east of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on moderately sloping ground. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, with maize, bean, and squash present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with earth banks. The site occurred in the eastern part of the modern town of Tepotzotlan.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 2.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Aztec (Cu-Az-75) and light Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-12) material. Cu-Lt-43 is one of a number of Late Toltec sites (Cu-Lt-39 through Cu-Lt-47) that may originally have been parts of a single dispersed village—the separation of their archaeological remains possibly due to disturbance by subsequent Late Aztec settlement.

Classification: Hamlet, 20-50 people.

Cu-Lt-44

Natural Setting: 2,260-2290 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently sloping ground near the base of Cerro la Columna. Deep soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated and rainfall agriculture, with maize, squash, and alfalfa present at the time of survey in fields equipped with stone terraces, irrigation canals, and drainage ditches. The site occurred in the southeastern part of the modern town of Tepotzotlan.

Archaeological Remains: Generally light surface pottery, becoming moderate in places, and a few obsidian cores over an area of 6.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light-to-moderate Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-4), Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-27), and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-75) material. Cu-Lt-44 is one of a number of Late Toltec sites (Cu-Lt-39 through Cu-Lt-47) that may originally have been parts of a single dispersed village—the separation of their archaeological remains possibly due to disturbance by subsequent Late Aztec settlement.

Classification: Hamlet, 30-60 people.

Cu-Lt-45

Natural Setting: 2,259-2,260 m, on the deep soil alluvium east of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently sloping ground immediately north of the Tepotzotlan River. Deep soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, with maize and alfalfa present at the time of survey. The site occurred on the southeastern edge of the modern town of Tepotzotlan.

Archaeological Remains: Very light-to-light surface pottery over an area of 1.2 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-75) material. Cu-Lt-45 is one of a number of Late Toltec sites (Cu-Lt-39 through Cu-Lt-47) that may originally have been parts of a single dispersed village—the separation of their archaeological remains possibly due to disturbance by subsequent Late Aztec settlement.

Classification: Small hamlet, 2-6 people.

Cu-Lt-46

Natural Setting: 2,258 m, on the deep soil alluvium east of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall (humedad) agriculture, with cabbage present at the time of survey. The site occurred immediately east of the modern town of Tepotzotlan.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.4 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-75) material. Cu-Lt-46 is one of a number of Late Toltec sites (Cu-Lt-39 through Cu-Lt-47) that may originally have been parts of a single dispersed village—the separation of their archaeological remains possibly due to disturbance by subsequent Late Aztec settlement.

Classification: Small hamlet, 2-4 people.

Cu-Lt-47

Natural Setting: 2,257 m, on the deep soil alluvium east of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently sloping ground north of the middle course of the Tepotzotlan River. Deep soil cover. Generally very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall (humedad) and irrigated agriculture, predominantly of maize but intercropped with bean and squash, in fields equipped with stone terraces. The site occurred immediately southeast of the modern town of

Tepotzotlan, in a barrio called San Lorenzo Riotenco. Much of the northern part of the site was obscured by modern housing in 1974.

Archaeological Remains: Variable surface pottery, ranging in density from very light-to-moderate, along with a large number of obsidian blades and apparent workshop debris over an area of 6.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-10) and Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-4), very light Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-14), and light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-76) material. Cu-Lt-47 is one of a number of Late Toltec sites (Cu-Lt-39 through Cu-Lt-47) that may originally have been parts of a single dispersed village—the separation of their archaeological remains possibly due to disturbance by subsequent Late Aztec settlement.

Classification: Small dispersed village, 60-150 people.

Cu-Lt-48

Natural Setting: 2,246 m, on the deep soil alluvium west of Lake Xaltocan. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall (humedad) agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey. The site occurred in the modern dispersed village of San Sebastián Xhala.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.6 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with very light Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-19) and variable light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-115) material. Cu-Lt-48 represented a small scatter of Late Toltec remains on the south-central part of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Small hamlet, 3-6 people.

Cu-Lt-49

Natural Setting: 2,244 m, on the deep soil alluvium west of Lake Xaltocan. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall (humedad) agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred on the western edge of the modern dispersed village of San Sebastián Xhala.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.5 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-116) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 3-5 people.

Cu-Lt-50

Natural Setting: 2,245 m, on the deep soil alluvium west of Lake Xaltocan. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, with bean present at the time of survey. The site occurred in the southeast portion of the modern dispersed village of San Sebastián Xhala.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 1.5 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-117) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 8-15 people.

Cu-Lt-51

Natural Setting: 2,246 m, on the deep soil alluvium west of Lake Xaltocan. Located on generally flat ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated and rainfall (humedad) agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Variable light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 3.4 ha. A large Late Toltec mound was bulldozed a short time prior to survey. In addition to Mazapan pottery, the bulldozing exposed numerous fragments of figurines, manos and metates, obsidian blades, scrapers, and projectile points. The survey crew also noted fragments of human bone and a finely made crystal skull; an informant reported that he had uncovered a burial with pottery from the disturbed area. Mixed with similarly dense Late Aztec (Cu-Az-118), very light-to-light Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-5), and very light Early Toltec (Cu-Et-9) material. Cu-Lt-51 represented a concentration of Late Toltec remains in the east-central part of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Hamlet, 34-85 people.

Cu-Lt-52

Natural Setting: 2,248 m, on the deep soil alluvium west of Lake Xaltocan. Located on flat ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area estimated at approximately 0.1 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Lt-53

Natural Setting: 2,250 m, on the deep soil alluvium west of Lake Xaltocan. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. Slight, localized erosion.

Modern Utilization: Grazing at the time of survey. The site occurred on the western edge of the modern dispersed village of San Sebastián Xhala, near abandoned modern house foundations.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 1.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Aztec (Cu-Az-113) material. Cu-Lt-53 represented a small concentration of Late Toltec remains on the southern part of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Hamlet, 10-25 people.

Cu-Lt-54

Natural Setting: 2,250 m, on the deep soil alluvium west of Lake Xaltocan. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, although the immediate area was lying fallow (and used for grazing) at the time of survey. The site occurred on the western edge of the modern dispersed village of San Sebastián Xhala, near abandoned modern house foundations.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area estimated at approximately 0.1 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-113) material. Cu-Lt-54 represented a sparse scatter of Late Toltec remains on the northern part of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Lt-55

Natural Setting: 2,260-2,285 m, on the deep soil alluvium and lower piedmont east of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground atop a volcanic cone known as Cerro Axotlan. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with both maize and maguey present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred immediately south of the modern village of Axotlan.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 16.0 ha. Scattered obsidian scrapers, blades, and projectile points, and fragments of manos and metates, also were present. No structural remains. Mixed with moderate Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-15), light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-77), and very light Early Toltec (Cu-Et-8) material.

Classification: Small dispersed village, 160-400 people.

Cu-Lt-56

Natural Setting: 2,270-2,280 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground at the tip of a low, rambling ridge that parallels the western bank of the Cuautitlan River. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Generally very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey (part of the site area also lying was fallow). The site occurred in the northern part of the modern community of Buenavista.

Archaeological Remains: Variable light and light-to-moderate surface pottery, along with scattered obsidian blades and scrapers and fragments of manos and metates, over an area of 4.3 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with very light-to-light Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-11) and Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-5), light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-78), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-12) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 33-78 people.

Cu-Lt-57

Natural Setting: 2,269-2,271 m, in the lower piedmont east of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground along La Perla Ridge, overlooking the the Cuautitlan River floodplain at a place known locally as Torremote. Deep soil cover. Generally very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: At the time of survey, the site was being developed as a new neighborhood on the northwestern edge of the modern town of Cuautitlan Izcalli. In 1974, a bulldozed grid of new streets already had been laid out. Previously most of the area had been used for rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize, with the north-central portion of the site a modern cemetery.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 5.0 ha. A slight rise in the central portion of the site may represent the poorly preserved remains of a Late Toltec mound; no dimensions were recorded due to its poor definition. Mixed with similarly dense Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-8), Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-18), Early Toltec (Cu-Et-13), and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-105), very light-to-light Early Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-2), light-to-moderate Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-12), moderate-to-heavy Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-6), and moderate Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-28) material. A small amount of Early Formative (Cu-Ef-1) debris occurred in excavations. Cu-Lt-57 represented a broad scatter of Late Toltec remains in the south-

western part of a larger, predominantly Early Late Formative site.

Classification: Hamlet, 25-50 people.

Cu-Lt-58

Natural Setting: 2,300 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground atop a ridge overlooking the lakeshore plain. Shallow soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred in the modern community of Buenavista, in a plaza-like unused area.

Archaeological Remains: Very light-to-light surface pottery over an area of 2.2 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-80) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 4-11 people.

Cu-Lt-59

Natural Setting: 2,300 m, in the lower piedmont on the northern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on relatively flat ground near the tip of Buena Vista Ridge, overlooking the lakeshore plain. Shallow soil cover. Slight, localized erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred among houselots of the modern community of La Piedad. Some of these houselots were used for rainfall agriculture at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 1.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Aztec (Cu-Az-82) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 5-10 people.

Cu-Lt-60

Natural Setting: 2,302 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred immediately southwest of the modern community of Buenavista, in an area used as a soccer field at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area estimated at approximately 0.1 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Lt-61

Natural Setting: 2,300 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on relatively flat ground near the tip of Buena Vista Ridge, overlooking the lakeshore plain. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Slight, localized erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture at the time of survey. The site occurred among houselots of the modern community of La Piedad.

Archaeological Remains: Generally light-to moderate surface pottery over an area of 1.8 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-81) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 18-45 people.

Cu-Lt-62

Natural Setting: 2,265-2,290 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on relatively flat ground on Tepojaco Ridge, overlooking the surrounding floodplain and immediately above (west of) La Piedad reservoir. Medium soil cover. Very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred on the northeastern edge of the modern village of San Francisco Tepojaco, between the settlement and the reservoir.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 5.4 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with moderate Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-16) and light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-85) material.

Classification: Small nucleated village, 54-135 people.

Cu-Lt-63

Natural Setting: 2,300-2,325 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range near the upper end of Tepojaco Ridge. Located on moderately sloping ground northeast of the reservoir Lago Guadalupe. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize but with bean intercropped at the time of survey, in fields equipped with earth banks and maguey bancales. The site occurred on the southern edge of the modern village of San Francisco Tepojaco.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 2.5 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-91) and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-14) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 13-25 people.

Cu-Lt-64

Natural Setting: 2,335 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range near the upper end of La Perla Ridge. Located on gently sloping ground on the eastern shore of the reservoir Lago de Guadalupe; prior to the construction of the reservoir, the site probably overlooked a small alluvial floodplain on an upper tributary of the Cuautitlan River. Variable soil cover, ranging from shallow-to-medium. Localized heavy erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred in the area of a modern housing development and wooded area, on the western edge of the modern residential settlement of Lago de Guadalupe.

Archaeological Remains: Very light-to-light surface pottery over an area of 0.5 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-94) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 1-3 people.

Cu-Lt-65

Natural Setting: 2,295-2,305 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground atop a ridge paralleling the headwaters of the Cuautitlan River. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Slight-to-moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with associated fields lying fallow at the time of survey. Much of this site occurred on the grounds of a Roman Catholic monastery. The survey crew noted the existence of prehispanic remains in agricultural fields south and east of the monastery compound wall that appeared to continue into the compound itself. Although access to the compound was denied, the remains of bancal terracing visible within the compound indicated previous cultivation on that part of the site as well.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 2.6 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-14), Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-7), Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-9), and Early Toltec (Cu-Et-14) and very light-to-light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-99) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 26-65 people.

Cu-Lt-66

Natural Setting: 2,275-2,280 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground along La Perla Ridge, which parallels the upper course of the Cuautitlan River at a place locally known as Torremote. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Generally very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Intensive rainfall agriculture at the time of survey. The site occurred immediately north of a large quarry.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 3.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-101) material. Cu-Lt-66 represented a small concentration of Late Toltec remains on the western half of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Hamlet, 30-75 people.

Cu-Lt-67

Natural Setting: 2,280 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground. Shallow soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Unused at the time of survey, the immediate area covered with grass and scrub vegetation. The beginnings of urbanization were present in the form of a grid of streets, which had been laid out in preparation for the expansion of the modern town of Cuautitlan Izcalli.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area of 0.9 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-139) material.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Lt-68

Natural Setting: 2,300-2320 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range near the center of Izcalli Ridge. Located on flat-to-moderately sloping ground on a long, low ridge paralleling the upper course of the Cuautitlan River. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Generally very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with associated agricultural fields lying fallow at the time of survey and featuring the remnants of old bancales. The Izcalli Cuautitlan construction company owned the land containing the site at the time of survey and presumably planned to cover it with urban development as the town of Cuautitlan Izcalli expands to the southwest.

Archaeological Remains: Very light-to-light surface pottery over an area of 10.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly sparse Late Aztec (Cu-Az-98) and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-15) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 20-50 people.

Cu-Lt-69

Natural Setting: 2,310 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range near the upper end of Universidad and Tepetlixpa ridges. Located on moderately sloping ground. Very shallow soil cover. Extensive erosion.

Modern Utilization: None. The site occurred in an area of scrub vegetation.

Archaeological Remains: Generally light surface pottery over an area of 1.4 ha. No definite structural remains, though a localized concentration of Late Toltec pottery may represent the poorly preserved remains of a residential mound. Mixed with similarly dense Late Aztec (Cu-Az-140) and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-16) material. Cu-Lt-69 represented a small concentration of Late Toltec remains on the northern part of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Small hamlet, 7-14 people.

Cu-Lt-70

Natural Setting: 2,325-2,350 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range near the upper end of Izcalli Ridge. Located on moderately sloping ground. Shallow soil cover. Slight, localized erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize, bean, and nopal all present at the time of survey. The site occurred in a wooded area in the northeastern part of the modern residential settlement of Lago de Guadalupe, with part of the site a park.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 3.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-97) material. Cu-Lt-70 represented a small concentration of Late Toltec remains on the eastern half of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Hamlet, 15-30 people.

Cu-Lt-71

Natural Setting: 2,315-2,320 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range near the upper end of Universidad Ridge. Located on moderately sloping ground. Very shallow soil cover. Extensive erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize but intercropped with bean at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales.

Archaeological Remains: Very light-to-light surface pottery over an area of 1.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-142) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 2-5 people.

Cu-Lt-72

Natural Setting: 2,350-2,355 m, in the middle piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on moderately sloping ground. Shallow soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey. The site occurred among houses in the modern village of Santa Rosa.

Archaeological Remains: Very light-to-light surface pottery over an area of 1.3 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-145) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 3-7 people.

Cu-Lt-73

Natural Setting: 2,355 m, in the middle piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range near the upper end of Teptelixpa Ridge. Located on moderately sloping ground. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Slight, localized erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site was split by a modern road running east-west, its northern portion lying among houselots in the modern village of Santa Rosa.

Archaeological Remains: Variable light and light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 3.2 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Aztec (Cu-Az-146) and very light Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-25) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 21-47 people.

Cu-Lt-74

Natural Setting: 2,325-2,345 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range near the upper end of Tepetlixpa Ridge. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground. Generally shallow soil cover, becoming deep in places . Little or no erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred immediately south of the road connecting the modern communities of Lago de Guadalupe and Tepetlixpa.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 4.8 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with very light Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-33) and light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-155) material.

Classification: Small nucleated village, 48-120 people.

Cu-Lt-75

Natural Setting: 2,280-2,305 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground. Shallow soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, most of the fields lying fallow at the time of survey (small areas planted in maize and bean). The site occurred among scattered house-lots of the modern barrio of Bosques de Iztacala.

Archaeological Remains: Variable surface pottery, generally light but ranging in density from very light to light-to-moderate, over an area of 7.5 ha. The survey crew noted one mound, its dimensions not recorded due to heavy disturbance. Mixed with light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-147) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 38-75 people.

Cu-Lt-76

Natural Setting: 2,355 m, in the middle piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on moderately sloping ground at the tip of a narrow ridge. Shallow soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize, bean, and squash present at the time of survey, in a field equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred in open lots in the modern barrio of Bosques de Iztacala.

Archaeological Remains: Generally light surface pottery over an area of 0.5 ha. The Late Toltec occupation in the southern part of the site occurs in one small concentration, possibly representing the remnants of a former residential mound. Mixed with light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-148) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 3-5 people.

Cu-Lt-77

Natural Setting: 2,320 m, in the lower piedmont between the Las Cruces and Guadalupe ranges. Located on moderately to steeply sloping ground near the headwaters of a small stream. Shallow soil cover. Extensive erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize but with bean, squash, and maguey intercropped at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery, along with a few obsidian blades and scrapers and one Mazapan figurine, over an area of 1.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with very light Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-17) and light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-161) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 5-10 people.

Cu-Lt-78

Natural Setting: 2,305-2,320 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground near the upper end of Tepetlixpa Ridge on the western shore of the reservoir Presa el Angulo. Generally-medium-to deep soil cover, though with some areas shallow or with exposed tepetate. Generally slight erosion, becoming locally moderate-to-heavy.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize and bean but with some haba and barley present as well at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Very light-to-light surface pottery over an area of 0.5 ha. No definite structural remains, although the Late Toltec pottery is localized and may represent the remains of a poorly preserved residential mound. Mixed with light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-153) material. Cu-Lt-78 consisted of a small concentration of Late Toltec pottery near the center of a large elongated Late Aztec site.

Classification: Small hamlet, 1-3 people.

Cu-Lt-79

Natural Setting: 2,265 m, on the deep soil alluvium east of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred on the dental and premedical campus of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 1.4 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Hamlet, 14-35 people.

Cu-Lt-80

Natural Setting: 2,280-2,295 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground near the lower end of Universidad Ridge. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred on the dental and premedical campus of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, in two agricultural fields lying fallow at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 4.8 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-24) and Early Toltec (Cu-Et-15) and light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-135) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 24-48 people.

Cu-Lt-81

Natural Setting: 2,250-2,275 m, on the deep soil alluvium and lower piedmont east of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground at the tip of a long, low ridge in the middle of the Cuautitlan Valley, along what probably is the ancient course of the Cuautitlan River. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Grazing at the time of survey. The site occurred in the modern town of Cuautitlan Izcalli.

Archaeological Remains: Generally moderate surface pottery over an area of 16.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with very light Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-15), Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-48), and Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-7), light Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-29) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-107), moderate-to-heavy Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-22), and light-to-moderate Early Toltec (Cu-Et-12) material.

Classification: Large nucleated village, 375-760 people.

Cu-Lt-82

Natural Setting: 2,249-2,252 m, on the deep soil alluvium east of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. Slight, localized erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall (humedad) agriculture, with alfalfa and haba present at the time of survey. The site occurred near the western edge of the canal Emisor del Poniente. Modern structures and roads associated with the modern town of Cuautitlan also occurred on the site.

Archaeological Remains: Variable light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 3.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-108) material. Cu-Lt-82 represented a small concentration of Late Toltec remains on the southern half of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Hamlet, 30-75 people.

Cu-Lt-83

Natural Setting: 2,246 m, on the deep soil alluvium west of Lake Xaltocan. Located on generally flat ground along what probably is the ancient course of the Cuautitlan River. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, with alfalfa present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with earth banks and irrigation canals. Houses from the modern settlement of Tultitlan occurred on the site.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 1.5 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Early Toltec (Cu-Et-10) and light-to-moderate Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-32) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-127) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 8-15 people.

Cu-Lt-84

Natural Setting: 2,260-2,270 m, on the deep soil alluvium east of the Las Cruces Range near the end of Tepetlixpa Ridge. Located on gently sloping ground. Generally medium soil cover. Very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey (two fields lying fallow), in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred on the eastern edge of the modern community of Santiago Tepalcapa, with much of the prehispanic area lying among modern houselots and a factory warehouse, the remainder used as a soccer field in 1974.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery and scattered obsidian blades over an area of 6.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with moderate Early Toltec (Cu-Et-18) and light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-157) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 30-60 people.

Cu-Lt-85

Natural Setting: 2,270 m, in the lower piedmont and deep soil alluvium east of the Las Cruces Range. Located on moderately sloping ground near the base of Tepetlixpa Ridge. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Little or no erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey. The site occurred in the modern community of Plan de Guadalupe.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery, along with scattered obsidian scrapers and blades and fragments of manos and metates, over an area of 4.5 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Early Toltec (Cu-Et-16) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-158) and light-to-moderate Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-26) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 23-45 people.

Cu-Lt-86

Natural Setting: 2,250 m, in the lower piedmont west of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground at the base of a small plateau that rises above the surrounding lakeshore plain. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Generally moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with nopal present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred in the modern dispersed village of San Francisco Chilpan.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery, and a few obsidian blades, over an area of 1.5 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with very light Early Toltec (Cu-Et-19) and light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-167) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 8-15 people.

Cu-Lt-87

Natural Setting: 2,275 m, in the lower piedmont west of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground atop the northeastern tip of a U-shaped ridge. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Generally moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maguey and nopal present at the time of survey, in a field equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred in the northern part of the modern community of Buenavista.

Archaeological Remains: Very light-to-light surface pottery over an area of 1.5 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Aztec (Cu-Az-169), a trace of Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-19), and moderate Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-19) and Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-11) material. Cu-Lt-87 represented a sparse scatter of Late Toltec remains in the western part of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Small hamlet, 3-8 people.

Cu-Lt-88

Natural Setting: 2,265-2,300 m, in the lower piedmont on the western slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground on the eastern side of a tributary valley. Medium-to-deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The western edge of the site occurred among houselots of the modern community of Buenavista.

Archaeological Remains: Variable light-to-moderate surface pottery, along with scattered obsidian blades and projectile points and fragments of manos and metates, over an area of 34.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Early Toltec (Cu-Et-21) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-173), very light Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-20), and light Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-27) material.

Classification: Large dispersed village, 340-850 people.

Cu-Lt-89

Natural Setting: 2,267-2,280 m, in the lower piedmont west of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground along the western flank of Cerro Picacho, on two projecting ridges. Variable soil depth, generally medium-to-deep but shallow in places. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize intercropped with bean at the time of survey, though a few associated fields were fallow and one contained maguey.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.8 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with very light Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-12), a trace of Later Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-21), moderate Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-28), and light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-176) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 4-8 people.

Cu-Lt-90

Natural Setting: 2,250-2,280 m, in the lower piedmont and deep soil alluvium west of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize, bean, squash, and maguey all present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales, stone terraces, earth banks, and drainage ditches. The site occurred in the modern dispersed village of San Mateo Cuautepec.

Archaeological Remains: Variable surface pottery, generally light but ranging in density from very light-to-moderate, and heavy rock rubble over an area of 15.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with very light Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-20) and Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-22), generally moderate Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-29) and Early Toltec (Cu-Et-23), light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-179), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-21) material. Cu-Lt-107 represented a broad scatter of Late Toltec pottery in the southeastern part of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Small dispersed village, 150-375 people.

Cu-Lt-91

Natural Setting: 2,246 m, on the deep soil alluvium north of the Guadalupe Range. Located on flat ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize present at the time of the survey. The site occurred among houselots on northern edge of the modern dispersed village of San Mateo Cuautepec.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.8 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Aztec (Cu-Az-182) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 4-8 people.

Cu-Lt-92

Natural Setting: 2,243-2,265 m, in the lower piedmont and deep soil alluvium north of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground near the tip of a piedmont spur at the base of Cerro el Picacho. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Little or no erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey and nopal bancales, earth banks, stone terraces, and drainage ditches. Most of the site occurred in the modern dispersed village of Santa María Cuautepec, among village houselots and agricultural fields on the edge of the settlement.

Archaeological Remains: Generally light surface pottery, but ranging in density from very light-to-moderate, along with locally substantial tezontle rubble over an area of 12.0 ha. Several other artifacts also occurred, including figurines, fragments of manos and metates, spindle whorls, pottery disks, obsidian scrapers, blades, and a few cores, and censers. The Late Toltec occupation appeared as four separate loci within a larger Late Aztec site. No certain structural remains, although two mounds with Late Aztec material associated also appeared to have Late Toltec components (see Table 5.2, Mounds 1 and 2). Mixed with moderate Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-30), light-to-moderate Early Toltec (Cu-Et-25), and light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-186) material.

Classification: Small dispersed village, 120-300 people.

Cu-Lt-93

Natural Setting: 2,250-2275 m, in the lower piedmont north of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground. Generally very shallow soil cover, with many areas of exposed tepetate, though soil in other areas was deep. Generally moderate erosion, though slight in some areas and severe in others.

Modern Utilization: Predominantly grazing at the time of survey. Rainfall agriculture also occurred, with maize and bean present in 1974. A modern nunnery convent flanked the site to the east.

Archaeological Remains: Variable light-to-moderate surface pottery, along with scattered obsidian scrapers, blades, and cores and fragments of manos and metates, over an area of 9.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with very light Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-21), Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-13), and Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-6), light-to-moderate Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-34) and Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-31), light Early Toltec (Cu-Et-26) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-187), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-22) material.

Classification: Small nucleated village, 90-225 people.

Cu-Lt-94

Natural Setting: 2,270-2,278 m, in the lower piedmont on the northern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground at the base of Pico Tres Padres. Deep soil cover. Little or no erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred on the western edge of the modern colonia of Lomas de San Cristóbal, in an area used as a soccer field at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.7 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-32) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-189) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 4-7 people.

Cu-Lt-95

Natural Setting: 2,238-2,242 m, on the deep soil alluvium along the western shore of Lake Xaltocan north of the Guadalupe Range. Located on flat ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey. The site occurred on the northern edge of the modern colonia of Lomas de San Cristóbal.

Archaeological Remains: Very light-to-light surface pottery over an area of 2.3 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-190) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 4-7 people.

Cu-Lt-96

Natural Setting: 2,248-2,275 m, in the lower piedmont north of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground on the northern half of a ridge extending northward from the main mountain range. Generally very shallow soil cover, with large amounts of exposed tepetate. Variable erosion, ranging from none to moderate.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall and irrigated agriculture, with alfalfa (irrigated), maize, and bean (as well as fallow fields) present at the time of survey. The site occurred in the modern colonia of Lomas de San Cristóbal.

Archeological Remains: Variable surface pottery, generally light but ranging from very light-to-moderate, over an area

of 27.0 ha. Also present were obsidian blades and scrapers, fragments of manos and metates, and figurines. No structural remains. Mixed with moderate Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-14), Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-35), and Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-33), a trace of Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-23), light-to-moderate Early Toltec (Cu-Et-29) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-198), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-23) material.

Classification: Small dispersed village, 203-473 people.

Cu-Lt-97

Natural Setting: 2,265 m, in the lower piedmont on the northern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Variable erosion, ranging from none to slight.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred in four fields within the modern colonia of San Cristóbal. At the time of survey, one of these fields contained closely spaced rows of maguey, two were lying fallow, and one was being used as a soccer field.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 1.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Aztec (Cu-Az-200) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 5-10 people.

Cu-Lt-98

Natural Setting: 2,245-2,450 m, in the lower piedmont north of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Variable light and light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 7.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light Early Toltec (Cu-Et-30) material.

Classification: Small dispersed village, 50-115 people.

Cu-Lt-99

Natural Setting: 2,242 m, on the deep soil alluvium along the western shore of Lake Xaltocan north of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 3.3 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Hamlet, 17-33 people.

Cu-Lt-100

Natural Setting: 2,239-2,249 m, on the deep soil alluvium along the western shore of Lake Xaltocan north of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall and irrigated agriculture, with alfalfa (irrigated), maize, bean, and apple present at the time of survey. The site occurred on the western edge of the modern village of San Lorenzo Tetlixtac.

Archaeological Remains: Variable surface pottery, generally light but ranging in density from very light-to-light to light-to-moderate, and scattered obsidian blades over an area of 18.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light Early Toltec (Cu-Et-28) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-204) material.

Classification: Small dispersed village, 105-225 people.

Cu-Lt-101

Natural Setting: 2,260-2,270 m, in the lower piedmont on the northern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground. Shallow soil cover. Generally very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred in the modern colonia of Lomas de San Cristóbal.

Archaeological Remains: Very light-to-light surface pottery over an area of 2.5 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with very light Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-36), moderate Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-36), Early Toltec (Cu-Et-31), and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-203), a trace of Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-24), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-27) material. Cu-Lt-101 represented a small concentration of Late Toltec pottery in the northwestern part of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Small hamlet, 5-13 people.

Cu-Lt-102

Natural Setting: 2,238 m, on the deep soil alluvium along the western shore of Lake Xaltocan north of the Guadalupe Range. Located on flat ground. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, with maize, alfalfa, and bean present at the time of survey. The site occurred in a single agricultural field on the eastern edge of the modern village of San Lorenzo Tetlixtac.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery, and scattered obsidian blades, over an area of 3.4 ha. One mound occurred

on the site; measuring 28 by 28 m at its base and 2.0 m in height, the mound featured a plaster floor on the its eastern side (roughly 0.5 m below the surface) and moderate surface pottery dating to Late Toltec and Late Aztec occupations. Mixed with similarly dense Late Aztec (Cu-Az-208) material. Cu-Lt-102 represented a small concentration of Late Toltec pottery in the western part of a larger Late Aztec site.

Classification: Hamlet, 17-34 people.

Cu-Lt-103

Natural Setting: 2,238 m, on the saline lakeshore plain near the western shore of Lake Xaltocan north of the Guadalupe Range. Located on flat ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: None. At the time of survey, this land was being reclaimed for agriculture, the area generally used for crop production.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area of 0.4 ha. This site consisted primarily of a single salt-making mound, measuring 60 by 45 m at its base and 1.0 m in height (see Mound 10 in Table 5.4 and Figure 5.18). Mixed with light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-218) material. Cu-Lt-103 consisted of a large mound on the eastern part of a much larger Late Aztec site.

Classification: Salt-making station, no permanent population.

Cu-Lt-104

Natural Setting: 2,237 m, on the saline lakebed near the western shore of Lake Xaltocan north of the Guadalupe Range. Located on sloping ground immediately east of the Gran Canal. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey. The site occurred in an area reclaimed for agriculture shortly prior to 1974, and featured an elaborate system of drainage ditches to regulate the water table.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area of 3.5 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with moderate-to-heavy Late Aztec (Cu-Az-238) material.

Classification: Salt-making station, no permanent population.

Cu-Lt-105

Natural Setting: 2,238 m, on the saline lakeshore plain adjacent to the western shore of Lake Xaltocan east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. Generally slight erosion, becoming moderate in places.

Modern Utilization: Grazing at the time of survey. The site occurred among scattered houselots in the eastern part of the modern town of Ecatepec de Morelos.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.5 ha. Scattered obsidian blades and scrapers and fragments of manos and metates also occurred. No structural remains. Mixed with moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-239) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 3-5 people.

Cu-Lt-106

Natural Setting: 2,248-2,258 m, in the lower piedmont and deep soil alluvium east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Erosion ranges from slight-to-moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture of maize, with maguey planted along field borders at the time of survey. The site occurred immediately southeast of the modern community of Guadalupe Victoria.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 3.4 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Early Toltec (Cu-Et-35), very light Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-23), Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-26), and Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-38), light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-214), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-28) material. Cu-Lt-106 represented a small concentration of Late Toltec pottery on the northeastern tip of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Hamlet, 34-85 people.

Cu-Lt-107

Natural Setting: 2,285 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground southeast of a small barranca. Deep soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture at the time of survey, in an area of elaborate terracing and bancales. A few scattered houses occurred throughout the site.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 3.4 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Aztec (Cu-Az-214) material. Cu-Lt-107 represented a small concentration of Late Toltec pottery near the center of a larger Late Aztec site.

Classification: Hamlet, 34-85 people.

Cu-Lt-108

Natural Setting: 2,340-2,350 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Generally moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize at the time of survey in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred immediately south of the modern community of Guadalupe Victoria.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 3.9 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Early Toltec (Cu-Et-32) and light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-214) material. Cu-Lt-108 represented a concentration of Late Toltec remains on the southwestern part of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Hamlet, 20-39 people.

Cu-Lt-109

Natural Setting: 2,260-2,290 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Moderate-to-extensive erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize planted at the time of survey in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred immediately west of the modern town of Ecatepec de Morelos.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 1.5 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light Early Toltec (Cu-Et-38) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-247) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 15-38 people.

Cu-Lt-110

Natural Setting: 2,300-2,330 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground on the northern side of the long, broad loma east of Cerro de la Cruz. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Generally moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize but with bean and squash also present at the time of survey. The site occurred on the western edge of the modern town of Ecatepec de Morelos.

Archaeological Remains: Variable densities of surface pottery, with about half the distribution light and the remainder light-to-moderate, over an area of 7.0 ha. The Late Toltec occupation occurred in dispersed localities across the loma summit, probably representing dispersed settlement among much larger Late Aztec remains. No structural remains. Mixed with very light Early Formative (Cu-Ef-2), light-to-moderate Early Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-3), Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-25), Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-11), and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-249), moderate Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-15), Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-38), and Early Toltec (Cu-Et-39), light Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-39), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-30) material. Cu-Lt-110 represented a broad scatter of Late Toltec remains in the northwestern part of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Small dispersed village, 50-115 people.

Cu-Lt-111

Natural Setting: 2,238 m, on the saline lakeshore plain along the western shore of Lake Texcoco east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on flat ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey. The site occurred immediately north of the modern town of Ecatepec de Morelos.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area of 7.5 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with a trace of Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-27) and light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-245 and Cu-Az-254) and Early Toltec (Cu-Et-36 and Cu-Et-37) material.

Classification: Salt-making station. No permanent population.

Cu-Lt-112

Natural Setting: 2,237 m, on the saline lakebed adjacent to the western shore of Lake Texcoco east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred in a detached barrio of the modern town of Ecatepec de Morelos and contained a small Colonial church and several houses. The Gran Canal runs immediately east of the site.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 1.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Aztec (Cu-Az-255) material. Cu-Lt-112 represented a small scatter of Late Toltec remains in the northeastern corner of a larger Late Aztec site.

Classification: Salt-making station. No permanent population.

Cu-Lt-113

Natural Setting: 2,237 m, on the saline lakebed adjacent to the western shore of Lake Texcoco east of the Guadalupe

Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: None. The site occurred on the eastern edge of the modern town of Ecatepec de Morelos, at the time of survey in a large unused area belonging to Guanos y Fertilizantes de México S.A.

Archaeological Remains: Very light-to-light surface pottery over an area of 0.7 ha. Mixed with generally light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-264) material. The Late Toltec occupation represented a small concentration of Mazapan pottery on a large, predominantly Late Aztec earthen mound.

Classification: Salt-making station. No permanent population.

Cu-Lt-114

Natural Setting: 2,250 m, on the deep soil alluvium along the western shore of Lake Texcoco east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred in the modern town of Ecatepec de Morelos, in one of the few nearby open areas still used for rainfall agriculture at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 2.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with slightly heavier Late Aztec (Cu-Az-256) material. Cu-Lt-114 represented a small scatter of Late Toltec remains in the northern part of a larger Late Aztec site.

Classification: Small hamlet, 10-20 people.

Cu-Lt-115

Natural Setting: 2,270 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground at the northern tip of a large ridge. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred on the southern edge of the modern town of Ecatepec de Morelos, in an area of a modern housing development; a street grid and municipal cemetery were under construction at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 1.5 ha. The poorly preserved remnants of six residential mounds were noted, three with Early Toltec remains as well, though due to their condition no dimensions were recorded. Mixed with very light Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-28), light-to-moderate Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-40) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-257), and light Early Toltec (Cu-Et-40) material. Cu-Lt-115 represented a small concentration of Late Toltec remains near the center of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Hamlet, 15-38 people.

Cu-Lt-116

Natural Setting: 2,285-2,290 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground immediately south of a major barranca. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture at the time of survey, in fields equipped with an elaborate system of maguey bancales. Houses from the modern town of Santa Clara occurred on the site.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 2.2 ha. One heavily disturbed mound with Late Toltec ceramics associated was noted, although due to its poor preservation no dimensions were recorded. Mixed with similarly dense Early Toltec (Cu-Et-44) and light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-279) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 11-22 people.

Cu-Lt-117

Natural Setting: 2,290-2,300 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground immediately south of a small barranca. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Intensive rainfall agriculture at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred in the modern town of Santa Clara.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery, becoming light-to-moderate in one place, over an area of 3.3 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-281) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 20-40 people.

Cu-Lt-118

Natural Setting: 2,255 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred in the modern colonia of Santa María Tulpetlac, adjacent to the cuota highway between Mexico City and San Juan Teotihuacan. Although the area was in the early stages of urbanization, because local streets were unpaved survey was possible.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area of 0.5 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with a trace of Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-29), moderate Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-44), and generally light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-283) material. Cu-Lt-118 consisted of a sparse scat-

ter of remains near the center of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Questionable. Probably a briefly occupied single houselot. Population undetermined.

Cu-Lt-119

Natural Setting: 2,242-2,244 m, on the deep soil alluvium along the western shore of Lake Texcoco east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey. The site occurred on the northern edge of the modern colonia of Santa María Tulpetlac, in an area that had been bulldozed in 1974 in preparation for pending development.

Archaeological Remains: Moderate surface pottery over an area of 2.9 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-43) and light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-277) material.

Classification: Small nucleated village, 73-145 people.

Cu-Lt-120

Natural Setting: 2,239 m, on the saline lakeshore plain adjacent to the western shore of Lake Texcoco east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: None. At the time of survey, the site occupied an empty lot in the modern colonia of Santa María Tulpetlac, immediately east of the old highway between San Juan Teotihuacan and Mexico City.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area of 0.5 ha. This site consisted of the Late Toltec occupation on a large earthen mound that measured 110 by 60 m at its base and 3.0 m in height—typical of the type formed from salt-making activities. Mixed with similarly sparse Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-42) and light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-272) material. The Late Toltec site consisted of a sparse scatter of remains on the eastern part of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Salt-making station, no permanent population.

Cu-Lt-121

Natural Setting: 2,249-2,251 m, on the deep soil alluvium along the western shore of Lake Texcoco east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: None. The site occurred in the modern town of Santa Clara, in a large empty lot immediately east of the cuota highway between Mexico City and San Juan Teotihuacan. This lot was bordered on the east by large factory complexes and on the north by an extensively quarried ridge. The surface of the site area was sod at the time of survey, and there had been considerable bulldozing throughout the area by 1974.

Archaeological Remains: Very light-to-light surface pottery over an area of 2.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-285) material. Cu-Lt-121 represented a small scatter of remains on the northern part of a larger Late Aztec site.

Classification: Small hamlet, 4-10 people.

Cu-Lt-122

Natural Setting: 2,280-2,300 m, on the deep soil alluvium and lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. Generally very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize but with bean intercropped at the time of survey. By 1974, part of the site had been destroyed by two large borrow pits which provided fill during the construction of the cuota highway between San Juan Teotihuacan and Mexico City. The site occurred in the modern town of Santa Clara.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery, along with scattered obsidian blades and fragments of manos and metates, over an area of 15.9 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Early Toltec (Cu-Et-48) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-293) remains, and very light Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-41) material. Excavations in 1977 revealed the remains of a Late Middle Formative irrigation system (Cu-Mf-30) beneath the surface (see Appendix D).

Classification: Small nucleated village, 159-398 people.

Cu-Lt-123

Natural Setting: 2,265-2,285 m, in the lower piedmont and deep soil alluvium on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground near the base of Cerro Cabeza Blanca, immediately above a broad alluvial fan extending to the southeast. Barrancas flanked the site to the east and south. Deep soil cover. Generally very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize though intercropped with bean and squash at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey and pirul bancales. Grazing occurred on the northern part of the site. In 1974, a small portion of the site was being urbanized as part of the

expansion of the modern colonia of El Mirador; this development included several houses and a small shop.

Archaeological Remains: Generally light-to-moderate surface pottery (becoming moderate in places), along with scattered obsidian blades, scrapers, projectile points, and debitage and fragments of manos and metates, over an area of 17.0 ha. One temple platform dating to the Late Toltec occupation was noted, measuring 20 by 20 m at its base and 1.5 m in height, located on a large bancal in an area that may have functioned as a plaza during the Mazapan occupation. Mixed with very light-to-light Early Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-4) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-296) remains, as well as moderate-to-heavy Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-29), very light Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-12) and Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-46), moderate Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-47), light Early Toltec (Cu-Et-49), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-32) material.

Classification: Large nucleated village, 256-510 people.

Cu-Lt-124

Natural Setting: 2,270-2,280 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground along of a small barranca. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maguey present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred on the northern edge of the modern colonia of El Mirador.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery, and a few obsidian blades, over an area of 3.5 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Aztec (Cu-Az-297) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 18-35 people.

Cu-Lt-125

Natural Setting: 2,280-2,300 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground along the western edge of a large barranca. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Marginal rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize though with bean intercropped at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales. A large quarry occurred at the upper end of the site, both located on the northern edge of the modern colonia of El Mirador.

Archaeological Remains: Generally light surface pottery over an area of 4.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with very light Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-31) and very light-to-light Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-45) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-298) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 20-40 people.

Cu-Lt-126

Natural Setting: 2,300-2,310 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on flat ground on the western bank of La Guiñada barranca. Shallow soil cover. Generally slight-to-moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred in the northern part of the modern colonia of El Mirador.

Archaeological Remains: Very light-to-light surface pottery over an area of 2.5 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-300) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 5-13 people.

Cu-Lt-127

Natural Setting: 2,290-2,310 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Generally moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 2.5 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with very light-to-light Early Toltec (Cu-Et-50) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-301) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 13-25 people.

Cu-Lt-128

Natural Setting: 2,280 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Moderate-to-heavy erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred in the modern colonia of El Mirador.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.7 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with very light-to-light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-302) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 4-7 people.

Cu-Lt-129

Natural Setting: 2,275 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground on the edge of a small barranca. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Moderate-to-heavy erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred in the modern colonia of El Mirador.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 1.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Early Toltec (Cu-Et-53) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-304) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 5-10 people.

Cu-Lt-130

Natural Setting: 2,280-2,285 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately to steeply sloping ground atop the tip of a ridge overlooking the intersection of the barrancas of La Tabla and La Guiñada in the lakeshore plain below. Shallow soil cover. Extensive erosion.

Modern Utilization: Grazing. Some rainfall agriculture also occurred, with maguey present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred in the modern colonia of El Mirador.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery, substantial rock rubble, and scattered obsidian blades and scrapers over an area of 0.8 ha. No structural remains, though the rubble probably represented the remains of an historic stone-walled horse compound. Mixed with similarly dense Late Aztec (Cu-Az-306), very light Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-32), moderate Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-48), and very light-to-light Early Toltec (Cu-Et-54) material. Cu-Lt-130 comprised a small scatter of Late Toltec remains near the center of generally coterminous Early Toltec and Late Aztec sites.

Classification: Small hamlet, 4-8 people.

Cu-Lt-131

Natural Setting: 2,260 m, on the deep soil alluvium south of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground at the junction of a tributary valley and La Guiñada barranca. Deep soil cover. Slight-to-moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maguey present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred in the modern town of Santa Clara.

Archaeological Remains: Very light-to-light surface pottery over an area of 0.8 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-308) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 2-4 people.

Cu-Lt-132

Natural Setting: 2,255 m, on the deep soil alluvium on the southern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground on the southwestern flank of Cerro Gordo. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture at the time of survey. The site occurred in the modern town of Santa Clara.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 9.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-292) material.

Classification: Small nucleated village, 90-225 people.

Cu-Lt-133

Natural Setting: 2,250-2,260 m, in the deep soil alluvium and lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground on the western flank of Cerro Gordo. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture at the time of survey. The site occurred in the modern town of Santa Clara.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 11.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Aztec (Cu-Az-292) and light-to-moderate Early Toltec (Cu-Et-47) material.

Classification: Small dispersed village, 55-110 people.

Cu-Lt-134

Natural Setting: 2,238 m, on the saline lakeshore plain along the western shore of Lake Texcoco south of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred in the modern town of Santa Clara, in an area of densely packed houselots and a cemetery.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 5.5 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Early Toltec (Cu-Et-55), moderate Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-50), and light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-310) material. Cu-Lt-134 represented a concentration of Late Toltec remains on the southern part of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Small nucleated village, 55-138 people.

Cu-Lt-135

Natural Setting: 2,250 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Very light-to-light surface pottery over an area of 3.8 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 8-19 people.

Cu-Lt-136

Natural Setting: 2,245-2,280 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Variable soil cover, generally shallow-to-medium but ranging from exposed tepetate to deep. Generally moderate to extensive erosion, though in some parts of the site showed no effects of erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred in an area of scrubby growth generally used as pasture at the time of survey. Part of the site was being covered by the suburban sprawl of modern colonias of Santa Clara (lying between Xalostoc, San José, and Caricoles de Jiménez Cantú) in 1974. The site had been cut by a modern road and was covered with garbage.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 5.7 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Aztec (Cu-Az-313) and very light Early Toltec (Cu-Et-57) material. Cu-Lt-136 represented a concentration of Late Toltec remains on the northern part of a larger, predominantly Late Aztec site.

Classification: Hamlet, 29-57 people.

Cu-Lt-137

Natural Setting: 2,320-2,350 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground atop a high ridge northwest of El Risco. Generally shallow soil cover. Slight, localized erosion.

Modern Utilization: Grazing at the time of survey. The site occurred among modern houselots extending northwest from the modern colonia of San José.

Archaeological Remains: Generally light surface pottery over an area of 1.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-17) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-324) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 5-10 people.

Cu-Lt-138

Natural Setting: 2,270-2,310 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground near a small stream. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Generally very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred on the golf course of a country club. Heavy sod cover at the time of survey made observation difficult.

Archaeological Remains: Very light-to-light surface pottery over an area of 4.0 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 8-20 people.

Cu-Lt-139

Natural Setting: 2,245-2,255 m, in the lower piedmont south of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground in a small tributary valley. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: None. The site occurred in a large, open field on the northern edge of the modern colonia of San Juanico, immediately west of the cuota highway connecting Mexico City and San Juan Teotihuacan. The field contained a hacienda building.

Archaeological Remains: Generally light surface pottery over an area of 4.8 ha. A portion of the hacienda wall rested upon a large mound with considerable Late Toltec pottery in its profile; due to its poor condition, no dimensions were recorded. Mixed with similarly dense Late Aztec (Cu-Az-322) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 24-48 people.

Early Aztec (Aztec II Phase) Occupations (Figure 5.12)

Cu-Ea-1

Natural Setting: 2,365 m, in the middle piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on moderately sloping ground along the upper reaches of the Tepotzotlan River. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey, in a houselot garden equipped with maguey bancales and drainage ditches. The site occurred in the modern dispersed community of Santiago Cuautlalpan.

Archaeological Remains: An unknown density of surface pottery, identified in the laboratory as Early Aztec, over an unknown area. No structural remains. Mixed with light Late

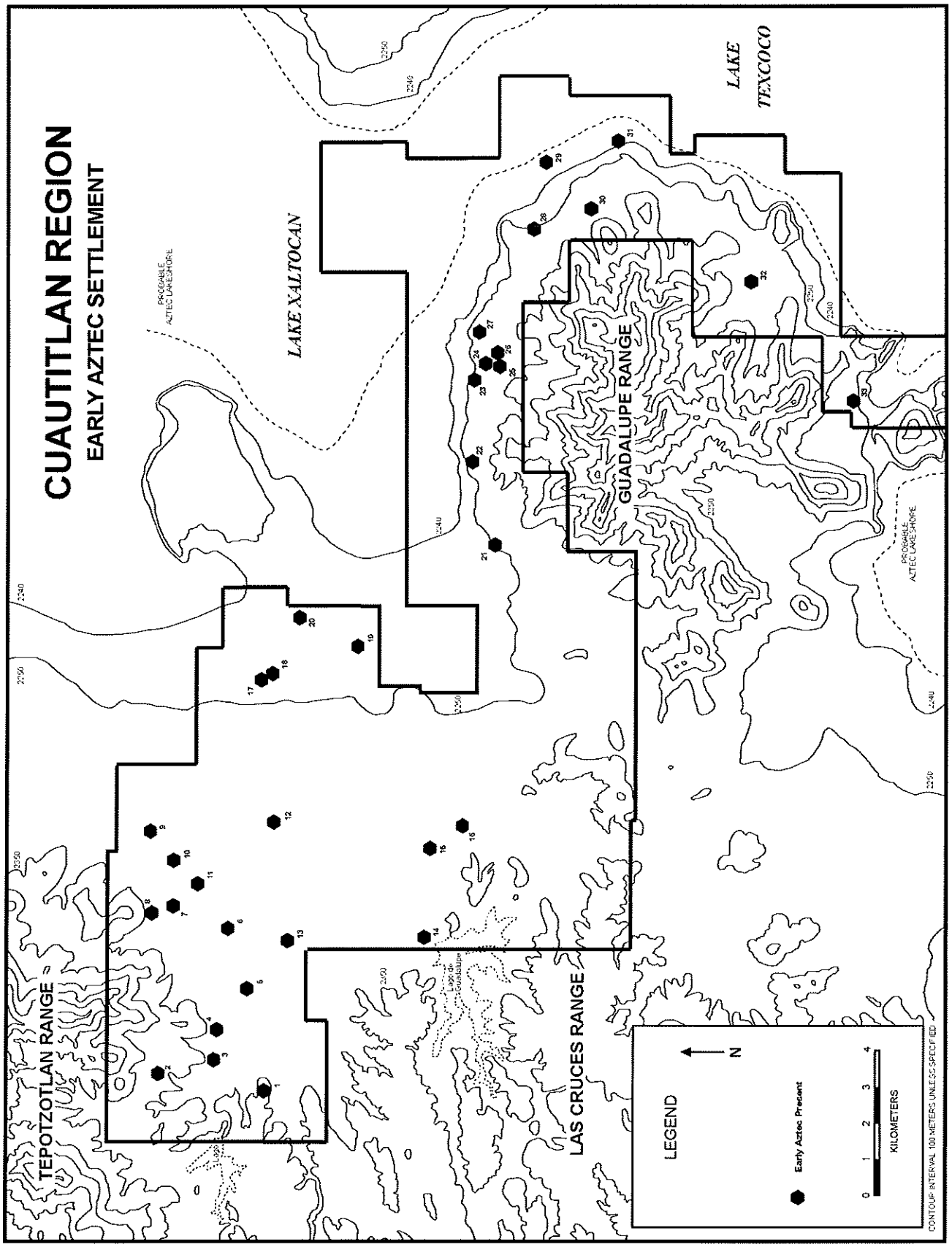


Figure 5.12. Early Aztec Settlement in the Cuautitlan Region

Late Formative (Cu-Lf-18) and Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-5) and light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-25) material.

Classification: An Early Aztec site of unknown size and function.

Cu-Ea-2

Natural Setting: 2,370 m, in the middle piedmont on the southern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on moderately-to-steeply sloping ground on a ridge descending south from Cerro Gordo. Shallow soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maguey present at the time of survey both as a cultivated crop and along field borders.

Archaeological Remains: An unknown density of surface pottery, identified in the laboratory as Early Aztec, over an unknown area. No structural remains. Mixed with very light-to-light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-9) and light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-35) material.

Classification: An Early Aztec site of unknown size and function.

Cu-Ea-3

Natural Setting: 2,335-2,340 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on moderately sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with part of the site planted in maize and bean at the time of survey, the remainder lying fallow. The site occurred on the northern edge of the modern dispersed community of Santa Cruz.

Archaeological Remains: An unknown density of surface pottery, identified in the laboratory as Early Aztec, over an unknown area. No structural remains. Mixed with very light-to-light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-7) and light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-38) material.

Classification: An Early Aztec site of unknown size and function.

Cu-Ea-4

Natural Setting: 2,335 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on moderately sloping ground at the base of a ridge descending south from Cerro el Filo. Shallow soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize intercropped with bean at the time of survey. The site occurred on the northern edge of the modern dispersed community of Santa Cruz.

Archaeological Remains: An unknown density of surface pottery, identified in the laboratory as Early Aztec, over an unknown area. No structural remains. Mixed with very light Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-2), light-to-moderate Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-21) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-39), and light Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-5) material.

Classification: An Early Aztec site of unknown size and function.

Cu-Ea-5

Natural Setting: 2,290-2,298 m, on the deep soil alluvium east of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground on the southern bank of the Tepotzotlan River. Medium soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall (humedad) agriculture, the fields lying fallow at the time of survey. The site occurred immediately north of the modern village of El Rosario.

Archaeological Remains: An unknown density of surface pottery, identified in the laboratory as Early Aztec, over an unknown area. No structural remains. Mixed with very light-to-light Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-7), light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-15 and Cu-Lt-16), and light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-3) material.

Classification: An Early Aztec site of unknown size and function.

Cu-Ea-6

Natural Setting: 2,265 m, on the deep soil alluvium south of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently sloping ground on the northern bank of the Tepotzotlan River. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, predominantly of maize at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey borders and earth banks.

Archaeological Remains: An unknown density of surface pottery, identified in the laboratory as Early Aztec, over an unknown area. No structural remains. Mixed with very light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-24) and light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-50) material.

Classification: An Early Aztec site of unknown size and function.

Cu-Ea-7

Natural Setting: 2,275-2,285 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on moderately sloping ground near the end of a ridge descending south from the main mountain range. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize but intercropped with bean at the time of survey. The site occurred in the modern dispersed community of San Mateo Xoloc.

Archaeological Remains: An unknown density of surface pottery, identified in the laboratory as Early Aztec, over an unknown area. No structural remains. Mixed with very light Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-9) as well as moderate Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-8), Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-29), and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-64) material.

Classification: An Early Aztec site of unknown size and function.

Cu-Ea-8

Natural Setting: 2,315 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on moderately sloping ground near the base of Cerro la Columna. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Slight, localized erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize but with bean and squash also present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales.

Archaeological Remains: An unknown density of surface pottery, identified in the laboratory as Early Aztec, over an unknown area. No structural remains. Mixed with very light Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-7) and light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-66) material.

Classification: An Early Aztec site of unknown size and function.

Cu-Ea-9

Natural Setting: 2,290 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on moderately sloping ground. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred in the modern town of Tepotzotlan.

Archaeological Remains: An unknown density of surface pottery, identified in the laboratory as Early Aztec, over an unknown area. No structural remains. Mixed with very light Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-11) and generally moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-75) material.

Classification: An Early Aztec site of unknown size and function.

Cu-Ea-10

Natural Setting: 2,265-2,290 m, in the lower piedmont and deep soil alluvium east of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently sloping ground on a ridge descending from Cerro La Columna immediately north of the Tepotzotlan River. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, predominantly of maize but intercropped with bean and squash at the time of survey. The site occurred amidst dispersed houselots of the modern colonia of Capula.

Archaeological Remains: An unknown density of surface pottery, identified in the laboratory as Early Aztec, over an unknown area. No structural remains. Mixed with very light Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-9), moderate Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-10), light-to-moderate Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-30), and light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-73) material.

Classification: An Early Aztec site of unknown size and function.

Cu-Ea-11

Natural Setting: 2,265 m, on the deep soil alluvium south of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently sloping ground near the base of a ridge immediately north of the Tepotzotlan River. Deep soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated and rainfall (humedad) agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey. The site occurred on the southeastern edge of the dispersed modern community of San Mateo Xoloc.

Archaeological Remains: An unknown density of surface pottery, identified in the laboratory as Early Aztec, over an unknown area. No structural remains. Mixed with light-to-moderate Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-27) and variably light to heavy Late Aztec (Cu-Az-63) material.

Classification: An Early Aztec site of unknown size and function.

Cu-Ea-12

Natural Setting: 2,270 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground at the tip of a low, rambling ridge that parallels the western bank of the Cuautitlan River. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Generally very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey. The site occurred in the northern part of the modern community of Buenavista.

Archaeological Remains: An unknown density of surface pottery, identified in the laboratory as Early Aztec, over an unknown area. No structural remains. Mixed with very light-to-light Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-11) and Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-5) and light-to-moderate Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-56) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-78) material.

Classification: An Early Aztec site of unknown size and function.

Cu-Ea-13

Natural Setting: 2,280 m, in the lower piedmont east of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground. Deep soil cover. Slight-to-moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey in fields equipped with maguey bancales.

Archaeological Remains: An unknown density of surface pottery, identified in the laboratory as Early Aztec, over an unknown area. No structural remains. Mixed with moderate-to-heavy Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-3) and light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-21) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-1) material.

Classification: An Early Aztec site of unknown size and function.

Cu-Ea-14

Natural Setting: 2,300 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on moderately sloping ground northeast of the reservoir Lago Guadalupe. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize but with bean intercropped at the time of survey, in fields equipped with earth banks and maguey bancales. The site occurred on the southern edge of the modern village of San Francisco Tepojaco.

Archaeological Remains: An unknown density of surface pottery, identified in the laboratory as Early Aztec, over an unknown area. No structural remains. Mixed with light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-63) and light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-91) material.

Classification: An Early Aztec site of unknown size and function.

Cu-Ea-15

Natural Setting: 2,300-2,320 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range near the center of Izcalli Ridge. Located on flat to moderately sloping ground on a long, low ridge paralleling the upper course of the Cuautitlan River. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Generally very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with associated agricultural fields lying fallow at the time of survey and featuring the remnants of old bancales. At the time of survey, the Izcalli Cuautitlan construction company owned the land upon which the site occurs and presumably planned to cover it with urban development as the town of Cuautitlan Izcalli expanded to the southwest.

Archaeological Remains: An unknown density of surface pottery, identified in the laboratory as Early Aztec, over an unknown area. No structural remains. Mixed with very light-to-light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-68) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-98) material.

Classification: An Early Aztec site of unknown size and function.

Cu-Ea-16

Natural Setting: 2,310 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range near the upper end of Universidad and Tepetlixpa ridges. Located on moderately sloping ground. Very shallow soil cover. Extensive erosion.

Modern Utilization: None. The site occurred in an area of scrub vegetation.

Archaeological Remains: An unknown density of surface pottery, identified in the laboratory as Early Aztec, over an unknown area. No structural remains. Mixed with light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-69) and Late Aztec (Cu-La-140) material.

Classification: An Early Aztec site of unknown size and function.

Cu-Ea-17

Natural Setting: 2,248 m, on the deep soil alluvium west of Lake Xaltocan. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. Slight, localized erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall (humedad) agriculture, with bean present at the time of survey. The site occurred among houselots in the western part of the modern dispersed village of San Sebastián Xhala.

Archaeological Remains: An unknown density of surface pottery, identified in the laboratory as Early Aztec, over an unknown area. No structural remains. Mixed with light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-119) material.

Classification: An Early Aztec site of unknown size and function.

Cu-Ea-18

Natural Setting: 2,248 m, on the deep soil alluvium west of Lake Xaltocan. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, with alfalfa present at the time of survey. The site occurred immediately east of

railroad tracks on the northern edge of the modern town of Cuautitlan.

Archaeological Remains: An unknown density of surface pottery, identified in the laboratory as Early Aztec, over an unknown area. No structural remains. Mixed with light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-120) material.

Classification: An Early Aztec site of unknown size and function.

Cu-Ea-19

Natural Setting: 2,247 m, on the deep soil alluvium west of Lake Xaltocan. Located on generally flat ground along what probably is the ancient course of the Cuautitlan River. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred among modern house-lots. Much of the prehispanic remains had been destroyed by a modern brick maker's pit by the time of survey. Previously, this area had been used for irrigated agriculture; nearby fields were planted in alfalfa.

Archaeological Remains: An unknown density of surface pottery, identified in the laboratory as Early Aztec, over an unknown area. No structural remains. Mixed with light Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-9), light-to-moderate Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-31), Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-20), and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-127), and moderate-to-heavy Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-6) material.

Classification: An Early Aztec site of unknown size and function.

Cu-Ea-20

Natural Setting: 2,245 m, on the deep soil alluvium west of Lake Xaltocan. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, with maize and squash present at the time of survey. The site occurred in agricultural fields in the dispersed community of Tlaltepan.

Archaeological Remains: An unknown density of surface pottery, identified in the laboratory as Early Aztec, over an unknown area. No structural remains. Mixed with light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-126) material.

Classification: An Early Aztec site of unknown size and function.

Cu-Ea-21

Natural Setting: 2,248-2,285 m, in the lower piedmont and Deep Soil Alluvium west of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize, bean, and squash all present at the time of survey. The site occurred in the modern dispersed village of San Mateo Cuautepec.

Archaeological Remains: An unknown density of surface pottery, identified in the laboratory as Early Aztec, over an unknown area. No structural remains. Mixed with very light Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-20) and Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-22), generally moderate Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-29) and Early Toltec (Cu-Et-23), and light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-90) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-179) material.

Classification: An Early Aztec site of unknown size and function.

Cu-Ea-22

Natural Setting: 2,270 m, in the lower piedmont on the northern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground. Very shallow soil cover, with several areas of exposed tepetate. Generally moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Predominantly grazing at the time of survey. Some rainfall agriculture also occurred on the site, with maize and bean present in 1974. A modern convent flanked the site to the east.

Archaeological Remains: An unknown density of surface pottery, identified in the laboratory as Early Aztec, over an unknown area. No structural remains. Mixed with very light Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-21), Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-13), and Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-10), light-to-moderate Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-34), Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-31), and Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-93), and light Early Toltec (Cu-Et-26) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-187) material.

Classification: An Early Aztec site of unknown size and function.

Cu-Ea-23

Natural Setting: 2,260 m, in the lower piedmont on the northern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground on the northern half of a ridge extending from the main mountain range. Generally very shallow soil cover, with large amounts of exposed tepetate. Moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, mainly of maize but with some bean intercropped at the time of survey. The site occurred in the modern colonia of Lomas de San Cristóbal.

Archaeological Remains: An unknown density of surface pottery, identified in the laboratory as Early Aztec, over an unknown area. No structural remains. Mixed with moderate Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-14), Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-35), and Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-33), a trace of Late

Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-23), and light-to-moderate Early Toltec (Cu-Et-29), Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-96), and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-198) material.

Classification: An Early Aztec site of unknown size and function.

Cu-Ea-24

Natural Setting: 2,265-2,275 m, in the lower piedmont on the northern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Variable erosion, ranging from none to slight.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maguey present at the time of survey (two associated fields lying fallow). The site occurred in the modern colonia of San Cristóbal, in an area used as a soccer field in 1974.

Archaeological Remains: An unknown density of surface pottery, identified in the laboratory as Early Aztec, over an unknown area. No structural remains. Mixed with light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-200) material.

Classification: An Early Aztec site of unknown size and function.

Cu-Ea-25

Natural Setting: 2,285-2,300 m, in the lower piedmont on the northern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground in a triangular area along the edge of a large barranca. Medium soil cover. Variable erosion, ranging from none to slight.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture at the time of survey, in two fields equipped with maguey bancales, each lying fallow at the time of survey. The site occurred in the southern part of the modern colonia of Lomas de San Cristóbal.

Archaeological Remains: An unknown density of surface pottery, identified in the laboratory as Early Aztec, over an unknown area. No structural remains. Mixed with light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-201) material.

Classification: An Early Aztec site of unknown size and function.

Cu-Ea-26

Natural Setting: 2,270-2,285 m, in the lower piedmont on the northern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground in a triangular area between barrancas. Generally shallow soil cover with numerous areas of exposed tepetate. Moderate-to-deep erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, the associated fields equipped with maguey bancales and lying fallow at the time of survey. The site occurred in the southern part of the modern colonia of San Cristóbal.

Archaeological Remains: An unknown density of surface pottery, identified in the laboratory as Early Aztec, over an unknown area. No structural remains. Mixed with light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-202) material.

Classification: An Early Aztec site of unknown size and function.

Cu-Ea-27

Natural Setting: 2,260 m, in the lower piedmont on the northern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground. Shallow soil cover. Generally very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred in the modern colonia of Lomas de San Cristóbal.

Archaeological Remains: An unknown density of surface pottery, identified in the laboratory as Early Aztec, over an unknown area. No structural remains. Mixed with very light Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-36), a trace of Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-24), moderate Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-36), Early Toltec (Cu-Et-31), and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-203), and very light-to-light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-101) material.

Classification: An Early Aztec site of unknown size and function.

Cu-Ea-28

Natural Setting: 2,248-2,258 m, on the deep soil alluvium and lower piedmont east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize intercropped with bean and squash at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred immediately southwest of the modern community of Guadalupe Victoria.

Archaeological Remains: An unknown density of surface pottery, identified in the laboratory as Early Aztec, over an unknown area. No structural remains. Mixed with light Early Toltec (Cu-Et-35) and Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-106) and light-to-moderate Late Aztec (Cu-Az-214) material.

Classification: An Early Aztec site of unknown size and function.

Cu-Ea-29

Natural Setting: 2,238 m, on the saline lakeshore plain near the western shore of Lake Texcoco east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on flat ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: An unknown density of surface pottery, identified in the laboratory as Early Aztec, over an unknown area. No structural remains. Mixed with moderate Early Toltec (Cu-Et-36), very light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-111), and light Late Aztec (Cu-Az-245) material.

Classification: An Early Aztec site of unknown size and function.

Cu-Ea-30

Natural Setting: 2,310 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground on the northern side of the long, broad loma east of Cerro de la Cruz. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Generally moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize but with bean and squash also present at the time of survey. The site occurred on the western edge of the modern town of Ecatepec de Morelos.

Archaeological Remains: An unknown density of surface pottery, identified in the laboratory as Early Aztec, over an unknown area. No structural remains. Mixed with very light Early Formative (Cu-Ef-2), light-to-moderate Early Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-3), Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-25), Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-11), Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-110), and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-249), moderate Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-15), Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-38), and Early Toltec (Cu-Et-39), and light Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-39) material.

Classification: An Early Aztec site of unknown size and function.

Cu-Ea-31

Natural Setting: 2,239 m, on the deep soil alluvium and saline lakeshore plain near the western shore of Lake Texcoco east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred at the Ecatepec cloverleaf for the cuota highway to San Juan Teotihuacan.

Archaeological Remains: An unknown density of surface pottery, identified in the laboratory as Early Aztec, over an unknown area. No structural remains. Mixed with moderate Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-41) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-263) and very light Early Toltec (Cu-Et-42) material.

Classification: An Early Aztec site of unknown size and function.

Cu-Ea-32

Natural Setting: 2,280 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground near the base of Cerro Cabeza Blanca, immediately above a broad alluvial fan extending to the southeast. Barrancas flank the site to the east and south. Deep soil cover. Generally very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize though intercropped with bean and squash at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey and pirul bancales. Grazing occurred on the northern part of the site. In 1974, a portion of the site was being urbanized as part of the expansion of the modern colonia El Mirador.

Archaeological Remains: An unknown density of surface pottery, identified in the laboratory as Early Aztec, over an unknown area. No structural remains. Mixed with very light-to-light Early Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-4) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-296), moderate-to-heavy Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-29), very light Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-12), moderate Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-47), light Early Toltec (Cu-Et-47), and light-to-moderate Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-123) material.

Classification: An Early Aztec site of unknown size and function.

Cu-Ea-33

Natural Setting: 2,270-2,280 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground. Generally shallow soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Grazing at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: An unknown density of surface pottery, identified in the laboratory as Early Aztec, over an unknown area. No structural remains. Mixed with very light Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-52) and Late Aztec (Cu-Az-323) material.

Classification: An Early Aztec site of unknown size and function.

Late Aztec (Aztec III and IV Phase) Occupations (Figure 5.13)

Cu-Az-1

Natural Setting: 2,280 m, in the lower piedmont east of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground. Deep soil cover. Slight-to-moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey in fields equipped with maguey bancales.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery, along with scattered fragments of obsidian bifaces, over an area of 0.4 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-21), moderate-to-heavy Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-3), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-13) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 2-4 people.

Cu-Az-2

Natural Setting: 2,290-2,310 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on moderately sloping ground along the upper course of the Tepotzotlan River. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize and bean at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey and nopal bancales. The site occurred in the modern village of San José Huilango; several modern houselots were found throughout the area of prehispanic occupation.

Archaeological Remains: Variable surface pottery, ranging between light and light-to-moderate, and little or no rock rubble over an area of 4.1 ha. Obsidian scrapers, blades, projectile points, and cores also occurred, along with spindle whorls and pottery disks. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Early Toltec (Cu-Et-5) and Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-20) and light Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-4) and Early Toltec (Cu-Et-4) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 23-48 people.

Cu-Az-3

Natural Setting: 2,290-2,298 m, on the deep soil alluvium east of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground along the southern bank of the Tepotzotlan River. Generally medium soil cover, but ranging from very shallow to deep. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall (humedad) agriculture, with fields planted in maize, bean, or maguey (or lying fallow) at the time of survey. Some parts of the site also were used for grazing. The southeastern part of the site occurred among scattered houselots of the modern village of El Rosario.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 3.0 ha. One small pyramid occurred slightly north of the site center, measuring 15 by 15 m at its base, 10 by 10 m at the first tier, and 6.0 m in total height. Mixed with very light-to-light Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-7), light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-15 and Cu-Lt-16), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-5) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 30-75 people.

Cu-Az-4

Natural Setting: 2,290-2,300 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground on a ridge immediately south of the Tepotzotlan River. Shallow soil cover. Slight, localized erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize, bean, haba, squash, and fruit trees present at the time of survey, in fields bordered by stone terraces. The site occurred in the modern village of El Rosario.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.2 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 1-2 people.

Cu-Az-5

Natural Setting: 2,290 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground on a ridge immediately south of the Tepotzotlan River. Shallow soil cover. Slight, localized erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize, bean, and haba present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred in the modern village of El Rosario.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.3 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 2-3 people.

Cu-Az-6

Natural Setting: 2,285 m, on a small hill in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground overlooking the upper reaches of the the Tepotzotlan River floodplain, with branches of the river flanking the site to the north and east. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

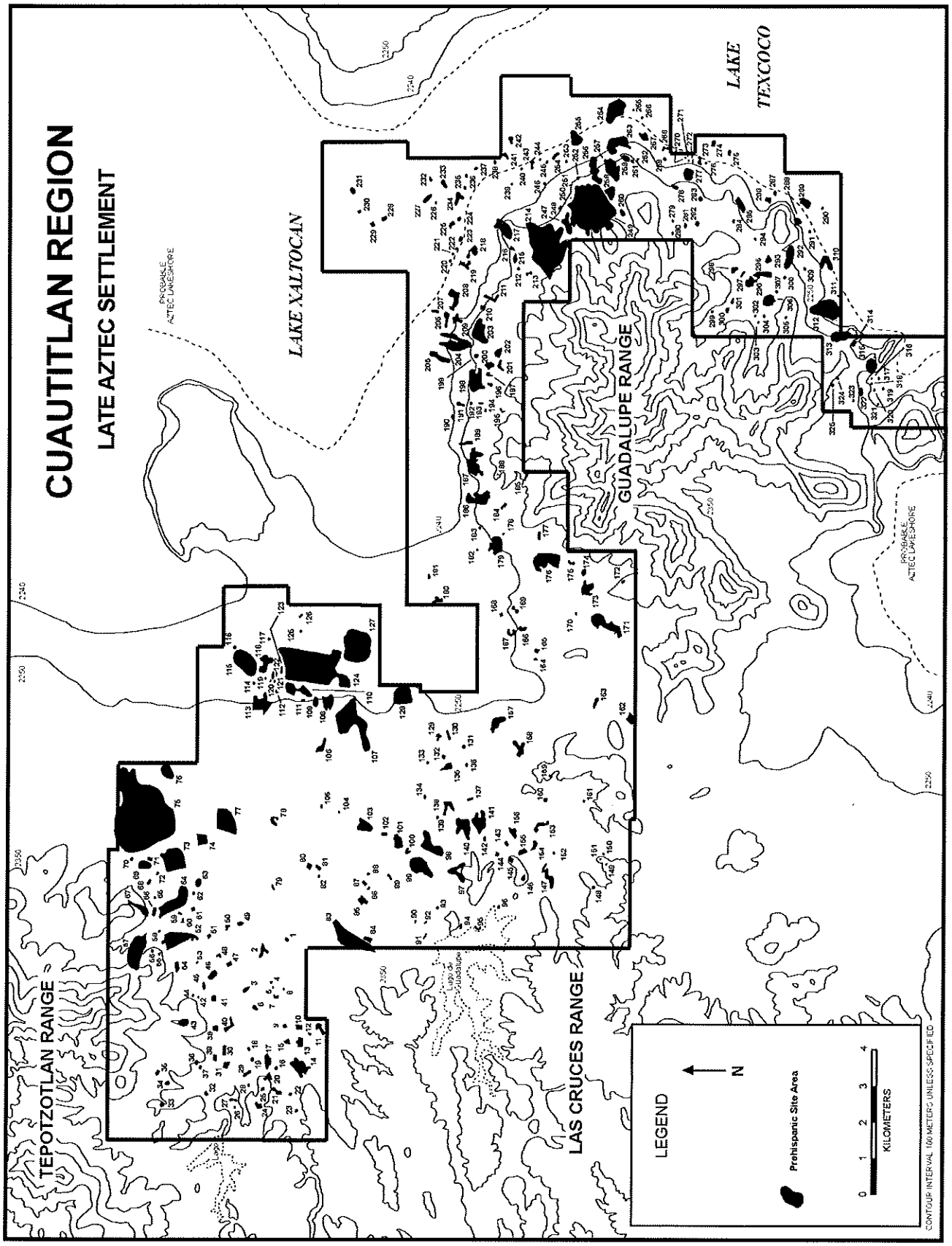


Figure 5.13. Late Aztec Settlement in the Cuautitlan Region

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, with maize, bean, squash, and maguey present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales and drainage ditches.

Archaeological Remains: Variable surface pottery, ranging in density from light (0.6 ha) to light-to-moderate (1.4 ha) and coupled with light-to-substantial rock rubble, over a total area of 2.0 ha. Site included the remains of a residential complex, featuring exposed patios and rooms with lime plaster surfaces, which date to the Late Aztec occupation (Figure 5.14). Mixed with very light-to-light Early Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-1) and Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-14), and light-to-moderate Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-6) and Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-20) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 17-41 people

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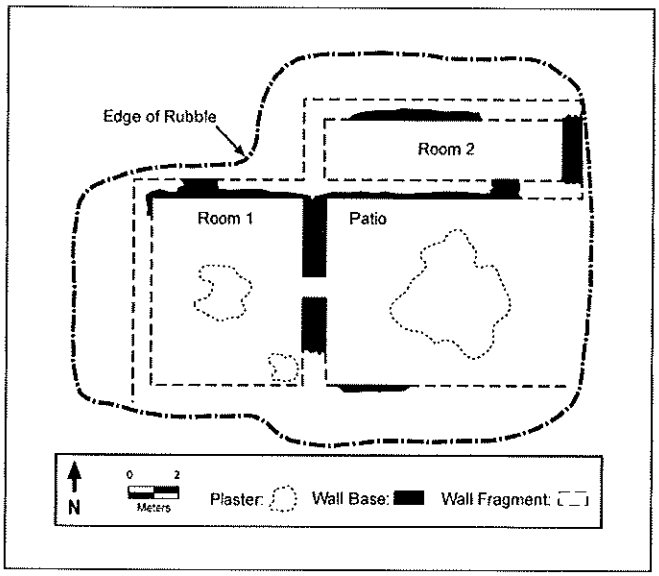

Figure 5.14. Cu-Az-6 Architectural Features

Cu-Az-7

Natural Setting: 2,290-2,310 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground along the upper reaches of the Tepotzotlan River. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize, bean, haba, and maguey present at the time of survey. The site occurred in three agricultural fields at the western edge of the modern village of El Rosario; one field featured stone terraces, the other two lacking any type of erosion control.

Archaeological Remains: Variable surface pottery, ranging in density from light (1.0 ha) to moderate (2.5 ha), over a total area of 3.5 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light Early Toltec (Cu-Et-2) and moderate Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-13) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 28-73 people.

Cu-Az-8

Natural Setting: 2,323 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground on a low ridge south of the Tepotzotlan River and overlooking the alluvial plain below. Shallow soil cover. Slight, localized erosion.

Modern Utilization: Some rainfall agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey. The site occurred in an area of marginal agricultural land on the western edge of the modern village of El Rosario.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.5 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 3-5 people.

Cu-Az-9

Natural Setting: 2,315 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on moderately to steeply sloping ground on the edge of a small knoll, immediately east of the confluence of two small tributaries that flow north into the Tepotzotlan River. Shallow soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Limited rainfall agriculture, with maguey (predominantly as bancales) present at the time of survey. The site occurred just beyond the southern edge of the modern dispersed community of Santiago Cuautlalpan.

Archaeological Remains: Variable pottery, ranging from light (1.0 ha) to moderate (1.0 ha), over a total area of 2.0 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Hamlet, 30-60 people.

Cu-Az-10

Natural Setting: 2,325 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on moderately sloping ground, along the upper reaches of the Tepotzotlan River. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and maguey present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with earth banks and maguey bancales.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 1.5 ha. One residential mound occurred near the center of the site, composed largely of rock fill and measuring 50 m in diameter and 0.3 m in height. Mixed with very light-to-light Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-19) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 8-15 people.

Cu-Az-11

Natural Setting: 2,340 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on moderately sloping ground along the upper reaches of the Tepotzotlan River. Shallow soil cover. Variable erosion, ranging from slight to deep.

Modern Utilization: Predominantly grazing on marginal agricultural land. Part of the site also was used for rainfall agriculture, with maguey, bean, and maize present at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 3.8 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-2) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 38-95 people.

Cu-Az-12

Natural Setting: 2,335 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground along the upper reaches of the Tepotzotlan River. Shallow soil cover. Deep erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maguey present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.8 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 4-8 people.

Cu-Az-13

Natural Setting: 2,300-2,310 m, in the lower piedmont on the s eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground along the headwaters of the Tepotzotlan River. Shallow soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, in two fields featuring maguey bancales (both lying fallow at the time of survey). The site occurred on the southeastern edge of the modern dispersed community of Santiago Cuautlalpan.

Archaeological Remains: Generally very light-to-light surface pottery over an area of 2.0 ha. One earthen mound was recorded, measuring 40 m in diameter and 1.5 m in height, with both Late Toltec and Late Aztec remains associated. Mixed with similarly sparse Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-3) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 4-10 people.

Cu-Az-14

Natural Setting: 2,320-2,335 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on flat to moderately sloping ground along a tributary of the Tepotzotlan River. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, the associated fields planted in maize or bean (or lying fallow) at the time of survey, in fields equipped with earth embankments and maguey bancales. The northern portion of the site occurred in the southern part of the modern dispersed community of Santiago Cuautlalpan.

Archaeological Remains: Generally light surface pottery over an area of 11.3 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly sparse Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-1), light-to-moderate Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-5), very light Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-18), and very light-to-light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-4) material.

Classification: Small dispersed village, 57-113 people.

Cu-Az-15

Natural Setting: 2,300-2,305 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground along the headwaters of the Tepotzotlan River. Shallow soil cover. Generally slight-to-moderate erosion, becoming severe in places.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture at the time of survey, the associated fields equipped with maguey bancales and lying fallow. The site occurred on the southern edge of the modern dispersed community of Santiago Cuautlalpan.

Archaeological Remains: Very light-to-light surface pottery over an area of 1.4 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly sparse Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-2) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 3-7 people.

Cu-Az-16

Natural Setting: 2,310-2,320 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range on the Cuautlalpan Ridge. Located on moderately sloping ground near the headwaters of the Tepotzotlan River. Deep soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, though lying fallow at the time of survey, in a single houselot garden equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred in the modern dispersed community of Santiago Cuautlalpan.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.9 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 5-9 people.

Cu-Az-17

Natural Setting: 2,320-2,330 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on moderately sloping ground near the headwaters of the Tepotzotlan River. Medium-to-deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Floodwater irrigated agriculture, with maize and bean present (two fields lying fallow) at the time of survey, in five houselot fields equipped with maguey bancales and drainage ditches. The site occurred in the modern dispersed community of Santiago Cuautlalpan.

Archaeological Remains: Very light-to-light surface pottery over an area of 2.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly sparse Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-1) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 4-10 people.

Cu-Az-18

Natural Setting: 2,300-2,310 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on moderately sloping ground on the southern bank of the Tepotzotlan River. Shallow soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, the associated field lying fallow at the time of survey. The site occurred in the modern dispersed community of Santiago Cuautlalpan.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 0.6 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 6-15 people.

Cu-Az-19

Natural Setting: 2,320-2,325 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground along the headwaters of the Tepotzotlan River. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture (though lying fallow at the time of survey), in two fields equipped with maguey bancales and drainage ditches. The site occurred in the modern dispersed community of Santiago Cuautlalpan.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 0.5 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 5-13 people.

Cu-Az-20

Natural Setting: 2,345-2,355 m, in the middle and lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Variable soil cover, ranging from shallow to deep. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey (another field lying fallow), in two household gardens equipped with maguey bancales and stone terraces. The site occurred on the southern edge of the modern dispersed community of Santiago Cuautlalpan.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 0.5 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 5-13 people.

Cu-Az-21

Natural Setting: 2,330-2,350 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground. Shallow soil cover. Variable erosion, generally slight-to-moderate but becoming deep in places.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, in fields equipped with maguey bancales and drainage ditches, though both fields covered by the site were lying fallow at the time of survey. The site occurred on the southern edge of the modern dispersed community of Santiago Cuautlalpan.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 1.0 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 5-10 people.

Cu-Az-22

Natural Setting: 2,320-2,330 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground immediately south of a tributary of the Tepotzotlan River. Shallow soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, the associated field lying fallow at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Very light-to-light surface pottery over an area of 1.0 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 2-5 people.

Cu-Az-23

Natural Setting: 2,320-2,330 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground immediately south of a tributary of the Tepotzotlan River. Shallow soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey, in a single field equipped with maguey bancales.

Archaeological Remains: Very light-to-light surface pottery over an area of 0.3 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 1-2 people.

Cu-Az-24

Natural Setting: 2,370-2,375 m, in the middle piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground near the headwaters of the Tepotzotlan River. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize, bean, and haba present at the time of survey, in four fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred on the western edge of the modern dispersed community of Santiago Cuautlalpan.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 2.5 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Hamlet, 25-63 people.

Cu-Az-25

Natural Setting: 2,365 m, in the middle piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on moderately sloping ground in the upper reaches of the Tepotzotlan River. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey, in a houselot garden equipped with maguey bancales and drainage ditches. The site occurred in the modern dispersed community of Santiago Cuautlalpan.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 0.6 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-18) and Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-5), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-1) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 6-15 people.

Cu-Az-26

Natural Setting: 2,340 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground near the headwaters of the Tepotzotlan River. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, though lying fallow at the time of survey, in a field bordered by maguey bancales.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.2 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 1-2 people.

Cu-Az-27

Natural Setting: 2,330-2,340 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground near the headwaters of the Tepotzotlan River. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey (one associated field also lying fallow), in fields equipped with drainage canals.

Archaeological Remains: Very light-to-light surface pottery over an area of 1.1 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 2-5 people.

Cu-Az-28

Natural Setting: 2,320-2,330 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground along the headwaters of the Tepotzotlan River. Medium soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, most of the associated field lying fallow and the remainder planted in maguey at the time of survey. The site occurred within a single houselot garden equipped with earth banks in the modern dispersed community of Santiago Cuautlalpan.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.7 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 4-7 people.

Cu-Az-29

Natural Setting: 2,310-2,320 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground along the headwaters of the Tepotzotlan River. Medium soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, the associated field lying fallow or planted in maguey at the time of survey, in a single houselot garden. The site occurred in the modern dispersed community of Santiago Cuautlalpan.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery, and light-to-medium obsidian artifacts, over an area of 0.8 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 4-8 people.

Cu-Az-30

Natural Setting: 2,320 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with a small amount of bean present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales, earth banks, and drainage canals. The site occurred in the northern part of the modern dispersed community of Santiago Cuautlalpan.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 1.3 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Hamlet, 13-33 people.

Cu-Az-31

Natural Setting: 2,310-2,320 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently sloping ground along the headwaters of the Tepotzotlan River. Medium soil cover. Moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey, in a field equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred in the northern part of the modern dispersed community of Santiago Cuautlalpan.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.6 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 3-6 people.

Cu-Az-32

Natural Setting: 2,340 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently sloping ground on the southeastern flank of Cerro El Puerto de Buenos Aires. Very shallow-to-medium soil cover. Slight-to-moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize, bean, and squash present at the time of survey. The site occurred on the western edge of the modern dispersed community of Santa Cruz.

Archaeological Remains: Moderate-to-heavy surface pottery over an area of 0.3 ha and very light pottery over another 2.0 ha, in all covering 2.3 ha. The site also featured considerable obsidian tools and debitage and worked basalt. No structural remains.

Classification: Hamlet, 15-30 people

Cu-Az-33

Natural Setting: 2,350 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently sloping ground on the southwestern flank of Cerro Gordo, along the eastern bank of a large barranca. Shallow soil cover with exposed tepetate. Moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Grazing at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 1.5 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 8-15 people.

Cu-Az-34

Natural Setting: 2,365 m, in the middle piedmont on the southern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on moderately sloping ground on a ridge descending south from Cerro Gordo. Medium soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey, in a single agricultural field equipped with earth banks and maguey bancales.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.3 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 2-3 people.

Cu-Az-35

Natural Setting: 2,370 m, in the middle piedmont on the southern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on moderately to steeply sloping ground on a ridge descending south from Cerro Gordo. Shallow soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maguey present at the time of survey in fields equipped with maguey bancales.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 0.6 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with very light-to-light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-9) and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-2) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 6-15 people.

Cu-Az-36

Natural Setting: 2,350-2,355 m, in the middle piedmont on the southern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently sloping ground on a ridge descending south from Cerro Gordo. Very shallow soil cover, with much exposed tepetate. Deep erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey, in a single agricultural field equipped with earth banks.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 1.0 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 5-10 people.

Cu-Az-37

Natural Setting: 2,340 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently sloping ground on a ridge descending south from Cerro Gordo. Very shallow soil cover, with much exposed tepetate. Deep erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey, in a single field equipped with earth banks.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.5 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 3-5 people.

Cu-Az-38

Natural Setting: 2,335-2,340 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on moderately sloping ground. Medium-to-deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey (though much of the area was lying fallow). The site occurred on the northern edge of the modern dispersed community of Santa Cruz.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 2.4 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with very light-to-light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-7) and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-3) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 12-24 people.

Cu-Az-39

Natural Setting: 2,330-2,345 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on moderately sloping ground at the base of a ridge descending south from Cerro el Filo. Shallow-to-medium soil depth. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize, bean, haba, and maguey present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with earth embankments and maguey bancales (one field also lying fallow). The site occurred on the northern edge of the modern dispersed community of Santa Cruz.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery, along with obsidian scrapers and blades, figurine fragments, a celt, and a hand ax, over an area of 2.9 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-21), very light Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-2), light Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-5), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-4) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 29-73 people.

Cu-Az-40

Natural Setting: 2,310-2,335 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Slight, localized erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred in the modern dispersed community of Santa Cruz.

Archaeological Remains: Generally light surface pottery over an area of 2.9 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light-to-moderate Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-12) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 15-29 people.

Cu-Az-41

Natural Setting: 2,305-2,315 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Shallow soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with nopal and maguey bancales.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 1.2 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 6-12 people.

Cu-Az-42

Natural Setting: 2,335-2,340 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Shallow soil cover. Moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.3 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 1-3 people.

Cu-Az-43

Natural Setting: 2,450-2,455 m, in the middle piedmont on the southern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on generally flat ground at the summit of a foothill extending south of Cerro El Filo. Shallow soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Grazing at the time of survey. Remnants of stone terraces occurred on the slopes below (primarily south of) the site.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery, along with a few obsidian scrapers and blades and some mano fragments, over an area of 1.9 ha. The site comprised a complex hilltop ceremonial site consisting of three separate clusters, or complexes, of structures (Figure 5.15). Complex 1, the largest, consisted of seven mounds associated with a plaza measuring 38 m (north-south) in length and 25 m wide (Table 5.1). Complexes 1 and 2 were connected by a stone paved causeway. Two other causeways also occurred, both extending from Complex 1 (one to the south and on to the east) and apparently providing access from the villages below. Immediately west of Complex 2, along the east side of Causeway 2, were the looted remnants of burials. The rock mounds remaining in Complex 2 may in fact be the only remaining graves of a once larger cemetery. Complex 3 also featured former grave sites.

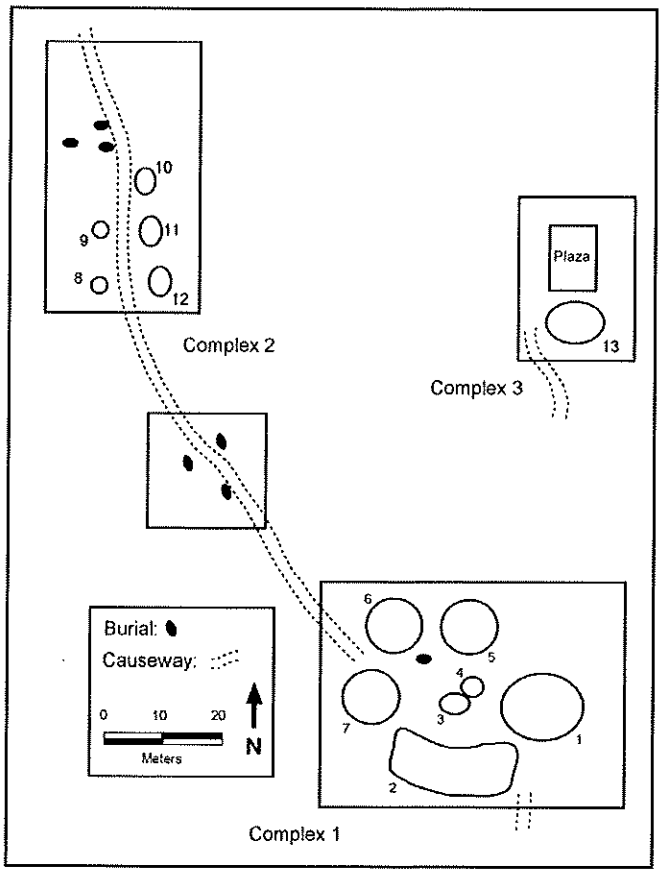

Figure 5.15. Cu-Az-43 Architectural Features

Classification: Hilltop ceremonial precinct (and associated cemetery), no permanent population.

Cu-Az-44

Natural Setting: 2,325-2,330 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Shallow soil cover. Moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.3 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 1-3 people.

Cu-Az-45

Natural Setting: 2,310-2,320 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Medium soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 2.0 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 10-20 people.

Cu-Az-46

Natural Setting: 2,300-2,320 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on very gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize, bean, and squash present at the time of survey, in fields delimited by maguey or nopal borders. The site occurred among scattered houselots of the modern dispersed community of Santa Cruz.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 2.5 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Hamlet, 13-25 people.

Cu-Az-47

Natural Setting: 2,278-2,280 m, on the deep soil alluvium south of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently sloping ground along the northern bank of the Tepotzotlan River near the base of a ridge that descends south from the main mountain range. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred among scattered houselots in the modern dispersed community of Santa Cruz.

Archaeological Remains: Moderate surface pottery over an area of 0.7 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-8) and light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-18) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 18-35 people.

Cu-Az-48

Natural Setting: 2,278-2,280 m, on the deep soil alluvium south of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently sloping ground slightly north of the Tepotzotlan River near the base of a ridge that descends south from the main mountain range. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, with alfalfa and miscellaneous garden crops present (one field lying fallow) at the time of survey, in fields equipped with earth embankments. The site occurred between scattered houselots in the modern dispersed communities of Santa Cruz and San Mateo Xoloc.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 0.5 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 5-13 people.

Cu-Az-49

Natural Setting: 2,265-2,270 m, on the deep soil alluvium south of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently sloping ground along the upper course of the Tepotzotlan River. Shallow soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred in an area of small houselot gardens immediately north of the modern village of San José Huilango, with fruit trees, flowers, maize, and bean present at the time of survey.

Table 5.1. Cu-Az-43 Architectural Features

Feature No.	Area (m)	Height (m)	Surface Pottery	Rock Rubble	Comments
Mound 1	25 x 25	6.2	Very light	NR	Complex 1; ceremonial; constructed of stone on summit of a semi-circular platform at eastern edge of plaza
Mound 2	40 x 15	1.0	Very light	NR	Complex 1; on southern edge of plaza
Mound 3	8 x 6	1.2	Very light	NR	Complex 1; near plaza center
Mound 4	5 x 5	0.5	Very light	NR	Complex 1; near plaza center
Mound 5	15 x 15	1.6	Very light	NR	Complex 1; on northern edge of plaza
Mound 6	15 x 15	1.7	Very light	NR	Complex 1; on northern edge of plaza
Mound 7	15 x 15	1.7	Very light	NR	Complex 1, ceremonial; constructed of rock fill on western edge of plaza
Mound 8	4 x 4	NR	NR	NR	Complex 2; rock mound, surrounded by rubble
Mound 9	4 x 4	NR	NR	NR	Complex 2; rock mound, surrounded by rubble
Mound 10	8 x 6	NR	NR	NR	Complex 2; rock mound, surrounded by rubble
Mound 11	8 x 6	NR	NR	NR	Complex 2; rock mound, surrounded by rubble
Mound 12	8 x 6	NR	NR	NR	Complex 2; rock mound, surrounded by rubble
Mound 13	20 x 12	1.5	Very light	NR	Complex 3; constructed of rock fill; 20 x 18 m plaza lies immediately to the north

Note: NR means "not recorded."

Archaeological Remains: Generally light surface pottery over an area of 2.5 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with very light Early Toltec (Cu-Et-6) remains.

Classification: Hamlet, 13-25 people.

Cu-Az-50

Natural Setting: 2,265 m, on the deep soil alluvium south of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently sloping ground on the northern bank of the Tepotzotlan River. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, with maize and alfalfa present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey borders and earth banks.

Archaeological Remains: Very light-to-light surface pottery, along with scattered obsidian scrapers, blades, and projectile points, over an area of 0.2 ha. The poorly preserved remains of one residential mound occurred in the southwestern corner of the site, measuring 25 m in diameter and 1.5 m in height. Mixed with very light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-24) and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-6) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 1-2 people.

Cu-Az-51

Natural Setting: 2,280 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on moderately sloping ground near the base of Cerro el Filo. Deep soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, with alfalfa present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred within the southern boundary of the dispersed modern community of San Mateo Xoloc.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 0.7 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with very light Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-6) and light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-25) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 7-18 people.

Cu-Az-52

Natural Setting: 2,290-2,345 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. The site extends over the lower two-thirds of a ridge extending south of the main mountain range. Located on gently sloping ground. Variable soil cover, ranging from shallow to deep. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated and rainfall agriculture, with maize and bean predominating at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales, elaborate drainage ditches, and stone terraces. The site occupied the northern section of the dispersed modern community of San Mateo Xoloc, lying among houses and agriculture fields.

Archaeological Remains: Variable surface pottery—16.0 ha with light densities and 5.0 ha with light-to-moderate densities—over a total area of 21.0 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small dispersed village, 130-285 people.

Cu-Az-53

Natural Setting: 2,288 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently sloping ground near the base of a ridge descending south from Cerro el Filo. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Floodwater irrigated agriculture, the associated field lying fallow at the time of survey. The site occurred in an open area in the western part of the modern dispersed community of San Mateo Xoloc.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 0.5 ha. No clear structural remains, although a concentration of artifacts may represent the remnants of a destroyed residential mound. Mixed with light Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-3) and Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-22) remains, and very light-to-light Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-1).

Classification: Small hamlet, 5-13 people.

Cu-Az-54

Natural Setting: 2,305-2,330 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. The site occurred on a ridge that extends south from the main mountain range into the plain below. Located on gently sloping ground. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey (two fields lying fallow), in fields equipped with maguey bancales, drainage ditches, and stone terraces.

Archaeological Remains: Variable surface pottery, ranging from light (5.0 ha) to light-to-moderate (1.0 ha), over a total area of 6.0 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Hamlet, 35-75 people.

Cu-Az-55

Natural Setting: 2,355-2,375 m, in the middle piedmont on the southern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. The site occurred on the upper end of a ridge where it abuts steep slopes of the main mountain range. Located on gently sloping ground. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall and irrigated agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey, in four agricultural fields equipped with maguey bancales, stone terraces, and drainage ditches.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 3.0 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Hamlet, 15-30 people.

Cu-Az-56

Natural Setting: 2,355-2,365 m, in the middle piedmont on the southern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. The site occurred on the upper end of a ridge where it abuts steep slopes of the main mountain range. Located on gently sloping ground. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey, in two fields equipped with maguey bancales and drainage ditches.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 1.0 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Hamlet, 10-25 people.

Cu-Az-57

Natural Setting: 2,310-2,490 m, in the middle and lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently to steeply sloping ground, with barrancas lying immediately east and west of the site. Generally very shallow-to-shallow soil cover. Moderate-to-extensive erosion, particularly sheet erosion on the steeper slopes.

Modern Utilization: Grazing at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Generally moderate surface pottery, along with scattered obsidian artifacts and fragments of manos and metates, over an area of 27.0 ha. Remains of substantial stone terraces occurred on the site, averaging 7-8 m wide and in a number of cases associated with poorly preserved house foundations (wall and floor fragments occurring in the southern portion of the site). Due to their lack of preservation, the precise number or characteristics of the house foundations were not recorded. One looted child burial also was noted. This site represented the remains of a large rural settlement, its characteristics partly lost to extensive sheet erosion and looting.

Classification: Large nucleated village, 675-1,350 people. Extensive erosion may have given this site a somewhat denser appearance than it originally had.

Cu-Az-58

Natural Setting: 2,300-2,310 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. The site occurred on the upper part of a ridge where it abuts steep slopes of the main mountain range. Located on gently sloping ground. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey, in a field equipped with maguey bancales, stone terraces, and drainage ditches.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.5 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 3-5 people.

Cu-Az-59

Natural Setting: 2,275-2,285 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently sloping ground on the western flank of a ridge overlooking a main tributary of the Tepotzotlan River. Medium soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey, in two fields equipped with stone terraces and drainage ditches. The site occurred in the dispersed modern community of San Mateo Xoloc.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 1.0 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 5-10 people.

Cu-Az-60

Natural Setting: 2,275-2,290 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on moderately sloping ground on the eastern flank of a ridge overlooking a main tributary of the Tepotzotlan River. Soil cover generally varies from shallow-to-medium, becoming deep in some areas but with exposed bedrock as well. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated and rainfall (humedad) agriculture, with maize (predominantly), radish, haba, squash, maguey, and nopal present at the time of survey, in three fields equipped with stone terraces and drainage ditches. The site occurred in the dispersed modern community of San Mateo Xoloc.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 1.3 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with very light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-28) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 7-13 people.

Cu-Az-61

Natural Setting: 2,275 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently sloping ground immediately east of a major tributary of the Tepotzotlan River. Deep soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, with maize and maguey present at the time of survey, in a single agricultural field equipped with drainage ditches and earth banks. The site occurred in the southeastern part of the dispersed modern community of San Mateo Xoloc.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.9 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 5-9 people.

Cu-Az-62

Natural Setting: 2,270-2,275 m, on the deep soil alluvium south of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently sloping ground near the base of a ridge and immediately north of the Tepotzotlan River. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, the field containing the site lying fallow at the time of survey. The site occurred on the southeastern edge of the dispersed modern community of San Mateo Xoloc.

Archaeological Remains: Moderate surface pottery over an area of 0.5 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light-to-moderate Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-27) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 13-25 people.

Cu-Az-63

Natural Setting: 2,265 m, on the deep soil alluvium south of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently sloping ground near the base of a ridge and immediately north of the Tepotzotlan River. Deep soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated and rainfall (humedad) agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey. The site occurred on the southeastern edge of the dispersed modern community of San Mateo Xoloc.

Archaeological Remains: Variable light (0.4 ha) to heavy (1.6 ha) surface pottery over a total area of 2.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light-to-moderate Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-27) and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-11) material.

Classification: Small nucleated village, 82-164 people.

Cu-Az-64

Natural Setting: 2,270-2,305, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground near the lower end of a ridge descending south from the main mountain range. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Both rainfall and irrigated agriculture, with maize, bean, and haba predominating at the time of survey, in an intensively cultivated area equipped with terraces, earth embankments, maguey bancales, and drainage ditches. The site occupied fields and houselots in the eastern part of the modern dispersed community of San Mateo Xoloc.

Archaeological Remains: Variable surface pottery, ranging from light to heavy, over an area of 22.4 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with very light Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-9), moderate Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-8) and Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-29), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-7) material.

Classification: Large dispersed village, 272-542 people.

Cu-Az-65

Natural Setting: 2,300 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on moderately sloping ground near the base of Cerro la Columna. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with drainage ditches and earth banks.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.2 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 1-2 people.

Cu-Az-66

Natural Setting: 2,310-2,325 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on moderately sloping ground near the base of Cerro la Columna. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Slight, localized erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize, bean, squash, and maguey present at the time of survey in fields equipped with maguey bancales.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 5.1 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with very light Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-7) and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-8) material.

Classification: Small nucleated village, 51-128 people.

Cu-Az-67

Natural Setting: 2,335-2,450 m, in the middle and lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on moderate to steep ground on the summit and slopes of Cerro la Columna. Shallow soil cover with much exposed bedrock. Moderate to deep erosion.

Modern Utilization: Grazing at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Variable surface pottery, ranging in density from light (5.5 ha) to heavy (4.5 ha), over a total area of 10.0 ha. The survey crew noted several wall bases associated with stone terraces that may date to the Late Aztec occupation. Three poorly preserved mounds also occurred on the site, though no dimensions were recorded due to their condition. Mixed with very light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-35) material.

Classification: Large nucleated village, 253-505 people.

Cu-Az-68

Natural Setting: 2,285-2,295 m in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground near the base of a ridge extending south from Cerro La Columna. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey, in four fields equipped with drainage ditches and earth banks.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 2.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with very light Early Toltec (Cu-Et-7) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 10-20 people.

Cu-Az-69

Natural Setting: 2,290-2,305 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on moderately-to-steeply sloping ground on the eastern flank of Cerro la Columna. Generally shallow soil cover, becoming shallow-to-medium in places. Primarily deep erosion, with much exposed bedrock, becoming very slight with lessened slope.

Modern Utilization: Grazing at the time of survey. Also some irrigated agriculture, with maize and bean present in 1974. The site occurred in the modern colonia of Capula.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 6.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-37) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 30-60 people.

Cu-Az-70

Natural Setting: 2,280-2,285 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on moderately sloping ground in a small valley near the headwaters of a tributary that feeds into the Tepotzotlan River. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey, in two terraced fields. The site occurred on the northwestern edge of the modern town of Tepotzotlan.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 1.0 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 5-10 people.

Cu-Az-71

Natural Setting: 2,285-2,290 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on moderately sloping ground. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, with maize, bean, and squash present at the time of survey, in a single field equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred in the modern colonia of Capula.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.5 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-38) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 3-5 people.

Cu-Az-72

Natural Setting: 2,280-2,290 m in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently sloping ground near the base of a ridge extending south from Cerro La Columna. Medium-to-deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey, in two fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred on the northwestern edge of the modern colonia of Capula.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery, and scattered obsidian artifacts, over an area of 0.5 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 3-5 people.

Cu-Az-73

Natural Setting: 2,265-2,295 m, in the lower piedmont and deep soil alluvium east of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located

on gently sloping ground on top of and along the slopes of a ridge descending south from Cerro La Columna and immediately north of the Tepotzotlan River. Variable soil cover, generally medium but ranging from shallow to deep. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, with maize and bean predominating at the time of survey, in fields equipped with stone terraces, earth embankments, maguey bancales, and a complex system of drainage ditches. The site occurred amidst dispersed houselots of the modern colonia of Capula, in an area of small parcels of land often associated directly with the houses of the modern settlement. A major road running northeast-southwest bisects the site; several minor roads and streets also occur on the site.

Archaeological Remains: Generally light surface pottery, though becoming moderate or heavy in places (primarily the south-central part of the site), over an area of 13.0 ha. Obsidian artifacts also occurred, mainly in clusters, as did a few figurines. No structural remains. Mixed with very light Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-9), Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-24), Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-2), and Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-32), light-to-moderate Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-30 and Cu-Lt-31), moderate Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-10), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-10) material.

Classification: Small dispersed village, 130-260 people.

Cu-Az-74

Natural Setting: 2,261 m, on the deep soil alluvium east of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, with maize, bean, and alfalfa present at the time of survey. The site occurred on the southern bank of the Tepotzotlan River, just beyond the northern edge of the modern village of Axotlan.

Archaeological Remains: Generally light surface pottery, and scattered obsidian artifacts, over an area of 5.0 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Hamlet, 25-50 people.

Cu-Az-75

Natural Setting: 2,255-2,315 m, in the lower piedmont and deep soil alluvium east of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on generally gently sloping ground, the incline becoming moderate in places. Generally shallow-to-medium soil cover, becoming deep in a few areas. Generally light erosion, with no erosion in places.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall (humedad) and irrigated agriculture, primarily in the southwestern and eastern parts of the site, with a range of crops (mainly maize, bean, squash, haba, and alfalfa) present at the time of survey. Several of the agricultural fields containing the site were equipped with maguey bancales, stone terraces, and drainage ditches. Most of the site occurred in the modern town of Tepotzotlan, considerably obscuring site boundaries.

Archaeological Remains: Generally light-to-moderate surface pottery, reaching moderate-to-heavy densities in a few places, over an area of about 190.0 ha. Also present were obsidian artifacts (mainly blades), celts, fragments of manos and metates, spindle whorls, and pottery discs. Determining the areal extent of the Late Aztec site, as well as the density of prehispanic material, was quite difficult because of the presence of the modern town of Tepotzotlan—the modern community largely coinciding with the Late Aztec remains (which extend very little into the surrounding plain). Most of the central portion of the site, about 150 ha in all, was located on high ground in excess of 2270 m, the remaining 40.0 ha lying in a broad flat area to the east. Only one large, flat-topped ceremonial mound remained on the site at the time of survey, measuring 100 by 50 m at its base and 5.0 m high. Virtually all the modern house lots have terraced borders, often constructed of stone, probably dating from the Late Aztec occupation and possibly represent the borders of Aztec house lot units. Mixed with very light Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-25, Cu-Lf-26) and Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-11 and Cu-Cl-12), very light-to-light Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-3) and Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-45), light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-41, Cu-Lt-42, Cu-Lt-44, and Cu-Lt-46), light-to-moderate Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-4), Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-27), and Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-39, Cu-Lt-40, and Cu-Lt-43), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-9) material.

Classification: Provincial center, 3,075-6,188 people, based on archaeological remains. Ethnohistoric data place the population of Tepotzotlan at about 25,000, though this figure includes the population of subject communities in addition to Tepotzotlan itself (see Chapter 7).

Cu-Az-76

Natural Setting: 2,257 m, on the deep soil alluvium east of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently sloping ground north of the middle course of the Tepotzotlan River. Deep soil cover. Generally very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall (humedad) agriculture, predominantly of maize but intercropped with bean and squash at the time of survey. The site occurred immediately southeast of the modern town of Tepotzotlan, in a barrio called San Lorenzo Riotenco.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery, along with scattered obsidian blades and workshop debris, over an area of 12.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-10) and Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-4), very light Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-

14), and variable very light-to-moderate Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-47) material.

Classification: Small nucleated village, 120-300 people.

Cu-Az-77

Natural Setting: 2,260-2,285 m, on the deep soil alluvium east of the Tepotzotlan Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground atop a volcanic cone known as Cerro Axotlan. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with both maize and maguey present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred immediately south of the modern village of Axotlan; part of the site was covered previously by a hacienda.

Archaeological Remains: Generally light though highly variable surface pottery over an area of 16.0 ha. Obsidian scrapers, blades, and projectile points, fragments of manos and metates, and pottery disks also occurred. No structural remains. Mixed with generally moderate Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-15), light-to-moderate Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-55), and very light Early Toltec (Cu-Et-8) material.

Classification: Small dispersed village, 138-333 people.

Cu-Az-78

Natural Setting: 2,270-2,280 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground at the tip of a low, rambling ridge that parallels the western bank of the Cuautitlan River. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Generally very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey (part of the site area also lying fallow). The site occurred in the northern part of the modern community of Buenavista.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery, along with scattered obsidian scrapers and blades, fragments of manos and metates, and spindle whorls, over an area of 3.6 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-56), very light-to-light Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-11) and Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-5), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-12) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 36-90 people.

Cu-Az-79

Natural Setting: 2,280 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground, at the tip of the central ridge extending from the main mountain range. Shallow soil cover, with much exposed tepetate. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey borders and drainage ditches. The site occurred on the northern edge of the modern village of Santa María Tianguistenco.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 1.0 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 5-10 people.

Cu-Az-80

Natural Setting: 2,300 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground atop a ridge overlooking the lakeshore plain. Shallow soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred in the modern community of Buenavista, in an unused, plaza-like area.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 2.3 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with very light-to-light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-58) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 12-23 people.

Cu-Az-81

Natural Setting: 2,300 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on relatively flat ground near the tip of Buena Vista Ridge, overlooking the lakeshore plain. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Slight, localized erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture at the time of survey. The site occurred among houselots of the modern community of La Piedad.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 2.9 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light-to-moderate Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-61) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 15-29 people.

Cu-Az-82

Natural Setting: 2,305 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on relatively flat ground near the tip of Buena Vista Ridge, overlooking the lakeshore plain. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture. The site occurred on the northern edge of the modern community of La Piedad.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 1.2 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-59) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 6-12 people.

Cu-Az-83

Natural Setting: 2,300-2,335 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground atop a ridge overlooking the lakeshore plain. Shallow soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Generally light surface pottery over an elongated area of 18.0 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small dispersed village, 90-180 people.

Cu-Az-84

Natural Setting: 2,325 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground atop a ridge overlooking the lakeshore plain. Shallow soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 3.0 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Hamlet, 15-30 people.

Cu-Az-85

Natural Setting: 2,265-2,290 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on relatively flat-to-moderately sloping ground on Tepojaco Ridge, overlooking the surrounding floodplain and immediately above (west of) La Piedad reservoir. Slight-to-medium soil cover. Very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred on the northeastern edge of the modern village of San Francisco Tepojaco, between the settlement and the reservoir.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 5.3 ha. Mixed with moderate Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-16) and light-to-moderate Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-62) material. No structural remains.

Classification: Hamlet, 27-53 people.

Cu-Az-86

Natural Setting: 2,270 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on relatively flat ground on Tepojaco Ridge, overlooking the surrounding floodplain and immediately above (south of) La Piedad reservoir. Shallow soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture at the time of survey. The site occurred immediately northeast of the modern village of San Francisco Tepojaco.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 1.0 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 5-10 people.

Cu-Az-87

Natural Setting: 2,270 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on relatively flat ground on Tepojaco Ridge, overlooking the surrounding floodplain and immediately above (south of) La Piedad reservoir. Shallow soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture at the time of survey. The site occurred immediately northeast of the modern village of San Francisco Tepojaco.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 1.5 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Hamlet, 15-38 people.

Cu-Az-88

Natural Setting: 2,270 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on relatively flat ground on Tepojaco Ridge, overlooking the surrounding floodplain and immediately above (south of) La Piedad reservoir. Shallow soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture at the time of survey. The site occurred immediately northeast of the modern village of San Francisco Tepojaco.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 1.0 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 5-10 people.

Cu-Az-89

Natural Setting: 2,280 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground near the headwaters of the Cuautitlan River. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey. The site occurred slightly east of the modern village of San Francisco Tepojaco.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 1.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-13) and moderate Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-17) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 5-10 people.

Cu-Az-90

Natural Setting: 2,290 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range near the upper end of Tepojaco Ridge. Located on gently sloping ground northeast of the reservoir Lago de Guadalupe, adjacent to a spring that runs towards the reservoir. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, using water from the spring noted above, with maize and squash present at the time of survey. The site occurred on the southern edge of the modern village of San Francisco Tepojaco.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.4 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 2-4 people.

Cu-Az-91

Natural Setting: 2,300 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range near the upper end of Tepojaco Ridge. Located on moderately sloping ground northeast of the reservoir Lago de Guadalupe. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey, in two agricultural fields equipped with earth banks and maguey bancales. The site occurred on the southern edge of the modern village of San Francisco Tepojaco.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 1.8 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-63) and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-14) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 18-45 people.

Cu-Az-92

Natural Setting: 2,290 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range near the upper end of Tepojaco Ridge. Located on moderately to steeply sloping ground northeast of Lago de Guadalupe. Shallow soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Grazing at the time of survey. A canal ran along the upper end of the field containing the site, with remnants of an old colonial aqueduct descending from it in 1974; the field also featured remnants of stone terracing. The site occurred just beyond the southeastern edge of the modern village of San Francisco Tepojaco.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.4 ha. One poorly preserved residential mound was noted, measuring 19 by 10 m at its base and about 0.7 m in height, and containing most of the cultural material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 5-10 people.

Cu-Az-93

Natural Setting: 2,300 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range near the upper end of La Perla Ridge. Located on moderately sloping ground northeast of the reservoir Lago de Guadalupe; prior to the construction of the reservoir, the site probably overlooked a small alluvial floodplain on an upper tributary of the Cuautitlan River. Shallow soil cover. Slight, localized erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, certain fields planted in oats and the remainder lying fallow at the time of survey. Scattered nopal and pirul also was presenting 1974, in fields featuring the remnants of maguey bancales.

Archaeological Remains: Variable surface pottery, ranging in density from very light to light-to-moderate (in eroded areas), over an area of 0.3 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 2-5 people.

Cu-Az-94

Natural Setting: 2,335 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range near the upper end of La Perla Ridge. Located on gently sloping ground on the eastern shore of the reservoir Lago de Guadalupe; prior to the construction of the reservoir, the site probably overlooked a small alluvial floodplain on an upper tributary of the Cuautitlan River. Variable soil cover, ranging from shallow-to-medium. Localized heavy erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred in the area of a modern housing development and woods, on the western edge of the modern residential settlement of Lago de Guadalupe.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.8 ha. No structural remains, although concentrations of artifacts may represent the poorly preserved remnants of domestic mounds. Mixed with very light-to-light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-64) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 4-8 people.

Cu-Az-95

Natural Setting: 2,300-2,310 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range, near the junction of the upper ends of Izcalli and Universidad ridges. Located on gently sloping ground on the eastern shore of the reservoir Lago de Guadalupe; prior to the construction of the reservoir, the site probably overlooked a small alluvial floodplain on an upper tributary of the Cuautitlan River. Variable soil cover, ranging from shallow to medium. Generally slight, localized erosion, becoming extensive in places.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred among houselots on the western edge of the modern residential settlement of Lago de Guadalupe. The survey crew noted the remnants of earth banks, indicating the prior presence of erosion controls, probably used for agriculture.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.4 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 2-4 people.

Cu-Az-96

Natural Setting: 2,310-2,320 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground in a small wash above the eastern shore of the reservoir Lago de Guadalupe. Medium soil cover. Slight, localized erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred among houselots in the modern community of Lago de Guadalupe, adjacent to an access road that connects Lago de Guadalupe and the modern community of Tepetlixpa.

Archaeological Remains: Moderate surface pottery over an area of 0.2 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 5-10 people.

Cu-Az-97

Natural Setting: 2,325-2,350 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on moderately sloping ground near the upper end of Izcalli Ridge. Shallow soil cover. Slight, localized erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize, bean, and nopal all present at the time of survey. The site occurred in a wooded area in the northeastern part of the modern residential settlement of Lago de Guadalupe, with part of the site within a park.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 5.2 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-70) material.

Classification: Small nucleated village, 52-130 people.

Cu-Az-98

Natural Setting: 2,290-2320 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range near the center of Izcalli Ridge. Located on flat-to-moderately sloping ground on a long, low ridge paralleling the upper course of the Cuautitlan River. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Generally very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with associated agricultural fields lying fallow at the time of survey and featuring the remnants of old bancales. The Izcalli Cuautitlan construction company owned the land containing the site at the time of survey and presumably planned to cover it with urban development as the town of Cuautitlan Izcalli expands to the southwest.

Archaeological Remains: Variable surface pottery, ranging from very light-to-light, and a few metate fragments over an area of 13.0 ha. Light concentrations occurred as four localized areas, each presumably representing the remnants of a residential cluster. No structural remains, although a concentration of artifacts near the northwest corner of the site may represent the poorly preserved remains of a single domestic mound. Mixed with very light-to-light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-68) and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-15) material.

Classification: Hamlet 47-100 people.

Cu-Az-99

Natural Setting: 2,295-2,305 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground along La Perla Ridge, which parallels the headwaters of the Cuautitlan River. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Slight-to-moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with associated fields lying fallow at the time of survey. Much of this site occurred on the grounds of a Roman Catholic monastery. The survey crew noted the existence of prehispanic remains, in agricultural fields south and east of the monastery compound wall, which appeared to continue into the compound itself. Although access to the compound was denied, the remains of bancal terracing that occurred within indicated previous cultivation on that part of the site as well.

Archaeological Remains: Variable very light and light surface pottery over an area of 12.5 ha, assuming that the site occurred throughout the monastery compound. No structural remains. Mixed with light-to-moderate Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-14), Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-7), Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-9), Early Toltec (Cu-Et-14), and Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-65) material.

Classification: Small dispersed village, 53-115 people.

Cu-Az-100

Natural Setting: 2,280 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on relatively flat ground along La Perla Ridge, which parallels the upper course of the Cuautitlan River. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Intensive rainfall agriculture at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 2.3 ha. No structural remains. The survey crew noted a few Late Toltec potsherds, but in insufficient amounts to define a site.

Classification: Hamlet, 12-23 people.

Cu-Az-101

Natural Setting: 2,275-2,280 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground along La Perla Ridge, which parallels the upper course of the Cuautitlan River, at a place locally known as Torremote. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Generally very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Intensive rainfall agriculture at the time of survey. The site occurred immediately north of a large quarry.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 6.8 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light-to-moderate Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-66) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 34-68 people.

Cu-Az-102

Natural Setting: 2,280 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on relatively flat ground along La Perla Ridge, which parallels the upper course of the Cuautitlan River, at a place locally known as Torremote. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Generally very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture at the time of survey. The site occurred on the southeastern edge of the modern village of La Perla.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 2.2 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Hamlet, 11-22 people.

Cu-Az-103

Natural Setting: 2,265-2,270 m, in the lower piedmont and deep soil alluvium east of the Las Cruces Range. Located on relatively flat ground along La Perla Ridge, which parallels the upper course of the Cuautitlan River, at a place locally known as Torremote. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 9.2 ha. No structural remains. The survey crew noted a few Teotihuacan period, Early Toltec, and Late Toltec potsherds, but in insufficient amounts to define earlier sites.

Classification: Small nucleated village, 92-230 people.

Cu-Az-104

Natural Setting: 2,270 m, in the lower piedmont east of the Las Cruces Range. Located on relatively flat ground along La Perla Ridge, which parallels the upper course of the Cuautitlan River, at a place locally known as Torremote. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 1.8 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 9-18 people.

Cu-Az-105

Natural Setting: 2,270 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground along La Perla Ridge, overlooking the the Cuautitlan River floodplain, at a place locally called Torremote. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Generally very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: At the time of survey, the site was being developed as a new neighborhood on the northwestern edge of the modern town of Cuautitlan Izcalli. In 1974, a bulldozed grid of new roads already had been laid out. Previously most of this area had been used for rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize, with the north-central portion of the site a modern cemetery.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 2.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-8), Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-18), Early Toltec (Cu-Et-13), and Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-57), very light-to-light Early Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-2), light-to-moderate Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-12), moderate-to-heavy Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-6), and moderate

Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-28) material. A small amount of Early Formative (Cu-Ef-1) material occurred in excavations. Cu-Az-105 represented a small scatter of Late Aztec remains in the western part of a larger, predominantly Early Late Formative site.

Classification: Small hamlet, 10-20 people.

Cu-Az-106

Natural Setting: 2,255-2,260 m, on the deep soil alluvium west of Lake Xaltocan. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. Very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Much of the site occurred in a cluster of structures bordering the major transportation links which cut through it (extending west of the modern town of Cuautitlan Izcalli). Modern disturbance was substantial, and remains of the Late Aztec occupation were mixed with the modern material.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery occupation over an area of 7.0 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small nucleated village, 70-175 people.

Cu-Az-107

Natural Setting: 2,250-2,275 m, on the deep soil alluvium and lower piedmont east of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground at the tip of a long, low ridge in the middle of the Cuautitlan Valley, along what is probably the ancient course of the Cuautitlan River. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Grazing at the time of survey. The site occurred in the modern town of Cuautitlan Izcalli.

Archaeological Remains: Generally light surface pottery over an area of 16.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with very light Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-15), Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-8), and Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-7), light Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-29), light-to-moderate Early Toltec (Cu-Et-12), moderate Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-81), and moderate-to-heavy Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-22) material.

Classification: Small dispersed village, 80-160 people.

Cu-Az-108

Natural Setting: 2,249-2,252 m, on the deep soil alluvium west of Lake Xaltocan. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. Slight, localized erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated and rainfall (humedad) agriculture, with alfalfa and haba present at the time of survey. The site occurred on the western edge of the canal Emisor del Poniente. Modern structures and roads associated with the modern town of Cuautitlan also occurred on the site.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 6.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light-to-moderate Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-82) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 30-60 people.

Cu-Az-109

Natural Setting: 2,250-2,252 m, on the deep soil alluvium west of Lake Xaltocan. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. Slight, localized erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, with maize and alfalfa present at the time of survey. The site occurred on the western edge of the canal Emisor del Poniente. Modern structures and roads associated with the modern town of Cuautitlan also occurred on the site.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 3.0 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Hamlet, 15-30 people.

Cu-Az-110

Natural Setting: 2,248-2,249 m, on the deep soil alluvium west of Lake Xaltocan. Located on generally flat ground along what probably is the ancient course of the Cuautitlan River. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated and rainfall (humedad) agriculture, with alfalfa and maize present at the time of survey. The site occurred between two major irrigation canals on the northwestern edge of the modern town of Cuautitlan. Several modern houses occurred on the site, along roads that run through it.

Archaeological Remains: Generally light surface pottery, along with scattered obsidian artifacts and a figurine, over an area of 12.0 ha. No structural remains. A few Late Toltec potsherds occurred, but not in sufficient quantity to define a site.

Classification: Small dispersed village, 60-120 people.

Cu-Az-111

Natural Setting: 2,250 m, on the deep soil alluvium west of Lake Xaltocan. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. Slight, localized erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, the fields recently plowed and planted in bean at the time of survey. The site occurred on the western edge of the canal Emisor del Poniente. Modern structures and roads associated with the modern town of Cuautitlan also occurred on the site.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 1.5 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 8-15 people.

Cu-Az-112

Natural Setting: 2,249 m, on the deep soil alluvium west of Lake Xaltocan. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, with maize and alfalfa present at the time of survey. The site occurred on the northwestern edge of the modern town of Cuautitlan.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 1.8 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Hamlet, 18-45 people.

Cu-Az-113

Natural Setting: 2,249-2,251 m, on the deep soil alluvium west of Lake Xaltocan. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. Slight, localized erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, although agricultural fields were lying fallow at the time of survey. Part of the site also was used for grazing. Several abandoned modern house foundations as well as occupied structures occurred scattered throughout the site, which was located on the western edge of the modern dispersed village of San Sebastián Xhala. One of the major sewage canals from Mexico City runs immediately west of the site. Sod covered many of the fields examined, suggesting that densities recorded during survey may in fact have been lighter than the actual distribution.

Archaeological Remains: Generally light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 12.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with Late Toltec material in two small areas, one light-to-moderate (Cu-Lt-53) and the other very light (Cu-Lt-54).

Classification: Small nucleated village, 120-300 people.

Cu-Az-114

Natural Setting: 2,248 m, on the deep soil alluvium west of Lake Xaltocan. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. Slight, localized erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall (humedad) agriculture, with maize, bean, and squash present at the time of survey. The site occurred among houselots in the western part of the modern dispersed village of San Sebastián Xhala.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery, and scattered obsidian artifacts, over an area of 1.0 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Hamlet, 10-25 people.

Cu-Az-115

Natural Setting: 2,244-2,247 m, on the deep soil alluvium west of Lake Xaltocan. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall (humedad) agriculture, with maize, bean, and squash present at the time of survey. The site was roughly coterminous with the modern dispersed village of San Sebastián Xhala, located among houselots interspersed with agricultural fields in that community.

Archaeological Remains: Variable surface pottery over an area of 9.0 ha, 5.0 ha recorded with light occupation and the remainder with light-to-moderate material. The Late Aztec settlement probably closely approximated the modern community, and much of the prehispanic debris is mixed with modern refuse. No structural remains. Mixed with very light Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-19) and light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-48) material.

Classification: Small dispersed village, 65-150 people.

Cu-Az-116

Natural Setting: 2,244 m, on the deep soil alluvium west of Lake Xaltocan. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall (humedad) and irrigated agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey, in a field equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred on the northeastern edge of the modern dispersed village of San Sebastián Xhala; a modern adobe house occurred in the area of prehispanic remains.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery, and scattered fragments from obsidian bifacial tools, over an area of 0.3 ha. The modern house on the site sits atop a single domestic mound dating to the Late Aztec occupation, measuring 7 m in diameter and 1.0 m in height. Mixed with light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-49) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 3-6 people.

Cu-Az-117

Natural Setting: 2,245 m, on the deep soil alluvium west of Lake Xaltocan. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, with bean predominating at the time of survey. The site occurred in the southeastern portion of the modern dispersed village of San Sebastián Xhala.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 2.4 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-50) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 12-24 people.

Cu-Az-118

Natural Setting: 2,246-2,248 m, on the deep soil alluvium west of Lake Xaltocan. Located on generally flat ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated and rainfall (humedad) agriculture, with maize, bean, and squash present at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 10.0 ha. About one-third of the site was light occupation generally coincident with a Late Toltec site—with one field featuring heavy Late Aztec and Late Toltec remains. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-51), very light-to-light Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-5), and very light Early Toltec (Cu-Et-9) material.

Classification: Small nucleated village, 100-250 people.

Cu-Az-119

Natural Setting: 2,248 m, on the deep soil alluvium west of Lake Xaltocan. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. Slight, localized erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall (humedad) agriculture, with bean present at the time of survey. The site occurred among houselots in the western part of the modern dispersed village of San Sebastián Xhala.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery, and scattered obsidian artifacts, over an area of 0.5 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-17) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 3-5 people.

Cu-Az-120

Natural Setting: 2,248 m, on the deep soil alluvium west of Lake Xaltocan. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, with alfalfa present at the time of survey. The site occurred immediately east of railroad tracks on the northern edge of the modern town of Cuautitlan.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 1.5 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-18) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 15-38 people.

Cu-Az-121

Natural Setting: 2,248 m, on the deep soil alluvium west of Lake Xaltocan. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall (humedad) agriculture, with alfalfa present at the time of survey. The site occurred between a modern road on the west and railroad tracks on the east, on a small triangle of relatively undisturbed ground on the northern edge of the modern town of Cuautitlan.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.6 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 3-6 people.

Cu-Az-122

Natural Setting: 2,248 m, on the deep soil alluvium west of Lake Xaltocan. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, with alfalfa present at the time of survey. The site occurred on the northern edge of the modern town of Cuautitlan.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.5 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 3-5 people.

Cu-Az-123

Natural Setting: 2,248 m, on the deep soil alluvium west of Lake Xaltocan. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, with alfalfa present at the time of survey. The site occurred on the northern edge of the modern town of Cuautitlan.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery, and scattered obsidian artifacts, over an area of 1.0 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 5-10 people.

Cu-Az-124

Natural Setting: 2,246-2,249 m, on the deep soil alluvium west of Lake Xaltocan. Located on generally flat ground along what probably is the ancient course of of the Cuautitlan River. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred in fields used for irrigated agriculture, with alfalfa harvested shortly before survey (the area subsequently used for grazing), in fields equipped with earth embankments and irrigation canals. The site extended just beyond the eastern and southern edges of the modern town of Cuautitlan, which covers the vast majority of it.

Archaeological Remains: The surveyed site occurs in two separate field clusters on the eastern and southern sides of the modern town of Cuautitlan and probably represents peripheral settlement of the Aztec provincial center. The total surveyed site comprised an area of 25.7 ha, within which we recorded 2.5 ha of light-to-moderate occupation, 3.2 ha of moderate occupation, and 19.5 ha of light occupation. The densely settled urban core of contemporary Cuautitlan occupies approximately 100 ha, yielding a total occupied area of 125.7 ha. We suspect that the Aztec settlement density in this town, if it could be surveyed, probably would be moderate-to-heavy. Several localities in the southern and northern parts of the surveyed area featured heavy concentrations of obsidian, including apparent workshop debris. The surveyed area featured a unusually large amount of black-on-red Aztec pottery, compared to the black-on-orange wares found. No structural remains. Although the survey discovered no other prehispanic occupations, the presence of considerable modern overburden may have obscured earlier sites.

Classification: Provincial center, 5,130-10,275 people.

Cu-Az-125

Natural Setting: 2,245 m, on the deep soil alluvium west of Lake Xaltocan. Located on generally flat ground along what probably is the ancient course of the Cuautitlan River. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, with alfalfa present at the time of survey. Several modern structures, including a church, occurred along a road bordering the agricultural field containing the site.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 1.0 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Hamlet, 10-25 people.

Cu-Az-126

Natural Setting: 2,245 m, on the deep soil alluvium west of Lake Xaltocan. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, with maize and squash present at the time of survey. The site extended over four agricultural fields in the dispersed community of Tlaltepan.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 1.3 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-20) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 7-13 people.

Cu-Az-127

Natural Setting: 2,245-2,247 m, on the deep soil alluvium west of Lake Xaltocan. Located on generally flat ground along what probably is the ancient course of the Cuautitlan River. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated and rainfall (humedad) agriculture, with maize and alfalfa present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with earth banks and irrigation canals. Much of this site had been destroyed by a modern brickworks. Houses from the modern towns of Cuautitlan and Tultitlan occurred on the site.

Archaeological Remains: Variable surface pottery over a total area of 42.6 ha—with 9.0 ha featuring light, 17.6 light-to-moderate, and 16.0 ha moderate densities. Due to the deep soil on the site, actual settlement density may have been considerably higher. Scattered obsidian artifacts (including cores) also occurred. One mound was noted near the northwestern corner of the site, with its longest side measuring 85 m; other dimensions were not recorded due to heavy disturbance. This mound probably dated to the Late Aztec occupation, as moderate Aztec pottery was associated. The poorly preserved remnants of an adobe wall occurred near the eastern edge of the mound. Mixed with light-to-moderate Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-31 and Cu-Lf-32) and Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-20), light Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-9), Early Toltec (Cu-Et-10), and Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-83), moderate-to-heavy Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-6), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-19) material.

Classification: Large nucleated village (possibly a barrio of Aztec Cuautitlan), 621-1,330 people.

Cu-Az-128

Natural Setting: 2,250-2,275 m, in the lower piedmont and deep soil alluvium east of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground in the middle of the Cuautitlan Valley,

adjacent to what probably is the ancient course of the Cuautitlan River. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred within the Ford de México industrial complex in the modern town of Cuautitlan Izcalli.

Archaeology Remains: Very light-to-light surface pottery over an area estimated at 23.0 ha, but whose extent was extremely difficult to define due to modern disturbance. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly sparse Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-21) and very light Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-16) and Early Toltec (Cu-Et-11) material.

Classification: Small dispersed village, 46-115 people.

Cu-Az-129

Natural Setting: 2,270-2,280 m, in the lower piedmont east of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground near the lower end of Universidad Ridge. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with all associated fields lying fallow at the time of survey. The southern part of site occurred among scattered houselots of the modern community of Santiago Tepalcapa.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 1.0 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Hamlet, 10-25 people.

Cu-Az-130

Natural Setting: 2,260 m, on the deep soil alluvium east of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground near the end of Universidad Ridge. Shallow soil cover. Slight, localized erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maguey present at the time of survey. The site occurred between streets and among scattered houselots in the modern dispersed community of Santiago Tepalcapa.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 0.7 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 7-18 people.

Cu-Az-131

Natural Setting: 2,258 m, on the deep soil alluvium east of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground near the end of Universidad Ridge. Medium soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, though lying fallow at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.3 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 2-3 people.

Cu-Az-132

Natural Setting: 2,280 m, on the deep soil alluvium east of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground near the lower end of Universidad Ridge. Generally shallow soil cover, with exposed tepetate in places. Slight, localized erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, though the associated field was lying fallow at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery in two small concentrations over an area of 0.6 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 6-15 people.

Cu-Az-133

Natural Setting: 2,292 m, in the lower piedmont east of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground near the lower end of Universidad Ridge. Shallow soil cover. Localized deep erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, the associated field lying fallow at the time of survey. The site occurred in an open area within the southern boundary of the modern town of Cuautitlan Izcalli.

Archaeological Remains: Moderate surface pottery and obsidian over an area of 0.8 ha. The large amount of obsidian may indicate the presence of a workshop. No structural remains.

Classification: Hamlet, 20-40 people.

Cu-Az-134

Natural Setting: 2,270 m, in the lower piedmont east of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground near the lower end of Universidad Ridge. Shallow soil cover. Slight, localized erosion.

Modern Utilization: None. At the time of survey the site occurred in a large field featuring a new grid of roads—in preparation for a residential complex to be built in the southwestern part of the modern town of Cuautitlan Izcalli.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.9 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 5-9 people.

Cu-Az-135

Natural Setting: 2,280-2,295 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground near the lower end of Universidad Ridge. Generally shallow soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred on the dental and premedical campus of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, in two agricultural fields lying fallow at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 3.8 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-24), Early Toltec (Cu-Et-15), and Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-80) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 38-95 people.

Cu-Az-136

Natural Setting: 2,265 m, on the deep soil alluvium east of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground near the end of Universidad Ridge. Shallow soil cover. Slight, localized erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maguey present at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery, mixed with a few obsidian blades and scrapers, over an area of 0.4 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 4-10 people.

Cu-Az-137

Natural Setting: 2,285-2,290 m, in the lower piedmont east of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground on Universidad Ridge. Shallow soil cover. Slight, localized erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey, in two fields equipped with wide maguey bancales.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.6 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 3-6 people.

Cu-Az-138

Natural Setting: 2,290-2,310 m, in the lower piedmont east of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground on Universidad Ridge. Shallow soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey. The site occurred just beyond the southwestern edge of the modern town of Cuautitlan Izcalli.

Archaeological Remains: Generally light surface pottery over an area of 3.6 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Hamlet, 18-36 people.

Cu-Az-139

Natural Setting: 2,280 m, in the lower piedmont east of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground. Shallow soil cover. Slight, localized erosion.

Modern Utilization: Unused at the time of survey, the immediate area covered with grass and scrub vegetation. The beginnings of urbanization were present in the form of a grid of streets that had been laid out—in preparation for the expansion of the modern town of Cuautitlan Izcalli.

Archaeological Remains: Generally light surface pottery, including a small amount of salt pan ware, over an area of 0.9 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with very light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-67) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 5-9 people.

Cu-Az-140

Natural Setting: 2,305-2,325 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground near the upper end of Universidad and Tepetlixpa ridges. Generally shallow soil cover, becoming very shallow in places. Variable, locally deep erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and bean predominating at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales. Part of the site had no clear modern use and part occurred among houselots on the northeastern edge of the modern residential settlement of Lago de Guadalupe.

Archaeological Remains: Generally light surface pottery, but ranging from very light-to-moderate, over an area of 12.2 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-69) and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-16) material.

Classification: Small dispersed village, 61-122 people.

Cu-Az-141

Natural Setting: 2,295-2,315 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground near the upper end of Universidad and Tepetlixpa ridges. Shallow soil cover. Variable erosion, generally moderate but becoming deep in places.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and bean present (or lying fallow) at the time of survey, in fields bordered by maguey bancales. The site occurred on the eastern edge of the modern community of Granjas Unidas.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 8.7 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Hamlet, 44-87 people.

Cu-Az-142

Natural Setting: 2,315-2,320 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on moderately sloping ground near the upper end of Universidad Ridge. Very shallow soil cover. Extensive erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize but intercropped with bean at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales.

Archaeological Remains: Generally light surface pottery, coupled with a considerable scatter of obsidian blades, over an area of 1.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with very light-to-light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-71) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 5-10 people.

Cu-Az-143

Natural Setting: 2,305-2,315 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground near the upper end of Tepetlixpa Ridge. Shallow soil cover. Severe erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, the associated field lying fallow at the time of survey. The site occurred in the modern village of Santa Rosa.

Archaeological Remains: Generally very light-to-light surface pottery, reaching moderate in eroded areas of thin soil, over an area of 1.4 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Hamlet, 14-35 people.

Cu-Az-144

Natural Setting: 2,325-2,330 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on relatively flat ground near the upper end of Tepetlixpa Ridge. Shallow soil cover. Little or no erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey. The site occurred among houselots in the modern village of Santa Rosa.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.6 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 3-6 people.

Cu-Az-145

Natural Setting: 2,345-2,351 m, in the lower and middle piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range near the upper end of Tepetlixpa Ridge. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground. Generally medium-to-deep soil cover, becoming shallow in a few places. Slight, localized erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey. The site occurred among houselots of the modern village of Santa Rosa.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 2.4 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with very light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-72) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 24-60 people.

Cu-Az-146

Natural Setting: 2,355 m, in the middle piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range near the upper end of Tepetlixpa Ridge. Located on moderately sloping ground. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Slight, localized erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site was split by a modern road running east-west, its northern reaches lying among houselots in the modern village of Santa Rosa.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 2.2 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-73) and very light Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-25) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 22-55 people.

Cu-Az-147

Natural Setting: 2,285-2,305 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range near the upper end of Tepetlixpa Ridge. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground. Shallow soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, most of the four fields containing the site lying fallow at the time of survey (small areas planted in maize and bean). The site occurred among scattered houselots on the edge of the modern barrio of Bosques de Iztacala.

Archaeological Remains: Variable densities of Late Aztec occupation, with four areas of light-to-moderate surface pottery connected by very light-to-light scatters over a total area of 5.3 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with generally light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-75) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 26-52 people.

Cu-Az-148

Natural Setting: 2,355 m, in the middle piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on moderately sloping ground at the tip of a narrow ridge. Shallow soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize, bean, and squash present at the time of survey, in a field equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred in open lots in the modern barrio of Bosques de Iztacala.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.4 ha. Site appears as an oval area that may represent the remnants of a single large residential mound or a cluster of several mounds. Mixed with very light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-76) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 2-4 people.

Cu-Az-149

Natural Setting: 2,360 m, in the middle piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground on a long, narrow strip of land that lies on the eastern edge of a mountain ridge. Shallow soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize, bean, and maguey intercropped at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred in the modern residential development of Barrientos.

Archaeological Remains: Very light-to-light surface pottery over an area of 1.4 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 3-7 people.

Cu-Az-150

Natural Setting: 2,345 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground on a long, narrow strip of land that lies on the eastern edge of a mountain ridge. Shallow soil cover with much exposed tepetate. Extensive sheet erosion and deep gullying.

Modern Utilization: Grazing at the time of survey. The site occurred in the modern residential development of Barrientos.

Archaeological Remains: Moderate surface pottery over an area of 0.3 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 8-15 people.

Cu-Az-151

Natural Setting: 2,355 m, in the middle piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground on a long, narrow strip of land that lies on the eastern edge of a mountain ridge. Shallow soil cover with much exposed tepetate. Severe erosion.

Modern Utilization: Grazing at the time of survey. The site occurred in the modern residential development of Barrientos.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.4 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 2-4 people.

Cu-Az-152

Natural Setting: 2,290 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on moderately sloping ground on a small ridge overlooking the floodplain of a small barranca. Shallow soil cover with much exposed tepetate. Moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Grazing at the time of survey. The associated field features drainage ditches for erosion control.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.6 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 3-6 people.

Cu-Az-153

Natural Setting: 2,305-2,320 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground near the upper end of Tepetlixpa Ridge on the western shore of the reservoir Presa el Angulo. Generally medium-to-deep soil cover, though with some areas shallow or with exposed tepetate. Slight erosion, becoming locally moderate to heavy.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize and bean but with haba and barley present as well at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 4.7 ha. No structural remains, though Aztec remains occurred in seven separate localities that presumably represented the destroyed remnants of domestic mounds. Mixed with very light-to-light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-78) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 24-47 people.

Cu-Az-154

Natural Setting: 2,295-2,310 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range near the upper end of Tepetlixpa Ridge. Located on gently sloping ground. Shallow soil cover. Deep erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales and stone terraces (one field also lying fallow).

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 1.5 ha. One poorly preserved small residential mound occurred on the site, though its condition was too poor at the time of survey to warrant measurement.

Classification: Small hamlet, 8-15 people.

Cu-Az-155

Natural Setting: 2,325-2,345 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground near the upper end of Tepetlixpa Ridge. Shallow soil cover, becoming deep in a few places. Little or no erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize, squash, haba, and bean present at the time of survey, in three fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred immediately south of the road connecting the modern communities of Lago de Guadalupe and Tepetlixpa.

Archaeological Remains: Variable densities of Late Aztec occupation over an area of 2.5 ha, ranging from light (1.5 ha) to moderate (1.0 ha). The poorly preserved remains of one small mound were noted on the site, consisting primarily of earth fill and possibly the remnants of adobe structures; the condition of this mound did not enable measurement of its dimensions. Mixed with very light Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-33) and light-to-moderate Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-74) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 33-65 people.

Cu-Az-156

Natural Setting: 2,305-2,320 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground near the upper end of Tepetlixpa Ridge. Shallow soil cover. Variable slight-to-moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred among scattered houselots on the southern edge of the modern village of Santa Rosa, immediately south of the road connecting the modern communities of Lago de Guadalupe and Tepetlixpa.

Archaeological Remains: Generally light surface pottery over an area of 3.0 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Hamlet, 15-30 people.

Cu-Az-157

Natural Setting: 2,260-2,270 m, on the deep soil alluvium east of the Las Cruces Range. Located on gently sloping ground near the end of Tepetlixpa Ridge. Generally medium soil cover. Very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey (two fields lying fallow), in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred on the eastern edge of the modern community of Santiago Tepalcapa; much of its surface occurred among modern houselots and a factory warehouse, with other parts used as a soccer field in 1974.

Archaeological Remains: Generally light surface pottery, becoming moderate in a few places and mixed with scattered obsidian blades, over an area of 6.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with moderate Early Toltec (Cu-Et-18) and light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-84) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 30-60 people.

Cu-Az-158

Natural Setting: 2,270 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Las Cruces Range. Located on moderately sloping ground near the base of Tepetlixpa Ridge. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Little or no erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize, bean, and squash present at the time of survey. The site occurred in the modern community of Plan de Guadalupe.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery, mixed with scattered obsidian scrapers and blades and fragments of manos and metates, over an area of 3.6 ha. Mixed with similarly dense Early Toltec (Cu-Et-16) and Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-85) and light-to-moderate Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-26) material. No structural remains.

Classification: Hamlet, 18-36 people.

Cu-Az-159

Natural Setting: 2,350-2,365 m, in the middle piedmont between the Las Cruces and Guadalupe ranges. Located on steeply sloping ground. Generally shallow soil cover, but with several areas of exposed tepetate. Deep, localized erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey, in a field equipped with earth banks and maguey bancales. Much of the site occurred within a cluster of trees.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 0.5 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 5-13 people.

Cu-Az-160

Natural Setting: 2,310-2,330 m, in the lower piedmont between the Las Cruces and Guadalupe ranges. Located on moderately sloping ground. Generally medium soil cover, but with much exposed tepetate. Deep erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with earth embankments and maguey bancales.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 2.9 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Hamlet, 15-29 people.

Cu-Az-161

Natural Setting: 2,310-2,330 m, in the lower piedmont between the Las Cruces and Guadalupe ranges. Located on moderately to steeply sloping ground near the headwaters of a small stream. Shallow soil cover. Extensive erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize but with bean, squash, and maguey intercropped at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Variable very light-to-light surface (two small areas) and light-to-moderate (one small area) surface pottery, along with a few obsidian blades and scrapers, over an area of 1.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with very light Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-17) and light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-77) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 5-13 people.

Cu-Az-162

Natural Setting: 2,270-2,300 m, in the lower piedmont between the Las Cruces and Guadalupe ranges. Located on gently sloping ground. Shallow soil cover. Moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred on a soccer field in the modern colonia of La Quebrada.

Archaeological Remains: Generally light surface pottery over an area of 1.5 ha. Beyond one small concentration of light-to-moderate occupation, which may represent the destroyed remnants of a single residential mound, the site featured no structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 8-15 people.

Cu-Az-163

Natural Setting: 2,280 m, in the lower piedmont between the Las Cruces and Guadalupe ranges. Located on gently sloping ground. Shallow soil cover. Moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: None. The site occurred on unused ground, near a factory complex at the edge of the modern colonia of La Quebrada adjacent the highway between Queretaro and Mexico City.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.8 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 4-8 people.

Cu-Az-164

Natural Setting: 2,258 m, in the lower piedmont west of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground upon a small plateau that rises above the surrounding lakeshore plain. Medium soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, the associated field lying fallow at the time of survey. The site occurred in the modern village of San Francisco Chilpan.

Archaeological Remains: Generally light surface pottery over an area of 1.0 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 5-10 people.

Cu-Az-165

Natural Setting: 2,258-2,265 m, in the lower piedmont west of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground upon a small plateau that rises above the surrounding lakeshore plain. Medium soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, the associated field lying fallow at the time of survey. The site occurred in the dispersed modern village of San Francisco Chilpan.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 1.8 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 9-18 people.

Cu-Az-166

Natural Setting: 2,250-2,270 m, in the lower piedmont and deep soil alluvium west of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground along the northern slopes of a small plateau that rises above the surrounding lakeshore plain. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with squash and maguey present at the time of survey, in two fields equipped with maguey bancales, earth banks, and drainage ditches.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 2.8 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Hamlet, 28-70 people.

Cu-Az-167

Natural Setting: 2,249-2,250 m, in the lower piedmont west of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground at the base of a small plateau that rises above the surrounding lakeshore plain. Medium-to-deep soil cover. Generally moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and nopal present at the time of the survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred in the dispersed modern village of San Francisco Chilpan.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery, and a few obsidian blades, over an area of 3.8 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with very light Early Toltec (Cu-Et-19) and light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-86) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 38-95 people.

Cu-Az-168

Natural Setting: 2,249 m, in the lower piedmont on the western slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on flat ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, the associated field lying fallow at the time of survey. The site occurred among scattered houselots in the dispersed modern village of San Francisco Chilpan.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.4 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 2-4 people.

Cu-Az-169

Natural Setting: 2,270-2,280 m, in the lower piedmont on the western slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground atop the northeastern tip of a U-shaped ridge. Generally medium soil cover, becoming shallow in places. Moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, though all eight houselot fields covered by the site were lying fallow at the time of the survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred in the northern part of the modern community of Buenavista.

Archaeological Remains: Generally light surface pottery over an area of 1.8 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-87), moderate Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-19) and Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-11), and very light Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-19) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 9-18 people.

Cu-Az-170

Natural Setting: 2,300-2,320 m, in the lower piedmont on the western slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground. Shallow soil cover. Deep erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, the associated field lying fallow at the time of survey. The site occurred in the southern part of the modern community of Buenavista.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.3 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 1-3 people.

Cu-Az-171

Natural Setting: 2,290-2,325 m, in the lower piedmont on the western slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground along an elongated ridge that extends northward from the main mountain range. Shallow soil cover. Deep localized erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with extensive terraces. The site occurred among scattered houselots in the modern village of Lomas de Cartagena.

Archaeological Remains: Predominantly light surface pottery, though ranging from light-to-moderate-to-heavy, along

with scattered obsidian scrapers and blades over an area of 13.5 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small dispersed village, 135-280 people.

Cu-Az-172

Natural Setting: 2,350-2,385 m, in the middle piedmont on the western slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground near on the summit of a rocky foothill in the Guadalupe Range. Very shallow soil cover, mixed with exposed bedrock. Moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery, and a few obsidian blades, over an area of 0.6 ha. One ceremonial mound occurred, measuring 20 m in diameter and 1.0 m in height.

Classification: Hilltop ceremonial precinct, no permanent population. Note that the amount of ceramics present suggest that this site *possibly* also functioned as a temporary small hamlet, used by farmers working the fields below.

Cu-Az-173

Natural Setting: 2,280-2,300 m, in the lower piedmont on the western slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on generally gently sloping ground, the incline becoming moderate in places on the eastern side of a tributary valley. Medium-to-deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred among houselots on the eastern edge of the modern community of Buenavista.

Archaeological Remains: Variable surface pottery densities, ranging from light (10.8 ha) to light-to-moderate (9.0 ha), over a total area of 19.8 ha. The survey crew also noted scattered obsidian blades and one projectile point, fragments of manos and metates, and one spindle whorl. Three mounds on this site possibly dated to the Late Aztec occupation, but their main occupation appears to have been Early Toltec (see Figure 5.10). Mixed with similarly dense Early Toltec (Cu-Et-21) and Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-88), a trace of Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-20), and light Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-27) material. Cu-Az-173 represented a broad scatter of Late Aztec remains on the southern part of larger, generally coterminous Early and Late Toltec sites.

Classification: Small dispersed village, 144-333 people.

Cu-Az-174

Natural Setting: 2,295-2,308 m, in the lower piedmont on the western slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Shallow soil cover. Deep localized erosion.

Modern Utilization: Grazing at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 1.8 ha. Remnants of stone terraces probably dated to the Late Aztec occupation; no other structural remains.

Classification: Hamlet, 18-45 people.

Cu-Az-175

Natural Setting: 2,285-2,295 m, in the lower piedmont on the western slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Shallow soil cover. Deep localized erosion.

Modern Utilization: Grazing at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 2.3 ha. Remnants of stone terraces probably date to the Late Aztec occupation; no other structural remains.

Classification: Hamlet, 23-58 people.

Cu-Az-176

Natural Setting: 2,265-2,290 m, in the lower piedmont and deep soil alluvium west of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground along the western flank of Cerro Picacho, on two projecting ridges. Variable soil depth, generally medium-to-deep but shallow in places. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize at the time of survey, though several associated fields were lying fallow and one contained maguey.

Archaeological Remains: Variable surface pottery, ranging from light (16.7 ha) to light-to-moderate (7.7 ha), coupled with variable rock rubble (generally light, becoming heavy in places) over an area of 24.4 ha. A small ceremonial mound dating to the Aztec occupation was noted, measuring 26 by 20 m at its base and 1.4 m in height; this mound rested on a rock-faced terrace, measuring 30 by 20 m at its base and 1.5 m in height, which possibly served as a plaza. The survey crew noted the presence of five additional, poorly preserved residential mounds dating to the Late Aztec occupation; due to heavy mound disturbance, no dimensions were recorded. Mixed with very light Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-12), a trace of Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-21), moderate Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-28), and light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-89) material.

Classification: Small dispersed village, 161-360 people.

Cu-Az-177

Natural Setting: 2,310-2,330 m, in the lower piedmont on the western slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Medium soil cover. Slight-to-moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales and drainage ditches. A modern road cut across the site.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area 2.2 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Hamlet, 11-22 people.

Cu-Az-178

Natural Setting: 2,295 m, in the lower piedmont on the western slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Shallow soil cover. Moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey, in a field equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred immediately above the modern dispersed village of San Mateo Cuautepec.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.2 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 1-2 people.

Cu-Az-179

Natural Setting: 2,248-2,285 m, in the lower piedmont and deep soil alluvium west of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground. Variable soil cover, ranging from shallow to medium in the piedmont and predominantly deep on the plain. Slight-to-moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize, bean, squash, and maguey present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales, stone terraces, earth banks, and drainage ditches. The site occupies the western half of the modern dispersed village of San Mateo Cuautepec, extending into surrounding agricultural fields.

Archaeological Remains: Generally light surface pottery over an area of 38.5 ha. Considerable tezontle rubble also occurred in parts of the site, reaching heavy densities in places. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-90), very light Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-20) and Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-22), generally moderate Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-29) and Early Toltec (Cu-Et-23), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-21) material.

Classification: Small dispersed village, 193-385 people.

Cu-Az-180

Natural Setting: 2,245 m, on the deep soil alluvium north of the Guadalupe Range. Located on flat ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and alfalfa present at the time of survey. The site occurred within the southern boundaries of the modern dispersed town of Tultitlan.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 3.2 ha. One platform mound was recorded, measuring 45 m in diameter and 1.5 m in height and partially covered by a modern house.

Classification: Hamlet, 32-80 people. This site may represent a peripheral barrio of the Aztec town of Tultitlan.

Cu-Az-181

Natural Setting: 2,244 m, on the deep soil alluvium north of the Guadalupe Range. Located on flat ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, with alfalfa present at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.9 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 5-9 people.

Cu-Az-182

Natural Setting: 2,246 m, on the deep soil alluvium north of the Guadalupe Range. Located on flat ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize present at the time of the survey. The site occurred among houselots on northern edge of the modern dispersed village of San Mateo Cuautepec.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.8 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-91) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 4-8 people.

Cu-Az-183

Natural Setting: 2,249-2,250 m, on the deep soil alluvium north of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture on half of the site, predominantly maize intercropped with bean and squash at the time of survey, in fields equipped with drainage ditches and maguey bancales. The other half of the site was used a soccer field in 1974. The site occurred in the modern dispersed village of San Mateo Cuautepec.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 2.8 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with very light Early Toltec (Cu-Et-24) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 14-28 people.

Cu-Az-184

Natural Setting: 2,260-2,275 m, in the lower piedmont on the northern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground near the western edge of a large barranca. Medium soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, planted in maize at the time of survey, in a single agricultural field equipped with maguey bancales and drainage ditches.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 2.2 ha, with moderate occupation in several local areas associated with considerable rock rubble. One definite, though poorly preserved, residential mound was noted—though due to its condition no dimensions were recorded. Moderate concentrations of pottery and considerable rock rubble likely represented the remnants of other residential mounds, probably destroyed by recent tractor plowing.

Classification: Hamlet, 28-60 people.

Cu-Az-185

Natural Setting: 2,350-2,380 m, in the middle piedmont on the northern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground along two rocky ridges enclosed by three tributaries of a barranca system. Shallow soil cover. Slight-to-moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Grazing at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area of 2.6 ha. Heavy sod covered most of the site area, and surface refuse tended to occur only where the sod was disturbed. Thirteen house foundations occurred on the site, representing the remains of relatively small, one-room houses (Figure 5.16). Only three of these mounds were preserved adequately to warrant measurement—all about 4 by 3 m at the base and 0.5 m in height. Several stone terraces, 5-8 m wide and with associated Late Aztec house foundations, occurred on the upper section of the site in an area of gentle to moderate slope. Slightly narrower stone terraces occurred on the moderate slope of the lower part of the site, once again accompanied by Aztec house foundations. Good preservation of four foundations permitted measurement: 5.2 by 2.7 m, 4.5 by 2.2 m, 3.6 by 3.0 m, and 3.2 by 2.6 m.

Classification: Hamlet, 43 people. Note that this population estimate assumes 13 households and 3.3 persons/household, the average size of a nuclear family in the central plateau during the sixteenth century. We used this figure instead of the 5-10 persons/domestic mound used in this study for population estimates because these mounds seem unusually small, certainly smaller than those normally associated with Aztec joint-family households. The small size of the structures suggests that the site may have had some special function.

Cu-Az-186

Natural Setting: 2,243-2,280 m, in the lower piedmont and deep soil alluvium north of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground near the tip of a piedmont spur at the base of Cerro el Picacho, with large barrancas lying slightly to the east and west of the site boundaries. Very shallow-to-medium soil cover, becoming deep where the site entered the alluvium. Little or no erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with earth banks, maguey and nopal bancales, stone terraces, and drainage ditches. Most of the site occurred in the modern village of Santa María Cuautepec, located among village houselots and agricultural fields.

Archaeological Remains: Generally light surface pottery over an area of 22.0 ha. Also present were fragments of manos and metates, obsidian scrapers, blades, projectile points and (a few) cores, figurines, spindle whorls, pottery disks, and censers. Four mounds occurred on the site (Table 5.2). Mixed with similarly dense Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-92), moderate Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-30), and light-to-moderate Early Toltec (Cu-Et-25) material.

Classification: Small dispersed village, 110-220 people.

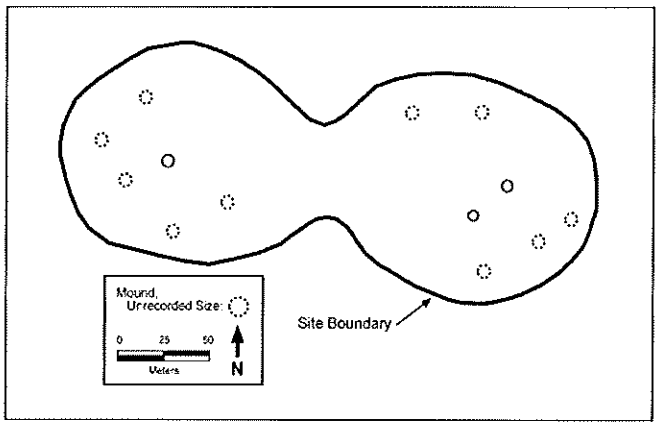

Figure 5.16. Cu-Az-185 Architectural Features

Cu-Az-187

Natural Setting: 2,250-2,305 m, in the lower piedmont north of the Guadalupe Range. Located on variable terrain, the slope ranging from relatively flat to steep (along a natural terrace formed where the piedmont meets the surrounding Lakeshore Plain), between two large barrancas which border the site on the east and west. Generally shallow soil cover, with many areas of exposed tepetate and other areas deep. Generally moderate erosion, though slight in some areas and severe in others.

Modern Utilization: Predominantly grazing, with much of the site covered with pirul trees and sod. A small amount of rainfall agriculture occurred, with maize and bean present at the time of survey, though the remnants of numerous maguey bancales indicate that intensive agriculture characterized the area in the recent past. A convent occupied part of the site, with modern houses from the settlements of Santa María Cuautepec and Lomas de San Cristóbal occurring on the western and eastern edges of the site, respectively.

Archaeological Remains: Generally light surface pottery over an area of 39.0 ha, the few areas with greater densities usually associated with localized erosion. Varying densities of rock rubble also occurred, ranging from none to heavy. Several other artifacts also were present, including figurines, fragments of manos and metates, spindle whorls, pottery disks, censers, and obsidian scrapers, blades, and cores. The poorly preserved remains of two temple pyramids were noted at opposite ends of the site, near the two barrancas mentioned above (Table 5.3). Mixed with similarly dense Early Toltec (Cu-Et-26), very light Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-21), Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-13), and Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-10), light-to-moderate Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-34), Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-31), and Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-93), and an undetermined amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-22) material.

Classification: Small dispersed village, 195-390 people. This site is a typical Aztec line village, with dispersed settlement along the lower piedmont overlooking the lakeshore plain below. The site is large enough to have been occupied by an entire Calpulli, and Mound 2 may well have served as the Calpulli temple.

Cu-Az-188

Natural Setting: 2,360-2,370 m, in the middle piedmont on the northern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground on the summit of a steep-sided foothill of the Guadalupe Range. Shallow soil cover, with much volcanic gravel on the surface. Moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Grazing at the time of survey. The site occurred above the modern village of Santa María Cuautepec.

Table 5.2. Cu-Az-186 Architectural Features

Feature No.	Area (m)	Height (m)	Surface Pottery	Rock Rubble	Comments
Mound 1	NR	NR	NR	NR	Low elevation between two modern houses; Late Toltec and Late Aztec remains
Mound 2	55 x 55	0.5	Moderate	NR	Late Toltec and Late Aztec; obsidian workshop debris
Mound 3	3 ha	NR	NR	Heavy	Large area of rock rubble; Teotihuacan period (mainly—probably representing remnants of closely- spaced Teotihuacan period house compounds) and Late Aztec
Mound 4	55 x 25	0.4	NR	NR	Late Aztec

NR means "not recorded."

Table 5.3. Cu-Az-187 Architectural Features

Feature No.	Area (m)	Height (m)	Surface Pottery	Rock Rubble	Comments
Mound 1	30 x 30	1.0	NR	Heavy	Probably ceremonial; heavily disturbed; composed largely of rock fill; Teotihuacan period (mainly) and Late Aztec remains
Mound 2	25 x 15	1.5	NR	Heavy	Ceremonial; composed largely of rock fill; Late Aztec

NR means "not recorded."

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area of 0.2 ha. The site comprised a single complex of three mounds arranged around a central plaza. Mound 1 measured 30 m in diameter and 2.0 m in height, though it suffered from considerable disturbance (primarily looting) at the time of survey. Mounds 2 and 3 both measured 13 m in diameter and 0.15 m in height. Mound 2 also was heavily looted with a pit excavated in its center. A causeway, originally terraced in stone, extended westward from the site and once provided access to the ceremonial complex.

Classification: Hilltop ceremonial precinct, no permanent population.

Cu-Az-189

Natural Setting: 2,248-2,278 m, in the lower piedmont north of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground near the base of Pico Tres Padres. Variable soil cover, predominantly shallow but becoming deep in the lower portion of the site. Generally very slight erosion, becoming moderate in places.

Modern Utilization: Grazing at the time of survey. The site occurred on the western edge of the modern colonia of Lomas de San Cristóbal, in an area used as a soccer field in 1974.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 2.4 ha. No structural remains, apart from two terraces that may date to the Late Aztec occupation. Mixed with similarly dense Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-32) and Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-94) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 12-24 people.

Cu-Az-190

Natural Setting: 2,238-2,242 m, on the deep soil alluvium along the western shore of Lake Xaltocan north of the Guadalupe Range. Located on flat ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey. The site occurred on the northern edge of the modern colonia of Lomas de San Cristóbal.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 1.1 ha. One low mound occurred on the southeastern corner of the site, though due to poor preservation no dimensions were recorded. Mixed with very light-to-light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-95) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 6-11 people.

Cu-Az-191

Natural Setting: 2,245-2,250 m, on the deep soil alluvium along the western shore of Lake Xaltocan north of the Guadalupe Range. Located on flat to gently sloping ground. Medium-to-deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey (one field lying fallow). The site occurred in the northern part of the modern colonia of Lomas de San Cristóbal.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 2.2 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Hamlet, 11-22 people.

Cu-Az-192

Natural Setting: 2,253 m, in the lower piedmont north of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground on the edge of a major barranca. Medium-to-deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with bean present at the time of survey. The site occurred in the modern colonia of Lomas de San Cristóbal.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.9 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 5-9 people.

Cu-Az-193

Natural Setting: 2,260-2,265 m, in the lower piedmont on the northern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground on the edge of a major barranca. Medium-to-deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Grazing at the time of survey. The site occurred in the modern colonia of Lomas de San Cristóbal.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.4 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 2-4 people.

Cu-Az-194

Natural Setting: 2,275-2,280 m, in the lower piedmont on the northern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Shallow soil cover. Severe erosion.

Modern Utilization: Grazing, though the associated field previously was used for agriculture. The site occurred among dispersed houselots in the modern colonia of Lomas de San Cristóbal.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.2 ha. The remnants of a floodwater canal that may date from prehispanic times ran north-south across the site. No other structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 1-2 people.

Cu-Az-195

Natural Setting: 2,290-2,310 m, in the lower piedmont on the northern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Shallow soil cover. Severe erosion.

Modern Utilization: Grazing at the time of survey—though the associated fields once were used for agriculture and featured the remnants of heavily eroded maguey bancales. The site occurred within the southern boundary of the modern colonia of Lomas de San Cristóbal.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.7 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 4-7 people.

Cu-Az-196

Natural Setting: 2,275-2,290 m, in the lower piedmont on the northern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground on the edge of a major barranca. Shallow soil cover. Severe erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, the associated field lying fallow at the time of survey. The site occurred among dispersed houselots in the modern colonia of Lomas de San Cristóbal.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 1.3 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 7-13 people.

Cu-Az-197

Natural Setting: 2,272-2,290 m, in the lower piedmont on the northern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground along a ridge. Medium soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Grazing at the time of survey, though the area formerly was used for rainfall agriculture; irrigation canals pass through the site. The site occurred in the southern part of the modern colonia of Lomas de San Cristóbal.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 2.8 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Hamlet, 14-28 people.

Cu-Az-198

Natural Setting: 2,248-2,275 m, in the lower piedmont and deep soil alluvium north of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground along the northern half of a ridge extending northward from the main mountain range. Generally shallow-to-medium soil cover, becoming very shallow in some places (with exposed tepetate) and deep in the alluvium. Variable erosion, ranging from none to moderate.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall and irrigated agriculture, with alfalfa (irrigated), maize, and bean present at the time of survey (several fields also lying fallow). The site occurred in the modern colonia of Lomas de San Cristóbal and had been heavily disturbed by 1974.

Archaeological Remains: Variable surface pottery, ranging from light (10.0 ha) to light-to-moderate (25.0 ha), over an area of 35.0 ha in all. Also present were obsidian blades and scrapers, fragments of manos and metates, figurines, and spindle whorls. The remains of one large domestic mound were identified in the southeastern part of the site, measuring 50 by 50 m at the base and 1.5 m high. Mixed with similarly dense Early Toltec (Cu-Et-29) and Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-96), moderate Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-14), Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-35), and Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-33), a trace of Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-23), light Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-34), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-23) material.

Classification: Large dispersed village, 300-725 people.

Cu-Az-199

Natural Setting: 2,255 m, in the lower piedmont on the northern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred in the modern colonia of San Cristóbal.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 2.5 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Hamlet, 13-25 people.

Cu-Az-200

Natural Setting: 2,265-2,275 m, in the lower piedmont on the northern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Variable erosion, ranging from none to slight.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maguey present at the time of survey (two associated fields lying fallow). The site occurred in the modern colonia of San Cristóbal, in an area used as a soccer field in 1974.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery, and scattered obsidian blades, over an area of 3.2 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with moderate Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-97) and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-24) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 16-32 people.

Cu-Az-201

Natural Setting: 2,285-2,300 m, in the lower piedmont on the northern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground in a triangular area along the edge of a large barranca. Medium soil cover. Variable erosion, ranging from none to slight.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture at the time of survey, in two fields equipped with maguey bancales, each lying fallow at the time of survey. The site occurred in the southern part of the modern colonia of Lomas de San Cristóbal.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery and scattered obsidian blades over an area of 2.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-25) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 20-50 people.

Cu-Az-202

Natural Setting: 2,270-2,285 m, in the lower piedmont on the northern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground in a triangular area between two barrancas. Generally shallow soil cover with numerous areas of exposed tepetate. Moderate-to-deep erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, the associated fields equipped with maguey bancales and lying fallow at the time of survey. The site occurred in the southern part of the modern colonia of San Cristóbal.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery, and scattered obsidian blades, over an area of 7.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-26) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 35-70 people.

Cu-Az-203

Natural Setting: 2,260-2,295 m, in the lower piedmont on the northern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground. Variable soil depth, ranging from shallow (mostly) to deep soil cover. Generally very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, though lying fallow at the time of survey, in fields equipped with terraces and maguey bancales. Grazing on the northern fields. The site occurred in the modern colonia of Lomas de San Cristóbal.

Archaeological Remains: Variable densities of surface pottery, ranging from light (21.3 ha) to moderate-to-heavy (15.2 ha), over an area totaling 36.5 ha in all. Also noted were scattered obsidian blades, fragments of manos, figurines, and spindle whorls. One possible mound was identified, measuring 15 by 4 m at its base and 1.5 m in height. Mixed with very light Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-36), a trace of Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-24), generally moderate Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-36) and Early Toltec (Cu-Et-31), very light-to-light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-101), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-27).

Classification: Large dispersed village, 867-1,733 people.

Cu-Az-204

Natural Setting: 2,239-2,249 m, in the deep soil alluvium and lower piedmont along the western shore of Lake Xaltocan north of the Guadalupe Range. Located on flat-to-gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall and irrigated agriculture, with alfalfa (irrigated), maize, bean, and apple present at the time of survey. The site occurred on the western edge of the modern village of San Lorenzo Tetlixtac.

Archaeological Remains: Generally light surface pottery, and scattered obsidian blades, over an area of 15.0 ha—the spatial extent probably obscured by modern agricultural activity. No structural remains. Mixed with similar densities of Early Toltec (Cu-Et-28) and Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-100) material.

Classification: Small dispersed village, 75-150 people.

Cu-Az-205

Natural Setting: 2,238-2,240 m, on the deep soil alluvium along the western shore of Lake Xaltocan north of the Guadalupe Range. Located on flat ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated and rainfall (humedad) agriculture, with maize and alfalfa present at the time of survey. Part of the site also contained a factory complex. The site occurred in the modern colonia of Santa María Magdalena.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery, and scattered obsidian blades, over an area of 5.9 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small nucleated village, 59-148 people.

Cu-Az-206

Natural Setting: 2,238 m, on the deep soil alluvium along the western shore of Lake Xaltocan north of the Guadalupe Range. Located on flat ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall and irrigated agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey (one field lying fallow). Site extended over six houselot fields in the modern village of San Lorenzo Tetlixtac.

Archaeological Remains: Light occupation over an area of 2.8 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Hamlet, 14-28 people.

Cu-Az-207

Natural Setting: 2,238 m, on the saline lakeshore plain near the western shore of Lake Xaltocan north of the Guadalupe Range. Located on flat ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, the associated field lying fallow at the time of survey. The site occurred in the northern part of the modern village of San Lorenzo Tetlixtac.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 1.3 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 7-13 people.

Cu-Az-208

Natural Setting: 2,238 m, on the deep soil alluvium along the western shore of Lake Xaltocan north of the Guadalupe Range. Located on flat ground. Generally medium-to-deep soil cover, becoming shallow in places. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated agriculture, with maize, alfalfa, and bean all present at the time of survey. The site occurred in a single agricultural field on the eastern edge of the modern village of San Lorenzo Tetlixtac.

Archaeological Remains: Generally light surface pottery, and scattered obsidian blades, over an area of 6.2 ha. Two domestic mounds were recorded on the site. Mound 1, measuring 40 by 25 m at its base and 1.5 m in height, had moderate surface pottery associated. Mound 2, measuring 28 by 28 m at its base and 2.0 m in height, had a plaster floor (on the eastern side of the mound, roughly 0.5 m below the surface) and moderate-to-heavy surface pottery associated—with both Late Toltec and Late Aztec material present. Mixed with similarly dense Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-102) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 31-62 people.

Cu-Az-209

Natural Setting: 2,239-2,241 m, on the deep soil alluvium north of the Guadalupe Range. Located on flat ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, all three associated fields lying fallow at the time of survey. The site occurred in the modern village of San Lorenzo Telixtac.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery, and a few scattered obsidian blades, scrapers, and flakes, over an area of 1.3 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Hamlet, 13-33 people.

Cu-Az-210

Natural Setting: 2,248-2,250 m, in the lower piedmont north of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground near the northern tip of ridge extending from the main mountain range. Medium soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with bean present at the time of survey, in two fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred in the northern part of the modern colonia of Coacalco.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 1.6 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 8-16 people.

Cu-Az-211

Natural Setting: 2,245-2,260 m, in the lower piedmont and deep soil alluvium north of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Shallow soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey (one field lying fallow), in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred in the modern colonia of Coacalco.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 4.0 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Hamlet, 40-100 people.

Cu-Az-212

Natural Setting: 2,270 m, in the lower piedmont on the northern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Shallow soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey

bancales. The site occurred in the modern community of Guadalupe Victoria.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 1.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Early Toltec (Cu-Et-33) and very light Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-25) and Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-37) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 5-10 people.

Cu-Az-213

Natural Setting: 2,290-2,305 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Shallow soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred in the modern town of Ecatepec de Morelos.

Archaeological Remains: Generally very light surface pottery, becoming light in one place and moderate in another, over an area of 0.7 ha. No clear structural remains, although the two concentrations may represent the deflated remains of former mounds.

Classification: Small hamlet, 4-8 people.

Cu-Az-214

Natural Setting: 2,248-2,380 m, primarily in the lower piedmont, but extending into the deep soil alluvium and middle piedmont, on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Generally deep soil cover, though shallow in places. Slight erosion, becoming slight-to-moderate in places.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly maize intercropped with bean and squash at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred on the western edge of the modern town of Ecatepec de Morelos.

Archaeological Remains: Generally light-to-moderate (but highly variable) surface pottery, along with scattered obsidian scrapers, blades, and projectile points, figurines, and fragments of manos and metates, over an area of 111.0 ha. The survey crew identified 28 mounds (Figure 5.17), along with several other concentrations of artifacts possibly representing the poorly preserved remnants of other mounds. Mound 1 measured 20 by 20 m at its base and 2.5 m in height, its elevation and lack of domestic remains suggesting a ceremonial function. Mound 2 measured 50 by 50 m at its base and 3.0 m in height, with high status artifacts present of the type one might find at a Calpulli chief's residence. The remaining 26 measured 15-20 m in diameter and about 1.0 m in height, with the associated material culture typical of Late Aztec

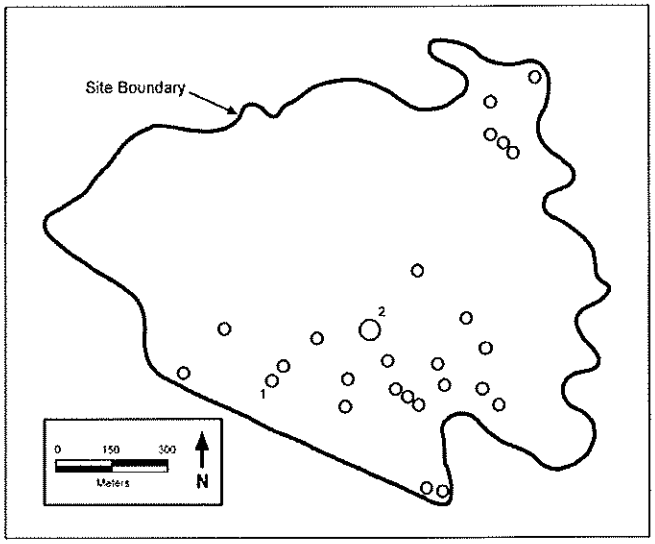

Figure 5.17. Cu-Az-214 Architectural Features

domestic mounds. Mixed with similarly dense Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-107), very light Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-23), Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-26), and Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-38), light Early Toltec (Cu-Et-32, Cu-Et-35) and Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-106, Cu-Lt-108), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Az-28) material.

Classification: A detached barrio of the large provincial center of Ecatepec, 1,110-2,775 people.

Cu-Az-215

Natural Setting: 2,250-2,260 m, in the lower piedmont east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Shallow soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred in the modern community of Guadalupe Victoria.

Archaeological Remains: Variable light and light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 0.9 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 6-14 people.

Cu-Az-216

Natural Setting: 2,250-2,260 m, in the lower piedmont east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Shallow soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred in the modern community of Guadalupe Victoria.

Archaeological Remains: Variable very light-to-light and light surface pottery over an area of 1.4 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 3-7 people.

Cu-Az-217

Natural Setting: 2,239-2,260 m, in the lower piedmont, deep soil alluvium, and saline lakeshore plain north of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Generally shallow soil cover, with several areas of exposed tepetate. Slight-to-moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Part of the site was used for rainfall agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey. The remainder of the site area was used either for grazing or had been obliterated by a modern tezontle quarry. The site occurred in the modern community of Guadalupe Victoria.

Archaeological Remains: Variable surface pottery, ranging from very light-to-moderate-to-heavy, over an area of 9.5 ha. Obsidian scrapers and blades, and a few fragments of manos and metates, also occurred. The survey crew identified the poorly preserved remains of terraces near the center of the site, and the remnants of a small domestic mound on the site's northern edge, that may date to the Late Aztec occupation. Due to their condition, neither of these features was measured. Mixed with light Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-22) and generally light-to-moderate Early Toltec (Cu-Et-34) material.

Classification: Small nucleated village, 116-245 people.

Cu-Az-218

Natural Setting: 2,238 m, on the saline lakeshore plain adjacent to the western shore of Lake Xaltocan north of the Guadalupe Range. Located on flat ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey (part of the site lying fallow), in fields equipped with elaborate drainage ditches to regulate the water table. The site occurred in an area being reclaimed for agricultural use in 1974. Houses from the modern community of Guadalupe Victoria occurred throughout the site.

Archaeological Remains: Moderate-to-heavy surface pottery, and scattered obsidian blades, over an area of 10.0 ha. The survey crew noted the presence of 17 mounds, their characteristics described in Table 5.4. Mounds 7-17, and possibly 1-3, were arranged on a single stone-faced platform (Figure 5.18). If only Mounds 7-17 are considered to be on the platform, then that supporting structure measured 175 by 140 m at its base; if the platform extends beneath Mounds 1-3 then the supporting structure would measure about 350 m by 175 m at its base. Mixed with very light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-103) material on the eastern portion of the larger Late Aztec site.

Classification: Salt-making station and residential site, 250-500 people—based on the density of domestic pottery and spatial extent of the site. If one relied solely on the number of domestic mounds, the population would total 55-110.

Cu-Az-219

Natural Setting: 2,238 m, on the saline lakeshore plain near the western shore of Lake Xaltocan northeast of the Guadalupe Range. Located on flat ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Irrigated and rainfall agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Medium-to-heavy surface pottery, and abundant obsidian blades, over an area of 4.2 ha. The site consisted largely of four typical salt debris mounds (Table 5.5). All four were constructed of earth fill are and featured abundant quantities of pottery on their surfaces, primarily salt pan ware. Several other areas of moderate-to-heavy occupation—as many as a dozen—may represent the remnants of salt mounds that have been levelled over the years by plowing (particularly with tractors). Domestic pottery accounted for as much as half the ceramics in samples collected from the site—suggesting a residential component in addition to salt making. Mixed with very light Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-37) material.

Classification: Salt-making station, possibly a village of resident salt makers, 105-210 people.

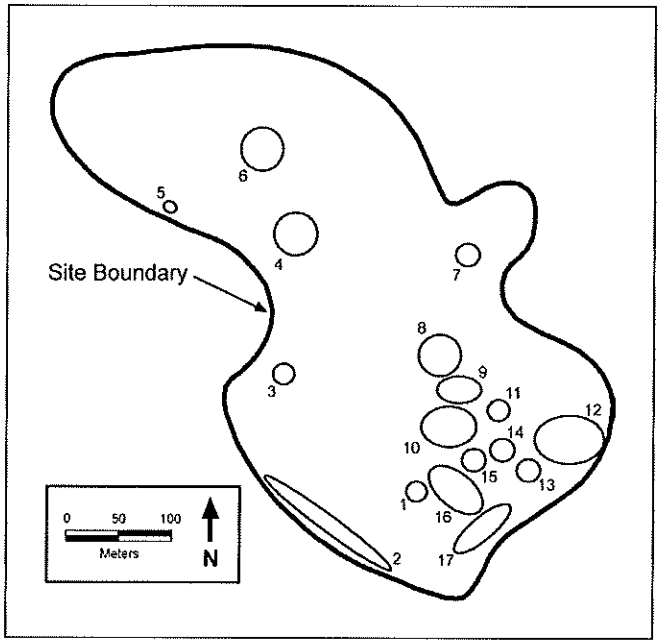

Figure 5.18. Cu-Az-218 Architectural Features

Cu-Az-220

Natural Setting: 2,237 m, on the saline lakebed adjacent to the western shore of Lake Xaltocan north of the Guadalupe Range. Located on flat ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: None at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Moderate-to-heavy surface pottery (primarily salt pan ware), and abundant obsidian blades, over an area of 0.5 ha. The survey crew noted one large mound, measuring 80 by 50 m at its base and 1.0 m in height. The

Table 5.4. Cu-Az-218 Architectural Features

Feature No.	Area (m)	Height (m)	Surface Pottery	Rock Rubble	Comments
Mound 1	20 x 20	0.5	Heavy	NR	Predominantly salt pan ware
Mound 2	150 x 16	0.5	Heavy	NR	Four small mounds, probably all residential, occurred on the summit; roughly 60% domestic, 40% salt pan ware
Mound 3	20 x 20	0.5	Heavy	NR	Predominantly salt pan ware
Mound 4	140 x 40	0.5	Heavy	NR	Predominantly salt pan ware
Mound 5	18 x 8	0.5	Heavy	NR	Roughly 60% domestic, 40% salt pan ware; residential
Mound 6	40 x 40	0.5	Heavy	NR	Predominantly salt pan ware
Mound 7	25 x 25	0.8	Light	NR	Predominantly salt pan ware
Mound 8	40 x 25	0.5	Moderate	NR	Roughly 50% domestic, 50% salt pan ware; tezontle rubble; residential
Mound 9	40 x 25	0.5	Moderate	NR	
Mound 10	60 x 45	1.0	Moderate	NR	Predominantly salt pan ware; also Late Toltec pottery
Mound 11	20 x 20	0.5	Moderate	NR	Predominantly salt pan ware
Mound 12	75 x 45	1.5	Moderate	NR	Predominantly salt pan ware; possibly two mounds
Mound 13	20 x 20	0.3	Moderate	NR	Roughly 50% domestic and 60% salt pan ware; residential
Mound 14	20 x 20	0.3	Moderate	NR	Roughly 40% domestic, 60% salt pan ware; residential
Mound 15	28 x 25	0.5	Moderate	NR	Predominantly salt pan ware
Mound 16	60 x 25	1.5	Moderate	NR	Roughly 25% domestic, 75% salt pan ware; elongated—may originally have been two mounds; residential
Mound 17	75 x 20	2.5	Moderate	NR	Roughly 50% domestic, 50% salt pan ware; residential

Note: NR means "not recorded."

Table 5.5. Cu-Az-219 Architectural Features

Feature No.	Area (m)	Height (m)	Surface Pottery	Rock Rubble	Comments
Mound 1	70 x 60	1.5	Moderate-heavy	None	Salt making and domestic debris
Mound 2	40 x 37	1.0	Moderate-heavy	None	Salt making and domestic debris
Mound 3	35 x 34	1.0	Moderate-heavy	None	Salt making and domestic debris
Mound 4	50 x 20	1.0	Moderate-heavy	None	Salt making and domestic debris

main mound in turn supports three smaller structures, all roughly 10 m in diameter, 1.0 m high, and probably representing the remains of the salt makers' houses.

Classification: Salt station and residential site, 15-30 people.

Cu-Az-221

Natural Setting: 2,237 m, on the saline lakebed adjacent to the western shore of Lake Xaltocan northeast of the Guadalupe Range. Located on flat ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: None at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Moderate-to-heavy surface pottery and abundant obsidian blades over an area of 1.1 ha. The site consisted of a single salt debris mound, measuring 125 by 90 m at its base and 1.5 m in height. Although some domestic pottery occurred, the vast majority of Late Aztec remains was salt pan ware.

Classification: Salt-making station, no resident population.

Cu-Az-222

Natural Setting: 2,237 m, on the saline lakebed adjacent to the western shore of Lake Xaltocan northeast of the Guadalupe Range. Located on flat ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: None at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery, including both salt pan ware and domestic ware, over an area of 0.1 ha. The site consisted of a single salt debris mound, measuring 50 by 25 m at its base and 0.5 m in height.

Classification: Salt-making station and residential site, 1-2 people.

Cu-Az-223

Natural Setting: 2,237 m, on the saline lakebed along the western shore of Lake Xaltocan northeast of the Guadalupe Range. Located on flat ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: None at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery, both salt pan ware and domestic, over an area of 0.3 ha. The site consisted of a single salt debris mound, measuring 70 by 40 m at its base and 1.5 m in height.

Classification: Salt-making station and residential site, 1-3 people.

Cu-Az-224

Natural Setting: 2,236 m, on the saline lakebed along the western shore of Lake Xaltocan northeast of the Guadalupe Range. Located on flat ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: None at the time of survey. The site occurred among scattered houselots on the eastern edge of the modern community of Guadalupe Victoria.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery, over an area of 0.8 ha. The site consisted of three salt debris mounds separated by a sparse scatter of salt pan ware. Mound 1 measured 75 by 50 m at its base, 2.0 m in height, and featured mainly salt pan ware. Mound 2 measured 75 by 40 m at its base, 1.5 m in height, and was characterized by both salt pan and domestic ware. Mound 3 measured 15 by 15 m at its base, 0.5 m in height, and similarly featured both salt pan and domestic ware.

Classification: Salt-making station and residential site, 1-2 people.

Cu-Az-225

Natural Setting: 2,236 m, on the saline lakebed along the western shore of Lake Xaltocan northeast of the Guadalupe Range. Located on flat ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: None at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 2.0 ha. The site consisted of two large salt debris mounds, both characterized by salt pan ware and connected by a sparse scatter of salt pan ware. Mound 1 measured 120 by 80 m at its base and 1.5 m in height. Mound 2 measured 120 by 60 m at its base and 1.5 m in height.

Classification: Salt-making station, no resident population.

Cu-Az-226

Natural Setting: 2,235 m, on the saline lakebed along the western shore of Lake Xaltocan northeast of the Guadalupe Range. Located on flat ground immediately west of the Gran Canal. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: None at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery, predominantly salt pan ware, over an area of 0.1 ha. The site consisted of a single salt debris mound, measuring 30 by 30 m at its base and 0.5 m in height.

Classification: Salt-making station, no resident population.

Cu-Az-227

Natural Setting: 2,235 m, on the saline lakebed along the western shore of Lake Xaltocan northeast of the Guadalupe Range. Located on flat ground immediately east of the Gran Canal. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: None at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery and rock rubble over an area of 1.5 ha. The site consisted of a complex of five salt debris mounds separated by a sparse scatter of salt ware (Table 5.6). The survey crew also noted the presence of unfired pieces of clay, possibly representing the remnants of pottery kilns for salt pan ware production.

Classification: Salt-making station and residential site, 40-80 people.

Cu-Az-228

Natural Setting: 2,234 m, on the saline lakebed of Lake Xaltocan. Located on flat ground along the eastern edge of the Gran Canal. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: None at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Moderate-to-heavy surface pottery (primarily salt pan ware) over an area of 1.2 ha. One salt-making mound occurred, measuring 50 by 15 m at its base, its height unrecorded due to heavy disturbance.

Classification: Salt-making station, no resident population.

Cu-Az-229

Natural Setting: 2,234 m, on the saline lakebed of Lake Xaltocan. Located on flat ground along the eastern edge of the Gran Canal. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: None at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Moderate-to-heavy surface pottery (primarily salt pan ware) over an area of 1.2 ha. Two salt-making mounds occurred, one measuring 60 by 15 m at its base and the other 50 by 20 m at its base, both of undetermined height.

Classification: Salt-making station, no permanent population.

Cu-Az 230

Natural Setting: 2,233 m, on the saline lakebed of Lake Xaltocan. Located on flat ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: None at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Moderate-to-heavy surface pottery (primarily salt pan ware) over an area of 0.8 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Salt-making station, no permanent population.

Cu-Az-231

Natural Setting: 2,232 m, on the saline lakebed of Lake Xaltocan. Located on flat ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Table 5.6. Cu-Az-227 Architectural Features

Feature No.	Area (m)	Height (m)	Surface Pottery	Rock Rubble	Comments
Mound 1	95 x 60	1.5	Light	None	Predominantly salt pan ware; small elevated area on summit may have been a residential structure
Mound 2	50 x 45	2.0	Light	Moderate	About 60% salt pan ware, 40% domestic pottery; three elevated areas on summit, about 15 m in diameter and composed largely of tezontle gravel, may represent the remnants of domestic mounds
Mound 3	90 x 60	2.5	Light	Moderate	Two elevated areas on summit, each about 10 m in diameter and composed largely of tezontle gravel, may represent the remnants of domestic mounds
Mound 4	20 x 15	0.5	Light	Moderate	Predominantly domestic pottery and composed largely of tezontle gravel, may represent the remnants of domestic mounds
Mound 5	10 x 10	1.0	Light	Moderate	Predominantly domestic pottery; may represent the remnants of domestic mounds

Modern Utilization: None at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: An undetermined density of surface pottery over an unknown area. This site consisted of a cluster of large salt-making mounds seen from the highway. The survey crew did not visit the site during survey because it was under water.

Classification: Salt-making station, no permanent population.

Cu-Az-232

Natural Setting: 2,235 m, on the saline lakebed along the western shore of Lake Xaltocan northeast of the Guadalupe Range. Located on flat ground immediately east of the Gran Canal. Deep soil cover. No erosion.
Modern Utilization: None at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.4 ha. The site consisted of two salt debris mounds. One mound measured 30 by 30 m at its base and 1.5 m in height; the other measured 90 by 30 m at its base and 1.5 m in height. Both featured primarily domestic pottery.

Classification: Salt-making station and residential site, 10-20 people.

Cu-Az-233

Natural Setting: 2,235 m, on the saline lakebed along the western shore of Lake Xaltocan northeast of the Guadalupe Range. Located on flat ground immediately east of the Gran Canal. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: None at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.5 ha. The site consisted of three salt debris mounds connected by a sparse scatter of salt pan ware (Table 5.7). Tezontle rubble also occurred, in association with unfired pieces of clay, possibly representing the remnants of pottery kilns for salt pan ware production.

Classification: Salt station and residential site, 20-40 people.

Cu-Az-234

Natural Setting: 2,235 m, on the saline lakebed along the western shore of Lake Xaltocan northeast of the Guadalupe Range. Located on flat ground immediately east of the Castera aqueduct. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred among scattered houselots on the eastern edge of the modern community of Guadalupe Victoria.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 1.7 ha. The site consisted of a complex of five salt debris mounds separated by a sparse scatter of salt pan ware (Table 5.8).

Classification: Salt-making station, no resident population.

Cu-Az-235

Natural Setting: 2,235 m, on the saline lakebed along the western shore of Lake Xaltocan northeast of the Guadalupe Range. Located on flat ground immediately west of the Gran Canal. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Table 5.7. Cu-Az-233 Architectural Features

Feature No.	Area (m)	Height (m)	Surface Pottery	Rock Rubble	Comments
Mound 1	90 x 40	1.5	Light	Substantial	Two small elevated areas on summit, featuring rock rubble, domestic pottery, and abundant obsidian blades, may have been residential structures
Mound 2	20 x 20	1.0	Light	None	About 50% salt pan ware, 50% domestic pottery
Mound 3	20 x 20	1.0	Light	None	About 50% salt pan ware, 50% domestic pottery

Table 5.8. Cu-Az-234 Architectural Features

Feature No.	Area (m)	Height (m)	Surface Pottery	Rock Rubble	Comments
Mound 1	30 x 20	2.0	Light	None	Predominantly salt pan ware
Mound 2	50 x 50	1.0	Light	None	Predominantly salt pan ware
Mound 3	10 x 10	0.5	Light	None	Predominantly salt pan ware
Mound 4	50 x 40	2.5	Light	None	Predominantly salt pan ware
Mound 5	55 x 40	2.5	Light	None	Predominantly salt pan ware

Modern Utilization: The site occurred in a detached scatter of houselots east of the modern community of Guadalupe Victoria.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery, primarily salt pan ware, over an area of 0.1 ha. The site consisted of a single salt debris mound, measuring 30 by 30 m at its base and 1.5 m in height.

Classification: Salt-making station, no resident population.

Cu-Az-236

Natural Setting: 2,237 m, on the saline lakebed along the western shore of Lake Xaltocan northeast of the Guadalupe Range. Located on flat ground immediately east of the Gran Canal. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: None at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 0.1 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Salt-making station, no resident population.

Cu-Az-237

Natural Setting: 2,237 m, on the saline lakebed along the western shore of Lake Xaltocan northeast of the Guadalupe Range. Located on flat ground immediately east of the Gran Canal. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: None at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.2 ha. The site consisted of a single salt debris mound, measuring 40 by 40 m at its base and 1.5 m in height. A light distribution of tezontle gravel and basalt rubble also occurred, in association with unfired pieces of clay, possibly representing the remnants of pottery kilns for salt pan ware production.

Classification: Salt-making station, no resident population.

Cu-Az-238

Natural Setting: 2,237 m, on the saline lakebed along the western shore of Lake Xaltocan north of the Guadalupe Range. Located on flat ground immediately east of the Gran Canal. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: None at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Moderate-to-heavy surface pottery over an area of 0.6 ha. The site consisted of three salt debris mounds separated by a sparse scatter of salt pan ware (Table 5.9). Mixed with very light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-125) material.

Classification: Salt station and residential site, 20-40 people.

Cu-Az-239

Natural Setting: 2,238 m, on the saline lakeshore plain adjacent to the western shore of Lake Xaltocan northeast of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. Generally slight erosion, becoming moderate in places.

Modern Utilization: Grazing at the time of survey. The site occurred among scattered houselots in the eastern part of the modern town of Ecatepec de Morelos.

Archaeological Remains: Generally moderate surface pottery, but ranging from light to heavy, over an area of 0.5 ha. Scattered obsidian blades and scrapers, and fragments of manos and metates, also occurred. No structural remains. Mixed with light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-105).

Classification: Hamlet, 13-25 people.

Cu-Az-240

Natural Setting: 2,238 m, on the saline lakeshore plain adjacent to the western shore of Lake Xaltocan northeast of the Guadalupe Range. Located on flat ground immediately west of the Gran Canal. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Table 5.9. Cu-Az-238 Architectural Features

Feature No.	Area (m)	Height (m)	Surface Pottery	Rock Rubble	Comments
Mound 1	90 x 50	2.0	Moderate-heavy	NR	Two small elevated areas on summit, which may represent remains of residential structures; about 50% salt pan ware and 50% domestic pottery
Mound 2	20 x 20	1.0	Moderate-heavy	NR	About 40 percent salt pan ware, 60% domestic pottery
Mound 3	20 x 20	1.0	Moderate-heavy	NR	Mostly domestic pottery

Note: NR means "not recorded."

Modern Utilization: None, though this area was being reclaimed for rainfall agriculture at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Very light-to-light surface pottery over an area of 1.0 ha. The main component of the site was a single earth mound, measuring 45 by 20 m at its base and 1.0 m in height (Figure 5.19). The ceramics present consisted of about 60% domestic and 40% salt pan wares.

Classification: Salt-making station and residential site, 5-10 people.

Cu-Az-241

Natural Setting: 2,235 m, on the saline lakebed along the western shore of Lake Xaltocan northeast of the Guadalupe Range. Located on flat ground east of the Gran Canal. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: None at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Heavy surface pottery, primarily salt pan ware, over an area of 0.4 ha. The site mainly consisted of a single pear-shaped salt mound, measuring 80 by 40 m at its base and 2.0 m in height (Figure 5.20).

Classification: Salt-making station, no permanent population.

Cu-Az-242

Natural Setting: 2,235 m, on the saline lakebed along the western shore of Lake Xaltocan northeast of the Guadalupe Range. Located on flat ground east of the Gran Canal. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: None at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 1.0 ha. The site consisted of two low mounds joined such that they appear as a single mound. Together the mound pair measured 100 by 100 m at its base and 2.0 m in height. Basalt and kiln debris accompanied pottery, the latter primarily domestic wares mixed with a few salt pan potsherds.

Classification: Salt-making station and residential site, 5-10 people.

Cu-Az-243

Natural Setting: 2,238 m, on the saline lakeshore plain adjacent to the western shore of Lake Xaltocan east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on flat ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey. The site occurred immediately west of the Gran Canal, among scattered houselots on the eastern edge of the modern town of Ecatepec de Morelos.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 2.0 ha. The site consisted of two mounds separated by a sparse scatter of Late Aztec ceramics (Figure 5.21). Mound 1, measuring 100 by 70 m at its base and 1.0 m in height, featured domestic Late Aztec ceramics as well as a few Early Toltec potsherds—the latter in insufficient amounts to define a site. Mound 2, measuring 100 by 50 m at its base and 2.5 m in height, featured about 70% salt pan ware in addition to a few Late Toltec potsherds—the latter once again in insufficient quantities to define a site.

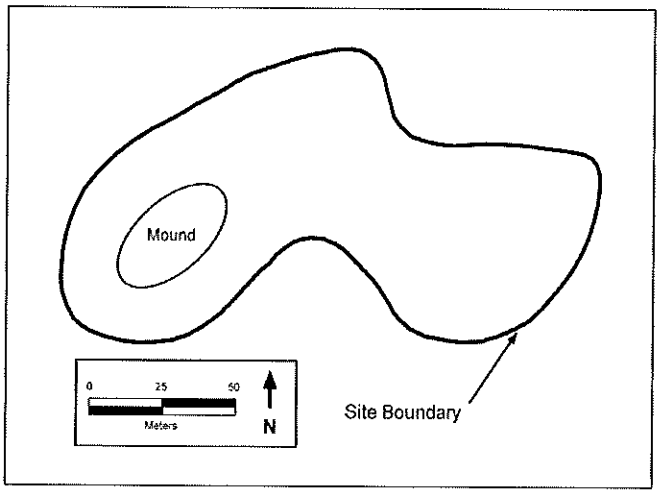

Figure 5.19. Cu-Az-240 Architectural Features

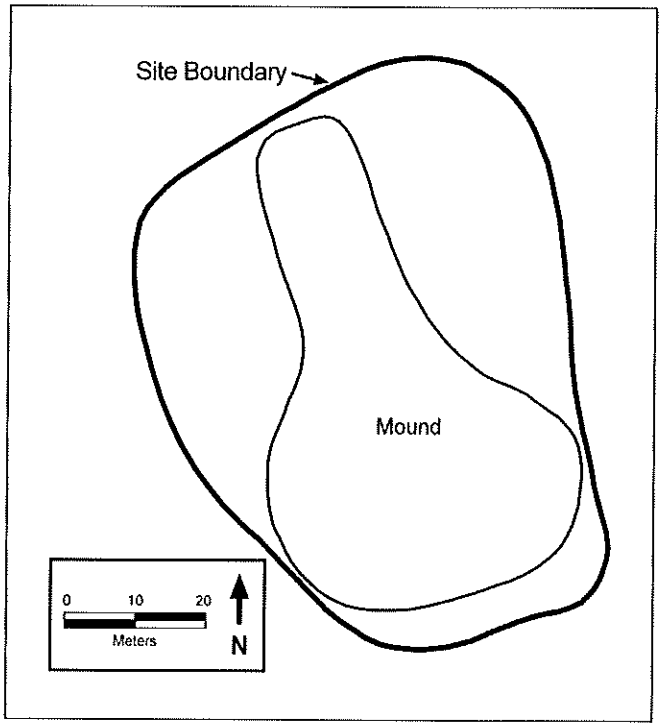

Figure 5.20. Cu-Az-241 Architectural Features

Classification: Salt-making station and residential site, 10-20 people.

Cu-Az-244

Natural Setting: 2,238 m, on the saline lakeshore plain bordering the western shore of Lake Xaltocan east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on generally flat ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

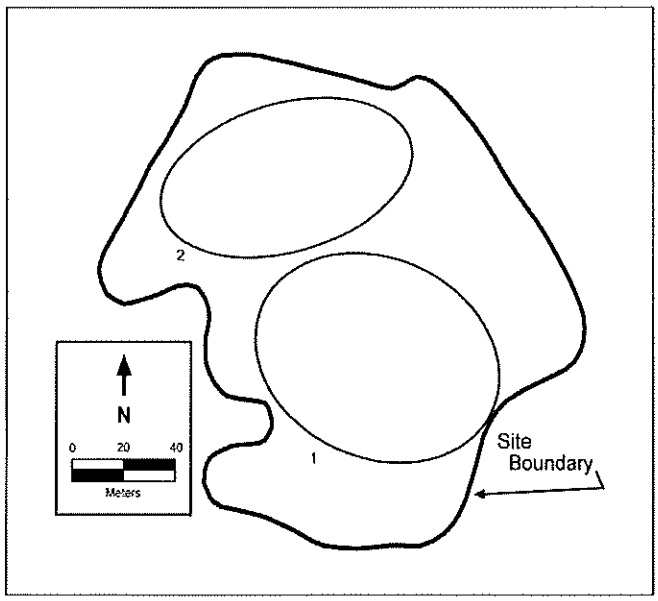

Figure 5.21. Cu-Az-243 Architectural Features

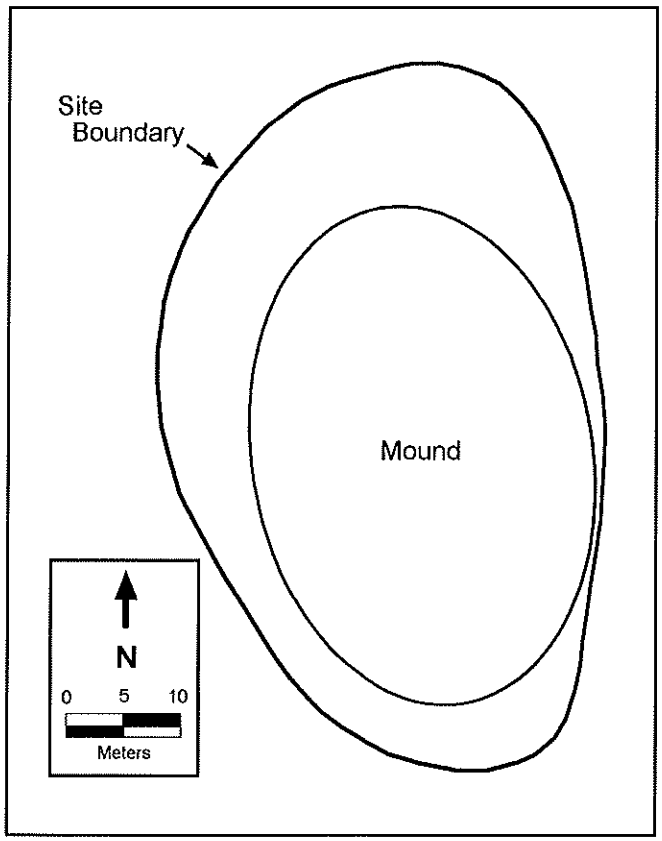

Figure 5.22. Cu-Az-244 Architectural Features

Modern Utilization: Permanently irrigated agriculture, predominantly of maize but with some bean present as well at the time of survey. The site occurred immediately west of the Gran Canal, among scattered houselots on the eastern edge of the modern town of Ecatepec de Morelos.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.2 ha. The site consisted primarily of a single mound, measuring 45 by 30 m at its base and 1.0 m in height, the associated remains predominantly salt pan ware but with domestic pottery mixed in as well (Figure 5.22). Mixed with light-to-moderate Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-24) material.

Classification: Salt-making station and residential site, 5-10 people.

Cu-Az-245

Natural Setting: 2,238 m, on the saline lakeshore plain near the western shore of Lake Xaltocan east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on flat ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey. The site occurred immediately west of the Gran Canal, among scattered houselots on the eastern edge of the modern town of Ecatepec de Morelos.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.4 ha. The site consisted primarily of two mounds (Figure 5.23). Mound 1 measured 60 by 60 m at its base and 1.0 m in height, and was constructed primarily of tezontle gravel. Mound 2 measured 20 by 20 m at its base and 0.5 m in height. Associated remains were mainly Late Aztec salt pan ware on Mound 1 and primarily domestic ceramics on Mound 2. Mixed with moderate Early Toltec (Cu-Et-36), very light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-111), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-29) material; a few Teotihuacan period potsherds also occurred, but in insufficient amounts to define a site. Cu-Az-245 represented a sparse scatter of Late Aztec potsherds in the northern part of a larger, predominantly Late Toltec site.

Classification: Salt-making station and residential site, 5-10 people.

Cu-Az-246

Natural Setting: 2,240 m, on the deep soil alluvium west of Lake Xaltocan. Located on flat ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey. The site occurred among scattered

houselots in the eastern part of the modern town of Ecatepec de Morelos.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.4 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 2-4 people.

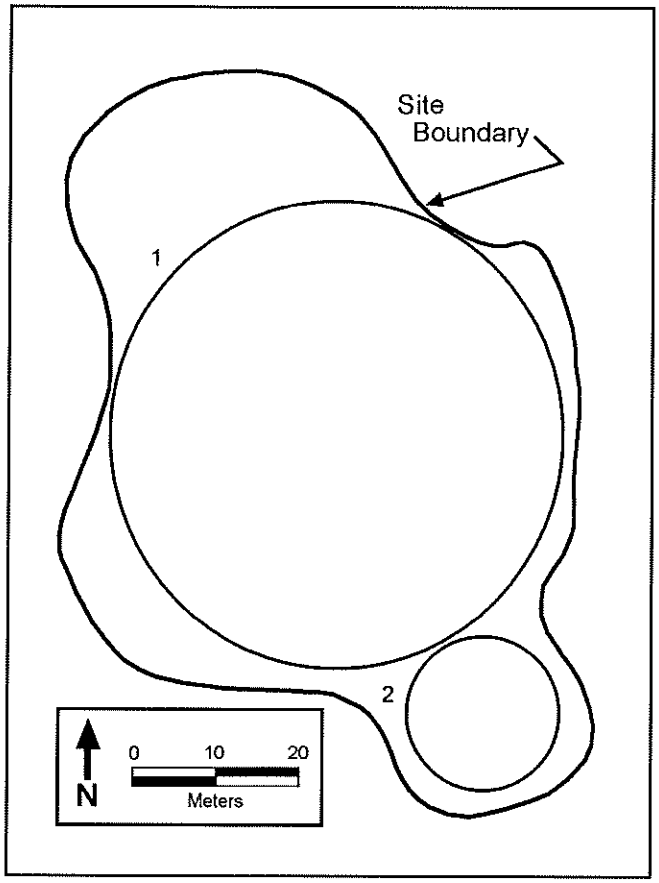

Figure 5.23. Cu-Az-245 Architectural Features

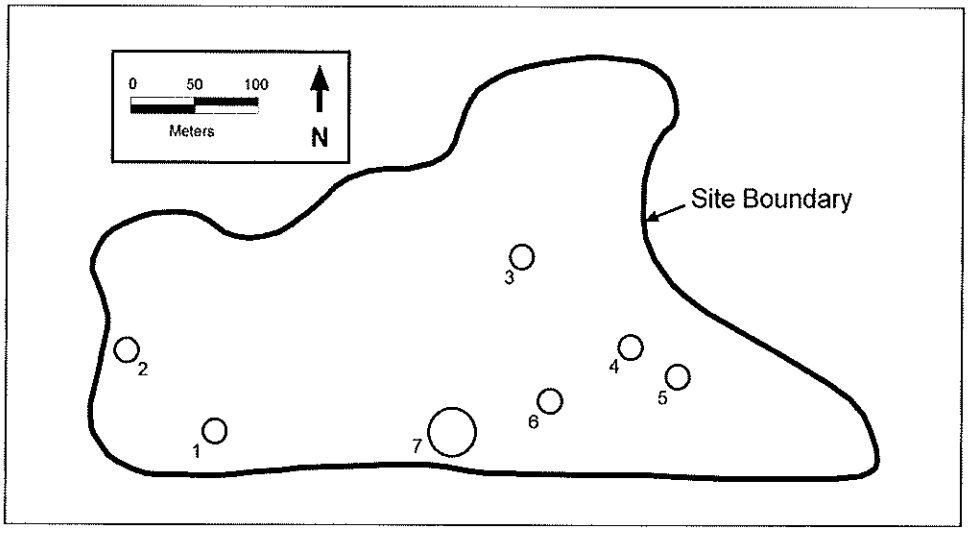

Figure 5.24. Cu-Az-247Architectural Features

Cu-Az-247

Natural Setting: 2,260-2,330 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground, becoming moderately sloping in places, immediately north of a barranca. Generally deep soil cover, with soil depth in some areas shallow-to-medium. Generally light erosion, becoming moderate-to-deep.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales. Most of the site occurred in the modern town of Ecatepec de Morelos.

Archaeological Remains: Generally light surface pottery, but ranging from very light-to-moderate-to-heavy, over an area of 14.0 ha. Also present were scattered obsidian projectile points and scrapers, fragments of manos and metates, and a few figurines. The survey crew identified 7 mounds at the time of survey (Figure 5.24; Table 5.10). Mixed with light Early Toltec (Cu-Et-38) and light-to-moderate Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-109) material.

Classification: Small dispersed village, 99-224 people.

Cu-Az-248

Natural Setting: 2,249-2,250 m, on the deep soil alluvium east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Shallow soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred in the modern town of Ecatepec de Morelos.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 1.2 ha. The site represents two concentrations of pottery separated by a narrow strip with sparse ceramic densities. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 6-12 people.

Cu-Az-249

Natural Setting: 2,260-2,330 m, in the lower and middle piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground on the northern side of the long, broad loma east of Cerro de la Cruz. Generally shallow-to-medium soil cover, becoming deep in places. Generally moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Primarily grazing at the time of survey. Intensive rainfall agriculture also occurred on lower parts of the site, with maize, bean, and squash present in 1974, in fields occasionally equipped with elaborate maguey bancales. The site occurred on the western edge of the modern town of Ecatepec de Morelos.

Archaeological Remains: Generally light-to-moderate (becoming moderate in a few places) surface pottery over an area of 127.6 ha. The survey crew noted the poorly preserved remnants of 33 mounds scattered throughout the site (Figure 5.25; Table 5.11). Mixed with similarly dense Early Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-3), Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-25), Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-11), and Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-110), very light Early Formative (Cu-Ef-2), moderate Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-15), Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-38), and Early Toltec (Cu-Et-39), light Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-39), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-30) material.

Classification: A barrio (likely representing one or more wards) of the large provincial center of Ecatepec, 1,276-3,190 people.

Cu-Az-250

Natural Setting: 2,255 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Shallow soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred in the modern town of Ecatepec de Morelos.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.5 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 3-5 people.

Cu-Az-251

Natural Setting: 2,249 m, on the deep soil alluvium east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Shallow soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred in the modern town of Ecatepec de Morelos.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.4 ha. No structural remains.
Classification: Small hamlet, 2-4 people.

Cu-Az-252

Natural Setting: 2,250 m, in the lower piedmont and deep soil alluvium east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred in the modern town of Ecatepec de Morelos.

Archaeological Remains: Generally light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 1.9 ha. This site was discovered during the excavation of a sewer trench, causing the survey crews to examine nearby houselots in an otherwise heavily urbanized setting. In all probability the site represents part of the large town site of Aztec Ecatepec, which extends underneath all the heavily urbanized portions of the modern town. No structural remains.

Classification: Questionable. The area of known occupation would have an estimated population of 19-48. However, this estimate is meaningless since this likely is only a small piece of a very large site.

Table 5.10. Cu-Az-247 Architectural Features

Feature No.	Area (m)	Height (m)	Surface Pottery	Rock Rubble	Comments
Mound 1	20 x 20	1.0	Moderate-heavy	NR	Residential
Mound 2	20 x 20	1.0	Moderate-heavy	NR	Residential
Mound 3	20 x 20	1.0	Moderate-heavy	NR	Residential
Mound 4	20 x 20	1.0	Moderate-heavy	NR	Residential
Mound 5	20 x 20	1.0	Moderate-heavy	NR	Residential
Mound 6	20 x 20	1.0	Moderate-heavy	NR	Residential
Mound 7	40 x 40	1.5	Moderate-heavy	NR	High status residence (remains include polychrome pottery and incense burners)

NR means "not recorded."

Table 5.11. Cu-Az-249 Architectural Features

Feature No.	Area (m)	Height (m)	Surface Pottery	Rock Rubble	Comments
Mound 1	NR x NR	NR	Light-moderate	NR	
Mound 2	NR x NR	NR	Light-moderate	NR	
Mound 3	NR x NR	1.0	Light-moderate	NR	Irregularly shaped and merges with slope contour at its upper end, making basal dimensions difficult to define; Early Toltec remains also present
Mound 4	25 x 25	2.0	Light-moderate	NR	Mound merges with slope contour at its upper end; Early Toltec remains also present
Mound 5	NR x NR	NR	Light-moderate	NR	Irregular shape
Mound 6	30 x 30	0.5	Light-moderate	NR	Rock and earth structure projecting northward from uppermost stone terraces
Mound 7	35 x 35	0.1	Light-moderate	NR	Irregular shape
Mound 8	11 x 11	1.0	Light-moderate	NR	Pitting in center had exposed plaster floor (applied to thick layer of tezontle gravel); located on terrace with Mound 9
Mound 9	10 x 10	1.0	Light-moderate	NR	Located on terrace with Mound 8
Mound 10	30 x 30	0.5	Light-moderate	NR	Rock and earth structure projecting northward from stone terraces
Mound 11	30 x 30	0.5	Light-moderate	NR	Rock and earth structure projecting northward from stone terraces
Mound 12	30 x 30	0.5	Light-moderate	NR	Rock and earth structure projecting northward from stone terraces
Mound 13	20 x 20	0.4	Light-moderate	NR	Irregular shape
Mound 14	20 x 20	0.4	Light-moderate	NR	Irregular shape, supported on a terrace
Mound 15	20 x 20	0.4	Light-moderate	NR	Irregular shape
Mound 16	NR x NR	NR	Light-moderate	NR	Ridge-like structure projecting northward from the terrace supporting Mound 14; Mounds 16-18 are proximal to one another and may represent the eroded remnants of a single structure
Mound 17	NR x NR	NR	Light-moderate	NR	Ridge-like structure projecting northward from the terrace supporting Mound 14
Mound 18	NR x NR	NR	Light-moderate	NR	Ridge-like structure projecting northward from the terrace supporting Mound 14
Mound 19	22 x 20	0.5	Light-moderate	NR	
Mound 20	16 x 16	0.5	Light-moderate	NR	Irregular shape; Early Toltec remains also present
Mound 21	20 x 20	0.4	Light-moderate	NR	Irregular shape; Mounds 21-24 are proximal to one another and may represent the eroded remnants of a single structure

Feature No.	Area (m)	Height (m)	Surface Pottery	Rock Rubble	Comments
Mound 22	70 x 20	2.0	Light-moderate	NR	Possible temple pyramid; Early Toltec remains also present
Mound 23	43 x 40	2.5	Light-moderate	NR	Mound merged into slope ; Early Toltec remains also present
Mound 24	22 x 22	0.5	Light-moderate	NR	Early Toltec remains also present
Mound 25	NR x NR	NR	Light-moderate	NR	Irregular shape; Early Toltec remains also present
Mound 26	NR x NR	NR	Light-moderate	NR	Immediately below terrace supporting Mound 28 complex; because the terrace had collapsed, Mound 26 was impossible to distinguish clearly and measure; Early Toltec remains also present
Mound 27	60 x 45	1.5	Light-moderate	NR	Mound merges into slope contour at its upper end; Early Toltec remains also present
Mound 28	60 x NR	NR	Light-moderate	NR	A complex of mounds stretching for about 60 m upon a long stone terrace; the individual mounds occurred as poorly defined slight rises and could not be delineated from one another; Early Toltec remains also present, the spatial arrangement of these remains suggesting orientation around a possible plaza
Mound 29	10 x 10	0.1	Light-moderate	NR	Roughly circular; Early Toltec remains also present
Mound 30	NR x NR	NR	Light-moderate	NR	Very poorly preserved; Early Toltec remains also present
Mound 31	25 x 20	0.5	Light-moderate	NR	Mound merged with natural slope at its upper end; Early Toltec remains also present
Mound 32	44 x 34	1.0	Light-moderate	NR	Part of a wall base occurred on the eastern end; Early Toltec remains also present
Mound 33	55 x 36	2.0	Light-moderate	NR	Recently bulldozed in 1974, one profile revealing three floors at different levels—probably the remains of two superimposed structures (one with a patio, accounting for the third floor); Early Toltec remains also present

Cu-Az-253

Natural Setting: 2,239 m, on the deep soil alluvium near the western shore of Lake Xaltocan east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on flat ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey. The site occurred among scattered houselots near the eastern edge of the modern town of Ecatepec de Morelos.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.8 ha. The site consisted primarily of three mounds and the sparse scatter of pottery between them (Figure 5.26; Table 5.12). Most of the ceramics associated were domestic, with a small amount of salt pan ware.

Classification: Salt-making station and residential site, 15-30 people.

Cu-Az-254

Natural Setting: 2,238 m, on the saline lakeshore plain near the western shore of Lake Xaltocan east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on flat ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall and irrigated agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey. The site occurred immediately west of the Gran Canal, among scattered houselots near the eastern edge of the modern town of Ecatepec de Morelos.

Archaeological Remains: Generally light surface pottery over an area of 2.8 ha. The site consisted of 11 mounds,

dominated by domestic pottery but with a small amount of salt pan ware on several (Figure 5.27; Table 5.13). Mixed with similarly dense Early Toltec (Cu-Et-37), a trace of Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-27), and very light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-111) material.

Classification: Salt-making station and residential site, 55-110 people.

Cu-Az-255

Natural Setting: 2,237-2,238 m, on the saline lakeshore plain and saline lakebed on the western shore of Lake Texcoco east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred in a detached barrio of Ecatepec de Morelos and contained a small Colonial church and several houses. The Gran Canal runs immediately east of the site.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 9.2 ha. The site included two large, sprawling mounds, both very eroded and in poor condition (Figure 5.28). One mound, measuring 45 m in diameter and 0.5 m in height, extended under a Colonial church. The second mound measured 50 m in diameter and 1.0 m in height. Mixed with similarly dense Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-112) material.

Classification: Small nucleated village, 92-230 people.

Cu-Az-256

Natural Setting: 2,238-2,260 m, in the deep soil alluvium and lower piedmont east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred in the modern town of Ecatepec de Morelos, with part of an open area used for rainfall agriculture. Due to modern urbanization, site boundaries were very difficult to define; the site *probably* did not extend much further north, east, or south beyond the area defined, but in all likelihood extended west well into the modern town.

Archaeological Remains: Variably dense surface pottery, generally light but reaching moderate and even heavy densities in places, over an area of 24.0 ha. The poorly preserved remains of several typical Aztec house mounds occurred in a field in the northwestern part of the site, but due to their condition and difficulty of access neither a precise count nor dimensions were recorded. Mixed with light-to-moderate Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-26) and Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-39) and light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-114) material.

Classification: Small dispersed village, 218-440 people.

Cu-Az-257

Natural Setting: 2,250-2,300 m, in the lower piedmont east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred on the southern edge of the modern town of Ecatepec de Morelos, in an area of recent housing development; a street grid and municipal cemetery were under construction at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 21.0 ha. The bases of several stone walls occurred on the site—all apparently dating to the Late Aztec occupation and representing the remains of typical small rural Aztec houses. No other structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-40) and Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-115), very light Late Termi-

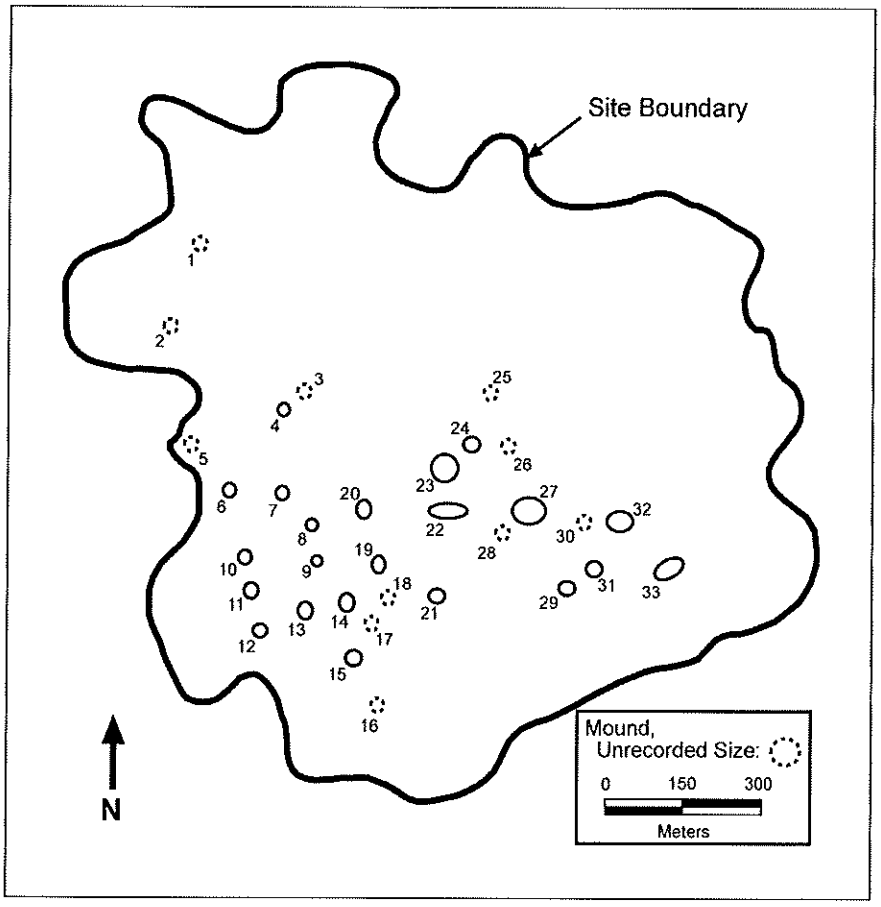

Figure 5.25. Cu-Az-249Architectural Features

nal Formative (Cu-Tf-28), and light Early Toltec (Cu-Et-40) material.

Classification: Large nucleated village, 210-525 people. This site may have been a barrio of Aztec Ecatepec.

Cu-Az-258

Natural Setting: 2,260-2,290 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on steeply sloping ground on the eastern flank of Cerro de la Cruz. Generally shallow soil cover, with some areas of exposed tepetate. Extensive sheet erosion.

Modern Utilization: Primarily grazing at the time of survey. Part of the site also was used for rainfall agriculture, with maize present in 1974. The site occurred on the western edge of the modern town of Ecatepec de Morelos.

Archaeological Remains: Variable very light-to-light surface pottery over an area of 5.2 ha. No structural remains. This site was separated from Cu-Az-249 by a barranca, though pottery densities declined as well; previously it may have been part of that large site.

Classification: Hamlet, 10-26 people.

Cu-Az-259

Natural Setting: 2,255-2,275 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on steeply sloping ground on a ridge projecting from the main mountain range into the surrounding lakeshore plain. Very shallow soil cover. Localized severe erosion.

Modern Utilization: Grazing at the time of survey, although the site area was being developed (houses and roads). The site occurred in the modern town of Ecatepec de Morelos.

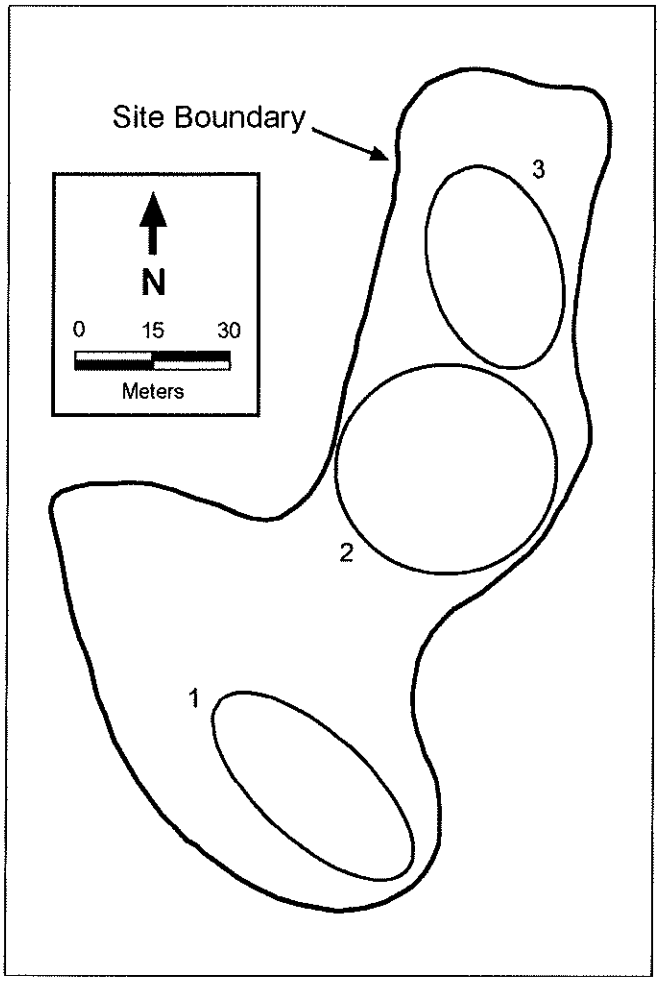

Figure 5.26. Cu-Az-253 Architectural Features

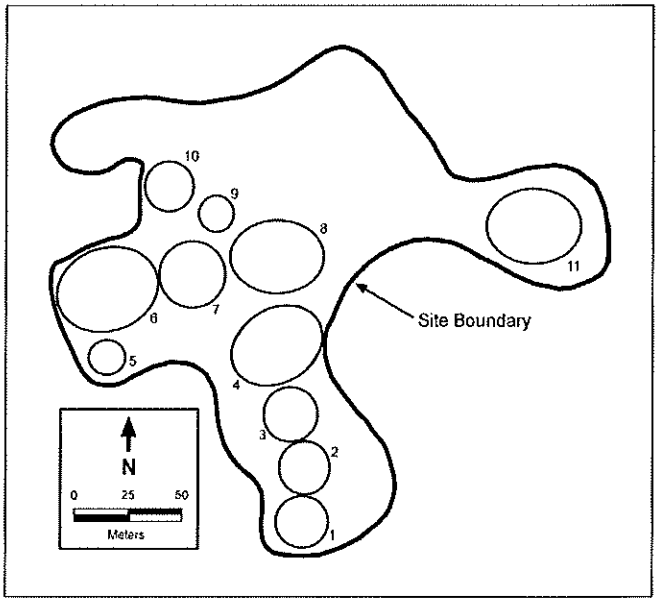

Figure 5.27. Cu-Az-254 Architectural Features

Table 5.12. Cu-Az-253 Architectural Features

Feature No.	Area (m)	Height (m)	Surface Pottery	Rock Rubble	Comments
Mound 1	50 x 20	0.5	Light	NR	Predominantly domestic Aztec pottery
Mound 2	50 x 50	2.0	Light	NR	Domestic Aztec pottery, with a trace of Early and Late Toltec
Mound 3	40 x 25	2.5	Light	NR	Predominantly domestic Aztec pottery

Note: NR means "not recorded."

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 3.0 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Hamlet, 30-75 people.

Cu-Az-260

Natural Setting: 2,290-2,320 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on steeply sloping ground southeast of Cerro de la Cruz. Generally shallow soil cover, with some areas of exposed tepetate. Extensive sheet erosion.
Modern Utilization: Primarily grazing at the time of survey. The site occurred on the western edge of the modern town of Ecatepec de Morelos.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 2.2 ha. The survey crew noted the presence of one poorly preserved residential mound; due to its condition, no measurements were recorded.

Classification: Hamlet, 11-22 people.

Cu-Az-261

Natural Setting: 2,250-2,280 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on steeply sloping ground. Shallow soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred in the modern colonia of Santa María Tulpetlac.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 1.6 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Hamlet, 16-40 people.

Cu-Az-262

Natural Setting: 2,249 m, on the deep soil alluvium along the western shore of Lake Texcoco east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on flat ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

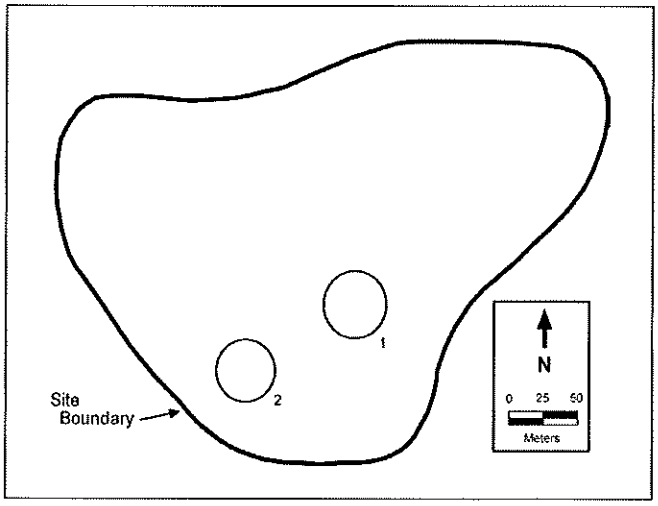

Figure 5.28. Cu-Az-255 Architectural Features

Table 5.13. Cu-Az-254 Architectural Features

Feature No.	Area (m)	Height (m)	Surface Pottery	Rock Rubble	Comments
Mound 1	25 x 25	1.5	Light	NR	Domestic Late Aztec pottery, with a trace of Late Toltec; tezontle gravel fill
Mound 2	25 x 25	1.5	Light	NR	Domestic Late Aztec pottery, with a trace of Late Toltec; tezontle gravel fill
Mound 3	25 x 25	1.5	Light	NR	Domestic Late Aztec pottery, with a trace of Late Toltec; tezontle gravel fill
Mound 4	40 x 30	2.0	Light	NR	Domestic Late Aztec pottery; tezontle gravel fill
Mound 5	15 x 15	0.5	Light	NR	Roughly 90% domestic Late Aztec pottery, 10% salt pan ware
Mound 6	45 x 35	2.0	Light	NR	Roughly 90% domestic Late Aztec pottery, 10% salt pan ware
Mound 7	30 x 30	1.5	Light	NR	Domestic Late Aztec pottery; tezontle gravel fill
Mound 8	40 x 30	1.5	Light	NR	Domestic Late Aztec pottery; tezontle gravel fill
Mound 9	15 x 15	0.5	Light	NR	Domestic Late Aztec pottery; tezontle gravel fill
Mound 10	20 x 20	1.0	Light	NR	Roughly 90% domestic Late Aztec pottery, 10% salt pan ware
Mound 11	40 x 20	1.5	Light	NR	Predominantly domestic Late Aztec pottery

NR means "not recorded."

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture at the time of survey. The site occurred on one of the few remaining agricultural fields in the modern colonia of Santa María Tulpetlac.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.9 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 5-9 people.

Cu-Az-263

Natural Setting: 2,239-2,245 m, on the deep soil alluvium and saline lakeshore plain along the western shore of Lake Texcoco east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred at the Ecatepec cloverleaf for the cuota highway to San Juan Teotihuacan, in the modern town of Ecatepec de Morelos. Part of the site was located in vacant lots near this interchange and in the surrounding area (much of which featured dirt streets, enabling survey), but much likely had been obliterated or obscured by modern construction activities by the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Moderate surface pottery over an area of 22.0 ha, though this areal extent should be considered only an approximation given the difficulty of surveying in this portion of modern Ecatepec. The survey crew recorded nine mounds, as described in Table 5.14 (Figure 5.29). Mixed with similarly dense Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-41), very light Early Toltec (Cu-Et-41 and Cu-Et-42), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-31) material.

Classification: Large nucleated village, 550-1,100 people.

Cu-Az-264

Natural Setting: 2,237-2,238 m, on the saline lakebed and saline lakeshore plain adjacent to the western shore of Lake Texcoco east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Table 5.14. Cu-Az-263 Architectural Features

Feature No.	Area (m)	Height (m)	Surface Pottery	Rock Rubble	Comments
Mound 1	NR x NR	NR	NR	NR	Late Aztec material (primarily salt pan ware) amid great quantities of modern trash; a few Late Toltec potsherds occurred, insufficient to define a site
Mound 2	30 x 20	1.0	NR	NR	Primarily earth fill, though with some evidence of stone construction as well; covered by modern houses
Mound 3	25 x 25	0.2	Moderate	NR	Primarily earth fill
Mound 4	17 x 17	0.1	Moderate	NR	Very poorly preserved; primarily earth fill
Mound 5	25 x 25	0.2	Moderate	NR	Primarily earth fill
Mound 6	30 x 30	0.4	NR	NR	Primarily earth fill; covered by modern houses; probably the poorly preserved remnants of a Late Aztec house mound
Mound 7	56 x 50	2.5	NR	NR	Profiles on eastern (bulldozed) and western edges indicated the presence of at least two superimposed structures, dating to Teotihuacan period and Late Aztec occupations; sections of wall fashioned from cut tezontle blocks and plastered, and sections of tezontle gravel floor (plastered) also occurred; likely represents two Teotihuacan period house compounds and a series of Aztec ceremonial buildings
Mound 8	50 x 50	2.0	NR	NR	Covered by modern houses; several traces of plaster floors; Teotihuacan period and Late Aztec occupations
Mound 9	NR x NR	1.5	NR	NR	Visible in profile of a highway cut, which featured two superimposed plaster floors as well as Teotihuacan period and Late Aztec pottery

NR means "not recorded."

Modern Utilization: None at the time of survey. The site occurred on the eastern edge of the modern town of Ecatepec de Morelos, in a large, unused area which belongs to Guanos y Fertilizantes de México S.A.

Archaeological Remains: Variable densities of surface pottery, generally light but becoming heavy in places, over an area of 18.0 ha. The main part of this site was a huge salt debris mound, measuring roughly 300 by 250 m at its base and 3.0 m in height (Figure 5.30). Several areas of pitting on the mound exposed deep profiles; although the survey crew noted no structural features when examining these pits, human bone was present. The dominant prehispanic material on the mound was salt pan ware, becoming heavy in places though much of the mound surface was obscured by modern garbage. Immediately west-northwest of the main mound was a large open field containing four low mounds, all about 50 m in diameter and 0.5 m in height. The Late Aztec pottery on these four mounds was mainly domestic ware, although considerable salt pan ware also occurred. Three more mounds occurred immediately south of the main mound, all resembling typical Aztec house mounds but featuring mixed domestic and salt pan wares, and in all probability representing the residences of salt makers. The dimensions of the last three mounds were not recorded due to their poor condition. Mixed with very light-to-light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-113) material.

Classification: Salt-making station and residential site, 90-180 people.

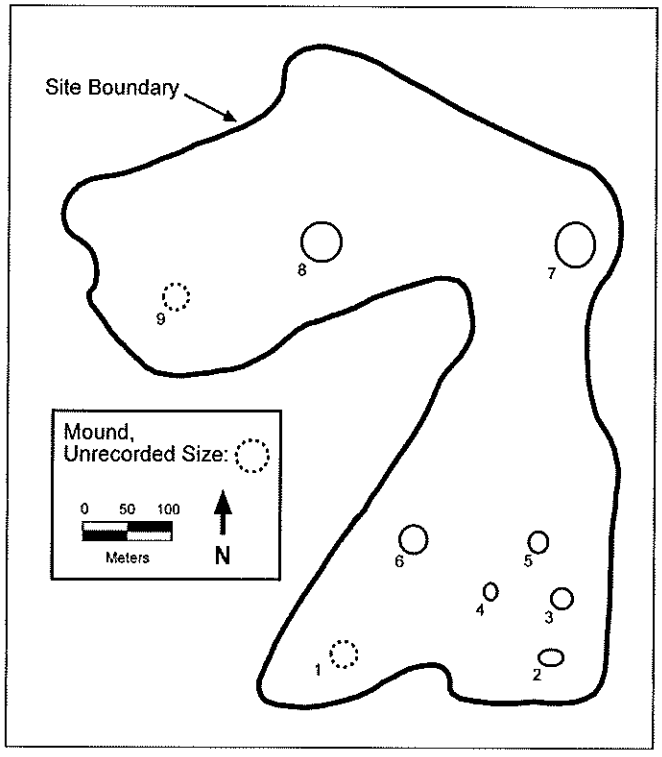

Figure 5.29. Cu-Az-263 Architectural Features

Cu-Az-265

Natural Setting: 2,237 m, on the saline lakebed adjacent to the western shore of Lake Texcoco east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: None at the time of survey. Site occurred in a large open field in the modern town of Ecatepec de Morelos.

Archaeological Remains: Moderate surface pottery over an area of 0.5 ha. Site featured primarily salt pan ware and probably represented the bulldozed remains of a salt mound. No structural remains.

Classification: Salt-making station, no permanent population.

Cu-Az-266

Natural Setting: 2,237 m, on the saline lakebed adjacent to the western shore of Lake Texcoco east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: None at the time of survey. The site occurred in a large open field in the modern town of Ecatepec de Morelos.

Archaeological Remains: Moderate surface pottery over an area of 0.5 ha. The site featured primarily salt pan ware and probably represented the bulldozed remains of a salt mound. No structural remains.

Classification: Salt-making station, no permanent population.

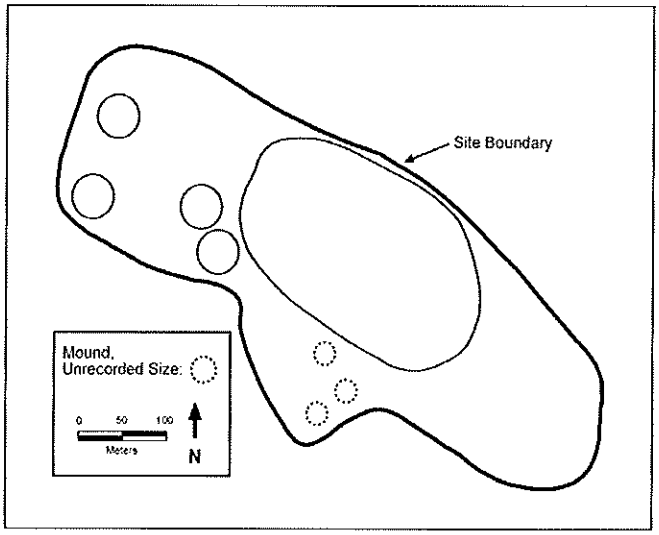

Figure 5.30. Cu-Az-264 Architectural Features

Cu-Az-267

Natural Setting: 2,238 m, on the saline lakeshore plain adjacent to the western shore of Lake Texcoco east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: None at the time of survey. The site occurred in the modern town of Ecatepec de Morelos, within a large walled compound owned by one of the factories in the area and used for the storage of loaf-shaped heaps of sugar cane refuse.

Archaeological Remains: Moderate-to-heavy surface pottery over an area of 4.5 ha. The site consisted of a large L-shaped mound composed of the refuse from salt-making activities. At its greatest length the mound measured 300 m, its width varying from 100 to 200 m and its maximum elevation reaching 5.0 m. Profiles indicated that the mound was composed of the same homogeneous earth fill described for other salt debris mounds. The mound surface undulated, but no correspondence occurred between potsherd densities and these undulations—suggesting that these raised areas probably did not represent small residential mounds on the summit of the larger mound. Although the survey crew noted that at least 90% of the surface ceramics comprised salt pan ware, because two control samples included about half Aztec domestic ware and about half salt pan ware a permanent residential population may have lived on the mound as well.

Classification: Salt-making station and residential site, 23-45 people.

Cu-Az-268

Natural Setting: 2,238 m, on the saline lakeshore plain adjacent to the western shore of Lake Texcoco east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred in the modern town of Ecatepec de Morelos.

Archaeological Remains: Generally very light surface pottery over an area of 1.0 ha. The site consisted of two salt debris mounds separated by an area of very light surface pottery (Figure 5.31). Both mounds measured roughly 50 m in diameter and about 3.0 m in height. Mound 1 featured primarily salt pan ware, though the survey crew also noted small concentrations of domestic Late Aztec pottery. The surface remains on Mound 2 consisted of Late Aztec domestic and salt pan ware, the latter predominating. Mixed with very light Early Toltec (Cu-Et-43) material on Mound 1.

Classification: Salt-making station and residential site, 10-20 people.

Cu-Az-269

Natural Setting: 2,239 m, on the deep soil alluvium along the western shore of Lake Texcoco east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: None at the time of survey. The site occurred in a large open field in the modern town of Ecatepec de Morelos.

Archaeological Remains: Moderate surface pottery over an area of 1.0 ha. The site featured primarily salt pan ware and probably represented the bulldozed remains of a salt mound. No structural remains.

Classification: Salt-making station, no permanent population.

Cu-Az-270

Natural Setting: 2,239 m, on the saline lakeshore plain adjacent to the western shore of Lake Texcoco east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on flat ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture in fields being reclaimed for farming, though most of the associated field contained salt grass at the time of survey. The site occurred on the eastern edge of the modern colonia of Santa María

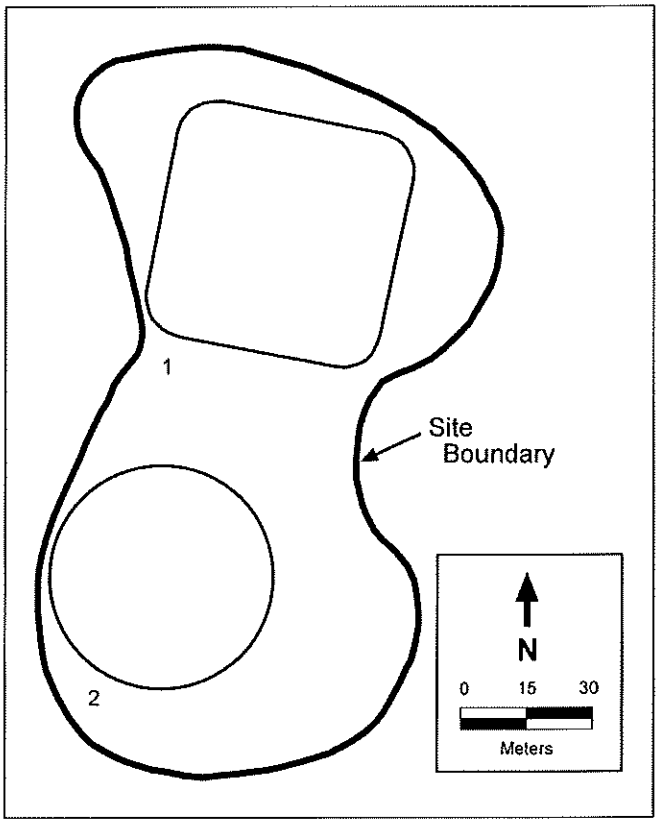

Figure 5.31. Cu-Az-268 Architectural Features

Tulpetlac, immediately east of the old highway between San Juan Teotihuacan and Mexico City.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery (primarily salt pan ware) over an area of 0.1 ha. Site consisted of a single salt mound, measuring 60 m in diameter and 3.0 m in height. Several bulldozer cuts revealed dense pottery below the surface, once again predominantly salt pan ware.

Classification: Salt-making station, no permanent population.

Cu-Az-271

Natural Setting: 2,239 m, on the deep soil alluvium adjacent to the western shore of Lake Texcoco east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on flat ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: None. The site occupied an empty lot in the modern colonia of Santa María Tulpetlac, immediately east of the old highway between San Juan Teotihuacan and Mexico City.

Archaeological Remains: An unknown density of surface pottery over an area of 0.1 ha. The site consisted of the bulldozed remains of a single salt debris mound. The survey crew recorded no density of surface remains due to heavy disturbance of the site.

Classification: Salt-making station, no permanent population.

Cu-Az-272

Natural Setting: 2,239 m, on the saline lakeshore plain adjacent to the western shore of Lake Texcoco east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: None. The site occupied an empty lot in the modern colonia of Santa María Tulpetlac, immediately east of the old highway between San Juan Teotihuacan and Mexico City.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 1.3 ha. Two mounds occurred on the site. The largest measured 110 by 60 m at its base and 3.0 m in height, an earthen mound typical of the type resulting from salt-making activities. The majority of ceramics present were salt pan ware, though a few domestic potsherds also occurred. The smaller mound measured 20 by 20 m at its base and 0.5 m in height. The eastern half of this second mound had been heavily disturbed by bulldozing, exposing the bases of several stone walls. Most of the ceramics associated with the smaller mound were domestic wares, though a few salt pan potsherds also occurred. The smaller mound probably represented the residence of a salt manufacturer, with the larger mound formed of debris from salt-making activities. Mixed with very light Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-42) and Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-120) material.

Classification: Salt-making station and residential site, 5-10 people.

Cu-Az-273

Natural Setting: 2,239 m, on the saline lakeshore plain and deep soil alluvium adjacent to the western shore of Lake Texcoco east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on generally flat ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: None at the time of survey. The site occurred within a large, empty unused parcel located near several factory complexes in the modern colonia of Santa María Tulpetlac, immediately east of the old highway between San Juan Teotihuacan and Mexico City.
Archaeological Remains: Variable surface pottery, ranging from light to heavy, over an area of 4.8 ha. The most notable components of this site were three earth-filled salt mounds, and one concentration of salt pan ware in the southwestern corner of the site that may represent the poorly preserved remains of a salt mound (Figure 5.32; Table 5.15).

Classification: Salt-making station, no permanent population.

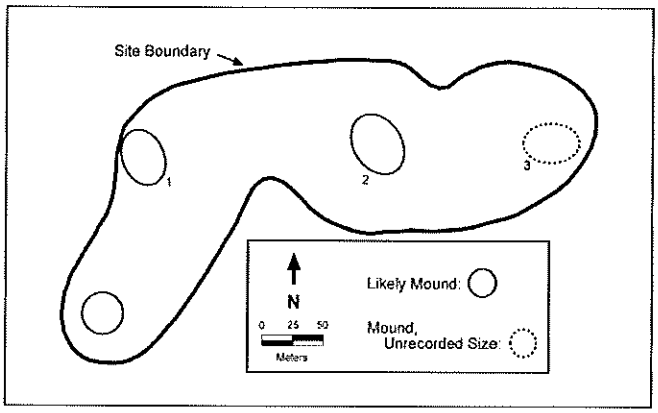

Figure 5.32. Cu-Az-273 Architectural Feature

Cu-Az-274

Natural Setting: 2,237 m, on the saline lakebed near the western shore of Lake Texcoco east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on generally flat ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: None at the time of survey. The site occurred within a large empty parcel near several factory complexes in the modern colonia of Santa María Tulpetlac.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery (primarily salt pan ware) over an area of 0.1 ha. The site consisted primarily of one partially bulldozed salt mound, measuring 50 m in diameter and 0.5 m in height. Some Late Aztec domestic pottery also occurred, as did a few Late Toltec potsherds (the latter in insufficient amounts to define a site).

Table 5.15. Cu-Az-273 Architectural Features

Feature No.	Area (m)	Height (m)	Surface Pottery	Rock Rubble	Comments
Mound 1	50 x 30	1.0	Light	None	Salt pan ware
Mound 2	55 x 40	2.5	Moderate	None	Primarily salt pan ware; also some Late Aztec domestic pottery and a trace of both Early and Late Toltec material (insufficient to define sites)
Mound 3	NR	NR	Heavy	None	Recently bulldozed; also Late Aztec domestic pottery; a few Teotihuacan period and Late Toltec potsherds (insufficient to define sites)

NR means "not recorded."

Classification: Salt-making station, no permanent population.

Cu-Az-275

Natural Setting: 2,237 m, on the saline lakebed adjacent to the western shore of Lake Texcoco east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on generally flat ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: None at the time of survey. The site occurred in a large empty unused parcel near several factory complexes in the modern colonia of Santa María Tulpetlac.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery (primarily salt pan ware) over an area of 2.4 ha. The site consisted primarily of one bulldozed salt mound, its dimensions not recorded because of the degree of disturbance.

Classification: Salt-making station, no permanent population.

Cu-Az-276

Natural Setting: 2,238 m, on the saline lakeshore plain adjacent to the western shore of Lake Texcoco east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on generally flat ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: None at the time of survey. The site occurred in a large empty unused parcel located near several factory complexes in the modern colonia of Santa María Tulpetlac, immediately east of the old highway between San Juan Teotihuacan and Mexico City.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area of 0.1 ha. The site consisted of the poorly preserved remains of one salt mound, measuring 40 m in diameter and 1.5 m in height.

Classification: Salt-making station, no permanent population.

Cu-Az-277

Natural Setting: 2,242-2,249 m, on the deep soil alluvium along the western shore of Lake Texcoco east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey. The site occurred on the northwestern edge of the modern colonia of Santa María Tulpetlac, in an area that had been bulldozed in 1974 in preparation for development.

Archaeological Remains: Generally light surface pottery, becoming moderate in some places and heavy in others, over an area of 18.0 ha. The poorly preserved remnants of an undetermined number of domestic Aztec mounds occurred, neither their number nor their dimensions recorded due to heavy disturbance. Mixed with moderate Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-43) and Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-119) material.

Classification: Small dispersed village, 180-450 people.

Cu-Az-278

Natural Setting: 2,250-2,260 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maguey present at the time of survey. The site occurred in the modern colonia of Santa María Tulpetlac.

Archaeological Remains: Generally light surface pottery, becoming moderate in a few places, over an area of 6.0 ha. No structural remains. The original site probably was larger than surveyed boundaries indicated, due to disturbance by modern settlement.

Classification: Small dispersed village, 60-150 people.

Cu-Az-279

Natural Setting: 2,285-2,290 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground immediately south of a major barranca. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture at the time of survey, in fields equipped with an elaborate system of maguey bancales. Houses from the modern town of Santa Clara occurred on the site.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 2.5 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light Early Toltec (Cu-Et-44) and Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-116) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 25-63 people.

Cu-Az-280

Natural Setting: 2,300-2,320 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground near the upper end of a barranca. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maguey present at the time of survey. The site occurred among houselots on the western edge of the modern town of Santa Clara.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 1.1 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 6-11 people.

Cu-Az-281

Natural Setting: 2,290-2,300 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground immediately south of a small barranca. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Intensive rainfall agriculture at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred in the modern town of Santa Clara.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 3.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with generally light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-117) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 30-75 people.

Cu-Az-282

Natural Setting: 2,295-2,300 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground on the south side of a small tributary valley containing a small stream. Medium soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maguey present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred in the modern colonia of Santa María Tulpetlac.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 1.4 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 7-14 people.

Cu-Az-283

Natural Setting: 2,255 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Highly variable soil cover, generally shallow but becoming deep in places. Variable erosion, ranging from virtually none to extensive.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred in the modern colonia of Santa María Tulpetlac, adjacent to the cuota highway connecting Mexico City and San Juan Teotihuacan. Although the area was in the early stages of urbanization at the time of survey, because local streets were unpaved survey was possible.

Archaeological Remains: Generally light (though quite variable) surface pottery over an area of 2.3 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with a trace of Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-29), moderate Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-44), and very light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-118) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 13-23 people.

Cu-Az-284

Natural Setting: 2,260 m, in the lower piedmont east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Medium soil cover. Little erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maguey present at the time of survey. The site occurred on the edge of the modern town of Santa Clara, immediately west of the cuota highway between Mexico City and San Juan Teotihuacan.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.9 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 5-9 people.

Cu-Az-285

Natural Setting: 2,238-2,250 m, on the deep soil alluvium and lower piedmont along the western shore of Lake Texcoco east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: None at the time of survey. The site occurred in the modern town of Santa Clara, in a large empty lot immediately east of the cuota highway between Mexico City and San Juan Teotihuacan. This lot was bordered on the south and east by large factory complexes and on the north by an extensively quarried ridge. The surface of the site area was in sod at the time of survey and there had been considerable bulldozing throughout the area by 1974.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 7.2 ha. One pitted mound occurred near the western edge of the site, measuring 25 by 15 m at its base and 1.0 m in height. A modern excavation on the western side of the mound at the time of survey had exposed a series of retaining walls of trimmed stone blocks. Fragments of another wall occurred on the eastern side of the mound, running north-south. The mound probably represented the remains of a small terraced temple platform. The poorly preserved remains of a second, small mound also occurred near the center of the site—probably residential, but in such poor condition that no measurements were possible. Mixed with very light-to-light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-121) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 36-72 people.

Cu-Az-286

Natural Setting: 2,238 m, on the deep soil alluvium near the western shore of Lake Texcoco east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on generally flat ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: None at the time of survey. The site occurred in a large open lot adjacent to several large factory complexes in the modern town of Santa Clara.

Archaeological Remains: Moderate surface pottery (predominantly salt pan ware) over an area of 2.5 ha. The site included the recently bulldozed remains of one salt mound, its dimensions not recorded due to the degree of disturbance.

Classification: Salt-making station, no permanent population.

Cu-Az-287

Natural Setting: 2,238 m, on the saline lakeshore plain adjacent to the western shore of Lake Texcoco east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on generally flat ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: None at the time of survey. The site occurred in a large open area in the modern town of Santa Clara. The site area was being urbanized at the time of survey, its surface modified considerably by bulldozing.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 3.7 ha. One residential earthen mound occurred, measuring 12 m in diameter and 0.3 m in height. The survey crew noted remnants of what probably was one recently bulldozed salt mound.

Classification: Salt-making station and residential site, 37-93 people.

Cu-Az-288

Natural Setting: 2,240 m, on the deep soil alluvium along the western shore of Lake Texcoco east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground on the southern flank of Cerro Gordo. Medium soil cover. Very little erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture at the time of survey in small garden plots. The site occurred in the modern town of Santa Clara.

Archaeological Remains: Generally light surface pottery over an area of 3.1 ha. Because prehispanic remains were abruptly cut off by the modern settlement to the south, this site may originally have been larger. One earthen double mound occurred in the southwestern part of the site, measuring 70 by 25 m at its base and 1.5 m high. The survey crew noted poorly preserved wall fragments on the mound, though recorded no dimensions because of heavy disturbance. Mixed with similarly dense Early Late Formative (Cu-Lf-16), moderate Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-31), moderate-to-heavy Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-42), and very light Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-33) material. Cu-Az-288 represented a small concentration of Late Aztec remains in the eastern part of a larger, predominantly Late Late Formative site.

Classification: Hamlet, 16-31 people.

Cu-Az-289

Natural Setting: 2,237-2,239 m, on the saline lakebed near the western shore of Lake Texcoco east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on generally flat ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred in the modern town of Santa Clara, in a large compound owned by the Bayer company. The compound, which measured 450 by 350 m, was largely empty at the time of survey (modern structures covered about one-fourth of its surface), but much had been bulldozed.

Archaeological Remains: Heavy surface pottery, almost entirely salt pan ware, over an area of 9.5 ha. The survey crew noted five slight rises, probably representing the bulldozed remnants of individual salt mounds. An informant noted that burials had been found at the site, excavated during the process of bulldozing the compound, and stated that mounds indeed were present and measured up to 3.0 m in height.

Classification: Salt-making station, no permanent population.

Cu-Az-290

Natural Setting: 2,237 m, on the saline lakebed near the western shore of Lake Texcoco south of the Guadalupe

Range. Located on generally flat ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: None at the time of survey. The site occurred in the modern town of Santa Clara, in a walled compound which contained a factory and considerable empty space.

Archaeological Remains: The site consisted of a single salt mound. The mound was not actually examined (and hence not measured) because the survey crew could not gain access to the compound containing it. A few salt pan potsherds occurred near the mound outside the compound.

Classification: Salt-making station, no permanent population.

Cu-Az-291

Natural Setting: 2,239 m, on the saline lakeshore plain adjacent to the western shore of Lake Texcoco east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture at the time of survey. The site occurred in the modern town of Santa Clara and probably extended well into the town—modern disturbance obscuring site boundaries.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.6 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 3-6 people.

Cu-Az-292

Natural Setting: 2,240-2,255 m, on the deep soil alluvium east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently-to-moderately sloping ground just beyond the southwestern flank of Cerro Gordo. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture. The site occurred in the modern town of Santa Clara.

Archaeological Remains: Generally light surface pottery over an area of 20.5 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-133) and light-to-moderate Early Toltec (Cu-Et-47) and Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-132) material.

Classification: Small dispersed village, 103-205 people.

Cu-Az-293

Natural Setting: 2,290-2,300 m, on the deep soil alluvium east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. Generally very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize but with bean, squash, haba, and maguey intercropped at the time of survey. Part of the site occurred near two large pits in the modern town of Santa Clara, the excavations having destroyed part of the prehistoric remains.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery, along with scattered obsidian blades and fragments of manos and metates, over an area of 5.2 ha. No structural remains, although concentrations of Late Aztec artifacts may represent the remnants of domestic mounds. Mixed with similarly dense Early Toltec (Cu-Et-48) and Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-122) and very light Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-41) material. Excavations in 1977 revealed the remains of a Late Middle Formative irrigation system (Cu-Mf-30) beneath the surface (see Appendix D).

Classification: Small nucleated village, 52-130 people.

Cu-Az-294

Natural Setting: 2,270 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Generally very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred in the modern town of Santa Clara, among modern houses but in an area of wide agricultural terraces.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.4 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Early Toltec (Cu-Et-46) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 2-4 people.

Cu-Az-295

Natural Setting: 2,260-2,265 m, on the deep soil alluvium east of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground in a tributary valley that probably once served as a source of water for floodwater irrigation in the plain immediately below. Deep soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize (predominantly), bean, squash, maguey, and haba present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey and pirul bancales. The site occurred among houselots in the modern colonia of El Mirador.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery, along with obsidian blades, scrapers, projectile points, and debitage, and fragments of manos and metates, over an area of 11.7 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small dispersed village, 59-117 people.

Cu-Az-296

Natural Setting: 2,265-2,285 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground near the base of Cerro Cabeza Blanca, immediately above a broad alluvial fan extending to the southeast. Barrancas flanked the site to the east and south. Deep soil cover. Generally very slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize though intercropped with bean and squash at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey and pirul bancales. Grazing occurred on the northern part of the site. In 1974, a small portion of the site was being urbanized as part of the expansion of the modern colonia of El Mirador; this development included several houses and a small shop.

Archaeological Remains: Generally very light-to-light surface pottery, along with scattered obsidian blades, scrapers, projectile points, and debitage, and fragments of manos and metates, over an area of 5.3 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly sparse Early Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-4), very light Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-12), moderate Late Middle Formative (Cu-Mf-29) and Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-47), light Early Toltec (Cu-Et-49), light-to-moderate Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-123), and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-32) material. Cu-Az-296 consisted of a small concentration of Late Aztec remains near the center of a larger, predominantly Late Toltec site.

Classification: Hamlet, 11-27 people.

Cu-Az-297

Natural Setting: 2,270-2,280 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground along a small barranca. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Slight erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maguey present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred on the northern edge of the modern colonia of El Mirador.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery, and a few obsidian blades, over an area of 3.6 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-124) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 18-36 people.

Cu-Az-298

Natural Setting: 2,290-2,300 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground along the western edge of a large barranca. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Marginal rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize though with bean intercropped at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales. A large quarry occurred at the upper end of the site, which bordered the northern edge of the modern colonia of El Mirador.

Archaeological Remains: Very light-to-light surface pottery over an area of 3.0 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly sparse Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-31) and Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-45) and light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-125) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 6-15 people.

Cu-Az-299

Natural Setting: 2,325-2,340 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground east of La Guiñada barranca. Generally medium soil cover. Moderate-to-extensive erosion.

Modern Utilization: Marginal rainfall agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales. Part of the site occurred in a junkyard on the northwestern edge of the modern town of Santa Clara.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 2.9 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-30) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 15-29 people.

Cu-Az-300

Natural Setting: 2,300-2,310 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on flat ground on the western bank of La Guiñada barranca. Shallow soil cover. Generally slight-to-moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize and bean present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred in the northern part of the modern colonia El Mirador.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 1.2 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with very light-to-light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-126) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 6-12 people.

Cu-Az-301

Natural Setting: 2,290-2,310 m, in the lower piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Generally moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, predominantly of maize at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales.

Archaeological Remains: Very light-to-light surface pottery over an area of 2.6 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly sparse Early Toltec (Cu-Et-50) and light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-127) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 5-13 people.

Cu-Az-302

Natural Setting: 2,280 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Moderate-to-heavy erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred in the modern colonia of El Mirador.

Archaeological Remains: Very light-to-light surface pottery over an area of 0.3 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-128) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 1-2 people.

Cu-Az-303

Natural Setting: 2,290-2,300 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Moderate-to-heavy erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred in the modern colonia of El Mirador.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.3 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 2-3 people.

Cu-Az-304

Natural Setting: 2,275 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground on the edge of a small barranca. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Moderate-to-heavy erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maize present at the time of survey, in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred in the modern colonia of El Mirador.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.6 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Early Toltec (Cu-Et-53) and Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-129) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 3-6 people.

Cu-Az-305

Natural Setting: 2,410-2,420 m, in the middle piedmont on the southern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately-to-steeply sloping ground atop a high ridge. Shallow soil cover. Generally slight-to-moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Predominantly grazing at the time of survey. Also some rainfall agriculture, with maguey present in 1974.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area of 1.0 ha. One badly pitted and trenched temple platform occurred near the center of the site, measuring about 20 m in diameter and 1.5 m in height. Mixed with light Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-16) material.

Classification: Isolated ceremonial center, no permanent population.

Cu-Az-306

Natural Setting: 2,275-2,300 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately-to-steeply sloping ground, atop the tip of a ridge overlooking the intersection of the barrancas La Tabla and La Guiñada in the lakeshore plain below. Shallow soil cover. Extensive erosion.

Modern Utilization: Primarily grazing at the time of survey. Some rainfall agriculture also occurred, with maize and maguey present in 1974 in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred in the modern colonia of El Mirador.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery, and substantial-to-heavy rock rubble, over an area of 4.5 ha. The survey crew also noted scattered obsidian blades and scrapers and one figurine. The main components of this site were a small pyramidal mound and a plaza south of the mound, surrounded by several stone-faced terraces littered with rubble. The mound measured 20 by 20 m at its base and 2.0 m in height; considerable tezontle rubble also occurred on the mound. The rubble probably represented the remains of Late Aztec residential structures, as well as the remains of an historic stone-walled horse compound. Mixed with very light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-130), a trace of Late Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-32), moderate Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-48), and very light-to-light Early Toltec (Cu-Et-54) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 23-45 people.

Cu-Az-307

Natural Setting: 2,270 m, on the deep soil alluvium south of the Guadalupe Range. Located on sloping ground at the junction of a tributary valley and La Guiñada barranca. Deep soil cover. Slight-to-moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maguey present at the time of survey. The site occurred in the modern town of Santa Clara.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.6 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 3-6 people.

Cu-Az-308

Natural Setting: 2,260 m, on the deep soil alluvium south of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground at the junction of a tributary valley and La Guiñada barranca. Deep soil cover. Slight-to-moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture, with maguey present at the time of survey in fields equipped with maguey bancales. The site occurred in the modern town of Santa Clara.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.3 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with very light-to-light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-131) material.

Classification: Small hamlet, 2-3 people.

Cu-Az-309

Natural Setting: 2,245 m, on the deep soil alluvium along the western shore of Lake Texcoco south of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground near a major barranca that drains a local sub-alley. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: None at the time of survey. The site occupied one of the few large open areas that remained within the borders of the modern town of Santa Clara at the time of survey. Due to modern land use, boundaries of the site were uncertain. The profile of a large adobe extraction pit west of the site revealed no evidence of Aztec occupation. To the north and east, however, the site possibly extended into an area currently covered by modern houses. Agricultural fields to the south showed no evidence of prehispanic occupation.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 1.7 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 9-17 people.

Cu-Az-310

Natural Setting: 2,238-2,240 m, on the saline lakeshore plain and deep soil alluvium along the western shore of Lake Texcoco south of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred in the modern town of Santa Clara, in an area of densely packed houselots and a cemetery. Although the southern portions of the site occurred in former agricultural fields being used as playgrounds and walkways at the time of survey, dense modern settlement precluded accurate survey of the remainder of the site. The Late Aztec settlement undoubtedly extended over a larger area then recorded by the survey, possibly at one time forming a large site that included Cu-Az-292 and Cu-Az-309.

Archaeological Remains: Generally light surface pottery over an area of 19.0 ha. One mound occurred near the southwestern edge of the site, measuring 50 by 30 m at its base and 1.0 m in height and overlain partially by a modern house. Late Toltec ceramics also occurred on the mound. Mixed with moderate Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-50) and light-to-moderate Early Toltec (Cu-Et-55) and Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-134) material.

Classification: Small dispersed village, 95-190 people.

Cu-Az-311

Natural Setting: 2,238 m, on the saline lakeshore plain along the western shore of Lake Texcoco south of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: None. Site occupied a large empty lot behind one of the factories in the modern town of Santa Clara.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery, including salt pan ware, over an area of 0.4 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Salt-making station and residential site, 2-4 people.

Cu-Az-312

Natural Setting: 2,239-2,249 m, on the deep soil alluvium and lower piedmont along the western shore of Lake Texcoco south of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred in the modern town of Santa Clara.

Archaeological Remains: Generally very light surface pottery, becoming moderate in certain areas, over an area of 35.0 ha. The survey crew noted one area of localized salt pan

ware, possibly representing the poorly preserved remains of a salt-making mound. Several definite mounds also occurred, underlying modern houses or incorporated in the street fill; due to heavy modern disturbance and the impossibility of thorough survey, neither a count of total mounds nor individual mound dimensions were recorded. Mixed with light-to-moderate Early Toltec (Cu-Et-52) material. As with the Early Toltec occupation, the assessment of this site was limited because half-to-two-thirds had been destroyed by modern activities.

Classification: Small dispersed village, 175-350 people. Note that because modern disturbance obviously greatly complicated the assessment of this site, an alternative interpretation would be a series of hamlets—in which case the total population would be well below this estimate. Given the problems of archaeological control, either interpretation is acceptable, although a village is more likely.

Cu-Az-313

Natural Setting: 2,245-2,280 m, in the lower piedmont and deep soil alluvium south of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground. Variable soil cover, generally shallow to moderate but ranging from exposed tepetate to deep. Generally moderate-to-extensive erosion, though a few localities showed no signs of erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred in an area of scrubby growth generally used as pasture at the time of survey. Part of the site was being covered by the suburban sprawl of modern colonias of Santa Clara (between Xalostoc, San José, and Caracoles de Jiménez Cantú) in 1974. The site area itself was cut by a modern road and covered with garbage.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 9.8 ha. A small pyramid on the southern end of the site probably dates from the Late Aztec occupation. That mound, located on an elevation overlooking the lakeplain below, measured 20 m in diameter and 2.0 m in height; it was badly pitted, the fill primarily rock mixed with earth. Mixed with similarly dense Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-136) and very light Early Toltec (Cu-Et-57) material.

Classification: Hamlet, 49-98 people.

Cu-Az-314

Natural Setting: 2,240-2,250 m, on the deep soil alluvium along the western shore of Lake Texcoco south of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground at the foot of a steep hill. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Several large lots covered the site, including one occupied by a large hacienda house, surrounded by compound walls. The site occurred within the modern suburban sprawl of the modern town of Santa Clara, though most of its surface had yet to be developed and featured heavy sod cover at the time of survey.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 7.6 ha. The remains of seven mounds also occurred on the site, as described in Table 5.16.

Classification: Hamlet, 38-76 people. Note that artifacts present suggest that this site also functioned as a salt-making station and may have had ceremonial functions.

Cu-Az-315

Natural Setting: 2,240-2,300 m, in the lower piedmont and Deep Soil Alluvium south of the Guadalupe Range. Located on variably sloping ground, ranging from gentle to steep, along the summit of an undulating promontory that extends from the main mountain range into the lakeshore plain. Shallow-to-medium soil cover. Moderate-to-deep erosion.

Table 5.16. Cu-Az-314 Architectural Features

Feature No.	Area (m)	Height (m)	Surface Pottery	Rock Rubble	Comments
Mound 1	20 x 20	2.0	Very light	None	Probable pyramid; mainly rock fill; located on summit of a steep slope
Mound 2	50 x 30	2.0	Heavy	None	Primarily earth fill; salt debris mound
Mound 3	20 x 20	0.2	Very light	Medium	Probably remains of a typical residential mound
Mound 4	NR	NR	Very light	Heavy	Possibly the remains of a small temple pyramid; heavily pitted
Mound 5	20 x 20	0.2	Very light	Medium	Probably remains of a typical residential mound
Mound 6	20 x 20	0.2	Very light	NR	Probably remains of a typical residential mound; heavily disturbed
Mound 7	15 x 15	2.0	None	None	Predominantly rock fill; some Teotihuacan period and Early Toltec remains (not enough to define a site)

NR means "not recorded."

Modern Utilization: Primarily grazing at the time of survey. The remains of stone terraces occurred on portions of the site; although probably prehispanic in origin, these terraces showed evidence of more recent use as well. The site occurred immediately above the suburban sprawl of modern colonias of Santa Clara, which were encroaching from all sides in 1974.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 6.0 ha. Substantial rock rubble also occurred. One small, apparent temple platform was noted on the summit of the ridge where the site was located, probably dating to the Late Aztec occupation and measuring about 2.0 m in height (no basal dimensions recorded). The stone terraces present occurred in an area of mainly Teotihuacan period occupation, suggesting that they likely date to that time period. Mixed with similarly dense Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-51) and Early Toltec (Cu-Et-58) material.

Classification: Small nucleated village, 60-150 people.

Cu-Az-316

Natural Setting: 2,240 m, in the lower piedmont along the western shore of Lake Texcoco south of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground in a small tributary valley. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture at the time of survey. The site occurred within a single large field owned by a hacienda, in the modern colonia of San Juanico; the main hacienda building also was located in the field.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 1.0 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 5-10 people.

Cu-Az-317

Natural Setting: 2,245-2,248 m, on the deep soil alluvium along the western shore of Lake Texcoco south of the Guadalupe Range. Located on flat ground in a small tributary valley. Deep soil cover. Extensive erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture at the time of survey. The site occurred within a single large field owned by a hacienda, in the modern colonia of San Juanico; the main hacienda building also was located in the field.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.8 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 4-8 people.

Cu-Az-318

Natural Setting: 2,238-2,240 m, on the deep soil alluvium west of Lake Texcoco south of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground in a small tributary valley. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture at the time of survey. The site occurred within a single large field owned by a hacienda, in the modern colonia of San Juanico; the main hacienda building also was located in the field.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.7 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 4-7 people.

Cu-Az-319

Natural Setting: 2,248 m, on the deep soil alluvium along the western shore of Lake Texcoco south of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground in a small tributary valley. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture at the time of survey. The site occurred within a small cultivated field in the modern colonia of San Juanico.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.6 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 3-6 people.

Cu-Az-320

Natural Setting: 2,246-2,248 m, on the deep soil alluvium west of Lake Texcoco south of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground in a small tributary valley. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: The site occurred on a railway bed that crosses a field on the northern edge of the modern colonia of San Juanico.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 1.0 ha. No structural remains. A few Early Toltec potsherds were noted, though insufficient to define a site.

Classification: Hamlet, 10-25 people.

Cu-Az-321

Natural Setting: 2,246-2,248 m, on the deep soil alluvium along the western shore of Lake Texcoco south of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground in a small tributary valley. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: Rainfall agriculture at the time of survey at the time of survey. The site occurred within a small field in the modern colonia of San Juanico, on the edge of a major sewage canal that serves Mexico City.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.3 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 2-3 people.

Cu-Az-322

Natural Setting: 2,245-2,255 m, in the lower piedmont south of the Guadalupe Range. Located on gently sloping ground in a small tributary valley. Deep soil cover. No erosion.

Modern Utilization: None at the time of survey. The site occurred in a large, open field on the northern edge of the modern colonia of San Juanico, immediately west of the cuota highway connecting Mexico City and San Juan Teotihuacan. The field contained a hacienda building.

Archaeological Remains: Light-to-moderate surface pottery over an area of 4.8 ha. No structural remains. Based on their locations and archaeological characteristics, sites Cu-Az-315, 316, 317, 318, 319, and 320 all appeared to be small outliers of this site. Mixed with light Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-139) material.

Classification: Small nucleated village, 48-120 people.

Cu-Az-323

Natural Setting: 2,270-2,280 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground, on a low knoll overlooking the deep soil floodplain of a small tributary flowing from the main mountain range. Shallow soil cover. Moderate erosion.

Modern Utilization: Grazing at the time of survey. The site occurred among dispersed houselots on the northern edge of the modern colonia of San Juanico.

Archaeological Remains: Very light surface pottery over an area of 0.1 ha. The site consisted of a small, poorly preserved temple pyramid on a hilltop; due to its condition, no dimensions were recorded. Mixed with similarly sparse Teotihuacan period (Cu-Cl-52) and an unrecorded amount of Early Aztec (Cu-Ea-33) material.

Classification: Hilltop ceremonial precinct, no permanent population.

Cu-Az-324

Natural Setting: 2,320-2,350 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground atop a high ridge northwest of El Risco. Generally shallow soil cover. Slight, localized erosion.

Modern Utilization: Grazing at the time of survey. The site occurred among modern houselots extending northwest from the modern colonia San José.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.6 ha. No structural remains. Mixed with similarly dense Early Terminal Formative (Cu-Tf-17) and Late Toltec (Cu-Lt-137) material.
Classification: Small hamlet, 3-6 people.

Cu-Az-325

Natural Setting: 2,330-2,345 m, in the lower piedmont on the southern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Located on moderately sloping ground atop a high ridge northwest of El Risco. Generally shallow soil cover. Slight, localized erosion.

Modern Utilization: Grazing at the time of survey. The site occurred among modern houselots extending northwest from the modern colonia San José.

Archaeological Remains: Light surface pottery over an area of 0.6 ha. No structural remains.

Classification: Small hamlet, 3-6 people.

Table 5.17. Tabular Presentation of Early Formative Settlement Data

SITE NUMBER	CLASSIFICATION	ELEV (m)	ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE	RAINFALL (mm)	AREA (ha)	POPULATION	OTHER OCCUPATIONS										
							EF	MF	LF	TF	EC	MC	LC	ET	LT	EA	LA
CU-EF-1	Small Hamlet	2270	Lower Piedmont	690	2.0	19	0	2	2	1	*1*	*1*	*1*	1	1	0	1
CU-EF-2	Questionable	2310	Lower Piedmont	620	0.5	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1

Table 5.18. Tabular Presentation of Early Middle Formative Settlement Data

SITE NUMBER	CLASSIFICATION	ELEV (m)	ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE	RAINFALL (mm)	AREA (ha)	POPULATION	OTHER OCCUPATIONS									
							EF	MF	LF	TF	EC	MC	LC	ET	LT	EA	LA
CU-MF-1	Small Hamlet	2285	Lower Piedmont-Hill	740	1.8	9	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
CU-MF-2	Hamlet	2270	Lower Piedmont	690	6.0	57	1	1	2	1	/	/	/	1	1	0	1
CU-MF-3	Hamlet	2313	Lower Piedmont	620	3.5	88	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
CU-MF-4	Small Hamlet	2280	Lower Piedmont	620	1.5	8	0	1	0	1	/	/	/	1	1	1	1

Table 5.19. Tabular Presentation of Late Middle Formative Settlement Data

SITE NUMBER	CLASSIFICATION	ELEV (m)	ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE	RAINFALL (mm)	AREA (ha)	POPULATION	OTHER OCCUPATIONS										
							EF	MF	LF	TF	EC	MC	LC	ET	LT	EA	LA
CU-MF-5	Hamlet	2330	Lower Piedmont	800	1.0	25	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
CU-MF-6	Hamlet	2285	Lower Piedmont-Hill	740	1.8	45	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
CU-MF-7	Small Hamlet	2295	Deep Soil Alluvium	720	1.4	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
CU-MF-8	Hamlet	2279	Deep Soil Alluvium	700	0.7	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
CU-MF-9	Questionable	2265	Deep Soil Alluviumt	690	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
CU-MF-10	Hamlet	2257	Deep Soil Alluvium	680	3.0	30	0	0	0	1	*1*	*1*	*1*	0	1	0	1
CU-MF-11	Small Hamlet	2270	Lower Piedmont	680	1.0	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
CU-MF-12	Hamlet	2270	Lower Piedmont	690	10.0	100	0	1	2	1	*1*	*1*	*1*	1	1	0	1
CU-MF-13	Small Hamlet	2285	Lower Piedmont	700	2.0	20	0	0	0	0	*1*	*1*	*1*	0	0	0	1
CU-MF-14	Hamlet	2300	Lower Piedmont	710	2.0	50	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
CU-MF-15	Questionable	2262	Deep Soil Alluvium	680	0.1	0	0	0	2	1	*1*	*1*	*1*	1	1	0	1
CU-MF-16	Questionable	2250	Deep Soil Alluvium	670	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	*1*	*1*	*1*	1	0	0	1
CU-MF-17	Questionable	2320	Lower Piedmont	720	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
CU-MF-18	Questionable	2270	Lower Piedmont	680	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
CU-MF-19	Sm Nucl Village	2276	Lower Piedmont	670	3.3	165	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
CU-MF-20	Questionable	2250	Lower Piedmont	660	0.1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
CU-MF-21	Questionable	2270	Lower Piedmont	650	0.1	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
CU-MF-22	Questionable	2250	Lower Piedmont	620	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
CU-MF-23	Questionable	2250	Lower Piedmont	620	0.5	0	0	0	0	1	*1*	*1*	*1*	1	1	0	1
CU-MF-24	Hamlet	2238	Saline Lakeshore Plain	610	1.0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-MF-25	Lg Nucl Village	2425	Lower Piedmont	620	30.3	983	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
CU-MF-26	Hamlet	2239	Deep Soil Alluvium	610	1.0	25	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-MF-27	Small Hamlet	2295	Lower Piedmont	610	4.0	20	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-MF-28	Sm Nucl Village	2254	Lower Piedmont	610	3.3	165	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-MF-29	Lg Nucl Village	2282	Lower Piedmont	620	12.7	635	0	1	0	1	*2*	*2*	*2*	1	1	1	1
CU-MF-30	Irrigation Canals	2295	Lower Piedmont	620	2.0	-	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
CU-MF-31	Sm Nucl Village	2244	Deep Soil Alluvium	610	6.0	300	0	0	2	2	*1*	*1*	*1*	0	0	0	1

Table 5.20. Tabular Presentation of Early Late Formative Settlement DataA

SITE NUMBER	CLASSIFICATION	ELEV (m)	ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE	RAINFALL (mm)	AREA (ha)	POPULATION	OTHER OCCUPATIONS										
							EF	MF	LF	TF	EC	MC	LC	ET	LT	EA	LA
CU-LF-1	Small Hamlet	2320	Lower Piedmont	800	0.4	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
CU-LF-2	Questionable	2335	Lower Piedmont	740	0.1	0	0	0	1	0	/	/	/	0	0	1	1
CU-LF-3	Hamlet	2288	Lower Piedmont	700	3.0	30	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LF-4	Small Hamlet	2280	Lower Piedmont	680	0.2	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
CU-LF-5	Small Hamlet	2270	Lower Piedmont	680	1.0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
CU-LF-6	Lg Nucl Village	2267	Lower Piedmont	690	30.0	2850	1	2	2	1	/	/	/	1	1	0	1
CU-LF-7	Hamlet	2300	Lower Piedmont	710	2.0	50	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
CU-LF-8	Small Hamlet	2262	Deep Soil Alluvium	680	2.0	20	0	1	1	1	/	/	/	1	1	0	1
CU-LF-9	Small Hamlet	2247	Deep Soil Alluvium	670	2.0	20	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
CU-LF-10	Small Hamlet	2245	Deep Soil Alluvium	660	1.0	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-LF-11	Sm Nucl Village	2276	Lower Piedmont	670	5.3	265	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
CU-LF-12	Questionable	2280	Lower Piedmont	660	0.1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
CU-LF-13	Questionable	2270	Lower Piedmont	650	0.3	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
CU-LF-14	Sm Nucl Village	2260	Lower Piedmont	640	4.0	200	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
CU-LF-15	Lg Nucl Village	2365	Middle Piedmont	620	17.4	568	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
CU-LF-16	Hamlet	2244	Deep Soil Alluvium	610	8.0	80	0	1	1	2	/	/	/	0	0	0	1

Table 5.21. Tabular Presentation of Late Late Formative Settlement Data

SITE NUMBER	CLASSIFICATION	ELEV (m)	ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE	RAINFALL (mm)	AREA (ha)	POPULATION	OTHER OCCUPATIONS										
							EF	MF	LF	TF	EC	MC	LC	ET	LT	EA	LA
CU-LF-17	Small Hamlet	2320	Lower Piedmont	800	0.4	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
CU-LF-18	Small Hamlet	2365	Middle Piedmont	810	0.7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
CU-LF-19	Small Hamlet	2325	Lower Piedmont	760	1.3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LF-20	Hamlet	2285	Lower Piedmont-Hill	740	1.8	44	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
CU-LF-21	Sm Nucl Village	2340	Lower Piedmont	750	8.3	208	0	0	1	0	*1*	*1*	*1*	0	0	1	1
CU-LF-22	Hamlet	2288	Lower Piedmont	700	3.0	30	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LF-23	Questionable	2285	Lower Piedmont	690	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LF-24	Questionable	2290	Lower Piedmont	680	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LF-25	Questionable	2315	Lower Piedmont	680	0.1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
CU-LF-26	Questionable	2308	Lower Piedmont	680	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
CU-LF-27	Sm Nucl Village	2275	Lower Piedmont	680	8.0	200	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
CU-LF-28	Sm Nucl Village	2270	Lower Piedmont	690	5.0	250	1	2	1	1	*1*	*1*	*1*	1	1	0	1
CU-LF-29	Small Hamlet	2262	Deep Soil Alluvium	680	2.0	20	0	1	1	1	*1*	*1*	*1*	1	1	0	1
CU-LF-30	Small Hamlet	2245	Deep Soil Alluvium	660	1.0	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-LF-31	Lg Nucl Village	2246	Deep Soil Alluvium	670	44.0	1100	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
CU-LF-32	Hamlet	2246	Deep Soil Alluvium	670	1.0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
CU-LF-33	Questionable	2328	Lower Piedmont	730	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
CU-LF-34	Sm Nucl Village	2260	Lower Piedmont	650	6.0	150	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
CU-LF-35	Sm Nucl Village	2260	Lower Piedmont	640	4.0	200	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
CU-LF-36	Questionable	2260	Lower Piedmont	630	0.1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
CU-LF-37	Salt Station	2238	Saline Lakeshore Plain	620	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LF-38	Lg Nucl Village	2385	Lower Piedmont	620	53.0	713	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
CU-LF-39	Hamlet	2239	Deep Soil Alluvium	610	1.0	25	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LF-40	Sm Nucl Village	2295	Lower Piedmont	610	4.0	400	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-LF-41	Questionable	2295	Deep Soil Alluvium	610	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
CU-LF-42	Lg Nucl Village	2269	Deep Soil Alluvium	610	10.0	1000	0	1	1	2	*1*	*1*	*1*	0	0	0	1

Table 5.22. Tabular Presentation of Early Terminal Formative Settlement Data

SITE NUMBER	CLASSIFICATION	ELEV (m)	ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE	RAINFALL (mm)	AREA (ha)	POPULATION	OTHER OCCUPATIONS										
							EF	MF	LF	TF	EC	MC	LC	ET	LT	EA	LA
CU-TF-1	Small Hamlet	2288	Lower Piedmont	700	2.0	10	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-TF-2	Questionable	2285	Lower Piedmont	680	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
CU-TF-3	Small Hamlet	2315	Lower Piedmont	680	2.0	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
CU-TF-4	Hamlet	2257	Deep Soil Alluvium	680	3.0	30	0	1	0	0	/	/	/	0	1	0	1
CU-TF-5	Small Hamlet	2246	Deep Soil Alluvium	670	2.0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
CU-TF-6	Regional Ctr	2246	Deep Soil Alluvium	670	44.0	2400	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
CU-TF-7	Hamlet	2258	Deep Soil Alluvium	680	10.0	100	0	1	2	0	/	/	/	1	1	0	1
CU-TF-8	Small Hamlet	2270	Lower Piedmont	690	2.0	20	1	1	2	0	/	/	/	1	1	0	1
CU-TF-9	Hamlet	2300	Lower Piedmont	710	2.0	50	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
CU-TF-10	Questionable	2270	Lower Piedmont	650	0.1	0	0	1	1	0	/	/	/	1	1	1	1
CU-TF-11	Tezoyuca Ctr	2313	Lower Piedmont	620	4.0	70	1	2	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
CU-TF-12	Questionable	2280	Lower Piedmont	620	0.5	0	0	2	0	0	/	/	/	1	1	1	1
CU-TF-13	Tezoyuca Ctr	2323	Lower Piedmont	620	5.5	275	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-TF-14	Small Hamlet	2270	Lower Piedmont	610	1.0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-TF-15	Sm Nucl Village	2245	Deep Soil Alluvium	620	4.0	200	0	1	2	1	/	/	/	0	0	0	0
CU-TF-16	Small Hamlet	2415	Middle Piedmont	620	1.0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-TF-17	Small Hamlet	2335	Lower Piedmont	620	1.0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

Table 5.23. Tabular Presentation of Late Terminal Formative Settlement Data

SITE NUMBER	CLASSIFICATION	ELEV (m)	ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE	RAINFALL (mm)	AREA (ha)	POPULATION	OTHER OCCUPATIONS										
							EF	MF	LF	TF	EC	MC	LC	ET	LT	EA	LA
CU-TF-18	Unknown	2328	Lower Piedmont	800	-	<150	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
CU-TF-19	Unknown	2275	Lower Piedmont	670	-	<150	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
CU-TF-20	Unknown	2282	Lower Piedmont	670	-	<150	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
CU-TF-21	Unknown	2280	Lower Piedmont	660	-	<150	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
CU-TF-22	Unknown	2260	Lower Piedmont	660	-	<150	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
CU-TF-23	Unknown	2260	Lower Piedmont	640	-	<150	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
CU-TF-24	Unknown	2265	Lower Piedmont	630	10.0	>500	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
CU-TF-25	Questionable	2270	Lower Piedmont	620	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
CU-TF-26	Unknown	2250	Lower Piedmont	620	-	<150	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
CU-TF-27	Unknown	2238	Saline Lakeshore Plain	610	-	<150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
CU-TF-28	Questionable	2270	Lower Piedmont	610	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
CU-TF-29	Unknown	2255	Lower Piedmont	610	-	<150	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
CU-TF-30	Small Hamlet	2330	Lower Piedmont	620	1.0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-TF-31	Unknown	2290	Lower Piedmont	620	-	<150	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
CU-TF-32	Questionable	2285	Lower Piedmont	620	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
CU-TF-33	Unknown	2243	Deep Soil Alluvium	610	-	<150	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1

Table 5.24. Tabular Presentation of Teotihuacan Period Settlement Data

SITE NUMBER	CLASSIFICATION	ELEV (m)	ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE	RAINFALL (mm)	AREA (ha)	POPULATION	OTHER OCCUPATIONS										
							EF	MF	LF	TF	EC	MC	LC	ET	LT	EA	LA
CU-CL-1	Small Hamlet	2324	Lower Piedmont	800	0.8	8	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
CU-CL-2	Hamlet	2340	Lower Piedmont	770	2.0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-CL-3	Hamlet	2280	Lower Piedmont	700	0.4	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
CU-CL-4	Hamlet	2300	Lower Piedmont	700	4.5	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1
CU-CL-5	Small Hamlet	2335	Lower Piedmont	740	1.0	10	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
CU-CL-6	Questionable	2280	Lower Piedmont	700	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
CU-CL-7	Questionable	2315	Lower Piedmont	690	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
CU-CL-8	Questionable	2285	Lower Piedmont	690	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
CU-CL-9	Questionable	2275	Lower Piedmont	690	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
CU-CL-10	Sm Nucl Village	2268	Deep Soil Alluvium	690	3.0	120	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
CU-CL-11	Questionable	2290	Lower Piedmont	680	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
CU-CL-12	Questionable	2260	Deep Soil Alluvium	680	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
CU-CL-13	Sm Nucl Village	2241	Deep Soil Alluvium	670	4.0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-CL-14	Questionable	2257	Deep Soil Alluvium	680	0.1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
CU-CL-15	Lg Nucl Village	2273	Deep Soil Alluvium	680	10.0	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
CU-CL-16	Sm Nucl Village	2278	Lower Piedmont	710	5.1	255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
CU-CL-17	Sm Nucl Village	2288	Lower Piedmont	700	3.2	160	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-CL-18	Hamlet	2270	Lower Piedmont	690	3.0	30	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
CU-CL-19	Questionable	2246	Deep Soil Alluvium	670	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
CU-CL-20	Sm Nucl Village	2246	Deep Soil Alluvium	670	20.0	500	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
CU-CL-21	Small Hamlet	2250	Deep Soil Alluvium	670	1.0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
CU-CL-22	Lg Nucl Village	2263	Deep Soil Alluvium	680	16.0	1600	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
CU-CL-23	Small Hamlet	2295	Lower Piedmont	690	2.0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-CL-24	Hamlet	2288	Lower Piedmont	690	4.0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
CU-CL-25	Questionable	2355	Middle Piedmont	740	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
CU-CL-26	Hamlet	2270	Lower Piedmont	690	2.5	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
CU-CL-27	Small Hamlet	2285	Lower Piedmont	670	1.5	15	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
CU-CL-28	Lg Nucl Village	2273	Lower Piedmont	660	10.8	540	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
CU-CL-29	Provincial Center	2267	Lower Piedmont	660	23.6	1180	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
CU-CL-30	Sm Nucl Village	2255	Lower Piedmont	650	4.5	226	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
CU-CL-31	Sm Nucl Village	2260	Lower Piedmont	650	7.6	211	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1

Table 5.24. Tabular Presentation of Teotihuacan Period Settlement Data

SITE NUMBER	CLASSIFICATION	ELEV (m)	ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE	RAINFALL (mm)	AREA (ha)	POPULATION	OTHER OCCUPATIONS										
							EF	MF	LF	TF	EC	MC	LC	ET	LT	EA	LA
CU-CL-32	Small Hamlet	2274	Lower Piedmont	640	1.0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
CU-CL-33	Lg Nucl Village	2260	Lower Piedmont	640	17.5	875	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
CU-CL-34	Small Hamlet	2255	Lower Piedmont	640	0.8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-CL-35	Questionable	2260	Lower Piedmont	630	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-CL-36	Provincial Center	2275	Lower Piedmont	630	26.3	1312	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
CU-CL-37	Questionable	2270	Lower Piedmont	620	0.1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
CU-CL-38	Questionable	2250	Lower Piedmont	620	0.1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
CU-CL-39	Hamlet	2315	Lower Piedmont	620	6.0	60	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
CU-CL-40	Sm Nucl Village	2270	Lower Piedmont	610	6.8	255	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
CU-CL-41	Provincial Center	2242	Deep Soil Alluvium	610	23.0	1350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1
CU-CL-42	Salt Station	2239	Saline Lakeshore Plain	610	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
CU-CL-43	Hamlet	2243	Deep Soil Alluvium	610	1.5	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
CU-CL-44	Hamlet	2255	Lower Piedmont	610	1.0	50	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
CU-CL-45	Small Hamlet	2290	Lower Piedmont	620	1.2	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
CU-CL-46	Questionable	2279	Lower Piedmont	620	0.1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
CU-CL-47	Sm Nucl Village	2280	Lower Piedmont	620	2.5	125	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
CU-CL-48	Hamlet	2290	Lower Piedmont	620	1.8	90	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
CU-CL-49	Small Hamlet	2245	Deep Soil Alluvium	610	0.8	20	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-CL-50	Sm Nucl Village	2238	Saline Lakeshore Plain	610	3.0	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
CU-CL-51	Hamlet	2275	Lower Piedmont	620	4.0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
CU-CL-52	Questionable	2275	Lower Piedmont	630	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Table 5.25. Tabular Presentation of Early Toltec Settlement Data

SITE NUMBER	CLASSIFICATION	ELEV (m)	ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE	RAINFALL (mm)	AREA (ha)	POPULATION	OTHER OCCUPATIONS										
							EF	MF	LF	TF	EC	MC	LC	ET	LT	EA	LA
CU-ET-1	Small Hamlet	2320	Lower Piedmont	800	1.0	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
CU-ET-2	Hamlet	2300	Lower Piedmont	740	4.5	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
CU-ET-3	Questionable	2285	Lower Piedmont	710	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-ET-4	Hamlet	2305	Lower Piedmont	700	2.5	25	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
CU-ET-5	Hamlet	2290	Lower Piedmont	700	1.7	25	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
CU-ET-6	Questionable	2268	Deep Soil Alluvium	700	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-ET-7	Questionable	2290	Lower Piedmont	690	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-ET-8	Questionable	2275	Deep Soil Alluvium	680	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
CU-ET-9	Questionable	2246	Deep Soil Alluvium	670	2.0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
CU-ET-10	Hamlet	2246	Deep Soil Alluvium	670	4.0	40	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
CU-ET-11	Questionable	2250	Deep Soil Alluvium	670	0.1	0	0	1	0	0	/	/	/	0	0	0	1
CU-ET-12	Sm Nucl Village	2262	Deep Soil Alluvium	680	5.0	125	0	1	2	1	/	/	/	0	1	0	1
CU-ET-13	Hamlet	2270	Lower Piedmont	690	3.0	30	1	2	2	1	/	/	/	0	1	0	1
CU-ET-14	Hamlet	2300	Lower Piedmont	710	3.0	75	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
CU-ET-15	Hamlet	2288	Lower Piedmont	690	4.0	40	0	0	0	0	/	/	/	0	1	0	1
CU-ET-16	Small Hamlet	2270	Lower Piedmont	690	0.6	6	0	0	0	0	/	/	/	0	1	0	1
CU-ET-17	Questionable	2276	Lower Piedmont	690	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-ET-18	Sm Nucl Village	2265	Deep Soil Alluvium	690	6.0	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
CU-ET-19	Questionable	2250	Lower Piedmont	670	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
CU-ET-20	Hamlet	2265	Lower Piedmont	680	2.0	50	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-ET-21	Regional Center	2283	Lower Piedmont	670	34.0	850	0	0	0	1	/	/	/	0	1	0	1
CU-ET-22	Hamlet	2288	Lower Piedmont	670	2.0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-ET-23	Sm Nucl Village	2265	Lower Piedmont	660	14.8	455	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
CU-ET-24	Questionable	2250	Deep Soil Alluvium	660	3.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-ET-25	Sm Nucl Village	2260	Lower Piedmont	650	6.0	150	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1
CU-ET-26	Small Hamlet	2270	Lower Piedmont	650	0.7	7	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
CU-ET-27	Questionable	2238	Deep Soil Alluvium	650	2.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-ET-28	Small Hamlet	2239	Deep Soil Alluvium	630	1.0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
CU-ET-29	Sm Nucl Village	2262	Lower Piedmont	640	20.0	500	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
CU-ET-30	Hamlet	2249	Lower Piedmont	630	3.0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
CU-ET-31	Regional Center	2278	Lower Piedmont	630	31.5	788	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1

Table 5.25. Tabular Presentation of Early Toltec Settlement Data

SITE NUMBER	CLASSIFICATION	ELEV (m)	ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE	RAINFALL (mm)	AREA (ha)	POPULATION	OTHER OCCUPATIONS										
							EF	MF	LF	TF	EC	MC	LC	ET	LT	EA	LA
CU-ET-32	Hamlet	2345	Lower Piedmont	620	5.0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
CU-ET-33	Small Hamlet	2270	Lower Piedmont	620	1.0	10	0	0	0	1	/	/	/	0	0	0	1
CU-ET-34	Sm Nucl Village	2250	Lower Piedmont	620	9.8	245	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-ET-35	Hamlet	2253	Lower Piedmont	620	3.8	38	0	1	0	1	/	/	/	0	1	1	1
CU-ET-36	Salt Station	2238	Saline Lakeshore Plain	610	2.2	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
CU-ET-37	Salt Station	2238	Saline Lakeshore Plain	610	1.3	13	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
CU-ET-38	Hamlet	2275	Lower Piedmont	620	3.4	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
CU-ET-39	Regional Center	2298	Lower Piedmont	620	33.0	825	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
CU-ET-40	Hamlet	2270	Lower Piedmont	610	5.0	50	0	0	0	1	/	/	/	0	1	0	1
CU-ET-41	Questionable	2239	Saline Lakeshore Plain	610	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	/	/	/	0	0	0	1
CU-ET-42	Questionable	2239	Deep Soil Alluvium	610	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	/	/	/	0	0	1	1
CU-ET-43	Questionable	2238	Saline Lakeshore Plain	610	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-ET-44	Small Hamlet	2288	Lower Piedmont	620	1.0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
CU-ET-45	Small Hamlet	2260	Lower Piedmont	610	1.5	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-ET-46	Small Hamlet	2270	Lower Piedmont	610	0.8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-ET-47	Sm Nucl Village	2255	Deep Soil Alluvium	610	9.0	225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
CU-ET-48	Hamlet	2295	Deep Soil Alluvium	620	4.0	100	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
CU-ET-49	Small Hamlet	2280	Lower Piedmont	620	1.0	10	0	2	0	1	/	/	/	0	1	1	1
CU-ET-50	Small Hamlet	2300	Lower Piedmont	620	2.0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
CU-ET-51	Small Hamlet	2295	Lower Piedmont	620	3.0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-ET-52	Small Hamlet	2320	Lower Piedmont	620	1.0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-ET-53	Small Hamlet	2275	Lower Piedmont	620	0.8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
CU-ET-54	Small Hamlet	2288	Lower Piedmont	620	4.0	20	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
CU-ET-55	Sm Nucl Village	2239	Saline Lakeshore Plain	610	8.0	200	0	0	0	0	/	/	/	0	1	0	1
CU-ET-56	Regional Center	2244	Deep Soil Alluvium	620	35.0	875	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-ET-57	Questionable	2250	Lower Piedmont	620	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
CU-ET-58	Sm Nucl Village	2280	Lower Piedmont	620	8.0	200	0	0	0	0	/	/	/	0	0	0	1
CU-ET-59	Sm Nucl Village	2263	Lower Piedmont	630	8.0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 5.26. Tabular Presentation of Late Toltec Settlement Data

SITE NUMBER	CLASSIFICATION	ELEV (m)	ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE	RAINFALL (mm)	AREA (ha)	POPULATION	OTHER OCCUPATIONS										
							EF	MF	LF	TF	EC	MC	LC	ET	LT	EA	LA
CU-LT-1	Hamlet	2325	Lower Piedmont	790	2.6	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-2	Small Hamlet	2303	Lower Piedmont	780	1.3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-3	Small Hamlet	2305	Lower Piedmont	780	1.6	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-4	Small Hamlet	2330	Lower Piedmont	800	1.7	9	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-5	Small Hamlet	2378	Middle Piedmont	810	1.0	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
CU-LT-6	Small Hamlet	2323	Lower Piedmont	800	1.5	8	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
CU-LT-7	Hamlet	2338	Lower Piedmont	770	4.5	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
CU-LT-8	Questionable	2342	Lower Piedmont	780	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-LT-9	Small Hamlet	2370	Middle Piedmont	760	0.6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
CU-LT-10	Small Hamlet	2382	Middle Piedmont	750	1.5	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-LT-11	Small Hamlet	2337	Lower Piedmont	750	0.7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-LT-12	Small Hamlet	2315	Lower Piedmont	740	0.7	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-13	Hamlet	2295	Lower Piedmont	740	1.0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
CU-LT-14	Small Hamlet	2285	Lower Piedmont-Hill	740	2.5	13	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-15	Small Hamlet	2290	Deep Soil Alluvium	720	2.0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
CU-LT-16	Small Hamlet	2297	Deep Soil Alluvium	720	2.0	20	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
CU-LT-17	Questionable	2288	Deep Soil Alluvium	710	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-LT-18	Small Hamlet	2279	Deep Soil Alluvium	700	0.7	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-19	Questionable	2290	Deep Soil Alluvium	710	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-LT-20	Sm Nucl Village	2300	Lower Piedmont	700	4.2	105	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	1
CU-LT-21	Small Hamlet	2280	Lower Piedmont	700	0.6	6	0	0	0	0	*1*	*1*	*1*	0	0	1	1
CU-LT-22	Questionable	2300	Lower Piedmont	700	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-LT-23	Questionable	2280	Lower Piedmont	700	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-LT-24	Questionable	2265	Deep Soil Alluvium	700	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
CU-LT-25	Small Hamlet	2280	Lower Piedmont	700	0.8	8	0	0	0	0	*1*	*1*	*1*	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-26	Questionable	2265	Deep Soil Alluvium	690	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-LT-27	Sm Nucl Village	2270	Deep Soil Alluvium	690	4.8	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
CU-LT-28	Questionable	2290	Lower Piedmont	690	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-29	Sm Nucl Village	2280	Lower Piedmont	690	2.3	115	0	0	0	0	*1*	*1*	*2*	0	0	1	1
CU-LT-30	Sm Nucl Village	2280	Lower Piedmont	690	4.2	105	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
CU-LT-31	Hamlet	2275	Lower Piedmont	690	1.0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Table 5.26. Tabular Presentation of Late Toltec Settlement Data

SITE NUMBER	CLASSIFICATION	ELEV (m)	ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE	RAINFALL (mm)	AREA (ha)	POPULATION	OTHER OCCUPATIONS										
							EF	MF	LF	TF	EC	MC	LC	ET	LT	EA	LA
CU-LT-32	Questionable	2273	Lower Piedmont	690	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-33	Questionable	2290	Lower Piedmont	690	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-LT-34	Small Hamlet	2288	Lower Piedmont	690	1.0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-LT-35	Questionable	2410	Middle Piedmont	690	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-36	Questionable	2285	Lower Piedmont	680	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-LT-37	Small Hamlet	2298	Lower Piedmont	680	0.2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-38	Small Hamlet	2288	Lower Piedmont	680	0.5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-39	Sm Nucl Village	2295	Lower Piedmont	680	16.0	400	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-40	Hamlet	2278	Lower Piedmont	680	2.3	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-41	Small Hamlet	2285	Lower Piedmont	680	0.2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-42	Small Hamlet	2259	Lower Piedmont	670	1.0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-43	Hamlet	2263	Deep Soil Alluvium	680	2.0	50	0	0	0	0	*1*	*1*	*1*	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-44	Hamlet	2275	Lower Piedmont	680	6.0	60	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-45	Small Hamlet	2260	Deep Soil Alluvium	680	1.2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-46	Small Hamlet	2258	Deep Soil Alluvium	680	0.4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-47	Sm Disp Village	2257	Deep Soil Alluvium	680	6.0	150	0	1	0	1	*1*	*1*	*1*	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-48	Small Hamlet	2246	Deep Soil Alluvium	670	0.6	6	0	0	0	0	*1*	*1*	*1*	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-49	Small Hamlet	2244	Deep Soil Alluvium	660	0.5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-50	Small Hamlet	2245	Deep Soil Alluvium	660	1.5	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-51	Hamlet	2246	Deep Soil Alluvium	670	3.4	85	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
CU-LT-52	Questionable	2248	Deep Soil Alluvium	670	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-LT-53	Hamlet	2250	Deep Soil Alluvium	670	1.0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-54	Questionable	2250	Deep Soil Alluvium	670	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-55	Sm Disp Village	2273	Deep Soil Alluvium	680	16.0	400	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
CU-LT-56	Hamlet	2275	Lower Piedmont	690	4.3	78	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
CU-LT-57	Hamlet	2270	Lower Piedmont	690	5.0	50	1	2	2	1	*1*	*1*	*1*	1	0	0	1
CU-LT-58	Small Hamlet	2300	Lower Piedmont	690	2.2	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-59	Small Hamlet	2300	Lower Piedmont	690	1.0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-60	Questionable	2302	Lower Piedmont	690	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-LT-61	Hamlet	2300	Lower Piedmont	700	1.8	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Table 5.26. Tabular Presentation of Late Toltec Settlement Data

SITE NUMBER	CLASSIFICATION	ELEV (m)	ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE	RAINFALL (mm)	AREA (ha)	POPULATION	OTHER OCCUPATIONS										
							EF	MF	LF	TF	EC	MC	LC	ET	LT	EA	LA
CU-LT-62	Sm Nucl Village	2278	Lower Piedmont	710	5.4	135	0	0	0	0	/	/	/	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-63	Hamlet	2313	Lower Piedmont	740	2.5	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
CU-LT-64	Small Hamlet	2335	Lower Piedmont	740	0.5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-65	Hamlet	2300	Lower Piedmont	710	2.6	65	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
CU-LT-66	Hamlet	2278	Lower Piedmont	700	3.0	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-67	Questionable	2280	Lower Piedmont	700	0.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-68	Hamlet	2310	Lower Piedmont	710	10.0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
CU-LT-69	Small Hamlet	2310	Lower Piedmont	710	1.4	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
CU-LT-70	Hamlet	2338	Lower Piedmont	720	3.0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-71	Small Hamlet	2318	Lower Piedmont	710	1.0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-72	Small Hamlet	2353	Middle Piedmont	730	1.3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-73	Hamlet	2355	Middle Piedmont	740	3.2	47	0	0	0	0	/	/	/	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-74	Sm Nucl Village	2335	Lower Piedmont	730	4.8	120	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-75	Hamlet	2293	Lower Piedmont	750	7.5	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-76	Small Hamlet	2355	Middle Piedmont	750	0.5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-77	Small Hamlet	2320	Lower Piedmont	720	1.0	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-78	Small Hamlet	2313	Lower Piedmont	720	0.5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-79	Hamlet	2265	Deep Soil Alluvium	690	1.4	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-LT-80	Hamlet	2288	Lower Piedmont	690	4.8	48	0	0	0	0	/	/	/	1	0	0	1
CU-LT-81	Lg Nucl Village	2263	Deep Soil Alluvium	680	16.0	760	0	1	2	1	/	/	/	1	0	0	1
CU-LT-82	Hamlet	2251	Deep Soil Alluvium	670	3.0	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-83	Small Hamlet	2246	Deep Soil Alluvium	670	1.5	15	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
CU-LT-84	Hamlet	2265	Deep Soil Alluvium	690	6.0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
CU-LT-85	Hamlet	2270	Lower Piedmont	700	4.5	45	0	0	0	0	/	/	/	1	0	0	1
CU-LT-86	Small Hamlet	2250	Lower Piedmont	670	1.5	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
CU-LT-87	Small Hamlet	2275	Lower Piedmont	670	1.5	8	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-88	Lg Nucl Village	2283	Lower Piedmont	670	34.0	850	0	0	0	1	/	/	/	1	0	0	1
CU-LT-89	Small Hamlet	2274	Lower Piedmont	660	0.8	8	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-90	Sm Disp Village	2265	Lower Piedmont	660	15.0	375	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
CU-LT-91	Small Hamlet	2246	Deep Soil Alluvium	660	0.8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-92	Sm Disp Village	2254	Lower Piedmont	650	12.0	300	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1
CU-LT-93	Sm Nucl Village	2263	Lower Piedmont	650	9.0	225	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1

Table 5.26. Tabular Presentation of Late Toltec Settlement Data

SITE NUMBER	CLASSIFICATION	ELEV (m)	ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE	RAINFALL (mm)	AREA (ha)	POPULATION	OTHER OCCUPATIONS										
							EF	MF	LF	TF	EC	MC	LC	ET	LT	EA	LA
CU-LT-94	Small Hamlet	2274	Lower Piedmont	640	0.7	7	0	0	0	0	*1*	*1*	*1*	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-95	Small Hamlet	2240	Deep Soil Alluvium	640	2.3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-96	Sm Disp Village	2262	Lower Piedmont	640	27.0	473	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
CU-LT-97	Small Hamlet	2265	Lower Piedmont	630	1.0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-98	Sm Disp Village	2248	Lower Piedmont	630	7.0	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
CU-LT-99	Hamlet	2242	Deep Soil Alluvium	630	3.3	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-LT-100	Sm Disp Village	2244	Deep Soil Alluvium	630	18.0	225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
CU-LT-101	Small Hamlet	2265	Lower Piedmont	630	2.5	13	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
CU-LT-102	Hamlet	2238	Deep Soil Alluvium	630	3.4	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-103	Salt Station	2238	Saline Lakeshore Plain	620	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-104	Salt Station	2237	Saline Lakebed	610	3.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-105	Small Hamlet	2238	Saline Lakeshore Plain	610	0.5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-106	Hamlet	2253	Lower Piedmont	620	3.4	85	0	1	0	1	*1*	*1*	*1*	1	0	1	1
CU-LT-107	Hamlet	2285	Lower Piedmont	620	3.4	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-108	Hamlet	2345	Lower Piedmont	620	3.9	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
CU-LT-109	Hamlet	2275	Lower Piedmont	620	1.5	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
CU-LT-110	Sm Disp Village	2315	Lower Piedmont	620	7.0	115	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1
CU-LT-111	Salt Station	2238	Saline Lakeshore Plain	610	7.5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
CU-LT-112	Salt Station	2237	Saline Lakebed	610	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-113	Salt Station	2237	Saline Lakebed	600	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-114	Small Hamlet	2250	Deep Soil Alluvium	610	2.0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-115	Hamlet	2270	Lower Piedmont	610	1.5	38	0	0	0	1	*1*	*1*	*1*	1	0	0	1
CU-LT-116	Hamlet	2288	Lower Piedmont	620	2.2	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
CU-LT-117	Hamlet	2295	Lower Piedmont	620	3.3	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-118	Questionable	2255	Lower Piedmont	610	0.5	0	0	0	0	1	*1*	*1*	*1*	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-119	Sm Nucl Village	2243	Deep Soil Alluvium	610	2.9	145	0	0	0	0	*1*	*1*	*1*	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-120	Salt Station	2239	Saline Lakeshore Plain	610	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	*1*	*1*	*1*	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-121	Small Hamlet	2250	Deep Soil Alluvium	610	2.0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-122	Sm Nucl Village	2290	Deep Soil Alluvium	620	15.9	398	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
CU-LT-123	Lg Nucl Village	2275	Lower Piedmont	620	17.0	510	0	2	0	1	*2*	*2*	*2*	1	0	1	1
CU-LT-124	Hamlet	2275	Lower Piedmont	620	3.5	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Table 5.26. Tabular Presentation of Late Toltec Settlement Data

SITE NUMBER	CLASSIFICATION	ELEV (m)	ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE	RAINFALL (mm)	AREA (ha)	POPULATION	OTHER OCCUPATIONS										
							EF	MF	LF	TF	EC	MC	LC	ET	LT	EA	LA
CU-LT-125	Hamlet	2290	Lower Piedmont	620	4.0	40	0	0	0	1	/	/	/	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-126	Small Hamlet	2305	Lower Piedmont	620	2.5	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-127	Hamlet	2300	Lower Piedmont	620	2.5	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
CU-LT-128	Small Hamlet	2280	Lower Piedmont	620	0.7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-129	Small Hamlet	2275	Lower Piedmont	620	1.0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
CU-LT-130	Small Hamlet	2283	Lower Piedmont	620	0.8	8	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
CU-LT-131	Small Hamlet	2260	Deep Soil Alluvium	620	0.8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-132	Sm Nucl Village	2255	Deep Soil Alluvium	610	9.0	225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-133	Sm Disp Village	2255	Deep Soil Alluvium	610	11.0	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
CU-LT-134	Sm Nucl Village	2238	Saline Lakeshore Plain	610	5.5	138	0	0	0	0	/	/	/	1	0	0	1
CU-LT-135	Small Hamlet	2250	Lower Piedmont	620	3.8	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-LT-136	Hamlet	2263	Lower Piedmont	620	5.7	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
CU-LT-137	Small Hamlet	2335	Lower Piedmont	620	1.0	10	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-LT-138	Small Hamlet	2290	Lower Piedmont	620	4.0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-LT-139	Hamlet	2250	Lower Piedmont	620	4.8	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Table 5.27. Tabular Presentation of Early Aztec Settlement Data

SITE NUMBER	CLASSIFICATION	ELEV (m)	ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE	RAINFALL (mm)	AREA (ha)	POPULATION	OTHER OCCUPATIONS										
							EF	MF	LF	TF	EC	MC	LC	ET	LT	EA	LA
CU-EA-1	Unknown	2365	Middle Piedmont	810	-	-	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
CU-EA-2	Unknown	2370	Middle Piedmont	760	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
CU-EA-3	Unknown	2338	Lower Piedmont	770	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
CU-EA-4	Unknown	2335	Lower Piedmont	740	-	-	0	0	2	0	*1*	*1*	*1*	0	0	0	1
CU-EA-5	Unknown	2295	Deep Soil Alluvium	740	-	-	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
CU-EA-6	Unknown	2265	Deep Soil Alluvium	700	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
CU-EA-7	Unknown	2280	Lower Piedmont	690	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
CU-EA-8	Unknown	2315	Lower Piedmont	690	-	-	0	0	0	0	*1*	*1*	*1*	0	0	0	1
CU-EA-9	Unknown	2290	Lower Piedmont	680	-	-	0	0	0	0	*1*	*1*	*1*	0	0	0	1
CU-EA-10	Unknown	2278	Lower Piedmont	690	-	-	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
CU-EA-11	Unknown	2265	Deep Soil Alluvium	690	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
CU-EA-12	Unknown	2270	Lower Piedmont	680	-	-	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
CU-EA-13	Unknown	2280	Lower Piedmont	700	-	-	0	0	0	0	*1*	*1*	*1*	0	1	0	1
CU-EA-14	Unknown	2300	Lower Piedmont	740	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
CU-EA-15	Unknown	2310	Lower Piedmont	710	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
CU-EA-16	Unknown	2310	Lower Piedmont	710	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
CU-EA-17	Unknown	2248	Deep Soil Alluvium	670	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-EA-18	Unknown	2248	Deep Soil Alluvium	670	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-EA-19	Unknown	2247	Deep Soil Alluvium	670	-	-	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
CU-EA-20	Unknown	2245	Deep Soil Alluvium	660	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-EA-21	Unknown	2267	Lower Piedmont	660	-	-	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
CU-EA-22	Unknown	2270	Lower Piedmont	650	-	-	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
CU-EA-23	Unknown	2260	Lower Piedmont	640	-	-	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
CU-EA-24	Unknown	2270	Lower Piedmont	640	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-EA-25	Unknown	2293	Lower Piedmont	640	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-EA-26	Unknown	2278	Lower Piedmont	630	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU-EA-27	Unknown	2260	Lower Piedmont	630	-	-	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
CU-EA-28	Unknown	2253	Deep Soil Alluvium	620	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
CU-EA-29	Unknown	2238	Saline Lakeshore Plain	610	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
CU-EA-30	Unknown	2310	Lower Piedmont	620	-	-	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
CU-EA-31	Unknown	2239	Deep Soil Alluvium	610	-	-	0	0	0	0	*1*	*1*	*1*	1	0	0	1

Table 5.27. Tabular Presentation of Early Aztec Settlement Data

SITE NUMBER	CLASSIFICATION	ELEV (m)	ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE	RAINFALL (mm)	AREA (ha)	POPULATION	OTHER OCCUPATIONS								
							EF	MF	LF	TF	EC	MC	LC	ET	LT	EA	LA
CU-EA-32	Unknown	2280	Lower Piedmont	620	-	-	0	2	0	1	/	/	/	1	1	0	1
CU-EA-33	Unknown	2275	Lower Piedmont	630	-	-	0	0	0	0	/	/	/	0	0	0	1

Table 5.28. Tabular Presentation of Late Aztec Settlement Data

SITE NUMBER	CLASSIFICATION	ELEV (m)	ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE	RAINFALL (mm)	AREA (ha)	POPULATION	OTHER OCCUPATIONS										
							EF	MF	LF	TF	EC	MC	LC	ET	LT	EA	LA
CU-AZ-1	Small Hamlet	2280	Lower Piedmont	700	0.4	4	0	0	0	0	*1*	*1*	*1*	0	1	1	0
CU-AZ-2	Hamlet	2300	Lower Piedmont	700	4.1	48	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	0
CU-AZ-3	Hamlet	2294	Deep Soil Alluvium	720	3.0	75	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
CU-AZ-4	Small Hamlet	2295	Lower Piedmont	720	0.2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-5	Small Hamlet	2290	Lower Piedmont	730	0.3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-6	Hamlet	2285	Lower Piedmont-Hill	740	2.0	41	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
CU-AZ-7	Hamlet	2300	Lower Piedmont	740	3.5	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
CU-AZ-8	Small Hamlet	2323	Lower Piedmont	730	0.5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-9	Hamlet	2315	Lower Piedmont	760	2.0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-10	Small Hamlet	2325	Lower Piedmont	770	1.5	15	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-11	Hamlet	2340	Lower Piedmont	780	3.8	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-12	Small Hamlet	2335	Lower Piedmont	770	0.8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-13	Small Hamlet	2305	Lower Piedmont	780	2.0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
CU-AZ-14	Sm Disp Village	2328	Lower Piedmont	810	11.3	113	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
CU-AZ-15	Small Hamlet	2303	Lower Piedmont	780	1.4	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
CU-AZ-16	Small Hamlet	2315	Lower Piedmont	790	0.9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-17	Small Hamlet	2325	Lower Piedmont	790	2.0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
CU-AZ-18	Small Hamlet	2305	Lower Piedmont	770	0.6	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-19	Small Hamlet	2323	Lower Piedmont	780	0.5	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-20	Small Hamlet	2350	Middle Piedmont	800	0.5	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-21	Small Hamlet	2340	Lower Piedmont	810	1.0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-22	Small Hamlet	2325	Lower Piedmont	820	1.0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-23	Small Hamlet	2325	Lower Piedmont	830	0.3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-24	Hamlet	2373	Middle Piedmont	820	2.5	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-25	Small Hamlet	2365	Middle Piedmont	810	0.6	15	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
CU-AZ-26	Small Hamlet	2340	Lower Piedmont	810	0.2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-27	Small Hamlet	2335	Lower Piedmont	810	1.1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-28	Small Hamlet	2325	Lower Piedmont	800	0.7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-29	Small Hamlet	2315	Lower Piedmont	790	0.8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-30	Hamlet	2320	Lower Piedmont	770	1.3	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-31	Small Hamlet	2315	Lower Piedmont	780	0.6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 5.28. Tabular Presentation of Late Aztec Settlement Data

SITE NUMBER	CLASSIFICATION	ELEV (m)	ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE	RAINFALL (mm)	AREA (ha)	POPULATION	OTHER OCCUPATIONS										
							EF	MF	LF	TF	EC	MC	LC	ET	LT	EA	LA
CU-AZ-32	Hamlet	2340	Lower Piedmont	800	2.3	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-33	Small Hamlet	2350	Lower Piedmont	800	1.5	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-34	Small Hamlet	2365	Middle Piedmont	780	0.3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-35	Small Hamlet	2370	Middle Piedmont	760	0.6	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
CU-AZ-36	Small Hamlet	2353	Middle Piedmont	770	1.0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-37	Small Hamlet	2340	Lower Piedmont	770	0.5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-38	Hamlet	2338	Lower Piedmont	770	2.4	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
CU-AZ-39	Hamlet	2338	Lower Piedmont	750	2.9	73	0	0	2	0	*1*	*1*	*1*	0	0	1	0
CU-AZ-40	Hamlet	2323	Lower Piedmont	760	2.9	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
CU-AZ-41	Small Hamlet	2310	Lower Piedmont	720	1.2	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-42	Small Hamlet	2338	Lower Piedmont	710	0.3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-43	Ceremonial Ctr	2453	Middle Piedmont	730	1.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-44	Small Hamlet	2328	Lower Piedmont	710	0.3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-45	Small Hamlet	2315	Lower Piedmont	710	2.0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-46	Hamlet	2310	Lower Piedmont	700	2.5	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-47	Hamlet	2279	Deep Soil Alluvium	700	0.7	35	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
CU-AZ-48	Small Hamlet	2279	Deep Soil Alluvium	700	0.5	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-49	Hamlet	2268	Deep Soil Alluvium	700	2.5	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
CU-AZ-50	Small Hamlet	2265	Deep Soil Alluvium	700	0.2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
CU-AZ-51	Small Hamlet	2280	Lower Piedmont	700	0.7	18	0	0	0	0	*1*	*1*	*1*	0	1	0	0
CU-AZ-52	Sm Disp Village	2318	Lower Piedmont	700	21.0	285	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-53	Small Hamlet	2288	Lower Piedmont	700	0.5	13	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-54	Hamlet	2318	Lower Piedmont	700	6.0	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-55	Hamlet	2365	Middle Piedmont	700	3.0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-56	Hamlet	2360	Middle Piedmont	700	1.0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-57	Lg Nucl Village	2400	Middle Piedmont	700	27.0	1350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-58	Small Hamlet	2305	Lower Piedmont	690	0.5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-59	Small Hamlet	2280	Lower Piedmont	690	1.0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-60	Small Hamlet	2283	Lower Piedmont	690	1.3	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
CU-AZ-61	Small Hamlet	2275	Lower Piedmont	690	0.9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-62	Hamlet	2273	Deep Soil Alluvium	690	0.5	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

Table 5.28. Tabular Presentation of Late Aztec Settlement Data

SITE NUMBER	CLASSIFICATION	ELEV (m)	ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE	RAINFALL (mm)	AREA (ha)	POPULATION	OTHER OCCUPATIONS										
							EF	MF	LF	TF	EC	MC	LC	ET	LT	EA	LA
CU-AZ-63	Sm Nucl Village	2265	Deep Soil Alluvium	690	2.0	164	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
CU-AZ-64	Lg Disp Village	2288	Lower Piedmont	690	22.4	542	0	0	0	0	*1*	*1*	*2*	0	1	1	0
CU-AZ-65	Small Hamlet	2300	Lower Piedmont	690	0.2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-66	Sm Nucl Village	2318	Lower Piedmont	690	5.1	128	0	0	0	0	*1*	*1*	*1*	0	0	1	0
CU-AZ-67	Lg Nucl Village	2393	Middle Piedmont	690	10.0	505	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
CU-AZ-68	Small Hamlet	2290	Lower Piedmont	690	2.0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
CU-AZ-69	Hamlet	2298	Lower Piedmont	690	6.0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
CU-AZ-70	Small Hamlet	2283	Lower Piedmont	690	1.0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-71	Small Hamlet	2288	Lower Piedmont	680	0.5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
CU-AZ-72	Small Hamlet	2285	Lower Piedmont	690	0.5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-73	Sm Disp Village	2280	Lower Piedmont	690	13.0	260	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	3	1	0
CU-AZ-74	Hamlet	2261	Deep Soil Alluvium	680	5.0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-75	Provincial Center	2285	Lower Piedmont	680	190.0	6188	0	0	4	1	*2*	*2*	*2*	0	8	1	0
CU-AZ-76	Sm Nucl Village	2257	Deep Soil Alluvium	680	12.0	300	0	1	0	1	*1*	*1*	*1*	0	1	0	0
CU-AZ-77	Sm Disp Village	2273	Deep Soil Alluvium	680	16.0	333	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
CU-AZ-78	Hamlet	2275	Lower Piedmont	690	3.6	90	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
CU-AZ-79	Hamlet	2280	Lower Piedmont	690	1.0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-80	Hamlet	2300	Lower Piedmont	690	2.3	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
CU-AZ-81	Hamlet	2300	Lower Piedmont	690	2.9	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
CU-AZ-82	Small Hamlet	2305	Lower Piedmont	700	1.2	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
CU-AZ-83	Sm Disp Village	2318	Lower Piedmont	730	18.0	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-84	Hamlet	2325	Lower Piedmont	720	3.0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-85	Hamlet	2278	Lower Piedmont	710	5.3	53	0	0	0	0	*1*	*1*	*1*	0	1	0	0
CU-AZ-86	Small Hamlet	2270	Lower Piedmont	700	1.0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-87	Hamlet	2270	Lower Piedmont	700	1.5	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-88	Small Hamlet	2270	Lower Piedmont	700	1.0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-89	Small Hamlet	2280	Lower Piedmont	700	1.0	10	0	1	0	0	*1*	*1*	*1*	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-90	Small Hamlet	2290	Lower Piedmont	730	0.4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-91	Hamlet	2300	Lower Piedmont	740	1.8	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
CU-AZ-92	Small Hamlet	2290	Lower Piedmont	730	0.4	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-93	Small Hamlet	2300	Lower Piedmont	730	0.3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 5.28. Tabular Presentation of Late Aztec Settlement Data

SITE NUMBER	CLASSIFICATION	ELEV (m)	ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE	RAINFALL (mm)	AREA (ha)	POPULATION	OTHER OCCUPATIONS							
							EF	MF	LF	TF	EC	MC	LC	ET	LT	EA	LA
CU-AZ-94	Small Hamlet	2335	Lower Piedmont	740	0.8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
CU-AZ-95	Small Hamlet	2305	Lower Piedmont	750	0.4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-96	Small Hamlet	2315	Lower Piedmont	740	0.2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-97	Sm Nucl Village	2338	Lower Piedmont	720	5.2	130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
CU-AZ-98	Hamlet	2305	Lower Piedmont	710	13.0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
CU-AZ-99	Sm Disp Village	2300	Lower Piedmont	710	12.5	115	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
CU-AZ-100	Hamlet	2280	Lower Piedmont	700	2.3	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-101	Hamlet	2278	Lower Piedmont	700	6.8	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
CU-AZ-102	Hamlet	2280	Lower Piedmont	700	2.2	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-103	Sm Nucl Village	2268	Lower Piedmont	690	9.2	230	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-104	Small Hamlet	2270	Lower Piedmont	690	1.8	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-105	Small Hamlet	2270	Lower Piedmont	690	2.0	20	1	2	2	1	/	/	/	1	1	0	0
CU-AZ-106	Sm Nucl Village	2258	Deep Soil Alluvium	680	7.0	175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-107	Sm Disp Village	2263	Deep Soil Alluvium	680	16.0	160	0	1	2	1	/	/	/	1	1	0	0
CU-AZ-108	Hamlet	2251	Deep Soil Alluvium	670	6.0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
CU-AZ-109	Hamlet	2251	Deep Soil Alluvium	670	3.0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-110	Sm Disp Village	2249	Deep Soil Alluvium	670	12.0	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-111	Small Hamlet	2250	Deep Soil Alluvium	670	1.5	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-112	Hamlet	2249	Deep Soil Alluvium	670	1.8	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-113	Sm Nucl Village	2250	Deep Soil Alluvium	670	12.0	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
CU-AZ-114	Hamlet	2248	Deep Soil Alluvium	670	1.0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-115	Sm Disp Village	2246	Deep Soil Alluvium	670	9.0	150	0	0	0	0	/	/	/	0	1	0	0
CU-AZ-116	Small Hamlet	2244	Deep Soil Alluvium	660	0.3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
CU-AZ-117	Hamlet	2245	Deep Soil Alluvium	660	2.4	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
CU-AZ-118	Sm Nucl Village	2247	Deep Soil Alluvium	670	10.0	250	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
CU-AZ-119	Small Hamlet	2248	Deep Soil Alluvium	670	0.5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
CU-AZ-120	Hamlet	2248	Deep Soil Alluvium	670	1.5	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
CU-AZ-121	Small Hamlet	2248	Deep Soil Alluvium	670	0.6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-122	Small Hamlet	2248	Deep Soil Alluvium	670	0.5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-123	Small Hamlet	2248	Deep Soil Alluvium	670	1.0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-124	Provincial Center	2248	Deep Soil Alluvium	670	125.7	10275	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 5.28. Tabular Presentation of Late Aztec Settlement Data

SITE NUMBER	CLASSIFICATION	ELEV (m)	ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE	RAINFALL (mm)	AREA (ha)	POPULATION	OTHER OCCUPATIONS										
							EF	MF	LF	TF	EC	MC	LC	ET	LT	EA	LA
CU-AZ-125	Hamlet	2245	Deep Soil Alluvium	660	1.0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-LA-126	Small Hamlet	2245	Deep Soil Alluvium	660	1.3	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
CU-AZ-127	Lg Nucl Village	2246	Deep Soil Alluvium	670	42.6	1330	0	0	3	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
CU-AZ-128	Sm Disp Village	2263	Lower Piedmont	680	23.0	115	0	1	0	0	*1*	*1*	*1*	1	0	0	0
CU-AZ-129	Hamlet	2275	Lower Piedmont	680	1.0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-130	Small Hamlet	2260	Deep Soil Alluvium	680	0.7	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-131	Small Hamlet	2258	Deep Soil Alluvium	690	0.3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-132	Small Hamlet	2280	Deep Soil Alluvium	690	0.6	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-133	Hamlet	2292	Lower Piedmont	690	0.8	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-134	Small Hamlet	2270	Lower Piedmont	690	0.9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-135	Hamlet	2288	Lower Piedmont	690	3.8	95	0	0	0	0	*1*	*1*	*1*	1	1	0	0
CU-AZ-136	Small Hamlet	2265	Deep Soil Alluvium	690	0.4	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-137	Small Hamlet	2288	Lower Piedmont	700	0.6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-138	Hamlet	2300	Lower Piedmont	700	3.6	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-139	Small Hamlet	2280	Lower Piedmont	700	0.9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
CU-AZ-140	Sm Disp Village	2315	Lower Piedmont	710	12.2	122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
CU-AZ-141	Hamlet	2305	Lower Piedmont	710	8.7	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-142	Small Hamlet	2318	Lower Piedmont	710	1.0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
CU-AZ-143	Hamlet	2310	Lower Piedmont	720	1.4	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-144	Small Hamlet	2328	Lower Piedmont	720	0.6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-145	Hamlet	2348	Lower Piedmont	730	2.4	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
CU-AZ-146	Hamlet	2355	Middle Piedmont	740	2.2	55	0	0	0	0	*1*	*1*	*1*	0	1	0	0
CU-AZ-147	Hamlet	2295	Lower Piedmont	750	5.3	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
CU-AZ-148	Small Hamlet	2355	Middle Piedmont	750	0.4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
CU-AZ-149	Small Hamlet	2360	Middle Piedmont	740	1.4	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-150	Small Hamlet	2345	Lower Piedmont	740	0.3	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-151	Small Hamlet	2355	Middle Piedmont	740	0.4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-152	Small Hamlet	2290	Lower Piedmont	730	0.6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-153	Hamlet	2313	Lower Piedmont	720	4.7	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
CU-AZ-154	Small Hamlet	2303	Lower Piedmont	730	1.5	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-155	Hamlet	2335	Lower Piedmont	730	2.5	65	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

Table 5.28. Tabular Presentation of Late Aztec Settlement Data

SITE NUMBER	CLASSIFICATION	ELEV (m)	ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE	RAINFALL (mm)	AREA (ha)	POPULATION	OTHER OCCUPATIONS										
							EF	MF	LF	TF	EC	MC	LC	ET	LT	EA	LA
CU-AZ-156	Hamlet	2313	Deep Soil Alluvium	720	3.0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-157	Hamlet	2265	Deep Soil Alluvium	690	6.0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
CU-AZ-158	Hamlet	2270	Lower Piedmont	690	3.6	36	0	0	0	0	*1*	*1*	*1*	1	1	0	0
CU-AZ-159	Small Hamlet	2358	Middle Piedmont	710	0.5	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-160	Hamlet	2320	Lower Piedmont	710	2.9	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-161	Small Hamlet	2320	Lower Piedmont	720	1.0	13	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
CU-AZ-162	Small Hamlet	2285	Lower Piedmont	700	1.5	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-163	Small Hamlet	2280	Lower Piedmont	690	0.8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-164	Small Hamlet	2258	Lower Piedmont	680	1.0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-165	Small Hamlet	2262	Lower Piedmont	670	1.8	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-166	Hamlet	2260	Lower Piedmont	670	2.8	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-167	Hamlet	2250	Lower Piedmont	670	3.8	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
CU-AZ-168	Small Hamlet	2249	Lower Piedmont	670	0.4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-169	Small Hamlet	2275	Lower Piedmont	670	1.8	18	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
CU-AZ-170	Small Hamlet	2310	Lower Piedmont	670	0.3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-171	Sm Disp Village	2308	Lower Piedmont	670	13.5	280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-172	Ceremonial Ctr	2368	Middle Piedmont	660	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-173	Sm Disp Village	2290	Lower Piedmont	670	19.8	333	0	0	0	1	*1*	*1*	*1*	1	1	0	0
CU-AZ-174	Hamlet	2302	Lower Piedmont	660	1.8	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-175	Hamlet	2290	Lower Piedmont	660	2.3	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-176	Sm Disp Village	2278	Lower Piedmont	660	24.4	360	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
CU-AZ-177	Hamlet	2320	Lower Piedmont	660	2.2	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-178	Small Hamlet	2295	Lower Piedmont	660	0.2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-179	Sm Disp Village	2267	Lower Piedmont	660	38.5	385	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
CU-AZ-180	Hamlet	2245	Deep Soil Alluvium	660	3.2	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-181	Small Hamlet	2244	Deep Soil Alluvium	660	0.9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-182	Small Hamlet	2246	Deep Soil Alluvium	660	0.8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
CU-AZ-183	Hamlet	2250	Deep Soil Alluvium	660	2.8	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
CU-AZ-184	Hamlet	2268	Lower Piedmont	650	2.2	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-185	Hamlet	2365	Middle Piedmont	650	2.6	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-186	Sm Disp Village	2262	Lower Piedmont	650	22.0	220	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0

Table 5.28. Tabular Presentation of Late Aztec Settlement Data

SITE NUMBER	CLASSIFICATION	ELEV (m)	ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE	RAINFALL (mm)	AREA (ha)	POPULATION	OTHER OCCUPATIONS										
							EF	MF	LF	TF	EC	MC	LC	ET	LT	EA	LA
CU-AZ-187	Sm Disp Village	2278	Lower Piedmont	650	39.0	390	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
CU-AZ-188	Ceremonial Ctr	2365	Middle Piedmont	650	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-189	Hamlet	2263	Lower Piedmont	640	2.4	24	0	0	0	0	*1*	*1*	*1*	0	1	0	0
CU-AZ-190	Small Hamlet	2240	Deep Soil Alluvium	640	1.1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
CU-AZ-191	Hamlet	2248	Deep Soil Alluvium	640	2.2	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-192	Small Hamlet	2253	Lower Piedmont	640	0.9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-193	Small Hamlet	2263	Lower Piedmont	640	0.4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-194	Small Hamlet	2278	Lower Piedmont	640	0.2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-195	Small Hamlet	2300	Lower Piedmont	640	0.7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-196	Small Hamlet	2283	Lower Piedmont	640	1.3	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-197	Hamlet	2281	Lower Piedmont	640	2.8	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-198	Lg Disp Village	2262	Lower Piedmont	640	35.0	725	0	0	2	1	*2*	*2*	*2*	1	1	1	0
CU-AZ-199	Hamlet	2255	Lower Piedmont	630	2.5	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-200	Hamlet	2270	Lower Piedmont	640	3.2	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
CU-AZ-201	Hamlet	2293	Lower Piedmont	640	2.0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
CU-AZ-202	Hamlet	2278	Lower Piedmont	630	7.0	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-203	Lg Disp Village	2278	Lower Piedmont	630	36.5	1733	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
CU-AZ-204	Sm Disp Village	2244	Deep Soil Alluvium	630	15.0	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
CU-AZ-205	Sm Nucl Village	2239	Deep Soil Alluvium	630	5.9	148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-206	Hamlet	2238	Deep Soil Alluvium	630	2.8	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-207	Small Hamlet	2238	Saline Lakeshore Plain	630	1.3	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-208	Hamlet	2238	Deep Soil Alluvium	630	6.2	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
CU-AZ-209	Hamlet	2240	Deep Soil Alluvium	630	1.3	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-210	Small Hamlet	2249	Lower Piedmont	630	1.6	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-211	Hamlet	2253	Lower Piedmont	630	4.0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-212	Small Hamlet	2270	Lower Piedmont	620	1.0	10	0	0	0	1	*1*	*1*	*1*	1	0	0	0
CU-AZ-213	Small Hamlet	2298	Lower Piedmont	620	0.7	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-214	Barrio of Center	2314	Lower Piedmont	620	111.0	2775	0	1	0	1	*1*	*1*	*1*	2	3	1	0
CU-AZ-215	Small Hamlet	2255	Lower Piedmont	620	0.9	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-216	Small Hamlet	2255	Lower Piedmont	620	1.4	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-217	Sm Nucl Village	2250	Lower Piedmont	620	9.5	245	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

Table 5.28. Tabular Presentation of Late Aztec Settlement Data

SITE NUMBER	CLASSIFICATION	ELEV (m)	ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE	RAINFALL (mm)	AREA (ha)	POPULATION	OTHER OCCUPATIONS										
							EF	MF	LF	TF	EC	MC	LC	ET	LT	EA	LA
CU-AZ-218	Salt Station	2238	Saline Lakeshore Plain	620	10.0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
CU-AZ-219	Salt Station	2238	Saline Lakeshore Plain	620	4.2	210	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-220	Salt Station	2237	Saline Lakebed	620	0.5	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-221	Salt Station	2237	Saline Lakebed	620	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-222	Salt Station	2237	Saline Lakebed	620	0.1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-223	Salt Station	2237	Saline Lakebed	620	0.3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-224	Salt Station	2236	Saline Lakebed	620	0.8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-225	Salt Station	2236	Saline Lakebed	620	2.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-226	Salt Station	2235	Saline Lakebed	610	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-227	Salt Station	2235	Saline Lakebed	610	1.5	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-228	Salt Station	2234	Saline Lakebed	620	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-229	Salt Station	2234	Saline Lakebed	620	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-230	Salt Station	2233	Saline Lakebed	620	0.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-231	Salt Station	2232	Saline Lakebed	610	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-232	Salt Station	2235	Saline Lakebed	610	0.4	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-233	Salt Station	2235	Saline Lakebed	610	0.5	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-234	Salt Station	2235	Saline Lakebed	610	1.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-235	Salt Station	2235	Saline Lakebed	610	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-236	Salt Station	2237	Saline Lakebed	610	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-237	Salt Station	2237	Saline Lakebed	610	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-238	Salt Station	2237	Saline Lakebed	610	0.6	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
CU-AZ-239	Hamlet	2238	Saline Lakeshore Plain	610	0.5	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
CU-AZ-240	Salt Station	2238	Saline Lakeshore Plain	610	1.0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-241	Salt Station	2235	Saline Lakebed	610	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-242	Salt Station	2235	Saline Lakebed	610	1.0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-243	Salt Station	2238	Saline Lakeshore Plain	610	2.0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-244	Salt Station	2238	Saline Lakeshore Plain	610	0.2	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-245	Salt Station	2238	Saline Lakeshore Plain	610	0.4	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
CU-AZ-246	Small Hamlet	2240	Deep Soil Alluvium	610	0.4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-247	Sm Disp Village	2295	Lower Piedmont	620	14.0	224	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
CU-AZ-248	Small Hamlet	2250	Deep Soil Alluvium	620	1.2	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 5.28. Tabular Presentation of Late Aztec Settlement Data

SITE NUMBER	CLASSIFICATION	ELEV (m)	ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE	RAINFALL (mm)	AREA (ha)	POPULATION	OTHER OCCUPATIONS										
							EF	MF	LF	TF	EC	MC	LC	ET	LT	EA	LA
CU-AZ-249	Barrio of Center	2295	Lower Piedmont	620	127.6	3190	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
CU-AZ-250	Small Hamlet	2255	Lower Piedmont	620	0.5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-251	Small Hamlet	2249	Deep Soil Alluvium	610	0.4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-252	Unknown	2250	Lower Piedmont	610	1.9	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-253	Salt Station	2239	Deep Soil Alluvium	610	0.8	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-254	Salt Station	2238	Saline Lakeshore Plain	610	2.8	110	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
CU-AZ-255	Sm Nucl Village	2238	Saline Lakeshore Plain	610	9.2	230	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
CU-AZ-256	Sm Disp Village	2249	Deep Soil Alluvium	610	24.0	440	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
CU-AZ-257	Lg Nucl Village	2275	Lower Piedmont	610	21.0	525	0	0	0	1	/	/	/	1	1	0	0
CU-AZ-258	Hamlet	2275	Lower Piedmont	620	5.2	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-259	Hamlet	2265	Lower Piedmont	610	3.0	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-260	Hamlet	2305	Lower Piedmont	620	2.2	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-261	Hamlet	2265	Lower Piedmont	610	1.6	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-262	Small Hamlet	2249	Deep Soil Alluvium	610	0.9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-263	Lg Nucl Village	2242	Deep Soil Alluvium	610	22.0	1100	0	0	0	0	/	/	/	1	0	1	0
CU-AZ-264	Salt Station	2238	Saline Lakebed	610	18.0	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
CU-AZ-265	Salt Station	2237	Saline Lakebed	600	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-266	Salt Station	2237	Saline Lakebed	600	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-267	Salt Station	2238	Saline Lakeshore Plain	610	4.5	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-268	Salt Station	2238	Saline Lakeshore Plain	610	1.0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
CU-AZ-269	Salt Station	2239	Deep Soil Alluvium	610	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-270	Salt Station	2239	Saline Lakeshore Plain	610	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-271	Salt Station	2239	Deep Soil Alluvium	610	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-272	Salt Station	2239	Saline Lakeshore Plain	610	1.3	10	0	0	0	0	/	/	/	0	1	0	0
CU-AZ-273	Salt Station	2239	Saline Lakeshore Plain	610	4.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-274	Salt Station	2237	Saline Lakebed	610	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-275	Salt Station	2237	Saline Lakebed	610	2.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-276	Salt Station	2238	Saline Lakeshore Plain	610	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-277	Sm Disp Village	2246	Deep Soil Alluvium	610	18.0	450	0	0	0	0	/	/	/	0	1	0	0
CU-AZ-278	Sm Disp Village	2255	Lower Piedmont	610	6.0	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-279	Hamlet	2288	Lower Piedmont	620	2.5	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0

Table 5.28. Tabular Presentation of Late Aztec Settlement Data

SITE		ELEV		RAINFALL	AREA	POPULATION	OTHER OCCUPATIONS								
NUMBER	CLASSIFICATION	(m)	ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE	(mm)	(ha)		EF	MF	LF	TF	EC	MC	LC	ET	LT	EA	LA
CU-AZ-280	Small Hamlet	2310	Lower Piedmont	620	1.1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-281	Hamlet	2295	Lower Piedmont	620	3.0	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
CU-AZ-282	Small Hamlet	2298	Lower Piedmont	620	1.4	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-283	Hamlet	2255	Lower Piedmont	610	2.3	23	0	0	0	1	/	/	/	0	1	0	0
CU-AZ-284	Small Hamlet	2260	Lower Piedmont	610	0.9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-285	Hamlet	2244	Deep Soil Alluvium	610	7.2	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
CU-AZ-286	Salt Station	2238	Deep Soil Alluvium	610	2.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-287	Salt Station	2238	Saline Lakeshore Plain	610	3.7	93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-288	Hamlet	2240	Deep Soil Alluvium	610	3.1	31	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-289	Salt Station	2238	Saline Lakebed	600	9.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-290	Salt Station	2237	Saline Lakebed	600	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-291	Small Hamlet	2239	Saline Lakeshore Plain	610	0.6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-292	Sm Disp Village	2248	Deep Soil Alluvium	610	20.5	205	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
CU-AZ-293	Sm Nucl Village	2295	Deep Soil Alluvium	620	5.2	130	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
CU-AZ-294	Small Hamlet	2270	Lower Piedmont	610	0.4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
CU-AZ-295	Sm Disp Village	2263	Deep Soil Alluvium	620	11.7	117	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-296	Hamlet	2275	Lower Piedmont	620	5.3	27	0	2	0	1	/	/	/	1	1	1	0
CU-AZ-297	Hamlet	2275	Lower Piedmont	620	3.6	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
CU-AZ-298	Small Hamlet	2295	Lower Piedmont	620	3.0	15	0	0	0	1	/	/	/	0	1	0	0
CU-AZ-299	Hamlet	2333	Lower Piedmont	620	2.9	29	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-300	Small Hamlet	2305	Lower Piedmont	620	1.2	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
CU-AZ-301	Small Hamlet	2300	Lower Piedmont	620	2.6	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
CU-AZ-302	Small Hamlet	2280	Lower Piedmont	620	0.3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
CU-AZ-303	Small Hamlet	2295	Lower Piedmont	620	0.3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-304	Small Hamlet	2275	Lower Piedmont	620	0.6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
CU-AZ-305	Ceremonial Ctr	2415	Middle Piedmont	620	1.0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-306	Hamlet	2288	Lower Piedmont	620	4.5	45	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
CU-AZ-307	Small Hamlet	2270	Deep Soil Alluvium	620	0.6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-308	Small Hamlet	2260	Deep Soil Alluvium	620	0.3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
CU-AZ-309	Small Hamlet	2245	Deep Soil Alluvium	610	1.7	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-310	Sm Disp Village	2239	Saline Lakeshore Plain	610	19.0	190	0	0	0	0	/	/	/	1	1	0	0

Table 5.28. Tabular Presentation of Late Aztec Settlement Data

SITE NUMBER	CLASSIFICATION	ELEV (m)	ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE	RAINFALL (mm)	AREA (ha)	POPULATION	OTHER OCCUPATIONS										
							EF	MF	LF	TF	EC	MC	LC	ET	LT	EA	LA
CU-AZ-311	Salt Station	2238	Saline Lakeshore Plain	610	0.4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-312	Sm Disp Village	2244	Deep Soil Alluvium	620	35.0	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
CU-AZ-313	Hamlet	2263	Lower Piedmont	620	9.8	98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
CU-AZ-314	Hamlet	2245	Deep Soil Alluvium	620	7.6	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-315	Sm Nucl Village	2270	Lower Piedmont	620	6.0	150	0	0	0	0	/	/	/	1	0	0	0
CU-AZ-316	Small Hamlet	2240	Lower Piedmont	620	1.0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-317	Small Hamlet	2247	Deep Soil Alluvium	620	0.8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-318	Small Hamlet	2239	Deep Soil Alluvium	620	0.7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-319	Small Hamlet	2248	Deep Soil Alluvium	620	0.6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-320	Hamlet	2247	Deep Soil Alluvium	620	1.0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-321	Small Hamlet	2247	Deep Soil Alluvium	630	0.3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CU-AZ-322	Sm Nucl Village	2250	Lower Piedmont	620	4.8	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
CU-AZ-323	Ceremonial Ctr	2275	Lower Piedmont	630	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	/	/	/	0	0	1	0
CU-AZ-324	Small Hamlet	2335	Lower Piedmont	620	0.6	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
CU-AZ-325	Small Hamlet	2338	Lower Piedmont	620	0.6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CHAPTER 6: REGIONAL DEMOGRAPHICS AND SETTLEMENT IN THE CUAUTITLAN REGION

Introduction

One of the most important contributions of the Cuautitlan survey was systematic documentation of archaeological settlement pattern data in this region, an achievement made all the more important by the enormous surge in modern development throughout much of the region in the years immediately following fieldwork. However, a central aim of the survey was to advance our understanding of adaptation and evolution of complex societies in the Basin of Mexico. To address these issues in the Cuautitlan region, in the following pages we examine prehispanic regional demographics, settlement sizes and types, the arrangement of settlement with respect to key environmental variables, and change in the regional arrangement of population over time. In this chapter we focus exclusively on Cuautitlan region settlement pattern data. In Chapter 8 we expand our geographic focus to place the Cuautitlan data in the context of settlement patterns and cultural evolution for the entire Basin of Mexico.

The approach used to analyze prehispanic settlement data in the Cuautitlan region is straightforward and transparent, designed to identify key variables and understand their possible role in cultural evolution and regional adaptation. The analyses presented show how settlement patterns and the arrangement of population in the Cuautitlan region changed over time, and how certain environmental characteristics relate to the spatial organization of settlement. Analyses focus on a series of major themes—total occupation, patterns in site size and type, and the geographic arrangement of occupation. Each analysis essentially examines the settlement data from a different perspective. Taken together, these individual analyses contribute to a thorough *description* of regional demography and settlement patterns in the survey region. Through focusing on the results of these individual analyses, we gain an improved understanding of how prehispanic complex societies adapted and evolved in the Cuautitlan region.

Regional Demographics and Demographic Change in the Cuautitlan Region

One of the most important uses of settlement pattern data from the Cuautitlan region is to study regional demography. Although our interests ultimately extend well beyond the total number of people living in this region at various points in its past, examining population focuses attention on an issue fundamental to understanding prehispanic regional adaptation. Before exploring prehistoric demography in the Cuautitlan region, it is important to recall some key limitations of the data generated by the survey. As Sanders et al. (1979:34-40) discuss in their examination of settlement patterns throughout the entire Basin of Mexico (see Chapter 4), archaeological settlement pattern data for the Cuautitlan region do not provide an entirely reliable basis for *absolute* population estimates. In this section and subsequent discussions, we treat population estimates as absolute figures, but in truth their role is more appropriate as *relative* indicators of prehispanic population—to be used to compare population in one period of occupation in the region with another period of occupation, or to compare levels of occupation in the Cuautitlan region with those of another region. To examine the magnitude of prehispanic occupation and its change over time, we augment the analysis of population estimates with other measures of occupation—number of sites and total area occupied.

During prehispanic times, the population profile of the Cuautitlan region indicates initial colonization by a small number of people during the Early Formative period, followed by several centuries generally characterized by population growth but interrupted by two apparent instances of demographic decline (Figure 6.1). Evidence for at least one of these periods of decline is highly unreliable, due to difficulties the survey had identifying Terminal Formative occupations in the field. As discussed in the Terminal Formative site descriptions in Chapter 5, we were unable to generate population estimates for most Late Terminal Formative (Tzacualli phase) sites that were comparable to those for other periods of occupations, and as a result population estimates for that period are lower than they should be.

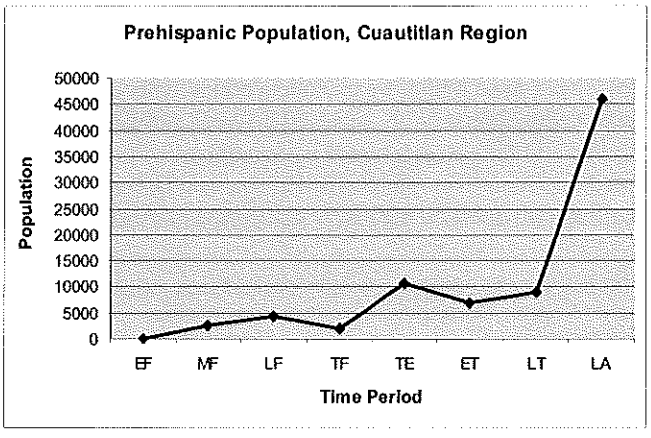

Figure 6.1. Prehispanic Population Change Over Time in the Cuautitlan Region (Time periods EF [Early Formative], MF [Late Middle Formative], LF [Late Late Formative], TF [Late Terminal Formative], TE [Teotihuacan Period], ET [Early Toltec], LT [Late Toltec], and LA [Late Aztec]).

Using midpoints of the time periods for each occupation in the Cuautitlan region, we calculated average annual rates of population change over time. Mainly because of the large number of years between midpoints, both positive and negative rates of population change in the Cuautitlan region were quite modest (Table 6.1). Such low rates do not themselves indicate any major events—occurrences that would disrupt the balance between fertility and mortality or indicate any large movements of people into or out of the region—that would dramatically affect population. For instance, the

most rapid prehispanic population growth rate in the Cuautitlan region, 1.0%/year between Early and Middle Formative, would cause population to double every 70 years. For a preindustrial society such growth would be noteworthy, though given the small regional population estimated for the Early Formative occupation (19 people) and the colonization that undoubtedly contributed to Middle Formative occupation (see Chapter 8), it is entirely feasible. The 0.2 average annual growth between Middle and Late Formative, in contrast, translates into a doubling of population every 350 years. Despite these calculations, population change in the Cuautitlan region likely was much more complicated than periods of slow growth interrupted by occasional periods of slow decline. For example, if midpoints are not good representations of the periods of occupation considered, rates of increase could be higher or lower than we present. Moreover, monitoring population over several centuries can easily mask one or more major events for which we presently have no evidence. For instance, slow population growth measured between two points in time separated by several hundred years could result from several periods of rapid population growth interrupted by dramatic declines—the steady growth defined by endpoints thereby hiding considerable demographic volatility. Potential misinterpretation due to coarse temporal resolution certainly emerges in our analysis of Late Toltec-Late Aztec population change. We excluded Early Aztec settlement from these demographic calculations because we do not control those data as well as for other periods and because we lack population estimates for this period of occupation—with sites defined by occurrence of Early Aztec (Aztec II) ceramics on Late Aztec settlements. However, in so doing, we exclude a period when considerable depopulation likely occurred between two periods (Late Toltec and Late Aztec) where large numbers of people occupied the Cuautitlan region (see Parsons and Gorenflo 2007), calling into question the prolonged period of Postclassic (beginning in Early Toltec) population growth our demographic data indicate.

Although human settlement appeared in the Cuautitlan region in the Early Formative, an estimated population of fewer than 20 indicates a minimal presence. In contrast, population grew considerably through the (Late) Middle Formative, with the estimated 2,600 people resulting from 1.0% average annual growth that was the most rapid rate of prehispanic demographic increase recorded for the Cuautitlan region. Population growth continued into the (Late) Late Formative period, reaching nearly 4,400 people, before declining in the (Late) Terminal Formative to fewer than 2,200 people. Because we do not control the Terminal Formative settlement data as well as for other periods in the Cuautitlan region, likely missing some Terminal Formative occupation, one should not make much of this decline. For the same reason, the subsequent increase from an uncertain Terminal Formative population to a Teotihuacan period total of more than 10,600 inhabitants likely was less dramatic than available data indicate. Examining population growth between the Late Formative and Teotihuacan periods (thereby excluding the uncertain Terminal Formative) yields an average annual rate of 0.1%, consistent with the growth rates found between nearly all periods of prehispanic occupation in the region and possibly more indicative of the actual Late Formative-Terminal Formative-Teotihuacan period demographic transition. Population decline between the Teotihuacan period and Early Toltec period is based on reliable settlement data, the modest –0.1% rate of decline generating loss of more than 3,700 people (about 35% of the Teotihuacan period total). Population growth resumed between the Early and Late Toltec occupations, with population in the latter period exceeding 8,900. Finally, comparatively rapid population growth between the Late Toltec and Late Aztec periods of 0.4% annually yielded what was by far the largest prehispanic population in the region, more than 46,000.

To complement population estimates, we also considered the number of archaeological sites and total site area occupied per period as measures of prehispanic occupation in the Cuautitlan region. The profiles for these two measures from Early Formative through Late Aztec occupations are very similar to one another. They also generally are consistent with the population profile, the only difference with the latter being the absence of a decline between the Teotihuacan and Early Toltec periods (Figures 6.2 and 6.3). Data on the number of sites and area occupied indicate two periods of increasing occupation—an Early-Late Formative period of slow growth, and pronounced Terminal Formative-Late Aztec growth. Rates of change between periods for number of sites and total area occupied differed slightly with the rates calculated for population change (see Table 6.1). In the case of number of sites, the total doubles between Late Formative and Teotihuacan periods, more than doubles between Early Toltec and Late Toltec, and increases by about the same amount between Late Toltec and Late Aztec. Total area occupied increased between the same periods, but with the exception of the Late Toltec-Late Aztec transition (which

Table 6.1. Rates of Change from Preceding Occupations for Measures of Prehispanic Occupation in the Cuautitlan Region

	Average Annual Change (%)		
Time Period [a]	Population	No. of Sites	Site Area
Early Formative	NA	NA	NA
Middle Formative	1.0	0.8	0.5
Late Formative	0.2	0.2	-
Terminal Formative	-0.2	-0.6	-0.1
Teotihuacan	0.5	1.0	0.4
Early Toltec	-0.1	0.1	-
Late Toltec	0.1	0.2	0.4
Late Aztec	0.4	0.3	0.2

a: Middle Formative, Late Formative, and Terminal Formative data are for late sub-phases of each period.

NA means "not applicable," "-" signifies a percent that rounds to 0.0.

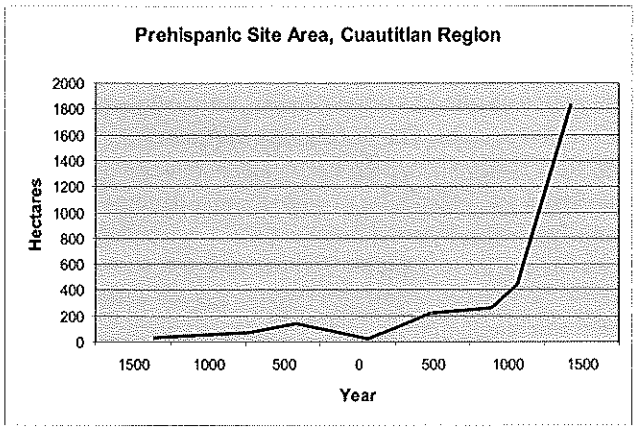

Figure 6.2. Change in Prehispanic Site Area Over Time in the Cuautitlan Region

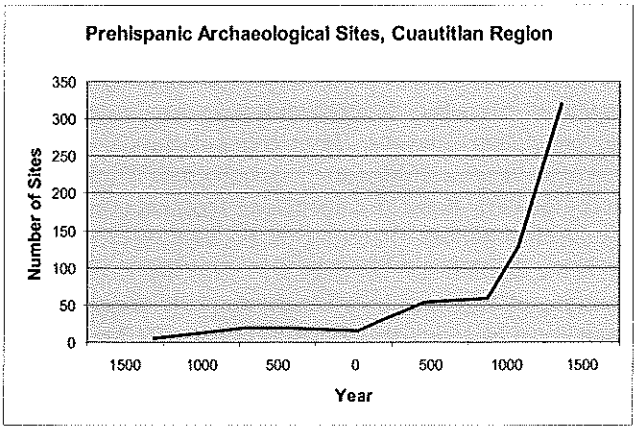

Figure 6.3. Change in the Number of Prehispanic Sites Over Time in the Cuautitlan Region

witnessed a four-fold increase) was slower than the growth in number of sites. The relatively high rates of change between the Terminal Formative and Teotihuacan periods once again probably are a consequence of undercounting the Terminal Formative occupation, with both number of sites and total area occupied affected.

Population density in the Cuautitlan region ranged in magnitude from about 0.1 person/km^2, in the Early Formative, to more than 167 persons/km^2 in the Late Aztec (Figure 6.4). Prior to the Late Aztec occupation, none of the measures of population density are particularly high. Most values are reminiscent of dispersed horticulturalists, which likely was the case for all of the occupations from Early Formative through Late Toltec. The high Late Aztec population density is a different matter. Compared to other periods of occupation in the Cuautitlan region, population density in this final period of prehispanic occupation is more than four times greater than the next highest density (during the Teotihuacan period). As noted in Chapter 8, the density of Late Aztec occupation is half again denser than Late Aztec occupation in the Basin of Mexico as a whole. Changes in population density parallel changes in population, with declines occurring between Late and Terminal Formative and between Teotihuacan period and Early Toltec occupations. Until fairly

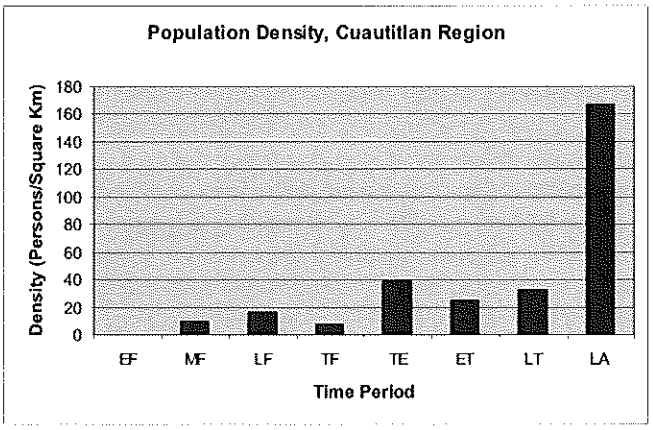

Figure 6.4. Change in Prehispanic Population Density Over Time in the Cuautitlan Region (Time periods EF [Early Formative], MF [Late Middle Formative], LF [Late Late Formative], TF [Late Terminal Formative], TE [Teotihuacan Period], ET [Early Toltec], LT [Late Toltec], and LA [Late Aztec]).

recently, prephispanic population densities in the Cuautitlan were similar to those observed historically in the region (see Chapter 3). As late as 1921, density of occupation for the entire region was still less than 40 persons/km^2, roughly the level reached during the Teotihuacan period occupation. It was not until 1970 that historic density exceeded that of the Late Aztec occupation. The surging population in the final two decades of the 20th century changed the demographic character of the region entirely, the largely urbanized settlement exceeding 9,900 persons/km^2 (nearly 60 times the Late Aztec density).

Although there is no evidence of the preceramic occupation in the Cuautitlan region found in a few other parts of the Basin of Mexico (Aveleyra Arroyo de Anda 1964:393-404; Niederberger 1969, 1976; Sanders et al. 1979:94-105), humans began to occupy the region early in the ceramic period. The Early Formative occupation was ephemeral, probably representing a handful of people at a couple of small sites that may have lasted for only a few months or years. It is not until the Middle Formative that we really see any substantial evidence of settlement in the region, with more than 2,600 people living in more than two-dozen sites. Population apparently grew throughout most prehispanic occupations in the Cuautitlan region, the only *certain* evidence of demographic decline following the Teotihuacan period. One of the most noteworthy characteristics of prehispanic settlement in the Cuautitlan region is the large population supported during the Late Aztec occupation. Levels of prehispanic occupation were entirely in line with the largely agrarian occupations of the Cuautitlan region until fairly late in the 20th century, when urbanization came to dominate this portion of the Basin of Mexico. This consistency with the historic occupation of the region—with towns and villages relying largely on agriculture—provides a potentially important clue to its prehispanic occupation.

Settlement Size and Type in the Cuautitlan Region

Analyzing total population and other measures of occupational intensity in the Cuautitlan region provides a sense of how prehispanic occupation in the region rose and fell. But examining indicators of total occupation does not consider many details that studying the characteristics of individual settlements can provide. A total population figure can result from many different settlement scenarios. For instance, a few large sites located in one environmental zone can yield the same total population produced by many small sites located in several different environmental zones. Fortunately, the Cuautitlan survey recorded several types of information for every site discovered, including geographic area and settlement location with respect to a number of environmental characteristics. Subsequent analysis enabled the estimation of population (combining geographic area with occupational density) and the assignment of settlement type. Examining such information for individual settlements can provide important insights on possible adaptive strategies and cultural evolution with respect to the sizes, types, and geographic arrangement of those sites.

Below we consider alternative measures of occupational intensity in addition to population, notably number of sites and site area. The designation of site type, discussed in Chapter 4, relies in part on estimated population and in part on the presence of architecture (mounds) with certain dimensions. Population is a key factor used to discriminate between small and large hamlets, and between hamlets and villages. Mound size was used to identify sites with possible administrative function, with mounds higher than 1.0 m identifying administrative sites of one form or another. Defining settlement types is an essential part of understanding how regional settlement systems work in complex societies—identifying settlement *hierarchies*, where different levels of a hierarchy play different roles in regional economy and administration (Haggett et al. 1977:139-146). The typology we use here is consistent with Late Aztec settlement systems and modern (circa 1950s and 1960s) settlement densities in the Teotihuacan Valley (Sanders 1965:50). In estimating population and assigning site type, it is likely that some designations based on surface survey have erred. Nevertheless, both criteria used for assessment employ systematic methods that help introduce some order to the settlement data. We remain convinced that the approach used is the best option with the data available.

Settlement hierarchies generally consist of a small number of larger settlements containing many people and a great number of smaller settlements containing few people. Such characteristics are consistent with how the Late Aztec settlement system functioned in the Basin of Mexico, in which a few provincial centers with larger populations administered many communities with smaller populations (Bray 1972; Hodge 1984). Prehispanic settlement data from the Cuautitlan region fit this pattern for all periods of occupation except Early Formative, where two sites are inadequate to define any sort of settlement hierarchy (Table 6.2). Beginning in the (Late) Middle Formative, we see the first indications of the pattern in the site size-frequency that would dominate most prehispanic occupations in the Cuautitlan region: 22 (about 81%) of the 27 sites in the region contained 100 persons or fewer, two contained between 151 and 200 persons, and one site each contained 251-300 persons, 601-650 persons, and 951-1,000 persons. The distribution of (Late) Late Formative site sizes is similar, adding a few larger sites and increasing maximum site population as well. Similar patterns occur from Teotihuacan period through Late Aztec occupations, with small sites (containing 100 persons or fewer) ranging from 67% (Teotihuacan period) to 84% (Late Toltec). Maximum site population similarly varies between occupations, from 850 persons in the Late Toltec to more than 10,200 in the Late Aztec period. The only occupation that does not follow this pattern is the (Late) Terminal Formative, a period for which we do not control the data well and that likely does not reflect all sites or site sizes that occurred in this period.

To examine level of occupation for individual sites, we also measured occupation in terms of site area. Although just considering area excludes the important characteristic of *density* of occupation—incorporated with area to generate population estimates—it also avoids any errors associated with population estimates. Through classifying site areas in 5-ha increments, a strong pattern emerges for all time periods except the Early Formative and (Late) Terminal Formative. For the other periods of occupation, the vast majority of sites fall in the smallest size category, with percentages of total sites ranging between about 77% ([Late] Late Formative) and 85% ([Late] Middle Formative) (Table 6.3). Many of the remaining sites in these periods of occupation fall in the next larger category, together with the smallest sites accounting for between 87% and 92% of all sites for a given period of occupation. Very few sites covering broad areas occur in any of these occupations, revealing the expected pattern of many small sites and few large sites. Early Formative settlement does not strictly follow this pattern in that both sites fall in the smallest category, but the limited number of sites again undermines any possible identification of pattern. The Terminal Formative sites in the Cuautitlan region similarly do not follow the pattern of site size found in most periods of occupation, but this is due to inadequate data as more than two-thirds of the Late Terminal Formative sites found do not have known site areas.

In addition to examining sites in the Cuautitlan region in terms of some measure of size, it is also possible to examine the presence of various site types over time. Site descriptions presented in Chapter 5 include the assignment of each site to one of 10 different site types (excluding special function sites, such as quarries and irrigation canals), based on criteria presented in Chapter 4. Maps of site types show the spatial arrangement of these various types (Figures 6.5 through 6.15). Note that we include maps of Early Middle Formative (Figure 6.6), Early Late Formative (Figure 6.8), and Early Terminal Formative (Figure 6.10) to show all sub-phases, despite our analytical focus on the *late* sub-phases of the Middle Formative through Terminal Formative occupations. In analyzing data on site type, we collapse the 10 different types defined in the region for various prehispanic occupa-

Table 6.2. Total Sites, and Percent of Sites for Categories of Population Size, Among Prehispanic Occupations in the Cuautitlan Region

	Time Period [a]							
Population Category	EF	MF	LF	TF	TE	ET	LT	LA
Total Sites	2	27	26	16	52	59	139	325
0	50.0	37.0	30.8	18.8	28.8	23.7	16.5	8.9
1-50	50.0	40.7	34.6	6.3	26.9	45.8	58.3	62.8
51-100	-	3.7	-	-	11.5	5.1	8.6	11.1
101-150	-	-	3.8	68.8	5.8	5.1	8.6	4.9
151-200	-	7.4	7.7	-	3.8	5.1	-	1.8
201-250	-	-	7.7	-	3.8	3.4	1.4	2.5
251-300	-	3.7	-	-	3.8	1.7	0.7	1.5
301-350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6
351-400	-	-	3.8	-	-	-	2.9	0.9
401-450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6
451-500	-	-	-	6.3	1.9	3.4	0.7	0.3
501-550	-	-	-	-	1.9	-	0.7	0.9
551-600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
601-650	-	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
651-700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
701-750	-	-	3.8	-	-	-	-	0.3
751-800	-	-	-	-	1.9	1.7	0.7	-
801-850	-	-	-	-	-	3.4	0.7	-
851-900	-	-	-	-	1.9	1.7		0.3
901-950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
951-1,000	-	3.7	3.8	-	-	-	-	-
1,001-1,050	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,051-1,100	-	-	3.8	-	-	-	-	0.3
1,101-1,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,151-1,200	-	-	-	-	1.9	-	-	-
1,201-1,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,251-1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6
1,301-1,350	-	-	-	-	3.8	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,551-1,600	-	-	-	-	1.9	-	-	-
1,601-1,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,701-1,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2,751-2,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3,151-3,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3
6,151-6,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10,251-10,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3

a: Time periods EF (Early Formative), MF (Late Middle Formative), LF (Late Late Formative), TF (Late Terminal Formative), TE (Teotihuacan Period), ET (Early Toltec), LT (Late Toltec), and LA (Late Aztec).

"-" signifies a percent that rounds to 0.0.

tions into four: hamlets, villages, centers, and *other*. Our reasons for reducing the number of site types are two. In terms of examining cultural evolution and cultural ecology in the survey region, a three-tiered settlement hierarchy of hamlets-villages-centers probably encompasses the range of likely sociopolitical organization present in each period of prehispanic occupation. This hierarchy supports a scenario of centers (when present) directly administering villages (and, in some cases, hamlets), and villages administering hamlets. It also assumes that administratively there is no major distinction among types of centers, types of villages, and types of hamlets. Although there would be clear differences in the administrative functions between provincial centers and regional centers, these differences would not necessarily

Table 6.3. Total Sites, and Percent of Sites for Categories of Geographic Size, Among Prehispanic Occupations in the Cuautitlan Region

	Time Period [a]							
Site Area Category (ha)	EF	MF	LF	TF	TE	ET	LT	LA
Total Sites	2	27	26	16	52	59	139	78.2
0.1-5	100.0	85.2	76.9	31.3 [b]	76.9	78.0	82.7	9.2
5-10	-	7.4	15.4	-	9.6	11.9	9.4	3.7
10-15	-	3.7	-	-	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.2
15-20	-	-	-	-	5.8	1.7	4.3	2.8
20-25	-	-	-	-	3.8	-	-	0.3
25-30	-	-	-	-	1.9	-	0.7	0.6
30-35	-	3.7	-	-	-	6.8	0.7	0.9
35-40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3
40-45	-	-	3.8	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
110-115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
125-130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
155-160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3

a: Time periods EF (Early Formative), MF (Late Middle Formative), LF (Late Late Formative), TF (Late Terminal Formative), TE (Teotihuacan period), ET (Early Toltec), LT (Late Toltec), and LA (Late Aztec).

b: Geographic size of remaining sites unknown.

"-" signifies a percent that rounds to 0.0.

emerge within a single survey region. Parsons (Parsons et al. 1982:269) proposed a possible distinction between the roles of small and large hamlets in regional organization, with small hamlets possibly more temporary and hence making less substantive contributions to sociopolitical integration. However, for purposes of examining changing settlement hierarchies, both small and large hamlets likely would have had similar roles and a general focus on self-sufficiency. The category of "other" includes questionable occupations—those sites we have interpreted as briefly occupied houselots or small hamlets—as well as hilltop ceremonial centers. We separate sites in the "other" category from the three remaining categories as the latter more likely reflect sociopolitical differences and changes in regional settlement associated with cultural evolution and regional adaptation.

Analyzing prehispanic site types in the Cuautitlan region indicates two major patterns. One involves a large number of hamlets, followed by a relatively large number of villages, and few, if any, centers; we find this pattern in the (Late) Middle Formative, (Late) Late Formative, Teotihuacan period, and Early Toltec occupations (Table 6.4). The second pattern involves a *majority* of hamlets followed by a relatively small number of villages and few, if any, centers; we find this second pattern in the Late Toltec and Late Aztec occupations. The main distinction between these two patterns is in the relative difference between the frequency of hamlets and villages, which is much less in the first pattern than in the second. It is tempting to suggest that the second pattern might somehow be a reflection of the number of sites present. The periods of prehispanic occupation where the second pattern occurs contain the largest numbers of sites in the Cuautitlan region. Both the Teotihuacan period and Early Toltec occupations each involve more than 50 sites, enough to enable greater frequency of small sites to emerge. The differences in these distributions seem to indicate relatively less importance of intermediate administrative levels in the Late Toltec and Late Aztec periods, possibly accompanying more integrated sub-regional administration directed by larger sites within or near the region. Periods of occupation with hamlets and villages occurred in similar frequencies also may indicate less integrated regional organization. Indeed, in the Teotihuacan period and Early Toltec occupations the survey identified relatively large numbers of centers, potentially enabling administration to occur locally from centers to villages to hamlets. Neither Early Formative nor (Late) Terminal Formative site types fit either defined pattern, the former hampered by the small number of sites and the latter by poor data control.

For all periods where adequate data exist, with the exception of the Early Toltec occupation villages contained more population than any other site type (Table 6.5). This demographic dominance is greatest in periods where centers are not part of the Cuautitlan region settlement inventory, notably (Late) Middle and (Late) Late Formative and Late Toltec occupations. When centers occur, they account for minimally 35% of regional population. Because our analysis of Late Aztec data excluded the centers of Ecatepec and Tultitlan, which were obscured by modern settlement and hence not surveyed, a larger percentage of Late Aztec population occurred in centers than Table 6.5 presents. The largest amount of regional population living in hamlets occurred in the Late Toltec period, indicating similarity with Late Toltec settlement elsewhere in the Basin characterized by large amounts of rural settlement in small, broadly dispersed sites (e.g., Gorenflo and Sanders 2007b). The arrangement of population with respect to site type differs considerably from the

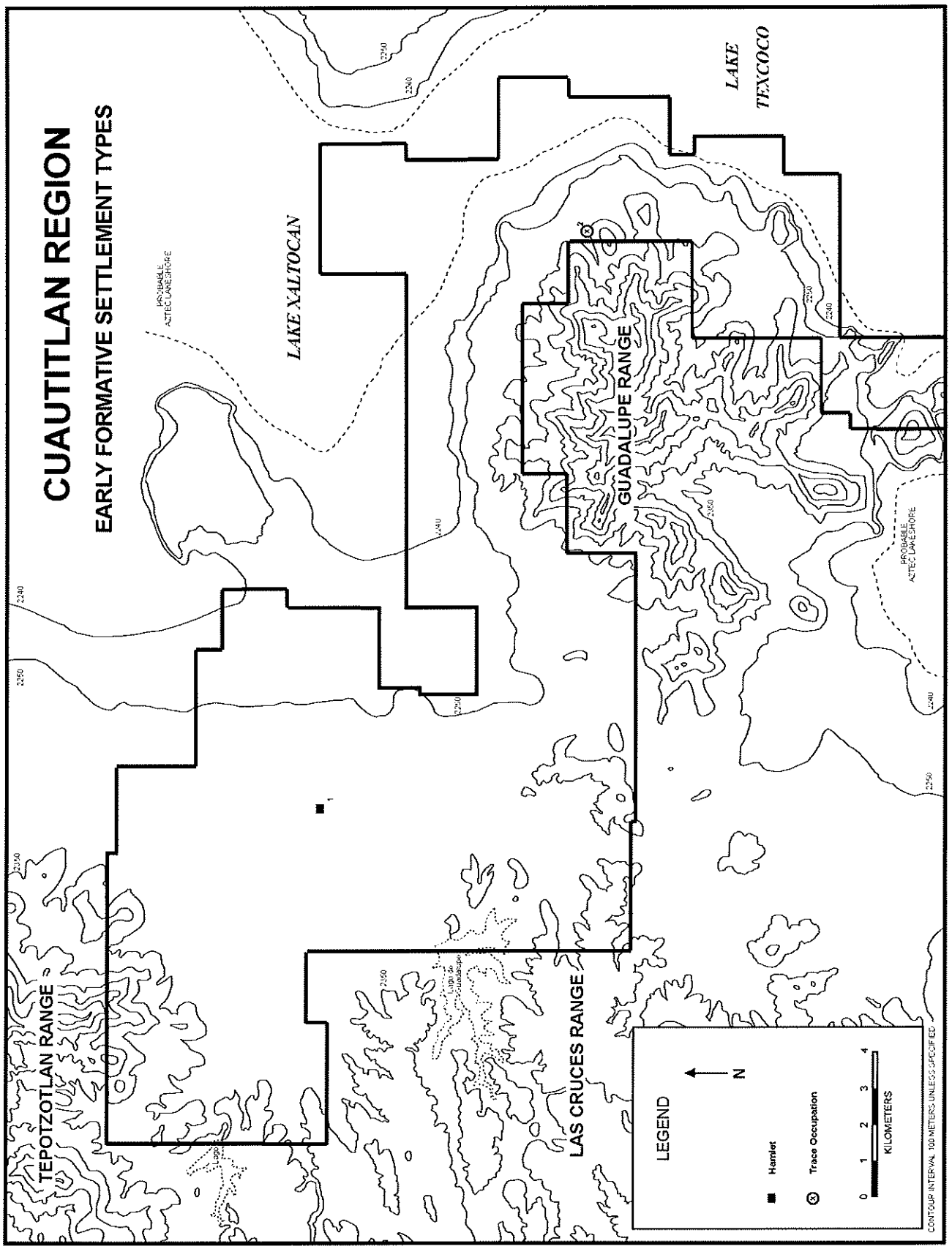

Figure 6.5. Early Formative Settlement Types in the Cuautitlan Region

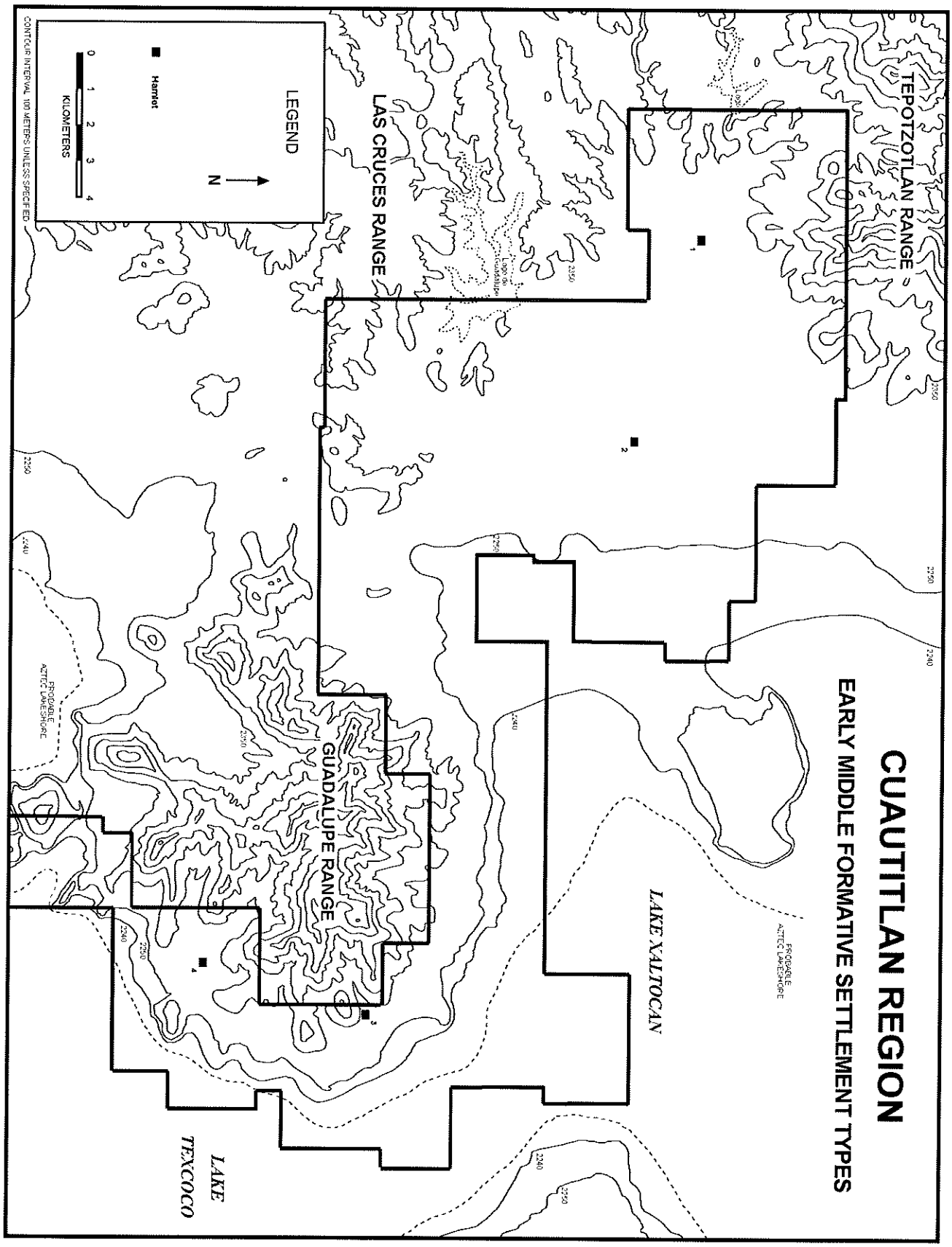

Figure 6.6. Early Middle Formative Settlement Types in the Cuautitlan Region

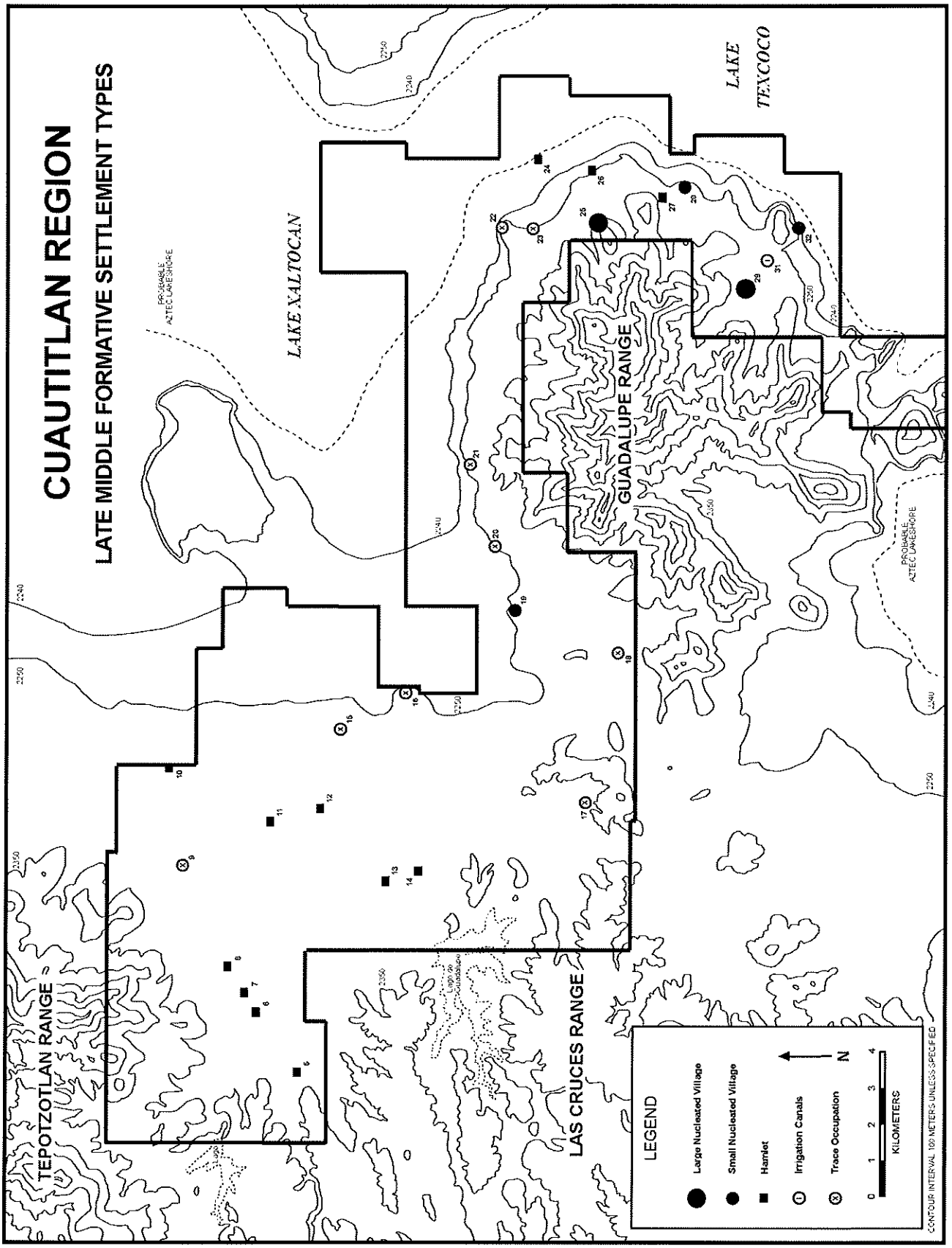

Figure 6.7. Late Middle Formative Settlement Types in the Cuautitlan Region

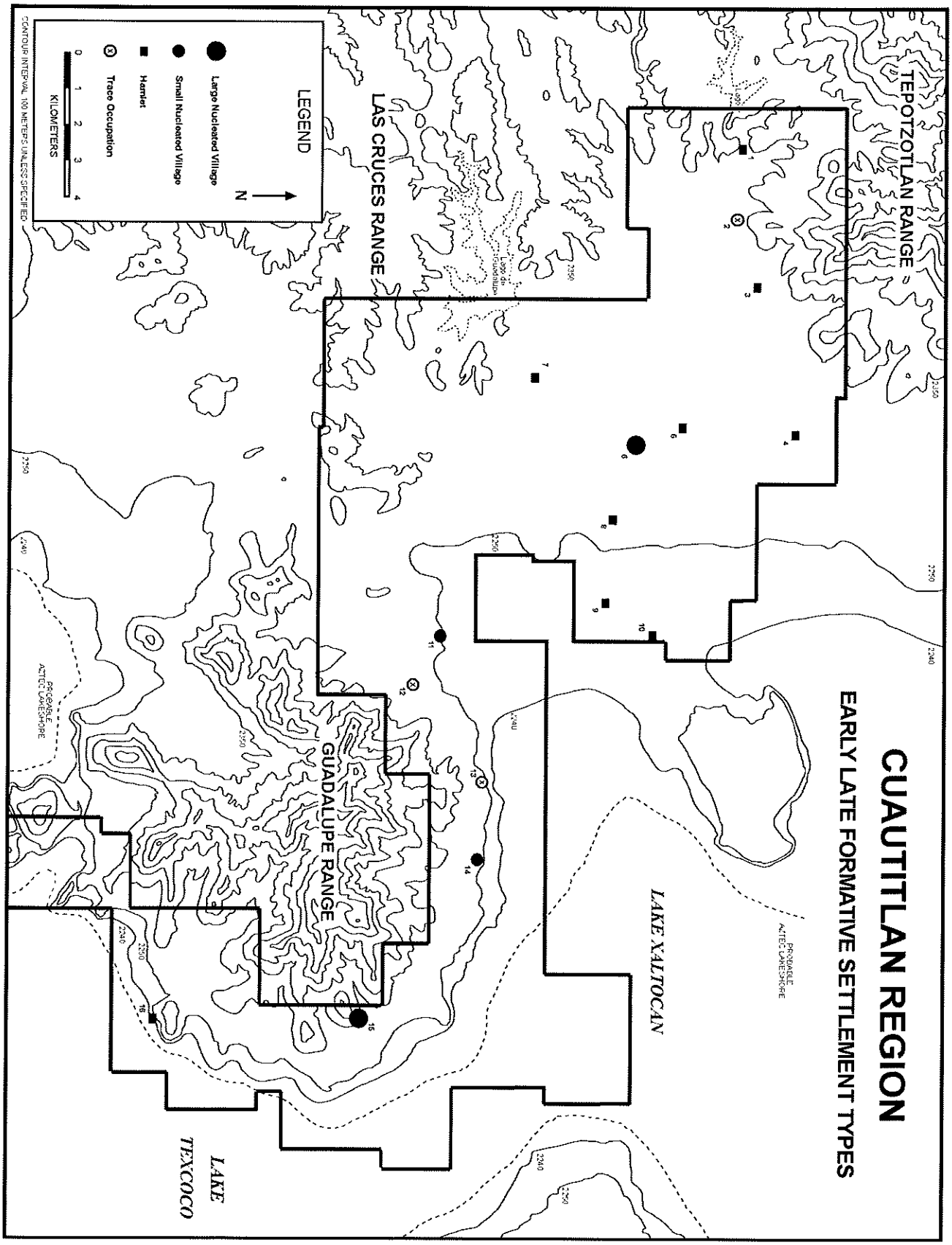

Figure 6.8. Early Late Formative Settlement Types in the Cuautitlan Region

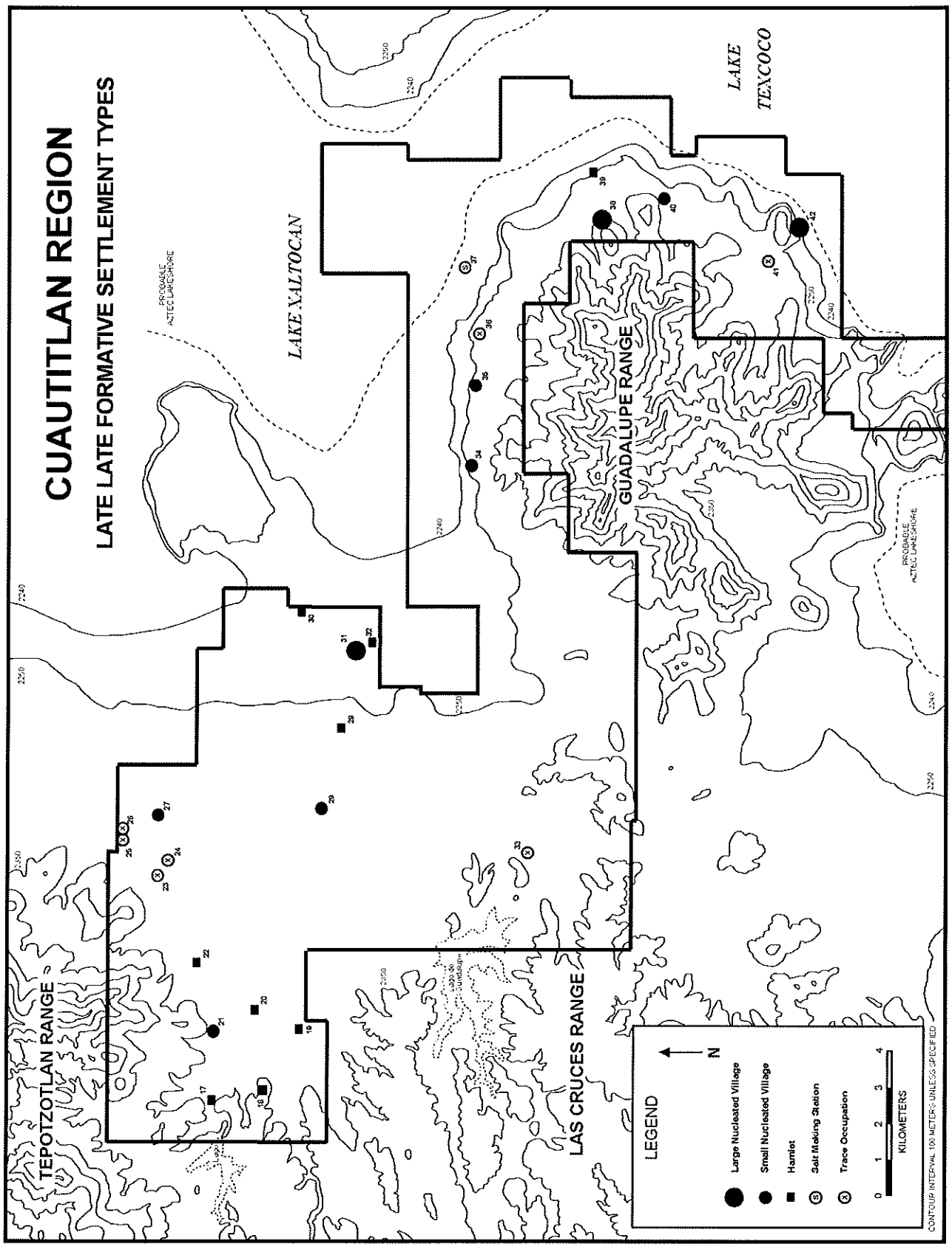

Figure 6.9. Late Late Formative Settlement Types in the Cuautitlan Region

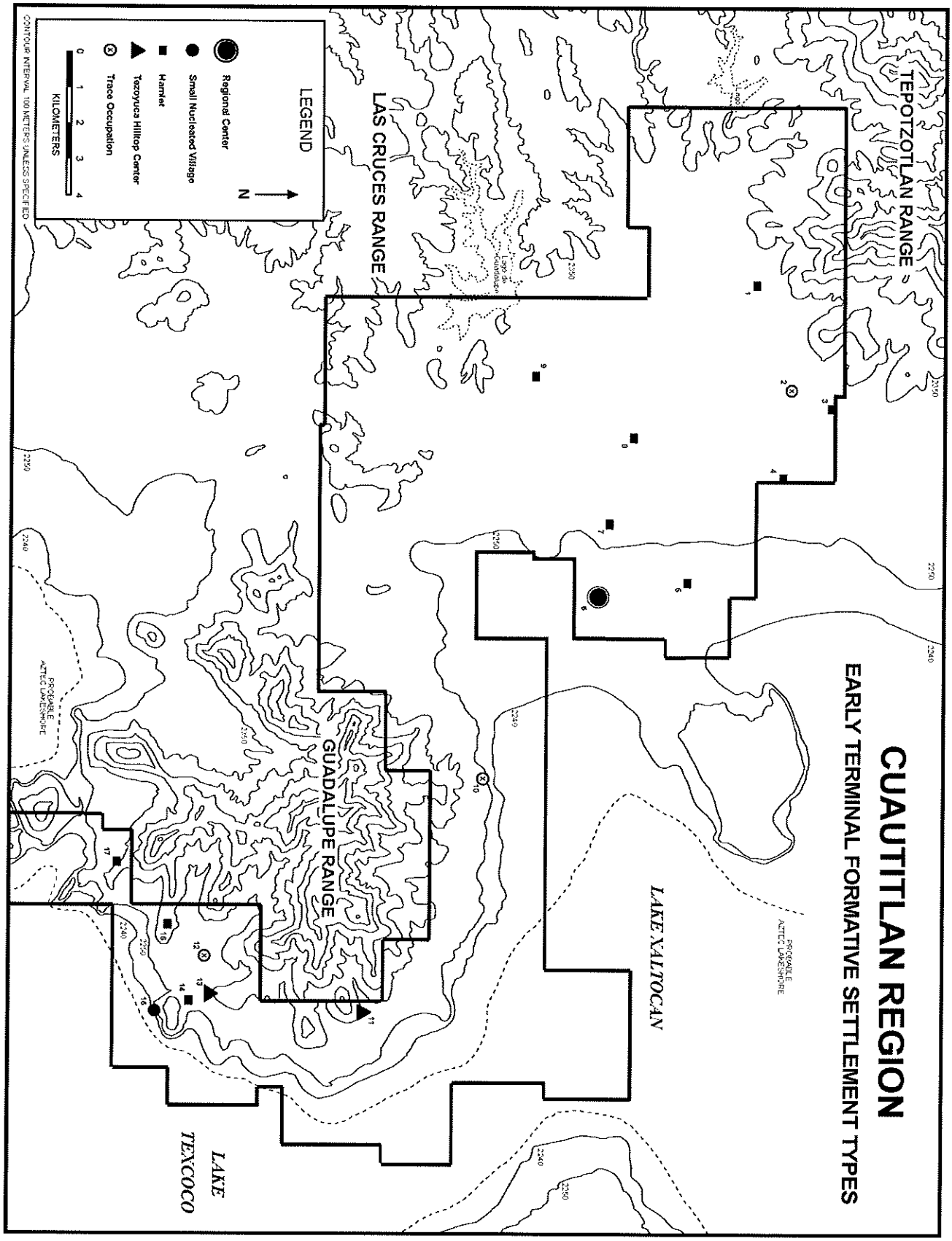

Figure 6.10. Early Terminal Formative Settlement Types in the Cuautitlan Region

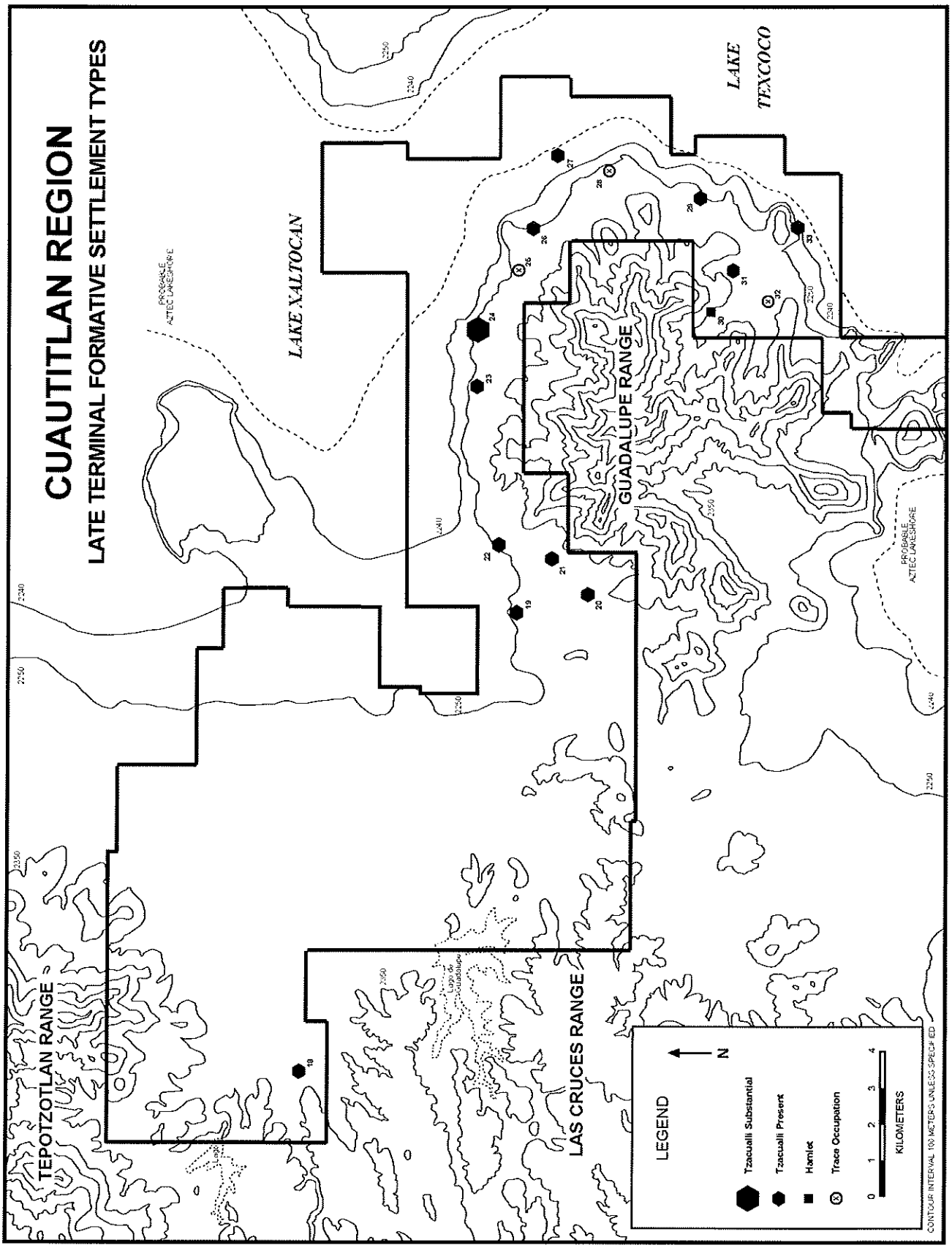

Figure 6.11. Late Terminal Formative Settlement Types in the Cuautitlan Region

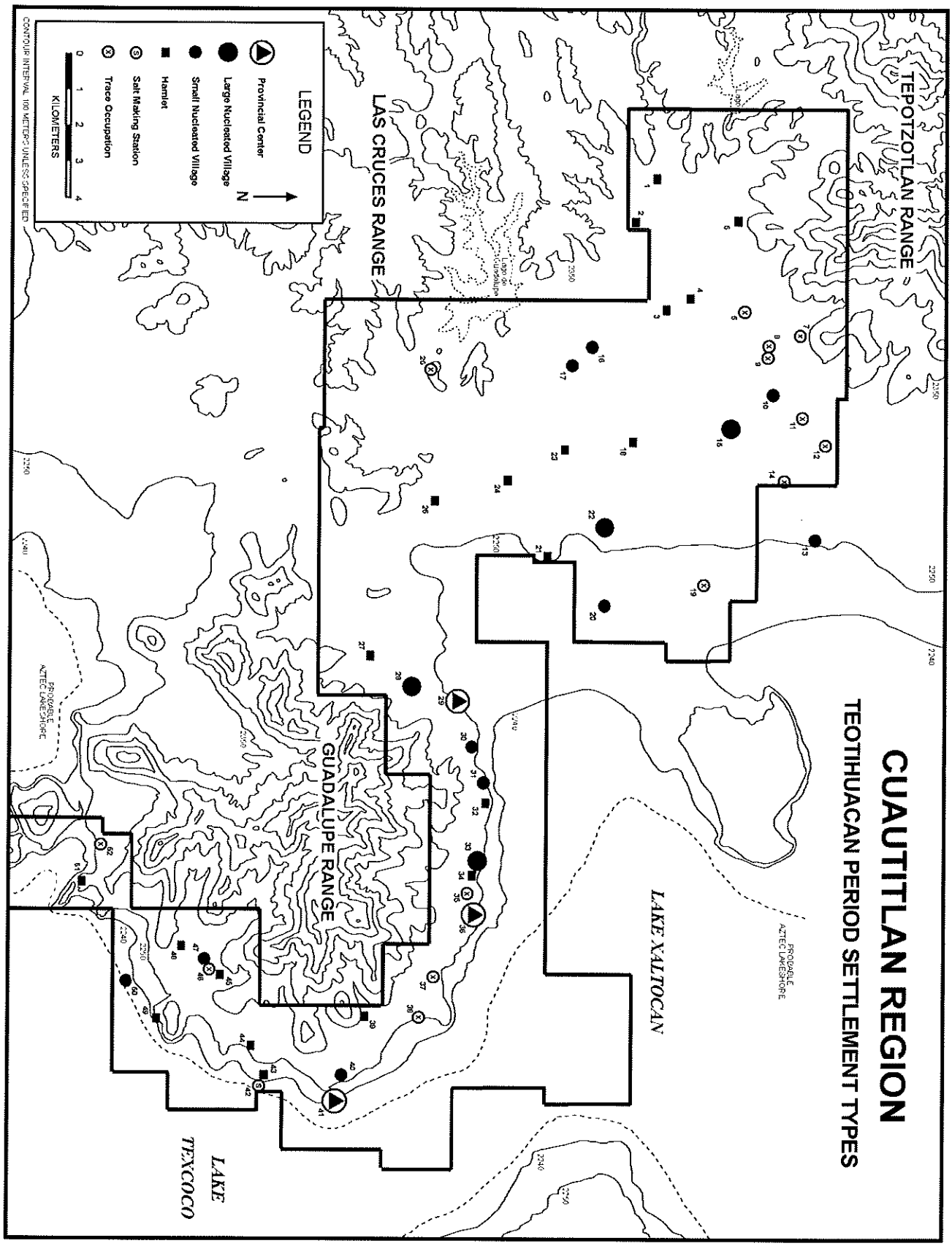

Figure 6.12. Teotihuacan Period Settlement Types in the Cuautitlan Region

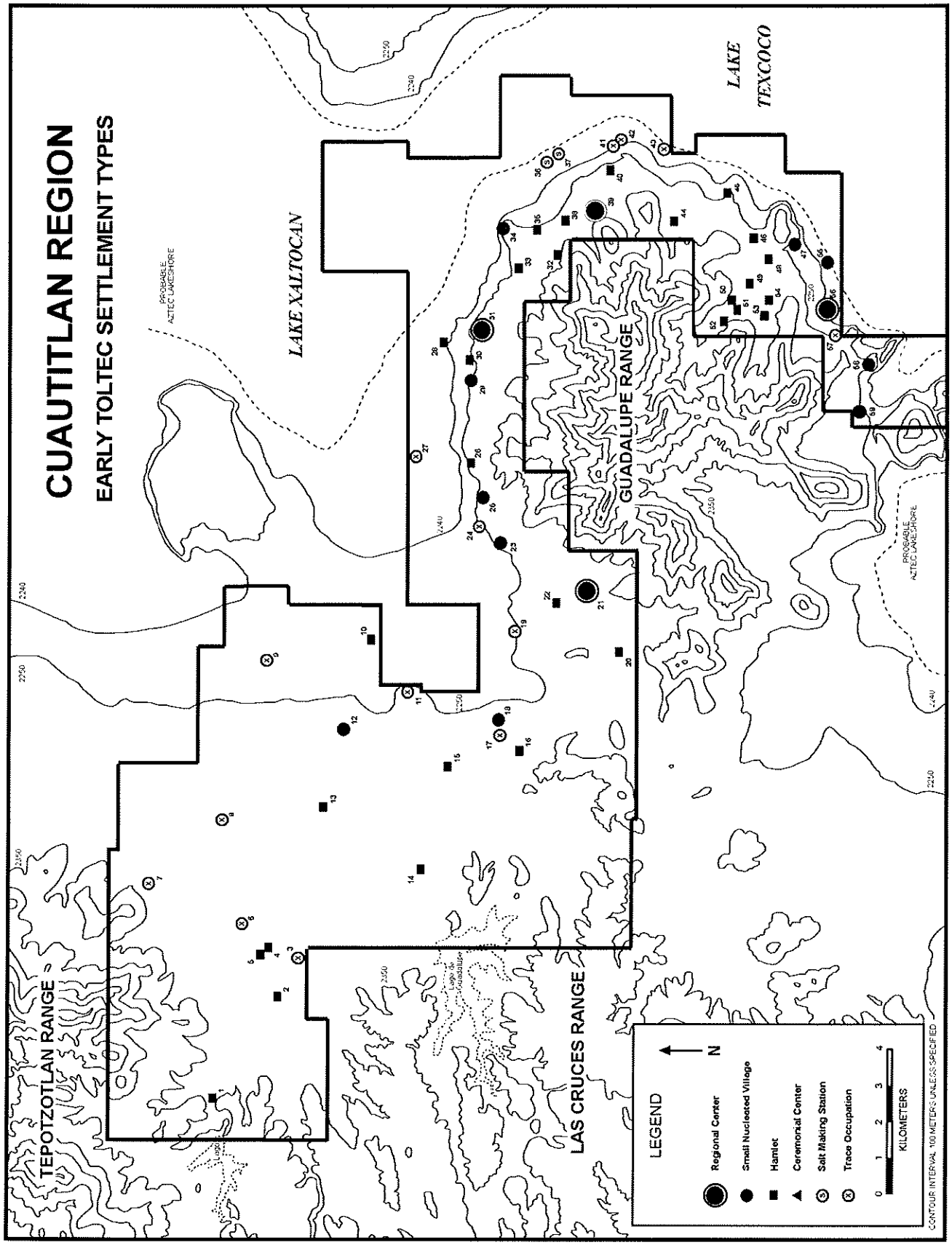

Figure 6.13. Early Toltec Settlement Types in the Cuautitlan Region

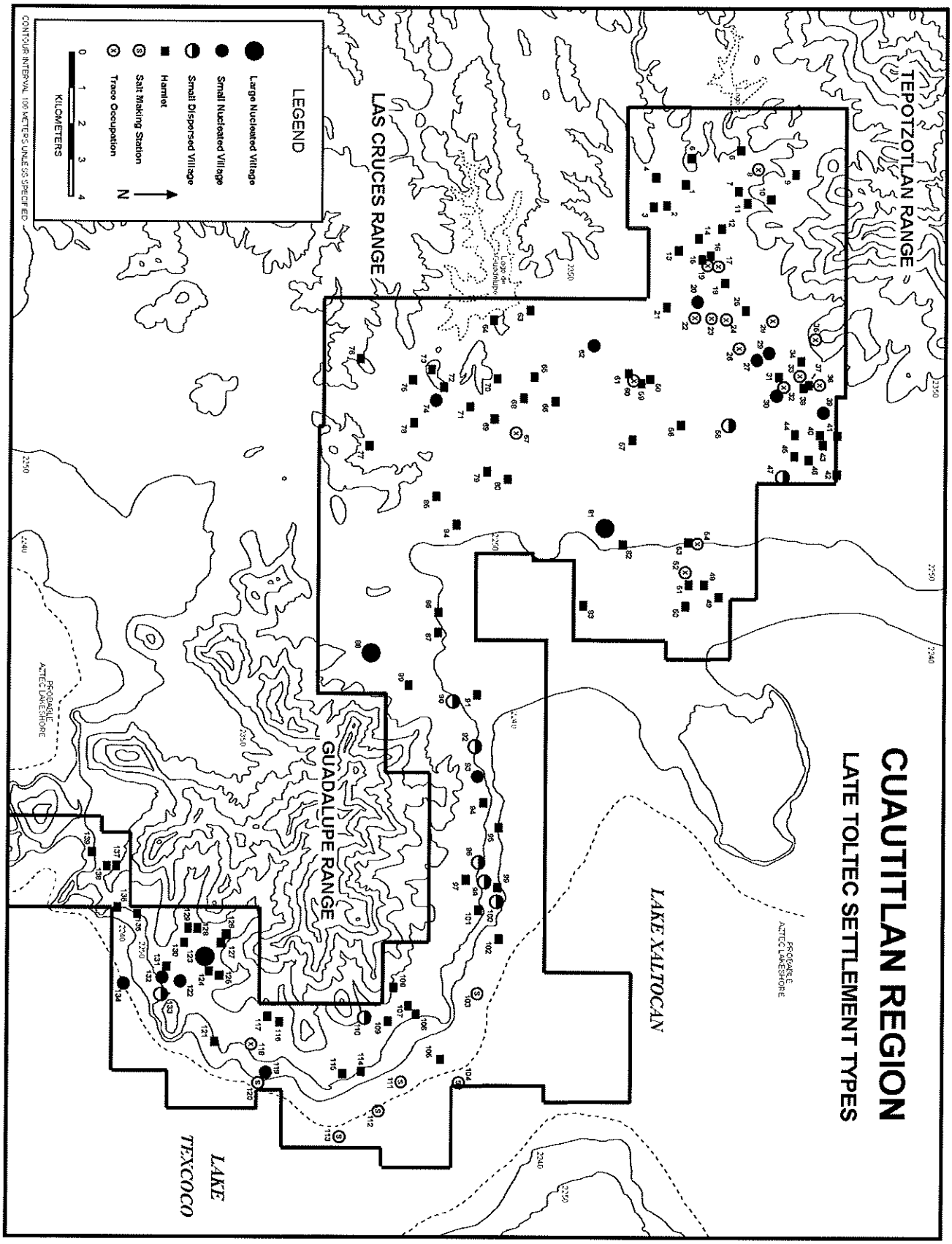

Figure 6.14. Late Toltec Settlement Types in the Cuautitlan Region

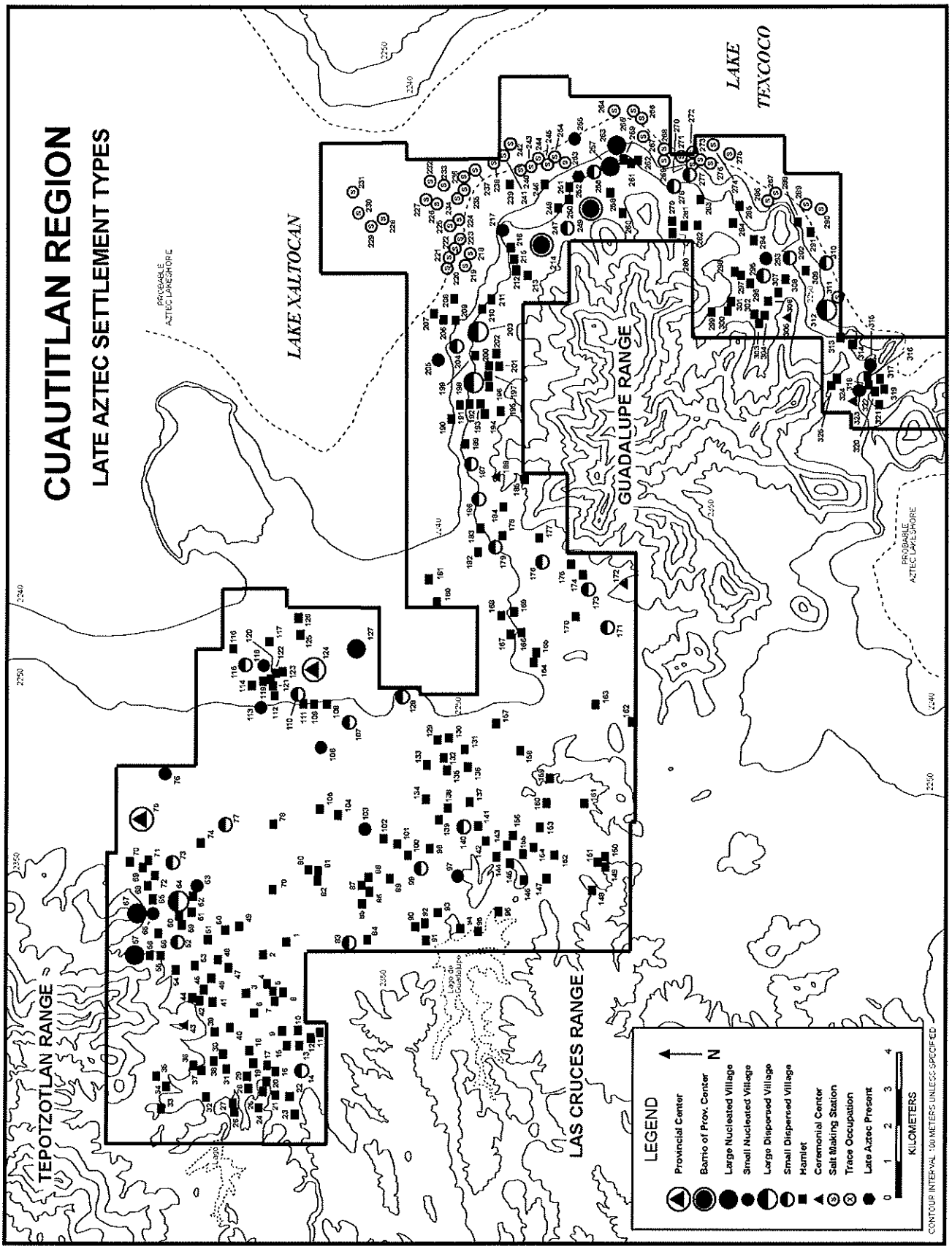

Figure 6.15. Late Aztec Settlement Types in the Cuautitlan Region

Table 6.4. Total Sites, and Percent of Sites by Type, Among Prehispanic Occupations in the Cuautitlan Region

	Time Period [a]							
Site Type	EF	MF	LF	TF	TE	ET	LT	LA
Total Sites	2	27	26	16	52	59	139	325
Hamlet	50.0	44.4	34.6	6.3	38.5	49.2	66.2	67.7
Village	-	18.5	34.6	-	26.9	16.9	17.3	15.4
Center	-	-	-	-	5.8	6.8	-	0.6
Other	50.0	37.0	30.8	93.8	28.8	27.1	16.5	16.3

a: Time periods EF (Early Formative), MF (Late Middle Formative), LF (Late Late Formative), TF (Late Terminal Formative), TE (Teotihuacan period), ET (Early Toltec), LT (Late Toltec), and LA (Late Aztec).
"-" signifies a percent that rounds to 0.0.

Table 6.5. Total Population, and Percent of Population by Type, Among Prehispanic Occupations in the Cuautitlan Region

	Time Period [a]							
Site Type	EF	MF	LF	TF	TE	ET	LT	LA
Total Population	19	2,635	4,391	2,160	10,642	6,930	8,931	46,088
Hamlet	100.0	14.7	3.9	0.5	7.4	12.5	25.9	11.8
Village	-	85.3	96.1	-	56.5	37.5	74.1	49.2
Center	-	-	-	-	36.1	48.2	-	35.7
Other	-	-	-	99.5	-	1.8	-	3.3

a: Time periods EF (Early Formative), MF (Late Middle Formative), LF (Late Late Formative), TF (Late Terminal Formative), TE (Teotihuacan period), ET (Early Toltec), LT (Late Toltec), and LA (Late Aztec).
"-" signifies a percent that rounds to 0.0.

numbers of sites in each category, replacing the dominance of hamlets with the demographic dominance of villages. The population in the "other" site category for both Early Toltec and Late Aztec represent salt-making stations that had likely resident populations. We again exclude both Early and (Late) Terminal Formative data from our discussion here due to the small number of sites in the Early Formative and the poor control of Terminal Formative data—here including both site type and population.

Assessing the importance of various site types in terms of area occupied yields results similar to our assessment of site types by population. Focusing solely on periods where adequate data exist, for all periods except the Early Toltec villages account for the largest amount of settled area (Table 6.6). Less than one-third of the total site area during the Early Toltec period occurred in villages, in contrast to nearly 43% of the area occurring in the four centers identified for that occupation. For time periods where villages accounted for the largest amount of site area, the proportions of total settled area in villages ranged from slightly less than half in the Teotihuacan period to more than 91% of the (Late) Late Formative period. In contrast, the amount of site area in hamlets ranged from about 8% in the Late Formative to about 41% in the Late Toltec period. Despite the presence of relatively few centers, and then in only three periods of occupation, this type of site accounted for fairly large amounts of total site area—ranging from as little as 17% during the Late Aztec to nearly 43% of total settled area during the Early Toltec occupation. As occurred in our assessment of site type by population, the largest percent of settled area in hamlets occurred in the Late Toltec period, the nearly 200 ha represented by 92 hamlets again consistent with the dispersed, rural nature of settlement during this period throughout much of the Basin. Although 80% of the settled area during the Early Formative occupation involved hamlets, this is based on only two sites and 2.5 ha of total settled area. (Late) Terminal Formative data remain too poorly controlled to support an evaluation of site area by site type.

Distributions of prehispanic settlement with respect to measures of occupation—population and area—indicate patterns of the sort generally anticipated in regional settlement hierarchies. Most sites are small both in terms of estimated population and geographic extent, in contrast to the relatively few large sites. This general pattern finds support in the distributions of site types, measured by number of sites, estimated populations, and site area. Hamlets tend to be the most frequently encountered site type, becoming more dominant as the total number of sites increases. Villages, however, tend to contain the most population, with the relative demographic importance of villages greater in periods that lack centers. Ultimately, the importance of various sizes and types of sites varies considerably with the nature of settlement throughout the region in a given period of occupation. These changes in the proportion of different site types, and the population and

Table 6.6. Total Site Area, and Percent of Area by Site Type, Among Prehispanic Occupations in the Cuautitlan Region

	Time Period [a]							
Site Type	EF	MF	LF	TF	TE	ET	LT	LA
Total Area	2.5	88.7	155.7	13.0[b]	229.2	312.4	487.6	1,857.8
Hamlet	80.0	33.6	7.8	92.3	17.8	22.5	40.9	21.9
Village	-	62.7	91.4	-	49.7	30.3	55.4	56.1
Center	-	-	-	-	31.8	42.7	-	17.0
Other	20.0	4.7	0.8	7.7	0.7	4.5	3.8	5.0

a: Time periods EF (Early Formative), MF (Late Middle Formative), LF (Late Late Formative), TF (Late Terminal Formative), TE (Teotihuacan period), ET (Early Toltec), LT (Late Toltec), and LA (Late Aztec).

b: Survey estimated size for only five Terminal Formative sites.

"-" signifies a percent that rounds to 0.0.

site area associated with the different types, may reflect key differences in sociopolitical integration within the Cuautitlan region. We explore these possible differences among periods of prehispanic occupation of the Cuautitlan region in Chapter 8, in the context of the Basin of Mexico as a whole and the sociocultural evolution that occurred at various times in the Basin's past.

Patterns of Settlement Location with Respect to Key Environmental Characteristics in the Cuautitlan Region

At this point in the analysis, we have examined various aspects of prehispanic settlement in the Cuautitlan region—total population and change in settlement types—but have not explored the regional *arrangement* of population. In a complex natural environment such as that found in the Cuautitlan region, with considerable demands placed on that environment by residents of the region at different times in its prehistoric past, the location of archaeological sites with respect to key environmental variables may provide important insights on the cultural processes underlying the geographic organization of settlement. As with much of this analysis, our approach here is generally exploratory. We do not know *a priori* which environmental variables influenced prehispanic settlement in this region. Moreover, the importance of different variables may have risen and fallen with changing sociopolitical and socioeconomic conditions in the region. However, we can identify some key environmental characteristics that might have affected the arrangement of settlement in the Cuautitlan region, in the sense that they would support different economic activities and affect the level of risk that settlements in the region would face. In the following paragraphs, we consider settlement with respect to environmental zones, annual rainfall, and distance to the central lake system. Discussions of the geographic arrangement of settlement with respect to these environmental characteristics exclude the Early Formative and (Late) Terminal Formative periods—the former containing too few sites to identify any meaningful pattern, and the latter represented by data we do not control adequately to make confident statements about settlement tendencies.

We begin by considering the role of environmental zones in site placement, and how that role may have evolved over time. Here our interest is to identify tendencies in each period of prehispanic occupation, and to identify any changes in these tendencies over time. We believe the arrangement of human settlement reflects in part the economic activities pursued by those settlements, influenced by some combination of local adaptive considerations, such as natural resource availability, and regional economic and political considerations in the Cuautitlan region and beyond. Examining settlement with respect to environmental zones can indicate possible reasons underlying settlement patterns in a certain time period, as well as identify apparent shifts in those reasons over time. To examine settlement in the context of environmental zones, we consider several complementary measures: number of sites, population, population density, and total site area per environmental zone.

For every period of prehispanic occupation in the Cuautitlan region, the majority of sites discovered by the survey occurred in the lower piedmont (Table 6.7). This zone contained between 56% (Late Aztec) and 71% (Teotihuacan period) of sites in those periods for which we control settlement data adequately to identify patterns (excluding Early Formative, with only two sites). Part of the importance of this region likely results from its size; lower piedmont is the largest environmental zone in the survey region. But the proportion of sites located in the lower piedmont always *exceeded* the proportion of the region covered by the environmental zone, which is slightly more than 42%. The second largest number of sites discovered for all periods of prehispanic occupation always occurred in the deep soil alluvium, the percentage ranging from about 23% to roughly 33% of all sites for a given period. Again, the relatively large number of sites in this zone likely reflects the size of this zone, which covers about 33% of the survey region. However, in contrast to the lower piedmont, with a single exception the percentage of total sites in the deep soil alluvium is less than the proportion of the region covered by this zone. The remaining environmental zones containing prehispanic settlement varied in importance as locations for archaeological sites. Although

individually these zones never contained more than about 9% of the sites dating to a given time period, the saline lakebed, saline lakeshore plain, and middle piedmont combined to contain 21% of Late Aztec sites. The lakebed contained no settlement in the Cuautitlan region until the Late Toltec and Late Aztec periods, any lacustrine adaptation in those earlier periods hinted at by the presence of a few sites on the saline lakeshore plain in all periods of occupation except for Early Formative.

The majority of estimated population in each period of prehispanic occupation also occurred in the lower piedmont (Table 6.8). Once again, despite the large size of this zone the amount of population exceeded the percent of total area covered by the lower piedmont. Consistent with the distribution of sites, demographically the second most important environmental zone consistently was the deep soil alluvium, during the (Late) Late Formative and Teotihuacan periods containing nearly as many people as the lower piedmont. Relatively few people lived in the other zones, in total 9% or less.

Analyzing settlement in terms of population density in each environmental zone accounts for the varying size of each zone, yielding figures that are more directly comparable to one another. Densities tended to be fairly low for all environmental zones throughout the prehistory of the Cuautitlan region, with a few notable exceptions (Table 6.9). Until the Teotihuacan period, no zone registered a population density greater than 50 persons/km^2, despite estimated populations of several thousand. In the Early Toltec period, population density in the saline lakeshore plain approached 40 persons/km^2. As the smallest environmental zone in the Cuautitlan region used for prehispanic human occupation, covering only about 8 km^2, the lakeshore plain has great potential to register high settlement densities with relatively small populations. Nevertheless, this potential is only realized once, reaching nearly 182 persons/km^2 during the Late Aztec period. Late Aztec occupations provide the other major exceptions for sparse-moderate population density that tend to characterize the prehistory of the Cuautitlan region, reaching 208 persons/km^2 in the lower piedmont, 200 persons/km^2 in the deep soil alluvium, and nearly 168 persons/km^2 overall.

Despite both largest number of archaeological sites and highest estimated populations tending to occur in the lower piedmont and deep soil alluvium, the density of occupation in these regions was not always markedly greater than other environmental zones in the survey region. Deep soil alluvium registered the highest population density during the (Late) Late Formative and Teotihuacan periods. Lower piedmont contained the greatest population densities during the (Late)

Table 6.7. Total Sites, and Percent of Sites by Environmental Zone, for Prehispanic Occupations in the Cuautitlan Region

	Time Period [a]							
Environmental Zone	EF	MF	LF	TF	TE	ET	LT	LA
Total Sites	2	27	26	16	52	59	139	325
Saline Lakebed	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.2	8.6
Saline Lakeshore Plain	-	3.7	3.8	6.3	3.8	8.5	3.6	6.2
Deep Soil Alluvium	-	33.3	26.9	6.3	23.1	23.7	27.3	22.8
Lower Piedmont	100.0	63.0	65.4	87.5	71.2	67.8	61.9	56.3
Middle Piedmont	-	-	3.8	-	1.9	-	5.0	6.2

a: Time periods EF (Early Formative), MF (Late Middle Formative), LF (Late Late Formative), TF (Late Terminal Formative), TE (Teotihuacan period), ET (Early Toltec), LT (Late Toltec), and LA (Late Aztec).
"-" signifies a percent that rounds to 0.0.

Table 6.8. Total Population, and Percent of Population by Environmental Zone, for Prehispanic Occupations in the Cuautitlan Region

	Time Period [a]							
Environmental Zone	EF	MF	LF	TF	TE	ET	LT	LA
Total Population	19	2,635	4,391	2,160	10,642	6,930	8,931	46,088
Saline Lakebed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9
Saline Lakeshore Plain	-	0.9	-	6.9	1.4	4.7	1.6	3.3
Deep Soil Alluvium	-	15.1	49.6	6.9	43.9	24.2	34.6	38.8
Lower Piedmont	100.0	84.0	50.2	86.1	54.7	71.2	62.9	52.4
Middle Piedmont	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	0.9	4.7

a: Time periods EF (Early Formative), MF (Late Middle Formative), LF (Late Late Formative), TF (Late Terminal Formative), TE (Teotihuacan period), ET (Early Toltec), LT (Late Toltec), and LA (Late Aztec).
"-" signifies a percent that rounds to 0.0.

Middle Formative, Early and Late Toltec, and Late Aztec occupations. However, the saline lakeshore plain contained relatively high population densities during the Early Toltec and Late Aztec occupations, possibly indicating increasing adaptive importance of lake proximity late in these parts of the region's prehistory. Middle piedmont population density during the Late Aztec period was higher than in any prior period of prehispanic occupation.

The largest amount of settled area, measured as the sum of geographic extent of individual sites, occurred in the lower piedmont—containing the majority of settled area in all six periods for which available data enable analysis (Table 6.10). As with the number of individual sites, the percentage of settled area in a particular period of prehispanic occupation exceeded the percentage of the survey region covered by this environmental zone. The deep soil alluvium contained the second largest percentage of settled area in the same six periods of occupation. Other periods contain relatively little occupation in terms of site area, on the order of 4% or less of the total area occupied for any period, though in sum the saline lakebed, saline lakeshore plain, and middle piedmont contained more than 9% of the total Late Aztec site area.

Examining settlement patterns in terms of rainfall focuses attention on an essential resource for sociocultural systems whose survival depended on maize-based agriculture. As discussed in Chapter 2, the semi-arid Basin of Mexico provides major challenges to agriculture. Compared to other portions of the Basin, the Cuautitlan region receives moderate amounts of rainfall—on average ranging between about 600 and 840 mm of rainfall per year. Although broadly speaking rainfall in the entire Basin increases from southwest to northeast, in the Cuautitlan region the pattern is more an increase from lower elevations in the eastern part of the survey region to higher elevations in the west (see Figure 2.2). One of the most important features of the survey region is the potential for irrigation (Nichols 1980). Floodwater irrigation is one possibility, particularly where the combination of higher rainfall and topography provide conditions for such irrigation. Permanent irrigation also was possible, particularly in the lower piedmont and deep soil alluvium near the Cuautitlan and Tepotzotlan rivers. Depending on the degree to which irrigation was developed, settlement might be more or less dependent on rainfall patterns to reduce agricultural risk.

Table 6.9. Population Density by Environmental Zone for Prehispanic Occupations in the Cuautitlan Region

	Time Period (Persons/km^2) [a]							
Environmental Zone	EF	MF	LF	TF	TE	ET	LT	LA
Total Density	0.1	9.6	16.0	7.8	38.7	25.2	32.5	167.5
Saline Lakebed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.5
Saline Lakeshore Plain	-	3.0	-	18.1	18.1	39.0	17.3	181.9
Deep Soil Alluvium	-	4.4	24.4	1.7	52.2	18.7	34.5	199.8
Lower Piedmont	0.2	19.0	19.0	16.0	50.1	42.5	48.4	207.8
Middle Piedmont	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	2.4	65.7

a: Time periods EF (Early Formative), MF (Late Middle Formative), LF (Late Late Formative), TF (Late Terminal Formative), TE (Teotihuacan period), ET (Early Toltec), LT (Late Toltec), and LA (Late Aztec).

"-" signifies a percent that rounds to 0.0.

Table 6.10. Total Site Area, and Percent of Site Area by Environmental Zone, for Prehispanic Occupations in the Cuautitlan Region

	Time Period [a]							
Environmental Zone	EF	MF	LF	TF	TE	ET	LT	LA
Total Area (ha)	2.5	88.7	155.7	13.0 [b]	229.2	312.4	487.6	1,857.8
Saline Lakebed	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	2.5
Saline Lakeshore Plain	-	1.2	0.1	-	1.4	3.7	3.0	3.6
Deep Soil Alluvium	-	15.3	38.0	-	34.7	23.0	29.1	27.8
Lower Piedmont	100.0	83.5	61.5	100.0	63.9	73.2	65.2	63.0
Middle Piedmont	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	1.7	3.1

a: Time periods EF (Early Formative), MF (Late Middle Formative), LF (Late Late Formative), TF (Late Terminal Formative), TE (Teotihuacan period), ET (Early Toltec), LT (Late Toltec), and LA (Late Aztec).

b: Survey estimated size for only five Terminal Formative sites.

"-" signifies a percent that rounds to 0.0..

The largest number of sites in the Cuautitlan region tended to occur in that part of the region receiving the least rainfall. This tendency began in the (Late) Middle Formative, when more than one-third of the sites recorded occurred in the zone receiving 600-620 mm of precipitation annually (Table 6.11). These sites consisted of those located primarily in the lower piedmont and deep soil alluvium east of the Guadalupe Range, and included Cu-Mf-30, an irrigation system possibly related to the village site Cu-Mf-26 located slightly upslope (see Appendix D)—evidence that sites in areas of lower rainfall indeed did rely on irrigation. A relatively large number of Middle Formative sites—13 of the 27 total—occurred in areas receiving slightly more rainfall, between 661 and 720 mm annually. Nevertheless, no evidence exists that Middle Formative sites occurred in areas receiving more precipitation. Settlement in the (Late) Late Formative period diverged slightly from that established in the Middle Formative, in that the largest number of sites occurred in localities receiving 661-680 mm of annual rainfall. However, nearly as many sites occurred in locations receiving the lowest amount of annual precipitation. Resuming in the Teotihuacan period, and continuing throughout the remaining periods of prehispanic settlement in the Cuautitlan region, the largest number of sites occurred in the most arid portion of the region. In some cases, this part of the survey region accounted for large proportions of the settlement recorded for any period—for instance, nearly 46% of the 59 Early Toltec sites. Many of the sites located in areas of low rainfall occurred in or near the lakeshore plain and likely did not practice agriculture, reducing the impact of limited rainfall on crop production. For other sites located in deep soil alluvium and lower piedmont that likely did rely heavily on crop production, the potential for irrigation in this region seen as early as the Middle Formative likely played an important role in reducing agricultural risk.

As shown in Table 6.11, in most periods of occupation the portion of the survey region receiving the least annual rainfall does not account for a large proportion of the total sites recorded, certainly never a majority. With the Teotihuacan period we see the first reliable indication of sites occurring in areas receiving more than the minimal amount of annual rainfall. More than 70% of the total Teotihuacan period sites occur in other precipitation zones. This change in settlement is a consequence of increasing expansion of settlement into the western part of the survey region. Although the numbers of sites that define this pattern are still not great, they are larger than in any earlier occupations. Indeed, the number of sites located in areas receiving between 661 and 700 mm of rainfall is nearly as large as the total number of sites found in the Middle and Late Formative periods, proving a sense of the likely importance of settlement expanding into this part of the region. The patterning of settlement seen in the Late Toltec period is very similar to that seen in the Teotihuacan period, despite the large increase in the number of sites between the Early and Late Toltec occupations. One of the greatest changes in the Late Toltec period was the dispersal of settlement into areas receiving more than 700 mm of annual rainfall. Although sites occurred in these portions of the region beginning as early as the Middle Formative, the number of sites in these other zones increased considerably during the Late Toltec period. The largest Late Toltec population, about one-third of the 8,900 person total, occurred in the

Table 6.11. Total Sites, and Percent of Sites, by Average Annual Rainfall for Prehispanic Occupations in the Cuautitlan Region

	Time Period [a]							
Annual Rainfall (mm)	EF	MF	LF	TF	TE	ET	LT	LA
Total Sites	2	27	26	16	52	59	139	325
600-620	50.0	37.0	23.1	56.3	28.8	45.8	26.6	34.5
621-640	-	-	7.7	12.5	11.5	8.5	6.5	7.7
641-660	-	7.4	7.7	12.5	7.7	8.5	5.0	6.2
661-680	-	22.2	26.9	12.5	19.2	15.3	17.3	10.8
681-700	50.0	14.8	11.5	-	23.1	15.3	20.9	17.5
701-720	-	11.1	-	-	1.9	3.4	8.6	6.5
721-740	-	3.7	7.7	-	3.8	1.7	5.8	6.2
741-760	-	-	7.7	-	-	-	3.6	2.2
761-780	-	-	-	-	1.9	-	2.9	4.0
781-800	-	3.7	-	6.3	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.2
801-820	-	-	7.7	-	-	-	0.7	2.2
821-840	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3

a: Time periods EF (Early Formative), MF (Late Middle Formative), LF (Late Late Formative), TF (Late Terminal Formative), TE (Teotihuacan period), ET (Early Toltec), LT (Late Toltec), and LA (Late Aztec).

"-" signifies a percent that rounds to 0.0.

zone receiving 661-680 mm of rainfall annually. The dispersal of sites into other parts of the region, seen in its clearest form in the Late Toltec period, was stronger in the Late Aztec occupation; more than 23% of the 325 Late Aztec sites occurred in areas receiving more than 700 mm of rainfall.

For certain periods in the prehistory of the Cuautitlan region, the tendency for an inverse relationship between occupation and rainfall appears stronger when considering estimated population instead of the number of sites. The strongest indication of this occurred in the (Late) Middle Formative, when nearly 82% of the total population estimated for the region occurred in the zone receiving the least annual rainfall (Table 6.12). The reliance of a large number of people, here nearly 2,200, on a low amount of rainfall suggests the important role that irrigation likely played in the agriculture that likely supported Middle Formative communities. A similar, though less pronounced pattern, occurred in the (Late) Late Formative occupation, when nearly 49% of the estimated regional population lived in localities receiving the least amount of rainfall. Our data indicate a large number of people living in the 661-680 mm rainfall zone as well, though this is due primarily to the large village site, Cu-Lf-31, that occurred in the relatively wetter deep soil alluvium east of the Las Cruces Range. In general, little dispersal of population with respect to rainfall occurred during the Late Formative occupation in the Cuautitlan region. The geographic distribution of Early Toltec population similarly indicates that the largest number of people lived in the zone receiving the least amount of rainfall. That stated, considerable numbers of people lived in other zones receiving more annual precipitation, with nearly one-fourth of the more than 6,900 people estimated for this period of occupation living in localities receiving 661-720 mm of rainfall annually.

For other periods of prehispanic occupation, population in the Cuautitlan region occurred increasingly in areas receiving more than the minimal amount of annual rainfall. A good example is the Teotihuacan period, when only about 21% of the 10,600 people estimated to have occupied the region lived in the zone receiving the least amount of annual rainfall. The three zones receiving progressively higher amounts of annual precipitation contained about the same or more population, marking a substantial change from previous periods. This expansion into areas receiving more annual precipitation may reflect the need to support more than twice as many people as had lived in the region in any previous period, placing considerable pressure on the agriculture that would have supported this growing population. Of course, 700 mm of annual rainfall on average would still have provided considerable risk for intensive maize-based agriculture, particularly given variability in the timing of rain and variability in the amount of rain falling from year to year, suggesting a likely reliance on floodwater or permanent irrigation to help ensure adequate crops. Dispersal of settlement into areas receiving more than 700 mm of annual rainfall also occurred during the Late Toltec occupation, as shown in Table 6.12. The largest Late Toltec population, about one-third of the 8,900 person total, occurred in the zone receiving 661-680 mm of rainfall annually. We estimate that a large number of people also lived in that part of the region receiving the least rainfall, though once again we see evidence of considerable dispersal throughout the region with respect to rainfall. The distribution of Late Aztec population with

Table 6.12. Total Population, and Percent of Population, by Average Annual Rainfall for Prehispanic Occupations in the Cuautitlan Region

	Time Period [a]							
Annual Rainfall (mm)	EF	MF	LF	TF	TE	ET	LT	LA
Total Population	19	2,635	4,391	2,160	10,642	6,930	8,931	46,088
600-620	-	81.7	48.7	35.2	21.4	44.4	26.0	33.8
621-640	-	-	4.6	30.1	20.7	22.0	10.3	8.2
641-660	-	-	3.6	13.9	20.3	8.8	10.5	4.4
661-680	-	7.6	30.6	13.9	29.3	16.8	33.4	36.3
681-700	100.0	5.9	6.4	-	5.2	6.1	10.7	11.5
701-720	-	2.2	-	-	2.4	1.1	3.9	2.3
721-740	-	1.7	1.0	-	0.1	0.6	3.2	1.5
741-760	-	-	4.9	-	-	-	1.1	0.6
761-780	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.6
781-800	-	0.9	-	6.9	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2
801-820	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	0.1	0.5
821-840	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

a: Time periods EF (Early Formative), MF (Late Middle Formative), LF (Late Late Formative), TF (Late Terminal Formative), TE (Teotihuacan period), ET (Early Toltec), LT (Late Toltec), and LA (Late Aztec).

"-" signifies a percent that rounds to 0.0.

respect to rainfall is similar to that found in the Late Toltec occupation—the largest number of people lived in localities receiving 661-680 mm of rainfall annually. The zone with the second largest once again is that receiving the least rainfall, although smaller numbers of people appear to be dispersed among several zones, including those receiving more annual precipitation. That stated, the sense of geographic dispersal with respect to rainfall is much less than one gets from the distribution of sites.

Measuring occupational association with rainfall in terms of total site area per period of prehispanic occupation indicates a strong similarity with the pattern of association between population and rainfall. For certain periods—notably the (Late) Middle Formative, (Late) Late Formative, and Early Toltec—the greatest amount of settled area occurred in that portion of the survey region receiving the least annual rainfall (Table 6.13). The strongest tendency for settlement in arid locations occurred in the Middle Formative. In the Late Formative, considerable site area occurred in areas receiving higher amounts of rainfall, with nearly 46% of the total site area in this period occurring at locations receiving 641-700 mm of rainfall annually. In contrast, although considerable settled area occurred in locations other than the most arid zone, during Early Toltec more than 46% of total site area occurred in locations receiving the least amount of rainfall and another 20% occurred in the zone receiving the second lowest amount of rainfall—together accounting for nearly two-thirds of the total area settled during the Early Toltec occupation.

Periods of occupation showing greater amounts of site area in localities other than the most arid also closely resembled the arrangement of population with respect to rainfall. In the Teotihuacan period, roughly the same percentages of settled area occurred in locations receiving the four lowest amounts of rainfall (see Table 6.13). Nearly three-fourths of the settled area in this period occurred in locations receiving 621-700 mm of rainfall annually, again possibly indicating increased settlement in localities of comparatively lower agricultural risk. Although the highest percentage of settled area in the Late Toltec period occurred in the most arid portion of the survey region, this amounted to only 29% of the total. Similar to the Teotihuacan period, nearly 57% of the surveyed region occurred in locations receiving 621-700 mm of yearly rainfall. The greatest percentage of Late Aztec settlement also occurred in the most arid part of the survey region, nearly 35% of the total. However, more than 29% of the survey area occurred in the 661-680 mm zone, and measured in terms of site area settlement during this period of occupation generally was dispersed throughout much of the survey region.

Given the prominence of the central lake system as a key environmental feature in the Basin of Mexico, and the presence of part of the lake system in the Cuautitlan region, we consider the potential role that proximity to the lake system played in prehispanic settlement. Location near the lake system could be important for two major reasons. One is the special resources that the lakes provided. As noted in Chapter 2, the lakes contained a wide variety of food resources, predominantly different types of birds, fish, and other animals

Table 6.13. Total Site Area, and Percent of Site Area, by Average Annual Rainfall for Prehispanic Occupations in the Cuautitlan Region

	Time Period[a]							
Annual Rainfall (mm)	EF	MF	LF	TF	TE	ET	LT	LA
Total Area (ha)	2.5	88.7	155.7	13.0[b]	229.2	312.4	487.6	1,857.8
600-620	20.0	68.7	43.8	23.1	22.7	46.2	29.0	34.8
621-640	-	-	2.6	76.9	20.0	20.3	13.4	7.4
641-660	-	0.2	4.5	-	20.3	8.6	8.1	8.0
661-680	-	8.6	35.5	-	23.1	16.2	23.3	29.4
681-700	80.0	15.4	5.5	-	10.0	5.8	11.8	10.7
701-720	-	3.9	-	-	2.2	1.0	6.0	4.4
721-740	-	2.0	1.2	-	0.5	1.4	3.4	2.2
741-760	-	-	6.2	-	-	-	2.2	0.8
761-780	-	-	-	-	0.9	-	1.5	0.9
781-800	-	1.1	-	-	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.5
801-820	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	0.2	1.0
821-840	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

a: Time periods EF (Early Formative), MF (Late Middle Formative), LF (Late Late Formative), TF (Late Terminal Formative), TE (Teotihuacan period), ET (Early Toltec), LT (Late Toltec), and LA (Late Aztec).

b: Survey estimated size for only five Terminal Formative sites.

"-" signifies a percent that rounds to 0.0.

that spent at least part of their life in the lakes. We already have seen indications of the importance of lakes as a source of salt, notably during the Late Toltec and Late Aztec occupations, the key resource being the saline water itself. The second reason that location close to the lake system might be important is as access to the only energetically efficient means of transporting goods in the prehispanic Basin of Mexico, namely on the water using canoes (see Gorenflo and Gale 1990; Sanders and Santley 1983). Proximity to the lake would have reduced the need to transport goods on human backs, an important consideration as the economy became more regional and exchange became a means of integrating very different parts of the Basin into a single economic system.

The Cuautitlan region contains two environmental zones inherently linked to the central lake system: the saline lakebed itself and the saline lakeshore plain. We assume that sites located in the lakebed were so placed to take advantage of what the lake system had to offer, primarily lacustrine resources. We also assume that sites located on the lakeshore adjacent to the lake system similarly were situated there due to the advantages of such proximity, possibly a combination of lacustrine resources and the access to lake-based transportation. Sites placed a greater distance from the lakeshore would have had less opportunity to exploit the lakes as a source of special resources and a means of interacting efficiently with many other parts of the Basin of Mexico. Note that any analysis of proximity to the lake system is to some extent redundant with other analyses—notably settlement in terms of environmental zone (in the case of the lakebed and lakeshore) and rainfall (with annual rainfall tending to decrease as proximity to the lake system increases). We measure proximity of prehispanic settlement in the Cuautitlan region to Lake Texcoco and Lake Xaltocan in 1-km units. Given the nature of this shallow lake system, with a shoreline prone to relatively great horizontal shifts with slight changes in lake level, any analysis of proximity to lakeshore is uncertain, and although we consistently use a proposed lakeshore along a 2,238 m contour the potential for error here certainly exists.

Measuring proximity to the lake system in terms of number of sites, one finds a general tendency for larger numbers of sites to occur closer to the lake system. More than 30% of the sites from Middle Formative through Late Aztec occurred within 3 km of the lakeshore, exceeding 53% in the Early Toltec (Table 6.14). The greatest percentage of sites in the (Late) Middle and (Late) Late Formative and Early Toltec periods occurred within 1 and 2 km from the lake system, while in the Teotihuacan period and Late Toltec the greatest number of sites occurred 2-3 km from the lake. During the Late Aztec occupation, the largest number of sites occurred 0-1 km from the lake, with many of them salt-making sites that occurred in the lakebed itself.

With increasing distance from the lakeshore, the number of sites varied for all periods of prehispanic occupation examined here. In some cases, the proportion of sites at greater distances is considerable—in several cases with 10% or more of the sites discovered occurring beyond 3 km of the lakeshore. For example, during the Late Formative occupation nearly 12% of the sites discovered occurred in each of the 1-km bands 8-9 and 9-10 km of the lake. During the Teotihuacan period, the same proportion of sites occurred 9-10 km from the lakeshore. However, with these exceptions the percentage of sites is not great far from the edges of the two lakes that occurred in the Cuautitlan survey region.

In contrast to the number of sites, measuring occupation in terms of estimated population indicates much more variability. A general tendency once again existed for larger numbers of people to live near the lake system, particularly within 3 km from the lakeshore (Table 6.15). But the geographic arrangement of people varied considerably with distance. During the (Late) Middle Formative, more than 60% of the Cuautitlan region population lived in the band 2-3 km from the lake. In the (Late) Late Formative, more than 20% of the population lived the same distance from the lake, while more than one-fourth of the total lived 5-6 km from the lakeshore. Population during the Teotihuacan period was much more evenly distributed with increasing distance from the lake, with each of four 1-km strips beyond 3 km from the lakeshore containing 10% or more of the total population for that period. Early Toltec population tended to be concentrated close to the lake system, with nearly two-thirds of the population living within 3 km of the lake and the remainder occurring in relatively small percentages, with the exception of the 7-8 km band which contained more than 14% of the Early Toltec population.

Both Late Toltec and Late Aztec settlement patterns are similar to one another in that each 1-km-strip measuring increasing distance from the lakeshore contained population through the 16-17-km band. In both cases, one sees a tendency for population to live close to the lakeshore, with about 36% of the people present in each period living in sites within 3 km from the lake. Remaining population lived a greater distance from the lake system, generally in relatively small percentages—remembering that because total population is relatively large in both periods, some of these small percentages represent large numbers of people. In both periods, a single 1-km band beyond 3 km contained a large number of people—nearly 21% of the Late Toltec population and more than 26% of the Late Aztec population living in one of these narrow strips—though the strips are not the same.

The tendency for prehispanic occupation to favor localities in proximity to the lake system also emerges when measuring occupation in terms of site area, though the degree to which this pattern resembles that identified for number of sites or estimated population varies. For the (Late) Middle Formative occupation of the Cuaututlan region, although only about 8% of the total site area occurred within 1 km of the lakeshore, nearly half the site area occurred 2-3 km from the lake (Table 6.16). A small spike in the amount of site area occurred 9-10 km from the lakeshore. The distribution of (Late) Late Formative site area with respect to lakes Texcoco and Xaltocan was similar to that found in the preceding period. Relatively few Late Formative site area occurred adjacent to the lakeshore, but a large percentage of site area was located a short distance from the lake—with nearly 37%

Table 6.14. Total Sites, and Percent of Sites, by Distance from Lake System for Prehispanic Occupations in the Cuautitlan Region

	Time Period [a]							
Distance from Lake (km)	EF	MF	LF	TF	TE	ET	LT	LA
Total Sites	2	27	26	16	52	59	139	325
0-1	-	7.4	7.7	12.5	11.5	16.9	10.1	20.3
1-2	50.0	22.2	15.4	37.5	13.5	22.0	10.8	12.0
2-3	-	7.4	7.7	12.5	15.4	15.3	11.5	9.2
3-4	-	3.7	3.8	6.3	3.8	6.8	2.2	1.8
4-5	-	3.7	3.8	6.3	1.9	1.7	1.4	2.8
5-6	-	-	7.7	6.3	5.8	1.7	2.2	2.2
6-7	-	7.4	-	6.3	3.8	6.8	5.8	4.9
7-8	-	7.4	3.8	6.3	7.7	3.4	6.5	3.4
8-9	-	3.7	11.5	-	1.9	5.1	2.9	2.8
9-10	50.0	7.4	11.5	-	11.5	6.8	8.6	4.3
10-11	-	7.4	-	-	5.8	1.7	5.0	4.6
11-12	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.9	8.0
12-13	-	7.4	7.7	-	9.6	3.4	9.4	6.5
13-14	-	7.4	-	-	1.9	5.1	4.3	4.3
14-15	-	3.7	7.7	-	1.9	1.7	4.3	3.7
15-16	-	-	3.8	-	1.9	-	3.6	4.0
16-17	-	3.7	7.7	6.3	1.9	1.7	3.6	3.7
17-18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5

a: Time periods EF (Early Formative), MF (Late Middle Formative), LF (Late Late Formative), TF (Late Terminal Formative), TE (Teotihuacan period), ET (Early Toltec), LT (Late Toltec), and LA (Late Aztec).

"-" signifies a percent that rounds to 0.0.

of the total site area placed 2-4 km from the lake.The geographic arrangement of Teotihuacan period site area differed from the Middle and Late Formative site area distributions, though is quite similar to the distribution of population from the Teotihuacan period. Nearly 43% of the total site area for this period occurred within 3 km of the lakeshore, with relatively large percentages living at varying distances from the lake (4-5, 5-6, and 9-10 km). Although Teotihuacan period occupations occurred out to 17 km from the lakes, the orientation to the lake system seen when measuring occupation as sites or population is borne out in the distribution of site area. A similar pattern occurred in the Early Toltec, though more of the site area was concentrated closer to the lakeshore than was the case with the Teotihuacan period settlement. Nearly 67% of the total Early Toltec site area occurred within 3 km of the lakeshore. The distribution of Early Toltec occupation in terms of site area indicates minimal evidence of settlement further from the lakeshore, with the exception of the band 7-8 km from the lakes. In the case of both Late Toltec and (especially) Late Aztec settlement, one sees a similar pattern of more than 40% of site area within 3 km of the lake, but considerable site area further from the lake as well. In the case of both periods, and in contrast to the population data, site area tended to be dispersed in bands with increasing distance from the lakes, with no clear evidence of spikes in this distribution.

Geographic Patterning of Settlement and Shifting Population

To focus on the spatial arrangement of population in the Cuautitlan region, and how this arrangement changed over time, we developed a series of maps that show settlement for each period of prehispanic occupation in the form of 1x1-km grid cells. These maps portray varying levels of population by different shading densities, with darker shading signifying higher populations. *Choropleth maps* of this form depict geographic arrangement of values for a selected variable, removing symbols for individual sites that might detract from identifying patterns in this arrangement (see Dent 1993:124-156). Because grid cells are 1 km^2, the maps show both raw population numbers and population density (in terms of persons/km^2). Other studies have used a similar approach to

Table 6.15. Total Population, and Percent of Population, by Distance from Lake System for Prehispanic Occupations in the Cuautitlan Region

	Time Period [a]							
Distance from Lake (km)	EF	MF	LF	TF	TE	ET	LT	LA
Total Population	19	2,635	4,391	2,160	10,642	6,930	8,931	46,088
0-1	-	12.3	22.8	13.9	15.9	20.6	8.1	9.5
1-2	-	8.0	9.7	37.0	16.0	33.5	11.6	9.8
2-3	-	61.4	20.8	13.9	10.2	12.1	16.4	17.1
3-4	-	-	3.4	0.5	4.1	2.4	6.0	0.6
4-5	-	7.4	0.2	6.9	11.1	6.6	4.3	1.4
5-6	-	-	25.6	6.9	11.7	0.6	0.4	26.1
6-7	-	-	-	6.9	-	1.4	2.3	2.0
7-8	-	4.0	0.5	6.9	15.2	14.1	20.7	2.9
8-9	-	-	4.6	-	-	5.1	6.5	14.7
9-10	100.0	2.7	5.7	-	10.3	1.1	8.0	2.1
10-11	-	1.3	-	-	-	-	3.7	3.9
11-12	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	2.3	5.1
12-13	-	-	0.7	-	4.3	1.1	5.6	1.6
13-14	-	0.9	-	-	0.5	0.7	1.7	1.1
14-15	-	2.0	5.7	-	0.1	0.6	1.3	0.7
15-16	-	-	0.2	-	0.5	-	0.4	0.7
16-17	-	0.9	0.2	6.9	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.5
17-18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2

a: Time periods EF (Early Formative), MF (Late Middle Formative), LF (Late Late Formative), TF (Late Terminal Formative), TE (Teotihuacan period), ET (Early Toltec), LT (Late Toltec), and LA (Late Aztec).

"-" signifies a percent that rounds to 0.0.

examine prehistoric settlement patterns, and to propose processes underlying change in the magnitude and arrangement of settlement over time, for the Valley of Oaxaca and the entire Basin of Mexico (Blanton et al. 1996; Gorenflo 2006).

To assign estimated prehistoric population in the Cuautitlan region to grid cells, we first generated a 1-km grid based on a UTM projection (zone 14, North American Datum 1983), tied to the UTM coordinate system for each km in both north-south and east-west directions. We then assigned to each grid cell the population of all sites whose centroids (central points) fall within that cell. Grid placement in such an exercise tends to be very important, as shifting a grid slightly potentially can have great effects on the map that results. However, in the case of this mapping exercise where we are seeking evidence for broad patterns in the spatial arrangement of population, any strong tendencies should come through regardless of the precise grid placement. Similarly, using centroids to assign population to a grid ignores cases where a site centroid occurs in one grid cell but the actual site area extends into one or more neighboring cells. Fortunately, the number of sites that occur in more than one grid cell is relatively few, so any errors introduced would be minimal. In addition, a search for broad patterns in the data suggests that any erroneous assignment of a relatively small number of people to a neighboring grid cell should not obscure the presence of regularities in the data.

The spatial arrangement of population in the Cuautitlan region seemed to emphasize two major geographic subsections, roughly dividing the region into a western half and an eastern half. The western portion consists of the lower piedmont and alluvial plain associated with Cuautitlan and Tepotzotlan rivers (Figure 6.16). The eastern half, in turn, comprises the area along the lower slopes of the Guadalupe Range. This two-part pattern emerges slowly after the minimal Early Formative occupation, with early indications seen in the (Late) Middle and (Late) Late Formative arrangement of population. A clearer sense of this pattern appears in the Teotihuacan, Early Toltec, and Late Toltec periods. As discussed earlier in this chapter, much of the population through the Late Toltec occupation occurred in the deep soil alluvium and lower piedmont, the two largest environmental zones in the region. Despite the presence of these two zones throughout the entire survey region, prehispanic occupation did not occur in the central part of the region, this absence serving to identify the two occupied subsections. With substantial population growth filling in many previously unoccupied portions of the Cuautitlan region in the Late Aztec period, separation between settlement in the eastern and western parts of the region became much more subtle.

Within individual periods of occupation, apparent concentrations of population in the Cuautitlan region appeared as prehistoric occupation evolved over time. During the (Late) Middle Formative, three such concentrations occurred, two near the base of the Tepotzotlan and Las Cruces mountain ranges and a third less defined cluster east of the Guadalupe Range (see Figure 6.16). In the (Late) Late Formative, a

linear arrangement of population occurred along the lower slopes of the Tepotzotlan Range; more dispersed, though denser population, occurred in the deep soil alluvium well east of the Las Cruces Range. Another possible concentration of population occurred directly east of the Guadalupe Range. Although a linear arrangement of sites in the Teotihuacan period occurred near the base of the Tepotzotlan Range, many of these sites have no estimated permanent populations. With regard to the distribution of population in the Teotihuacan period, one finds a poorly defined northwest-southeast linear arrangement along the base of the Las Cruces Range, with a stronger incursion of population east into the alluvium defined by two sites. The clearest concentration of population during this occupation occurred as a linear arrangement along the lower slopes north of the Guadalupe Range. Teotihuacan period population distribution east and southeast of the Guadalupe Range remains dispersed. During the Early Toltec period, population in the entire western half of the survey region appeared to be generally dispersed. Three Early Toltec clusters appeared in the remainder of the region: a discontinuous linear distribution along the northwestern and northern slopes of the Guadalupe Range; a concentration of population northeast of the Guadalupe Range; and a concentration of population southeast of the Guadalupe Range. Late Toltec population tended to occur in a broad, vaguely linear swath along the base of the Tepotzotlan Range, near the base of the Las Cruces Range in the southwestern part of the survey region, in a linear distribution along the northern base of the Guadalupe Range, and in a generally linear arrangement along the southeastern base of the Guadalupe Range. Finally, occupation during the Late Aztec period expanded to establish population throughout much of the Cuautitlan region. Patterns established in prior periods seem to persist—along the lower slopes of the Tepotzotlan and Las Cruces ranges, in the alluvium in the northeastern part of the region, and as a generally continuous distribution of population along the base of the Guadalupe Range. However, the expansion of occupation during the Late Aztec period makes it difficult to define any concentrations of population that appear separate from others.

Displaying prehispanic settlement in grid cells enables an investigation of how the arrangement of settlement

Table 6.16. Total Site Area, and Percent of Site Area, by Distance from Lake System for Prehispanic Occupations in the Cuautitlan Region

	Time Period [a]							
Distance from Lake (km)	EF	MF	LF	TF	TE	ET	LT	LA
Total Area (ha)	2.5	88.7	155.7	13.0 [b]	229.2	312.4	487.6	1,857.8
0-1	-	8.1	6.5	-	14.1	18.5	11.0	12.8
1-2	20.0	10.3	3.3	92.3	15.8	34.4	14.2	10.8
2-3	-	49.6	36.6	-	12.7	14.1	16.6	20.3
3-4	-	0.1	3.9	7.7	5.3	3.4	4.8	1.6
4-5	-	0.1	0.6	-	10.3	4.7	3.2	2.7
5-6	-	-	28.9	-	15.2	1.3	0.7	10.7
6-7	-	3.9	-	-	0.5	1.8	2.2	3.0
7-8	-	3.6	1.3	-	7.7	12.5	12.5	4.9
8-9	-	0.1	5.3	-	0.0	2.6	6.2	11.9
9-10	80.0	12.7	3.6	-	10.7	2.5	8.0	3.0
10-11	-	1.3	-	-	0.1	-	3.0	3.4
11-12	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.3	6.5
12-13	-	4.6	2.0	-	3.9	1.0	6.4	2.9
13-14	-	2.4	-	-	2.0	1.4	1.9	1.9
14-15	-	2.1	6.5	-	0.4	1.4	1.8	1.1
15-16	-	-	0.8	-	0.9	-	1.5	0.9
16-17	-	1.2	0.7	-	0.3	0.3	1.7	1.3
17-18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3

a: Time periods EF (Early Formative), MF (Late Middle Formative), LF (Late Late Formative), TF (Late Terminal Formative), TE (Teotihuacan period), ET (Early Toltec), LT (Late Toltec), and LA (Late Aztec).

b: Survey estimated size for only five Terminal Formative sites.

"-" signifies a percent that rounds to 0.0.

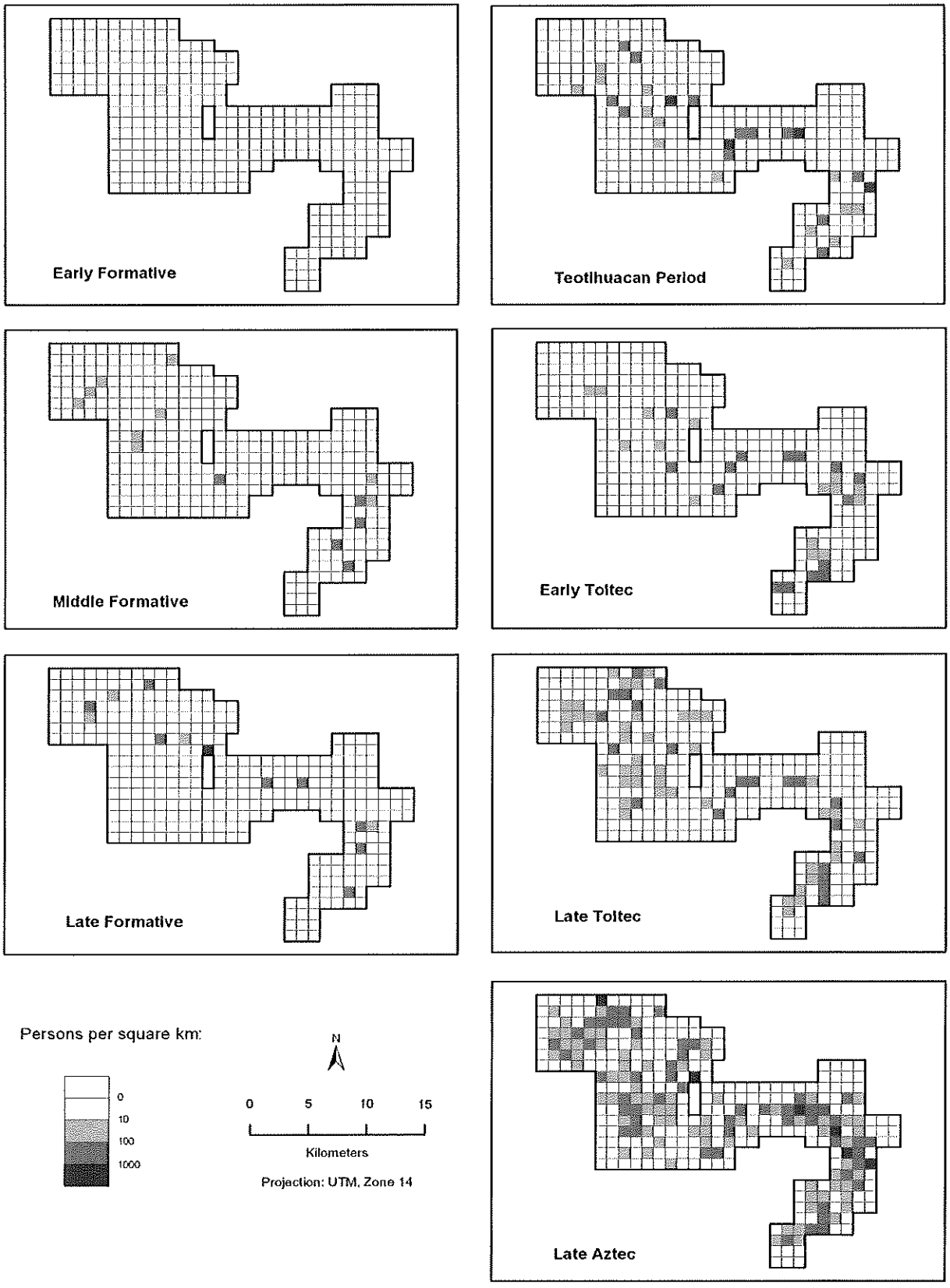

Figure 6.16. Distribution of Prehispanic Population in the Cuautitlan Region, by 1-km Grid Cells

evolved over time in the Cuautitlan region. How the spatial arrangement of population changed provides insights on regional demographic processes as well as strategies of regional adaptation. Our examination of total population in this region indicated that rates of population growth and decline were modest. Although indications of slow, steady change do not eliminate the possibility of one or more major demographic events causing rapid population growth or rapid decline within a period of occupation, the data currently available do not indicate that such events would have been necessary to yield documented demographic increases and decreases. But presenting regional settlement in a grid enables identification of what amounts to considerable mobility throughout the prehistory of the Cuautitlan region, serving to redistribute population from period to period.

In general, population change occurs through births, deaths, migration, or some combination of these processes. In a particular grid cell, demographic increase from one period to another would result from processes where more people are added than removed. However, in cases where a cell contained no population in one period and some level of population in the succeeding period, the latter population must have occurred through the *in-migration* of people from some other portion of the region, or beyond. Maps of population change between succeeding periods of prehispanic occupation indicate that much of the arrangement of population in the Cuautitlan region resulted from people moving into a particular 1 x 1 km grid cell (Figure 6.17). The Early-Middle Formative change in the arrangement in population shows the broad pattern of migration that must have occurred to expand settlement from a single occupied cell in the former period to 16 cells in the latter. Maps showing change between subsequent periods of occupation reveal patterns of broad in-migration as well as more focused patterns of movement into particular parts of the survey region. For instance, Middle-Late Formative and Teotihuacan period-Early Toltec maps indicate limited in-migration into new parts of the region. The Early-Late Toltec map, in contrast, indicates considerable movement into localities in the western part of the Cuautitlan region previously not occupied, while the Late Toltec-Late Aztec map reveals considerable in-migration into many localities in the eastern part of the region (and more dispersed in-migration in the western part). The Late Formative-Teotihuacan period map, which excludes the Terminal Formative data that are not as well controlled for such an analysis, indicate widespread mobility. Were the data more reliable, inserting Terminal Formative settlement data might indicate less movement either preceding or succeeding that period; the map presented represents an aggregation of Late Formative-Terminal Formative-Teotihuacan period mobility.

Figure 6.17 also identifies grid cells that experienced population growth likely through processes that may have involved some combination of mobility and natural change. For the first four pairs of successive periods of occupation, localities identifying other types of growth are scarce—that is, not much population growth occurred in 1x1 km-grid cells from one period to another. However, this type of change did play an important role in the transition between Early and Late Toltec settlement, particularly in the eastern part of the survey region. Growth within cells increased in importance between the Late Toltec and Late Aztec occupations, accounting for considerable settlement expansion in the western part of the region and a large amount of the expansion in the eastern part as well.

Maps showing patterns of demographic decline between successive periods of occupation do not necessarily indicate the processes underlying this change, beyond the obvious combination of mechanisms that yield a net loss of population. For the Middle-Late Formative through Teotihuacan period-Early Toltec maps, many cells containing population in one period lost that entire population by the following period. Similar cells also occurred in the final two maps. Although it is tempting to suggest that out-migration was involved in many such cases, it is possible that all occupants of a given cell could have died in place. Cells indicating demographic decline that was less severe than loss of entire population once again would have involved some combination of mobility, fertility, and mortality that yielded a net decrease in inhabitants.

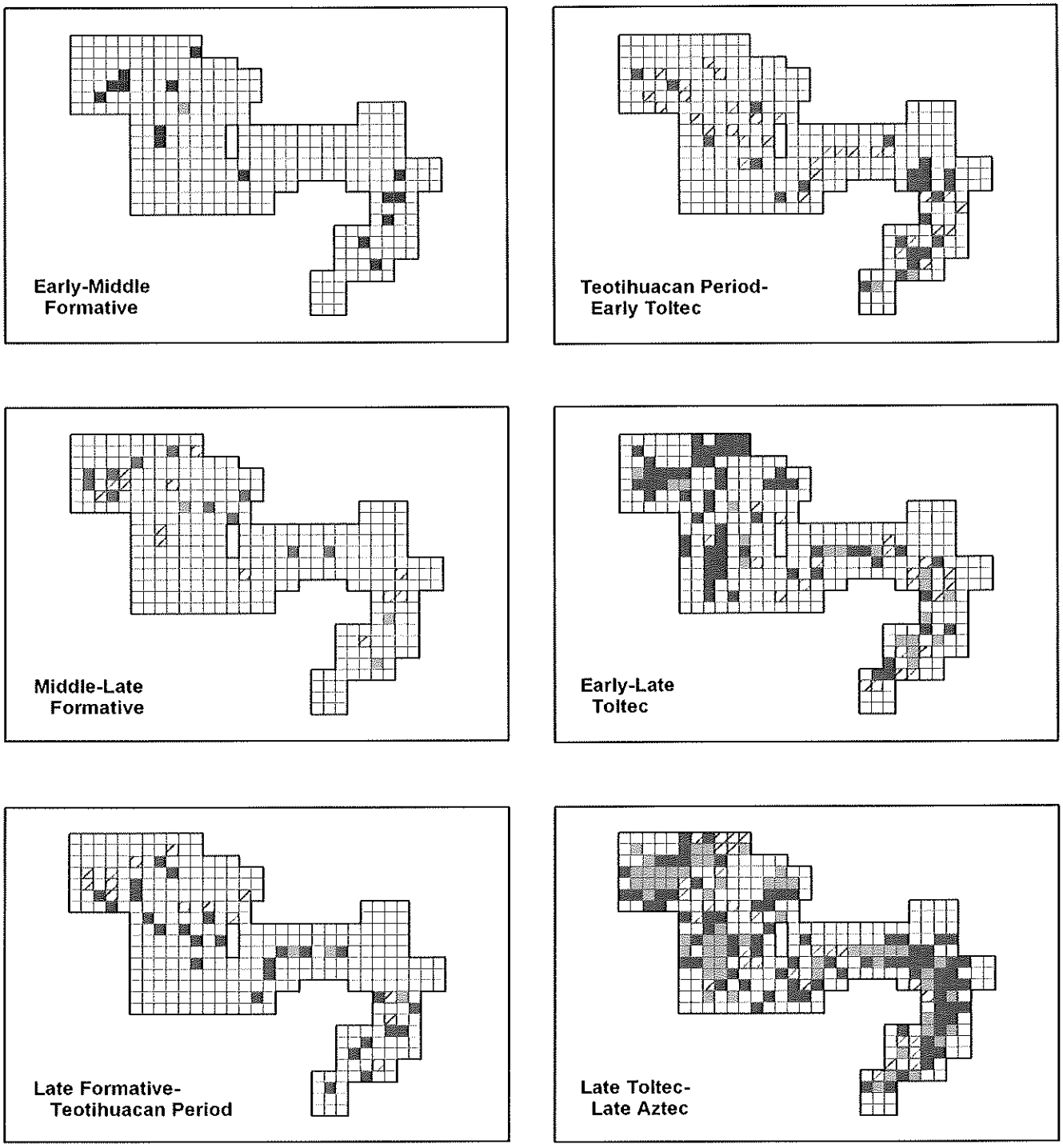

Figure 6.17. Patterns and Possible Causes of Prehispanic Population Change in the Cuautitlan Region

CHAPTER 7: ECOLOGICAL AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE CUAUTITLAN REGION

Introduction

In Chapter 2, we discussed characteristics of the natural environment of the survey region, and the variety of challenges *and* opportunities that this setting would have presented to pre-industrial societies with an economic foundation based on intensive agriculture. Subsequent chapters presented data on historic and prehistoric settlement, which we see as largely the consequences of cultural systems adapting to resources found in the Cuautitlan region. Using these data, and additional information on regional organization in the early Colonial Basin of Mexico available from ethnohistoric sources, one can explore cultural adaptation in the survey region from different, complementary perspectives.

In this chapter, we discuss the cultural ecology of the Cuautitlan region. In particular, we focus on the arrangement of prehispanic, early Colonial, and 20th century settlement patterns with respect to a series of six *ecological zones* in the survey region—subsections of the region defined by certain characteristics important to the type of agrarian economy found in the prehispanic Basin of Mexico, and dominant in the Cuautitlan region until the final two decades of the 20th century. Our discussion of Cuautitlan region cultural ecology begins with a description of the six ecological zones, including patterns of modern land use at the time of survey in 1974. Attention then turns towards a brief summary of historic settlement in the survey region, focusing on settlement in 1960, slightly more than a decade before the Cuautitlan archaeological survey and dating to a time that preceded much of the surge in modern development that has substantially changed the complexion of this part of the Basin of Mexico. Our discussion considers data on the Late Aztec occupation in the survey region, describing the period of maximum prehispanic population resulting from what would have been a finely tuned adaptation to a complex natural environment. In addition to archaeological data, we examine post-Conquest 16th century historical documents containing information on the Late Aztec occupation, providing an independent source of data on the ecological patterning of settlement as well as the political and economic institutions involved. The chapter closes with a brief overview of pre-Aztec adaptation to the natural environment of the Cuautitlan region, exploring settlement with respect to key ecological zones and how patterns evolved over time under different Basin-wide sociopolitical conditions.

Major Ecological Zones in the Cuautitlan Region

With respect to both the Late Aztec and modern occupations of the Cuautitlan region, we divided the survey region into six ecological zones (Figure 7.1). Each of these zones has certain dominant natural environmental components, characterized by some combination of piedmont, alluvial plain, lakeshore, and lakebed. However, our definition of these zones also relied heavily on patterns of cultural adaptation to these zones, considering how Late Aztec and modern peoples exploited the natural resources that occur in the survey region. We defined the six ecological zones in the Cuautitlan region as follows:

1. Zone 1 comprises the alluvial plain associated with the lower Cuautitlan River. This is an area of deep soil plain immediate to and including the towns of Cuautitlan and Tultitlan (the latter not surveyed due to modern occupation). This zone comprises much of the deep soil alluvium found in the Cuautitlan region, described in Chapter 2. The deep, fertile soils of Zone 1 have great agricultural potential if certain challenges can be overcome, including localized problems with drainage and frosts. Abundant water for irrigation from the Cuautitlan River would have helped to ensure reliably high crop yields. Land use in Zone 1 in the 1970s consisted primarily of rainfall (humedad) agriculture, along with some irrigated agriculture, mainly of maize and alfalfa but with bean and squash grown as well (Figure 7.2). Zone 1 also hosted several modern settlements, including the large towns of Cuautitlan and Cuautitlan Izcalli as well as the dispersed communities of San Sebastian Xala and Tlaltepan (Figure 7.3).

2. Zone 2 consists of the lower piedmont and adjacent alluvial plain north of and including an area immediately south of the Tepotzotlan River. In terms of characteristics important to human settlement, this zone consists of a series of gently sloping tongues of piedmont, separated by small tributary valleys of deep soil north of and adjacent to the deep soil plain along the river. It also includes a wider tongue of land extending east from the Las Cruces Range, south of the Tepotzotlan River, along a tributary of the river flowing immediately south of the ridge. To the east of this ridge is a small isolated hill, locally called Axotlan. In the 1970s, land use in Zone 2 included rainfall (mostly) and irrigated agriculture, with maize, bean, alfalfa, haba, and squash present at the time of survey in fields occasionally equipped with maguey bancals to control erosion (Figure 7.4). Some grazing, on more marginal land, also occurred. Modern settlement that occurred in Zone 2 at the time of survey included the town of Tepotzotlan and the dispersed communities of San José Huilango, San Mateo Xoloc, Santa Cruz, and Santiago Cualtlalpan (Figure 7.5).

3. Zone 3 consists of the area lying south of Zone 2 and east of the Las Cruces Range, including the piedmont and adjacent intervening tributary valleys of deep soil, south of the Tepotzotlan River drainage basin. In contrast to Zone 2, the piedmont here consists of six long, broad ridges, covered by dense settlement at the time of survey as well as during the Late Aztec occupation. Moving from north to south we refer to the six major ridges in Zone 3 as Buena Vista, Tepojaco, La Perla, Izcalli, Universidad, and Tepetlixpa ridges, naming them after

the largest modern settlements found on their summits. With the exception of Universidad ridge, and the areas occupied by Cuautitlan Izcalli apartment complexes on Izcalli ridge, in 1974 urban sprawl from Mexico City only slightly affected these areas—with about 70% accessible for survey. Most of the land use at the time of survey involved rainfall agriculture, mainly of maize and bean, in fields occasionally equipped with maguey bancals to help control erosion; some irrigated agriculture also occurred (Figure 7.6). Modern communities in this region included a portion of Cuautitlan Izcalli along with most of Plan de Guadalupe, Santa Rosa, and Santiago Cuautlalpan; further development was occurring at the time of survey in parts of this zone (Figure 7.7).

4. Zone 4 lies south of the main alluvial plain of the Cuautitlan River, occurring along the northern slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Zone 4 includes the lower piedmont and adjacent tributary valleys and a narrow strip of alluvial plain north of the piedmont and east of the town of Cuautitlan. Jeffrey Parsons examined much of the northern portion of this plain in his Zumpango region survey. Deborah Nichols, in her analysis of prehispanic irrigation in the Cuautitlan region, divided Zone 4 into three watersheds—which she labeled IV, V, and VI (Nichols 1980:86) (Figure 7.8)— each consisting of a short projecting extension of piedmont bordered by small tributary valleys. Adaptation of the rural population in this zone resembled that found Zone 2, particularly in the northern portion of Zone 2 in the piedmont north of the Tepotzotlan River. At the time of survey, rainfall (mostly) and irrigated agriculture occurred, with crops including maize, bean, and alfalfa (Figure 7.9). Survey crews also noted the presence of some grazing in more marginal areas. A number of modern communities were present in 1974, including the dispersed communities of Lomas de San Cristobal, San Francisco Chilpan, San Mateo Cuautepec, and Santa María Cuautepec (Figure 7.10). However, extensive recent colonization had occurred in this area in 1974, particularly in the southwest portion of Zone 4 and in an area at its eastern edge, where an extensive set of 20th century colonias occupied virtually all of the piedmont and portions of the adjacent alluvial plain.

5. Zone 5 consists of a relatively small area around the town of Ecatepec de Morelos. We separated this zone from its larger neighbors to the west and south because of the unique role it played in culture history during the Late Aztec occupation of the Cuautitlan region. The modern town of Ecatepec in 1974 included the Late Aztec town of the same name, but the former had expanded well beyond its late prehispanic borders to the north and east, leaving only a small portion of the area (outside of Late Aztec Ecatepec) accessible to survey. One of the most important characteristics of Zone 5 is its proximity to saline lakes Xaltocan and Texcoco. This area witnessed the maximum development of prehispanic salt production in the Basin of Mexico, as discussed below and represented by the number of salt-making sites discovered in this portion of the survey region (see Chapter 5). The natural environment of this ecological zone consists of a band of lower piedmont, a narrow band of adjacent arable alluvial plain, and a saline strip of plain along the lake shores. Zone 5 corresponds generally with one of the watersheds (VII) defined by Nichols (see Figure 7.8). In 1974, modern use of this region featured some crop production, mainly rainfall agriculture of maize, but much of the land not used for modern settlement was not used for other purposes either—primarily because saline soil precluded crop production, though some of the area was being reclaimed for agriculture (Figure 7.11). At the time of survey, modern settlement interspersed with industrial development covered much of Zone 5, including the communities of Ecatepec and Guadalupe Victoria (Figure 7.12).

6. Ecological Zone 6 occurs in the southern portion of the Cuautitlan region, and corresponds generally to three watersheds defined by Nichols (III, VIII, and part of I; see Figure 7.8). This zone occurs on the eastern, southeastern, and southern slopes of the Guadalupe Range, and includes sections of lower piedmont, alluvial plain, and lakebed. Much of Zone 6, including virtually all of the alluvial plain, had been heavily urbanized by factory complexes and modern housing at the time of survey, building on a pattern well underway in the 1960s (Figure 7.13). A small amount of predominantly rainfall agriculture was present, with crops including maize, bean, squash, and haba. Modern communities included El Mirador, San Juánico, Santa Clara, and Santa María Tulpetlac (Figure 7.14). All of these places are colonias of settlements outside of Zone 6; as seen below (and discussed in Chapter 3), this yields deceptively low population figures for the zone in modern times despite the extensive settlement present. The dense modern settlement in Zone 6 limited the amount accessible for archaeological survey; even in 1974, field crews had to work around modern development, with the isolated volcanic cone called Cerro Gordo, its slopes, and areas to its south accessible for more thorough examination.

Parts of the alluvial plain extending immediately north and south of the ancient course of Cuautitlan River, particularly the central and lower portions, were only cursorily examined or not surveyed at all (see Figure 4.1). Previous experience in the surveys of other regions in the Basin of Mexico yielded few archaeological sites, either because very little surface occupation is visible to archaeologists in deep soil alluvium or because this environmental zone was not extensively occupied during prehispanic times. In our discussion of the adaptation of the prephspanic population, we consider some data from Parsons's Zumpango survey (see Parsons et al. 1983), notably a tract of land that extended to the south joining the region covered by the Cuautitlan sur-

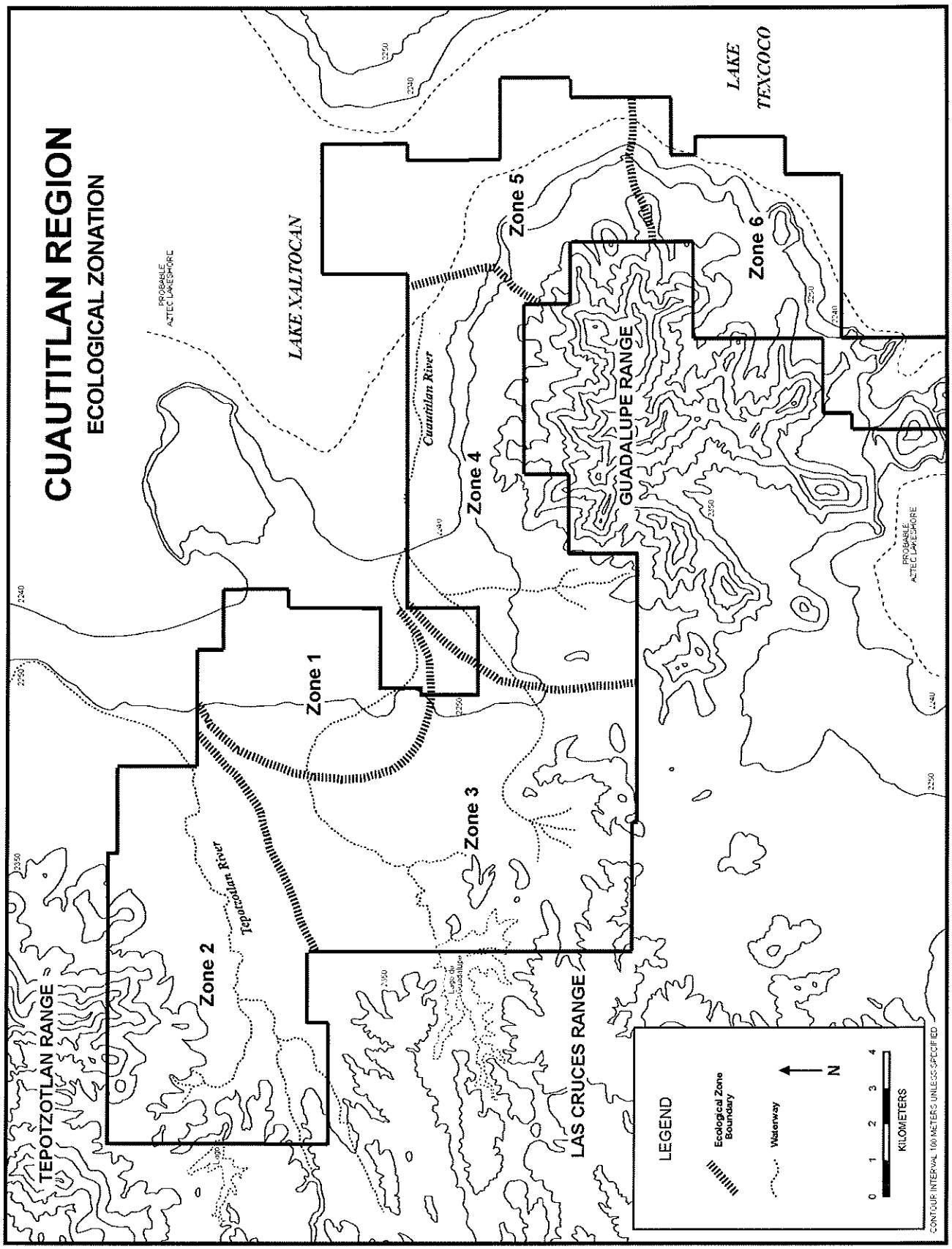

Figure 7.1. Major Ecological Zones in the Cuautitlan Region

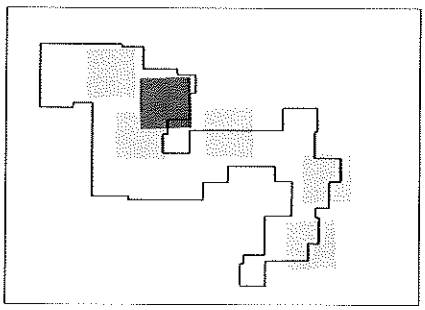

Figure 7.2. Air Photo, Dating to the Early 1970s, Showing a Portion of Ecological Zone 1 of the Cuautitlan Region

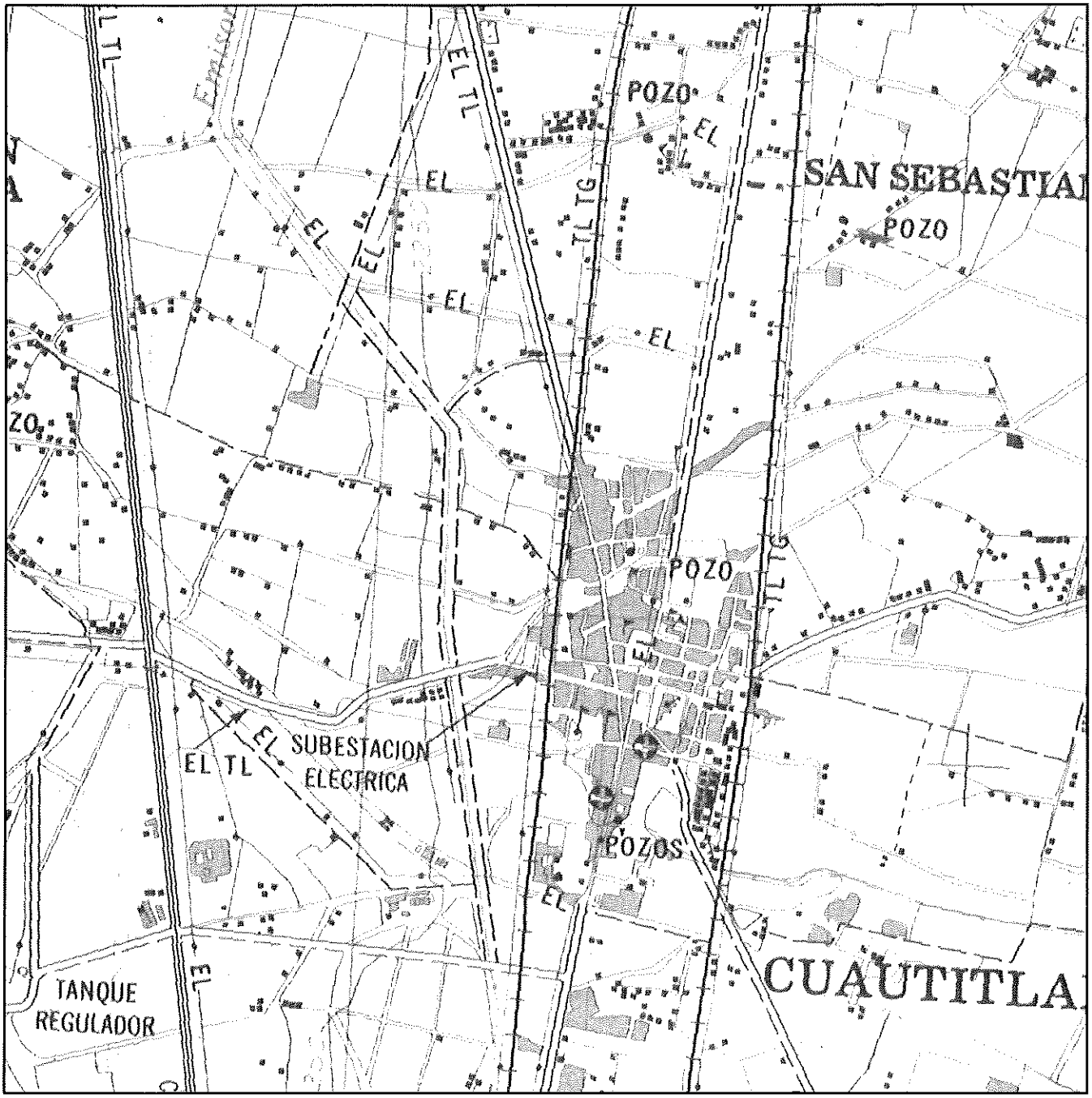

Figure 7.3. Section of the 1:50,000 Topographic Map (Comisión de Estudios del Territorio Nacional 1977), Based on 1971 Aerial Photography, Corresponding to a portion of Ecological Zone 1 of the Cuautitlan Region

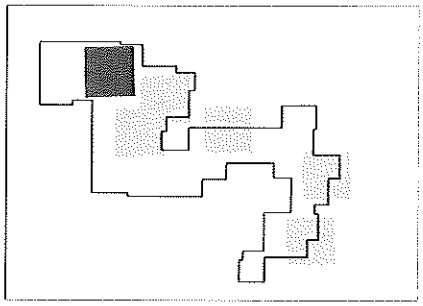

Figure 7.4. Air Photo, Dating to the Early 1970s, Showing a Portion of Ecological Zone 2 of the Cuautitlan Region

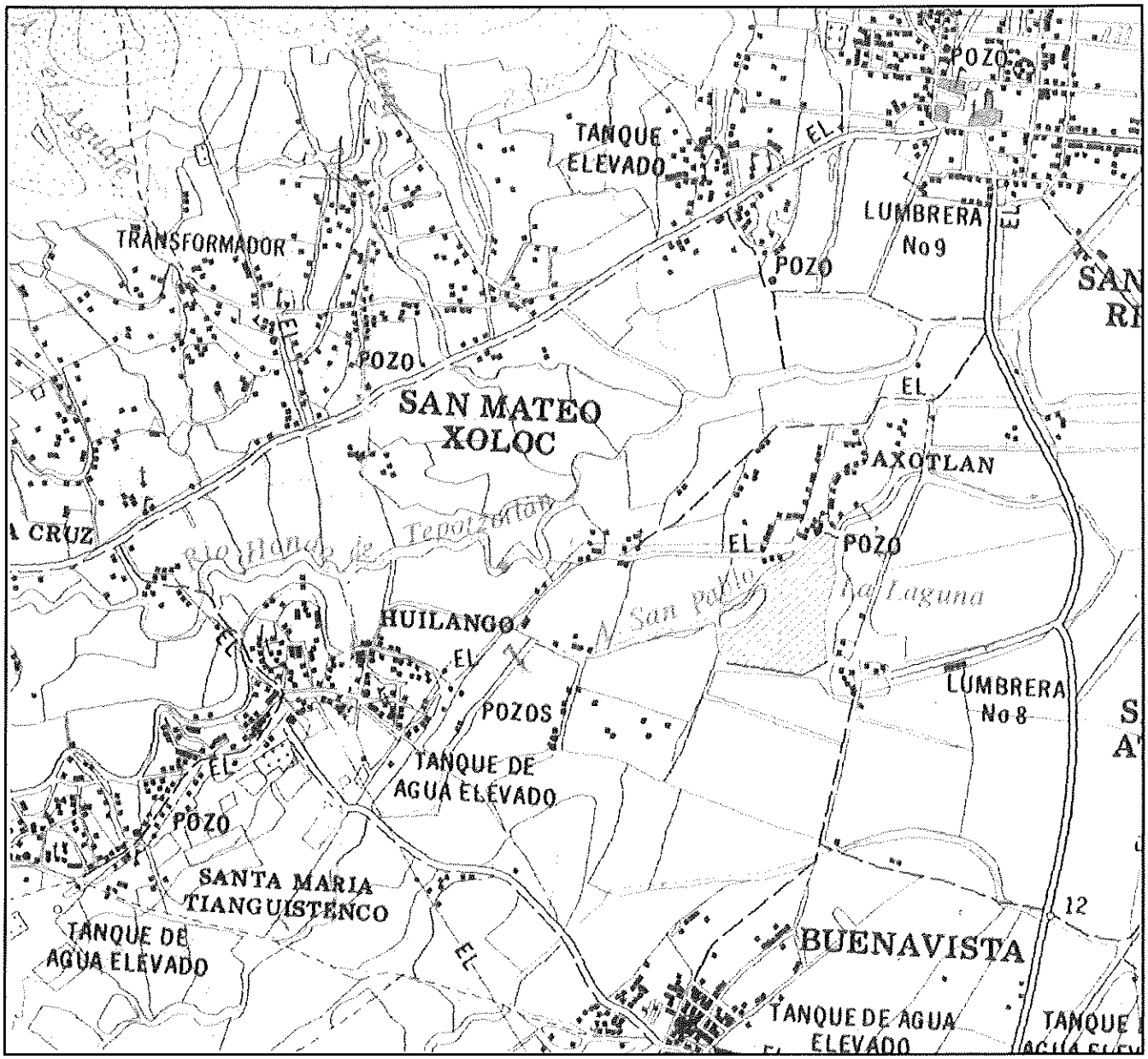

Figure 7.5. Section of the 1:50,000 Topographic Map (Comisión de Estudios del Territorio Nacional 1977), Based on 1971 Aerial Photography, Corresponding to a Portion of Ecological Zone 2 of the Cuautitlan Region

Figure 7.6. Air Photo, Dating to the Early 1970s, Showing a Portion of Ecological Zone 3 of the Cuautitlan Region

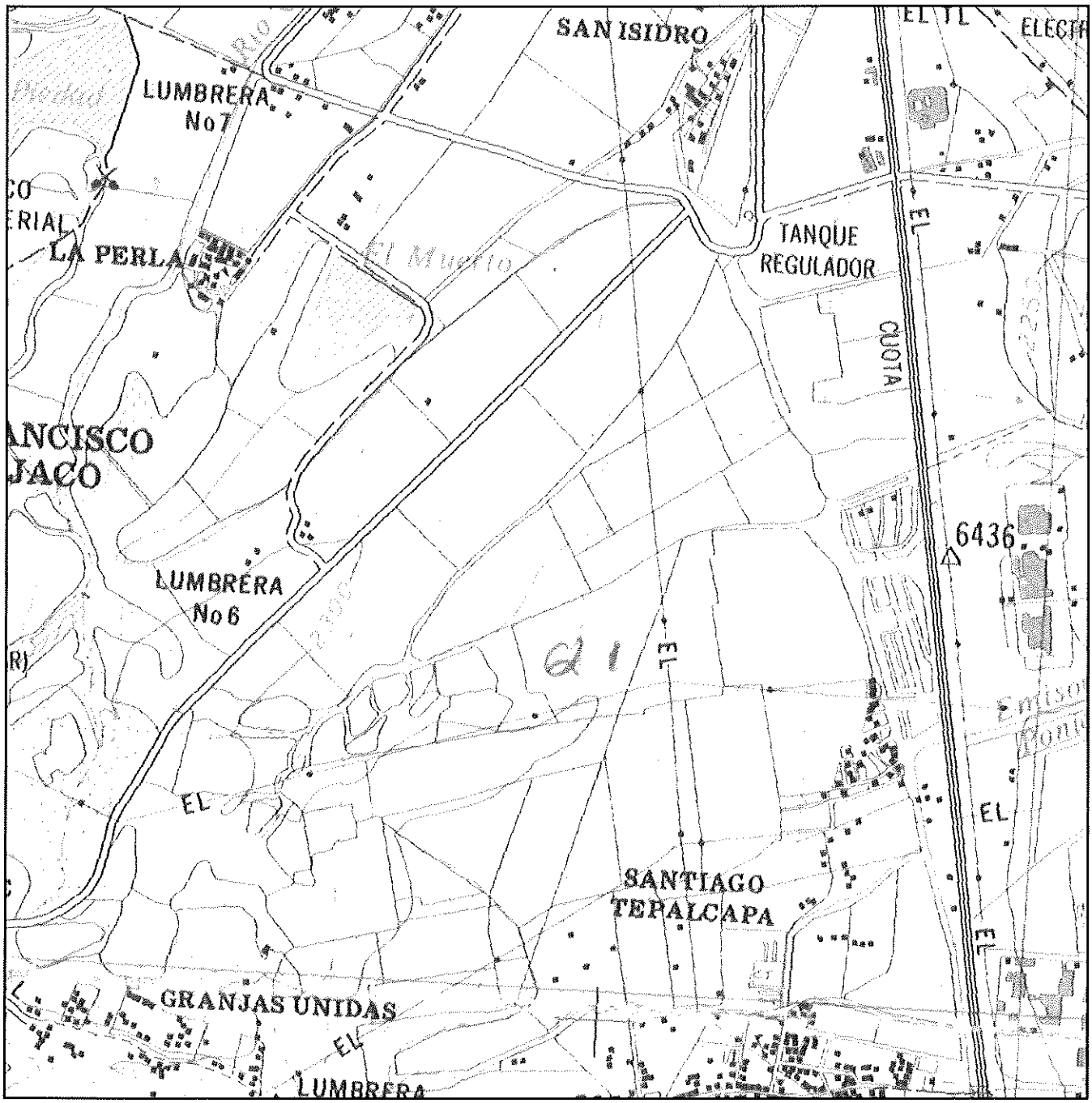

Figure 7.7. Section of the 1:50,000 Topographic Map (Comisión de Estudios del Territorio Nacional 1977), Based on 1971 Aerial Photography, Corresponding to a Portion of Ecological Zone 3 of the Cuautitlan Region

vey—including Cerro Tultepec and the alluvial plain immediately to the south.

Historic Settlement in the Cuautitlan Region: The Pattern in 1960

We begin our discussion of ecological adaptation of settlement in the Cuautitlan region with a brief overview of regional demographics in 1960 (Table 7.1). At this point in time, the survey region had not yet experienced the massive urban expansion from Mexico City that generated the enormous changes witnessed in the final two decades of the 20th century. Total population was fewer than 30,000 people—only about two-thirds of that estimated for the Late Aztec occupation based on survey data, but probably comparable in overall density given that 1960 population statistics under-represent the population of Zone 6 (the geographic centers of modern communities occur outside of the Zone 6 boundary—see note *a* in Table 7.1). Although we do not have detailed data on economic activities that characterized the Cuautitlan region in 1960, widespread reliance on small-scale agriculture at that time in the region's history provides further comparability with the Late Aztec period.

Table 7.1. Historic Settlement in the Cuautitlan Region by Ecological Zone: 1960

Ecological Zone	No. of Communities (%)	Population (%)
Zone 1	6 (26.1)	8,593 (29.5)
Zone 2	8 (34.8)	6,844 (23.5)
Zone 3	3 (13.0)	3,041 (10.4)
Zone 4	4 (17.4)	4,071 (14.0)
Zone 5	2 (8.7)	6,597 (22.6)
Zone 6	- (-) [a]	- (-) [a]
Total	23 (100.0)	29,146 (100.0)

Sources: Constructed from data in Dirección General de Estadística 1963a, 1963b.

a: Population based on communities whose geographic center occurs in each ecological zone, according to the 2000 census (INEGI 2002a); no such community center occurs in Zone 6, though this zone was occupied by the beginnings of urban expansion (from Mexico City) in 1960 and contained considerable population during that year.

"-" signifies 0 or a percentage that rounds to 0.0

In 1960, most settlements in the Cuautitlan region occurred in Zones 1 and 2, accounting for 14 of the 23 communities whose geographic centers were located in the survey region. Zone 1 included Cuautitlan, a small town in 1960, but with its population of nearly 8,400 accounting for much of the total population in the region at this time. Zone 2, in turn, included Tepotzotlan and Santiago Cuautlalpan, together containing nearly 4,200 people. These three communities accounted for 15,400 of the 29,000 total for the survey region—slightly more than half of the total—but settlement remained dispersed and even these communities differed greatly from the large, urban concentrations that characterized the region by the close of the 20th century. Zones 3 and 4 contained another 30% of the total settlements in the region in 1960, along with nearly one-fourth of the total regional population. Zone 5 contained only two communities in 1960, but as one of them was Ecatepec the total population residing in this ecological zone approached 6,600, nearly 23% of the total. As noted, no modern settlements were centered in Zone 6 in 1960, and as a result we have no population figures for that area despite the presence of modern occupation.

Settlement in the Cuautitlan region in 1960 was comparable to that found in the Late Aztec occupation of the region in that it consisted mainly of a few large towns surrounded by more dispersed rural settlement (see Chapter 5). Three of the five ecological zones for which we have population data available—Zones 1, 2, and 5—contained towns surrounded by smaller villages and hamlets, similar to the Late Aztec pattern. One apparent difference between 1960 settlement and the Late Aztec occupation is the presence of more small settlements during the prehispanic period, though this may be a consequence of the inability of archaeological survey to identify clear boundaries of dispersed settlements, thereby recording remains as separate hamlets as opposed to dispersed villages.

Late Aztec Settlement and Adaptation in the Cuautitlan Region

We begin our analysis of Late Aztec regional adaptation in the Cuautitlan region by examining 16th century ethnohistoric data. For this portion of the Basin of Mexico, we have three main sources of information. The first is the *Relaciónes Geográficas* of 1580, a document that provides considerable information on Late Aztec (and early Colonial) political organization and patterns of resource utilization. This was the primary historic source used in the Teotihuacan Valley Project to help interpret Late Aztec settlement, the information available including a map showing the center of each kingdom and its subject villages (Sanders et al. 2000:Figure 240). For the Cuautitlan region, we only have available a *Relación* for Ecatepec (Paso y Troncoso 1905-1906:Volume VI, 167-177); unfortunately, a *Relación* for Cuautitlan has not been located in the archives and remains unpublished, limiting what we know and what we can say about Late Aztec regional organization in the survey region. The second main source of ethnohistoric data for the Cuautitlan region is the *Arzobispado de México* census of 1568 for the Cuautitlan region (Paso y Troncoso 1905-1906:Volume III). This document provides important demographic data, though in addition to the challenges in interpreting censuses from this period (see Sanders 1970) the districts serving monasteries (the units used in the census) frequently did not coincide with political domains. The third main source of historic data for the Cuautitlan region is the *Anales de Cuautitlan* (1945), though this represents primarily a dynastic history and has only limited value for reconstructing political, economic, and ecological patterning of the landscape.

One of the most valuable uses of 16th century data for the survey region is information on the populations of central communities in the 15th – 16th century polities. All of these

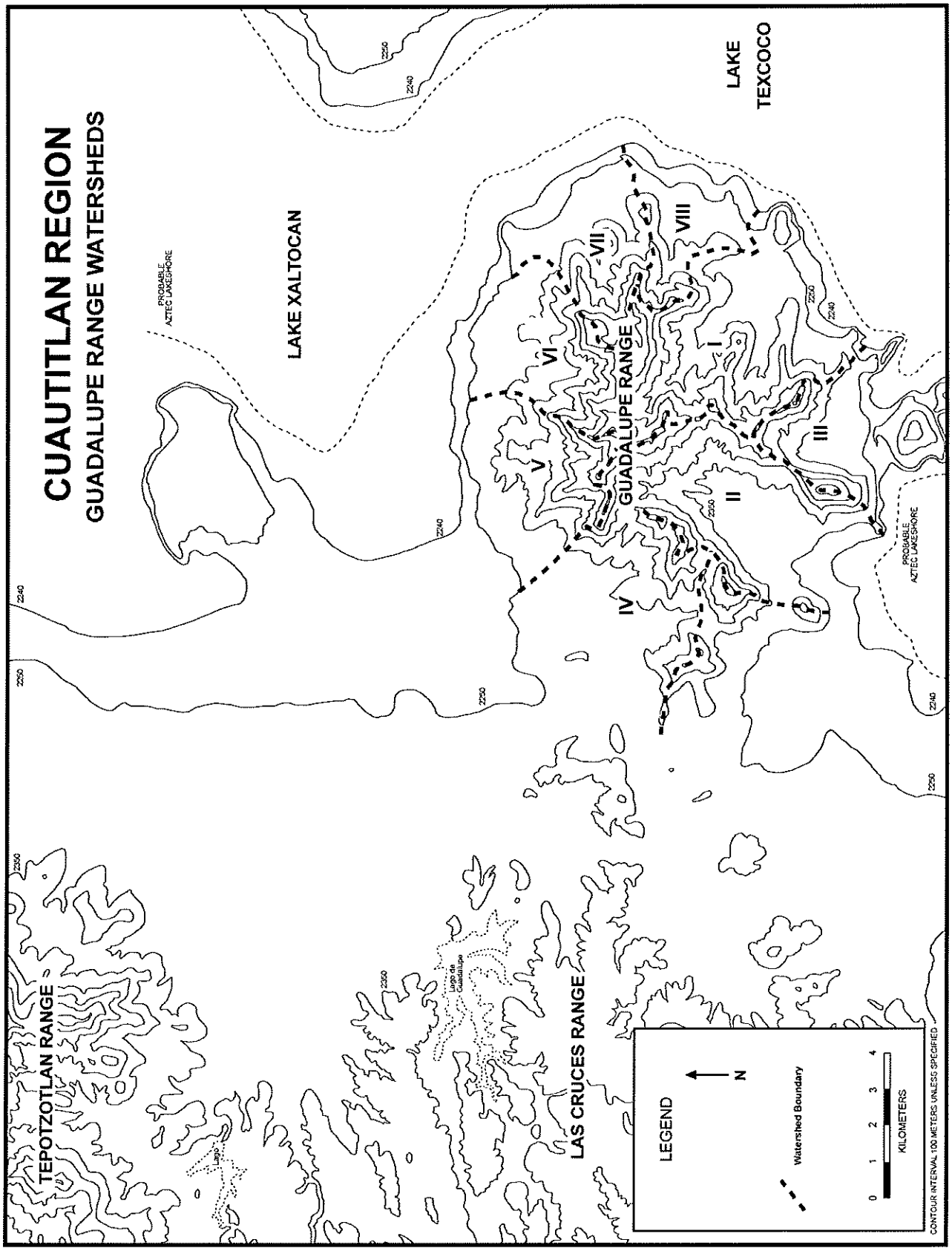

Figure 7.8. Major Drainages in the Guadalupe Range (modified from Nichols 1980:86). Watersheds IV, V, and VI occur in ecological Zone 4; watershed VII occurs in Zone 5; and watersheds I, II, and VIII occur in Zone 6

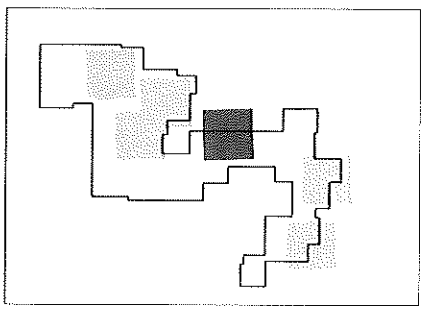

Figure 7.9. Air Photo, Dating to the Early 1970s, Showing a Portion of Ecological Zone 4 of the Cuautitlan Region

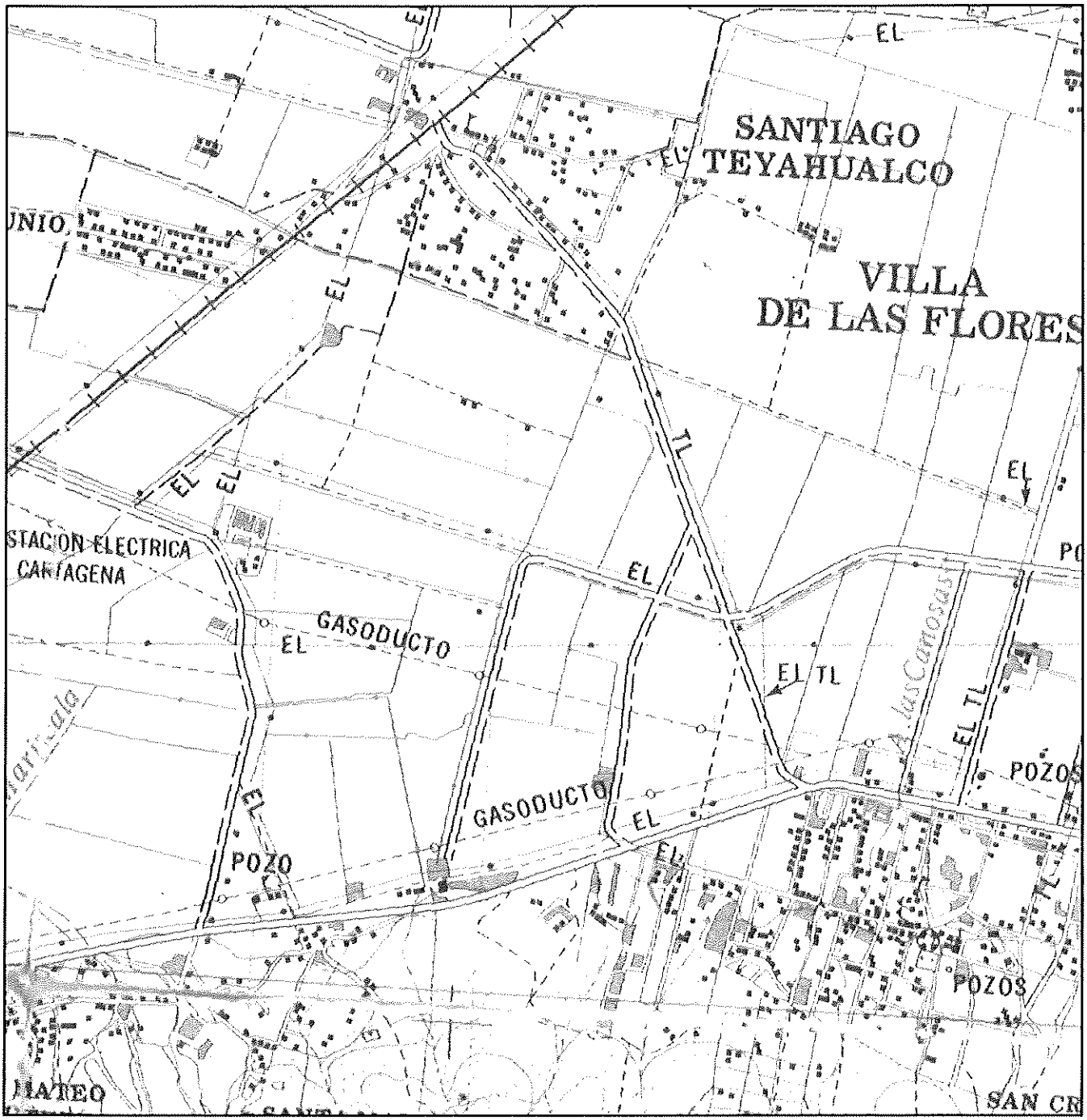

Figure 7.10. Section of the 1:50,000 Topographic Map (Comisión de Estudios del Territorio Nacional 1977), Based on 1971 Aerial Photography, Corresponding to a Portion of Ecological Zone 4 of the Cuautitlan Region

Figure 7.11. Air Photo, Dating to the Early 1970s, Showing a Portion of Ecological Zone 5 of the Cuautitlan Region

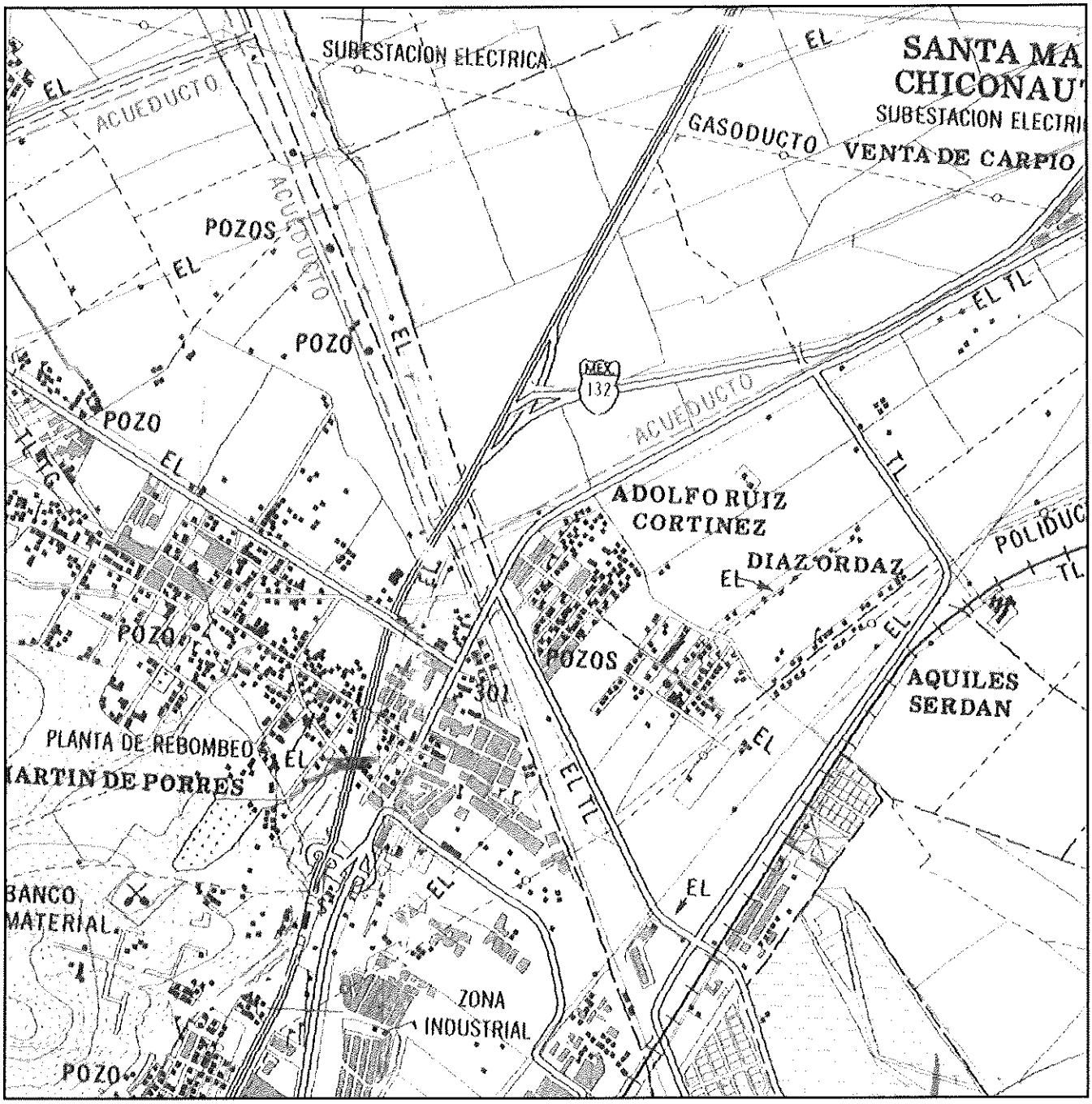

Figure 7.12. Section of the 1:50,000 Topographic Map (Comisión de Estudios del Territorio Nacional 1977), Based on 1971 Aerial Photography, Corresponding to a Portion of Ecological Zone 5 of the Cuautitlan Region

Figure 7.13. Air Photo, Dating to the Early 1970s, Showing a Portion of Ecological Zone 6 of the Cuautitlan Region

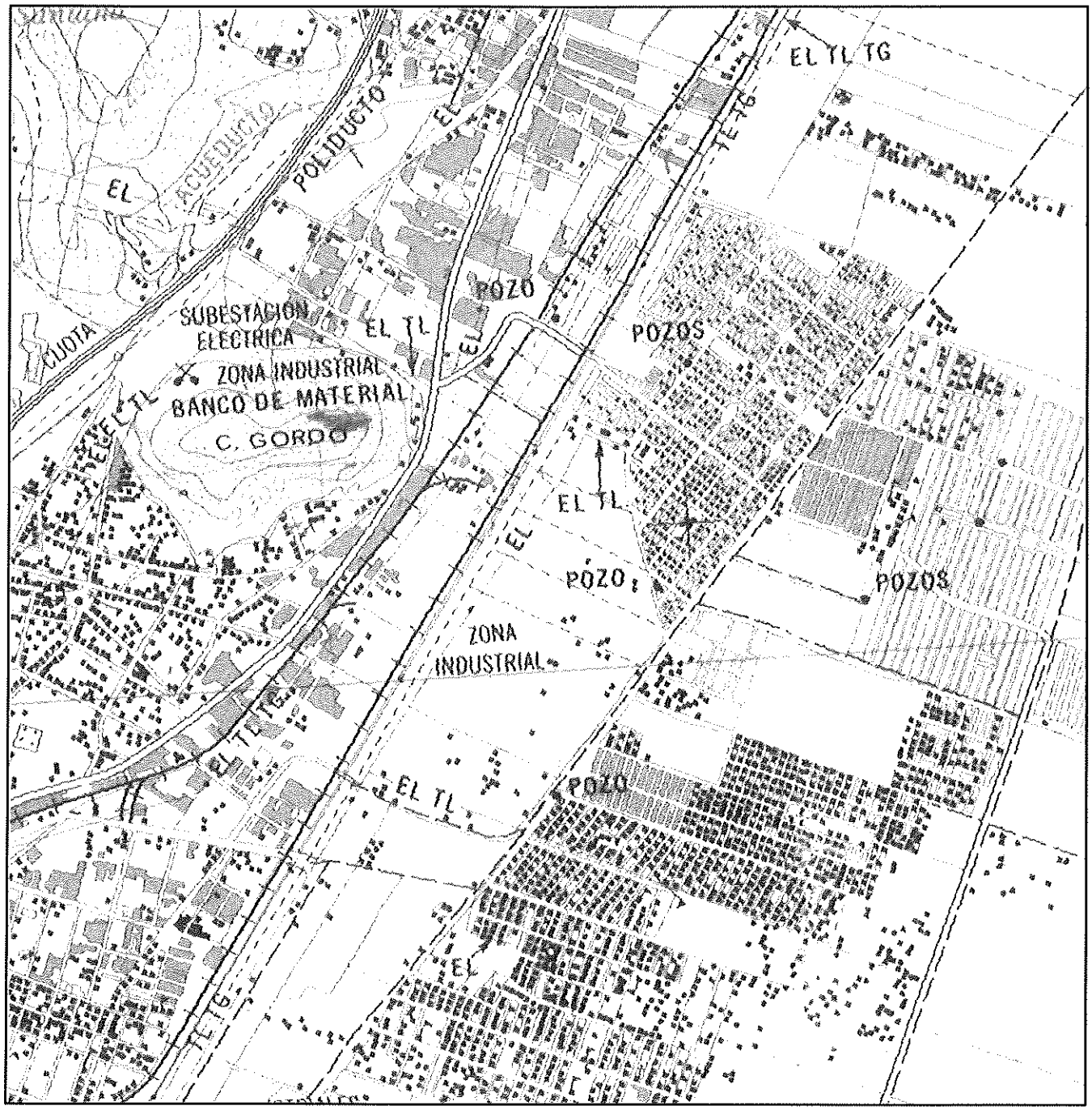

Figure 7.14. Section of the 1:50,000 Topographic Map (Comisión de Estudios del Territorio Nacional 1977), Based on 1971 Aerial Photography, Corresponding to a Portion of Ecological Zone 6 of the Cuautitlan Region

communities presently underlie 20th century towns. In the Cuautitlan region, these towns include Cuautitlan, Ecatepec, Tepotzotlan, and Tultitlan. In the cases of Cuautitlan and Tepotzotlan, the prehispanic communities covered slightly larger areas than the modern towns in 1974, enabling field crews to survey the outer zones of the Aztec towns and define site extent and occupational density, providing the main components for an archaeological-based estimate of population. One important methodological issue related to these towns is if we would have been able to identify these sites as towns without the use of historic data, relying entirely on settlement data. Although crews succeeded in surveying what appear to have been barrios of Aztec Ecatepec, modern settlement in the area of the ancient town precluded survey, and as a result we rely solely on historic data. Modern settlement in Tultitlan also prevented systematic archaeological survey.

The fundamental political unit in central Mexico in 1519 was a small kingdom, or city-state (Bray 1972; Hodge 1984:13-31), governed by a royal lineage who ruled from provincial centers containing populations ranging from as few as 3-4,000 people to as many as 30,000 (in Texcoco) (Sanders et al. 1979:154). The Nahuatl term for this type of polity was the *altepetl* (plural *altepemeh*), and its ruler was called the *tlatoani*. The fundamental feature of the alteptl was political legitimacy—that is, the ruler had certain rights to goods and the services of his people, based on a taxation system. He also organized the population to defend his territory and to expand it against rival polities. The people under the jurisdiction of a tlatoani recognized these rights and referred to him as their legitimate lord.

Conflict over territorial boundaries was a common feature of the alteptl system, and warfare was endemic. Aside from the defense of his territory, the tlatoani often was an ambitious leader who attempted to expand his power over neighboring polities by conquest. Upon conquest, the basic political structure of a defeated altepetl remained intact, and the conquering lord simply extracted services and goods from its tlatoani, who then applied these demands to his subject population. These were considered illegal impositions by the conquered population and are referred to in historic sources as tribute rather than taxes.

In the history of the Basin of Mexico during the period 1200 to 1438, there were numerous cases of the formation of these mini-empires where one altepetl conquered and controlled one or more such polities. Texcoco is a good example of this process (Gibson 1964:19-24). Texcoco incorporated approximately 13 altepetl domains within a single political system that covered a territory of about 3,000 km^2. This territory was called Acolhuacan. Texcoco lost control of that area when Azcapotzalco defeated it in the early 15th century, but then regained control when the Triple Alliance was formed (by Texcoco, Tenochtitlan, and Tlacopan) in 1428. In 1568, the region known as Acolhuacan had a population of about 114,000 people (based on figures in Sanders 1970:414-415). We estimate a population of approximately 325,000 for this region in 1519 based on evidence that by 1568 the indigenous population had declined by 2.85 times its 1519 level (Sanders 1970:412-430)—nearly one-third the estimated population for the entire Basin of Mexico at the time of the Spanish Conquest, and consisting of a territory covering about 40% of the surface area of the Basin.

The history of Cuautitlan was similar to that of Texcoco, though on a smaller scale. Hodge (1984:57-79) published a detailed synopsis of the history of the Cuautitlan domain from 1241 to 1519, including a reconstruction of its political and military fortunes (Table 7.2). Between 1241 and 1408, Cuautitlan conquered a number of neighboring altepemeh, constructing a miniature empire similar to that formed by Texcoco, with tributaries that included Citlaltepec, Coyotepec, Cuautlalpan, Huehuetoca, Otlazapan, Tepotzotlan, Tepoxalco, and Zumpango (Figure 7.15). The polity of Cuautitlan consisted of four administrative divisions at that point in time. The Tequixquinahuacan division comprised the towns of Tepoxalco and Tzompango (Zumpango). The Chalmecapan division included Cuautlalpan and Citlaltepec. The Nepantlan division consisted of Huehuetoca and Tepotzotlan. Finally, the Ateman division included Coyotepec and Otlazpan (Hodge 1984:67).

In 1409, Cuautitlan lost its empire to Azcapotzalco, beginning what was to be a series of struggles between these two polities. Among other things, one sees evidence of shifting political fortunes in the succession of leadership—the removal of the Cuautitlan tlatoani in 1409 followed by other leaders with residences in various locations of the Cuautitlan region or beyond (Table 7.3). When the Triple Alliance emerged in the early 15th century, Cuautitlan regained its original domain of conquered states, though itself became a tributary to the Triple Alliance (specifically Tenochtitlan) in 1435. Some documents indicate that Tlacopan claimed Cuautitlan and its subject towns. The altepemeh that paid tribute to Cuautitlan included Atlazpan, Citlaltepec, Coyotepec, Cuautlalpan, Huehuetoco, Tepotzotlan, Tepoxalco, and Zumpango (Hodge 1984:75), indicating considerable consistency with the tributary structure earlier in the 15th century (Figure 7.16). The domain also included Tultitlan, which apparently had lost its altepetl status prior to these events, comparable to what happened to Tequisistlan and Oxtoticpac in the Teotihuacan Valley (Gibson 1964:471). The present location of the town of Cuautitlan functioned as the center of the altepetl, with occasional interruptions, beginning in 1349. At that time, the town was divided into four barrios, each administering two of the eight subject altepemeh. A major event, as noted in Chapter 2, was a decision to redirect the Cuautitlan River, which previously flowed east to Lake Xaltocan, northward to Lake Zumpango (a project completed in AD 1433; see Table 7.1).

Under Spanish rule during the 16th century, the area incorporated within the Cuautitlan survey region included two *cabeceras*, or heads of administrative districts: Cuautitlan and Ecatepec. The Arzobispado de México census of 1568 provides population data for both Cuautitlan and Ecatepec, as well as their subject communities within the structure of the tax administration. The population of Cuautitlan in 1568 was recorded as 1,666 *vecinos* (Table 7.4). The meaning of the term vecino varies in 16th century documents,

Table 7.2. Major Events in the Development of Cuautitlan

AD [a]	Event
635	Chichimec people leave Aztlan and journey towards the Basin of Mexico.
804	The Chichimeca stop in Tula and then travel onward to found Cuautitlan.
1241	War begins between Cuautitlan and Xaltocan, a neighboring Otomí polity, continuing until 1395.
1325	The Tenocha, or Mexica, found Tenochtitlan.
1347	Culhua people flee to Cuautitlan when their city, Culhuacan, is destroyed by Tepaneca from Azcapotzalco. They form a barrio in Cuautitlan.
1395	Cuautitlan defeats its enemy, Xaltocan, and expands its territory to include much of Xaltocan's land. Xaltemoctzin, ruler of Cuautitlan, builds a temple in the city; he also fights the Chalca with the Azcapotzalcans and Mexica.
1408	Tepeneca from Azcapotzalco kill Xaltemoctzin and appoint a military governor to rule Cuautitlan for nine years.
1408	Tezozomoc, ruler of Azcapotzalco, attempts to seat a tlatoani of his choosing in Cuautitlan. Because of local resistance to this, he appoints one of his sons to rule nearby Tultitlan, a rival polity.
1418	A Tepaneca ruler from Tlatelolco is seated in Cuautitlan.
1419	The Acolhua city-states are defeated by Azcapotzalco.
1427	Tezozomoc of Azcapotzalco dies, one of his sons, Maxtla, takes his place as Tepaneca ruler.
1428-1430	The Azcapotzalcans attack and conquer Cuautitlan. They burn the temple, plant maguey in the main plaza, and take the slave market to their city. Cuautitlan pays tribute to them. Cuautitlan's ruler kills himself in despair, in exile; Cuautitlan's nobles choose a new ruler.
1429-1430	Cuautitlan, Tenochtitlan, Tlatelolco, Texcoco, Tlacopan, Chalco, and Huexotzingo plot to defeat the Azcapotzalcans. They defeat them by attacking, one by one, the cities governed by Tezozomoc's sons.
1431	Nezahualcoyotl becomes ruler of Texcoco, crowned by Itzcoatl of Tenochtitlan. Cuautitlan celebrates after the war.
1432	Itzcoatl of Tenochtitlan announces that he is ruler of the entire world, including Cuautitlan.
1433	Defeated Tepaneca are sent to live in Tultitlan. The ruler of Cuautitlan orders them to build a dam to divert the river there.
1435	Tenochtitlan, led by Itzcoatl, conquers Cuautitlan. Lands in Cuautitlan's territory are given to Mexica nobles. Cuautitlan's administrative system is reorganized by a new ruler, Ayactlacatzin.
1441	Warriors from Cuautitlan participate in Mexica wars outside the Basin of Mexico, as well as in conflicts with nearby Chalco and Tizic-Cuitlahuac.
1458	Mexico begins collecting tribute from everywhere.
1466-1473	The Triple Alliance capitals are improved—the Mexica build the Chapultepec aqueduct, and Nezhualcoyotl builds a temple in Texcoco. Cuautitlan fights with the Triple Alliance, notably the nearby Tzompanca, Xillotzinca, and Citlaltepeca. Captives are taken for sacrifice at Nezahualcoyotl's temple. Cuautitlan's, Tultitlan's, and Cuitlachtepec's participants receives quahtlalli, or lands, as spoils of war in Tezoyuca, a province ruled thereafter by Texcoco.
1472	Nezahualcoyotl, ruler of Texocco, dies and is replaced by his son, Nezaualpilli.
1473	Cuautitlan aids Tenochtitlan during the Tenochtitlan-Tlatelolco civil war.
1494	Ayactlacatzin, ruler of Cuautitlan, dies and is replaced by a military governor, TlacateccatlTehuitzin, who governs until 1503.
1503	Ahuitzotl, ruler of Tenochtitlan, dies and is replaced by Moctezuma II. In the same year, Moctezuma appoints Aztatzontzin as tlatoani of Cuautitlan. Aztatzontzin seats one of his brothers as tlatoani of Tepotzotlan.
1505	Aztatzontzin places tribute collectors in two of Cuautitlan's dependencies, Tlaxoxiuhco and Huexocalco. Famine occurs and the people of Cuautitlan receive grain brought in from the Totonac area.
1507	For the ceremonies celebrating a new Aztec century, a sacrificial stone is set up in Cuautitlan, and war captives are sacrificed.
1508	Land in Tehuiloyoacan, part of Cuautitlan's territory, is divided among Mexica nobles.
1512	Moctezuma II sends one of his daughters to Cuautitlan to marry its ruler, Aztatzontzin.
1519	The Spaniards arrive; Aztatzontzin is the ruler of Cuautitlan in 1519.

Source: Hodge 1984:64 (based on Anales de Cuauhtitlan 1945)

a: Dates in Christian calendar are approximations by P.F. Velázquez in Anales de Cuauhtitlan (1945).

and although here we assume that it refers to adult married male taxpayers we acknowledge the uncertainty in this assumption. Using 3.3 as the average number of people per vecino (Sanders 1970:397, 424), the population of the town of Cuautitlan in 1568 would have been about 5,500. Table 7.4 presents 1568 census results for 12 communities subject to the monastery of San Francisco in Cuautitlan, within one league (about 4 km) of this location. These data provide a sense of the number of people living in this part of the Basin of Mexico during the second half of the 16th century, along with estimates of population in 1519. Unfortunately, they are of limited use for reconstructing altepetl population and political order, as monastic jurisdictions used in the Arzobis-

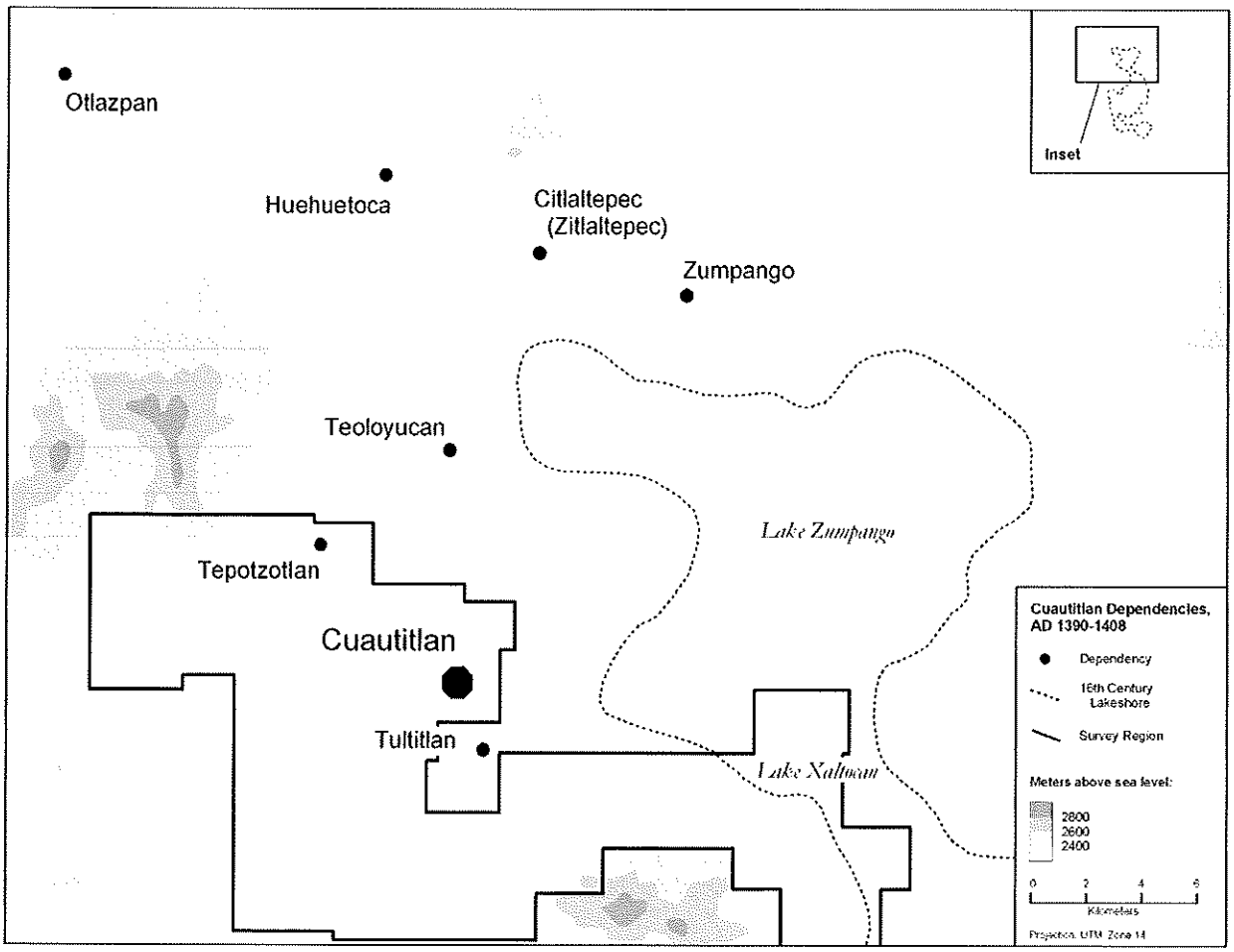

Figure 7.15. Cuautitlan and its Dependencies AD 1390-1408, During the Rule of Xaltemoctzin (based on Hodge 1984:67)

pado de México census were not equivalent of the altepetl divisions.

During the early 16th century, Ecatepec was part of the Corregimento of Chiconautla, which included cabeceras of Chiconautla, Tecamac, and Xaltocan in addition to Ecatepec (Paso y Troncoso 1905:Volume VI, 167-177). According to the 1580 Relación, Ecatepec had six subject *barrios*, though in listing only Nahuatl names (with no saint's names) their locations remain uncertain. The Arzobispado census, dating 12 years earlier, lists 29 communities subject to the monastery of San Francisco, located in the town of Ecatepec (Table 7.5). The total population of this district was recorded as 1,967 *vecinos*, or about 6,500 people. All settlements (communities organized around local churches) listed in the Arzobispado census subject to San Francisco were located within 2.5 leagues of Ecatepec, or a distance of approximately 10 km. Table 7.5 presents the 1568 census results for the 29 subject communities administered by San Francisco. The population of the cabecera itself totaled only 128 vecinos, but if we include all settlements located less than 1.0 league from the cabecera as an extension of that town, the total increases to 706 vecinos, including the population of the cabecera, or about 2,300 people. The communities considered tributary to Ecatepec in 1580 Relación may have included these same four settlements, with reference to places as "barrios" (implying geographic proximity) making this reconstruction reasonable. Table 7.5 also presents a reconstruction of 1519 population, indicating a total population of 18,500 for the 29 communities listed in the Arzobispado census.

Beyond providing some sense of the amount of socio-political volatility in the Cuautitlan region during the Aztec occupation, and a rough idea of demographics, ethnohistoric documents yield little information on regional and ecological adaptation in this region. Based on survey data, we can examine Late Aztec settlement patterns in the Cuautitlan region with respect to the six ecological zones defined above. Table 7.6 summarizes Late Aztec settlement pattern data with respect to these zones.

Of the six environmental zones, Zone 1 contained the smallest number of Late Aztec archaeological sites recorded by the Cuautitlan survey, 23, accounting for only about 7.1% of the sites identified for this time period. However, this zone hosted the largest population of any in the region, its total population nearly 13,200, or about 28% of the total. Of

Table 7.3. Rulers of Prehispanic Cuautitlan

Dates Ruled	Years Reigned	Name	Residence
First Lineage (before arrival in Cuautitlan Area)			
687-751	36	Chicontonatiuh	Macuexhuacan
752-803	65	Xiuhneltzin	Temilco and Quaxoxouhcan
Second Lineage (after arrival in Cuautitlan Area)			
804-865	72	Huactli	Nequameyocan
866-875	12	Xiuhtlacuilolxochcitzin [a]	Nequameyocan
876-930	65	Ayauhcoyotzin	Tecpanquauhtla
931-945	15	Nequamexochitzin	Miccacalco of Tepotzotlan
946-982	36	Mecellotzin	Tianquizalco of Cuauhtlaapan
983-1023	62	Tzihuacpapalotzin	Cuauhtlalpan
1024-1035	11	Iztacxillotzin	Izquitlanotla
1035-1091	55	Eztaquentzin	Techichco
1092-1107	15	Ezcoatzin	Techichco
1108-1175	57	Teyztlacoatzin	Xoloc
1175-1239	54	Quinatzin	Teptelapan, Tequixquinahuac, Huiztompa
1247-1286	39	Tezcalteuctli	Tequixquinahuac, Huiztompa
1287-1348	61	Huactzin	Techichco
1349-1368	19	Iztactototzin	Near Temple of Mixcoatl, Cuautitlan
1369-1373	4	Ehuatlycuetzin [b]	Near Temple of Mixcoatl, Cuautitlan
1374-1379	5	Temetzacocuitzin	Near Temple of Mixcoatl, Cuautitlan
1380-1390	10	Tlacateotzin	Near Temple of Mixcoatl, Cuautitlan
1390-1408	18	Xaltemoctzin	Çacacalco
1409-1418	(9)	No tlatoani [c]	
1418-1430	12	Teçoçomoc	Huexocalco
1430-1433	3	Tecocohuatzin	Huexocalco
1434-1495	61	Ayactlacatzin	Huexocalco
1495-1503	(8)	Tlacateccatl Tehuitzin [d]	Cuautitlan
1503-1519	16	Aztatzontzin	Cuautitlan

Source: Hodge 1984:62 (based on Anales de Cuauhtitlan 1945)
a: Wife of Huactli.
b: Wife of Iztactototzin.
c: Military governor.
d: Mexica governor.

the Late Aztec sites documented by survey for this zone, 14 were hamlets, eight were villages, and one was categorized as a provincial center, the town of Cuautitlan. The latter accounted for the vast majority of the population estimated for Zone 1, nearly 10,300 of the total. Compared to the documentary evidence (see Table 7.4), this independently derived population estimate for the center based on archaeological data is roughly one-third less, though part of this disagreement may reflect inaccuracies in estimating 1519 population levels from the ethnohistoric data available. In our discussion of ethnohistoric data, we were uncertain how much of the Cuautitlan region was directly dependent on the town of Cuautitlan, but tributary areas possibly included most or all of Zones 3 and 4, based in part on geographic proximity and in part on the absence of a provincial center in either zone. We estimate the total population of each of these zones at

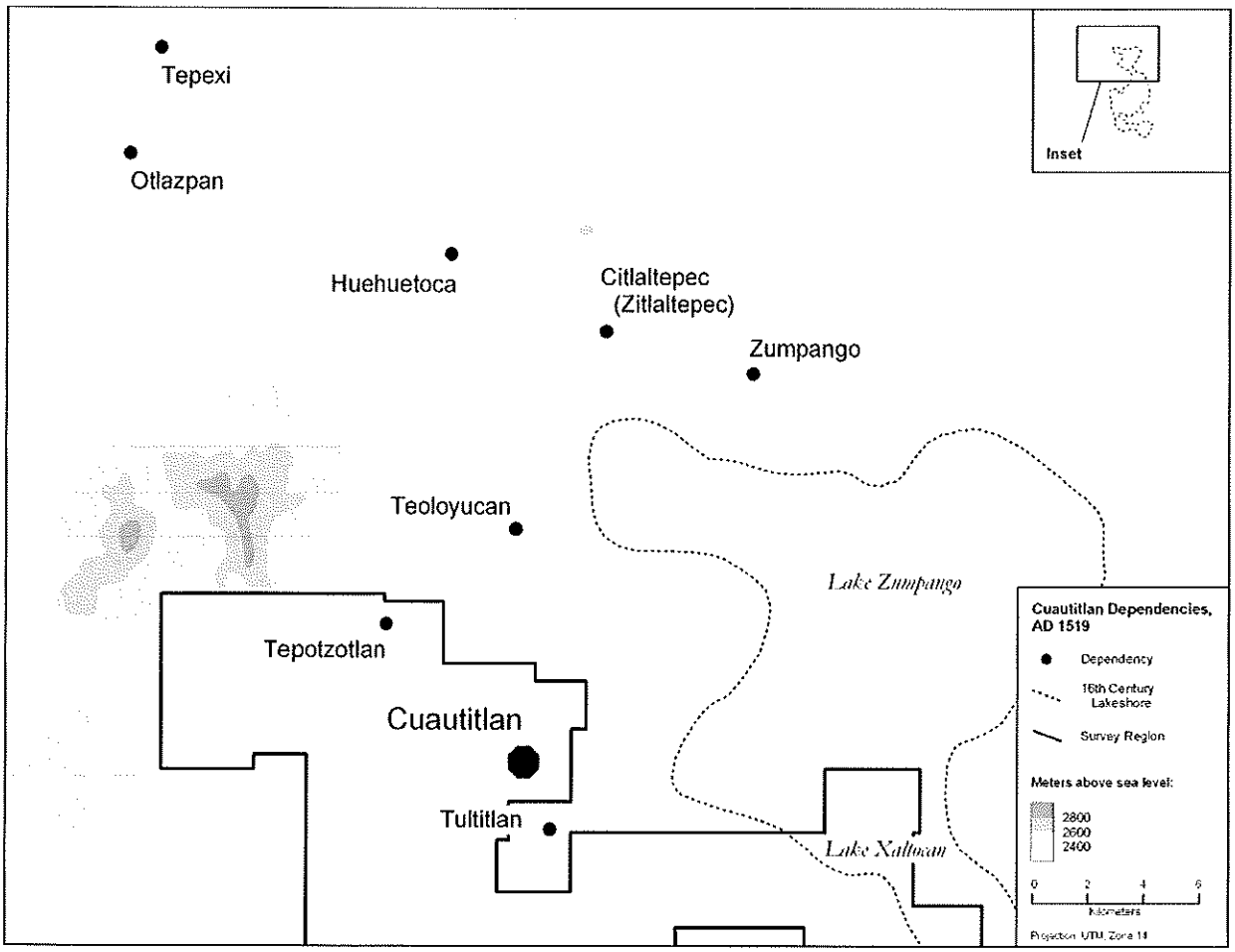

Figure 7.16. Cuautitlan and its Dependencies AD 1519 (based on Hodge 1984:71)

Table 7.4. Population Estimates for Cuautitlan (associated with San Francisco Monastery) and its Tributaries: 1568 and 1519

Community (Church) [a]	Leagues from Cuautitlan	Vecinos	1568 [b]	1519 [c]
Cuautitlan	NA	1,666	5,468	15,669
La Visitación (Tepetlixpan)	1.0	170	561	1,599
Los Reyes	0.75	66	218	621
San Francisco (Tepeyacac)	1.0	70	231	3,264
San Juan Atlamica	0.5	103	340	969
San Lorenzo (Axalpan)	1.0	36	119	339
San Martín (Hueyotlipan)	1.0	130	429	1,223
San Mateo (Ixtacalco)	0.5	88	290	828
San Miguel (Atitlan)	1.0	180	594	1,693
San Pedro Cuamatla	1.0	149	492	1,401
Santa Barbara (Tlacatecpan)	1.0	359	1,185	3,376
Santa María Apantitlan (Tultepec)	1.0	347	1,145	3,264
Santiago Milpantzineo (Teyahualco)	1.0	53	175	498
Total	NA	3,417	11,276	32,137

Sources: McBride 1974:391; Paso y Troncoso 1905:Volume III

a: Nahuatl names from McBride 1974.

b: Calculated by multiplying *vecinos* by 3.3, following Sanders (1970:424).

c: Calculated by multiplying estimated 1568 population by 2.85, following Sanders (1970:412-430).

Table 7.5. Population Estimates for Ecatepec (associated with San Francisco monastery) and its Tributaries, 1568

Community (Church)	Leagues from Ecatepec	Vecinos	1568 [a]	1519 [b]
Ecatepec (San Xpoual)	NA	128	422	1,204
Santa Agata	0.12	155	512	1,458
Santiago	0.5	116	383	1,091
San Simon	0.75	144	475	1,354
La Asumpción de Nuestra Señora	0.5	163	538	1,533
San Jerónimo	1.0	20	66	188
San Juan	1.0	65	215	611
Santa Catalina	1.0	50	165	470
La Navidad de Nuestra Señora	2.0	30	99	282
La Concepción de Nuestra Señora	1.0	95	314	893
La Purifición	1.0	36	119	339
San Simon	2.0	45	149	423
Santa Clara	1.0	138	455	1,298
San Pedro	2.5	125	413	1,176
San Francisco	2.0	20	66	188
San Tomás	1.0	132	436	1,241
La Navidad de Nuestra Señora	No data	131	432	1,232
San Miguel	1.5	38	125	357
Santiago	1.5	30	99	282
La Asumpción de Nuestra Señora	1.0	56	185	527
San Lorenzo	1.5	20	66	188
Santa Ana	1.5	27	89	254
San Bartolomé	2.0	23	76	216
San Juan Baptista	1.5	18	59	169
San Sebastián	1.0	15	50	141
La Transfiguración	1.0	23	76	216
San Mateo	2.0	18	59	169
San Francisco	2.0	18	59	169
San Jerónimo	1.0	28	92	263
La Asumpción	1.5	60	198	564
Total	NA	1,967	6,491	18,500

Source: Paso y Troncoso 1905:Volume 3

a: Calculated by multiplying vecinos by 3.3, following Sanders (1970:424).

b: Calculated by multiplying estimated 1568 population by 2.85, following Sanders (1970:412-430).

2,357 and 5,846, respectively, yielding a total for the altepetl of Cuautitlan of 21,345. Zone 3 contained 62 Late Aztec sites, composed of 57 hamlets and 5 villages. Zone 4, in turn, contained 48 sites, including 36 hamlets and 10 villages. Survey data for both Zone 3 and Zone 4 should be quite reliable, despite the beginnings of modern urban expansion in both areas that limited some access by survey crews and likely destroyed some archaeological remains. Ethnohistoric evidence indicates that settlements to the north of our survey region were part of Cuautitlan's domain as well (see Figure 7.16), suggesting that our estimate of the total altepetl Late Aztec population almost certainly is low.

Table 7.6. Late Aztec Occupation in the Cuautitlan Region, by Environmental Zone

Ecological Zone	No. of Sites (%)	Population (%)	Site Area, ha (%)
Zone 1	23 (7.1)	13,182 (28.3)	279.7 (15.1)
Zone 2	78 (24.0)	11,557 (24.8)	428.0 (23.0)
Zone 3	62 (19.1)	2,357 (5.1)	178.6 (9.6)
Zone 4	48 (14.8)	5,846 (12.5)	325.2 (17.5)
Zone 5	51 (15.7)	10,296 (22.1)	411.6 (22.2)
Zone 6	63 (19.4)	3,375 (7.2)	234.7 (12.6)
Total	325 (100.0)	46,088 (100.0)	1,857.8 (100.0)

Tepotzotlan was a tributary to Cuautitlan in 1519, but had retained its altepetl status and its territory likely included at a minimum all the area included in Zone 2. Our survey of Zone 2 defined 78 Late Aztec sites, containing an estimated 11,500 people—24.0% and 24.8% of the total sites and total population, respectively, for this period of occupation in the Cuautitlan region. Sites included 66 settlements classified as hamlets, 10 classified as villages, and one provincial center, the town of Tepotzotlan itself. We estimated that nearly 6,200 of the total Zone 2 population during the Late Aztec occupation lived in the provincial center, compared to its 1960 population of fewer than 2,700. Our estimate of total Tepotzotlan altepetl population at about 11,500 places it less than the population estimate for Tepotzotlan alone in 1519 based on documentary evidence —a 1568 population of 8,900 (Sanders 1970:414) translating to about 25,365 in 1519. Again, this discrepancy may be a consequence of problems converting ethnohistoric data showing male taxpayers in 1568 to likely population five decades earlier. It also may indicate that the altepetl jurisdiction possibly contained part or all of Zone 3, its entire inclusion increasing population by another 2,357 (see Table 7.6).

Ecological Zone 5 occurs around the town of Ecatepec and approximates closely the altepetl subject to the town. In total, we recorded 5 sites in this region, in all containing an estimated 10,300 people. Among the sites found during survey were 12 hamlets, 6 villages, and 30 salt-making stations, some of which had residential components. Zone 5 also hosted the provincial center of Ecatepec (not surveyed, due to dense modern settlement) and two outlying barrios. If one assumes that the center of Ecatepec contained at least 5,000 people, the total population for Zone 5 would have been about 15,300 people. The population of the area in 1519 within about 10 km of Ecatepec, based on the Arzobispado census, would have been 18,500, comparable to the archaeological population estimate for Zone 5.

Zone 6 is questionable in terms of its 16th century status. Although much of Zone 6 was in the process of being covered by modern colonias and factory complexes at the time of survey, crews nevertheless recorded 63 Late Aztec sites (nearly one-fifth of the total for the survey region), containing nearly 3,400 people. The sites identified included 35 hamlets, 9 villages, and 17 salt-making stations.

Given the short list of communities listed by the *Relación Geográfica* of 1580 as subject to Ecatepec, it is unlikely that settlements in Zone 6 were associated with Ecatepec, suggesting that they likely were dependents of some other administrative center. Carrasco's (1999) study of the Tenocha Empire suggests that some of this area was directly tributary to Tenochtitlan and administered from Coacalco, one of the few traditional communities that had survived 20th century urbanization in this portion of the survey region in 1974. Despite Coacalco's apparent political importance in this portion of the Basin of Mexico during the Late Aztec occupation, survey crews found no evidence that it was an urban community.

With the exception of Cuautitlan and nearby rural settlements, and some villages and hamlets in Zone 6, the great majority of the Late Aztec sites in the Cuautitlan region occurred on the lomas projecting into the lower piedmont from surrounding mountain ranges. The distribution of sites on the lomas suggests that these areas were localities of intensive cultivation, along with the nearby alluvial plain. Much of the surface of the lomas may have been covered with kitchen gardens among the residences or on the edges of the settlements, with staple crops being produced in the adjacent alluvium. In our discussion of the natural environment of the survey region, we noted that in those areas characterized here as Zones 1 and 3 there was enough water from the Cuautitlan and Tepotzotlan rivers to support extensive permanent irrigated agriculture.

Permanent water sources are absent in Zones 5 and 6 today, and we found no evidence in the ethnohistoric literature to indicate the presence of such sources in the past. Appendix D presents evidence that the alluvial plains in this area were irrigated using floodwater systems as far back as the Middle Formative occupation. Indeed, the small watersheds on the slopes of the Guadalupe Range (in Zones 4, 5, and 6) present ideal conditions for floodwater irrigation of the small alluvial valleys between the tongues of loma and the open plains. Some of the areas in Zones 3 and 4 could have been irrigated using the old course of the Cuautitlan River, which was used as a major irrigation canal when the river was diverted to the north (Anales de Cuautitlan 1945).

The dominant economic characteristic of the Cuautitlan region was its great potential for the production of grain

crops, used to support the large Late Aztec population in the region and given as tribute to the Triple Alliance beginning in AD 1428. Other economic activities no doubt occurred as well, but most would have been supplemental to the agricultural production in permanent and floodwater irrigated fields. For instance, some of the alluvial plain in and around Cuautitlan apparently was maintained as swampy terrain which produced dense stands of naturally occurring reeds. These were converted into mats and also paid as a tribute to the Triple Alliance (Barlow 1949:40-42; Hodge 1984:74).

One prehispanic economic activity in the Cuautitlan region that deserves special attention is the emergence of large-scale salt production during the final phase of prehispanic occupation, primarily in Zone 5 (with some occurring in Zone 6 as well). Most of the salt production in the Basin of Mexico involved the collection of saline soils along the lakeshore, followed by a process of filtering the salt out, drying it, and then storing the dried salt in ceramic vessels. The result was an accumulation of soil from which salt had been removed, often taking the form of large mounds. Associated with the piles of soil was a dense concentration of fabric-impressed pottery. These vessels were a simple utilitarian ware with a short lifespan, manufactured from local clay resources fired at low temperatures. Great quantities of fabric-impressed potsherds accumulated on the surface of these large mounds along the lakeshore, helping to remove any doubt about their function.

Salt-making sites occur all along the shores of Lakes Texcoco and Xaltocan, extending over a very large area. However, the concentration of these salt-manufacturing sites in Zones 5 and 6 is unique and impressive compared to other parts of the Basin of Mexico. As described in Chapter 5, the archaeological survey of the Cuautitlan region recorded 30 salt-making stations in Zone 5 dating to the Late Aztec occupation and another 17 such sites in the northern part of Zone 6, for a total of 47. Survey crews recorded dimensions of the mounds resulting from salt production on 25 sites where the archaeological remains were in sufficient condition to permit measurement (Table 7.7). Although the dimensions of mounds vary widely, the size of some is quite impressive, reaching a maximum of 5.0 m in height and 300 m in length—with eight mounds at least 100 m long.

We estimate that the total population residing on these Late Aztec salt-making stations was slightly more than 1,300. Residences occurred on the summits of salt-making mounds and along the nearby lakeshore. Surface samples from these sites include all of the types of vessels needed for daily life, along with unusual amounts of fabric-impressed salt-making pottery. These population figures likely are minimal estimates of salt-making in the area, as are the number of salt-making sites, given the heavy destruction of archaeological sites along the 16th century lakeshore by the time of the 1974 survey.

In closing this discussion of Aztec cultural ecology in the Cuautitlan region, the discrepancy between ethnohistorically-derived population estimates for portions of the survey region and estimates based on the archaeological record deserves some attention. For two of the three provincial centers discussed above—Cuautitlan and Tepotzotlan—archaeological estimates of population for those sites or for possible altepetl are well below ethnohistoric estimates. There are three possible reasons for this disagreement. One concerns the likelihood that tributary settlements occurred outside of the surveyed area; for example, Table 7.4 includes Tultepec (a site in the Zumpango survey region) in the list of communities (churches) associated with Cuautitlan. Remembering the lack of equivalence between administrative and ecclesiastical tribute systems, not including Tultepec in our altepetl estimates likely yields an underestimate of tributary population. A second reason concerns the condition of the archaeological record in the Cuautitlan region at the time of survey. Although we are confident in the archaeological data generated by the survey, the region was in much poorer condition than, say, the Teotihuacan region when the latter was surveyed a decade earlier. For example, very few of the more than 700 sites identified by the Cuautitlan survey included any architecture, in stark contrast to the Teotihuacan region in the early 1960s—requiring that most population estimates relied on density of artifacts and geographic extent of site rather than the more accurate approach based on remnants of domestic architecture. Finally, modern disturbance in 1974 precluded the survey of a few portions of the Cuautitlan region, or reduced survey coverage. All three of these reasons can contribute to possible underestimates of Late Aztec population based on archaeological data. These same problems likely yield underestimates for pre-Aztec periods of occupation as well, a point to keep in mind when reading the next section.

Pre-Aztec Settlement and Adaptation in the Cuautitlan Region

Over the nearly 3,000 years from the Early Formative through the Late Aztec period, certain patterns of settlement with respect to the natural resources and use of these resources emerge in the Cuautitlan region. In Zone 1, the arrangement of settlement tended to vary over time and does not show any clear geographic tendencies, possibly reflecting the absence of dominant geographic features in this part of the survey region. In the Cuautitlan and Tepotzotlan river valleys, settlement occurred primarily on the projecting tongues of piedmont that extend from the mountain ranges into the alluvial plain of Zones 2-4. These localities provided access for residents to both the piedmont and the nearby alluvial plain. Along the northeastern, eastern, and southeastern fringes of the Guadalupe Range in Zones 5 and 6, settlement tended to occur on the piedmont and in the plains of small alluvial valleys. With a sense of how regional settlement occurred with respect to ecological zones during the Late Aztec occupation of the Cuautitlan region, we now turn to a compressed examination of pre-Aztec settlement. For brevity, we focus on *late* sub-phases of the Middle and Late Formative periods of occupation, expanding our discussion of Terminal Formative to both early and late sub-phases because of special features of the former.

Table 7.7. Dimensions of Mounds on Late Aztec Salt-Making Stations

Site Number	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)	Site Number	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)
Cu-Az-218	20	20	0.5	Cu-Az-228	50	15	NR
	150	15	0.5	Cu-Az-229	60	15	NR
	20	20	0.5		50	20	NR
	140	40	0.5	Cu-Az-232	30	30	1.5
	40	40	0.5		90	30	1.5
	25	25	0.8	Cu-Az-233	90	40	1.5
	60	45	1.0		20	20	1.0
	20	20	0.5		20	20	1.0
	75	45	1.5	Cu-Az-234	30	20	2.0
	28	25	0.5		50	50	1.0
	60	25	1.5		10	10	0.5
	75	20	2.5		50	40	2.5
Cu-Az-219	70	60	1.5		55	40	2.5
	40	37	1.0	Cu-Az-235	30	30	1.5
	35	34	1.0	Cu-Az-238	90	50	2.0
	50	20	1.0	Cu-Az-240	45	20	1.0
Cu-Az-221	125	90	1.5	Cu-Az-241	80	40	2.0
Cu-Az-222	50	25	0.5	Cu-Az-242	100	50	2.5
Cu-Az-223	70	40	1.5	Cu-Az-245	60	60	1.0
Cu-Az-224	75	50	2.0	Cu-Az-264	300	250	3.0
	75	40	1.5	Cu-Az-267	300	150	5.0
	15	15	0.5	Cu-Az-268	50	50	3.0
Cu-Az-225	120	8	1.5		50	50	3.0
	120	60	1.5	Cu-Az-272	110	60	0.5
Cu-Az-226	80	50	1.0		20	20	0.5
Cu-Az-227	95	60	1.5	Cu-Az-274	50	50	0.5
	50	45	2.0				
	90	60	2.5				

"NR" means "not recorded."

The earliest evidence for human colonization of the Cuautitlan region dates to the Early Formative period, when a single hamlet was established on the Buenavista Loma west of the town of Cuautitlan and another possible hamlet was located near Ecatepec (see Figure 6.5), in Zones 3 and 5 (Table 7.8). Presumably these two settlements were established by people who entered the region from the south, where occupation during this phase was much more substantial, particularly at the large village of Tlatilco (Nebot 2004). Total occupation was quite modest, with fewer than 20 people estimated, all in Zone 3.

During the Late Middle Formative period in the Cuautitlan region, population increased substantially to more than 2,600 people. More than half of this population lived in two large nucleated villages, both located in the small alluvial valleys east of the Guadalupe Range in Zones 5 and 6 (see Figure 6.7). The balance of Late Middle Formative population in the Cuautitlan region lived in three small nucleated villages and 12 hamlets, all located in Zones 2 and 3. All of these settlements were close to land and other resources both on the piedmont and in adjacent small alluvial valleys. There is some evidence of occupation during this phase at nine other sites, of questionable status but likely hamlets occupied for very short periods of time. Substantial migration into the region clearly occurred during this phase of the survey region's prehistory, again likely from the south where

Table 7.8. Pre-Aztec Occupation in the Cuautitlan Region, by Environmental Zone

Occupation/Ecological Zone	No. of Sites (%)	Population (%)	Site Area, ha (%)
Early Formative			
Zone 1			
Zone 2			
Zone 3	1 (50.0)	19 (100.0)	2.0 (66.7)
Zone 4			
Zone 5	1 (50.0)	- (-)	1.0 (33.3)
Zone 6			
Total	2 (100.0)	19 (100.0)	3.0 (100.0)
Late Middle Formative			
Zone 1	2 (7.4)	0 (0.0)	0.2 (0.2)
Zone 2	6 (22.2)	142 (5.4)	8.9 (10.3)
Zone 3	5 (18.5)	175 (6.6)	15.1 (17.4)
Zone 4	4 (14.8)	165 (6.3)	3.6 (4.2)
Zone 5	5 (18.5)	1,033 (39.2)	32.9 (37.9)
Zone 6	5 (18.5)	1,120 (42.5)	26.0 (30.0)
Total	27 (100.0)	2,635 (100.0)	86.7 (100.0)
Late Late Formative			
Zone 1	4 (15.4)	1,155 (26.3)	48.0 (30.8)
Zone 2	11 (42.3)	498 (11.3)	24.3 (15.6)
Zone 3	2 (7.7)	250 (5.7)	5.1 (3.3)
Zone 4	3 (11.5)	350 (8.0)	10.1 (6.5)
Zone 5	3 (11.5)	738 (16.8)	54.1 (34.7)
Zone 6	3 (11.5)	1,400 (31.9)	14.1 (9.1)
Total	26 (100.0)	4,391 (100.0)	155.7 (100.0)
Late Terminal Formative			
Zone 1	0 (0.0)	NA	NA
Zone 2	1 (6.3)	NA	NA
Zone 3	0 (0.0)	NA	NA
Zone 4	6 (37.5)	NA	NA
Zone 5	4 (25.0)	NA	NA
Zone 6	5 (31.3)	NA	NA
Total	16 (100.0)	NA	NA
Teotihuacan Period			
Zone 1	4 (7.7)	2,105 (19.8)	37.1 (16.2)
Zone 2	15 (28.8)	1,286 (12.1)	26.4 (11.5)
Zone 3	7 (13.5)	593 (5.6)	19.9 (8.7)
Zone 4	10 (19.2)	4,377 (41.1)	93.7 (40.9)
Zone 5	5 (9.6)	1,655 (15.6)	36.0 (15.7)

Occupation/Ecological Zone	No. of Sites (%)	Population (%)	Site Area, ha (%)
Zone 6	11 (21.2)	616 (5.8)	16.1 (7.0)
Total	52 (100.0)	10,642 (100.0)	229.2 (100.0)
Early Toltec			
Zone 1	4 (6.8)	165 (2.4)	11.1 (3.6)
Zone 2	8 (13.6)	100 (1.4)	10.1 (3.2)
Zone 3	6 (10.2)	451 (6.5)	16.8 (5.4)
Zone 4	13 (22.0)	2,940 (42.4)	122.0 (39.1)
Zone 5	11 (18.6)	1,375 (19.8)	64.7 (20.7)
Zone 6	17 (28.8)	1,899 (27.4)	87.7 (28.1)
Total	59 (100.0)	6,930 (100.0)	312.4 (100.0)
Late Toltec			
Zone 1	9 (6.5)	911 (10.2)	24.7 (5.1)
Zone 2	49 (35.3)	1,944 (21.8)	101.7 (20.9)
Zone 3	27 (19.4)	1,051 (11.8)	80.2 (16.4)
Zone 4	17 (12.2)	2,706 (30.3)	139.8 (28.7)
Zone 5	13 (9.4)	425 (4.8)	36.3 (7.4)
Zone 6	24 (17.3)	1,894 (21.2)	104.9 (21.5)
Total	139 (100.0)	8,931 (100.0)	487.6 (100.0)

"NA" means "Not applicable;" Late Terminal Formative data on population estimates and total site area are inadequate to calculate statistics on ecological zones.

settlement was much greater during this period of Basin prehistory. Part of the emigration from the south may have been a consequence of the rapid decline of Tlatilco. The Late Middle Formative population in the Cuautitlan region was broadly distributed in locations similar to those occupied during the Late Aztec occupation, in effect establishing a basic pattern of settlement that would recur over ensuing centuries.

During the Late Late Formative occupation of the Cuautitlan region, total population grew further to nearly 4,400. Virtually all of the population lived in villages, about half of it in three large nucleated villages and much of the remainder in six small nucleated villages (see Figure 6.9). Most of the remaining population—totaling fewer than 200 people—lived in nine hamlets. Again, much of the regional population lived in Zones 5 and 6, east of the Guadalupe Range. Nevertheless, nearly one-fourth of the total inhabitants lived in Zone 1—the first substantial occupation of this zone, here on the edge of Cuautitlan.

As is the case in much of the Basin of Mexico, settlement in the Cuautitlan region during the Late Terminal Formative (Tzacualli phase) is difficult to assess. This is because virtually all of the locations found by the survey occur within areas occupied by Teotihuacan period sites that are much larger and more densely occupied, making Late Terminal Formative occupations difficult to define. The survey defined 12 Late Terminal Formative sites on Teotihuacan period settlements; it is possible that all of the remaining Teotihuacan period sites also had some Late Terminal Formative presence. This pattern probably reflects the great impact that urban Teotihuacan had on growth in other parts of the Basin of Mexico, possibly amounting to planned colonization directed by the leaders of this key center (Sanders et al. 1979:114-121). The stage for such colonization may well have been set in the preceding Early Terminal Formative period, when the apparent competition between the large regional centers at Cuicuilco (in the southwestern Basin) and Teotihuacan for regional influence was won by the latter when a volcano decimated Cuicuilco. Population throughout much of the rest of the Basin relocated to Teotihuacan, likely the result of the Teotihuacan leadership engineering population movement and settlement location. What little settlement that remained in the remainder of the Basin of Mexico, including the Cuautitlan region, likely was a consequence of planned population arrangement as well. Such planned settlement would have included the large provincial center located in the alluvial plain immediately south of the town of Cuautitlan (see Figure 6.10). This is the first occurrence of a provincial center in the survey region, having expanded from a Late Late Formative large nucleated village and in the Early Terminal Formative accounting for about 75% of the roughly 3,200 people who occupied the region. The arrangement of regional population in the Cuautitlan region thus resembled that found in the Basin of Mexico as a whole, with most people residing in a single large community. Based on the inadequate data available for the succeeding Late Terminal Formative period, it appears that regional settlement had begun to disperse

more broadly throughout the Cuautitlan region, as it had in the Basin as a whole. In terms of the ecological zones of the survey region, virtually all Late Terminal Formative sites occurred in Zones 4, 5, and 6 around the Guadalupe Range (see Figure 6.11).

During the Teotihuacan period of occupation of the Cuautitlan region, a complete reorganization of population occurred with respect to what the survey documented for the Late Terminal Formative. We estimate survey region population during the Teotihuacan period at more than 10,600 people, two-and-one-half times the largest population previously found in the region (see Figure 6.1). Given that the city of Teotihuacan grew in population during this same general period, some of the demographic growth in the Cuautitlan region may have resulted from in-migration from outside the Basin of Mexico, rather than dispersal from the urban center—though, as noted in Chapter 6, rates of population change would not have *required* an introduction of people from outside the Basin. Presently we lack sufficient ability to assign Teotihuacan period settlements to sub-phases, the tighter chronological control necessary to make more reliable assessments about the demographic change that produced Teotihuacan period regional settlement.

What we do see during the Teotihuacan period is a dispersal of settlement throughout the Cuautitlan region (see Figure 6.12). Most settlement continued to occur in Zones 4, 5, and 6, around the edges of the Guadalupe Range, with about 41% of the estimated population total living in Zone 4 in two provincial centers and four nucleated villages. Most of this population occurred on the piedmont, immediately south of the great alluvial plan and likely influenced by the natural route of the Cuautitlan River. This distribution suggests that the adjacent plain was under intensive cultivation during this phase, using permanent irrigation. The presence of a large Teotihuacan period provincial center on the southern flank of Cerro Tultepec, located by Parsons (personal communication) in his survey of the Zumpango region, supports this conclusion. In contrast to the preceding (Late) Terminal Formative occupation, considerable Teotihuacan period occupation also occurred in Zones 1, 2, and 3. Half the archaeological sites dating to the Teotihuacan period occurred in these three zones, as did nearly 38% of the survey region population—with villages accounting for most of the population in Zones 1-3 and hamlets the most frequently encountered site type.

Total population in the Cuautitlan region declined immediately following the Teotihuacan occupation, falling by roughly one-third to about 6,900 people. Despite this considerable decline, settlement in the Early Toltec period in many ways resembles that found in the Teotihuacan period. The great majority of population, about 86% of the total, resided in 4 regional centers and 10 villages. Most population once again occurred in Zones 4, 5, and 6, ringing the Guadalupe Range (see Figure 6.13), though Zone 6 no longer contained the second largest number of people in the survey region. All four centers occurred in Zones 4, 5, and 6, along with eight of the 10 villages. Nevertheless, the arrangement of settlements remained fairly dispersed geographically, with nearly 31% of the Early Toltec sites occurring in Zones 1, 2, and 3. A reliance on intensive agriculture in the alluvial plains of (especially) the Cuautitlan and Tepotzotlan rivers likely continued into the Early Toltec period.

The geographic distribution of population in the Late Toltec period shifted slightly from the pattern found in the Teotihuacan and Early Toltec occupations. Population grew once again, to more than 8,900 people. The largest number of sites occurred in Zone 2, which contained more than 35% of the 139 Late Toltec sites discovered by the survey. However, the greatest proportion of population in the region lived in Zone 4, which contained slightly more than 30% of the total. Zones 4-6 again contained most of the regional population, though the dominance of this region had declined slightly, to about 56%. The map of settlement types supports the contention that population generally was more evenly distributed, in a larger number of small sites, than preceding time periods (see Figure 6.14). The absence of centers contributes to this pattern, as most (about 74%) of the Late Toltec population in the Cuautitlan region lived in villages, with the remainder residing in hamlets. In the three ecological zones with the greatest populations—Zones 2, 4, and 6—villages account for the largest number of people; in the remaining three zones, hamlets account for the majority of population.

Ecological Adaptation in the Cuautitlan Region

The cultural ecology of the Cuautitlan region provides a means of explaining patterns of prehispanic and historic settlement. To examine the cultural ecology of this region, two types of information are necessary. One is the definition of ecological zones, sub-sections of the survey region that possibly encouraged certain types of activities by virtue of particular environmental characteristics. The other is information on the multi-site polities composing the Late Aztec and Early Colonial occupations in this region, providing a sense of the political units that formed the main building-blocks of regional organization. Combining these two components provides a basis for examining regional adaptive strategies in the Cuautitlan region, and the political units that engaged in these strategies.

The six ecological zones defined in this chapter are based in part on the physical geography of the Cuautitlan region and in part of our recognition that until the final two decades of the 20th century, this region was used mainly for crop production. Partitioning the survey region into these sub-sections yields four that would have been particularly important for agriculture. Zones 1, 2, 3, and 4 all would have had great potential for permanently irrigated agriculture, using water from the Cuautitlan and Tepotzotlan rivers. Zones 5 and 6, in turn, include fairly large areas of lakeshore and lakebed, introducing the possibility of exploiting resources from these portions of the natural environment in addition to the piedmont and alluvium that largely compose the remaining zones. As discussed in Chapter 2, lacustrine resources included a range of birds and other animals, likely important to varying degrees in the region's past. However the lake resource

that became particularly important in these two zones during prehispanic times was salt, and the Cuautitlan survey found ample evidence of salt-making in both.

Precisely how archaeological remains in the six ecological zones group into multi-settlement political units remains uncertain. Ethnohistoric data indicate a general northern orientation of the Cuautitlan altepetl from the town of Cuautitlan, towards Tepotzotlan and to communities beyond the bounds of the Cuautitlan survey region. Ethnohistoric data on the remainder of the survey region—notably Zones 4, 5, and 6—provide few insights on composition of the Ecatepec altepetl, requiring more speculation on its composition. How these multi-site polities functioned economically in terms of resources flowing through the settlement system, and the importance of specialized local adaptations, remains unknown. Further archaeological and ethnohistoric research might well have provided insights to these questions. Unfortunately, modern development has destroyed much of the archaeological record in the Cuautitlan survey region, leaving further examination and analysis of historic documents virtually the only means to provide further understanding on prehispanic ecological adaptation in this portion of the Basin of Mexico.

CHAPTER 8: THE CUAUTITLAN REGION IN THE BASIN OF MEXICO

Introduction

The Cuautitlan survey region comprises one section of what archaeologists, anthropologists, and ethnohistorians generally view as a larger geographic unit of analysis, namely the Basin of Mexico. Although definition of the Basin relies on physical geographic criteria, in all likelihood during the Teotihuacan and Late Aztec periods it contained one sociopolitical entity under the guidance of single supra-regional centers located within the region itself. During other periods of prehispanic occupation, the sociopolitical organization of the Basin of Mexico probably consisted of several individual polities that were not integrated under the leadership of a single administrative center within the region. Under both scenarios, analyzing archaeological settlement pattern data at the level of the survey region alone may not provide a clear sense of prehispanic cultural ecology. When Basin inhabitants were integrated within a single sociopolitical unit, focusing solely on the survey region excludes the remainder of the regional system. When the Basin contained several individual sociopolitical units, focusing solely on the survey region may exclude portions of some smaller units. In this chapter, we address these potential shortcomings by examining the settlement patterns in the Cuautitlan survey region in the context of the entire Basin of Mexico.

In the following pages, we discuss selected aspects of the demography and spatial organization of the Cuautitlan region as part of a larger physiographic unit. We focus on the same basic issues identified in Chapter 6—demographics, settlement types, and patterns of settlement with respect to environmental characteristics. However, we examine a subset of indicators, reserving a more detailed analysis for another venue that examines settlement patterns in the entire Basin of Mexico. The approach taken is to analyze data from three geographic units: the Basin of Mexico as a whole, the Cuautitlan region, and the Basin with the Cuautitlan region removed. Such analyses enable comparisons between tendencies in the Cuautitlan region and the Basin, to see if patterns in the former are similar or different from those for the entire region. We also examine how the regional arrangement in population changed over time in the Cuautitlan region compared to the remainder of the Basin of Mexico. It is important to remember that the archaeological record for the Basin itself is incomplete, lacking evidence for the southwestern portion of the region covered by Mexico City and its immediate suburbs. Our comparisons between settlement in the Cuautitlan survey and the entire Basin ultimately are constrained by this lack of data, though as with analyses of settlement in the entire region (Sanders et al. 1979; Sanders 1981; Gorenflo 2006) we feel the information available will provide insights on patterns of prehispanic regional settlement and adaptation.

The Basin of Mexico: A Brief Synopsis

The Basin of Mexico is a region with a long and complex prehistory. Containing some of the most spectacular archaeological remains in Mesoamerica, the Basin has been the focus of systematic archaeological research since the early 20th century. One result of this research is a good general understanding of much of the region's prehistory. The following brief overview of Basin of Mexico prehistory provides part of the foundation to place in context the examination of settlement patterns in the Cuautitlan region with respect to those of the Basin as a whole.

Archaeologists have identified a small amount of preceramic occupation in the Basin of Mexico, dating from as early as 23000 BC to about 1500 BC (Sanders 1981:162-165). One shortcoming of the settlement pattern surveys in the Basin was a lack of attention on remains from this period. Based on results of surveys elsewhere in the Mexican central highlands where recovery of preceramic remains was a greater focus—e.g., the Tehuacan Valley (MacNeish et al. 1967) and the Valley of Oaxaca (Flannery 1986)—it is likely that much more preceramic occupation occurred in the Basin of Mexico than research has documented to date. Sites dating to this period include the Tlapacoya site (Niederberger 1969) and mammoth kill sites at Tepexpan and Ixtapan (DeTerra 1957) (Figure 8.1). All of these sites occur near the lakeshore, suggesting adaptation that likely included lacustrine resources. The presence of mammoth kill sites clearly indicates the presence of big game hunting. But evidence recovered from residential occupations at Tlapacoya reveal a reliance on a range of foods, including collecting a broad range of plants. The cultures that inhabited the Basin of Mexico during preceramic times probably were semi-sedentary hunter-gatherers who lived at least part of the year near the central lake system. Total population would have been small—based on densities of hunter-gatherers documented ethnographically, probably not more than a few thousand for the entire region.

Somewhere around 1500 BC, settlements with ceramics began to appear in the Basin of Mexico. Between that time and about 900 BC—that is, Early Formative through Early Middle Formative (see Figure 4.2)—settlements with small amounts of pottery began to appear in the southern and western part of the Basin of Mexico. Little is known about these sites and the cultures that produced them. The presence of what likely were sedentary preceramic sites suggests that these early ceramic settlements likely were sedentary as well, but there is no clear evidence for this. Sanders (1981:166-167) has suggested the possibility that as early ceramic sites were beginning to appear in the southern and western parts of the Basin of Mexico, nomadic hunter-gathers still occupied the northern portion of the Basin, representing a sort of geographic transition between hunting and gathering and food production. Early and Early Middle Formative sites occurred along the lakeshore and in piedmont settings, with two villages appearing on the edge of the upland alluvium in the southeastern Basin—the latter zone poor for growing early forms of maize but favorable for collecting wild nuts

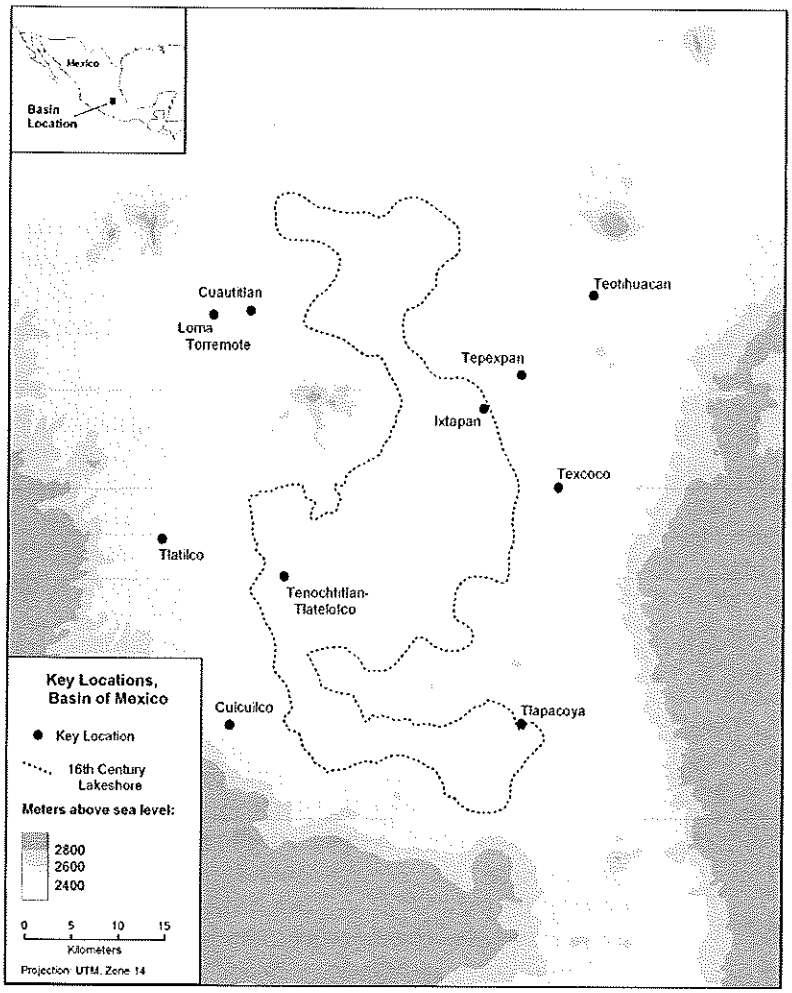

Figure 8.1. The Basin of Mexico, Showing Locations of Places Mentioned in Text

and seeds and for hunting. With settlement not showing a preference for locations more conducive to agriculture, it is likely that any crop production supplemented hunting and gathering, again indicating a sort of transition from the one activity to the other. Population in the Basin again probably totaled a few thousand, living in sedentary settlements in the southern and western parts of the region that likely were autonomous and relatively simple in their level of sociocultural integration.

The period between 900 BC and about 100 BC was an extremely important one in the Basin of Mexico, marking the transition from semi-sedentary communities probably relying mostly on hunting and gathering supplemented by agriculture to sedentary settlements of ceramic-producers that relied heavily on food production. Comprising the Late Middle Formative through Early Terminal Formative occupations, population grew rapidly during this part of the Basin's prehistory. Although settlement continued to favor the southern and western portions of the region, it had expanded further north than during the preceding period. Settlement surveys indicated very little occupation in the far northern part of the Basin, suggesting that hunter-gatherers likely continued to live in most of this area. The dominant characteristic of the Basin of Mexico was the emergence of larger settlements in areas that would have been conducive to food production, with less settlement in areas more agriculturally marginal areas. Direct evidence of agriculture from Loma Torremote (in the Cuautitlan region—Santley 1977; see Figure 8.1) indicates the presence of early forms of maize, amaranth, bean, squash, chile pepper, and other crops, with storage pits suggesting the importance of seed storage. The eight centuries in question also were an interesting time sociopolitically in the Basin of Mexico, with the emergence of large centers at Cuicuilco in the southwestern Basin and Teotihuacan in the northeastern Basin by the Early Terminal Formative period. With little evidence of political domination by individual centers in the Late Middle Formative, by the Early Terminal Formative Cuicuilco and Teotihuacan likely were the central settlements in complex chiefdoms whose areas of control extended over large geographic areas.

Between 100 BC and AD 750, the supra-regional center at Teotihuacan rose to dominate the Basin of Mexico sociopolitically, consolidated its power, and began to decline. During the first part of this period, the Late Terminal Formative dating from 100 BC to AD 150, Teotihuacan emerged as the preeminent political center in the Basin of Mexico. This dominance is seen in the concentration of population at this single center, which contained about 34,000 people during the Late Terminal Formative period (Robertson 2007; see also Cowgill 2007). The demographic dominance of Teotihuacan declined slightly during the succeeding Teotihuacan period, with dispersal to more rural areas, though this center rose to its apex of size (about 100,000 people) and influence (Robertson 2007). Such developments coincide with a shift in the focus of settlement from the southern part of the Basin of Mexico to the northern part of the region, a shift that included increased concentrations of population in climatically marginal areas where reliance on irrigation and intensive agriculture would have been necessary to produce the amount of maize and other crops needed to sustain such a large and concentrated population. In the case of the growth of urban Teotihuacan and the concentrated population there, it appears likely that people relied heavily on irrigated agriculture using water from the springs that flowed in the city. The emergence of Teotihuacan as a state that dominated the Basin of Mexico during the Late Terminal Formative and a broad portion of Mesoamerica during the Teotihuacan period marks one of the most important occurrences in Mesoamerican prehistory.

The Early Toltec Period in the Basin of Mexico, dating to between AD 750 and AD 950, represents a period of demographic decline and political fragmentation. Although Teotihuacan remained the dominant settlement in the region, its population fell from a peak of as many as 100,000 to about 23,000 (Robertson 2007). Settlement in the Basin continued to occur primarily in a band running northeast-south-

west from the Teotihuacan Valley, but the southern portion of the region experienced a resurgence in importance. Nevertheless, much of the population in the Basin remained generally in the same general locations as during the preceding Teotihuacan period, with a concentration of people in the city of the same name, presumably growing crops irrigated by the springs there. Other settlement appears to have concentrated in areas of potential permanent irrigation as well, such as the lower Teotihuacan Valley. Sociopolitical organization in the Basin of Mexico likely revolved around local centers, the center at Teothuacan having lost regional authority and controlling a much smaller portion of the Basin.

During the Late Toltec occupation of the Basin, between AD 950 and 1150, regional population declined further. However, this period is complicated by the unification of the region once again under a single power—Tula, lying northwest of the Basin of Mexico. Continued demographic decline in the Basin reflects its new role as a hinterland for this center to the north. Mere remnants of the geographic arrangement of settlement during the Teotihuacan and Early Toltec periods persisted, and the southern portion of the region reverted to a marginal area. In contrast, population in the northwestern part of the Basin of Mexico was greater than previously seen, with a northwest-southeast gradient in the regional arrangement of settlement. Much of this settlement again occurred in areas of potential permanent irrigation, which may have enabled the production of agricultural surplus that could have helped to meet the subsistence demands of Tula (whose arid location to the north would have greatly limited the production of most crops). The relatively sparse settlement in the Basin, with an inclination towards small sites and overall geographic orientation to the northwest and the supraregional center of Tula, likely indicates political domination by that center and the flow of food produced in the more agriculturally capable Basin of Mexico to the more agriculturally challenged city to the north.

The Early Aztec occupation in the Basin of Mexico remains poorly understood. Occurring between AD 1150 and 1350, it appears to be marked by a major population decline and an emphasis on settlement once again in the southern Basin (Parsons and Gorenflo 2007). The Early Aztec period began following the decline of Tula, and likely involved the development of several small polities with associated satellite communities scattered throughout (primarily) the southern part of the region. Unfortunately, we do not control Early Aztec settlement data well enough to provide clearer statements about the pattern of settlement, ecological adaptation, or sociopolitical integration, with most sites identified based on the presence of diagnostic pottery from this period on Late Aztec sites. Moreover, chronology in the Basin of Mexico during the Early Aztec period remains unclear (e.g., Parsons et al. 1996), with the possibility that Late Toltec settlement co-occurred in some portions of the region with Early Aztec settlement (Parsons and Gorenflo 2007).

The final period of prehispanic occupation in the Basin of Mexico is the Late Aztec period, dating between AD 1350 and 1519. The Late Aztec occupation began during a time of recovery following the collapse of Tula and ended with the Spanish Conquest. Population grew considerably during this period, reaching the highest level recorded during prehispanic times and represented by a scatter of pottery over much of the Basin. Late Aztec settlement often occurred in areas conducive to floodwater or permanent irrigation, to feed the large population that resided in the region. The placement of sites, supplemented by ethnohistoric evidence, suggests that the Aztecs exploited a broad number of resources either not used previously or used in only limited amounts, such as salt (Parsons 2001). Politically, the Basin of Mexico consisted of 60-65 city-states which ruled associated hinterlands (Bray 1972; Gibson 1964:32-57). A confederation of three city-states—Tenochtitlan, Tlacopan, and Texcoco—called the Triple Alliance dominated the Basin and much of what is modern Mexico. One important factor was the economic integration that likely characterized the Late Aztec occupation on the Basin of Mexico, with products from different parts of the Basin flowing among settlements to provide access to goods and resources not locally available.

The Basin of Mexico thus presents a region of considerable complexity both in terms of the evolving cultural ecology of its resident population, and the ebb and flow of demography and sociopolitical integration from one period of prehispanic occupation to another. One finds indications of sociocultural evolution from inauspicious beginnings to a pristine state centered at Teotihuacan over slightly more than 1,300 years. Declining fortunes of this city led to shifts in the distribution of settlement and a decrease in regional population. The emergence of Tula north of the Basin of Mexico marked yet another rearrangement of population as the Basin of Mexico for the first time became part of a larger geographic unit that extended northward beyond its bounds. Finally, the Late Aztec period of occupation represented a period characterized by a resurgence in demographic growth, leading to levels of population exceeding any previously known in the region, as settlement occurred throughout the landscape. Throughout this prehistory, the Cuautitlan region changed its characteristics with respect to the remainder of the Basin. To place the survey region in context, we now consider prehispanic settlement in the Cuautitlan region in terms of settlement in the remainder of the Basin of Mexico.

The Cuautitlan Region in Basin-wide Context

The Cuautitlan survey generated considerable information on prehispanic settlement in the west-central portion of the Basin of Mexico. Thanks to surveys in seven other portions of the Basin that employed similar techniques, and approaches to compiling and recording data that were similar as well, one can compare prehispanic settlement in these regions and aggregate or disaggregate data selectively for purposes of analysis. Here we examine the Cuautitlan data in comparison to the remainder of the Basin to compare patterns in overall demographics, the number of settlement types, and the geographic arrangement of settlement.

Prehispanic population change in the Basin of Mexico is consistent with the overview presented in the previous section. From modest beginnings in the Early Formative

period, population estimates from settlement data indicate demographic growth at various rates through the Teotihuacan period, followed by a considerable decline in the Early and Late Toltec occupations and a subsequent resurgence of population growth in the Late Aztec period (Figure 8.2). These changes in total population are consistent with current understanding of sociocultural evolution in the Basin over time. Of particular note are the large absolute increases in population between the Terminal Formative and Teotihuacan periods, and between the Late Toltec and Late Aztec periods. Also noteworthy is the population decline between the Teotihuacan period and the Early Toltec, which witnessed a loss of more than 37 percent of the region's total population. Population change in the Cuautitlan region indicates trends similar to those shown in the Basin as a whole—that is, general growth through the Teotihuacan period, a decline through the Early Toltec occupation, and then population growth through the Late Aztec occupation. However, there are some differences. One is the apparent decline in population between Late and Terminal Formative, which as we mentioned in Chapter 6 is a consequence of poor data control for the latter period in the Cuautitlan region. Another is a tendency to have slower population growth in the Cuautitlan region than the Basin as a whole before the Teotihuacan period, comparatively more rapid population growth in the Cuautitlan region between Late Toltec and Late Aztec periods, and population growth (rather than decline) between the Early and Late Toltec periods—differences that appear in a tabular presentation of population change (Table 8.1). Such results suggest relative less importance for the Cuautitlan region than other parts of the Basin through the Teotihuacan period, and increased relative importance during the Late Toltec and Late Aztec occupations. Although these differences are minor, they may signal contrasting roles played by the Cuautitlan region in regional organization, its lesser early importance replaced by increased later importance—distance from Teotihuacan likely explaining the former, and access to broad alluvium with potential permanent irrigation and proximity to Tenochtitlan possibly explaining the latter.

Examining total sites as a measure of occupation indicates patterns similar to those seen in the population profile when one compares the entire Basin of Mexico to the Cuautitlan region. One of the main differences between the Basin and the survey region is that if one excludes the problematic Late Terminal Formative, the number of sites in the Cuautitlan region either remains constant or increases over time in the survey region, whereas the increases and decreases in site number for the region roughly parallel population in the Basin as a whole (Figure 8.3). Growth in the number of sites is more rapid in the entire Basin than the survey region prior to the Early Toltec occupation, and in most cases equal to or more rapid in the survey region from the Early Toltec period onward—the increase between Early and Middle Formative

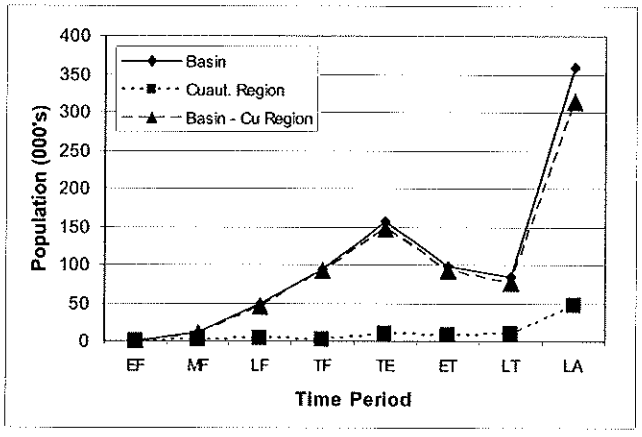

Figure 8.2. Prehispanic Population Based on Intensive Archaeological Survey in the Basin of Mexico, the Cuautitlan Region, and the Basin Outside of the Cuautitlan Region, by Period of Occupation (note that plotted data for Middle Formative, Late Formative, and Terminal Formative are for late sub-phases)

Table 8.1. Rates of Change from Preceding Occupations for Measures of Prehispanic Occupation in the Basin of Mexico, Cuautitlan Region, and the Basin Outside of the Cuautitlan Region

	Average Annual Change (%)		
Time Period [a]	Population	No. of Sites	Site Area
Basin of Mexico			
Early Formative	NA	NA	NA
Middle Formative	0.5	0.5	0.5
Late Formative	0.4	0.4	0.3
Terminal Formative	0.1	0.2	0.2
Teotihuacan	0.2	-	0.1
Early Toltec	-0.1	-	-0.1
Late Toltec	-0.1	0.1	0.6
Late Aztec	0.4	0.4	0.2
Cuautitlan Region			
Early Formative	NA	NA	NA
Middle Formative	1.0	0.7	0.5
Late Formative	0.2	0.2	-
Terminal Formative	-0.2	-0.6	-0.1
Teotihuacan	0.5	1.0	0.4
Early Toltec	-0.1	0.1	-
Late Toltec	0.1	0.2	0.4
Late Aztec	0.4	0.4	0.2
Basin less Cuautitlan			
Early Formative	NA	NA	NA
Middle Formative	0.5	0.5	0.4
Late Formative	0.5	0.4	0.3
Terminal Formative	0.2	0.2	0.2
Teotihuacan	0.2	-	-
Early Toltec	-0.1	-	-0.1
Late Toltec	-0.1	-	0.7
Late Aztec	0.4	0.4	0.1

NA means "not applicable" (given lack of reliable evidence for preceramic settlement); "-" signifies a percent that rounds to 0.0.

a: Middle Formative, Late Formative, and Terminal Formative data are for late sub-phases of each period.

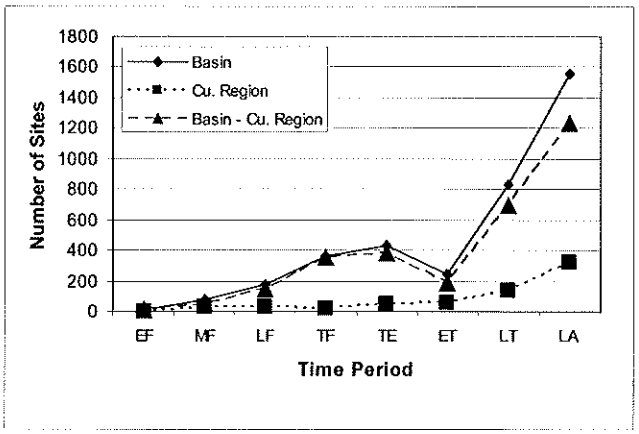

Figure 8.3. Prehispanic Archaeological Sites in the Basin of Mexico, the Cuautitlan Region, and the Basin Outside of the Cuautitlan Region, by Period of Occupation (note that plotted data for Middle Formative, Late Formative, and Terminal Formative are for late sub-phases)

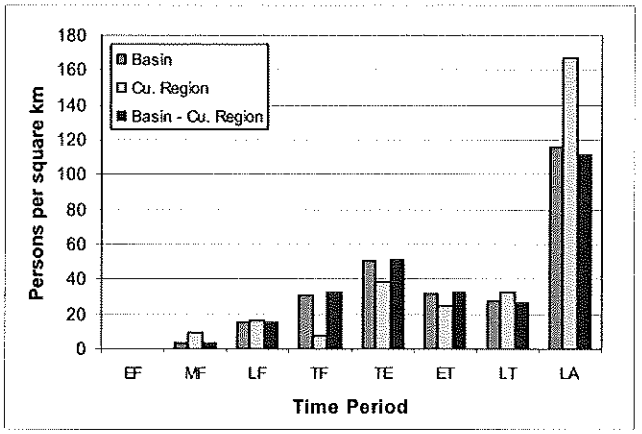

Figure 8.4. Prehispanic Population Density in the Basin of Mexico, the Cuautitlan Region, and the Basin Outside of the Cuautitlan Region, by Period of Occupation (note that plotted data for Middle Formative, Late Formative, and Terminal Formative are for late sub-phases)

and between Early and Late Toltec sites being exceptions (see Table 8.1). The discrepancy between change in population and change in total sites when comparing the survey region to the entire Basin of Mexico is an important one, the more rapid increase in total sites in the Basin involving many small rural sites, the more rapid demographic increase in the survey region indicating the addition of larger sites than in the Basin as a whole.

Plotting prehispanic population density over time suggests the presence of three patterns, again excluding the Late Terminal Formative data due to our lack of control of this information in the Cuautitlan region (Figure 8.4). Early in the prehispanic occupation of the region—during Middle and Late Formative—settlement tends to be denser in the Cuautitlan region than the Basin as a whole. During the Teotihuacan period and Early Toltec occupation, settlement elsewhere in the Basin becomes denser as other parts of the region are emphasized over the Cuautitlan region. Finally, during the Late Toltec and Late Aztec occupations population density in the Cuautitlan region again exceeds that of the Basin in its entirety. Settlement density in the survey region at its apex, during the Late Aztec occupation, exceeds 167 persons/km^2, nearly half again as high as density for the entire Basin of Mexico during the same period. This likely reflects the potential for food production in the Cuautitlan region compared to other parts of the Basin. Only in the Texcoco region does Late Aztec population density exceed that found in the Cuautitlan region, almost certainly due to the important political and economic role played by Texcoco as one of the three capitals of the Triple Alliance.

In all periods of prehispanic occupation in the Basin of Mexico, hamlets are the most frequently encountered site type, followed by villages (Table 8.2). Sites categorized as "other," which include salt-making sites, ceremonial centers, quarries, and irrigation canals as well as those labeled "questionable" (very sparse occupations likely representing briefly-occupied houselots or resource exploitation sites) and "unknown," tend to be the next most frequently encountered, followed by centers. In contrast, in the Cuautitlan region hamlets compose half or less of the sites discovered by the settlement survey in all periods of prehispanic occupation except for the Late Toltec and Late Aztec periods of occupation. Although the large number of sites with unknown function in the Late Terminal Formative occupation of the Cuautitlan region make any comparison with the entire Basin of Mexico impossible, for other periods the importance of ephemeral occupations and salt-making sites in the survey region help to distinguish it from the Basin as a whole. For villages, no simple patterns emerge in the Cuautitlan region compared to the remainder of the Basin. For instance, villages comprise a larger percentage of sites outside the Cuautitlan region than within the region in the Early Formative, Middle Formative, Early Toltec, and Late Aztec; for the remaining periods, larger percentages are found in the survey region.

The distinction between frequency of settlement types inside the survey region and in the remainder of the Basin of Mexico is marked in some periods. For example, hamlets compose a much smaller percentage of sites in the Middle and Late Formative occupations within the Cuautitlan region than elsewhere in the Basin, with the relative importance of villages varying between these periods. During a part of Basin of Mexico prehistory where occupation was growing and expanding geographically, and where agriculture was playing an increasingly important role, settlement in the Cuautitlan region occurred in different combinations of site types than elsewhere in the Basin. The relatively greater importance of villages in the Late Formative and Teotihuacan periods in the Cuautitlan region compared to the rest of the Basin may reflect the region's greater agricultural potential compared to other parts of the Basin. The greater ability of the Cuautitlan region to support larger settlements similarly may explain the higher percentage of centers there compared to the remainder of the Basin during Teotihuacan period and Early Toltec occupations, though distance from the urban center at Teotihuacan may help explain this as well. The mix of settlement types in the Late Toltec and Late Aztec occupations is similar in the survey region and the remainder of the

Table 8.2. Prehispanic Sites in the Basin of Mexico, Cuautitlan Region, and the Basin Outside of the Cuautitlan Region, by Type of Site

Time Period [a]	Total Sites	Percent			
		Hamlets	Villages	Centers	Other
Basin of Mexico					
Early Formative	9	55.6	33.3	-	11.1
Middle Formative	77	57.1	23.4	-	19.5
Late Formative	174	55.2	25.9	2.9	16.1
Terminal Formative	366	53.0	12.6	2.7	31.7
Teotihuacan	431	64.3	22.0	2.8	10.9
Early Toltec	240	53.3	24.6	5.4	16.7
Late Toltec	830	70.4	15.7	1.1	12.9
Late Aztec	1,558	68.0	20.0	1.8	10.2
Cuautitlan Region					
Early Formative	2	50.0	-	-	50.0
Middle Formative	27	44.4	18.5	-	37.0
Late Formative	26	34.6	34.6	-	30.8
Terminal Formative	16	6.3	-	-	93.8
Teotihuacan	52	38.5	26.9	5.8	28.8
Early Toltec	59	49.2	16.9	6.8	27.1
Late Toltec	139	66.2	17.3	-	16.5
Late Aztec	325	67.7	15.4	0.6[b]	16.3
Basin less Cuautitlan					
Early Formative	7	57.1	42.9	-	-
Middle Formative	50	64.0	26.0	-	10.0
Late Formative	148	58.8	24.3	3.4	13.5
Terminal Formative	350	55.1	13.1	2.9	28.9
Teotihuacan	379	67.8	21.4	2.4	8.4
Early Toltec	181	54.7	27.1	5.0	13.3
Late Toltec	691	71.2	15.3	1.3	12.2
Late Aztec	1,233	68.1	21.2	2.1	8.6

a: Middle Formative, Late Formative, and Terminal Formative data are for late sub-phases of each period.

b: Excludes Ecatepec and Tultitlan, both of which occurred in the Cuautitlan region but were not surveyed due to modern overburden.

"-" signifies a percent that rounds to 0.0.

Basin, the main distinction being that the Cuautitlan region contains relatively fewer villages during the Late Aztec occupation and relatively fewer centers during both periods.

Comparing the Cuautitlan region with the rest of the Basin in terms of estimated population living in various site types provides an alternative means of examining the evolution of prehispanic settlement over time. Moreover, with relatively little population living in sites categorized as "other," comparisons can focus more on the three main site types. In the Cuautitlan region, villages contained the majority of survey area population for every time period except Early Toltec (Table 8.3). In contrast, in the remainder of the Basin villages play a much less important demographic role from the Teotihuacan period onward. For every time period where centers occur—Late Formative and later—this site type contains a much larger proportion of the population outside the Cuautitlan region than inside the survey region. With the exception of the Late Formative period, hamlets contain a larger percentage of the population inside the Cuautitlan region than elsewhere in the Basin of Mexico. Thus, with very few exceptions, as complex societies emerged in the Basin of Mexico population in the Cuautitlan region tended to be concentrated more in smaller sites (hamlets and villages) and population in the remainder of the Basin of Mexico tended to be concentrated more in centers. This persisting demographic importance of non-centers in the Cuautitlan region occurred in periods when the density of settlement is less in the Cuautitlan region than elsewhere in the Basin, and in periods when the density of settlement is greater in the Cuautitlan region. Moreover, it occurred during periods of very different sociopolitical orders in this part of central Mexico. If cultural adaptation in the Cuautitlan region involved irrigation, the development and maintenance of irrigation systems must have been possible in the absence of the amount of higher order administration that occurred elsewhere in the Basin of Mexico. Alternatively, agriculture may have been so important in the Cuautitlan region that a relatively larger proportion of the population resided in settlements that engaged in agricultural production.

Table 8.3. Prehispanic Population in the Basin of Mexico, Cuautitlan Region, and the Basin Outside of the Cuautitlan Region, by Type of Site

Time Period [a]	Total Population	Percent			
		Hamlets	Villages	Centers	Other
Basin of Mexico					
Early Formative	959	29.6	70.4	-	-
Middle Formative	11,829	12.3	87.3	-	0.5
Late Formative	49,043	5.5	59.5	35.1	-
Teotihuacan	156,915	6.2	25.2	68.5	0.1
Early Toltec	98,358	4.6	27.7	67.7	0.1
Late Toltec	84,482	19.5	46.7	33.8	-
Late Aztec	359,434	7.8	33.4	57.8	1.0
Cuautitlan Region					
Early Formative	19	100.0	-	-	-
Middle Formative	2,635	14.7	85.3	-	-
Late Formative	4,391	3.9	96.1	-	-
Teotihuacan	10,642	7.4	56.5	36.1	-
Early Toltec	6,930	12.5	37.5	48.2	1.8
Late Toltec	8,931	25.9	74.1	-	-
Late Aztec	46,088	11.8	49.2	35.7[b]	3.3
Basin less Cuautitlan					
Early Formative	940	28.2	71.8	-	-
Middle Formative	9,194	11.6	87.8	-	0.6
Late Formative	44,652	5.6	55.9	38.5	-
Teotihuacan	146,273	6.1	22.9	70.8	0.1
Early Toltec	91,428	4.0	26.9	69.1	-
Late Toltec	75,551	18.7	43.5	37.8	-
Late Aztec	313,346	7.2	31.0	61.0	0.7

a: Middle Formative and Late Formative data are for late sub-phases of each period; Terminal Formative excluded from this table as population estimates are unavailable for most sites in the Cuautitlan region dating to this period.

b: Excludes Ecatepec and Tultitlan, both of which occurred in the Cuautitlan region but were not surveyed due to modern overburden.

"-" signifies a percent that rounds to 0.0.

Although the number of Early Formative sites in the Cuautitlan region (two) will not support an examination of population distribution among site types with respect to cultural evolution, apart from the Terminal Formative period data from the remaining periods do enable such an analysis. The distribution of population among Middle Formative settlements in the Cuautitlan region was quite similar to that found outside the survey region, suggesting similar levels of importance for hamlets and villages in these two portions of the Basin of Mexico. During the Late Formative, differences emerge in the allocation of people to various site types when comparing the Cuautitlan region to the remainder of the Basin. Centers appear in the Basin of Mexico during this period, indicating further sociopolitical stratification. However, such sites do not occur in the Cuautitlan region during the Late Formative, despite the presence of nearly 4,400 people, suggesting that any administrative functions must have occurred at the village level. Differences persist during the Teotihuacan period between the Cuautitlan region and the remainder of the Basin, not in the types of sites represented, but in the allocation of population to these sites. The main distinction lies in the large percentage of people outside the survey region living in centers, with nearly twice the percentage of population living in centers outside the Cuautitlan region as inside the region due (largely) to the enormous population of the supraregional center of Teotihuacan. A similar distinction occurs between the allocation of population by site type in the Early Toltec period. A smaller percentage of Cuautitlan region inhabitants during this period of occupation lived in centers, and a larger percentage in hamlets, than elsewhere in the Basin. This distinction likely reflects what in essence were the remnants of Teotihuacan occupation following the decline of the supra-regional center. With the arrival of the Late Toltec period of occupation, centers of any sort disappear from the Cuautitlan region amid population growth that is more rapid than in the remainder of the Basin. The belief that the Basin served as a hinterland for Tula, lying to the north, has been used to explain change in settlement patterns and the decline in the number and apparent importance of centers. Explaining the complete disappearance of centers in the Cuautitlan region is difficult within this framework; once again, perhaps the agricultural potential of the survey region led to an attempt to maximize the allocation of population in sites involved in food production, with whatever administrative functions necessary occurring outside the region (possibly to the north). The tendency for

a larger percent of population to live in centers outside the Cuautitlan region continued into the Late Aztec period, when more than twice the proportion of population beyond the bounds of survey region lived in centers than within the survey region. Although our calculations exclude the centers of Ecatepec and Tultitlan, Late Aztec provincial centers occurring in the Cuautitlan region not surveyed because of modern settlement, adding these sites to our analysis would do little to modify our conclusion.

Six of the 10 environmental zones identified for the Basin of Mexico occur in the Cuautitlan region, five of them containing prehispanic settlement. Because sites in the piedmont from several survey regions were assigned either to lower or upper piedmont, for purposes of comparing settlement data from the Cuautitlan region to the remainder of the Basin we consider only those two piedmont categories, reassigning middle piedmont sites to lower piedmont (see Chapter 2). As discussed in Chapter 6, the majority of archaeological sites in the survey region occurred in the lower piedmont for all periods of prehistoric occupation. Deep soil alluvium contained the second largest percentage of sites in the Cuautitlan region for all periods of occupation. Similar patterns of site placement by environmental zone occur in the Basin of Mexico outside of the survey region. Lower piedmont retains its importance in the Basin outside of the Cuautitlan region, in seven of the eight time periods considered containing the majority of sites (Table 8.4). But the lakeshore plain, saline lakebed, and upper piedmont often play a more important role than the deep soil alluvium in terms of percentage of sites they contain, depending on the period of occupation considered. Part of the explanation for various tendencies to settle in particular environmental zones certainly rests in patterns of regional adaptation in the prehispanic Basin of Mexico. For instance, lower piedmont is one of the most desirable areas for crop production, and for cultures that relied primarily on agriculture for the bulk of their subsistence the tendency to emphasize this zone for site placement is not surprising. Other parts of the explanation likely reflect characteristics of the environmental zones. For instance, the lower piedmont and deep soil alluvium are the two largest environmental zones in the Cuautitlan region, probably helping to account for their containing the largest and second largest percentages of sites throughout the prehistory of that region. However, other differences in the patterns between patterns for site placement inside and outside of the survey region require explanation. For instance, deep soil alluvium occurs in other parts of the Basin of Mexico, and yet in terms of site placement this zone is emphasized most heavily in the Cuautitlan region.

Comparing patterns of site location between the Cuautitlan region and the rest of the Basin of Mexico once again is difficult for the Early Formative occupation because of the small number of sites involved. For the remaining time periods considered, both portions of the Basin have roughly the same percentage of sites located in the lower piedmont. However, with the exception of Middle Formative the Cuautitlan region features a larger percentage of sites in the lower piedmont than found in the Basin outside the Cuautitlan region. In the Middle Formative period, most of the remaining sites in the survey region occur in the deep soil alluvium, in contrast to the area outside the survey region where sites are distributed largely between the lakeshore plain and upper piedmont. A similar pattern occurs during the Late Formative in the Cuautitlan region and in the remainder of the Basin, the main differences with the prior occupation being an increased importance for the lower piedmont in the Cuautitlan region and increased importance in the upper piedmont elsewhere in the Basin. This pattern continued into the Terminal Formative and Teotihuacan periods as well, though lower piedmont increased further in importance in the survey region and thin soil alluvium began to be used considerably in other parts of the Basin. During the Early Toltec, all sites in the Cuautitlan region occurred in the lower piedmont, deep soil alluvium, and lakeshore plain, while outside the survey region the largest percentages of sites occurred in the same three environmental zones. During the Late Toltec occupation, nearly all sites in the survey region occurred in the lower piedmont and deep soil alluvium, while lower piedmont and lakeshore plain contained the highest percentages of sites elsewhere in the Basin. Finally, during the Late Aztec period settlement in both portions of the Basin of Mexico dispersed to its greatest extent in terms of environmental zones. In the Cuautitlan region, the same two zones dominated settlement, but lakebed and lakeshore plain also contained relatively large percentages of sites compared to prior occupations. Outside the Cuautitlan region, lower and upper piedmont contained relatively large percentages of sites, as did the lakebed and lakeshore plain.

During all periods of prehispanic occupation in the Cuautitlan region, the greatest percentage of population occurred in the lower piedmont and deep soil alluvium (Table 8.5). The lower piedmont contained the majority of survey region population in all eight time periods considered. Deep soil alluvium contained the second largest percentage of survey region population for all time periods considered. In contrast, in the rest of the Basin of Mexico the lower piedmont contained the largest percentage of population in six of the seven periods where comparisons are possible (excluding Early Formative once again), the exception being the Teotihuacan period when much of the population of the center of the same name occurred in the deep soil alluvium (much of the population also occurring in the lower piedmont, though when this analysis was conducted we were unable to estimate the proportion of urban center residing in each environmental zone). Throughout the prehistory of the Basin of Mexico, population in the portion of the Basin lying outside the Cuautitlan region emphasized the lower piedmont and lakeshore plain, with the deep soil alluvium emerging as demographically important only during the Teotihuacan period and Early and Late Toltec periods. Other environmental zones, although occasionally containing high percentages of archaeological sites, played a lesser role in the arrangement of population.

As the complex societies evolved in the Basin of Mexico prior to the Teotihuacan period, the lakeshore plain played an important role, in addition to the lower piedmont, in hosting large percentages of population throughout much of the

Table 8.4. Prehispanic Sites in the Basin of Mexico, Cuautitlan Region, and the Basin Outside of the Cuautitlan Region, by Environmental Zone

	Percentages[a]							
Environmental Zone	EF	MF	LF	TF	TE	ET	LT	LA
Basin of Mexico								
Total Sites	9	77	174	366	431	240	830	1,558
Island	-	-	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.2
Lakebed	22.2	2.6	2.9	0.3	0.5	2.1	1.6	11.4
Lakeshore Plain	33.3	11.7	11.5	10.1	11.1	15.8	12.9	8.9
Deep Soil Alluvium	-	14.3	6.3	5.2	7.9	13.8	7.6	5.6
Thin Soil Alluvium	-	-	-	7.7	7.0	4.2	5.4	5.0
Lower Piedmont[b]	22.2	66.2	59.4	64.2	65.2	60.0	66.5	58.1
Upper Piedmont	-	5.2	15.5	11.2	6.5	2.9	4.9	8.8
Upland Alluvium[c]	22.2	-	2.9	1.1	1.4	0.4	0.7	1.8
Sierra	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.1	0.1
Cuautitlan Region								
Total Sites	2	27	26	16	52	59	139	325
Lakebed	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.2	8.6
Lakeshore Plain	-	3.7	3.8	6.3	3.8	8.5	3.6	6.2
Deep Soil Alluvium	-	33.0	26.9	6.3	23.1	23.7	27.3	22.8
Lower Piedmont[b]	100.0	63.0	69.2	87.5	78.1	67.8	66.9	62.5
Basin less Cuautitlan								
Total Sites	7	50	148	350	379	181	691	1,233
Island	-	-	0.7	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.2
Saline Lakebed	28.6	4.0	3.4	0.3	0.5	2.8	1.4	12.2
Lakeshore Plain	42.9	16.0	12.8	10.3	12.1	18.2	14.8	9.7
Deep Soil Alluvium	-	4.0	2.7	5.1	5.8	10.5	3.6	1.1
Thin Soil Alluvium	-	-	-	8.0	7.9	5.5	6.5	6.3
Lower Piedmont[b]	-	68.0	58.7	63.2	64.1	56.5	66.4	57.0
Upper Piedmont	-	8.0	18.2	11.7	7.4	3.9	5.9	11.1
Upland Alluvium[c]	28.6	-	3.4	1.1	1.6	0.6	0.9	2.3
Sierra	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	0.1	0.1

a: Middle Formative, Late Formative, and Terminal Formative data are for late sub-phases of each period.

b: Because sites were assigned only to lower or upper piedmont in several survey areas, for purposes of comparison we incorporate middle piedmont sites within the lower piedmont.

c: Upland Alluvium refers to sites located in the Amecameca Sub-Valley.

"-" signifies a percent that rounds to 0.0.

region. One important exception to this tendency was the Cuautitlan region, where the thin strip of lakeshore plain never contained more than 4.7% of the total population. The orientation towards the lower piedmont and lakeshore shifts towards a demographic emphasis on the deep soil alluvium with the emergence of Teotihuacan as a supra-regional center in the time period of the same name. Beginning with the Early Toltec occupation, the lakeshore plain reestablished its important as a location of population outside the Cuautitlan region. Within the survey region, this resurgence in importance never clearly occurred, in part likely because this zone only covers about 8 km^2. Ultimately, the distribution of population by environmental zone differs between the Cuautitlan region and the remainder of the Basin—the former tending to emphasize lower piedmont and deep soil alluvium and the latter tending to emphasize lower piedmont, lakeshore plain, and (occasionally) deep soil alluvium. However, common ground may exist in that the arrangement of population seemed to emphasize environmental settings with high agricultural potential both within and beyond the Cuautitlan survey region.

As a final comparison between settlement in the Cuautitlan region and settlement in the remainder of the Basin of Mexico, we examine the spatial arrangement of the population and how this arrangement changed over time. To do so, we present Basin settlement as grid cells, here expanding from the 1 x 1 km units used in Chapter 8 to examine settlement in the Cuautitlan region to 4 x 4 km units. The principles we consider here are the same as those examined with the higher resolution grid, namely the degree to which settlement maintained a constant spatial distribution as opposed to a spatial arrangement that shifted over time through the relocation of population between periods of occupation.

Table 8.5. Prehispanic Population in the Basin of Mexico, Cuautitlan Region, and the Basin Outside of the Cuautitlan Region, by Environmental Zone

	Time Periods/Percentages [a]							
Environmental Zone	EF	MF	LF	TF	TE	ET	LT	LA
Basin of Mexico								
Total Population	959	11,829	49,043	94,626	156,915	98,358	84,482	359,434
Island	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	3.6	2.4	-
Lakebed	9.4	0.3	1.1	0.8	-	0.3	0.2	4.9
Lakeshore Plain	41.7	22.6	16.1	8.1	3.3	7.9	11.4	18.0
Deep Soil Alluvium	-	3.8	6.3	4.4	67.7	9.8	13.1	7.0
Thin Soil Alluvium	-	-	-	0.2	2.7	2.6	4.8	1.8
Lower Piedmont	2.0	71.3	74.2	94.9	23.8	75.7	67.0	58.7
Upper Piedmont	-	2.0	1.3	1.1	2.1	0.1	0.8	6.6
Upland Alluvium [b]	46.9	-	1.0	0.3	0.3	-	0.2	2.9
Sierra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuautitlan Region								
Total Population	19	2,635	4,391	2,160	10,642	6,930	8,931	46,088
Lakebed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9
Lakeshore Plain	-	0.9	-	6.9	1.4	4.7	1.6	3.3
Deep Soil Alluvium	-	15.1	49.6	6.9	43.9	24.2	34.6	38.8
Lower Piedmont	100.0	84.0	50.4	86.1	54.7	71.2	63.8	57.1
Basin less Cuautitlan								
Total Population	940	9,194	44,652	92,466	146,273	91,428	75,551	313,346
Island	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	3.8	2.7	-
Saline Lakebed	9.6	0.4	1.2	0.9	-	0.3	0.3	5.5
Lakeshore Plain	42.6	28.7	17.7	8.2	3.4	8.1	12.5	20.2
Deep Soil Alluvium	-	0.6	2.0	4.3	69.5	8.7	10.6	2.4
Thin Soil Alluvium	-	-	-	0.2	2.9	2.8	5.4	2.0
Lower Piedmont	-	67.6	76.5	84.9	21.6	76.0	67.4	59.0
Upper Piedmont	-	2.6	1.4	1.1	2.2	0.1	0.9	7.6
Upland Alluvium [b]	47.9	-	1.1	0.3	0.3	-	0.3	3.3
Sierra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

a: Middle Formative, Late Formative, and Terminal Formative data are for late sub-phases of each period.

b: Because sites were assigned only to lower or upper piedmont in several survey areas, for purposes of comparison we incorporate middle piedmont sites within the lower piedmont.

c: Upland Alluvium refers to sites located in the Amecameca Sub-Valley.

"-" signifies a percent that rounds to 0.0.

Figure 8.5 shows the spatial arrangement of prehispanic population in the Basin of Mexico, with the Cuautitlan region shown for purposes of orientation. In examining these figures, one sees major patterns emerge;

- the initial settlement of the Basin in the southern part of the region;
- the geographic expansion of settlement during the Middle and Late Formative occupations;
- the expansion of population in the Terminal Formative and Teotihuacan periods amid considerable concentration of population in the northeastern Basin with the rise of the Teotihuacan state;
- the fragmentation of population distribution into large clusters of populated cells in the Early Toltec, following the decline of Teotihuacan; and
- the expansion of population in the Late Toltec, continuing and accompanied by increasing densities in the Late Aztec occupation.

The distribution of prehispanic population in the Basin of Mexico changed considerably over time. Many of these shifts involved mobility—as was the case with the higher resolution analysis of the Cuautitlan region in the last chapter, marked by populated grid cells in a later period of occupation with no population in the preceding period (Figure 8.6; see Gorenflo 2006). Mobility occurred over a broad portion of the Basin. Once again, we show the location of the Cuautitlan

Figure 8.5. Distribution of Prehispanic Population in the Basin of Mexico.

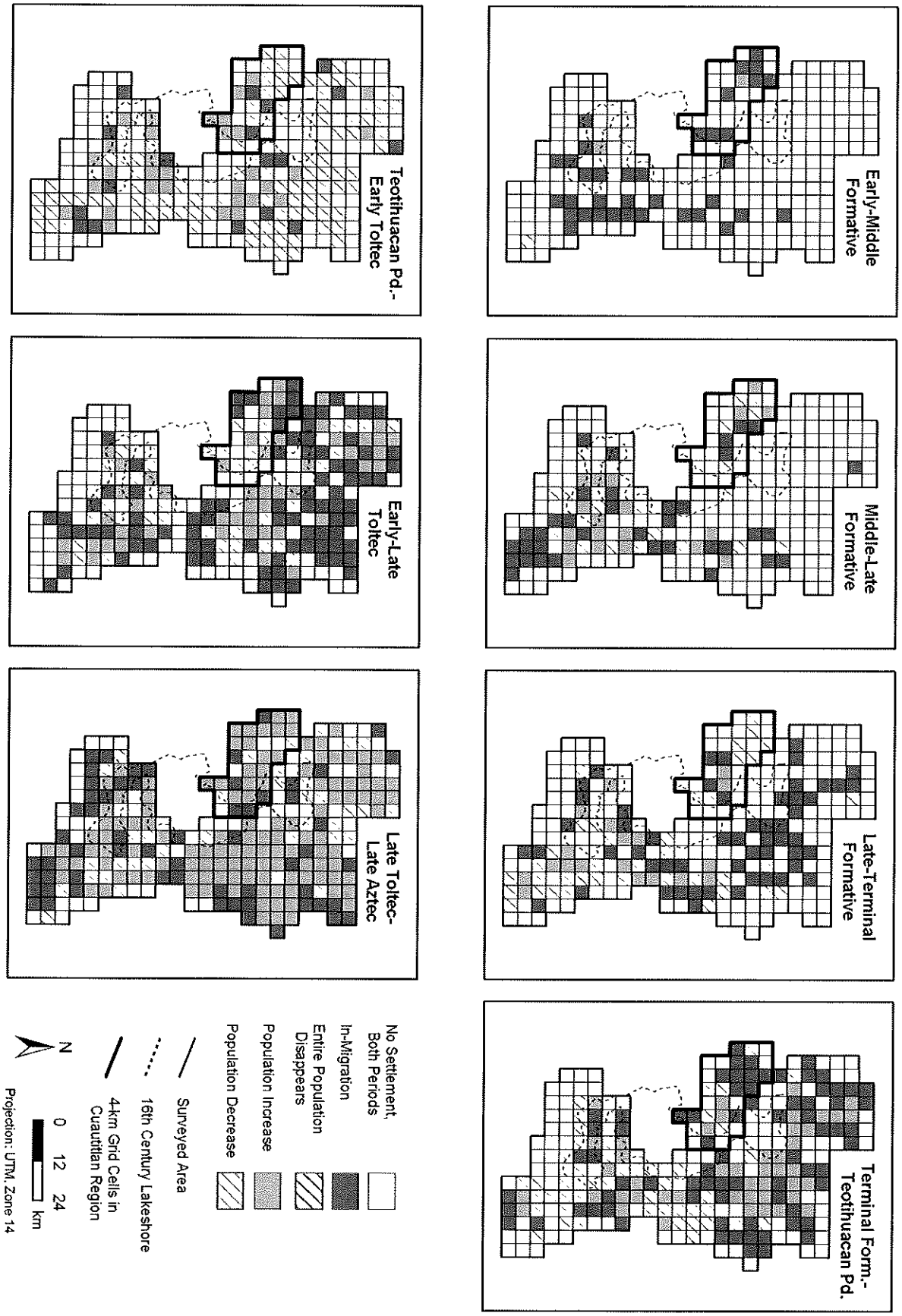

Figure 8.6. Localities in the Basin of Mexico that Apparently Experienced Mobility Between Periods of Prehispanic Occupation

region for purposes of orientation. The different resolutions used in the Cuautitlan-specific analysis and the entire Basin make comparisons impossible, the larger grid units used in Figure 8.6 revealing less mobility than those used in Figure 6.17 because of their larger size. One thing we can say is that considerable mobility occurred, both at the level of the entire Basin and within the Cuautitlan region, arguing for mobility (migration or relocation, over short or long distances) as a major means of changing the geographic arrangement of population for environmental, economic, sociopolitical, and presumably other reasons.

Culture Change in the Cuautitlan Region

Although it comprises part of the Basin of Mexico, the Cuautitlan region occurs in a particular portion of that larger region and has characteristics that set it apart from much of the larger geographic context. In sociopolitical terms, focusing on what likely were high points in cultural complexity, location with respect to centers of power likely was important. In the Terminal Formative and Teotihuacan periods, with the supraregional center of Teotihuacan controlling the Basin of Mexico, the distance between the Cuautitlan region and that seat of power likely affected how settlement evolved and how local administrative occurred. In the Late Toltec period, the presence of the Cuautitlan region reasonably close to Tula possibly led to a greater resurgence of population growth in the survey region than occurred elsewhere in the Basin. Finally, in the Late Aztec period, the placement of the Cuautitlan region close to the seat of power at Tenochtitlan, a relatively short distance to the south, again likely affected the evolution of settlement in the survey region, and the occurrence of greater population growth there than other portions of the Basin of Mexico. In environmental terms, because lower piedmont and deep soil alluvium make up most of the Cuautitlan region, with two rivers flowing through portions of both providing a source of permanent irrigation, agricultural potential in this region would have been quite high.

Following a rapid surge of demographic growth in the Cuautitlan region between the Early and Middle Formative, population increase tended to be slower though less pronounced than elsewhere in the Basin of Mexico. In contrast, population growth was more rapid in the survey region than outside the survey region during the Late Toltec and Late Aztec occupations, indicating some sort of sociopolitical and adaptive success when Tula and Tenochtitlan were dominating central Mexico. The consequences of this discrepancy emerges in the form of different population densities, with density in the Cuautitlan region less than other parts of the Basin of Mexico in the Teotihuacan period and greater than elsewhere during the Late Toltec and Late Aztec periods. The arrangement of population by site type tends to be different between the Basin of Mexico and the Cuautitlan region, the latter containing much fewer centers for all periods of prehispanic occupation examined in this study. Possibly this lack of higher-order administration reflects the lack of need for such leadership in an area largely agricultural, with the local coordination of agricultural activities possibly within the capacity of villages and not requiring centers. Finally, much settlement and certainly much population in the Cuautitlan region occurred in the lower piedmont and deep soil alluvium—environmental zones that present great agricultural potential as well as composing the vast majority of the region.

It is possible to integrate most changes that appear to occur in the Cuautitlan region within the broader sociopolitical and cultural development of the Basin. However, the level of sociopolitical development in the survey region never really reaches the level found elsewhere in the Basin, possibly indicating an essential role in the Cuautitlan region as a source of subsistence that may well involve tribute to supraregional centers.

Appendix A: Final and Temporary Site Numbers for Archaeological Sites in the Cuautitlan Region

As discussed in Chapter 4, the Cuautitlan settlement pattern survey used air photos both as field maps to organize the activities of survey crews and as a medium on which to record archaeological data and modern land use patterns as fieldwork proceeded. Initial data processing also used air photos to identify and number the prehispanic sites discovered by the survey. However, because site numbers were assigned by air photo, there was no clear geographic sequence for numbering across the entire Cuautitlan region—introducing the situation where sites 4 and 5 dating to a particular time period, for instance, might be near one another by virtue of being on the same air photo, but site 6 might be several kilometers away because it was on another air photo. To make information on the sites discovered by the Cuautitlan survey easier to locate in this monograph, we decided to follow Parsons' approach of treating the initial numbers assigned by air photo as *temporary site numbers* and assigning a set of *final numbers* that proceed systematically across the entire region (Parsons et al. 1983:10-11)—beginning in the northwestern part of the region and generally proceeding to the south and east (see Gorenflo and Sanders 2007a).

Over the past three decades, a few studies have referred to selected archaeological sites discovered in the Cuautitlan survey by their temporary site numbers (e.g., Nichols 1980, 1982; Sanders et al. 1979; Santley 1977). To avoid any possible confusion between these earlier analyses and the present monograph, we present temporary site numbers and final numbers in Table A.1 below. Temporary site numbers for the Cuautitlan survey, and corresponding final site numbers, also appear in the detailed tabular presentation of data from the Cuautitlan, Temascalapa, and Teotihuacan regions (Gorenflo and Sanders 2007a).

Table A.1. Final and Temporary Site Numbers, Cuautitlan Region

Final Site Number	Temporary Site Number	Final Site Number	Temporary Site Number	Final Site Number	Temporary Site Number	Final Site Number	Temporary Site Number
Early Formtive		**Late Middle Form.** (cont.)		**Late Late Formative** (cont.)		**Early Terminal Form.** (cont.)	
Cu-Ef-1	Q-F-2	Cu-Mf-24	Q-F-18	CU-LF-18	Q-F-82	CU-TF-3	Q-F-103
Cu-Ef-2	Q-F-3	Cu-Mf-25	Q-F-17	CU-LF-19	Q-F-84	CU-TF-4	Q-F-101
		Cu-Mf-26	Q-F-16	CU-LF-20	Q-F-83	CU-TF-5	Q-F-98
Early Middle Formative		Cu-Mf-27	Q-F-15	CU-LF-21	Q-F-80	CU-TF-6	Q-F-94
Cu-Mf-1	Q-F-9	Cu-Mf-28	Q-F-14	CU-LF-22	Q-F-79	CU-TF-7	Q-F-97
Cu-Mf-2	Q-F-8	Cu-Mf-29	Q-F-13	CU-LF-23	Q-F-77	CU-TF-8	Q-F-96
Cu-Mf-3	Q-F-7	Cu-Mf-30	NONE	CU-LF-24	Q-F-78	CU-TF-9	Q-F-95
Cu-Mf-4	Q-F-6	Cu-Mf-31	Q-F-12	CU-LF-25	Q-F-76	CU-TF-10	Q-F-123
				CU-LF-26	Q-F-75	CU-TF-11	Q-F-93
Late Middle Formative		**Early Late Formative**		CU-LF-27	Q-F-74	CU-TF-12	Q-F-89
Cu-Mf-5	Q-F-38	CU-LF-1	Q-F-56	CU-LF-28	Q-F-69	CU-TF-13	Q-F-90
Cu-Mf-6	Q-F-37	CU-LF-2	Q-F-55	CU-LF-29	Q-F-70	CU-TF-14	Q-F-92
Cu-Mf-7	Q-F-36	CU-LF-3	Q-F-54	CU-LF-30	Q-F-73	CU-TF-15	Q-F-91
Cu-Mf-8	Q-F-35	CU-LF-4	Q-F-53	CU-LF-31	Q-F-71	CU-TF-16	Q-F-87
Cu-Mf-9	Q-F-34	CU-LF-5	Q-F-52	CU-LF-32	Q-F-72	CU-TF-17	Q-F-86
Cu-Mf-10	Q-F-33	CU-LF-6	Q-F-50	CU-LF-33	Q-F-68		
Cu-Mf-11	Q-F-32	CU-LF-7	Q-F-51	CU-LF-34	Q-F-67	**Late Terminal Formative**	
Cu-Mf-12	Q-F-29	CU-LF-8	Q-F-49	CU-LF-35	Q-F-66	CU-TF-18	Q-F-122
Cu-Mf-13	Q-F-31	CU-LF-9	Q-F-47	CU-LF-36	Q-F-65	CU-TF-19	Q-F-115
Cu-Mf-14	Q-F-30	CU-LF-10	Q-F-48	CU-LF-37	Q-F-64	CU-TF-20	Q-F-114
Cu-Mf-15	Q-F-28	CU-LF-11	Q-F-46	CU-LF-38	Q-F-62	CU-TF-21	Q-F-116
Cu-Mf-16	Q-F-27	CU-LF-12	Q-F-45	CU-LF-39	Q-F-63	CU-TF-22	Q-F-107
Cu-Mf-17	Q-F-26	CU-LF-13	Q-F-44	CU-LF-40	Q-F-61	CU-TF-23	Q-F-109
Cu-Mf-18	Q-F-24	CU-LF-14	Q-F-43	CU-LF-41	Q-F-60	CU-TF-24	Q-F-108
Cu-Mf-19	Q-F-23	CU-LF-15	Q-F-42	CU-LF-42	Q-F-59	CU-TF-25	Q-F-111
Cu-Mf-20	Q-F-22	CU-LF-16	Q-F-41			CU-TF-26	Q-F-110
Cu-Mf-21	Q-F-21			**Early Terminal Formative**		CU-TF-27	Q-F-113
Cu-Mf-22	Q-F-20	**Late Late Formative**		CU-TF-1	Q-F-104	CU-TF-28	Q-F-112
Cu-Mf-23	Q-F-19	CU-LF-17	Q-F-81	CU-TF-2	Q-F-106	CU-TF-29	Q-F-120

Final Site Number	Temporary Site Number	Final Site Number	Temporary Site Number	Final Site Number	Temporary Site Number	Final Site Number	Temporary Site Number
Late Terminal Form. (cont.)		**Teotihuacan Period** (cont.)		**Early Toltec**		**Early Toltec** (cont.)	
CU-TF-30	Q-F-119	CU-CL-25	CU-C-19	CU-ET-1	Q-ET-64	CU-ET-31	Q-T-111
CU-TF-31	Q-F-117	CU-CL-26	CU-C-20	CU-ET-2	Q-T-27	CU-ET-32	Q-T-132
CU-TF-32	Q-F-118	CU-CL-27	CU-C-35	CU-ET-3	Q-T-32	CU-ET-33	Q-T-133
CU-TF-33	Q-F-121	CU-CL-28	CU-C-36	CU-ET-4	Q-T-29	CU-ET-34	Q-T-134
		CU-CL-29	CU-C-25	CU-ET-5	Q-T-31	CU-ET-35	Q-T-128
Teotihuacan Period		CU-CL-30	CU-C-24	CU-ET-6	Q-T-34	CU-ET-36	Q-T-144
CU-CL-1	Q-C-16	CU-CL-31	CU-C-23	CU-ET-7	Q-T-39	CU-ET-37	Q-T-146
CU-CL-2	Q-C-15	CU-CL-32	CU-C-30	CU-ET-8	Q-T-56	CU-ET-38	Q-T-131
CU-CL-3	Q-C-11	CU-CL-33	CU-C-29	CU-ET-9	Q-T-14	CU-ET-39	Q-T-155
CU-CL-4	Q-C-6	CU-CL-34	CU-C-27	CU-ET-10	Q-T-3	CU-ET-40	Q-T-135
CU-CL-5	Q-C-13	CU-CL-35	CU-C-26	CU-ET-11	Q-T-100	CU-ET-41	Q-T-139
CU-CL-6	Q-C-5	CU-CL-36	CU-C-28	CU-ET-12	Q-T-102	CU-ET-42	Q-T-143
CU-CL-7	Q-C-8	CU-CL-37	CU-C-32	CU-ET-13	Q-T-73	CU-ET-43	Q-T-141
CU-CL-8	Q-C-9	CU-CL-38	CU-C-31	CU-ET-14	Q-T-82	CU-ET-44	Q-T-177
CU-CL-9	Q-C-7	CU-CL-39	CU-C-14	CU-ET-15	Q-T-94	CU-ET-45	Q-T-182
CU-CL-10	Q-C-10	CU-CL-40	CU-C-33	CU-ET-16	Q-T-92	CU-ET-46	Q-T-179
CU-CL-11	Q-C-3	CU-CL-41	CU-C-34	CU-ET-17	Q-T-99	CU-ET-47	Q-T-183
CU-CL-12	Q-C-61	CU-CL-42	CU-C-43	CU-ET-18	Q-T-93	CU-ET-48	Q-T-157
CU-CL-13	Q-C-58	CU-CL-43	CU-C-42	CU-ET-19	Q-T-151	CU-ET-49	Q-T-158
CU-CL-14	Q-C-2	CU-CL-44	CU-C-44	CU-ET-20	Q-T-149	CU-ET-50	Q-T-162
CU-CL-15	Q-C-12	CU-CL-45	CU-C-37	CU-ET-21	Q-T-148	CU-ET-51	Q-T-161
CU-CL-16	Q-C-17	CU-CL-46	CU-C-39	CU-ET-22	Q-T-153	CU-ET-52	Q-T-163
CU-CL-17	Q-C-18	CU-CL-47	CU-C-38	CU-ET-23	Q-T-108	CU-ET-53	Q-T-160
CU-CL-18	Q-C-57	CU-CL-48	CU-C-41	CU-ET-24	Q-T-109	CU-ET-54	Q-T-159
CU-CL-19	Q-C-4	CU-CL-49	CU-C-45	CU-ET-25	Q-T-105	CU-ET-55	Q-T-186
CU-CL-20	Q-C-1	CU-CL-50	CU-C-46	CU-ET-26	Q-T-101	CU-ET-56	Q-T-188
CU-CL-21	Q-C-21	CU-CL-51	Q-C-47	CU-ET-27	Q-T-106	CU-ET-57	Q-T-191
CU-CL-22	CU-C-22	CU-CL-52	Q-C-54	CU-ET-28	Q-T-117	CU-ET-58	Q-T-194
CU-CL-23	CU-C-59			CU-ET-29	Q-T-119	CU-ET-59	Q-T-196
CU-CL-24	CU-C-60			CU-ET-30	Q-T-112		

Final Site Number	Temporary Site Number	Final Site Number	Temporary Site Number	Final Site Number	Temporary Site Number	Final Site Number	Temporary Site Number
Late Toltec		**Late Toltec** (cont.)		**Late Toltec** (cont.)		**Late Toltec** (cont.)	
CU-LT-1	Q-T-70	CU-LT-31	Q-T-43	CU-LT-61	Q-T-76	CU-LT-91	Q-T-230
CU-LT-2	Q-T-67	CU-LT-32	Q-T-44	CU-LT-62	Q-T-72	CU-LT-92	Q-T-104
CU-LT-3	Q-T-68	CU-LT-33	Q-T-40	CU-LT-63	Q-T-80	CU-LT-93	Q-T-103
CU-LT-4	Q-T-69	CU-LT-34	Q-T-42	CU-LT-64	Q-T-77	CU-LT-94	Q-T-123
CU-LT-5	Q-T-71	CU-LT-35	Q-T-37	CU-LT-65	Q-T-81	CU-LT-95	Q-T-122
CU-LT-6	Q-T-63	CU-LT-36	Q-T-36	CU-LT-66	Q-T-75	CU-LT-96	Q-T-120
CU-LT-7	Q-T-58	CU-LT-37	Q-T-41	CU-LT-67	Q-T-96	CU-LT-97	Q-T-231
CU-LT-8	Q-T-62	CU-LT-38	Q-T-46	CU-LT-68	Q-T-83	CU-LT-98	Q-T-115
CU-LT-9	Q-T-61	CU-LT-39	Q-T-4	CU-LT-69	Q-T-85	CU-LT-99	Q-T-113
CU-LT-10	Q-T-60	CU-LT-40	Q-T-7	CU-LT-70	Q-T-84	CU-LT-100	Q-T-110
CU-LT-11	Q-T-59	CU-LT-41	Q-T-5	CU-LT-71	Q-T-86	CU-LT-101	Q-T-114
CU-LT-12	Q-T-65	CU-LT-42	Q-T-8	CU-LT-72	Q-T-79	CU-LT-102	Q-T-118
CU-LT-13	Q-T-26	CU-LT-43	Q-T-6	CU-LT-73	Q-T-78	CU-LT-103	Q-T-124
CU-LT-14	Q-T-66	CU-LT-44	Q-T-11	CU-LT-74	Q-T-87	CU-LT-104	Q-T-125
CU-LT-15	Q-T-24	CU-LT-45	Q-T-10	CU-LT-75	Q-T-90	CU-LT-105	NONE
CU-LT-16	Q-T-23	CU-LT-46	Q-T-9	CU-LT-76	Q-T-89	CU-LT-106	Q-T-127
CU-LT-17	Q-T-28	CU-LT-47	Q-T-12	CU-LT-77	Q-T-225	CU-LT-107	Q-T-126
CU-LT-18	Q-T-21	CU-LT-48	Q-T-18	CU-LT-78	Q-T-88	CU-LT-108	Q-T-129
CU-LT-19	Q-T-25	CU-LT-49	Q-T-19	CU-LT-79	Q-T-97	CU-LT-109	Q-T-130
CU-LT-20	Q-T-30	CU-LT-50	Q-T-1	CU-LT-80	Q-T-95	CU-LT-110	Q-T-156
CU-LT-21	Q-T-52	CU-LT-51	Q-T-13	CU-LT-81	Q-T-116	CU-LT-111	Q-T-145
CU-LT-22	Q-T-51	CU-LT-52	Q-T-15	CU-LT-82	Q-T-17	CU-LT-112	Q-T-140
CU-LT-23	Q-T-53	CU-LT-53	Q-T-16	CU-LT-83	Q-T-2	CU-LT-113	Q-T-138
CU-LT-24	Q-T-49	CU-LT-54	Q-T-20	CU-LT-84	Q-T-98	CU-LT-114	Q-T-137
CU-LT-25	Q-T-22	CU-LT-55	Q-T-55	CU-LT-85	Q-T-91	CU-LT-115	Q-T-136
CU-LT-26	Q-T-50	CU-LT-56	Q-T-54	CU-LT-86	Q-T-152	CU-LT-116	Q-T-176
CU-LT-27	Q-T-47	CU-LT-57	Q-T-74	CU-LT-87	Q-T-150	CU-LT-117	Q-T-178
CU-LT-28	Q-T-48	CU-LT-58	Q-T-223	CU-LT-88	Q-T-147	CU-LT-118	Q-T-175
CU-LT-29	Q-T-38	CU-LT-59	Q-T-222	CU-LT-89	Q-T-154	CU-LT-119	Q-T-173
CU-LT-30	Q-T-45	CU-LT-60	Q-T-57	CU-LT-90	Q-T-107	CU-LT-120	Q-T-174

Final Site Number	Temporary Site Number	Final Site Number	Temporary Site Number	Final Site Number	Temporary Site Number	Final Site Number	Temporary Site Number
Late Toltec (cont.)		**Late Aztec** (cont.)		**Late Aztec** (cont.)		**Late Aztec** (cont.)	
CU-LT-121	Q-T-180	CU-AZ-10	Q-A-84	CU-AZ-40	Q-A-76	CU-AZ-70	Q-A-51
CU-LT-122	Q-T-165	CU-AZ-11	Q-A-85	CU-AZ-41	Q-A-37	CU-AZ-71	Q-A-52
CU-LT-123	Q-T-172	CU-AZ-12	Q-A-86	CU-AZ-42	Q-A-32	CU-AZ-72	Q-A-48
CU-LT-124	Q-T-164	CU-AZ-13	Q-A-81	CU-AZ-43	Q-A-68	CU-AZ-73	Q-A-47
CU-LT-125	Q-T-164	CU-AZ-14	Q-A-82	CU-AZ-44	Q-A-33	CU-AZ-74	Q-A-8
CU-LT-126	Q-T-171	CU-AZ-15	Q-A-87	CU-AZ-45	Q-A-30	CU-AZ-75	Q-A-7
CU-LT-127	Q-T-170	CU-AZ-16	Q-A-100	CU-AZ-46	Q-A-45	CU-AZ-76	Q-A-9
CU-LT-128	Q-T-169	CU-AZ-17	Q-A-92	CU-AZ-47	Q-A-43	CU-AZ-77	Q-A-65
CU-LT-129	Q-T-168	CU-AZ-18	Q-A-89	CU-AZ-48	Q-A-44	CU-AZ-78	Q-A-64
CU-LT-130	Q-T-167	CU-AZ-19	Q-A-88	CU-AZ-49	Q-A-36	CU-AZ-79	Q-A-66
CU-LT-131	Q-T-166	CU-AZ-20	Q-A-79	CU-AZ-50	Q-A-62	CU-AZ-80	Q-A-344
CU-LT-132	Q-T-184	CU-AZ-21	Q-A-77	CU-AZ-51	Q-A-35	CU-AZ-81	Q-A-339
CU-LT-133	Q-T-185	CU-AZ-22	Q-A-90	CU-AZ-52	Q-A-25	CU-AZ-82	Q-A-340
CU-LT-134	Q-T-187	CU-AZ-23	Q-A-91	CU-AZ-53	Q-A-29	CU-AZ-83	Q-A-342
CU-LT-135	Q-T-189	CU-AZ-24	Q-A-93	CU-AZ-54	Q-A-31	CU-AZ-84	Q-A-343
CU-LT-136	Q-T-190	CU-AZ-25	Q-A-78	CU-AZ-55	Q-A-28	CU-AZ-85	Q-A-338
CU-LT-137	Q-T-193	CU-AZ-26	Q-A-95	CU-AZ-56	Q-A-27	CU-AZ-86	Q-A-337
CU-LT-138	Q-T-192	CU-AZ-27	Q-A-94	CU-AZ-57	Q-A-34	CU-AZ-87	Q-A-336
CU-LT-139	Q-T-195	CU-AZ-28	Q-A-99	CU-AZ-58	Q-A-26	CU-AZ-88	Q-A-335
		CU-AZ-29	Q-A-97	CU-AZ-59	Q-A-56	CU-AZ-89	Q-A-334
Late Aztec		CU-AZ-30	Q-A-96	CU-AZ-60	Q-A-55	CU-AZ-90	Q-A-106
CU-AZ-1	Q-A-63	CU-AZ-31	Q-A-98	CU-AZ-61	Q-A-54	CU-AZ-91	Q-A-105
CU-AZ-2	Q-A-38	CU-AZ-32	Q-A-74	CU-AZ-62	Q-A-53	CU-AZ-92	Q-A-120
CU-AZ-3	Q-A-42	CU-AZ-33	Q-A-75	CU-AZ-63	Q-A-60	CU-AZ-93	Q-A-107
CU-AZ-4	Q-A-39	CU-AZ-34	Q-A-71	CU-AZ-64	Q-A-57	CU-AZ-94	Q-A-104
CU-AZ-5	Q-A-40	CU-AZ-35	Q-A-70	CU-AZ-65	Q-A-61	CU-AZ-95	Q-A-103
CU-AZ-6	Q-A-80	CU-AZ-36	Q-A-72	CU-AZ-66	Q-A-58	CU-AZ-96	Q-A-102
CU-AZ-7	Q-A-41	CU-AZ-37	Q-A-73	CU-AZ-67	Q-A-59	CU-AZ-97	Q-A-110
CU-AZ-8	Q-A-46	CU-AZ-38	Q-A-69	CU-AZ-68	Q-A-49	CU-AZ-98	Q-A-109
CU-AZ-9	Q-A-83	CU-AZ-39	Q-A-67	CU-AZ-69	Q-A-50	CU-AZ-99	Q-A-108

Final Site Number	Temporary Site Number	Final Site Number	Temporary Site Number	Final Site Number	Temporary Site Number	Final Site Number	Temporary Site Number
Late Aztec (cont.)		**Late Aztec** (cont.)		**Late Aztec** (cont.)		**Late Aztec** (cont.)	
CU-AZ-100	Q-A-333	CU-AZ-130	Q-A-134	CU-AZ-160	Q-A-142	CU-AZ-190	Q-A-174
CU-AZ-101	Q-A-332	CU-AZ-131	Q-A-133	CU-AZ-161	Q-A-143	CU-AZ-191	Q-A-173
CU-AZ-102	Q-A-331	CU-AZ-132	Q-A-136	CU-AZ-162	Q-A-145	CU-AZ-192	Q-A-177
CU-AZ-103	Q-A-330	CU-AZ-133	Q-A-138	CU-AZ-163	Q-A-146	CU-AZ-193	Q-A-178
CU-AZ-104	Q-A-329	CU-AZ-134	Q-A-139	CU-AZ-164	Q-A-250	CU-AZ-194	Q-A-176
CU-AZ-105	Q-A-341	CU-AZ-135	Q-A-137	CU-AZ-165	Q-A-249	CU-AZ-195	Q-A-179
CU-AZ-106	Q-A-20	CU-AZ-136	Q-A-132	CU-AZ-166	Q-A-247	CU-AZ-196	Q-A-175
CU-AZ-107	Q-A-148	CU-AZ-137	Q-A-129	CU-AZ-167	Q-A-248	CU-AZ-197	Q-A-164
CU-AZ-108	Q-A-14	CU-AZ-138	Q-A-140	CU-AZ-168	Q-A-245	CU-AZ-198	Q-A-159
CU-AZ-109	Q-A-15	CU-AZ-139	Q-A-141	CU-AZ-169	Q-A-246	CU-AZ-199	Q-A-160
CU-AZ-110	Q-A-11	CU-AZ-140	Q-A-111	CU-AZ-170	Q-A-243	CU-AZ-200	Q-A-163
CU-AZ-111	Q-A-16	CU-AZ-141	Q-A-113	CU-AZ-171	Q-A-242	CU-AZ-201	Q-A-162
CU-AZ-112	Q-A-12	CU-AZ-142	Q-A-112	CU-AZ-172	Q-A-241	CU-AZ-202	Q-A-161
CU-AZ-113	Q-A-13	CU-AZ-143	Q-A-118	CU-AZ-173	Q-A-240	CU-AZ-203	Q-A-158
CU-AZ-114	Q-A-19	CU-AZ-144	Q-A-116	CU-AZ-174	Q-A-244	CU-AZ-204	Q-A-166
CU-AZ-115	Q-A-17	CU-AZ-145	Q-A-115	CU-AZ-175	Q-A-243	CU-AZ-205	Q-A-165
CU-AZ-116	Q-A-2	CU-AZ-146	Q-A-114	CU-AZ-176	Q-A-251	CU-AZ-206	Q-A-168
CU-AZ-117	Q-A-1	CU-AZ-147	Q-A-128	CU-AZ-177	Q-A-252	CU-AZ-207	Q-A-171
CU-AZ-118	Q-A-10	CU-AZ-148	Q-A-125	CU-AZ-178	Q-A-157	CU-AZ-208	Q-A-169
CU-AZ-119	Q-A-18	CU-AZ-149	Q-A-121	CU-AZ-179	Q-A-153	CU-AZ-209	Q-A-167
CU-AZ-120	Q-A-21	CU-AZ-150	Q-A-127	CU-AZ-180	Q-A-155	CU-AZ-210	Q-A-170
CU-AZ-121	Q-A-24	CU-AZ-151	Q-A-126	CU-AZ-181	Q-A-154	CU-AZ-211	Q-A-180
CU-AZ-122	Q-A-22	CU-AZ-152	Q-A-124	CU-AZ-182	Q-A-156	CU-AZ-212	Q-A-224
CU-AZ-123	Q-A-23	CU-AZ-153	Q-A-123	CU-AZ-183	Q-A-152	CU-AZ-213	Q-A-225
CU-AZ-124	Q-A-4	CU-AZ-154	Q-A-122	CU-AZ-184	Q-A-151	CU-AZ-214	Q-A-226
CU-AZ-125	Q-A-5	CU-AZ-155	Q-A-117	CU-AZ-185	Q-A-253	CU-AZ-215	Q-A-223
CU-AZ-126	Q-A-6	CU-AZ-156	Q-A-119	CU-AZ-186	Q-A-150	CU-AZ-216	Q-A-222
CU-AZ-127	Q-A-3	CU-AZ-157	Q-A-131	CU-AZ-187	Q-A-149	CU-AZ-217	Q-A-221
CU-AZ-128	Q-A-147	CU-AZ-158	Q-A-130	CU-AZ-188	NONE	CU-AZ-218	Q-A-182
CU-AZ-129	Q-A-135	CU-AZ-159	Q-A-144	CU-AZ-189	Q-A-172	CU-AZ-219	Q-A-181

Final Site Number	Temporary Site Number	Final Site Number	Temporary Site Number	Final Site Number	Temporary Site Number	Final Site Number	Temporary Site Number
Late Aztec (cont.)		**Late Aztec** (cont.)		**Late Aztec** (cont.)		**Late Aztec** (cont.)	
CU-AZ-220	Q-A-184	CU-AZ-250	Q-A-217	CU-AZ-280	Q-A-277	CU-AZ-310	Q-A-281
CU-AZ-221	Q-A-185	CU-AZ-251	Q-A-216	CU-AZ-281	Q-A-276	CU-AZ-311	Q-A-282
CU-AZ-222	Q-A-186	CU-AZ-252	Q-A-228	CU-AZ-282	Q-A-299	CU-AZ-312	Q-A-283
CU-AZ-223	Q-A-187	CU-AZ-253	Q-A-210	CU-AZ-283	Q-A-298	CU-AZ-313	Q-A-300
CU-AZ-224	Q-A-189	CU-AZ-254	Q-A-209	CU-AZ-284	Q-A-296	CU-AZ-314	Q-A-301
CU-AZ-225	Q-A-188	CU-AZ-255	Q-A-239	CU-AZ-285	Q-A-295	CU-AZ-315	Q-A-306
CU-AZ-226	Q-A-190	CU-AZ-256	Q-A-229	CU-AZ-286	Q-A-294	CU-AZ-316	Q-A-311
CU-AZ-227	Q-A-193	CU-AZ-257	Q-A-230	CU-AZ-287	Q-A-293	CU-AZ-317	Q-A-309
CU-AZ-228	Q-A-199	CU-AZ-258	Q-A-215	CU-AZ-288	Q-A-286	CU-AZ-318	Q-A-308
CU-AZ-229	Q-A-200	CU-AZ-259	Q-A-231	CU-AZ-289	Q-A-285	CU-AZ-319	Q-A-312
CU-AZ-230	Q-A-201	CU-AZ-260	Q-A-214	CU-AZ-290	Q-A-287	CU-AZ-320	Q-A-310
CU-AZ-231	Q-A-202	CU-AZ-261	Q-A-268	CU-AZ-291	Q-A-288	CU-AZ-321	Q-A-313
CU-AZ-232	Q-A-194	CU-AZ-262	Q-A-269	CU-AZ-292	Q-A-279	CU-AZ-322	Q-A-305
CU-AZ-233	Q-A-195	CU-AZ-263	Q-A-232	CU-AZ-293	Q-A-256	CU-AZ-323	Q-A-304
CU-AZ-234	Q-A-191	CU-AZ-264	Q-A-238	CU-AZ-294	Q-A-297	CU-AZ-324	Q-A-302
CU-AZ-235	Q-A-192	CU-AZ-265	Q-A-237	CU-AZ-295	Q-A-257	CU-AZ-325	Q-A-303
CU-AZ-236	Q-A-196	CU-AZ-266	Q-A-236	CU-AZ-296	Q-A-258		
CU-AZ-237	Q-A-197	CU-AZ-267	Q-A-235	CU-AZ-297	Q-A-255		
CU-AZ-238	Q-A-198	CU-AZ-268	Q-A-234	CU-AZ-298	Q-A-254		
CU-AZ-239	Q-A-220	CU-AZ-269	Q-A-233	CU-AZ-299	Q-A-261		
CU-AZ-240	Q-A-205	CU-AZ-270	Q-A-270	CU-AZ-300	Q-A-260		
CU-AZ-241	Q-A-203	CU-AZ-271	Q-A-271	CU-AZ-301	Q-A-259		
CU-AZ-242	Q-A-204	CU-AZ-272	Q-A-272	CU-AZ-302	Q-A-263		
CU-AZ-243	Q-A-206	CU-AZ-273	Q-A-289	CU-AZ-303	Q-A-262		
CU-AZ-244	Q-A-207	CU-AZ-274	Q-A-291	CU-AZ-304	Q-A-264		
CU-AZ-245	Q-A-208	CU-AZ-275	Q-A-292	CU-AZ-305	Q-A-284		
CU-AZ-246	Q-A-227	CU-AZ-276	Q-A-290	CU-AZ-306	Q-A-265		
CU-AZ-247	Q-A-219	CU-AZ-277	Q-A-273	CU-AZ-307	Q-A-266		
CU-AZ-248	Q-A-218	CU-AZ-278	Q-A-274	CU-AZ-308	Q-A-267		
CU-AZ-249	Q-A-211	CU-AZ-279	Q-A-275	CU-AZ-309	Q-A-280		

Appendix B: Field Report Form, Cuautitlan Region

Field Number _____ Recorder _____ Site – No Yes

Aerophoto Number _____ Date _____ Sampled – No Yes

Topography 1 Plain 2 Gentle Slope 3 Medium Slope
4 Steep Slope 5 Hilltop

Soil Depth 1 5-10 cm 2 10-25 3 25-30 4 50-100 5 100+

Soil Color 1 Lt Brown 2 Brown 3 Grey 4 Pulverized Tepetate

Soil Condition 1 Wet 2 Damp 3 Dry

Erosion 1 Generalized 2 Extensive Areas 3 Small Localized Areas

Barrancas 1 None
Position – 1 North 2 South 3 East 4 West
Width (m) – 1 5-10 2 10-25 3 25-50 4 50-100
Depth (m) – 1 less than 1 2 1-3 3 greater than 3

Surface Cover 1 Sod Grass 2 Scattered Grass, Sod 3 Scattered Nopal and/or Maguey
4 Pirul Trees 5 Thorn Forest 6 Compact Bare Earth
7 Dense Crops 8 Sparse-Light Crops 9 Industrial/Domestic Refuse

Modern Features 1 None 2 House 3 Jaguey 4 Field Houses
5 Factory 6 Street

Crops 1 None 2 Fallow 3 Maize 4 Maize and Beans
5 Maize-beans-squash 6 Maize-beans-haba
7 Maize-beans-haba-squash 8 Beans 9 Squash 10 Haba
11 Barley 12 Oats 13 Alfalfa 14 Wheat 15 Maguey
16 Nopal 17 Fruit Tree Orchard 18 Vegetable Garden

Maize Height (cm) 1 Less than 10 2 10-20 3 20-50 4 50-100
5 Greater Than 100

Maize Condition 1 Pre-tassle 2 Tassle 3 Ear 4 Ripe 5 Harvested

Erosion Control 1 Lateral and Front and Back Earth Banks 2 Front and Back Earth Banks
3 Front Earth Banks 4 Peripheral Ditches 5 Internal Ditches
6 Internal Banks 7 Stone Terraces 8 Maguey with Banks
9 Nopal with Banks

Humid. Control 1 Wells 2 Irrigation Canals 3 Drainage Ditches 4 Dams
5 Cajetes 6 Interior Banks and Ditches

Prehistoric Features If occupation is scanty or absent, check below. If Aztec is light also, check below.; if heavier, fill out site report.

1 Absent	Aztec	Non-Aztec	Post-Conquest
	2 Scanty	8 Middle Formative	18 Scanty
	3 Scanty-Light	9 Terminal Formative	19 Scanty-Light
	4 Light	10 Late Formative	20 Light
	5 Aztec II	11 Early Classic	21 Moderate
	6 Aztec III	12 Late Classic	22 Heavy
	7 Aztec IV	13 Early Toltec	
		14 Late Toltec	
		15 Formative	
		16 Classic	
		17 Toltec	

Appendix C: Site Report Form, Cuautitlan Region

Descriptive Data

Site Number _____ Recorder _____

Aerophoto Mosaic Number _____ Location-Municipio _____

Date _____ Village _____

Checked by _____

I. Natural Setting of Sites: Cuauhtitlan Area

a. General – Lake Bed North Hills Cuauhtitlan Plain

Sierra de Guadalupe Piedmont Sierra de Guadalupe

Sierra las Cruces Piedmont

b. Topography – Alluvial Plain (main) Small Alluvial Fan-Plain Piedmont

Gentle Slope Steep Slope Hill Top Ridge Top

c. Soil – (based upon exposed cuts – roads, canals, ravines)

Depth (cms) Texture – Sand Loam Clay

d. Hydrography – Permanent streams

Springs

Barrancas – depth, location, width

Washes

e. Vegetation – Type, Abundance

f. Special Resources (clay, lime, obsidian, basalt, tezontle, salt, chert, tezontle gravel)

Site Number _____

II. Modern Cultural Features:

a. Structures (Note number and location with respect to site features)

b. Jagueyes –

c. Agricultural use

1. Crops, state of growth

2. Erosion control (bancals, terraces)

3. Humidity control (canals, dams, drainage, ditches, cajetes)

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 Sparse Moderate Heavy Very Heavy	Even Localized & Variable	Take several 1 x 1 m counts – on residential mounds, between them, empty areas between mound clusters

e. Miscellaneous artifacts – relative abundance

Obsidian

Scrapers	Points	Workshop detritus
Blades	Cores	Miscellaneous

Ground Stone

Manos	Figurines
Celts	Spindle whorls
Pestles & mortars	Pottery discs

Pottery discs – perforated Censers

Bone – human

Worked

Unworked

Bone – Animal

Worked

Unworked

Shell – Worked, Unworked

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 _____

Problems, Summaries, Impressions

These three sheets are designed to permit the recorder to make tentative summary attempts about nature, plan, and function of the 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 of and need for further work to define the characteristics of the site, or any other problems or impressions he may wish to record.

Appendix D: Results of the Archaeological Investigation of a Prehispanic Irrigation System Near Santa Clara Coatitlan, Mexico

Deborah L. Nichols

Introduction

In 1977, a project called Settlement Survey in the Basin of Mexico: New Methodological Approaches was initiated in an effort to locate subsurface prehispanic remains, including hydraulic features and small rural habitation sites. The first phase of the project included investigation of a prehispanic irrigation system and the identification of similar subsurface archaeological features in various localities in the Basin of Mexico through the analysis of near infrared aerial photography. This appendix presents a discussion of the results of excavating a prehispanic irrigation system in the Cuautitlan region at the Late Middle Formative site Cu-Mf-30, near Santa Clara Coatitlan in the State of Mexico (Nichols 1980, 1982).

Background

In 1974, the partial remains of a prehistoric floodwater irrigation system were identified during the Cuautitlan settlement survey. A series of subsurface prehispanic canals had been fortuitously exposed by two large soil extraction pits, originally excavated to obtain fill for the Teotihuacan Cuota highway, in Ecatepec Municipio near the community of Santa Clara Coatitlan. The features were situated on the north-central side of a gently sloping alluvial plain that is encompassed by the mountains and high lomas of the Guadalupe Range (Figure D.1). Sanders and Santley (1977) presented a detailed discussion of the features based on survey data, a brief summary of which will be given below.

Visual inspection of the borrow pit walls revealed 12 areas of water channel fill, ranging from 1.0 to 7.0 m below the surface. Identification of the features was facilitated by the observable contrast between the fill of the channels and the surrounding soil. The pit walls consisted of homogenous loamy alluvium, whereas the channel fill consisted of a heterogeneous mixture of sand, gravel, rounded waterworn pebbles, and rocky debris. Fill of this type is characteristic of both modern and prehistoric floodwater irrigation canals (Millon 1957; Woodbury 1961).

Despite the similarity of their fill, the channels appeared to vary in morphology, their orientation relative to one another, and their stratigraphic position. Based on the above observations, Sanders and Santley (1977:585-587) proposed a reconstruction of the prehistoric irrigation system. In their reconstruction (Figure D.2), a prehispanic barranca would have flowed in an east-southerly direction near the northern pit. At some point, prior to reaching the area of the southern borrow pit, the barranca was partially canalized. Sanders and Santley proposed that branching east from this main canal were small, regularly spaced U-shaped canals that carried water from the main canal to cultivated fields.

The channels occurred at varying depths below the surface. Based on these and other data, Sanders and Santley (1977:587-588) postulated four major periods of canal construction and water use. Phase I included the lowest of the small U-shaped canals at a depth of 7.0 to 8.0 m below the surface. The proposed barranca and the U-shaped canals occurred between 0.7 and 3.0 m below the surface and were assigned to Phases II and III. The fourth, or final, phase related to the abandonment of the canals at which time the area served as the location for a nucleated Early Toltec (Coyotlatelco) hamlet—Cu-Et-48.

Although the survey data suggested a terminal date for the irrigation system as Early Toltec, securing a more precise chronology for the system as it evolved over time based on the survey data alone was not possible. This was due in part to the complex settlement history of the locality. In addition to later occupations, consisting of a Late Aztec small hamlet (Cu-Az-293) and a Late Toltec village (Cu-Lt-122), the survey also identified a trace of Late Late Formative (Cu-Lf-41) at the same locality. In addition, several other Late Middle Formative, Teotihuacan period, and Early Toltec sites were located in the vicinity of the irrigation canals (see Figure D.1).

With a basis in preliminary insights provided by survey data, the immediate objectives of the excavations described in the following pages were to define the structural and temporal dimensions of the irrigation system and to relate it

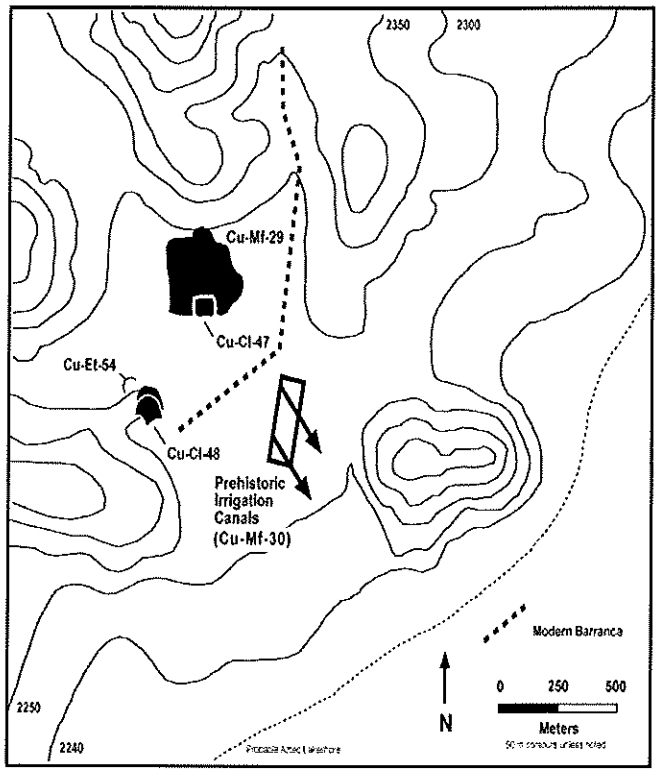

Figure D.1 Location of the Prehispanic Irrigation System, along with Selected Other Prehispanic Sites in the Vicinity

to the local prehispanic settlement system. The excavations confirmed that the features described by Sanders and Santley were associated with a prehispanic irrigation system. However, the structure and the chronology of the system indicated by the excavations differed from their initial interpretation.

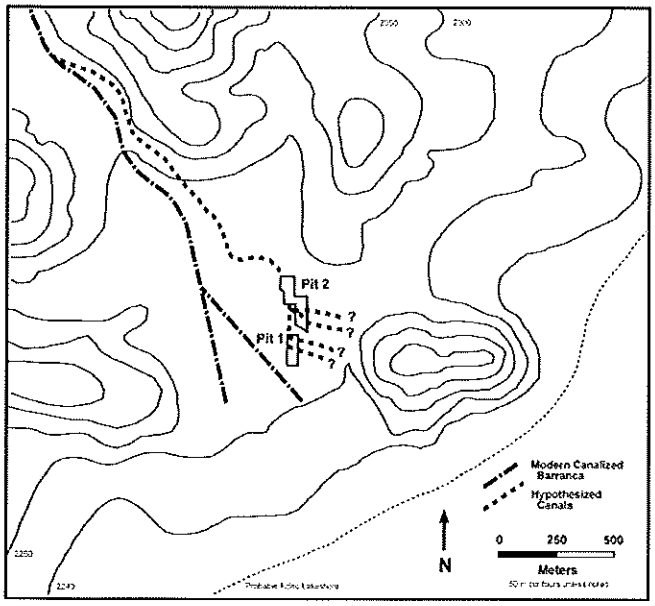

Figure D.2 Sanders and Santley's Reconstruction of the Irrigation System near Santa Clara (modified from Sanders and Santley 1977)

Condition of the Site

In the three years following 1974, when the remains of this prehispanic irrigation system were first identified, there had been a rapid expansion of the modern occupation in the area, primarily in the form of house construction. Additionally, several surrounding towns and factories began utilizing the two borrow pits for the disposal of domestic and industrial refuse. Considerable refuse disposal occurred, and by June 1977, when the excavations began, the entire northwest section of the north borrow pit had been filled to ground level. Both borrow pits were eventually filled completely, and by 1980 the area had been built over with housing.

There also had been extensive quarrying of soil for landfill in the piedmont, northwest of the irrigation system. Unfortunately, this activity destroyed most of a small multicomponent (Teotihuacan period and Late Toltec) site as well as the probable location of the prehispanic diversion dam for the irrigation system. The quarrying, in addition to the land filling operation, constrained the excavation strategy and created difficult, sometimes hazardous, working conditions. The refuse burned continuously from combustible trash and became mixed with industrial waste trucked in from nearby factories. As the refuse reached ground level, squatters built homes from discarded items and by the end of our excavations a community was taking shape atop the landfill.

Prior to beginning the excavations, we reexamined the profiles exposed by the north and south borrow pits. The pits were quite large—dimensions of the north pit were 190 x 80 x 10 m and those of the south pit were 150 x 150 x 10 m—and exposed a broad area of profile. In 1977, features composed of sand and gravel fill were visible in seven different locations along the exposed borrow pit profiles; it was subsequently possible to investigate six of these features.

Along one section of the east wall of the north pit, several features within a short distance of one another, extending 1.0 to 6.0 m below the surface, were exposed in the profile (Figure D.3, Operations I and III). In the pit profile, these appeared as small (1.0 x 0.5 m) areas of sand and gravel in a matrix of grayish-brown alluvium.

The second borrow pit profiles had exposed three large irregularly shaped (3.0 x 1.5 m) sand and gravel features and a band of similar materials running nearly the entire length of the north wall (identified in Operation V in Figure D.3). The first of these irregularly shaped features was located along the north wall of the pit at the west end; Sanders and Santley (1977:585) interpreted this feature as a canalized barranca. The second sand and gravel feature occurred in the profile of the east wall of the borrow pit, also at the north end. A third feature, located about midway along the west wall, was impossible to excavate because of housing constructed close to the edge of the borrow pit. No other features associated with the irrigation system were exposed in the profiles of the south borrow pit.

Procedures

As there were no visible surface indications of the irrigation system, we restricted our excavations to investigating areas where features were exposed by the borrow pit profiles. Given the amount of earth moving required to locate the features from the surface, this appeared to be the most efficient way to use our limited resources. Once all the exposed areas of channel fill were located, a base map of the area was constructed using standard mapping techniques, and all excavations were tied into an absolute datum.

Throughout the course of the field season, the same basic excavation procedures were followed. Initial test trenches, usually 2.0 x 3.0-4.0 m, were placed directly above the sand/gravel fill encountered. The initial test trench was expanded, as necessary, to determine the orientation of each canal and its configuration. In all cases, the sides and bottom of the canals consisted of hard packed alluvium and were fairly easy to follow once located.

Very shortly after beginning the excavations, it became clear that the borrow pit profiles had cut through the canals at irregular (that is, not 90 degree) angles. Additionally, the excavations revealed more canals and indicated that some canals ran in different directions than was observable in the exposed profile cuts. Therefore, the exposed profiles were used only as a guide for placing the initial test trenches. Furthermore, the relative complexity of these features limited the excavations to exposing only relatively short sections of each.

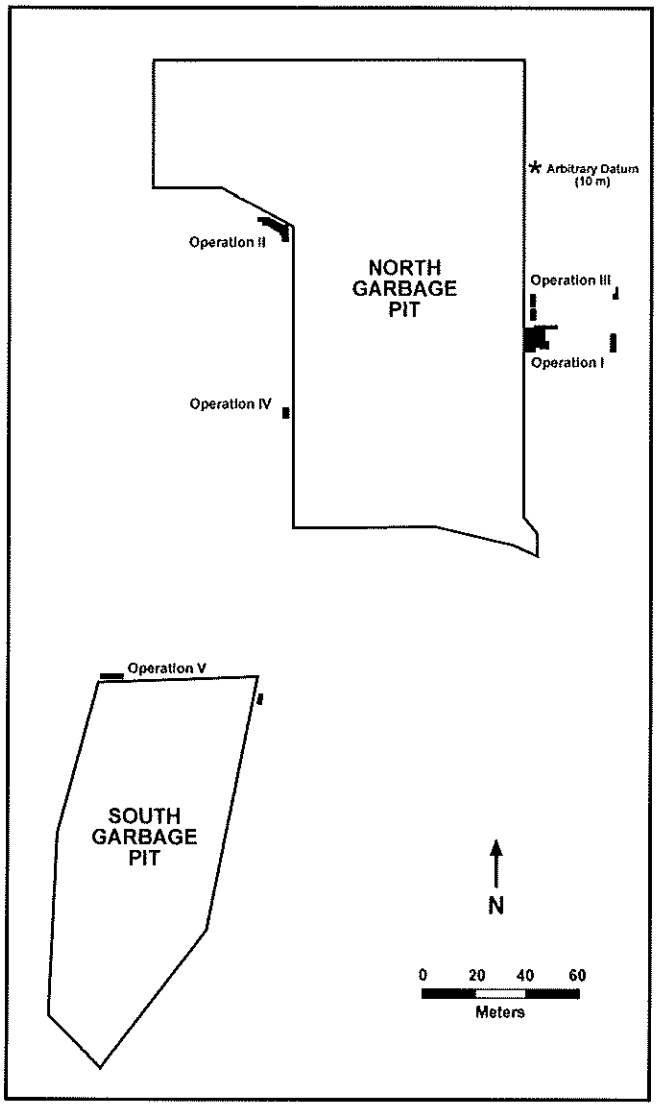

Figure D.3 Location of Excavations in Relation to the Borrow Pits

Results of the Excavations

On the basis of the excavations, it was possible to define a total of 25 individual canals. All the canals had a similar shape, vertical sides and rounded bottoms approximating a "U" in profile, and a similar size, generally about 1.0 m wide at the top and 0.5 to 0.6 m deep. The only other features identified during the excavations were layers of sand, gravel, and waterworn cobbles located above and adjacent to the canals.

The fill of the canals was similar in all cases. Analysis of soil samples taken from the canals contained approximately 80-90% sand and gravel, 8-10% silt, with clay-size particles making up the remaining 2-6%. All of this material was waterworn, whereas the surrounding soil was a homogenous grayish-brown (10 YR 5/2, Munsell notation), loam-textured alluvium (Table D.1). In several instances, waterworn cobbles up to 0.6 m in diameter were found intermixed with the sand and gravel fill of the canals. All of the above observations were consistent with our initial interpretation that these materials were deposited by rapidly moving water as would occur under the conditions of floodwater irrigation.

Despite only minor variations in the morphology of these features, there were significant differences in their stratigraphic positions (Table D.2) and orientations relative to one another. Based on their stratigraphy, the deposits may be divided into three phases. The majority of excavated canals were found between 1.0 to 4.0 m below the surface (Phase III). Between 4.0 and 6.0 m below the surface, no canals or other features were uncovered (Phase II), while the lowest, earliest canals occurred between 6.0 and 7.0 m below the surface (Phase I). The features will be discussed by phase.

Phase III

The Phase III, or latest, canals consisted of two functional types. The first type was actually a series of U-shaped canals that were superimposed on one another. The lowest canal in each case had vertical sides and a rounded bottom approximately 0.6-0.7 m wide and 0.4-0.6 m deep (Figures D.4, D.5, and D.6). Only the sides of the upper three canals were clearly defined, the bottom of each being the sand and gravel fill of the next lower canal. Furthermore, the upper canals were slightly wider than the lowest canal, varying between 0.8 m and 1.0 m wide.

These superimposed canals were identified in three separate locations, along the east and west sides of the north borrow pit (IIIA-D East in Figure D.7 and IIIA-D West in Figure D.8) and along the northeast and northwest corners of the south pit (IIIQ-T). The features occurred at approximately the same depth, the uppermost canal at 0.7 to 1.0 m below the surface with the lowest canal at 3.5 to 4.0 m below the surface.

The superimposed features identified as IIIA-D East and West probably represent different segments of the same canal. There is some indirect evidence to support this interpretation. First, all the exposed features less than 6.0 m below the surface, visible in the north borrow pit walls, were excavated and no other canals of this type were identified. Second, as seen in Figures D.7 and D.8, all the canals had relatively straight courses, though some shifted direction. Therefore, the observation that these features appeared to be oriented in different directions in the area excavated does not necessarily imply that they must represent different canals. The simplest explanation appears to be that IIIA-D East and IIIA-D West represent segments of the same canal that changed direction in the area destroyed by the north borrow pit (Figure D.9). Furthermore, the slight difference in elevation between these east and west segments would have facilitated the flow of water through the canal.

Approximately 140 m to the southwest of the above canals, at the north end of the south borrow pit (Operation V), there was another set of superimposed canals (Figure D.10). As exposed in the north wall of the south borrow pit, there appeared to be two different sand and gravel features. However, the excavations revealed a single set of superimposed canals running almost parallel to the north wall of the south pit (IIIQ-T). This set of canals was virtually identical to the previously described superimposed canals to the north,

Table D.1 Particle Size Analysis of Soil Samples from the Excavations

Sample	Provenience	Context	Depth (m)	Particle Size Distribution (%) [a]			
				Gravel	Sand	Silt	Clay
1	Operation I	Fill of canal IC	6.00	71	22	5	2
2	Operation I	Fill of canal ID	6.00	66	29	4	2
3	Operation II	Alluvium above canals	0.50	16	39	28	17
4	Operation II	Fill of canal IIID-West	2.60	60	36	3	1
5	Operation II	Sand and gravel adjacent to IIIA-B-West	1.60	20	56	19	5
6	Operation II	Fill of canal IIIO	2.80	48	47	4	1
7	Operation I	Fill of canal IIIA-East	1.28	80	17	2	1
8	Operation I	Fill of canai IIIB-West	2.15	73	23	2	2
9	Operation I	Fill of canal IC	6.00	73	21	5	1
10	Operation I	Fill of canal IIIC-East	3.00	76	21	2	1
11	Operation I	Fill of canal IIID-East	4.00	84	14	1	1
12	Operation I	Alluvium near canal IIIA-D-East	1.40	12	47	32	9
13	Operation I	Fill of canal IIIB-East	2.20	80	16	3	1
14	Operation I	Fill of canal IIIG	1.70	83	15	1	1
15	Operation III	Fill of canal IB	5.75	85	13	1	1

a: Particle size classes used by Departamento de Suelos y Laboratorios, Chapingo, Mexico: Gravel (2.0-10.0 mm), sand (0.02-2.00 mm), silt (0.002-0.02 mm), and clay (<0.002 mm).

Table D.2 Provenience of Excavated Canals

Canal	Depth Below Surface of Canal Bed (m)	Provenience of Operation
IA	5.83	III
IB	5.93	III
IC	6.00	I
ID	6.00	IV
IE	7.10	I
IIIA-West	1.08	II
IIIB-West	2.00	II
IIIC-West	2.60	II
IIID-West	3.00-3.20	II
IIIA-East	1.50	I
IIIB-East	2.27	I
IIIC-East	3.00	I
IIID-East	3.80-4.00	I
IIIE	1.70	II
IIIF	2.30	II
IIIG	1.85	I
IIIH	1.81	I
IIII	2.45	I
IIIJ	1.16	I
IIIK	2.38	I
IIIL	2.63	I
IIIM	3.23	I
IIIN	3.10	II
IIIO	2.80	II
IIIP	3.20	I
IIIQ	1.76	V
IIIR	2.26	V
IIIS	2.66	V
IIIT	2.90	V

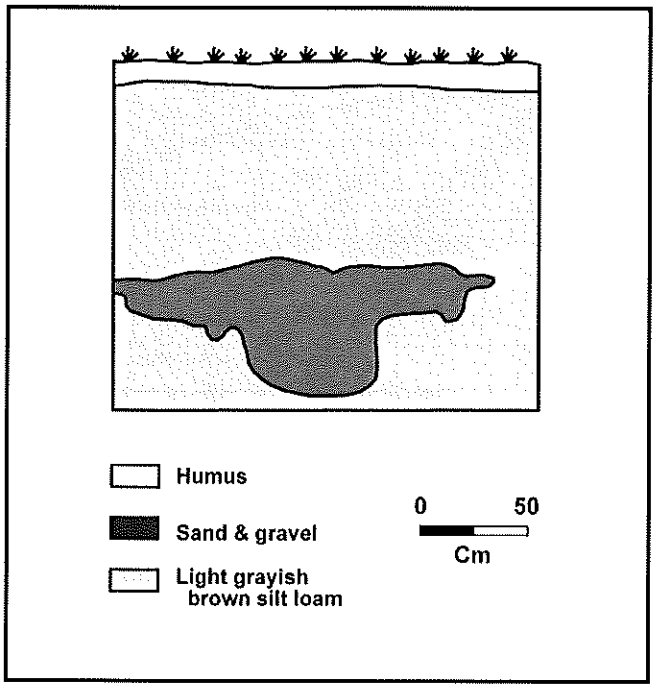

Figure D.4 Typical Profile of a Phase III Secondary Canal

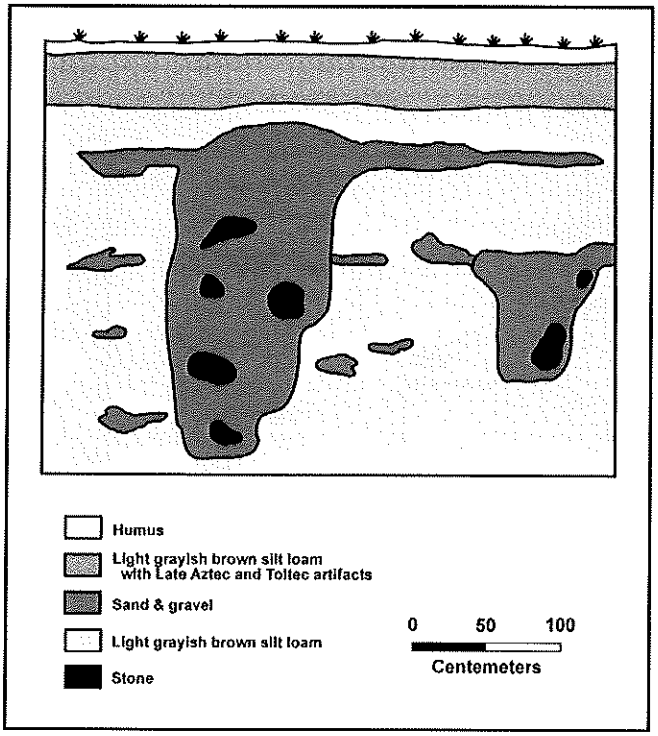

Figure D.5 Cross-sections of Superimposed Canals IIIA-D-West and Secondary Canals E-F

IIIA-D East and West. Excavations of this feature in Operation V yielded the majority of ceramic artifacts that occurred in direct context with the canals.

All other Phase III canals identified during the excavations (IIIE, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, and IIIP) were single U-shaped features that angled off from the superimposed canals. Functionally, these represent secondary irrigation canals (see Figures D.7 and D.8). As shown in the reconstruction (Figure D.11), the two sets of superimposed canals (IIIA-D East and West and IIIQ-T) probably served as main canals in the system to carry water from a barranca located somewhere to the west of the excavations. Secondary canals would have then conducted water from the main canals and carried it to individual fields.

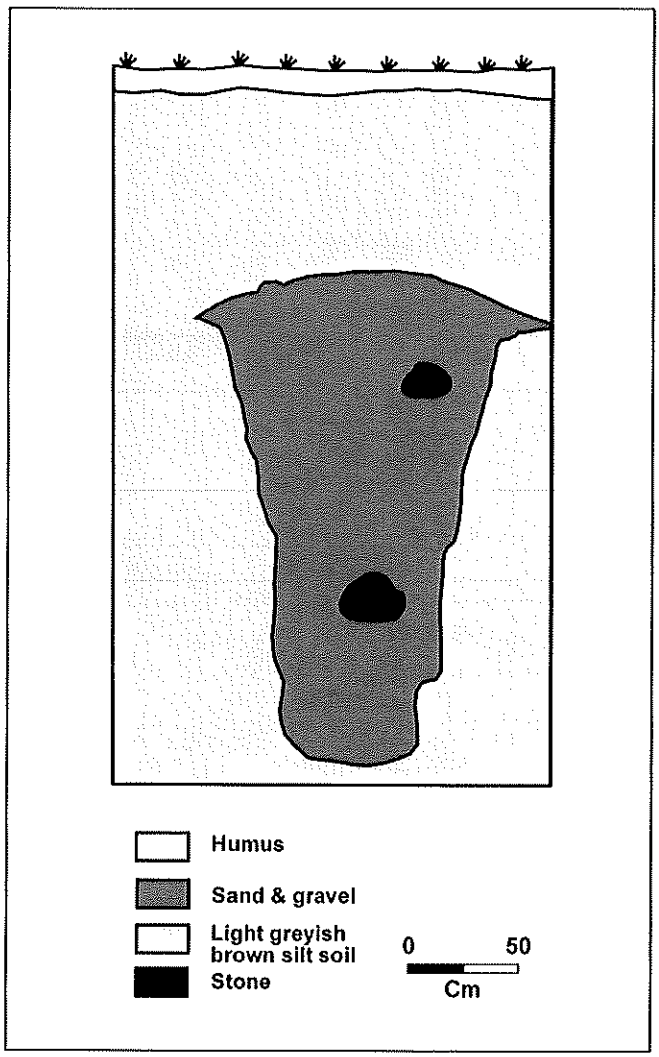

Figure D.6 Profile of Main Canal IIIQ-T

This interpretation is also supported by two other observations. First, considerably more overflow deposits of sand, gravel, and cobbles were found adjacent to the superimposed canals than adjacent to the others. Second, the cross-sections of the superimposed canals show an inverted U-shaped area of sand and gravel above the top of the uppermost canal, whereas the other canals have only a thin layer of this material associated with them (see Figure D.4). All of the above indicates that the water moved much faster and carried a higher sediment load through the superimposed or main canals than the secondary canals. This is consistent with interpreting the function of these features as floodwater irrigation canals where diverted runoff water would have moved at a higher velocity in the main canals, decreasing in speed upon reaching the secondary canals.

In summary, Phase III features represent the remains of two main canals located approximately 140 m apart and

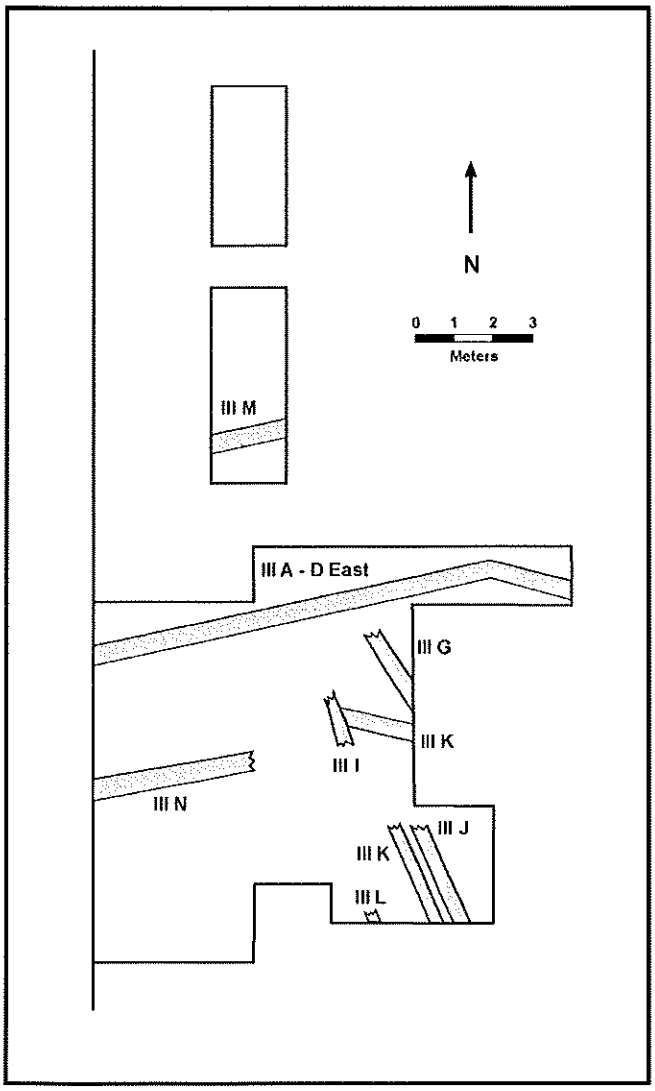

Figure D.7 Plan View of Phase III Canals Along the East Side of the North Borrow Pit (Operation I)

running in a general northwest to southeast direction. As shown in Figure D.11, branching off these main canals to the north and south were secondary canals that carried water to individual fields. Presumably, the main canals redirected water from a barranca located somewhere to the west of the excavations. As alluviation increased the elevation of the surrounding ground surface, secondary canals were apparently abandoned and re-dug nearby, whereas the beds of the primary canals were allowed to rise.

Phase II

Phase II represents strata of homogenous alluvium, from 4.0 to 6.0 m below the surface, between the Phase I and Phase III canals. No features of any kind were identified at this depth by the excavations, suggesting that for some period of time the land within the immediate vicinity of these excavations was not irrigated. Our excavations, however, exposed only a small area relative to the size of the surrounding plain. Therefore, it would be unwarranted to attach much significance to the absence of features at this depth.

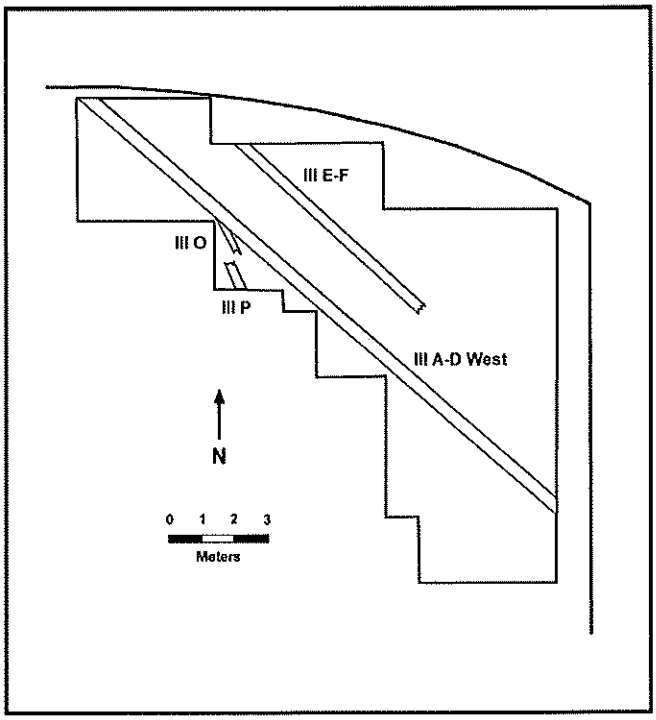

Figure D.8 Plan View of Phase III Canals Along the West Side of the North Borrow Pit (Operation II)

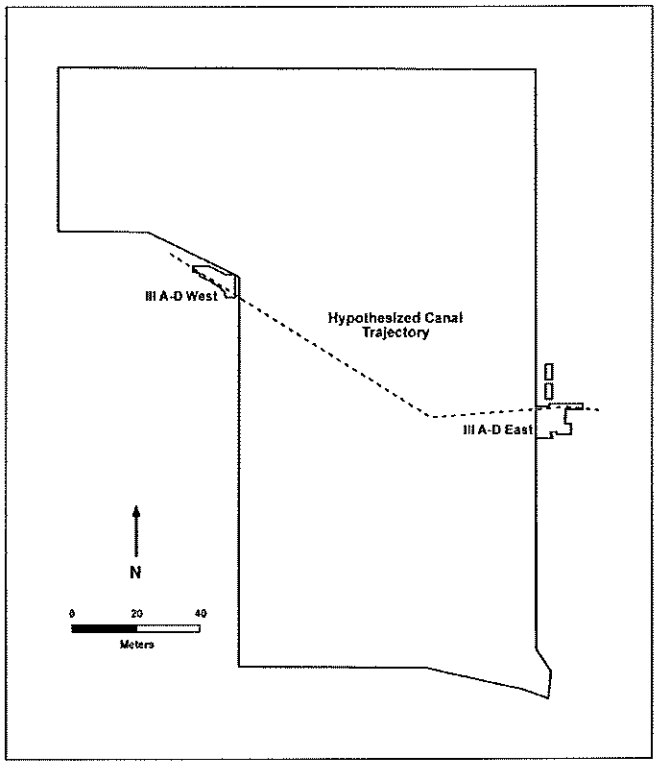

Figure D.9 Plan View of Phase III Primary Canal - North

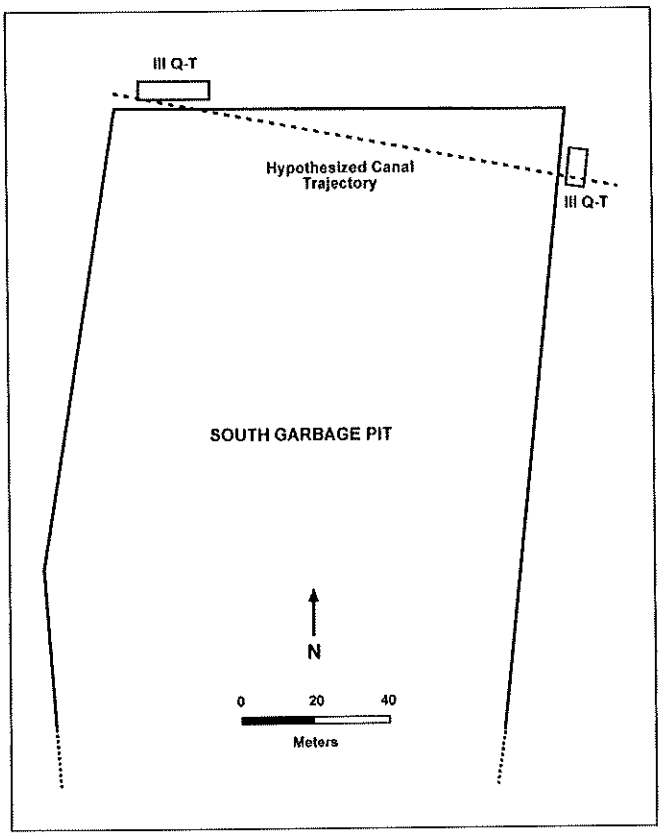

Figure D.10 Plan View of Phase III Primary Canal - South

Phase I

The lowest, or earliest, features identified during the excavations occurred between 6.0 and 7.0 m below the surface (Figure D.12). Along the east side of the north borrow pit, Operation III exposed two U-shaped (with vertical sides and rounded bottoms, approximately 0.4 m deep and 0.6 to 1.0 m wide) canals at 6.0 m below the surface. These canals (IA and IB) were adjacent to each other and ran parallel in a general northwest-southeast direction. The canal identified as IE was the deepest and, therefore, the earliest located at approximately 7.0 m below the surface.

Two other areas of sand and gravel, both at 6.0 m below the surface, were visible along the west wall of the north borrow pit. The Operation IV excavation attempted to investigate one of them. However, at 5.6 to 6.0 m, a layer of pure sand sitting directly on sterile alluvium was encountered. The exposed sand and gravel (roughly U-shaped) feature in the borrow pit wall apparently did not continue any further west. The simplest explanation for this would be that a canal, represented by the exposed sand and gravel, ended approximately where the west wall of the borrow pit occurs today. Hence, the layer of sand would have been deposited behind the end of the canal by slower moving water.

The only other sand and gravel feature exposed in the borrow pit profiles at this end was located directly below canals IIIA-D West at a depth of approximately 6.0 m in the west wall of the north borrow pit. It was not possible to excavate this feature because smoke from the burning refuse became too severe to continue working in that area. Unfortunately, this initial phase of the irrigation system is insufficiently represented by the excavations to propose a reconstruction of it in any detail.

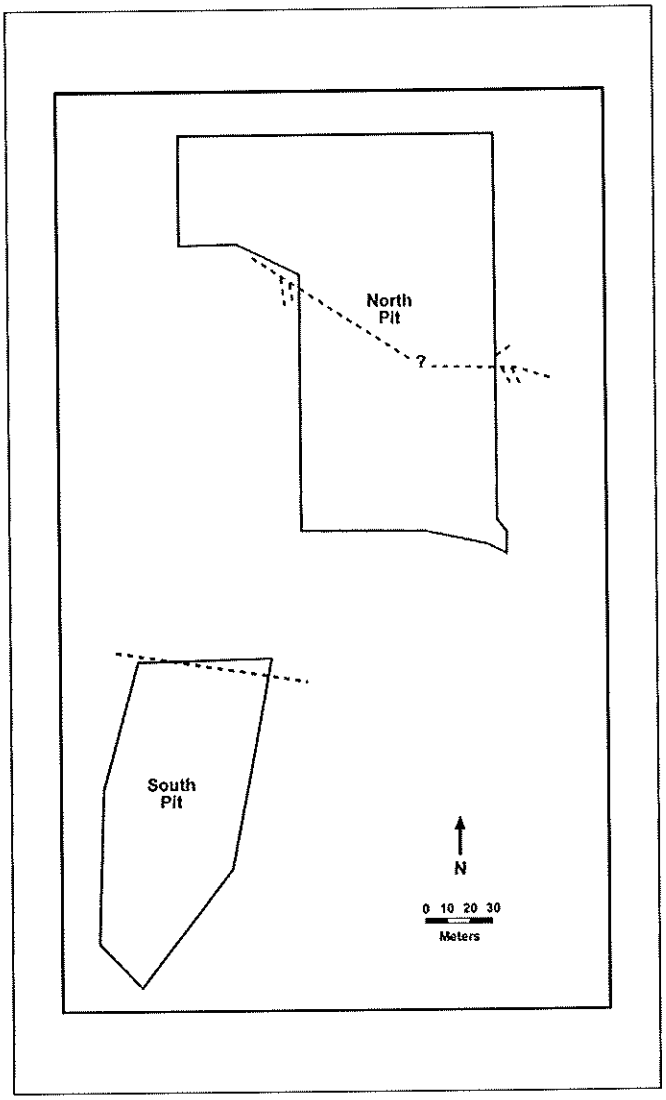

Figure D.11 Reconstruction of the Phase III Irrigation System

Chronology

A second objective of these excavations was to establish the temporal dimensions of this prehistoric floodwater irrigation system. Late Aztec, Late Toltec, Early Toltec, and Late Late Formative artifacts were identified during surface survey, with Late Aztec and Early Toltec material occurring with diminishing frequency within the first 0.5 m below the surface. In all cases, there is a zone of sterile alluvium separating this later material from the uppermost canals. Hence, the canals seemed to pre-date the Early Toltec period. Sites ranging from the Late Middle Formative through the Teotihuacan period are located close to this irrigation system. Therefore, surface association with a nearby site would not date the features. We needed to recover chronologically diagnostic artifacts in context with the canals.

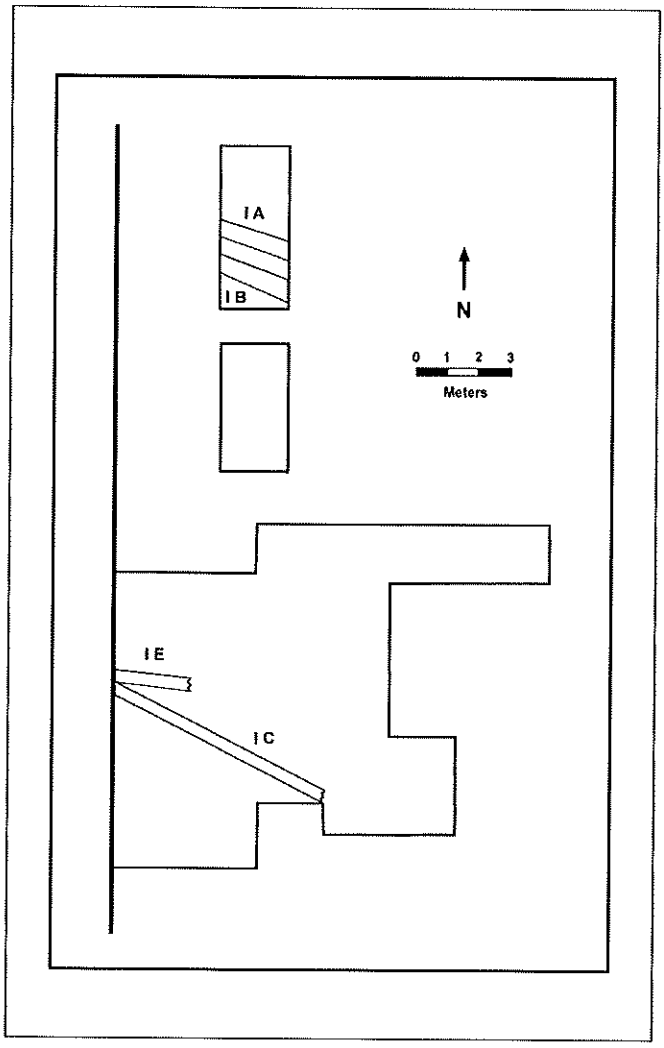

Figure D.12 Plan View of Phase I Canals (Operations I and III)

The excavations began with Operations I and II along the north borrow pit, and there was a paucity of artifacts directly associated with the canals in those areas. At the same time, this was somewhat puzzling in the two multi-component sites (Cu-Az-297 and Cu-Az-298), with occupations ranging from the Late Terminal Formative to Late Aztec located to the north of the canals along the drainage that presumably supplied water for the irrigated systems. In other words, if the irrigated system had been functioning during the Teotihuacan period, one would expect that some refuse from this settlement would have washed into the canals. The absence of domestic refuse from the Teotihuacan period or Postclassic suggested that the northern excavations predated these settlements.

The excavations along the south borrow pit (Operation V) began late in the field season and, as is often the case, provided the chronological control that was needed to date the system. Pure Ecatepec phase (Late Middle Formative) ceramics were recovered both from within the uppermost canals (IIIQ-T) and from the sand and gravel materials adjacent to the canals. All the ceramics and obsidian tools were waterworn and and possibly represented sand encrusted refuse from the Ecatepec phase village (Cu-Mf-29) to the west that had been picked up by the fast-moving floodwaters and re-deposited within or adjacent to the canals. The entire stratigraphic sequence also supports a Late Middle Formative date for the irrigation canals. The first 0.2-0.3 m below the surface consisted of a zone of alluvium containing Late Aztec and Early Toltec period artifacts. In the excavated areas along the southern borrow pit, this was followed by a layer of alluvium intermixed with exclusively Late Terminal Formative ceramics. Between the strata containing the Late Terminal Formative material and the uppermost canal with *in situ* Ecatepec material was a sterile deposit of alluvium. The presence of only Late Middle Formative ceramics in the fill of the more recent, uppermost, canals provided a terminal date for the irrigation system. The Late Middle Formative was the earliest identified period of agricultural occupation in this area. Some artifacts (primarily lithics and ground stone) were recovered from the excavations of the other canals.

All of the excavated obsidian artifacts were submitted to the Departamento de Prehistoria at the Instituto Nacional de Antropología in Mexico City for determination of hydration dates. The results of these analyses are summarized in Table D.3. All of the obsidian from canal contexts yielded two dates, one from the Formative and one from post-Teotihuacan period times. Although reuse of the obsidian could account for the dual dates, the context of the artifacts indicates that this is extremely unlikely. The dated obsidian artifacts came from sealed deposits within or below the uppermost, or latest, canals containing only Formative artifacts. In fact, sample 8 was found 6.0 m below the surface, a depth at which there was no sign of post-depositional disturbance. As mentioned earlier, all of the post-Teotihuacan period material was confined to the upper 0.5-0.6 m, below which there was a layer of sterile alluvium above the uppermost canals. Furthermore, the obsidian artifacts are all waterworn, and must have been deposited while the canals were in operation.

The in situ material indicates that this floodwater irrigation system operated during the Late Middle Formative. The only contemporaneous community is Cu-Mf-29, a village located approximately 900 m west of the canals. Analysis of the surface pottery collections from that site (Nichols 1979) indicates that its major occupation occurred during the Ecatepec phase, contemporaneous with the irrigation canals. Construction of the irrigation systems might have begun as early as the Early Middle Formative, although few diagnostic artifacts were recovered in the limited excavation of the earliest canals because of their depth. Some Early Middle Formative pottery was present at the nearby Late Middle Formative village site.

The excavations also revealed one other significant observation about landscape changes in the area. During the Formative, when these canals were in use, at least 7.0 m of alluvium was deposited on the plain. From the time these canals were abandoned (by the end of the Ecatepec phase) to the present, only 0.5-0.8 m of deposition has occurred. The alluvium on the plain was eroded from the surrounding slopes of the Guadalupe Range. Today, the piedmont adjoining this small alluvial plain, as is the case throughout much

Table D.3 Results of Obsidian Hydration Analysis (performed by Departamento de Prehistoria, Instituto Nacional de Antropología, Mexico, DF

Sample	Description	Provenience	Lab No.	Depth Below Surface (m)	Context	Date (000's of years BP, ± standard deviation) [a]	
1	Grey obsidian, ovate biface, waterworn	Operation I, Trench 17	643	1.20-1.50	Fill of canal IIIA (main canal)	4.50 + 0.21	0.58 + 0.18
2	Grey obsidian scraper	Operation I, Trench 14	645	3.80-4.08	Layer of sand (probably deposited by canal IIID-east)	7.16 + 0.66	0.74 + 0.25
3	Green obsidian, blade fragment, waterworn	Operation I, Trench 4	646	1.20-1.60	Fill of canal IIIA-east (main canal)	2.76 + 0.28	1.30 + 0.34
4	Green obsidian blade fragment	Operation II, Trench 4	647	0.50-1.00	Alluvium above canal IIIA-west (main canal)		0.90 + 0.09
5	Green obsidian biface fragment	Operation II, Trench 1	648	0.20-0.40	Overburden		0.69 + 0.09
6	Grey obsidian flake	Operation I, Trench 16	649	0.50-0.94	Alluvium east of excavated canals	3.67 + 0.07	0.55 + 0.14
7	Grey obsidian flake, waterworn	Operation I, Trench 4	650	5.50-6.00	Fill of canal IC	4.65 + 0.23	0.55 + 0.14
8	Grey obsidian flake	Operation II, Trench 4	651	0.90-1.30	Sand and gravel deposited adjacent to main canals	4.88 + 0.26	0.47 + 0.14

of the northern Basin of Mexico, is heavily eroded and shows little to no soil development.

Following the Spanish conquest massive sheet and gully erosion occurred throughout the Basin of Mexico. However, data from these excavations indicate that most of this deposition/erosion occurred considerably earlier in this area, during the Middle Formative. The fact that most of the soil deposition on the plain coincided with the initial colonization of the area by farming peoples suggests that it was caused by people clearing vegetation and cultivating the surrounding hill slopes with no erosion controls. Climatic changes, including a decline in precipitation, also cannot be ruled out without further study.

Discussion

The excavations discussed in this appendix identified remains of a Late Middle Formative floodwater irrigation system. The structure of the system was apparently simple, consisting of a series of primary and secondary earthen canals that redirected water from an unidentified barranca. Presumably the flow of water was controlled by simple earth or brush structures (see Nichols 1980:14-30 for a discussion of similar contemporary floodwater irrigation systems). Functionally, such a system serves to capture runoff from upland slopes following high intensity storms, characteristic of this region, and to redirect that water onto agriculturally productive lands. Furthermore, the technology and organization required to construct and maintain such a system was within the range of activities undertaken by other Formative communities (see Flannery 1973). The utilization of simple water control techniques during the Formative period has been documented in other areas (Fowler 1969; Flannery et al. 1967; Woodbury and Neely 1972). However, the system discussed in the preceding paragraphs remain the earliest confirmed evidence for the use of canal irrigation in the Basin of Mexico.

The significance of the results from these excavations lies, in part, in being able to establish the agricultural land use pattern used by a particular prehispanic community in the Basin of Mexico. Due to a lack of direct evidence on pre-Late Aztec agricultural practices, researchers have typically utilized estimated population sizes and other settlement data to infer the agricultural practices that would have been necessary to support the population. The problem with that method, however, has been the lack of any independent means by which to check these estimates. Direct archaeological data on prehispanic agricultural practices, such as generated by these excavations, can provide an independent test of such estimates.

Summary

The excavations at Cu-Mf-30 near Santa Clara Coatitlan exposed the partial remains of a Late Middle Formative floodwater irrigation system. The structure of the system apparently was simple, consisting of a series of main canals

that redirected surface runoff from an unidentified barranca to secondary canals, which in turn carried this water to agricultural fields. The net effects of such a system would have been to increase the water available to crops by utilizing runoff from surrounding slopes.

Since the remains at Coatitlan were excavated there have been more discoveries of prehispanic hydraulic agricultural features in the Basin of Mexico (Doolittle 1990; Nichols 1988; Nichols et al. 1991; Nichols and Frederick 1993). Although the Coatitlan floodwater system remains the earliest confirmed evidence of canal irrigation in the Basin of Mexico, equally early irrigation systems have been discovered in adjoining regions (Nichols et al. 1998). When farmers began to water their fields in Coatitlan and other locales they could not have envisioned the transformation of the landscape and the great urban concentration of people and constructions that now cover the canals, fields, and villages of 3,000 years ago.

APPENDIX E: MIDDLE AND UPPER PIEDMONT SURVEYS, 1977

Archaeological Survey Above the Cuautitlan Region

The Cuautitlan settlement pattern survey focused on a 275 km^2-section of the Basin of Mexico described in detail in Chapter 2. The survey included six environmental zones, beginning with areas within lakes Texcoco and Xaltocan and extending through higher altitudes to the upper piedmont—environmental settings shown by other archaeological surveys in the Basin to contain prehispanic settlement. A dominant feature of the Cuautitlan region is mountain ranges that border the area to the west, helping to define an irregular western boundary for the survey region. These higher elevations contained many resources that likely would have been of use to prehispanic occupants of the Basin of Mexico, as discussed in Chapter 2. Unfortunately, lack of time during the 1974 survey restricted the examination of higher elevations in the Cuautitlan region to a few small sections of middle and upper piedmont. To gain a better sense of settlement in these environmental zones, Sanders returned in 1977 to conduct a brief survey of sections of these two zones west of the Cuautitlan region. We describe that survey in this appendix.

We discuss results of the middle and upper piedmont surveys separately from results of the Cuautitlan region survey because the methods used in these brief later surveys were quite different from those used in 1974. In contrast to the field-by-field intensive survey approach used to examine the main survey region, the 1977 piedmont surveys examined selected transects guided by 1:25,000 air photos. Sanders chose places to survey based in part on accessibility and coverage by available aerial photographs. And sites were examined quickly, to identify approximate geographic extent and period(s) of occupation, but not density of occupation or precise site boundaries. The result was a general sense of prehispanic occupation in the middle and upper piedmont west of the Cuautitlan survey region, providing a basic idea of the age and density of prehispanic occupation but not the detail on prehispanic settlement generated by the methods used in the main survey region.

Middle Piedmont Survey Immediately West of the Cuautitlan Region

The 1977 settlement survey examined five areas in the middle piedmont immediately west of the Cuautitlan survey region: the Loma Tepojaco-Nicolas Romero area; two lomas above the village of Buena Vista; a loma above the village of El Rosario; a large loma that extends upslope from colonia Cuautlalpan; and a network of lomas above the village of Cuautlalpan (Figure E.1). Fieldwork identified some evidence of prehispanic occupation in these areas.

Sanders walked the loma Tepojaco-Nicolas Romero above the village of Tepojaco, along the road to Nicolas Romero, beginning a few fields up from the village edge and covering a total distance of about 1.5 km. The loma is 500-700 m wide and relatively flat. Much of it was severely eroded at the time of survey, though some areas had soil depth of 20-50 cm. Large tracts were covered with sod and others were cultivated, providing reasonable surface visibility. The survey identified the following prehispanic remains.

- Fields near Tepojaco contained light Aztec occupation.
- Immediately above the fields just mentioned was a severely eroded area, on the northern strip of the ridge. In the eroded area Sanders found Teotihuacan period, Late Toltec, and Late Aztec pottery. Numerous other potsherds also occurred, but were very badly weathered and difficult to type. The Late Aztec material probably represents the remains of a hamlet (designated as site E1 on Figure E.1).
- Immediately above the eroded area was an area that was partially plowed and partially sod-covered. This area contained very little evidence of prehispanic occupation, with that present all Late Aztec.
- Immediately before the loma constricts to a V-shaped area, formed by a power line, was an area of plowed fields containing consistently light Late Aztec occupation. These remains probably also signify a Late Aztec hamlet (site E3).
- At the loma constriction very little occupation occurred, all of it Late Aztec.
- On a high, flat hill immediately above the loma constriction, Sanders noted the remains of what probably was a nucleated Late Aztec village (site E7), at least 5 ha in extent. Remains were consistently light in density, with medium densities occurring near the center of the site. In an area of sandy conglomerate (the local equivalent of tepetate), Sanders noted lines of what looked like an adobe wall.

Summing up, apart from the field near Tepojaco where the occupation probably is part of the Late Aztec site associated with that village, there were at least three Late Aztec settlements on the Loma Tepojaco-Nicolas Romero. Two of these likely were hamlets and included evidence of utilization during the Teotihuacan period and Late Toltec period. The third was a nucleated village, probably containing a few hundred people when it was occupied during the Late Aztec period.

Survey of the two lomas above Buena Vista began with the last Late Aztec site on Loma Tepojaco and continued for a distance of 2.5 km above the 1974 survey. The upper 1.0 km of this area was difficult to assess. Late Aztec pottery occurred in very light-to-light quantities throughout the area. In at least a dozen very small locations, Sanders noted light-to-medium occupation combined, in some cases, with Late Toltec remains (site E6). This probably represented the remains of a very dispersed Late Aztec village. On a small side loma, he noted the location of a typical Late Aztec

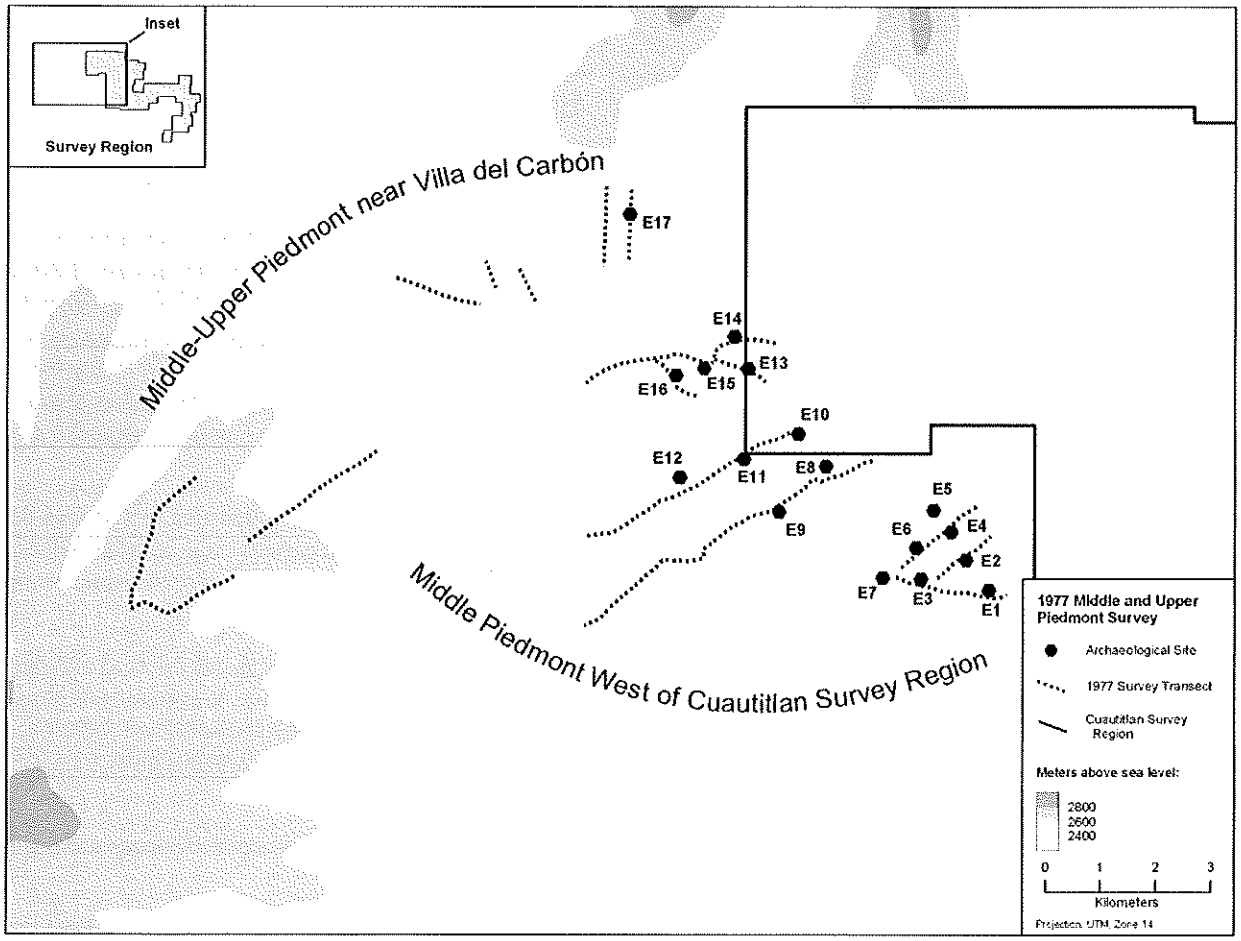

Figure E.1 Middle and Upper Piedmont Surveys

hamlet (site E5). Sanders surveyed the south loma for a distance of 1.0 km above the 1974 survey and noted a number of small separate areas of Late Aztec settlement, along with some Late Toltec remains. He identified two Late Aztec hamlets in this area (sites E4 and E2).

Sanders surveyed the loma above El Rosario for a distance of about 7.0 km above the boundary of the 1974 survey. Generally the ridge featured thin soil in 1977, with many severely eroded areas intermixed with cultivated fields, maguey, and pasture. Most of the lower 3.5 km featured at least very light Late Aztec remains, with densities frequently reaching very light-to-light. The upper 3.5 km contained virtually no prehistoric pottery. In the zone of Late Aztec occupation, Sanders identified two localities where occupation was heaviest. Approximately 1 km above the end of the 1974 survey is a zone that extends for 500-600 m along the ridge, primarily occupied by maguey with fields almost continuous medium occupation (site E8). This site likely represented the remains of several hamlets, although interpretation as remains of a single elongated village also is possible. Along with Late Aztec ceramics, site E8 contained numerous badly weathered sherds, many of which appeared to date to Early Toltec (Xometla) or Late Toltec (Mazapan). The pre-Aztec remains seem to be concentrated in the center of the band of Aztec settlement, which extended above and below it. The other site (site E9) was a hamlet, entirely Late Aztec in date.

The loma above colonia Cuautlalpan is similar to Cuautlalpan ridge in modern land use, except that there is much more cultivation on the loma. Sanders surveyed a strip about 5 km long that begins where the 1974 survey ended and reaches the terminus of the Cuautitlan 1:50,000 INEGI map. The ridge generally is narrow with few side extensions. Prehispanic remains generally consisted of very light and very light-to-light Late Aztec occupation along the entire surveyed strip, with a few denser concentrations. This area apparently was more heavily used than the Cuautlalpan loma. The survey recorded three sites. One site (site E11) probably was a Late Aztec hamlet. Another (site E12) was quite extensive, about 500-600 m long and 100-200 m wide—also Late Aztec, probably a dispersed village (though possibly two hamlets) and the largest site in terms of geographic area defined in the 1977 survey. The occupation varied from light-to-medium. This site featured two small rock mounds at opposite ends of the site, comparable in size to most Late Aztec house mounds. The site could be actually be two small sites that appear condensed spatially and they were initially

identified as such. The third site (site E10) occurred at the lower end of the loma and contained a few badly weathered sherds that certainly were not Late Aztec. The only phase that we know that has the rim form (direct rounded rims) encountered is Tezoyuca, so the site likely dates to Early Terminal Formative occupation.

The lomas above the village of Cuautlalpan consist of a complex set of tongue-like ridges that coalesce immediately south of the Presa la Concepción. Soil in this area generally is well preserved, with only a few areas of exposed tepetate. In 1977, much of the area was in pasture, some in crops (the latter primarily in maguey). Some lomas were divided into relatively large holdings and used as cattle ranches. Prehispanic occupation on the ridges was very light or very light-to-light Aztec, up to about 2,400 m above sea level. At that elevation and above, very little prehispanic remains occurred. Below 2,400 m, Sanders defined four sites (sites E13 through E16)—three Late Aztec and all only a few ha in size and undoubtedly hamlets. Two of the Late Aztec sites featured one small mound each, about the size of normal Late Aztec mounds found in the Teotihuacan Valley. Both of these sites also contained rock rubble, though the survey found little evidence of rubble or stone construction at other sites in this area. One site lying in a disturbed area contained Late Aztec potsherds plus badly weathered pre-Aztec remains that likely date to Teotihuacan period and Late Toltec occupations. The two Late Aztec sites with mounds occur at a point where fan-like extensions meet more ridges.

Middle and Upper Piedmont Survey Near Villa del Carbón

Sanders spent four days surveying a middle and upper piedmont extending from the Presa Concepción to the village of Cahuacan on the Villa del Carbón-Tepotzotlan highway (see Figure E.1). The survey consisted of four unconnected strips. The first strip extended east from the village of Cañada de Cisneros and consisted of four lomas in the middle piedmont, lying between 2,350 and 2,450 m above sea level. The second strip lies near the community of San Francisco Magu, in the middle piedmont between 2,450 and 2,500 m above sea level. The third strip comprised a single loma in the upper piedmont near the northern edge of the village of San José el Vidrio, lying between 2,550 and 2,600 m above sea level. Finally, the fourth area occurred near Cahuacan and consisted of two lomas, one at 2,700-2,750 m and the other at 2,750-2,800 m above sea level.

One small Aztec hamlet occurred on the easternmost loma near Cañada de Cisneros at 2,350 m (E17), on a ridge running directly off the Tepotzotlan Range. Sanders noted no prehispanic remains in the survey strips near San Francisco Magu and Cahuacan, and found only one definite Aztec black-on-orange sherd in the strip near San José el Vidrio. He found several obsidian blades near San José el Vidrio and San Francisco Magu, and one each near Cahuacan and Cañada de Cisnereos. All four 20th century settlements feature substantial amounts of glazed pottery, indicating a post-Conquest occupation, but very little majolica was present. Thomas Charlton (personal communication) suggested that the area likely was occupied during the 18th and 19th centuries, when rural Colonial population in the Basin of Mexico began to expand.

Summary

The two brief surveys in 1977 discovered only limited evidence of prehispanic occupation in the middle and upper piedmont west of the Cuautitlan region. As shown in Figure E.1, prehispanic settlement declined considerably as altitude increased to the west, with the survey in the western portion of the Villa del Carbón area yielding little evidence of prehistoric occupation. Such results further justify limiting the Cuautitlan survey to the area examined in 1974, as opposed to expanding further into rugged upper elevations to the west of the survey region. We suspect that the low density of prehispanic occupation in these areas likely relates to how amenable these higher elevations are to maize agriculture. However, this contention is only partially borne out by historic settlement and land use. One can use the 1977 surveys near Villa de Carbón as a case in point.

Rancherías were scattered about around the hills above Cahuacan in 1977. Maize occurred up to 2,800 m, though all fields were planted late and relied on a temporal water source. Soil tended to consist of very thin top layers and considerably reduced subsoil. Although erosion was a problem, Sanders found relatively little presence of erosion control devises. In contrast, the zone between 2,500 and 2,600 m above sea level around San José el Vidrio featured intensive cultivation, primarily of maize. Much of the land near that village was elaborately terraced in 1977, with stone or maguey bancal terraces and an elaborate system of irrigation ditches. Maize was several meters high in this area by mid-July. The topography was one of elevated ridges, with some areas severely eroded amid patches of oak forest on the ridge and along the edge of barrancas. The zone from 2,400-2,500 m above sea level was similar in terms of topography and agricultural use. The main difference was that the oak forests were limited to barranca edges, with scattered oaks occurring in cultivated areas. The loma around Cañada de Cisnereos generally was more extensive than the other two areas. It was terraced but not irrigated in 1977, and pirul had replaced oak as a field tree (with some oaks surviving along a barranca).

In contrast to the absence of prehistoric occupation in the Villa del Carbón area, this area was indeed occupied during the mid-1970s and residents pursued maize agriculture (among other activities). Historic land use and settlement patterns indicate that the middle and upper piedmont west of the Cuautitlan region suited human occupation as well as crop production. However, neither occurred in heavy amounts in 1977, and a surprising amount of native oak forest persisted in this general area. The presence of maize in this portion of the Basin of Mexico in part may reflect modern strains that are more adaptable to wider ranges of temperatures and shorter growing seasons than their prehispanic counterparts.

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