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Urban Agriculture within the Valley of Oaxaca: Investigations and Implications of Agricultural Terracing at Monte Alban, Oaxaca

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URBAN AGRICULTURE WITHIN THE VALLEY OF OAXACA:

INVESTIGATIONS AND IMPLICATIONS OF AGRICULTURAL TERRACING

AT MONTE ALBÁN, OAXACA

by

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ABSTRACT

The implementation of geographic information systems for the analysis of Late Classic (500-800 C.E.) terraces at Monte Albán, reveals a spatial pattern not visible through prior pedestrian site surveys. The Valley of Oaxaca Settlement Pattern Project concluded that nearly all of the 1,464 Late Classic terraces at Monte Albán were used for residential purposes. Spatial analysis tools reveal a greater human-ecological complexity. The goal of this study was to use ArcGIS to map the 1,273 terraces near Monte Albán's ceremonial center and combine them with individually identifiable data sets. Analysis of each terrace, particularly based upon water availability, ceramic distribution, structural remains, and number of metates, reveals that 53.2% of these 1,273 terraces could have supported agricultural practices. The integration of agricultural space into a dense urban center reveals new spatial relationships between population density and urban agricultural practices, to which measures of resiliency and efficacy within similar modern systems can be applied.

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The extensive survey conducted by the Valley of Oaxaca Settlement Pattern Project, led by Richard Blanton has contributed the data necessary to conduct a spatial analysis of agricultural potential at Monte Albán. The help of Dr. Barber's undergraduate volunteer, Nichole Vichot in imputing large data sets into excel has also fostered the timely completion of this research.

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

Urban sustainability as a method to ensure socio-economic and ecological resiliency has been practiced since the advent of large-scale intensive agriculture. Redman (2005) and Perez Rodriguez (2009) approach the investigation of prehispanic agricultural techniques methodologically, through the concept of resilience theory. Resilience theory was informed by the work of other scholars such as Lawton and Wilke (1979), Denevan (199), and Faulseit (2012), who defined agricultural practices as resilient forms of sustainable development. Perez Rodriguez (2009) excavations of Cerro Jazmín in the Mixteca Alta forms a comprehensive analysis of agricultural practices during the pre-Columbian era, which can be characterized as resilient cycles of land use and food assurance. Resilient archaeological processes have been termed as such for their ability to adapt and function within the framework of modern socio-cultural norms. While this methodological approach informs the continued reuse of agricultural space throughout the generations, it lacks explanation of the implementation of processes to maintain the system. Scholars such as Erickson and Walker (2009) frame agricultural resources as a component of landesque capital. "Agricultural landscapes are patterned built environments…created by generations of inhabitants who have imposed their structures on the land" (Erickson and Walker 2009:234). Erickson (2008) helps to bridge the gap between the idea of terracing as resilient forms of socio-ecological adaptations and built structures on the landscape. Terraces are built, in part, to ensure the productivity of current and future generations.

Terraces were an essential component of Classic Period Life throughout Oaxaca (Feinman and Nicholas 2004). Spencer and Hale (1961) define terraces as tracts of flat land on a slope, which serve both residential and agricultural purposes. As Treacy and Denevan (1994) eaxplain, terraces ensure socio-ecological stability by providing economic and political control over agriculturally viable land, and acting as forms of landscape management. Terraces provide viable agricultural land in the short-term, but can lead to degradation in the long-run without proper maintenance. Chase and Chase (2014) theorize that terrace systems collapse for they are, by nature, forms of path dependency. However, Fisher et al. (2003) demonstrated within The Lake Patzcuaro Basin, that degradation is caused more by the investment in land for residential purposes, rather than agricultural. Erickson (2006) explanation of landesque capital as the "domestication of the landscape" mirrors Treacy and Denevan (1994) idea of landscape management. Landesque capital and resilience theory both explain the use of agricultural space, but neither systematically evaluates the cause of disinvestment in agricultural terracing at Monte Albán.

The study of Late Classic (500-800 C.E.) terracing at Monte Albán will be focused on two main over-arching questions. First, what is the total amount of potential arable land through agricultural terracing at Monte Albán? Next, can the productivity of these terraces mitigate the importation of outside food? These questions not only allow us to understand agriculture as it relates spatially to population level, but can inform us on the realities of growing food within an urban environment.

In order to investigate the proposed research questions, the data collected by the *Valley of Oaxaca Settlement Pattern Project* (Blanton 1978) were digitized within GIS. The 1,273

terraces bounded by the 225m topographic line were of particular interest for those terraces were the most densely concentrated and located within an area of greatest population density at the site. Thirteen individual data sets were combined with the digitized terrace map in order to conduct a systematic spatial analysis of agricultural potential across the site. The aforementioned methodology, while investigating agricultural potential also shows the successful implementation of older data within newer spatial analysis tools to reinvestigate original conclusions. The identification of agricultural terraces and quantification of resources at Monte Albán will allow this research to contribute to the reclassification of terracing within the archaeological record.

CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

The Valley of Oaxaca

The ancient Zapotec capital of Monte Albán was the epicenter of urbanization within the Valley of Oaxaca during the Classic Period (250-800 C.E.) Human occupation of the Valley of Oaxaca dates back to 12,000 BP, predating the widespread advent of intensive agriculture in the archaeological record (Winter 2011: 394). While the Valley of Oaxaca is recognized as the incubator of Zapotec Civilization, other civilizations such as the Mixtec occupied the valley in later times, as evident through widespread architectural features (i.e. tombs at Monte Albán, Caso (1932)). The Valley of Oaxaca served as the nucleus of regional political control, though neither the Zapotecs or Mixtecs were able to command complete political control (Blomster 2008:12). Both of these ethnic groups were described as "…factional divisions that cut across and within cultural and linguistic boundaries" (Blomster 2008: 12).

Geography

The Valley of Oaxaca (Figure 1) is subdivided into three different "arms" (following a Y-shaped pattern): the Etla Valley comprises the northern arm, the Tlacolula Valley in the east, and the Valle Grande region in the south (Blanton 1978:1). Located in the Southern Highlands of Mexico (Blanton 1978:1), the valley extends over 2,500km^2 and reaches a maximum elevation of 1,500m above sea level (internally) (Blomster 2008:13). The floor in the valley fluctuates in elevation between 1,420m-1,740m above sea level, whereas mountains defining the edges of the valley can reach an elevation of more than 3,000m above sea level.

Figure 1 The Valley of Oaxaca

This map highlights the location of Monte Albán within the Valley of Oaxaca. Outlined in white is the 1700m topographic line. The Valley of Oaxaca is located on within the Southern Highlands of Mexico, as indicated on the map on the bottom left.

Nevertheless, a total expanse of 700km^2 of agriculturally viable land is naturally present, making this area one of Southern Mexico's most agriculturally productive areas (Blanton 1978:1). With water availability in the Valley of Oaxaca delimited to mostly the 600mm-1000mm in annual rainfall (Blanton1978:1), the total agricultural yield had nonetheless supplied sustenance for sites predating the founding of Monte Albán. Sedentary farming can be traced back 3,500 years, during a time in which the majority of the Valley of Oaxaca's population lived in the Etla arm (Feinman 1984:159). Although, there is evidence of maize cultivation as early as 1,500 years prior in areas along the Gulf Coast (Pope et al, 2001:1370).

Archaeological History of Region

Excavations within Oaxaca trace back to the work of Alfonso Caso in the 1930's, who initially investigated the site of Monte Negro in the Mixteca Alta (Caso 1938). His primary research goal was to examine the extent of the "urban revolution" in the Valley of Oaxaca, especially at centers such as Monte Albán. Systematic survey of Oaxacan archaeological sites did not begin until the 1960's with Ignacio Bernal (Bernal 1965). Less prominent surveys of the valley as a region, were undertaken by Guzmán (1934) and Berlin (1951), as noted by Balkansky (et al. 2000:366).

It was clear to later studies, such as those done by Flannery (1966), that the agricultural potential within Oaxaca was a marked improvement over the sizable Northern Highlands (Blanton et al. 1979:369). Flannery's *Oaxaca Human Ecology Project* sought to create a picture of Archaic and Formative period life through the construction of a ceramic sequence from 1400-500 B.C.E. In the early 1970's survey research continued under the direction of Richard

Blanton's *Valley of Oaxaca Settlement Pattern Project*. Blanton sought to expand Flannery's research and investigate the organization of both political and economic systems, particularly those leading to a notion of complexity. Later in 1977, Blanton and Stephen Kowalewski undertook a joint project to investigate the Valle Grande Region (Blanton 1979:371).

An extension of Blanton, Kowalewski, and Flannery's initial surveys did not occur until Feinman and Nicholas' 1984-1985 survey of the Ejutla Valley. Feinman and Nicholas added 522 km^2 to the southern limit of Blanton's survey. They sought a clear understanding of the political relationship between the Ejutla Valley and Monte Albán (Feinman and Nicholas 1990:217). The primary difference in the two areas was the use of terraces. In the Ejutla region, comparative results indicated a more defensive purpose for the rather sparse terrace system (Feinman and Nicholas 1990:235).

Connections in regional survey patterns between the Mixteca Alta and the Valley of Oaxaca persisted since the initial investigations by Alfonso Caso. In fact, the regional histories of these two areas of Oaxaca have become intertwined archaeologically. The most prominent of the Mixteca Alta surveys was Ronald Spores 1966 survey of the Nochixtlán Valley (Balkansky et al. 2000:366). While this survey only covered 250km^2, a later project in 1999 called the *Central Mixteca Alta Settlement Pattern Project* added survey results of both the Teposcolula and Tlaxico districts, adding to the total archaeological history of Oaxaca (Balkansky et al. 2000:368).

Monte Albán

Location and Site Layout

Monte Albán is centrally located within the Valley of Oaxaca along three separate hilltops and their associated mountainsides and floodplains (Bloomster 2008:13). Total land area equals 6.5km^2 (Winter 2011:394), which includes the ceremonial center, dominated by a North-South orientated plaza (Adams 1996:244). Monte Albán's main plaza is set roughly 400m above the valley floor (Winter 2011:394) and covers 300m x 100m of the available hilltop (Blanton 1978:5) (Figure 2).

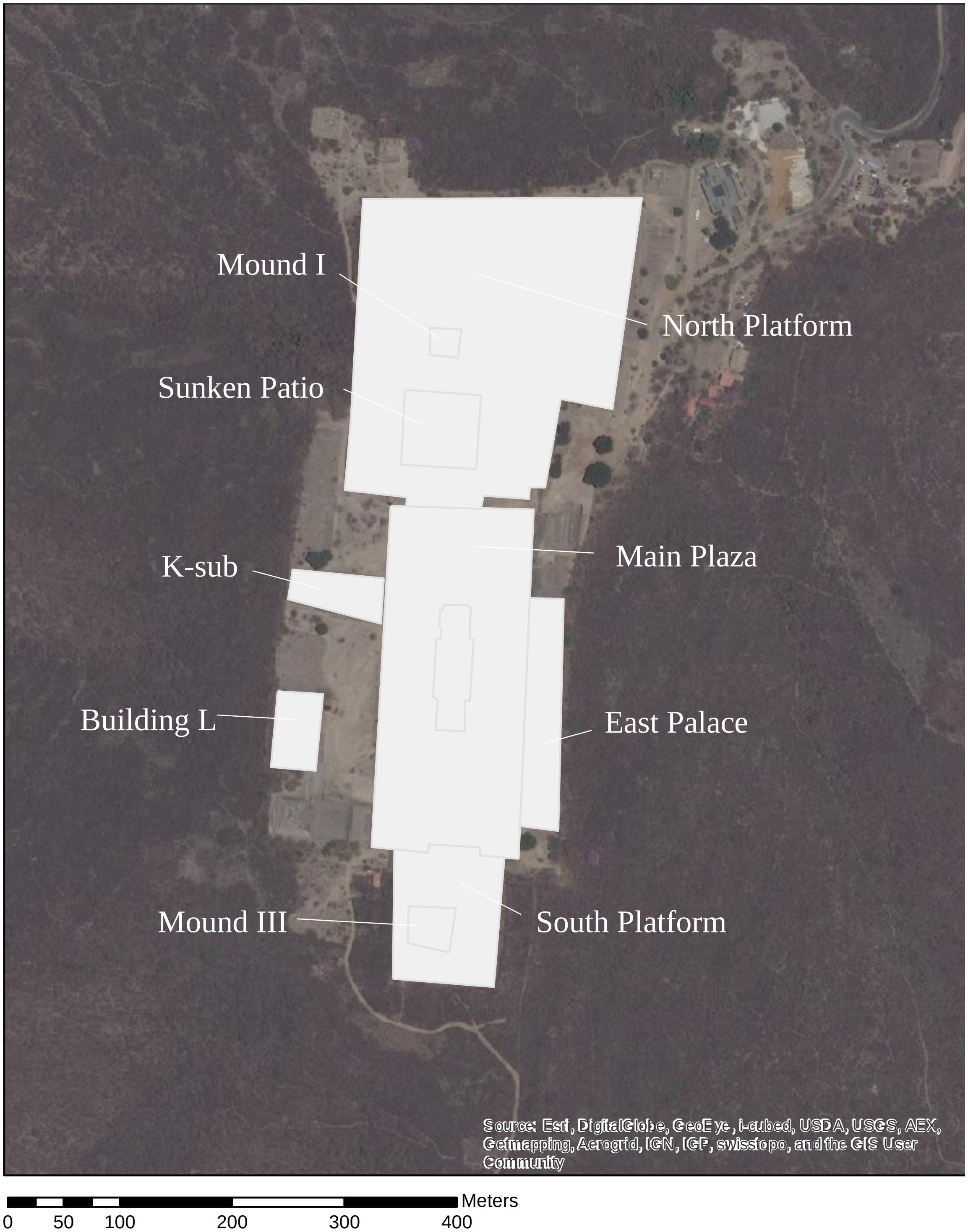

Figure 2 The Ceremonial Center at Monte Albán

The site dates to 500 B.C.E. at the earliest, at which time a political inequality grew, allowing elites to take control of trade and craft production within the Valley (Adams 1996:235). The reasons for the founding of Monte Albán have been highly contested within the field.

One of the most widely accepted theories of Monte Albán's origins has been Blanton's concept of a "disembedded capital" (Blanton 1976:258). Blanton theorized that Monte Albán was founded on land disputed by elites in each arm of the Valley of Oaxaca in order to resolve internal strife. Archaeologically, Blanton argued his theory using the correlation of similar ceramic styles (Blanton et al. 1999). However, during the Danibaan phase (500 B.C.E - 300 B.C.E.) households at Monte Albán possessed the same manufacturing ability as sites located throughout the valley. Therefore, similar ceramic styles would not necessarily indicate a peopling from all three arms (Winter 2011:395). Although, it was presumed that Blanton did correctly identify Monte Albán's location as agriculturally marginal (Winter 2011:394). While Monte Albán may not have been founded based upon it's ability to provide politically neutral ground, others hypothesize that the site was founded as a way to facilitate and control long-distance trade (Winter 1984). Feinman (1984:157) theorized that Monte Albán was founded in part for its ability to serve as a regional market and hub for interregional trade. Feinman (1984) based the assumption of a market economy upon the specialization of ceramic production during the Rosario Phase (700 B.C.E - 500 B.C.E.). A market economy within Monte Albán indicates a distinct separation of production and administrative roles (Feinman 1984: 169). The importance of long-distance trade was mirrored in Kowalewski (1980) as a way to prove the viability of food importation and its means as support for large population levels. Feinman's theory is refuted on

the grounds that no archaeological material from Monte Albán indicates the presence of a manufacturing center (Sabloff 1997:50).

Competing theories offer a different perspective on Monte Albán's origins. Marcus and Flannery (1996) promoted the idea of synoikism. Synoikism refers to Monte Albán's founding population as peoples who had relocated from San Jose Mogote (Winter 2011:396). Still, others like Arthur Joyce favored an ideological approach to the founding of Monte Albán (Joyce 2000). It is now generally disbelieved within the field that Monte Albán's founding was the result of external forces (Winter 2011:398). Blanton (1978:40) equated Monte Albán with a defensive position, designed to protect the Valley of Oaxaca and the centers in each of the arms from outside attack. Finally, Winter (2011) theorized that Monte Albán was founded as a strategic location to protect nearby agriculturally viable lands. Through the systematic control of land, the founders of Monte Albán were able to control the production of resources (Winter 2011:398).

Site Expansion

Monte Albán became a politically autonomous Zapotec polity by 200 B.C.E.(Adams 1996:235), as it started to display a level of complexity surpassing former centers such as San Jose Mojote (Adams 1996:241). At this time, the population swelled to an estimated 15,000 people (Sabloff 1997:54). Over half of the Valley of Oaxaca's population lived within and around Monte Albán by the start of Classic Period (350 C.E.). Upwards of 30,000 Classic Period inhabitants created livable space through a series of constructed terraces (Blomster 2008:17). The large-scale terrace system represents an anthropomorphic modification of the landscape as a whole. These socio-ecological impacts flattened mountainous land to artificially create more

usable space (Adams 1996:241). Monte Albán declined in approximately 700 C.E. when city-states began seizing regional control within the valley (Blomster 2008:3). Population levels dwindled from their Classic Period height down to a mere 5,000 individuals (Sabloff 1997:56). In total, the complete history of Monte Albán was contained within five distinct periods (Adams 1996:236). Both the area and population level of Monte Albán reached their maximums during the Period IIIb/IV (the Late Classic). The Late Classic (500-800 C.E.) marks the last period of expansive building at the site, allowing excavations to uncover a clear picture of terrace use during the period of greatest population density (Blanton 1978:7). Late Classic Population estimates indicate that upwards of 30,000 people potentially resided on the hilltops surrounding Monte Albán (Blomster 2008:17). Blanton et al. (1979:382) estimated that upwards of 90% of Late Classis residences were concentrated within 12km of Monte Albán. The Late Classic was characterized by economic transformation. Commercialization and long-distance market systems afforded the ruling elite unprecedented control over the economics of the Valley of Oaxaca (Blomster 2008:27). The beginning of Period IIIB represents the centralization of power within Monte Albán's elites. The second biggest political center within the valley was a mere tenth the size (Blanton, Kowalewski, Feinman, and Finsten 1981:91). Blomster (2008:17) correlated increased economic control over the valley with the eventual overuse of regional resources. This could have been the cause of Late Classic depopulation within the Valle Grande region noted Blanton et al. (1979). The availability of resources and their potential to adequately sustain any level of population is paramount in understanding how urban agriculture operated within Monte Albán. Population levels within the valley as a whole were reduced to less than 80,000 during the Late Classic (Blanton, Kowalewski, Feinman, and Finsten 1981:94). Sabloff

(1997:56) refutes the connection between the overuse of resources and political collapse. However, Sabloff ultimately equates collapse with the loss of external threat. This theory reflects the incorrect notion that Monte Albán was founded as a way of mitigating attack from the outside. As such, a loss of external threat, makes a large, centrally located political center unnecessary. Sabloff (1997:56) hypothesized that disruptions in long-distance trade routes could have been economically disadvantageous.

History of Research

Archaeological excavations were first carried out at Monte Albán by Alfonso Caso in the 1930's. Caso's first field season was funded by the National Museum in Mexico City and mainly showcased artifacts like jade carvings. In his second season, backed by private funding, Caso began to uncover architectural remains associated with vaulted tombs (Caso 1931:395). Initial excavation reports reveal a reference to Monte Albán as a fortified city (Caso 1931:394). Significant archaeological recoveries during Caso's first season include Tomb 7, which represented two distinct levels of occupation. Initially constructed and used by the Zapotecs, the Mixtecs later reused it during the Late Postclassic (Caso 1932:512). In 1932, the main plaza of the site was found and excavations into the North platform began (Caso 1932:114). Caso began making inferences with regard to Zapotec culture during his excavation of Tomb 43, which uncovered flattened skulls (Caso 1934a:8). During Caso's first 4 years at Monte Albán, no archaeological evidence of metal was recovered, curious for the level of technological sophistication later excavations revealed (Caso 1935:128).

The dating of Monte Albán has been largely determined through a problematic ceramic sequence, initially formulated by Alfonso Caso, Ignacio Bernal, and Jorge Acosta (1967). While Classic Period population estimates have been calculated and widely published, questions regarding their accuracy have been raised as a result of these problematic ceramic sequences (Blomster 2008:15). Although, the ceramic history is now being redefined as a result of work done by Marcus Winter (2011), Markens (2004, 2008), and Martinez López et al. (2000).

The Valley of Oaxaca Settlement Pattern Project

Extensive survey data has been collected in the Valley of Oaxaca since the 1970's, as a result of projects such as Richard Blanton's Valley of Oaxaca Settlement Pattern Project (Blanton 1978) and Richard Blanton and Stephen Kowalewski's survey of the Valle Grande region (Blanton et al. 1979:371). The goal of these projects was not only to locate, but also to map surface finds and prominent features present at Monte Albán. The Valley of Oaxaca Settlement Pattern Project created extensive terrace network maps, alluding to site function and adaption through time (Blanton 1978:6-7). The project consisted of pedestrian survey in conjunction with aerial mapping to underscore the accuracy of each survey grid square. Each crew, consisting of three people, walked the landscape and were spaced out 10m to 100m depending on the artifact concentration (Blanton et al. 1979:372). The project uncovered 2,073 terraces in total (Blanton 1978:7). Blanton (1983) determined that every terrace visible on the modern landscape at Monte Albán was in use during the Classic period. In sum, 2,100 features were mapped during the project, 2,004 of which were classified by Blanton as residential terraces. Blanton later refined this number by detailing the nature of residential terracing and

also calculating the total area occupied by these terraces (Blanton 1983:125). The density of spatial occupation, defined by the terrace system, necessitates the discussion of Monte Albán as a "city" along with the resulting implications.

Defining a City

The basic building blocks of a "city" are defined based upon visible land use patterns (Smith 2012:15). Modern cities are defined according to their level of urbanization, as studied through a landscape perspective (Rothschild and diZerega Wall 2014). A landscape in this sense is defined as, "a set of relationships between people and places which provide the context for everyday conduct" (Thomas 2001:181). In previous literature, V. Gorden Childe (1979) defined a city as the result of a "culmination of a progressive change in the economic structure and social organization of communities that caused, or was accompanied by a dramatic increase in the population affected" (Childe 1979:12). Population densities are limited by a community's ability to produce an adequate food supply. Providing adequate food stuffs is a function of the economic and political systems that Childe (1979:13) discussed and their ability to furnish an environment which allows for the importation or exploitation of food sources (Childe 1979:13). Childe defined key characteristics of a city as including such things as specialization, monumental architecture, high population density, and the ability to import raw material for manufacturing purposes (Childe 1979:16). Joyce and Mueller (1997) combined Childe's notions of political sophistication with Smith's and Thomas' ideas of urbanism to look at agricultural expansion. Research in the Lower Rio Verde Valley displays a link between population movement and greater exploitation of agricultural lands (Joyce 2010:180). Thus,

urbanization, a key marker of Mesoamerican cities, may have been the result of greater agricultural exploitation.

Blanton (2009) sums up the central ideas of these definitions through the concept of collective action theory. A city is comprised of a group of individuals cooperating to achieve some degree of political governance (Blanton 2009:12). Blanton references how cooperativeness is often against basic human nature, but alluded to it as being key for political cohesion and the basis for ancient states (Blanton 2009:12). Monte Albán represents a spatial clash between a politically sophisticated center and the agricultural productivity needed to sustain itself. Indeed, Monte Albán represents an opportunity for archaeologists to study "…the beginning of the urban revolution in Oaxaca" and how Mesoamerica as a whole provided for the rise of complex societies in the Americas (Winter 2011:393). The wealth of temporal and spatial data recovered from the region allows one to extrapolate it's principles and apply them elsewhere in time and space.

Agricultural Productivity

Terraces

Investigations of built terraces reveal spatial relationships that define not only ancient land-use, but political and economic spheres as well. Terraces are tracts of flat land on a slope, which serve to create space for residential and agricultural purposes. Officially, they are defined as "any artificially flattened surface on which crops are grown subsequent to the flattening, no matter how small, crude or how purposeful" (Spencer and Hale 1961:3). Worldwide, terracing can be applied to any slope between 5% to 70%. They act as a way to manage soil erosion,

moisture control problems, or even climatic fluctuations (Treacy and Denevan 1994:93). Terraces function both as socio-ecological mechanisms of land management and as sources of political and economic control over agriculturally viable land (Treacy and Denevan 1994:106). They achieve this by preventing the natural process of sediment erosion that characterizes hilltop environments (Peréz Rodríguez 2013:337). Terraces through are just one type of agricultural land use pattern in Mesoamerica. As defined through investigations in the Maya area, raised fields and infield gardens also represent methods of ancient agricultural exploitation (Chase and Chase 1983:2). Excavations at Caracol, Belize yield evidence of terraces as tools to ensure ecological sustainability (Chase and Chase 2014:142). Although, their use serves as an example of path dependency. The continued conversion of the hilltops into flat, productive land is viable in the short-term, but can lead to degradation in the long-run (Chase and Chase 2014:143).

The long-term ecological viability of terracing has been explored though Veronica Peréz Rodríguez's work at the site of Cerro Jazmín in the Mixteca Alta. Peréz Rodríguez (2009:18) investigated terracing through the lens of resilient ecological adaptations of ancient urbanism, in a hope of providing solutions to modern investigations into sustainable urban life (Peréz Rodríguez 2009:18). She views terracing at Cerro Jazmín as an agriculturally adaptive strategy to promote urban occupation. Terracing has also been viewed as a way of controlling such implications of urbanism as: population, socio-political , and socio-ecological pressures. Archaeological research in the Mixteca Alta is also redefining the notions of ancient land-management. New evidence gives credence to Netting (1993) agrarian smallholder model, defining terraces as residential fixtures of Classic Period life, not state-run entities (Peréz Rodríguez 2006:4). Peréz Rodríguez defines the archaeologist's relationship to investigations

into terracing as "…a powerful tool in the race to find models of sustainable urbanism" (Peréz Rodríguez 2009:3). Terracing is a form of resilience to an environment that poses natural challenges. Terraces are interactions with the natural world in terms of food production (Peréz Rodríguez 2013:335-337).

Terraces as a Fixture of Classic Period Life

Terracing was an essential component of Classic and Postclassic life within Oaxaca. Residents would manufacture flattened areas out of the hilltops and mountainsides in order to create land on which to build their residences. These terraces were kept in place using massive stone walls to retain the shape of the newly sculpted mountainside. It is estimated that two-thirds of the population of the valley lived within terraced sites from A.D. 250-700 (Feinman and Nicholas 2004:4-9). It was assumed by Blanton (1978:8) that the majority of terraces at Monte Albán were residential, based upon the recovery of residential debris. Although, subsequent research in the Valley of Oaxaca presents a new methodological framework, shedding light on potentially differential land-use patterns at Monte Albán. Evidence from around Mesoamerica has demonstrated the degree to which terraces formed the basis of political and socio-ecological interaction. Chase and Chase (1998) demonstrated how agricultural terracing interacted among the dense settlement pattern exhibited at Caracol, Belize. The terrace system, "represent[s] a substantial 'capital' investment in terms of time, labor, and planning" (Chase and Chase 1998:66). In the Mixteca Alta, Peréz Rodríguez (2006) demonstrated the use of terraces for various ecological functions. Within the region, lama-bordo terraces acted as a means of

agricultural production, as well as tools to mitigate erosion, especially along steep slopes. Excavations throughout Oaxaca define terrace use as either residential or agricultural in nature.

Residential Versus Agricultural Terracing

Excavations by Gary Feinman in 1999 at the site of El Palmillo, establishes a approach useful in determining potential unilateral or bilateral usage of individual terraces. El Palmillo, similar to Monte Albán, is situated on a hilltop, and includes over 1,400 mapped terraces. The climatic conditions of El Palmillo though, distinguish the two localities. El Palmillo's drier climate is characteristic of its location in the Etla Valley (Feinman 2002:9). Feinman and Nicholas (2004) warn against traditional surveying of terraces in order to determine their use because the colluvial depositional characteristics of the sites on which they are built that obscure surface features. Visible residential debris may not account for possible subsurface residential debris.

Feinman, Nicholas, and Haines (2007:23) redefined the initial interpretations of terracing at El Palmillo based upon the interaction between socio-ecological, political, and population pressures. While all three of these pressures account for greater agricultural exploitation, they do not account for the general area of this exploitation. Based upon notions made by Joyce and Mueller (1997), population movement is expected to be towards areas of greater agricultural advantage. However, Feinman, Nicholas, and Haines (2007:25) note that the while the Tlacolula area is the least agriculturally viable, dense populations settled there during the Classic Period. This complicated the initial findings of agricultural viability at El Palmillo made by Feinman and

Nicholas (2004), though it demonstrated the importance of terracing across the Valley of Oaxaca during the Classic Period.

It was clear from Feinman's initial excavation of El Palmillo that residential terrace construction was an activity that required a significant investment of energy (Feinman and Nicholas 2004:132). In the initial three field seasons at El Palmillo, a total of five terraces were extensively excavated. These terraces were located both at the base and summit of the hill. Residential debris characterized the majority of finds from each terrace, so much so that Feinman concluded that these terraces left little, if no room, for agricultural production. A typical residential complex was composed of a central patio, surrounded on three sides by rooms. Burials and offerings were also uncovered in the excavation of these patios (Feinman 2002:9). Feinman noted that entryways leading up to each of the five terraces would have also signaled their use as residential terraces (Feinman and Nicholas 2004:132).

Feinman's definition of terraces based upon activity patterns was formulated methodologically by Flannery and Winter (1976). They defined activity areas as "spatially restricted areas where a specific task or set of related tasks has been carried on…" (Flannery and Winter 1976:34). Food preparation and storage, characteristic of residential terracing is visible through a series of markers such as: fragments of metates, storage pits and/or jars, bones of animals, and carbonized edible plant material (Flannery and Winter 1976:36). Although, presence of these residential debris does not necessarily indicate unilateral terrace use. Killion et al. (1989) conducted excavations at the site of Sayil in the Yucatan in order to investigate the interplay between agricultural and residential terrace use within densely populated areas (Killion et al. 1989:273). Ecologically, this area receives similar annual rainfall to the Valley of Oaxaca

(500mm-100mm to the valley's 600mm-100mm)(Killion et al. 1989:273). Chemical analysis and surface collection was conducted and revealed that terraces exhibited bilateral use (Killion et al. 1989:290).

Ronald Faulseit's recent work at Cerro Danush represents another methodological approach to studying Classic Period terracing. It specifically contrasts with the methodology employed by Feinman at El Palmillo. Faulseit mapped 130 terraces in total and conducted a survey of 98 of them during his first field season (Faulseit 2012:405). He sought to investigate the Classic and Postclassic nature of site settlement at Dainzú-Macuilxóchtil. Faulseit's primary research goal was to characterize political organization after the fall of Monte Albán (Faulseit 2012:401). Methodologically, the 130 terraces were first divided into eight different groups, with each terrace then being assigned an additional individual number. Faulseit collected surface finds in circular units of 4m in radius (Faulseit 2012:405). Stylistic markers were used to conclude that the majority of the pottery discovered belonged to the Late Classic, indicating it must have been the last major period of site occupation (Faulseit 2012:406). He used terrace information to not only define Late Classic population level, but also to define the fragmentation of the political sphere during the Postclassic (Faulseit 2012:421). Mapping of site features instead of conducting extensive excavations, is methodologically similar to the research conducted at Monte Albán.

Excavations and Survey of Terraces at Monte Albán

The majority of terrace investigations at Monte Albán are characterized by surveys that mapped the surface features of the site. However, Marcus Winter conducted excavations on

Terraces 634, 635, and 636 from 1972 to 1973. The excavations uncovered a total land area of 1,500 m^2 and principally investigated the nature of residential terrace use (Winter 1974:981). Three Late Classic"household clusters" were found on the terraces at a distance of 25m apart. Winter theorized that this could have represented the greatest population density of the city (Winter 1974:983). Each of these "household clusters" contained evidence consistent with the residential debris described by Richard Blanton. Evidence such as structural elements (i.e. walls floors, etc.), burials, storage pits, and hearths were uncovered (Winter 1974:981). Winter (1974) further classified each household cluster into three types depending on time period. Formative period household complexes were characterized by a rectangular housing structure next to an open patio. Classic period "household clusters" though, moved residential structures to around a central patio. Winter also defines a "transitionary" type as a complex consisting of two houses placed on two adjacent sides of a patio. Winter (1974:983) remarks about the general trend to enclose the patio, which acted as a spatial marker, characterizing a high degree of Classic period population density. Sanders and Nichols (1998)also noted that for every 1km^2 of terracing that was constructed, Monte Albán's population cold have increased by 15,000 people.

Blanton's Classification of Monte Albán Terracing

The most widely referenced survey of terracing at Monte Albán was conducted by Richard Blanton (Blanton 1978). The most pertinent section of his investigation refers to the Late Classic. Specifically, Blanton sought to investigate the degree of residential occupation characterizing the site. Terraces at Monte Albán varied in size from small 5m x 10m terraces to large 300m x 100m terraces, each said to have contained a density of structures correlated with

their size. While traditional ground survey was employed to map theses terraces, aerial mapping was also employed (Blanton 1978:7). Blanton estimated that 10-20 people lived in each of the larger houses (1983:129), with each house averaging 311.9m^2 in area. Blanton noted that his figures were consistent with the excavation data produced by Winter from 1972-1973. Blanton's survey of the residential structures divided them into "elaborate" and "non-elaborate." Elaborate structures, unsurprisingly, accounted for a greater average of terrace coverage, about 2473.3m^2 each. Non-elaborate residences covered a total of 902,947m^2, leaving enough total terrace area to house 2,899 houses. Typical "non-elaborate" households were comprised of 5-10 people during Monte Albán's height (Blanton 1983:128).

Santley (1980:132) refutes Blanton's assessment of Monte Albán terrace use based upon Blanton's assumption of a lack of agricultural practice. Santley (1980) notes that at the very least, there are agriculturally viable lands within the floodplains surrounding Monte Albán. References to modern agricultural practices that take advantage of the higher water table in the area, help to refute Blanton's belief that all terraces at Monte Albán must have been used for agricultural purposes (Santley 1980:137).

Paleoethnobotany

In order to analyze the potential for residents of Monte Albán to sustain themselves agriculturally, the inherent ability for various plants to thrive in the climatic conditions of the valley needs to be assessed. Literature such as Willey (1964), Spores (1969), Flannery (1976), Houston (1983), Sanders and Nichols (1988), Coultas, Collins and Chase (1994), and Feinman and Nicholas (2002) discuss paleoethnobotany in Oaxaca and around Mesoamerica in addition to

the methods necessary to assess the degree of vegetational growth. Willey (1964) analyzed the connection between subsistence activities and the correlated rise of states in Mesoamerica. Plant cultivation was practiced on a large, intensive scale in the region since 1000 B.C.E. (Willey 1964:446). Willey attributed sedentary farming practice as the antecedent to the rise of civilizations and political centralization (Willey 1964:488). While this may not account for the rise of Monte Albán, it proves a theoretical connection between intensive agriculture and the rise of regional power.

Within the Valley of Oaxaca, paleoethnobotanical investigations have not been conducted as extensively as other areas. Excavations by Feinman at El Palmillo though have revealed the potential for abundant growth of xerophytic plants. Plants such as maguey, yucca, and nopal provided residents with not only liquid, but also food as well as fiber for manufacturing (Feinman and Nicholas 2002:28). These plants also grow easily in rocky areas, indicating that they could have been cultivated along the walls of residential terraces (Feinman 2006:267). The importance of xerophytic plants was supported by evidence of large ovens for roasting maguey, recovered during excavations carried out by Feinman's team on the lower terraces (Feinman and Nicholas 2002:28). Stone tools (i.e. scrapers) have also been recovered by Feinman in connection to the processing of maguey.

The largest paleoethnobotanical analysis conducted within the Valley of Oaxaca as a whole, was Margaret Houston's dissertation research. She sought to compare plant usage through time and across sites. However, she created a collection of climatic and plant data sets that have been applicable in determining the biodiversity of the valley (Houston 1983:1-2). The Valley of Oaxaca is relatively mild climatically, with an average temperature of 20.6 degrees

celsius (Houston 1983:11). The rainy season occurs from May to October, with over 80% of annual rain falling during this five month period. Rainfall also varies within the valley depending on the elevation. Although, rainfall amounts are mitigated by the fact that evapotranspiration can exceed the annual rainfall amount (Houston 1983:12). Houston notes that this indicates the valley is not homogenous in terms of agricultural productivity, promoting trade with other areas to fulfill a sites subsistence requirements (Houston 1983:14). There are four vegetational zones in Oaxaca, outlined by Houston. First, areas with a water table 3m or less are characterized by mesophytic forests with clay and sandy soil. These forests are rich in diversity and provide shelter to plants that are high in terms of evapotranspiration level. Next, usually in areas adjacent to mesophytic forests and that have a water a table between 3m and 6m are mesquite forests. Third, zones characterized by a water table below 6m, but that are around 1700m in elevation, are defined by scrub and cactus. Fourth, areas above 1700m in elevation are characterized by oak and pine forests (Houston 1983:14). Margaret Houston's earlier notion regarding varied rainfall amounts is evident with the presence of more drought resistant plants at higher elevations. Of course, the natural vegetation is only relevant if residents of Monte Albán hadn't cleared it for terracing. In order to investigate cultivated vegetation, Houston followed Marcus Winter's method of soil sampling in which samples were taken from pits and middens around residential structures. These samples were analyzed using flotation and non-flotation methods if vegetation was large enough (Houston 1983:40-42). Sixty-three flotation and 3 non-flotation samples of Monte Albán Terraces 634, 635, 636, excavated by Winter in 1972-1973 were analyzed (Houston 1983:64). Modern agricultural practices include the cultivation of maize and beans, especially within the Valley of Oaxaca's alluvial plain (Sanders and Nichols

1988:37), a somewhat different result from what Houston received (Houston 1983:64). Analysis of the soil samples revealed the presence of maize and avocado. Though, 0.6 grams and 0.37 grams, respectively, is not an overwhelming indication of what was being grown on Late Classic terraces (Houston 1983:76). However, Flannery (1976:107) indicates that crops such as maize, chiles, squash, and avocados could have been supported at other sites within the valley, such as San Josè Mogote as early as the Formative period.

At other sites throughout Mesoamerica, soil samples were analyzed not necessarily to detect vegetation, but to detect activity areas characteristic of agricultural production. Coultas, Collins, and Chase (1994) investigated soil samples from Caracol, Belize in an effort to better understand food production at the site. After analysis of terraced soils was conducted, it was found that they contained not only high levels of clay, but also high levels of carbon. While Calcium and Magnesium levels in the upper soil horizons were characteristic of those seen in agricultural production areas, the Nitrogen and Potassium levels were not (Coultas, Collins, and Chase 1994:21-26). Soil analysis was also conducted in the Nochixtlan Valle by Spores (1969). Black soils were characteristic of Las Flores phase terracing. Spores (1969) concluded that these terraces were interspersed within dense population centers. As in Monte Albán, agriculture in this area was heavily reliant on annual rainfall (Spores 1969:561-563).

Water Control

Correctly identifying agricultural terraces and residential terraces at Monte Albán offers a spatial challenge, but one that (if solved correctly) can help identify the carrying capacity of urban agricultural initiatives within the Valley of Oaxaca. However, in order to correctly gauge

the number of agricultural terraces within Monte Albán, one must get the sense of the degree to which agriculture was possible in the area. Agricultural potential is a measure of the correlation between potential maximum crop yield and population (Kowalewski 1980:157). It is widely accepted within the field that residents of Monte Albán chose the site for its potential agricultural viability. The extensive evidence for a Late Classic market system within the Valley of Oaxaca suggests that trade was essential for creating resilient patterns of agricultural exploitation (Kowalewski 1980:162-164). Modern maize yields have been used in studies by Kowalewski to appropriate the determinants of a successful harvest within the valley. The key components of successful agricultural exploitation of the land included: variations in slope (often negated by the terrace system), fluctuations in temperature, water availability, and soil composition (Kowalewski 1980:153). Water availability is the limiting factor, as the amount of rainfall varies from 600mm to over 1000mm a year depending on elevation (Blanton 1978:1). The degree of water availability is outlined within redefined land classes within the Valley of Oaxaca. Class I defines lands that a have high water table and allow for crops to be watered easily through irrigation systems. Class II only has occasional access to perennial sources of water. Finally, Class III is made up of agricultural lands that are entirely dependent on rainfall (Feinman 2006:260) While the majority of the valley is agriculturally viable, the rainfall limitations of two-thirds of the land classes, necessitates the use of water supply systems (archaeological evidence of which could indicate the presence of agricultural terraces at Monte Albán). Water limitations also indicate that traditional plants such as maize do not produce high yields in certain areas of the valley (i.e. the Tlacolula Valley), demanding the supplementation of the food

supply in these areas. Despite their abundance though, xerophytic plants still indicate the presence of an advanced water control system.

The closest perennial source of water to Monte Albán is the Atoyac River (O'Brien et al. 1980: 343). As a result, Monte Albán needed water control systems, of which evidence for both civic and agricultural systems has been found archaeologically. The primary use of urban water systems was to drain water from the constructed residential terraces. There is also evidence not only of the channeling of this water, but the storage of it for future use. For example, a series of drains have been uncovered within open patios, which join with larger drains connecting a group of residential clusters. These water control systems are defined by structures aimed at diverting water. (O'Brien et al. 1980:345). The importance of civic water control features was noted some years earlier by Paddock (1966:151) who alluded to the residents need to carry water in jars from collection areas. This assumption, along with the finding of O'Brien et al. (1980), indicates the possibility of pot irrigation at Monte Albán. Agricultural water control systems, most relevant for their use in calculating carrying capacity, are comprised of not only systems to channel the water and distribute it across the site, but those that store extra water for use at later times (O'Brien et al. 1980: 350). Common agricultural water control structures found at Monte Albán are limestone rock walls. These rock walls are mostly confined to the bottom of the slope, but act as diversion channels to provide agricultural terraces with rainwater (O'Brien et al. 1980:350). Feinman (2006) refutes the idea that water control systems alone indicate the presence of a complex society. With specific regard to the Valley of Oaxaca, Feinman (2006:256) suggests that the strength of the Zapotec civilization was not build on their ability to channel water. Although, the adequate availability of water enables high levels of agricultural

productivity (Feinman 2006:259). Feinman also quoted Flannery's (1983) take on urban agricultural practices at Monte Albán. Flannery stated, "If there is a lesson to be learned here, it is that very powerful states can be supported by rather simple farming techniques" (Feinman 2006:273).

Carrying Capacity

The carrying capacity of agricultural terraces at Monte Albán is generally a measure of the agricultural productivity of the site. Urban agriculture however, is a commodity of space. This concept is often defied within the literature of land economics, which is "…concerned with our economic use of the surface resources of the earth and the physical and biological, technological and economic, and institutional factors that condition and control our use of these resources" (Barlowe 1985:3). Socio-economic factors in relation to the physical measurement of agricultural productivity, characterizes the most accurate measure of carrying capacity (Barlowe 1985:4-6). The determinants of urban agriculture within the Valley of Oaxaca (water availability, temperature, etc.) are lumped together in a concept referred to as land-use capacity, the ability for agricultural yields to provide a benefit greater than the cost of using a particular tract of land (Barlowe 1985:12). Land-use capacity within urban areas is linked with the idea of sustainability, especially within modern areas. Sustainable agricultural practices are those that provide nourishment for the current population level, while considering the potential needs of future residents (van Kooten 1993:161).

Kowalewski (1980) measured agricultural capacity and productivity in the Valley of Oaxaca and correlated this measurement to population density and distribution. Assuming that

there has been a relatively stable climate within the valley, crops that grow in abundance at Monte Albán today are the same ones Zapotec agriculturalists could have potentially grown (Kowalewski 1980:153). These crops might have been grown on the expansive terrace network at the site. Modeling the relationship between how many agricultural terraces there were, and population was an essential component of the research conducted by Kowalewski. Kowalewski assumed that the spatial relationship between food production and consumption within an urban space could be quantified, taking into account the limiting factor of total land area (Kowalewski 1980:152). Through his excavations at El Palmillo, Feinman (2006) theorized that relatively flat areas of terraces must indicate the presence of residential activity. This theory was based on the evidence of limestone plaster floors found atop of these flat areas (Feinman 2006:265). However, the presence of flat areas does not indicate the unilateral presence of residential structures. Plants adapted to rocky areas (particularly those along terrace walls) could have been utilized by the residents of El Palmillo. This conclusion was based upon the observation of a modern phenomenon of similar nature (Feinman 2006:267). Determining the proportion of agricultural versus residential terracing is a pressing issue in determining how agriculture operates within urban space. Feinman and Nicholas (2004:131) remarked, "…was the unearthing of domestic architecture on several terraces at the site typical of all terraces at Monte Albán?" Terraces represent an adaptation to the observed environmental conditions, which yield insights into the potential agricultural viability during the Late Classic.

Broader Impacts

Investigations into the practice and efficiency of terracing as a way to ensure urban agricultural productivity, have yielded a breadth of broader impacts. Research on ancient urbanization, as suggested by Michael Smith, has applicable implications for studying contemporary urbanization (Smith 2012:15). Research by Lerner, Sweeney, and Eakin (2014) in the Toluca Metropolitan Area of modern Mexico, has revealed modern urban agricultural adaptation. Lerner, Sweeney, and Eakin (2014:2186) discover areas in which they term “rural-urban hybrid space.” These spaces comprise the peripheries of the dense urban center forming new “peri-urban” areas (Lerner, Sweeney, and Eakin 2014:2186). Rapid population growth in these areas have exhibitied a new land use pattern defined by the production of maize within residential and commercial spaces (Lerner, Sweeney, and Eakin 2014:2190). Land use patterns visible in ancient cities can provide effective models to analyze modern practices (Smith 2012:15).

CHAPTER 3: METHODS AND MATERIALS

Late Classic terracing at Monte Albán (500-800CE) has been defined archaeologically, based upon proposed unilateral residential use. Spatial analysis conducted for this thesis through the implementation of ArcGIS however, validates the presence of agricultural terracing. Excavation data yielding residential debris does not indicate the total sum use of an individual terrace, nor does it indicate a totally unilateral distribution of agricultural and residential space. Agricultural terracing can be positively identified through the calculation of key factors, including: unused terrace space, ceramic distributions, and the presence or absence of access to a source of water. Successful identification of agricultural terracing is a prerequisite for an accurate calculation of potential carrying capacity (the lands ability to sustain a certain population density). This study investigates the interplay between terracing and population density within a confined urban space and also validates the existence of agricultural terracing at Late Classic Monte Albán.

Resilience Theory

The use of resilience theory to explain agricultural terracing at Monte Albán establishes a methodological framework in which to understand terracing from a socio-ecological perspective. Resilience theory in archaeology is used as a way to frame past actions in ways that may explain similar contemporary actions. This theoretical base assumes that changes seen across the landscape resulted from socio-ecological interactions impacted by spatial, temporal, and societal conditions (Redman 2005:70). Physical alterations affecting the ecology of the landscape occurred because of population and politcal pressures. Resilience theory does not intend to

understand the end result of socio-ecological transformation, as much as it does the initial impetus for change. There are four ecological assumptions driving the basis of this theoretical model. First, transformation of the landscape is episodic (Redman 2005:72). Periods of expansion (i.e. terrace construction) do not occur gradually. Episodic site transformations thus account for periods of rapid site expansion or collapse; change is contingent on variations in settlement pattern through time. Next, the spatial and temporal factors of site transformation do not necessarily equate. The spatial expansion of site boundaries or the passing of time does not necessarily indicate a rapid expansion in landscape exploitation. Third, both destabilizing and stabilizing factors of the ecosystem act in tandem to maintain equilibrium. For example, as destabilizing factors (i.e. climate change) uphold plant diversity, stabilizing factors are acting in tandem to maintain agricultural productivity. Finally, human management of ecological resources that fail to account for ecosystem changes, will result in the break down of agricultural resiliency (Redman 2005:72).

Resilience theory stands in contrast to other methodological frameworks such as systems theory, which makes resilience theory better suited for studying adaptive ecological transformations (i.e. agricultural terracing). Resilience theory contrasts with systems theory in that it accounts for the inevitability of a systems inclination to switch between stabilizing and destabilizing conditions. Systems theory does not take into account the movement of socio-ecological conditions to either extreme in order to maintain optimal efficiency within the system. Movement between these two norms has been referred to as an “adaptive cycle” (Redman 2005:72). An adaptive cycle is comprised of four phases. First, the initial phase (exploitation) is characterized by the introduction of new areas into the production system. The second phase, the

conservation phase, is defined by the maintenance of current areas of production. Third, the release phase is characterized by a period of complete or partial system collapse. Finally, during the fourth phase (reorganization) the system is reestablished into a new form, which is aptly suited for maximizing the current socio-ecological climate (Redman 2005:72-73). This adaptive cycle characterizes the interaction between humans, and nature as a resilient method of ensuring socio-ecological stability.

Resilience Theory and Agricultural Terracing

Resilience theory has already been used to study agricultural terraces in Mexico, particularly in the Mixteca Alta. The widespread use of terracing is evident in this region as far back as 300 B.C.E. The study of terracing accounts for its cultural importance as both a system for food production and land management. Collective societal values form the basis for the techniques and agricultural knowledge used to maintain the terrace system (Peréz Rodríguez and Anderson 2013:335). These values inform the actions taken on behalf of individuals and communities to maintain the system given ecological variability and the tendency to operate outside typically assumed boundaries of homeostasis (Peréz Rodríguez and Anderson 2013:336-337). Terrace maintenance thus follows the established rules of "adaptive cycles." Gunderson and Holling (2002) define resiliency as a way to ensure the continued function of a system. Terrace function throughout time has been to maintain the landscape for both natural and human purposes. For example, terraces have been used for land management purposes, such as preventing soil erosion, and creating artificially flat land for both residential and agricultural purposes. Therefore, terraces function as productive adaptations to ecological variability and are

subject to the constant destruction and renewal categorized by “adaptive cycles”(Peréz Rodríguez and Anderson 2013:337-338). Resilience theory accounts for the need to maintain a systems function, in this case being the productivity of the terrace system. Thus, identification of Late Classic agricultural terraces at Monte Albán needs to account for terrace function through time. Resilience theory is necessary for the analysis of a productive system influenced by the temporal and spatial dimensions of settlement patterns.

Terraces at Monte Albán

The identification of agricultural terracing at Late Classic Monte Albán is based upon the collation of data presented in Blanton (1978). Key data points include: terrace area, estimated function, number of residences, total structural area, visible structural features, measurable patios and floors, ancient retaining wall fragments, the presence of a spring, ceramic distribution, the abundance of modern vegetation, topography, modern use, and other prominent features visible on the terraces (See Appendix Table 1). Information collected by Blanton (1978) was the result of an extensive pedestrian survey and as such, does not account for subsurface debris, which may yield greater insight into terrace function.

Within Monte Albán proper, there are 1,464 terraces. Throughout the course of this study, terraces have has been identified by the same number given to them in Blanton (1978) as a way to ensure continuity. To begin a proper assessment of arable land produced by terraces at Monte Albán, terrace area must first be considered. Total terrace area allows this study to analyze whether there would have been a large enough expanse of land on each terrace to make agricultural production viable. To give context to the total terrace area, total structure area has

also been noted. By defining how much of the terrace was occupied for residential use, it is possible to estimate the likelihood of agricultural production on the unoccupied terrace area. It is also possible to disprove the unilateral usage of terraces for residential purposes.

Total structural area is a function of visible structural fragments uncovered during the site survey. Visible structural fragments are noted as not only wall segments, but the presence of structural features that (1) measure less than 1m in elevation and (2) are greater than 1m in elevation. Due to the size of this category, it has been split up into two subcategories: measurable patios and floors, and the presence of ancient retaining wall fragments. Measurable patios and floors are defined both both by the surface presence of patios and the presence of plaster, indicating the floor of a residential structure. The data gathered both from this category and that of the *visible structural features* category mentioned earlier, indicates the presence of residential terrace use (but not unilateral residential use). The presence or absence of ancient retaining wall fragments rather, only indicates the presence of an ancient terrace, devoid of implications of terrace function.

As a way of comparison, this study takes into account the estimated function of the terrace, made by Blanton (1978) on certain terraces (See Results Figure 4) the researchers found they could make a fairly responsible determination. Estimated number of residences (where applicable) has also been noted in this study. Estimated function can also be informed by ceramic distributions, which indicate the degree and type of production present on the terrace. The concentration of ceramic artifacts can inform visible activity areas among the terraces. This study takes into account two additional data points as well: (1) the presence of a spring and/or drainage area and (2) the abundance of modern vegetation. Assuming the principles of resilience

theory, terraces that are near a spring and/or drainage area and display some growth of vegetation, indicate a modern ecological adaption to promote vegetational growth. As this study examines ancient agricultural practices, vegetational growth has been examined specifically through the lens of modern agricultural production. Resilience theory states that processes occurring in the past are indicative of the system's ability to continue those processes in the future. This means that if vegetation is abundant today, it represents the ability for the system to have provided vegetational abundance for the residents of Late Classic Monte Albán. Understanding terracing as a resilient socio-ecological adaptation also means that the modern use of terracing surrounding Monte Albán is also important for informing potential ancient uses. As such, this study takes into account the degree of production modern terraces are exhibiting.

The climatic variability of the Valley of Oaxaca and the degree of water availability also necessitates a measure of site topography. For the purposes of this study, the relative degree of slope on which each terrace is located has been noted. Much of Monte Albán is fed by rainwater runoff. Therefore, terraces with a higher relative degree of slope are expected to provide greater agricultural viability because of their effectiveness at channeling water across their surface and also distributing it to other terraces downslope.

<u>The Use of Geographical Information Systems in Archaeology</u>

The use of geographical information systems (GIS) has been employed in this study in order to logically display the various data points and draw conclusions from them. "GIS…allow[s] greater efficiency in the analysis of regional survey data" (Balkansky et al. 2000:385). GIS has been applied to archaeological questions in three prominent ways: (1) to

visualize the hypotheses, (2) to manage the data set, and (3) to develop a predictive model (Church, Branson, and Burgett 2003:144). The use of predictive modeling in archaeological questions offers great promises in applied studies. Predictive modeling can be understood basically as a tool to model, an "…hypothesis or set of hypotheses which simplify complex observations whilst offering a largely accurate predictive framework structuring those observations" (Clarke 1968:32). However, this study is concerned with a subset of predictive modeling, referred to as correlative modeling. Correlative models seek to "…identify and quantify relationships between archaeological site locations and environmental variables" (Sebastian and Judge 1988:4). Correlative models promote the use of existing data to model a landscape relative to ecological features, which can then be used to propose hypotheses. However, predictive models in archaeology have often used contemporary environmental conditions, making it difficult to draw accurate conclusions about past archaeological material (Church, Branson, and Burgett 2003:145-147). Using knowledge of ancient environmental conditions (i.e. presence of ancient water sources, ancient vegetational abundance etc.) and data from ancient and modern terraces, this study has built a terrace model of Monte Albán that can be used to create hypotheses based upon a variety of research questions.

Methods and Materials

In order to properly identify the quantity and productivity of agricultural spaces at Monte Albán, a set of general assumptions about terraces in the region must first be outlined. In accordance with Blanton (1978:8), terraces at Monte Albán can first and foremost be defined archaeologically based upon the presence or absence of residential debris. Next, residential

terraces contain large, flat areas on which to build structures. This assumption was garnered in Feinman (2006:265) after the excavation of limestone plaster floors in flattened areas of terraces at El Palmillo. Finally, agricultural terraces at Monte Albán tend to be lower on the slope (Blanton 1978:8) and are generally larger in total surface area than residential terraces (Blanton, et al. 1982). Taking into consideration these general principles, and the data points defined earlier, one may identify the likelihood of agricultural terracing at Monte Albán through the implementation of GIS.

In order to create a digital terrace model of Monte Albán within GIS, the topographic map drawn by Richard Blanton's Valley of Oaxaca Settlement Pattern Project was scanned and georeferenced within ArcGIS. It was georeferenced in relation to an ArcGIS satellite basemap of the site, which was later used for terrace analysis. Terraces chosen to be investigated in this this study were centered around Monte Albán's ceremonial center and bounded by the 225m topographic line. After the map was georeferenced, each of the 1,273 terraces were outlined in a second layer using ArcGIS' polygon feature and labeled using the terrace number given to them by Blanton (1978). Each terrace was then matched with the appropriate data set containing the variables outlined earlier (See Appendix Table 2). Each of the 1,273 terraces now contained individualized data pertaining to: area, visible structural area, visible structural features, patios and floors, estimated number of residences, estimated function, the presence or absence of an ancient retaining wall, the presence or absence of a spring, ceramic distribution, the abundance of vegetation, topography, other prominent features, and modern use. Finally, the topographic map layer was filtered out, leaving a digital model of the terraces superimposed over satellite imagery of the site. Upon completion of the ArcGIS database, each data point within individual

terraces could be controlled and filtered in order to highlight key variables that would indicate the presence of an agricultural terrace. In order to support my hypothesis, twenty-four maps in total were created to show the manipulation of key variables and the extent of arable land (See Appendix Table 3). The use of GIS as a spatial analysis tool allowed this study to calculate the number of terraces that could have supported agricultural production, the minimum and maximum amount of arable land, and potential amount of food per hectare of arable land.

Methodological Limitations

While the results are promising, they are limited by the available data in Blanton (1978). Terrace area relative to structural area is a valuable variable, though only 56 terraces out of the 1,273 chosen for this study contained such data. There are also limitations with regard to this study's *estimated function* variable. This relies on Blanton's (1978) initial assumptions regarding function, which does not necessarily equate with the rest of the collected data. It is unlikely that the surface data collected by Blanton (1978) could be drastically revised for both ecological and societal changes around the site have undoubtedly disturbed the surface features since 1978. Finally, this study is limited by the lack of data recorded by subsurface debris and also the fact that it does not take into account the full 2,073 terraces surveyed by Blanton (1978).

Implications of Research

Using applied anthropological studies to inform modern urban initiatives (by using models of past success) has tremendous implications for how we look at the present and future significance of socio-ecological interaction. Mapping and cataloging agricultural terraces at Monte Albán can not only provide information regarding agricultural practices, but allow for a

more accurate population estimate of the city. By understanding the carrying capacity of local food growing initiatives, archaeologists will be able to hypothesize the type of economy that must have been present (i.e. trade networks and a market system to import food). However, the most important implication for the research presented here, is the potential it has for increasing the efficiencies of modern day practices. Current community gardening initiatives are attempting to reduce food insecurity in modern urban areas. If the carrying capacity of these gardens can be improved by a statistically measurable degree using ancient growing principles, food insecurity in urban areas will decrease dramatically. This applied research has the potential of solving modern day issues through a comprehensive study of the past. Flannery (1983) sums up the potential of the research best when it stated, “If there is a lesson to be learned here, it is that very powerful states can be supported by rather simple farming techniques” (quoted in Feinman 2006:273).

CHAPTER 4: RESULTS

The degree of agricultural production and its overall viability at Monte Albán relies on a series of factors. Among these factors is the (1) ability to find ample flat land consistent with the requirements of intensive agriculture, (2) the ability to provide an adequate source of water, and (3) the ability of the population to produce enough food in order to outweigh the benefits of large-scale food importation. Monte Albán residents sought to meet these conditions through the creation of an extensive terrace network. Terraces are largely considered anthropomorphic modifications of the natural landscape, created to serve multiple needs of the population. While terraces have been created by civilizations as a way of managing erosion, water supply, and food production, the greatest benefit of terracing is that it manages all of these regardless of primary function (Federick and Krahtopoulou, 2000:81).

Terraces are commonly used as a way to expand agricultural space in the face of population pressures (Denevan 1970:647). There are two common types of terraces: sloping terraces and bench terraces. While sloping terraces are used more for water management, bench terraces may be used for both agricultural and residential purposes (Denevan 1995:28). They may aid the pressures an expanding population places on the carrying capacity of the land. Generally, terraces are just one way in which carrying capacity can be increased. Other methods include both the increase in yield potential and the increase in the frequency of farming (Denevan 1970:647). The study of agricultural potential at Monte Albán has been hindered as a result of the archaeological methods imposed in the initial survey of the region. Pedestrian survey does not detect the reduced visibility of terraces on the landscape as a result of a series of four factors: (1) erosion that skews evidence of terraces on the surface, (2) excavation of higher

elevations that cause erosion of terraces further down the hill, (3) modern artifacts being mixed into an ancient layer during an erosion event, and (4) modern farming methods (Federick and Krahtopoulou, 2000:88)

Data collected by Richard Blanton during the Valley Oaxaca Settlement Pattern Project, aids in the eventual calculation of arable land at Monte Albán during the Late Classic (500 CE - 800 CE). The potential agricultural productivity can be measured by implementing GIS to conduct a spatial analysis. Monte Albán proper contains a total of 1,464 terraces, originally deemed residential by the Valley of Oaxaca Settlement Pattern Project. Of these 1,464 terraces, 1,273 were digitally mapped using ArcGIS (Figure 3). All of the terraces mapped, surround Monte Albán's ceremonial center and are bounded or near the 225m topographic line. These terraces were chosen for their particular ability in inferring how terraced space functions within and around areas of dense settlement. In order to gain a clear perception of total site-wide agricultural production, both the unilateral and bilateral use of terraces for crop production needs to evaluated. The ability for a terrace to have been used for a singular purpose, whether agricultural or residential, is easily calculable through a spatial analysis.

The Valley of Oaxaca Settlement Pattern Project originally concluded that all of the 1,273 terraces, with the exception of thirty-seven, had a function other than agricultural (Figure 4). Those thirty-seven terraces not deemed either residential, ceremonial, or characteristic of a ballcourt, were simply characterized as unknown. The assumption that all of the terraces had a non-agricultural function was made based upon the discovery of either a patio and/or plaster floor debris. Of the thirty-seven terraces without a known function only one terrace (Terrace 1411) lacked any type of plaster floor or patio.

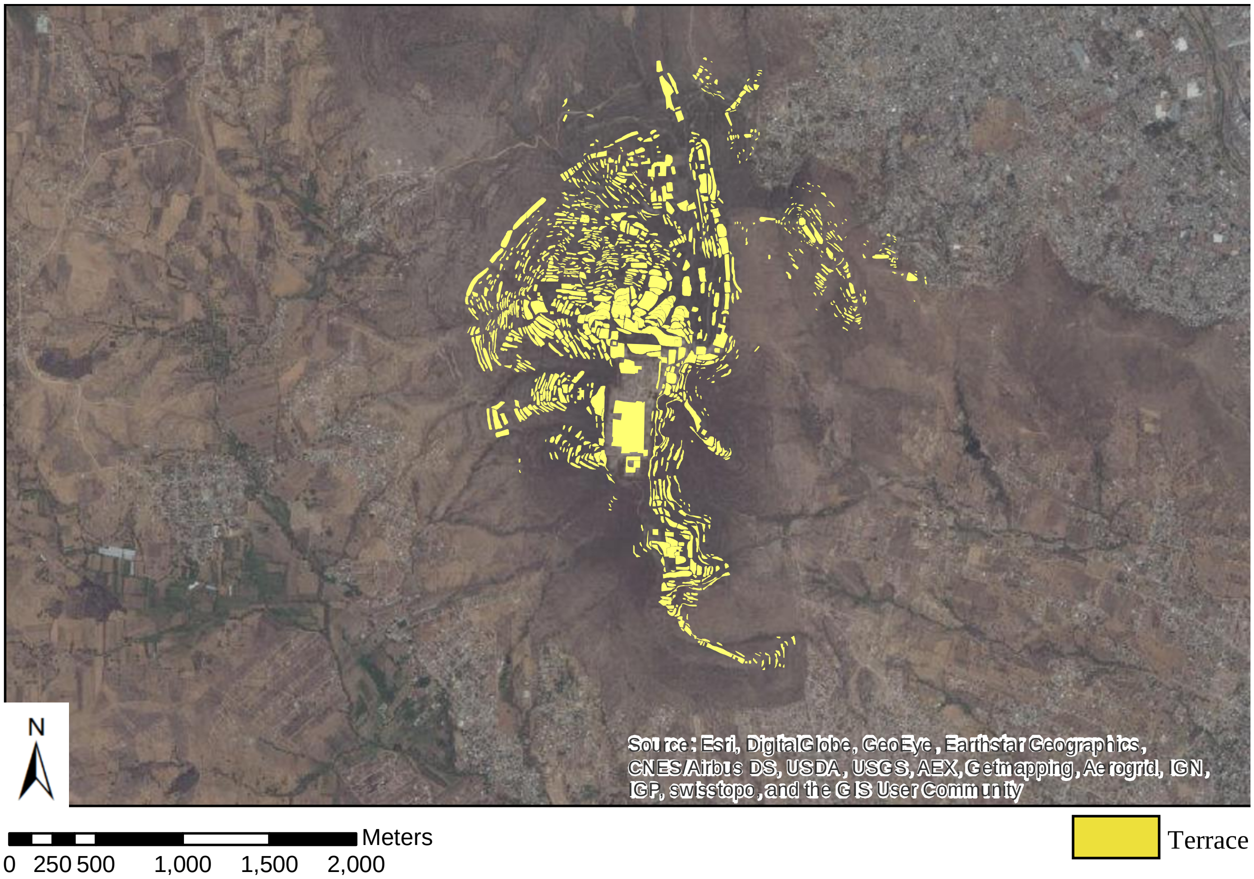

Figure 3 Late Classic (500-800 C.E.) Terracing at Monte Albán Proper

An overview of the 1,273 Late Classic (500-800 C.E.) terraces at Monte Albán proper, digitally mapped for this study using ArcGIS.

The use of patio floors as an indicator of unilateral residential use of a terrace is not validated based upon the available data. Of the terraces with patios, only thirty-nine have available areas, none of which comprise over 50% of the total terrace area.

In order to define potential bilateral use of Late Classic Monte Albán terraces, structural area relative to total terrace area must be taken into account. However, the data are incomplete, as only 56 terraces have calculated structural area (Figure 5).

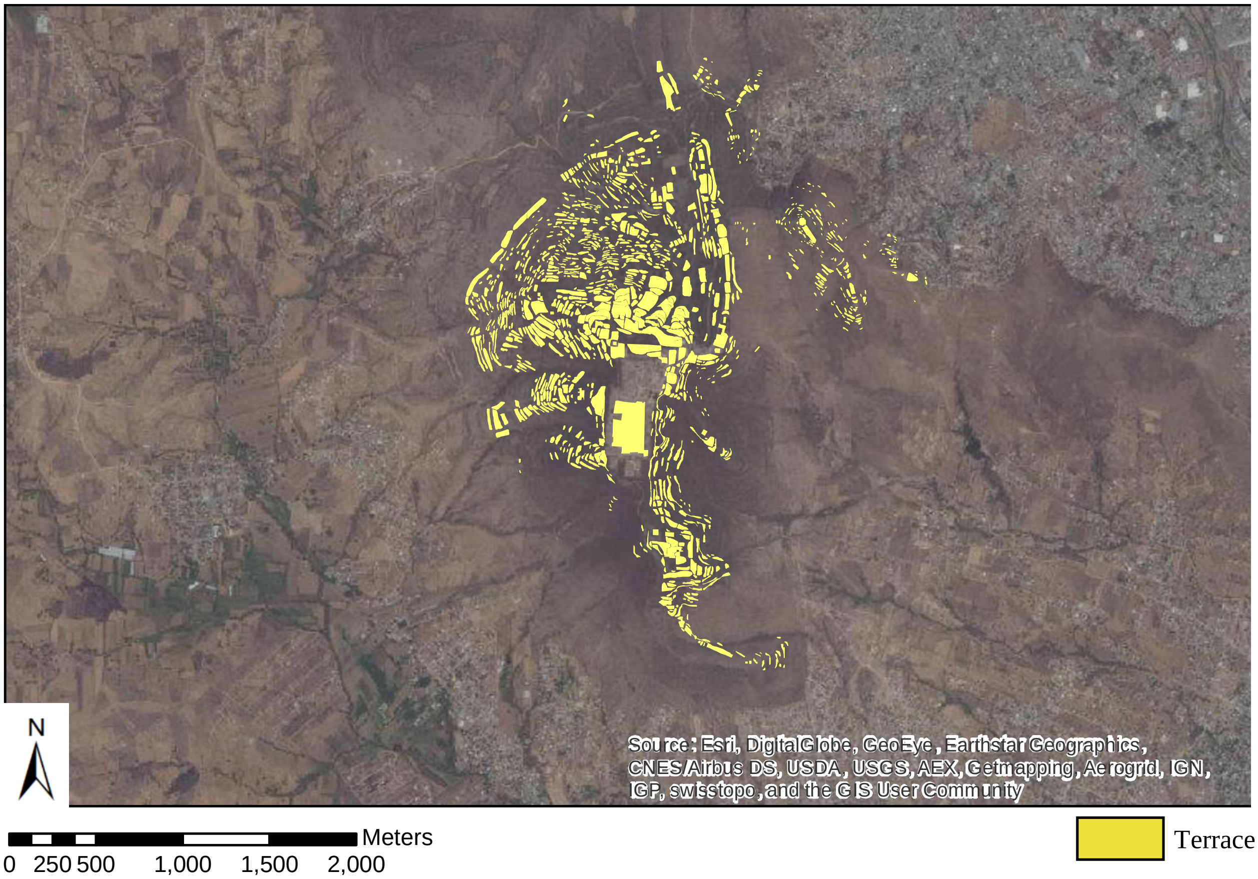

Figure 4 Residential Terraces as Designated by the Valley of Oaxaca Settlement Pattern Project

This map highlights the total number of terraces designated as non-agricultural by Blanton (1978). The primary function of these terraces were either residential, civic-ceremonial, or also those used as ballcourts. The majority of these assumptions were made based upon the presence of any structural debris. However, taking into account the total area of structural debris, there is a far greater agricultural potential at Monte Albán than the Valley of Oaxaca Settlement Pattern Project originally indicated.

This leaves 1,217 terraces with unknown total structural area relative to terrace area (Figure 6). However, of the 56 terraces with structural data, forty-six contain structural remains that make up less than 50% of the total terrace area (Figure 7) (Table 3). Statistically, this would indicate that 82% of the terraces digitally mapped by this study, lacked structural areas greater than 50% of the total terrace area. The lack of structural debris on these terraces could indicate their use for means other than residential, though a systematic evaluation of the artifacts found on each terrace would provide a clearer picture.

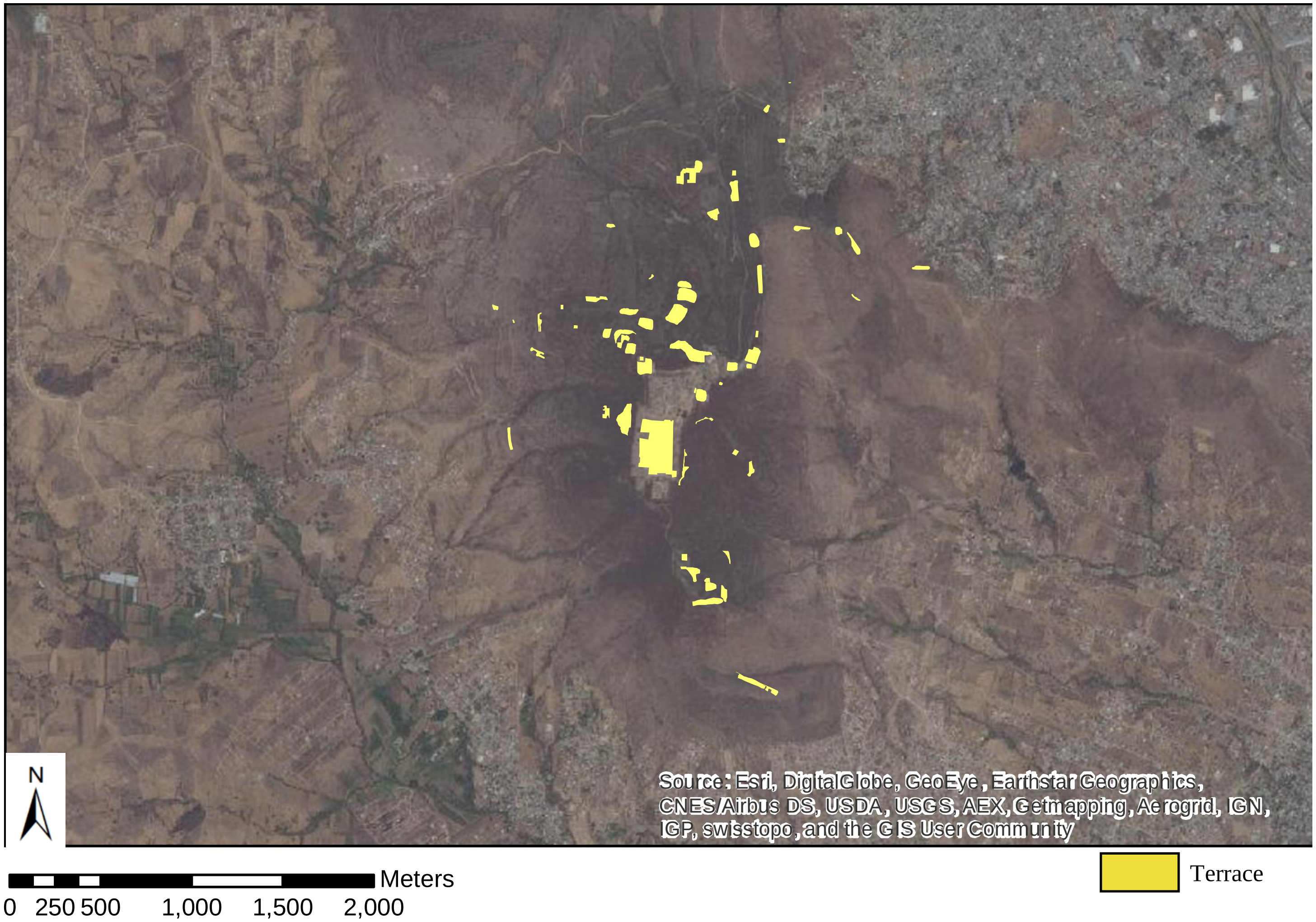

Figure 5 Terraces at Monte Albán that Contain Structural Area

This map highlights the total number of terraces with measurable structural area, according to Blanton (1978). Of the total 1,273 terraces mapped during this study, only 56 contain structural areas that were calculated during the Valley of Oaxaca Settlement Pattern Project

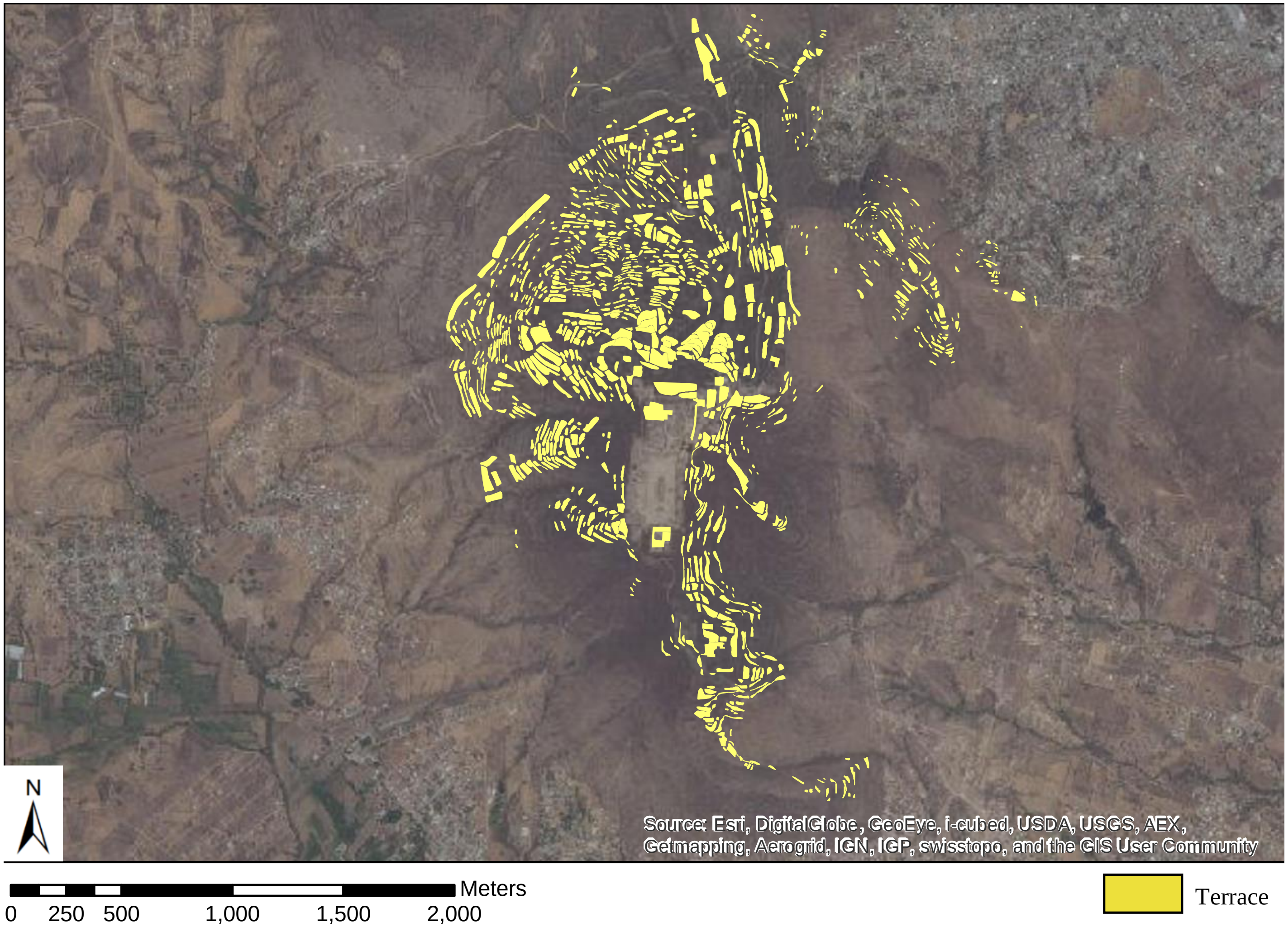

Figure 6 Terraces at Monte Albán that do not Display Structural Area

This map highlights the total number of terraces without measurable structural area, according to Blanton (1978). The Valley of Oaxaca Settlement Pattern Project did not calculate the structural area for the majority of the terraces at Monte Albán, regardless of any structural features they may have contained

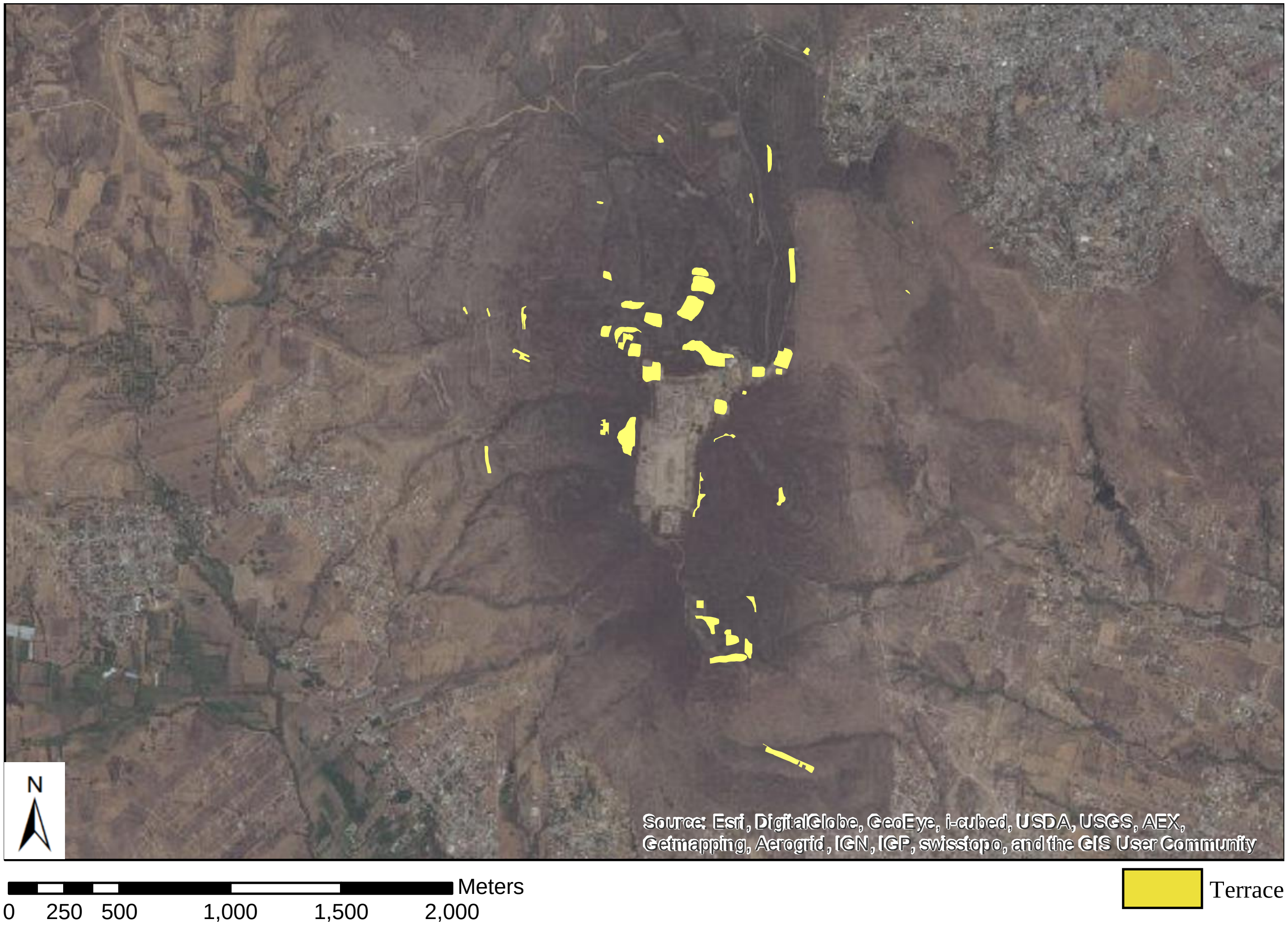

Figure 7 Total Terrace Area Versus Structural Area

Out of the 1,273 terraces digitally mapped, forty-six have structural debris that takes up less than 50% of the total terrace area. This indicates the possibility that terraces did not exhibit unilateral usage. However, these results are dependent on the structural data collected by the Valley of Oaxaca Settlement Pattern Project, which did not collect structural areas for a large portion of the terraces.

The majority of the terraces with greater than 50% open space are located directly north of the ceremonial center, possibly indicating more fertile ground or easier land to terrace. Of these terraces, the majority of structural area is defined by residential debris such as house mounds and plaster floors. Therefore, the need arises to base the estimation of terrace function on factors other than structural area alone.

As expected, the terraces that contain greater than 50% structural area are estimated by Blanton (1978) to be ceremonial areas (Figure 8) (Table 4).

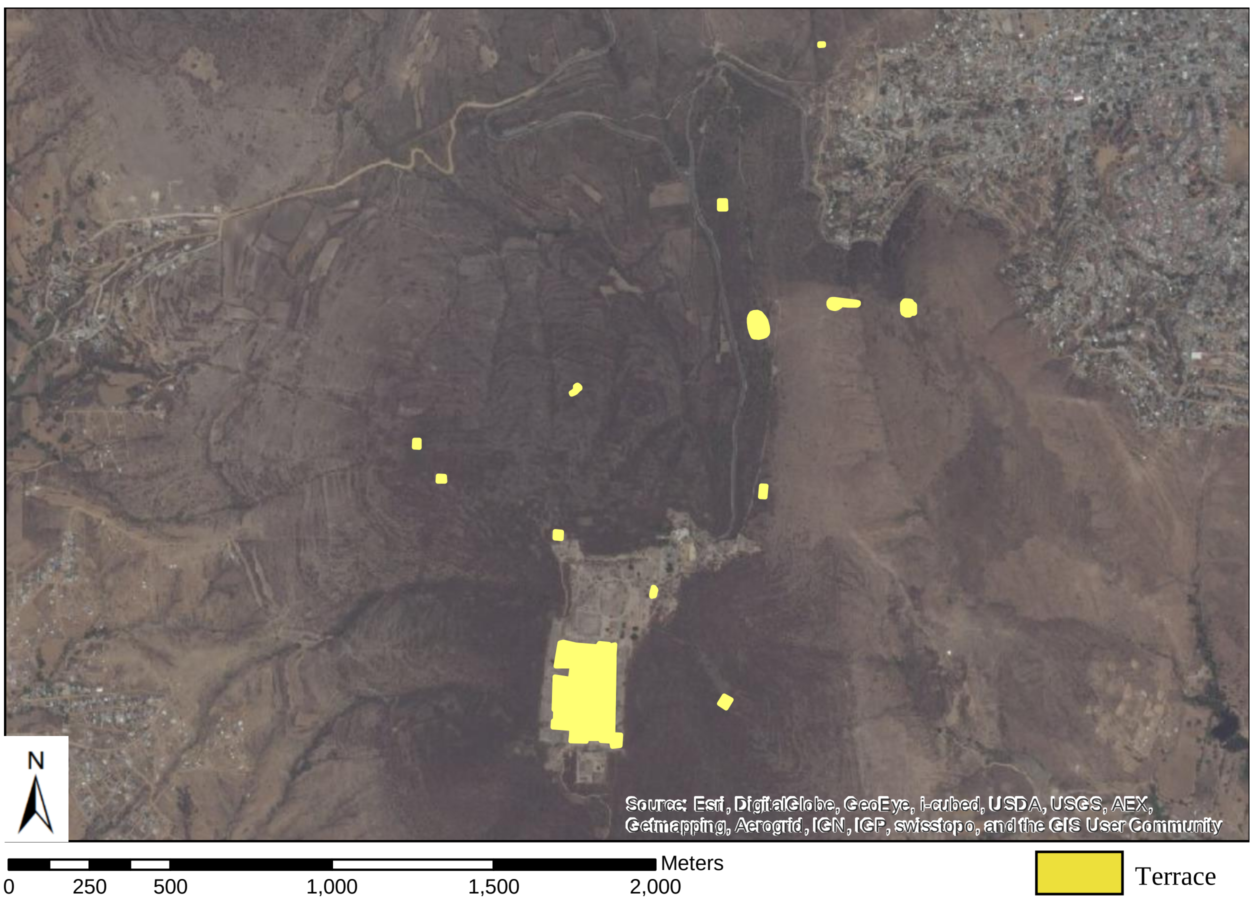

Figure 8 Terraces with Greater than 50% Structural Area Relative to Terrace Area

This map highlights those terraces that contain over 50% structural area relative to total area. This number is limited by the total number of terraces that contain calculated areas in Blanton (1978).

This analysis, as a result of the available data, does not take into account the number of terraces that have subsurface structural remains. The use of GIS to create an estimate of agricultural potential at Monte Albán, solves the challenges imposed by a lack of complete structural data. A spatial analysis of terraces relative to available water sources in combination with findings from other sites with evidence of agriculture adaptated to dry environmental conditions, allows one to accurately estimate the degree of agricultural exploitation on each of the 1,273 terraces.

A series of environmental conditions within the Valley of Oaxaca enables a higher degree of agricultural exploration. Compared to Highland Mexico, the Southern Highlands have an annual temperature that permits two growing seasons (Parlerm and Wolf 1957:19). The Valley of Oaxaca in particular is defined by a higher annual rainfall amount as one increases in elevation. In combination with a water table of 2m-10m below the surface in the high alluvium area (Flannery, Kirkby 1967:449), agricultural areas near Monte Albán could have received adequate water from other sources in order to permit agricultural exploitation. Monte Albán's hillside provided for one major additional geological advantage: the presence of drainage areas. In the Maya area, drainage areas were incorporated into small-scale water management practices, which often occurred within dense residential zones (Wyatt 2014:450). At the Site of La Milpa, Belize, water diversion features at higher altitudes, served to distribute water to lower-lying areas. Vernon Scarborough (2003) referred to this system as a "convex microwatershed." Similary, water diversion features were found at the site of Chan in Belize, though these features consisted of depressions on individual terraces, meant to channel and collect water. Water collected in this fashion could be used to irrigate an agricultural terrace through a process known as *pot irrigation.* Evidence for pot irrigation can be easily seen as a result of the light presence

of ceramic pot sherds located near a source of water (Wyatt 2014:455). Evidence has even been found within the Valley of Oaxaca, dating to the Middle Formative (Lawton and Wilke 1979:5). At Monte Albán, only four terraces exhibit signs uncharacteristic of pot irrigation, meaning they possessed relatively high ceramic densities (Figure 9) (Table 5).

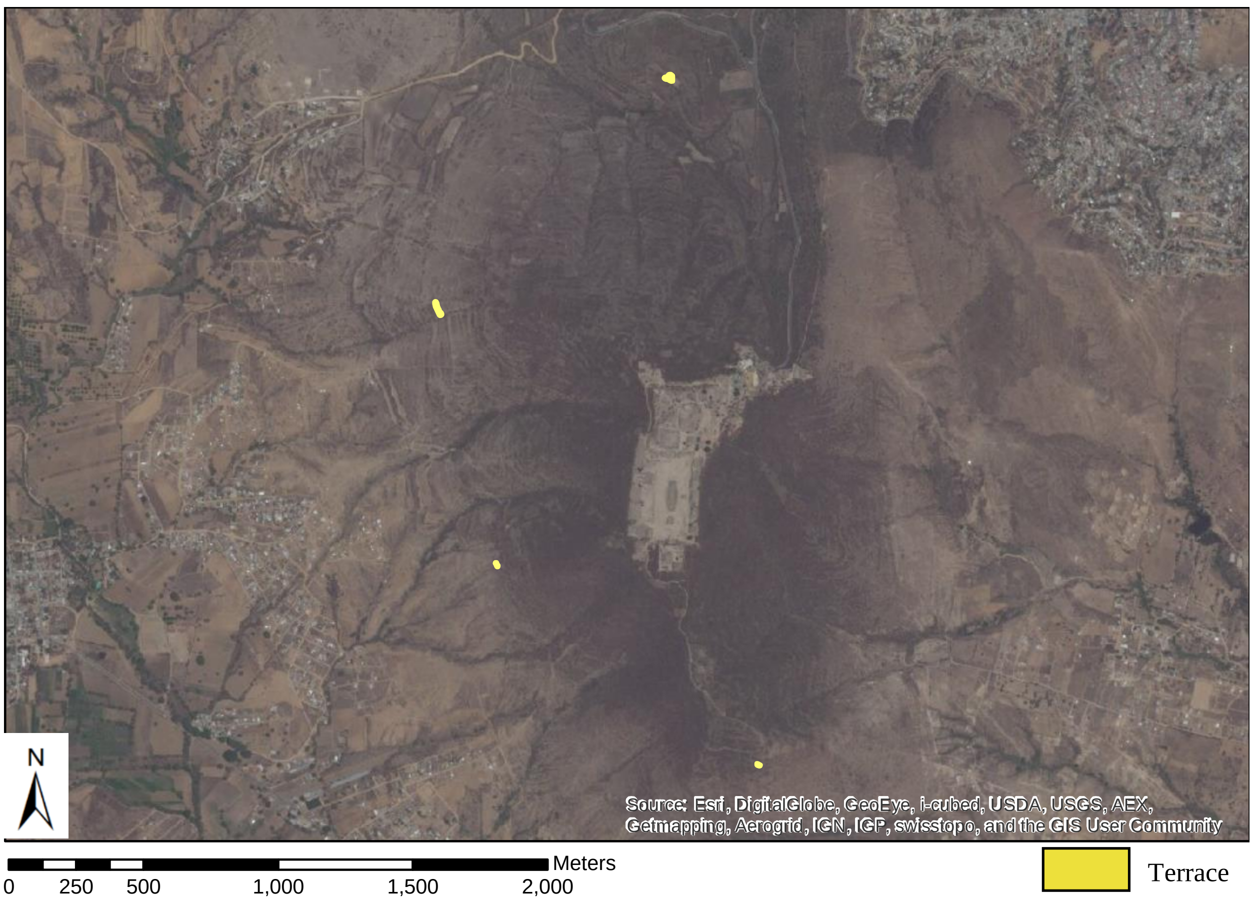

Figure 9 Terraces with the Highest Pottery Densities
This map highlights those terraces that have a higher pottery concentration. (Wyatt 2014) theorized that low pottery concentrations, especially on terraces close to a source of water, represent the practice of pot irrigation.

Denevan (1970:647) demonstrated how terraces themselves could serve as diversion features. Terraces are primarily designed to capture and slow the runoff of water from higher elevations, though diversion channels present on the surface can help to redistribute the water as well (Wyatt 2014:458). Denevan (1970:647) discussed the construction of ridges along a slope

as a way to divert water. Almost invisible during pedestrian surveys, these ridges can be seen more clearly from aerial surveys (Denevan 1970:647). It is possible that some terraces along the drainage areas at Monte Albán, were used for the purpose of channeling even more water into these areas, though depositional processes since the Late Classic have obscured evidence on the surface. The calculation of agricultural potential must take into consideration natural geological features and ceramic densities found throughout Monte Albán.

The major drainage areas of Monte Albán are relatively evenly distributed around the site (Figure 10). Additionally, of the 1,273 terraces digitally mapped, 947 are have a slope characterized as moderate to steep (Figure 11). Of these terraces, 2 are completely devoid of structural features (Terraces 1411, 1121). However, Terrace 1121 does yield evidence of an ancient retaining wall. These terraces may indicate a differential purpose of non-residential terracing at Monte Albán, serving as both diversion features and areas of rainwater catchment.

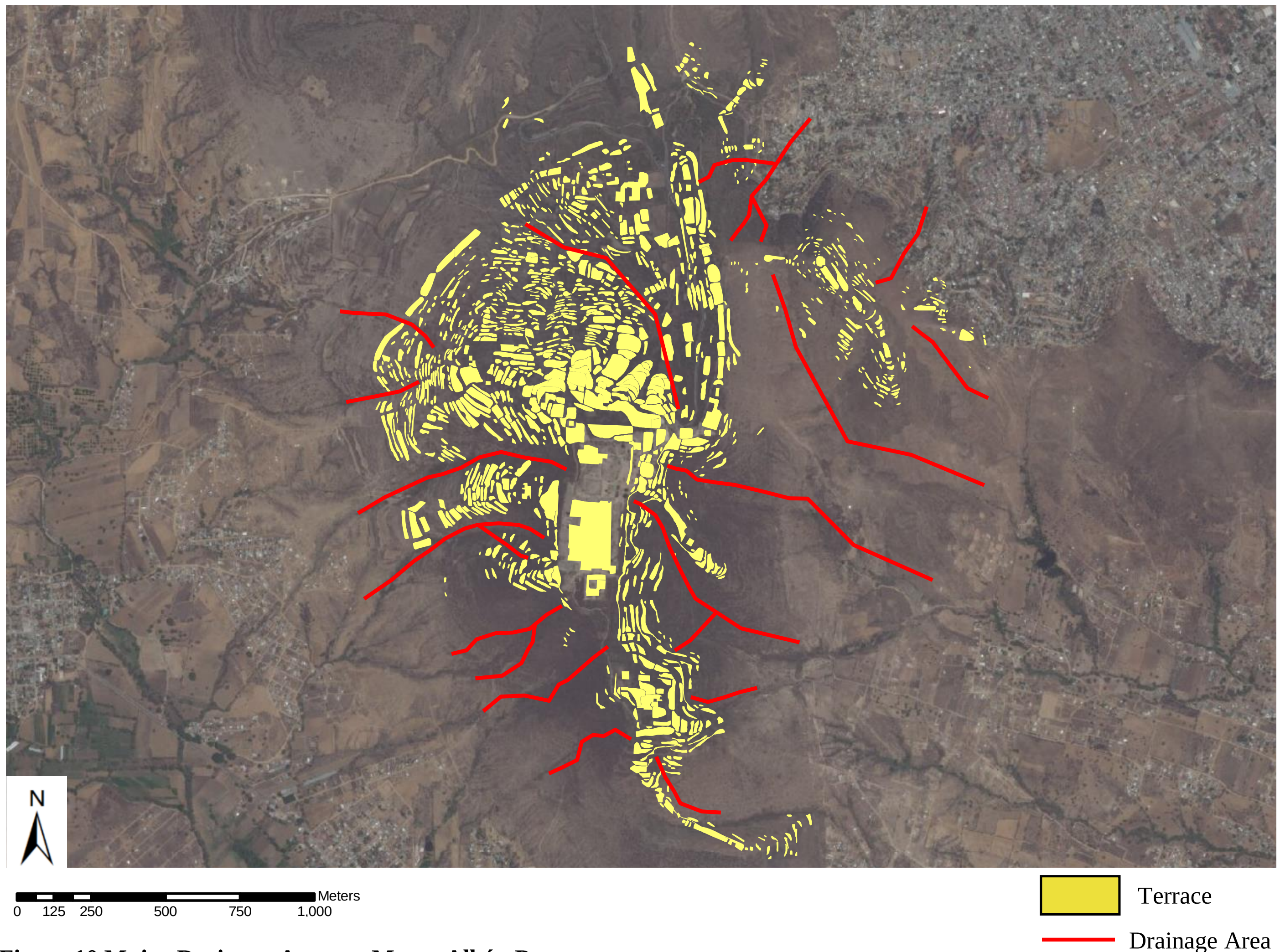

Figure 10 Major Drainage Areas at Monte Albán Proper

This map highlights the major areas of drainage at Monte Albán proper. Drainage areas could have been easily accessible places to collect rainwater runoff to be used to irrigate agricultural terraces.

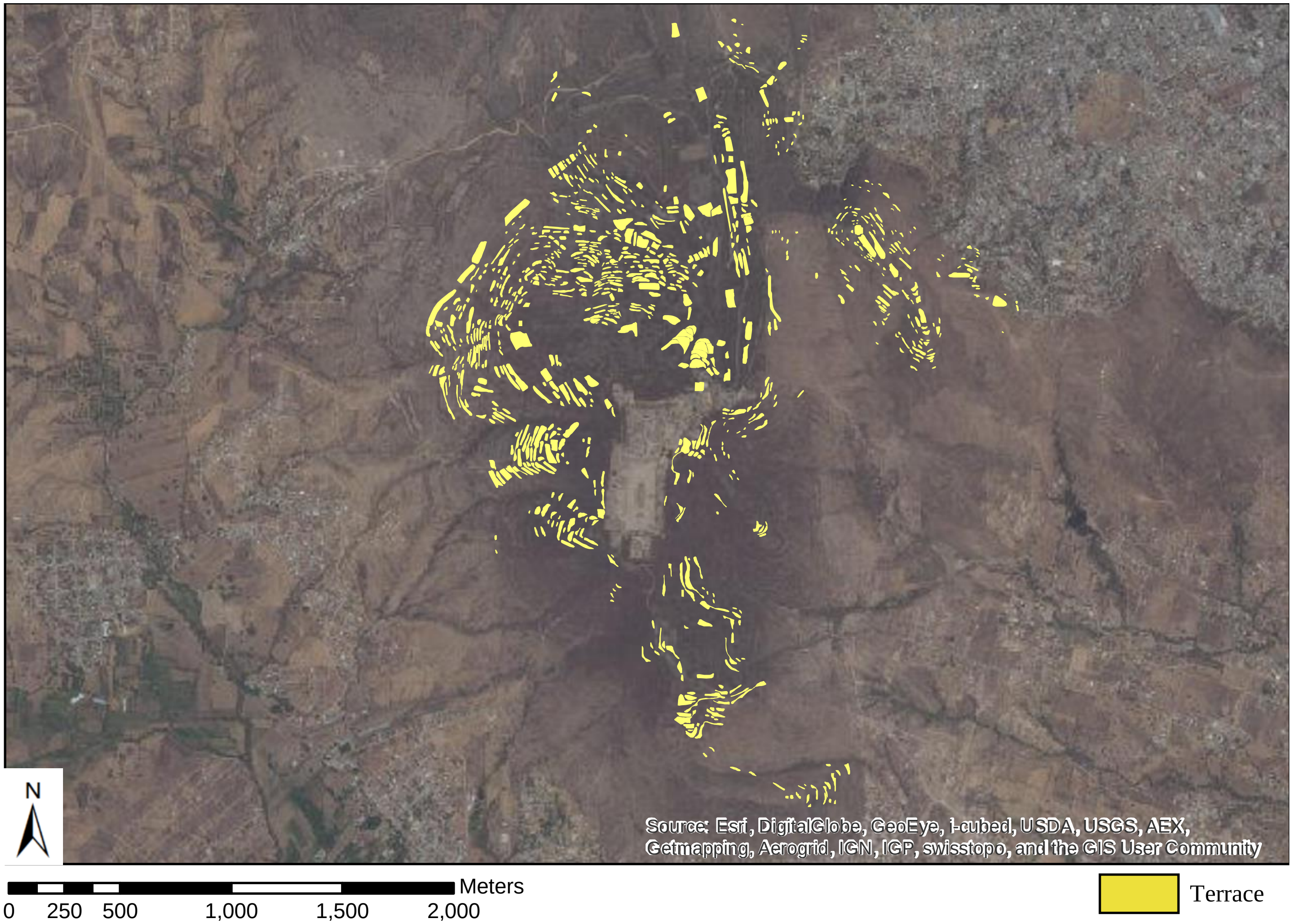

Figure 11 Terraces with a Moderate to Steep Slope

Of the 1,273 terraces digitally mapped, 947 terraces have a slope rated moderate to steep and do not contain evidence of large structural debris. These terraces display the necessary slope in order to receive maximum water runoff from the top of the hill, though is it likely that they at best were characterized by bilateral agricultural use.

Though this notion may be highly hypothetical as there were only three terraces site-wide that did not yield evidence of structural features on the surface (Figure 12) (Table 6).

Figure 12 Terraces at Monte Albán that do not Contain Structural Features

This map highlights the total number of terraces that do not contain any structural features (i.e. wall fragments, patios, plaster floors, etc.), according to Blanton (1978). The evidence would suggest that almost every terrace out of the 1,273 mapped by this study was used for residential purposes, but the lack of unilateral residential use of the terrace and close proximity to water from drainage and spring sources suggests otherwise.

Although, terraces that were simply used for diversion could have also eroded over time, leaving no trace of them today.

Of those terraces that had a moderate to steep slope, 11 in total (.01%) have a calculated structural area taking up less than 50% of the terrace (Figure 13) (Table 3). This finding is

statistically insignificant, though it must be reminded that this figure takes into account only those terraces with a calculated structural area (56 terraces).

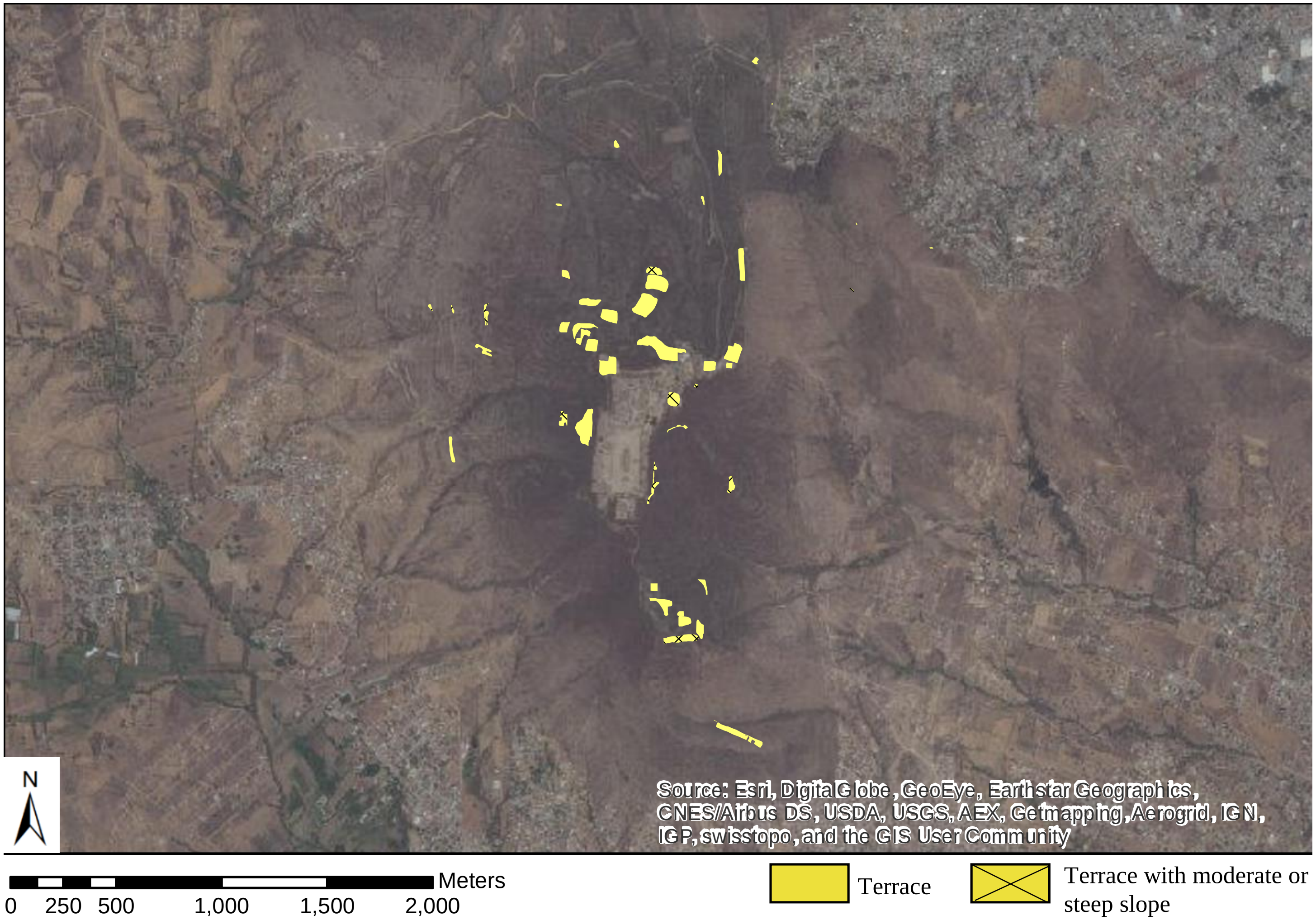

Figure 13 Terraces with a Moderate to Steep Slope and Less than Fifty Percent Structural Area

Of the set of forty-six terraces that had enough terrace area to support bilateral use, those terraces that also had a slope rated moderate to steep were subdivided and highlighted. These terraces had the greatest opportunity of receiving water runoff from the top of the hill. The runoff would have provided the terraces with an ample supply of water, a necessary component for agricultural viability

These 11 terraces are among those that would receive more rainwater runoff due to their geological properties, indicating that these terraces could be examples of potential bilateral terrace use at Monte Albán. If we assume that this ratio is true for the 944 total terraces with a moderate to steep slope, but which lack structural data, 225 of these terraces (23.8%) could have supported bilateral use (17.7% of total terraces digitally mapped). The analysis of these 947 terraces though, does not take into consideration how many terraces site-wide actually had access to areas of drainage.

All terraces close to drainage areas, regardless of their structural features, must be assessed for their potential as areas most viable for to the practice of pot irrigation. ArcGIS was used to buffer the drainage areas at 50m, 100m, and 150m, assuming these were the distances residents may be willing to walk for water to irrigate their fields. 231 terraces in total are within 50m of a drainage area (Figure 14). According to Wyatt's (2014) connection between ceramic density and the potential for pot irrigation, three of these terraces (Terraces 346, 420, 858) do not yield ceramic densities constant with the practice of pot irrigation. However, one must also take into account the number of metates found on each of these 231 terraces. Twenty-seven terraces (terraces 414, 226, 77, 96, 122, 99, 104, 152, 242, 313, 322, 389, 151, 390, 394, 432, 428, 972, 1229, 970, 425, 427, 1211, 610, 505) contain at least one metate. As metates are characteristic of the typical Mesoamerican household, one would assume that these terraces are characterized by residential activity areas.

Out of the total number of terraces mapped by this study, 146 contain evidence of metates (Figure 15). Therefore, 200 terraces (86.6%) within 50m of a drainage area could have supported pot irrigation (based upon ceramic data). The number of terraces supported by water

from a drainage areas grows as one increases the buffer. At a 100m buffer (Figure 16), 265 additional terraces are near a drainage area. One additional terrace (Terrace 1456) has a ceramic density uncharacteristic of the practice of pot irrigation. Twenty-eight additional terraces (Terraces 882, 403, 605, 36, 74, 112, 43, 86, 87, 410, 661, 772, 1318, 1320, 1463, 49, 53, 111, 159, 204, 265, 268, 968, 984, 1041, 1042, 1139, 161) contained at least one metate. As a result, 441 terraces (88.9%) at a 100m buffer could have been supported by pot irrigation. The 150m drainage buffer (Figure 17) adds 228 terraces to the total, giving us the maximum number of walkable terraces that may have supported the practice of pot irrigation. Twenty additional terraces (Terraces 62, 87, 511, 628, 665, 1325, 45, 47, 93, 202, 206, 234, 395, 616, 674, 205, 1309, 223, 1219, 663) contain evidence of metates, while no additional terraces display evidence of unfavorable ceramic densities. In total, 654 terraces near a drainage area are walkable, indicating that 51.4% of terraces site-wide could have supported agricultural practices through pot irrigation.

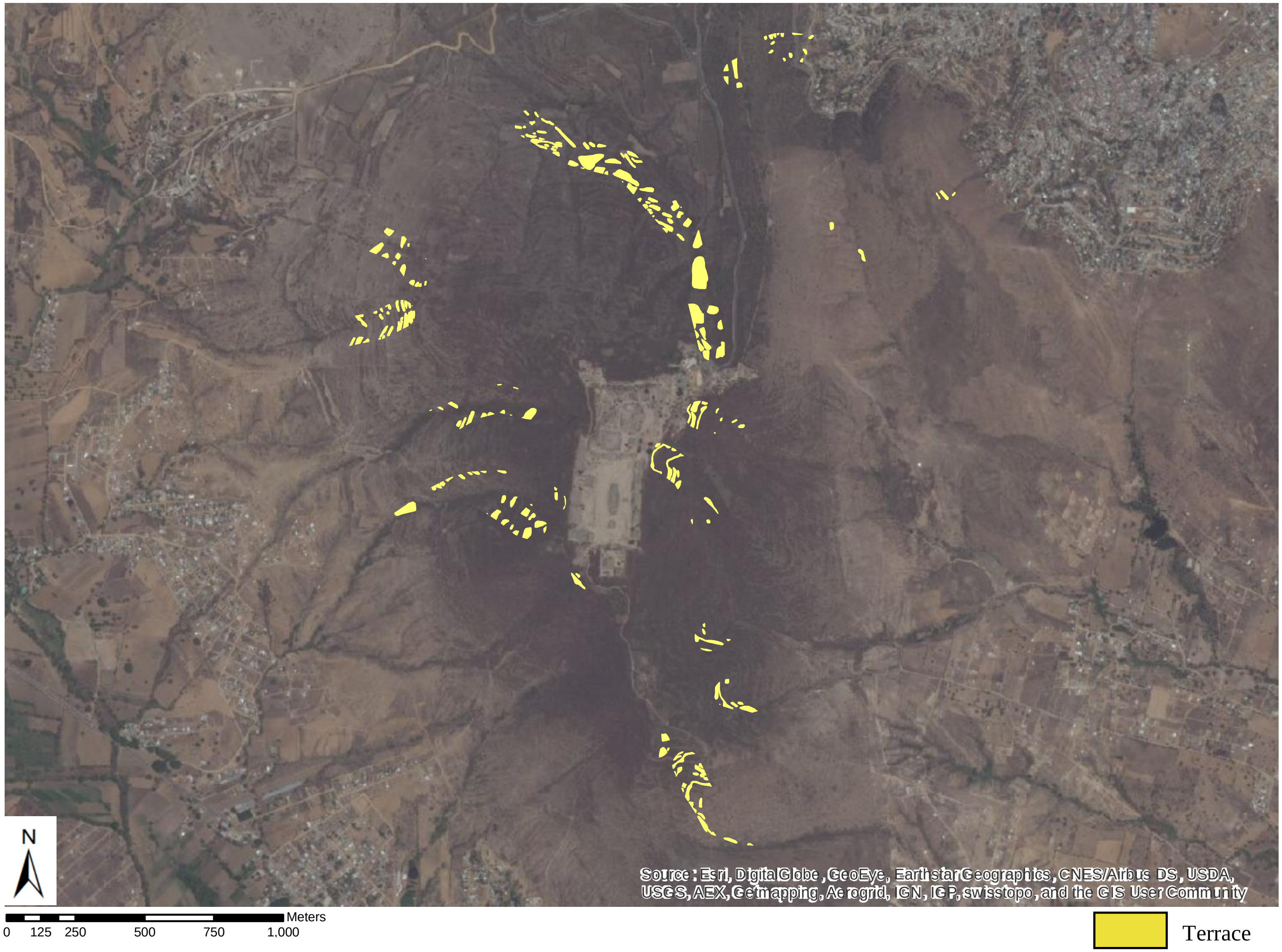

Figure 14 Terraces within 50m of Drainage Area

This map highlights those terraces that are within 50m of a drainage area. Close proximity to a drainage area could have been important for the practice of pot irrigation

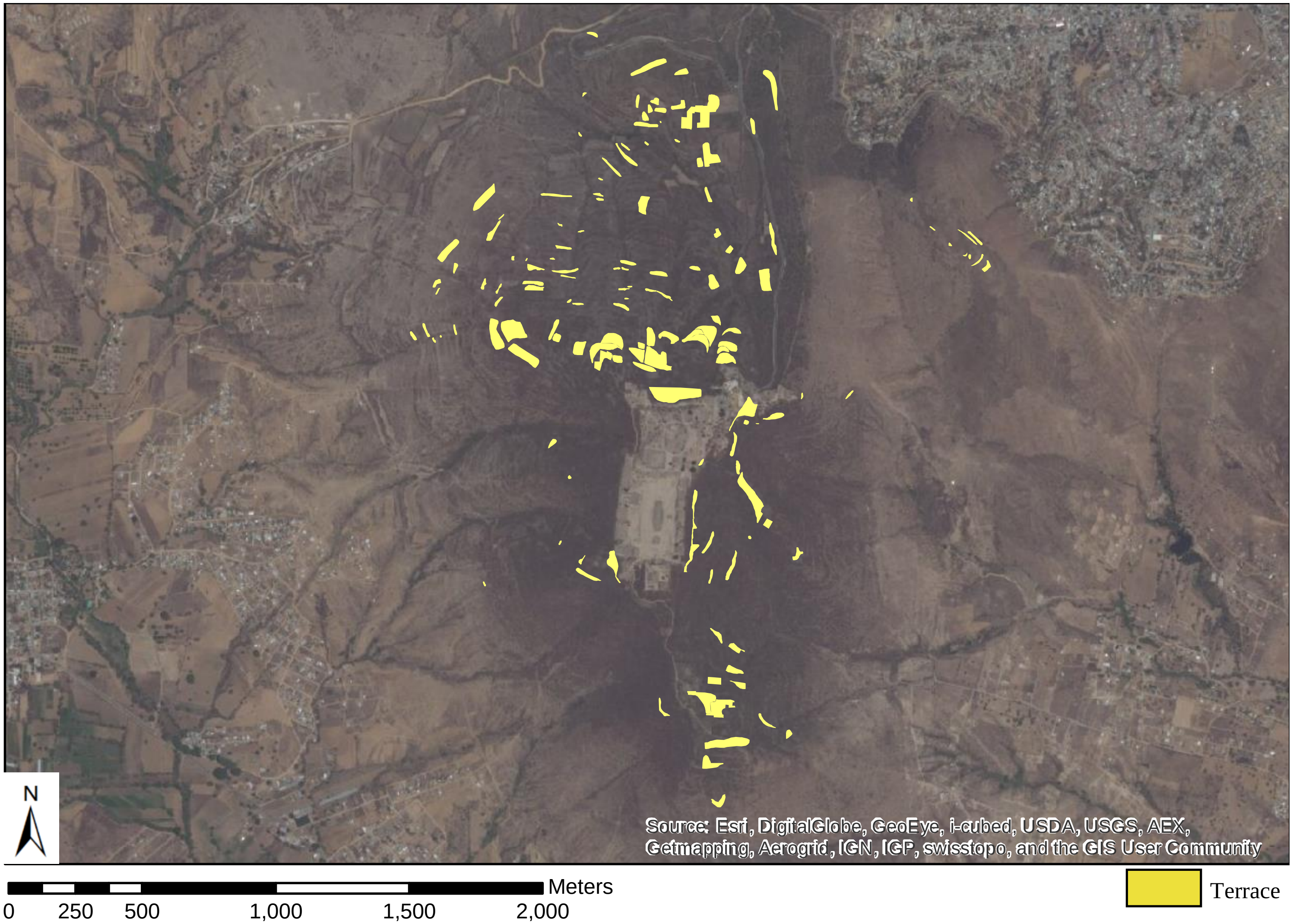

Figure 15 Terraces with Evidence of Metates

This map highlights the total number of terraces that contained either a whole or fragmentary metates. As metates were large and hard to move, it stands to reason that they would have been close to residences. Therefore, agricultural activities probably did not occur on these terraces.

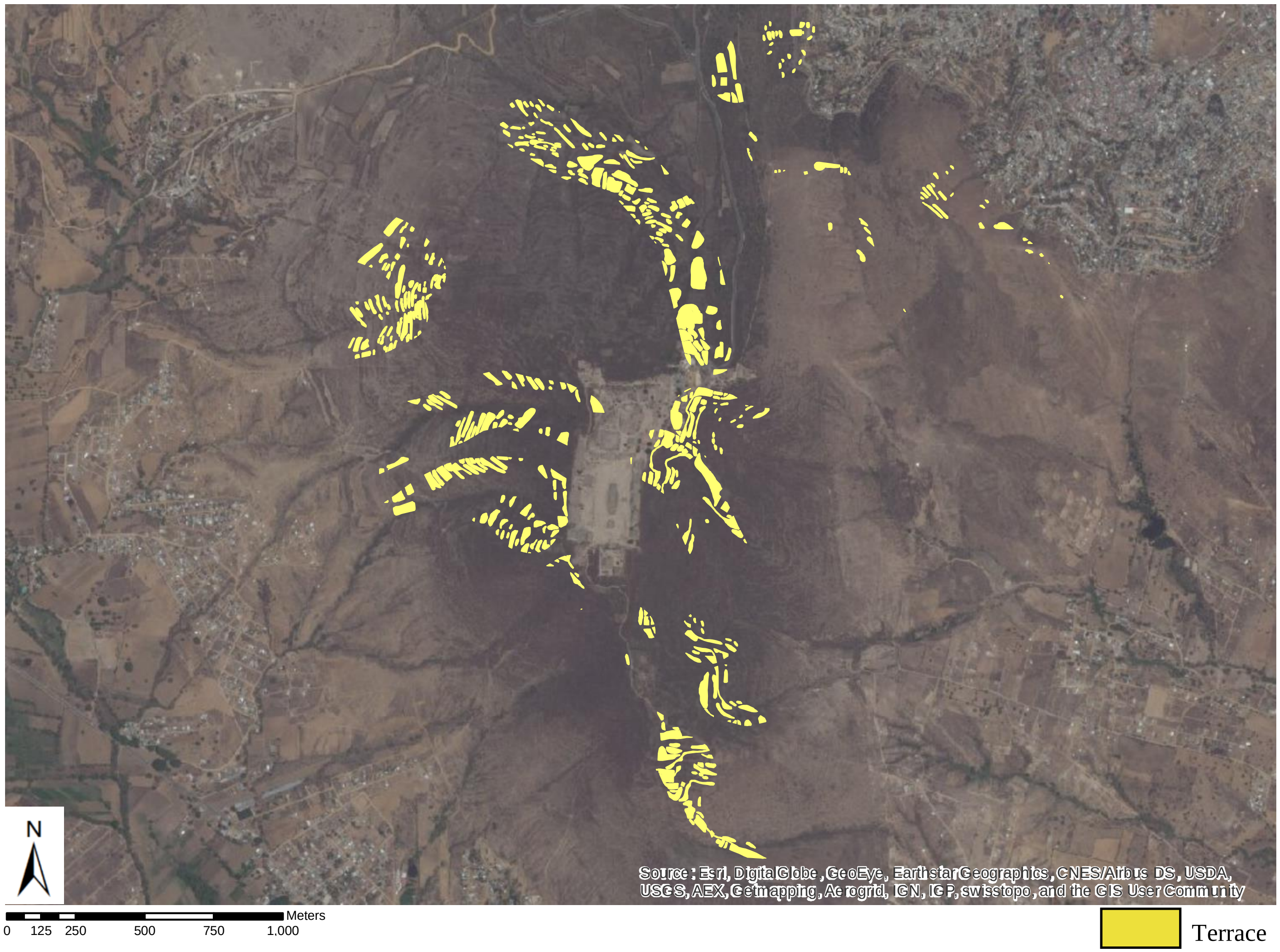

Figure 16 Terraces within 100m of a Drainage Area

This map highlights those terraces that are within 100m of a drainage area. Close proximity to a drainage area could have been important for the practice of pot irrigation.

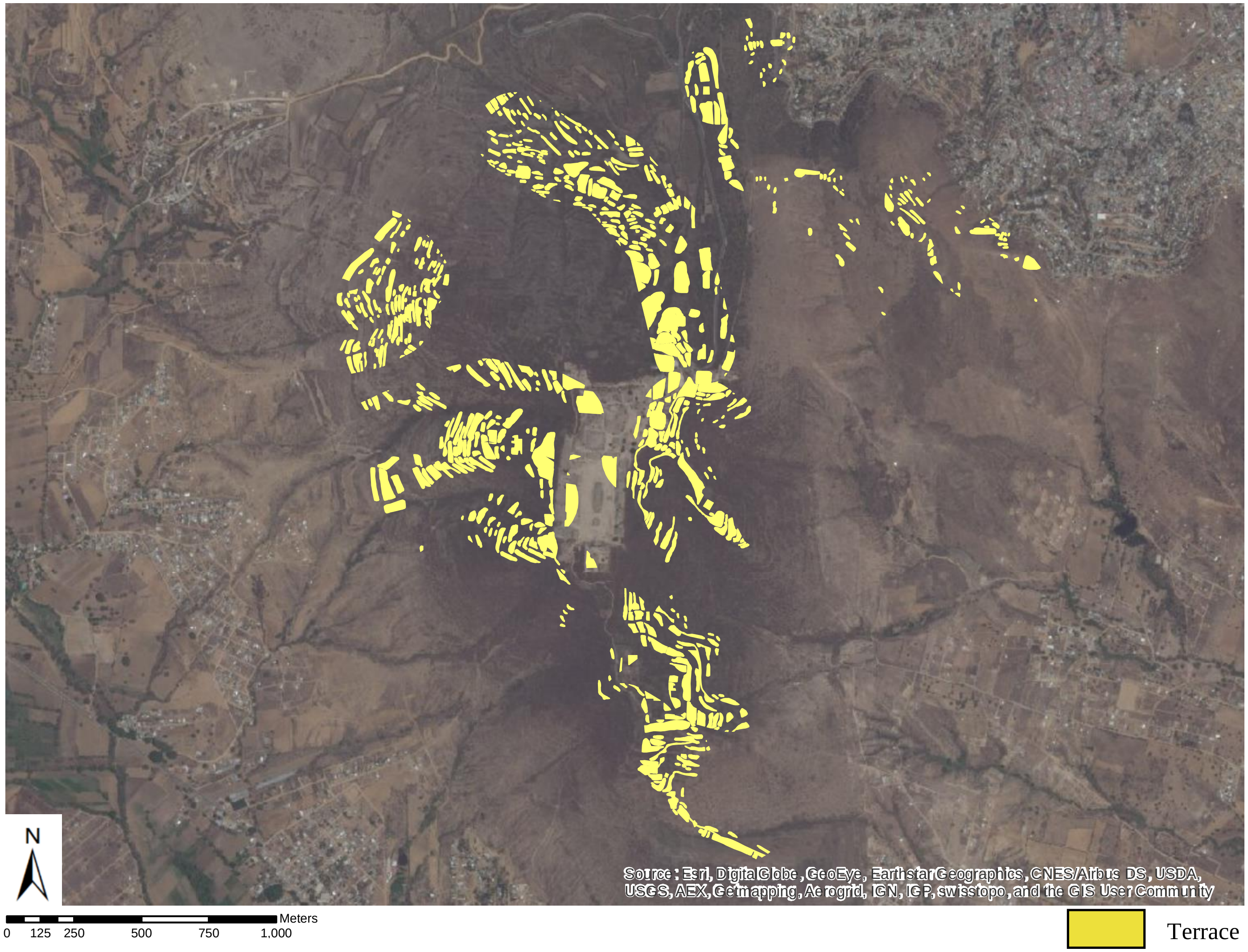

Figure 17 Terraces within 150m of a Drainage Area

This map highlights those terraces that are within 150m of a drainage area. Close proximity to a drainage area could have been important for the practice of pot irrigation.

Drainage areas were not the only sources of water for irrigation at Monte Albán. Blanton(1978) identified five possible Late Classic spring locations (Figure 18).

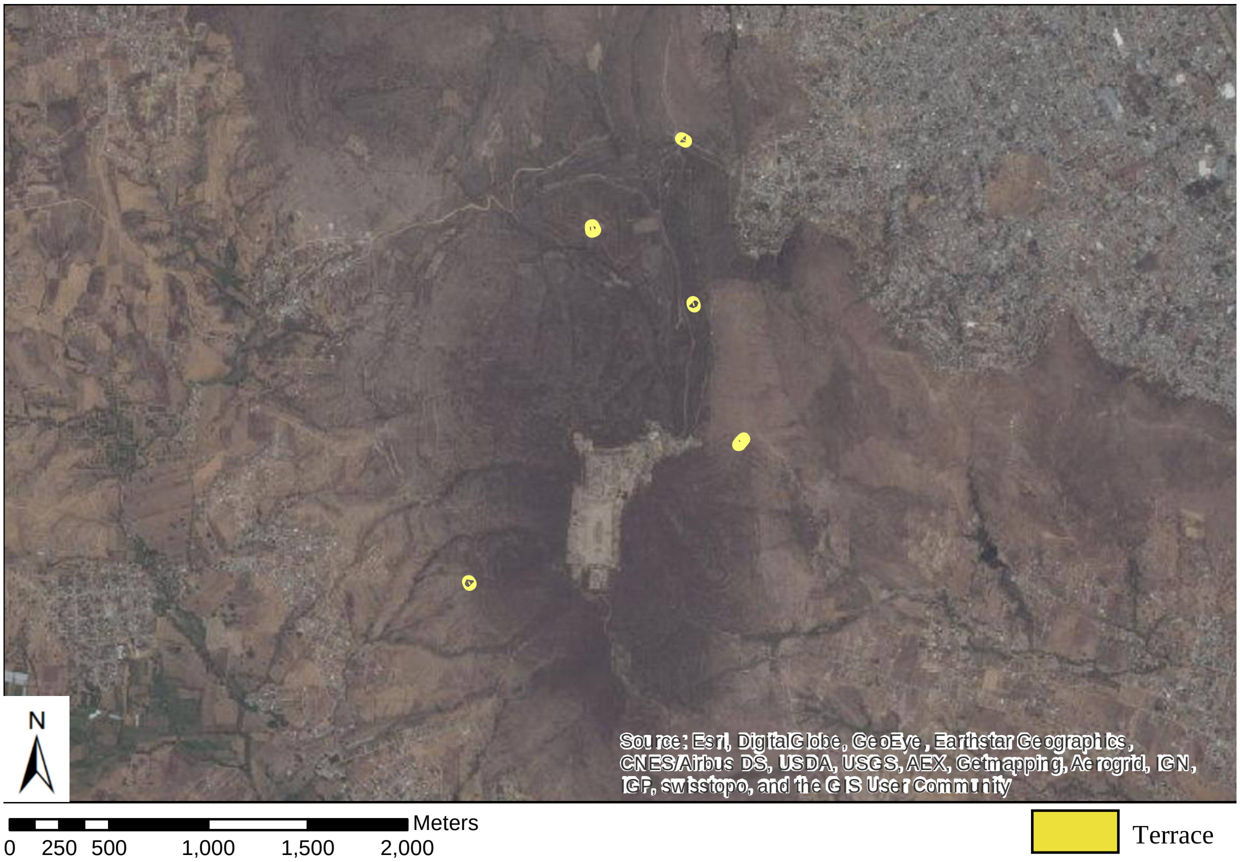

Figure 18 Location of Late Classic Springs

This map highlights the locations of known springs around Monte Albán proper. Springs provide a valuable source of water, which could indicate the use of pot irrigation. The size of the springs have been exaggerated for this image in order to make them visible in satellite. Their real size was used in all subsequent analyses.

Similar to the methodology employed when analyzing the drainage areas, terraces within a 50m, 100m, and 150m buffer of a spring were identified to determine how many terraces cold have been supported agriculturally. Twenty-two terraces are within 50m of a spring (Figure 19). Of these terraces, only one contains evidence of structural debris (Terrace 1460). However, two terraces (Terraces 560, 1411) exhibit ceramic densities uncharacteristic of pot irrigation. Additionally, three more terraces (Terraces 567, 565, 566, 556, 128) yielded evidence of metates,

indicating that it was unlikely they were used as agricultural terraces. Therefore, at a 50m buffer, thirteen terraces (59.1%) exhibit characteristics beneficial for the practice of pot irrigation. At a 100m buffer, thirty-eight additional terraces could be watered by a spring (Figure 20). While all of the thirty-eight additional terraces exhibit ceramic densities consistent with the practice of pot irrigation, one terrace (Terrace 563) contains evidence of a metate. Therefore, 50 out of the 59 total terraces (84.7%) at the 100m buffer could have supported pot irrigation practices. Thirty-four additional terraces cold have been supported by the springs at Monte Albán, if the spatial analysis extends to 150m (Figure 20). All of the additional terraces exhibit ceramic densities characteristic of pot irrigation, although seven terraces (Terraces 453, 630, 522, 482, 555, 561, 614) display evidence of metates. Out of the total nighty-three terraces near a spring, seventy-six (1% of terraces site-wide) could have supported agricultural practices using pot irrigation.

Figure 19 Terraces within 50m of a Spring

This map highlights those terraces that are within 50m of a spring. Close proximity to a spring could have been important for the practice of pot irrigation.

Figure 20 Terraces within 100m of a Spring

This map highlights those terraces that are within 100m of a spring. Close proximity to a spring could have been important for the practice of pot irrigation.

Figure 21 Terraces within 150m of a Spring

This map highlights those terraces that are within 150m of a spring. Close proximity to a spring could have been important for the practice of pot irrigation.

In order to gage the number of terraces, which had the highest agricultural potential, both the 150m drainage buffer and the 150m spring buffer were combined (Figure 21). The areas that were fed by both sources of water were considered areas with the greatest agricultural potential (Figure 22) (Table 7). The terraces that fell into these areas were further subdivided based upon ceramic density, and number of metates. Fourteen terraces had low ceramic densities, yielded no evidence of mutates. When modern agricultural production was selected for, four of these fourteen terraces were left. Therefore these terraces can be considered places with the highest agricultural potential. However, one terrace (Terrace 1460), was considered both residential and ceremonial based upon the Valley of Oaxaca Settlement Pattern Project's results.

To gain a clearer picture of site-wide agricultural potential, those terraces listed above, along with terraces either 150m from a drainage area or 150m from a spring need to be combined. Terraces were also divided into two other categories: those with high agricultural viability and those with the possibility of being agriculturally viable. Those terraces 150m from a source of water, were sorted based upon their low ceramic density, lack of metates, modern agricultural use, and structural area less than 50% of the total area (where data was available). In total, 614 terraces within 150m of a drainage area met this criteria (Figure 23). Seventy-six terraces that were within 150m of a spring met this criteria (Figure 24). Therefore, a total of 709 terraces site-wide (55.7%) can be considered agriculturally viable (Figure 25) (Table 7).

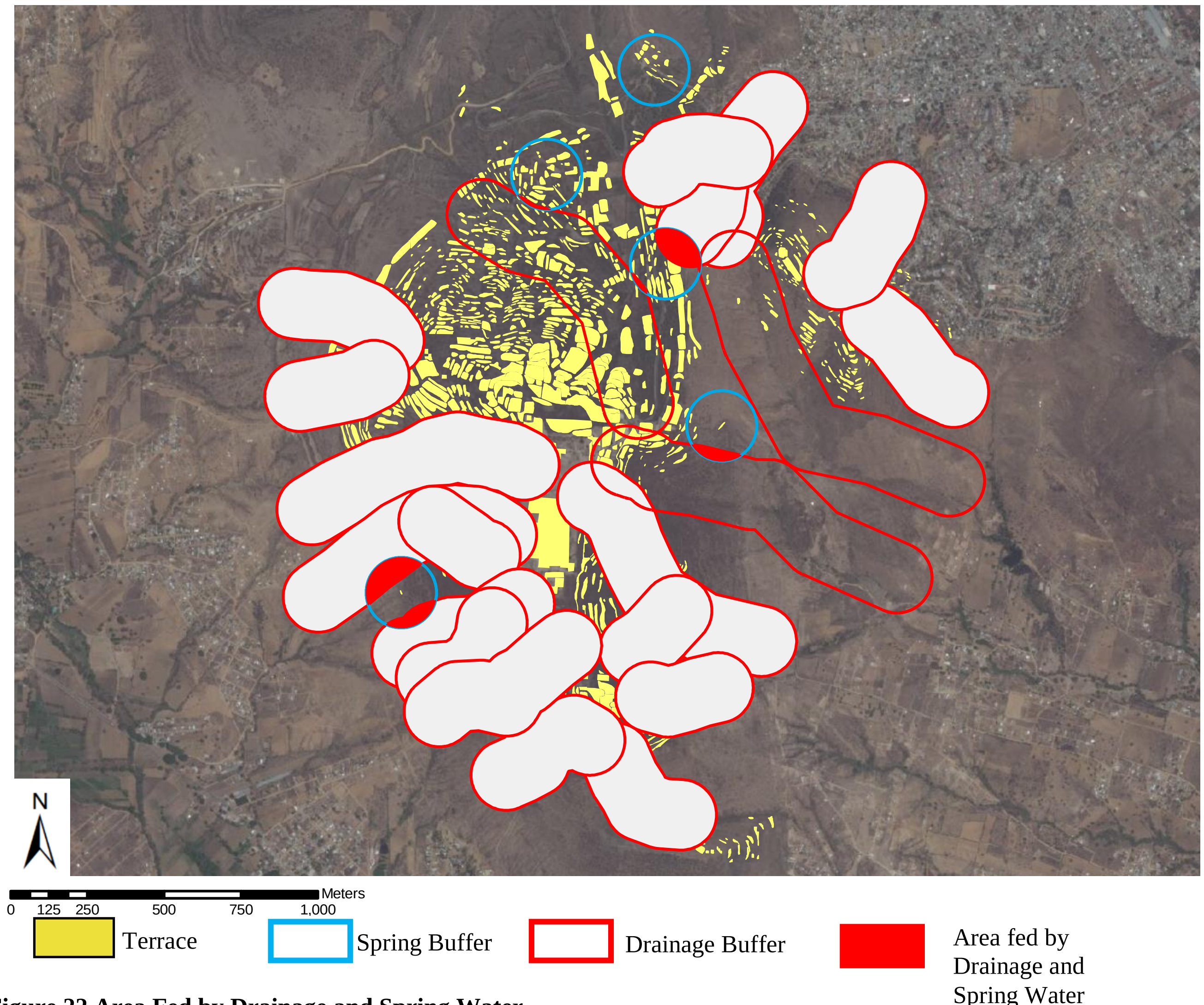

Figure 22 Area Fed by Drainage and Spring Water
This map highlights those terraces that are fed by water from drainage areas and springs. The highlighted area is the location of terraces with the highest agricultural potential. This area was found by examining the intersection of the 150m drainage and spring buffers.

Figure 23 Terraces with the Highest Agricultural Potential

This map highlights a small subset of the total number of terraces with agricultural potential at Monte Albán. These terraces have the ability to yield the highest agricultural potential due to their close proximity to two sources of water (that from drainage and springs), their lack of metates, low pottery concentration, and structural areas that were less than half of the total area. The total area that could be fed by a drainage area or spring was calculated using a 150m buffer, an acceptable distance, which could be walked by those practicing pot irrigation.

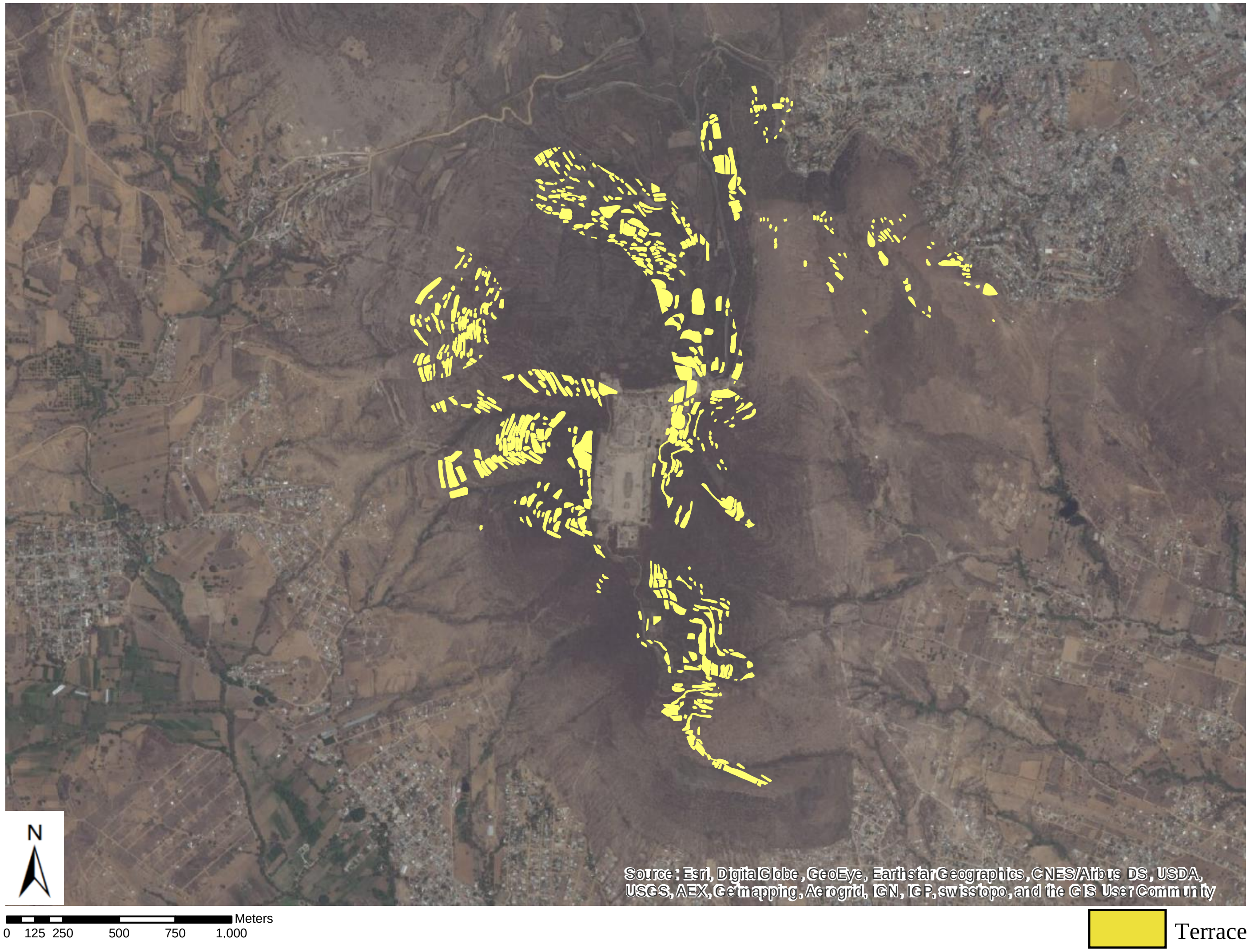

Figure 24 Terraces with 150m Drainage Area with the Highest Agricultural Potential

This map highlights those terraces that are within 50m of a drainage area that have the most agricultural potential.

Figure 25 Terraces within 150m of a Spring with the Highest Agricultural Potential

This map highlights those terraces that are within 150m of a spring and have the greatest agricultural potential.

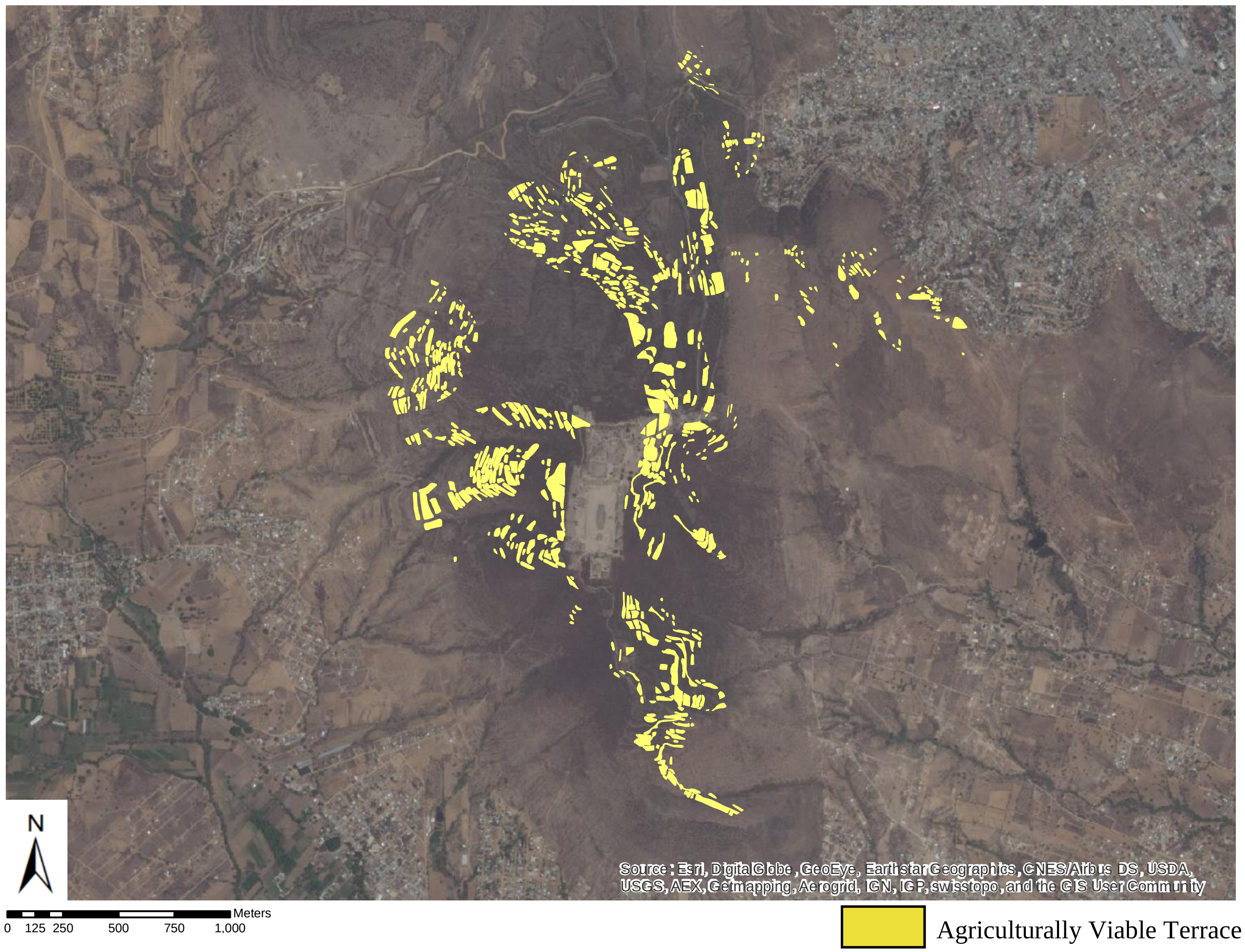

Figure 26 Total Agricultural Potential at Monte Albán

This map highlights the total number of terraces with agricultural potential at Monte Albán. Terraces that were close to a spring or drainage area, contained no metates, had a low pottery concentration, and whose measured structural areas were less than half of the total area were considered agriculturally viable. Those terraces that met these characteristics, but could also be fed by both drainage areas and springs, were considered terraces with the highest agricultural potential. The total area that could be fed by a drainage area or spring was calculated using a 150m buffer, an acceptable distance that could be walked by those practicing pot irrigation.

CHAPTER 5: DISCUSSION

Estimation of Arable land at Monte Albán during the Late Classic

The estimated site-wide agricultural viability of Monte Albán totals 709 terraces, offering a maximum of 434,049m^2 and a minimum of 172,616m^2 of arable land. This figure takes into account the area of the 709 terraces in addition to any listed structural areas. Using the methodology employed by Kowalewski (1980), is it possible to estimate how many metric tons of maize may have been grown at Monte Albán. Assuming that the maximum amount of arable land was farmed, Monte Albán residents may have been able to grow anywhere between 26.04 and 43.4 metric tons of maize depending on degree of annual rainfall. This estimate falls to between 10.38 and 17.3 metric tons if only the minimum amount of arable land was farmed. On average, Monte Albán farmers may have been able to grow anywhere from 18.21 to 30.35 metric tons of maize depending on rainfall. Therefore, maize yields would have sustained anywhere from 63-190 people (with a maximum of 271 people) for 12 months (assuming an individual needs 160kg to 290kg of maize to survive each year).

Refining agricultural viability is dependent in part, on accurate structural data. No ancient Zapotec residences though, were listed for any of these 709 terraces, making it difficult to refine agricultural viability. Similarly, the data set pertaining to the number of patios and plaster floors is incomplete. Every terrace may have one and/or the other, but the area is neither calculable, nor did their presence compel Blanton (1978) to indicate the presence of a residence. In consideration of the available data, this study concluded the aforementioned results based

upon total terrace area, number of residences, proximity to a spring or drainage area, topography, ceramic distribution, and number of metates.

Total terrace area is by far the most complete data set collected by Blanton (1978). Where available, area could be compared with structural area as an initial indicator of agricultural productivity. It was determined that a terrace with less than 50% structural area relative to total terrace area, may have supported activities other those described by Blanton (1978). However, this comparison cannot be used as a final determination of terrace function. Not only is data pertaining to structural area incomplete, but a strict comparison of area alone ignores key lines of evidence such as ceramic density and number of metates, and other prominent terrace features.

Number of residences is another problematic category that hinders site-wide interpretations. Even if structural features are present, the number of residences listed is still zero. Structural features were defined by Blanton (1978) as those features that were elevated off the surface of the terrace and visible during pedestrian survey. If either patios, plaster floors, or other structural features were present, one would expect that the number of residences had to be at least one. For the purposes of this study, all terraces with the potential for agricultural production (See Appendix Table 7) had a “0” indicated for number of residences, even with the presence of structural features.

Water, regardless of the environmental conditions of the area, is key for the successful production of crops across multiple planting seasons. While evidence of formal irrigation channels is sparse at Monte Albán, one may theorize that irrigation occurred given the ample supply of rainwater runoff around the site. Pot irrigation could have been supported by either the

water collected in drainage areas or from the few springs running through the site. As such, this study mapped both sources of water and used ArcGIS to create 50m, 100m, and 150m buffers around each feature. These buffers were used in order to create a range for how far residents of Monte Albán may have been willing to walk and the number of terraces that may have benefited. The major source of water at Monte Albán is drainage. There may also have been diversion features to help channel rainwater from upslope into these areas, thereby helping water flow to terraces further down the slope. Terraces that had a moderate to steep slope, were near a major drainage area, and that lacked any structural features could be interpreted as diversion features. This conclusion though is invalidated by the handful of terraces site-wide displaying these characteristics. Although, erosion may have skewed evidence of diversion terraces, as these terraces likely did not contain retaining walls. . Therefore, while topography was useful to this study, it only serves to explain the energetics of water and its movement around Monte Albán.

Ceramic distribution played a key role in determining the agricultural viability of individual terraces. In keeping with the interpretations of Wyatt (2014), those terraces that had a light to sparse ceramic density, may have not indicated residential use, but the practice of pot irrigation. Therefore, in this study, any terrace with a ceramic density of “2” (moderate) or above was eliminated as these areas were unlikely to contain agricultural production. Although, it must be noted that very few terraces across the site had high ceramic concentrations.

The number of metates was equally important in determining activity areas as was ceramic density. Any terraces that display evidence of at least one metate was eliminated. Metates are only visible in residential areas, meaning their presence automatically invalidates the possibility of agricultural production on that particular terrace. Late Classic metates were very

large, making them difficult to move. All terraces that could have supported bilateral agricultural use lacked the presence of metates, indicating that metates are likely a symbol of residential use.

There were a series of data sets that, while added to this study's ArcGIS database, were not used to interpret the results. For example, vegetational abundance on the terrace was encoded, but not used for it lacked the ability to estimate ancient terrace function. Modern vegetational abundance is influenced by a wide array of factors including erosion, and modern manipulation of the landscape, skewing the influence ancient land use may have on the growth of modern vegetation. Less importance was also placed on Blanton's category, "Other Features" for the lack of significant data that may sway this study's interpretation of terrace function. For example, the presence of a boundary wall does not necessarily indicate that crops were not grown, as there was evidence of crops being grown along walls elsewhere in the Valley of Oaxaca (Feinman et al. 2007). While the data provided by the Valley of Oaxaca Settlement Pattern Project offers a significant amount of information necessary to reinterpret terrace function, there are a few limitations.

Limitations

One limitation of the available data, mentioned briefly before, is the calculation of structural area. This data set should be the first variable in definitively proving bilateral or unilateral use for individual terraces. However, only 56 terraces out of the 1,273 digitally mapped in this study contain structural areas. One would expect that this data matches up with the "number of residences" category, but only 16 terraces with a listed structural area also have a

listed residence. There may have been circumstances where the structural area was not sufficiently large enough to indicate the presence of a residence, but some terraces that are marked as having residences, do not have structural area. If this designation was made based upon the presence of a plaster floor, the reasoning as to why the patio was not listed in the total structural area is unclear.

Limitations in the reasoning of Blanton's (1978) interpretations of terrace use is indicated in the "estimated function" data set. While some terraces do not contain structural area, structural features, measurable patios, or residences, they are still listed as having a residential function. For example, Terrace 33 does not yield evidence of any of the aforementioned factors, nor does it contain a metate or ceramics. This terrace may have been interpreted as residential based upon the presence of a ancient retaining wall, but it is also possible for agricultural terraces to have a retaining wall. These walls do not necessarily serve any residential function, but merely help create flat land for a multiple purposes.

The data provided by Blanton (1978) are also limited by the fact that it was compiled through survey. The data do not take into consideration the presence of sub-surface debris. Excavations may confirm these results or widely alter their interpretations. ArcGIS was used to create a spatial analysis that combined modern land-use data with ancient archaeological evidence, which allowed for a reinterpretation of site-wide terrace use. In order for the results to be meaningful, resilience theory was used as a theoretical basis.

Resilience Theory and Urban Agriculture

Resilience theory mandates that human-induced modification of ecological features is a closed loop system. Once features are created, they are used, fall into disrepair, are abandoned, and then are exploited once more by a successive generation. In order to accurately gage Late Classic agricultural use at Monte Albán, the modern use of ancient terraces must be accessed. Any terrace listed as used for agricultural purposes by Blanton's survey was labeled in this study as a "modern" agricultural terrace. Agricultural terraces that are used by modern (1978) populations, and that this study had already determined could have supported agriculture are deemed terraces with the "highest" Late Classic agricultural potential. These terraces in addition to being used for modern agriculture, must have also been close to a spring and drainage area in the Late Classic. However, one must assess the possibility that the terraces used for "modern" agricultural purposes are only used as such because Late Classic residential structures were covered through the process of erosion between the Late Classic and modern times.

Implications

The implications of this research go beyond the measure of agricultural productivity. The total estimated arable land could be combined with botanical remains to determine the carrying capacity of urban agricultural practices within Monte Albán proper. Although, current paleoethnobotanical studies of the Valley of Oaxaca have been sparse. A greater depth of literature is needed in order to accurately determine what was being grown throughout the site. A refinement of the carrying capacity may also redefine the population estimates for the site, though not necessarily. An accurate measure of the population at Monte Albán during the Late

Classic also allows one to define how terracing interacts with dense urban populations. The spatial relationship between residential and agricultural space is characterized by the need for balance. The results show fairly convincing, that while there may have been a potential maximum of 434, 049m^2 of arable land, the use of terraces within Monte Albán core was highly bilateral. Bilateral use denotes the practice of agriculture in conjunction with residential space on individual terraces. To what extent terraces were used for both residential and agricultural purposes is undetermined. A more complete data set in regard to structural area is required to make a more accurate determination.

The goal of this research was not only to determine the extent to which agriculture was viable at Monte Albán, but to apply the principles of how agricultural and residential space operate in dense urban centers to more modern applications. Urban agriculture today is practiced mainly through the implementation of community gardens on land unsuited for more commercial exploitation. Throughout modern cities such as New York City, community gardens seek to educate the public and reduce food insecurity. However, community gardens among the modern cityscape are commodities of space. As such, their mission to educate the public about healthy eating habits has been more successful than any significant reduction in food insecurity. Food insecurity in this instance is defined biologically as the required nutrients necessary to maintain optimal biological function. Community gardens are mainly farmed using a plot-based management style. Each participant in the garden is given a predetermined area of land in which to grow what they want. Sometimes, this is just flowers. Applying the principles learned from Monte Albán, we can extrapolate two main ways the efficiency of modern urban agriculture can be improved. First, Monte Albán's terraces are characterized by bilateral use. In the dense

urban core of New York City, areas earmarked solely for the production of food are not feasible. Therefore, residential and agricultural space need to be combined. Terraces are simply anthropogenic modifications of the landscape, designed to maximize space. Skyscrapers apply these same basic principles (though on a larger scale). If terraces can be made to support multiple uses, it stands to reason that building can as well. Architectural studies are beginning to look into this same idea (Despommier 2009, 2010; Ehrenberg 2008; Specht et al. 2014). Second, food distribution within Monte Albán was likely more efficient when the food was grown within the urban center itself. Of those terraces that were not food-producing, 75.9% of them were within 150m of an agriculturally viable terrace. Assuming a Late Classic population of 30,000 people, 16,452 people out of the 18,420 in my study area (89.3%) were within 150m of a food-producing area. New York City currently imports the majority of its food from the surrounding states. Food grown locally, could reduce the price of food significantly. In the future, principles of urban agriculture may be extrapolated from ancient Late Classic practices at sites such as Monte Albán and applied to modern applications in New York City.

CHAPTER 6: CONCLUSION

Two common principles characterize Late Classic (500-800 C.E.) urban agriculture: (1) bilateral use and (2) the creation of space to maximize the carrying capacity of the land. However, Monte Albán did not produce enough food to mitigate the need for outside importation. Assuming the maximum amount of arable land (434,049 m^2) was farmed, Monte Albán residents could have produced between 26.04 and 43.4 metric tons of maize a year. This estimate decreases to between 10.38 and 17.3 metric tons per year if the minimum amount of arable land (172,616 m^2) was farmed. Using Kowalewski (1980), it is therefore possible to estimate the number of people that would have been supported by the available amount of arable land at Monte Albán. On average, only 63-190 people could have been sustained for twelve months on maize alone. This assumes that humans need 160kg to 290kg of maize a year to survive (Kowalewski 1980). At maximum, only 271 people could been sustained for twelve months based upon the available maize yield.

If terracing is more efficient when used for multiple purposes, these results call into question the realities of producing food in an urban environment and the validity of current population estimates. Based upon the small number of people that could have been sustained by urban agriculture at Monte Albán, there are two possible conclusions. First, food was being imported from an outside source, or secondly, population estimates are far too large. Food production within an urban environment necessitates the close management of the built environment. Soil nutrients would decrease rapidly, creating the need for some system though with to enrich the soil. Wilken (1971) discusses the use of intercropping and rotation in the Maya area. However, Wilken also points out that some soils were so rich that they did not

necessitate an enrichment strategy (i.e. lowland sites along the pacific coast of Guatemala). It is also possible that despite soils at Monte Albán being relatively agriculturally marginal, enrichment was not a major concern. A maximum of 43.4 metric tons of maize for an estimated 30,000 people indicates that food was most likely grown for home consumption. The importation of food could have also safeguarded the residents of Monte Albán from times of environmental uncertainty.

In order to gain a clearer picture of Late Classic (500-800 C.E.) agricultural production at Monte Albán, future research will require the excavation of a sample of terraces across the site. Excavations will need to search for sub-surface artifacts and structural remains that may alter the perception of the total amount of arable land. However, erosion and modern farming techniques tend to mix the soil in such a way as to bring Late Classic artifacts to the surface. Therefore, this study does not expect there to be any significant material buried. The application of archaeological methods and principles from Monte Albán can significantly alter the way we define and study agricultural terracing within the archaeological record.

APPENDIX A: TABLES

Table 1 Data Points for Identifying Agricultural Terracing

Data Point	Importance for Identifying Agricultural Terracing
Terrace Area	Terrace area allows one to see the total expanse of the terrace. The larger a terrace is, the less likely it exhibits unilateral usage.
Total Structural Area	Total structural area is important in the context of terrace area. The less structural area there is on a terrace, the greater likelihood that sections were used for agricultural purposes. Structural area also indicates that sections of a terrace were used for residential purposes.
Estimated Function	Estimated function is based upon the original interpretations by Blanton (1978). It serves as a baseline for reinterpreting terrace function.
Number of Residences	Number of residences is based upon the original interpretations by Blanton (1978). It serves as a baseline for reinterpreting terrace function.
Visible Structural Features	Visible structural features indicates the use of a terrace for residential purposes. However, the area of these features must be taken in context with total structural area. The greater unoccupied area there, is the greater likelihood that sections were used for agricultural purposes. This does not take into account though, subsurface residential debris.
Ceramic Distribution	Ceramic distribution and most importantly, ceramic type can be used as an estimation of terrace function.
Measurable Patios and Floors	Measurable patios and floors, visible on the surface, can indicate a terrace's use for residential purposes. However depending on the area, it does not indicate the unilateral usage of a terrace.
Presence of a Spring	The presence of a spring indicates the potential agricultural viability of a terrace, assuming that there was some sort of canal or splash irrigation in order to capture that water.
Ancient Retaining Wall Fragments	Ancient retaining wall fragments are important for determining the location of ancient terraces that may not be clearly visible on the surface. They only stand as markers to site exploitation.
Vegetational Abundance	Modern vegetational abundance is important for gauging the modern agricultural viability of the site. Resilience theory assumes that ecological conditions of the past and present are cyclical. Therefore modern socio-ecological adaptation indicates the similar ability for ancient populations to do the same.
Topography	Topography of the site is important for gauging the degree of agricultural viability of a terrace depending on its location. Monte Albán is mostly fed by rainwater runoff. Therefore, terraces built on areas of the mountain that promote the flow of that runoff will have the potential of being more agriculturally viable.
Modern Use	The modern use of a terrace can, like the degree of vegetational abundance, indicate the agricultural viability of the site.
Other Prominent Features	Other prominent features include such things as wall, drainage areas, possible hearths, benches, etc. that indicate use of the terrace. This data point includes features that can be used to better inform terrace function, but that are too scarce in the archaeological to be a major component of analysis.

Table 2 ArcGIS Data Point Encoding

Data Point	Encoding Key
Terrace Area	Found in terrace data cards; Columns #44-49
Total Structural Area	Found in the terrace data cards; column #6. Under any terrace that had multiple areas listed, the areas were combined to form a single area for the terrace as a whole.
Estimated Function	Found in terrace data cards; Column #54. 0=unknown function or missing data; 1=residential; 2=mostly residential; 3=more ceremonial in nature; 4=ball court; 5=other
Number of Residences	Found in the terrace data cards; column #9
Visible Structural Features	Found in terrace data cards; Columns #50, 52, 53. 1= If either column had the presence of features listed; 0= all of the columns had a number other than 1, indicating that there no visible structural features or there was missing data
Ceramic Distribution	Found in Data Cards (Card 2); Column #33; 0=Sparse, 1=Sparse to Light. 2=Moderate. 3=Heavy. 4=Missing Data
Measurable Patios and Floors	Found in terrace data cards; Columns #55, 64; 1=presence of patios or floors; 0=not present or missing data
Presence of a Spring	Found in the terrace data cards; column #32. 0=no spring present, 1=spring present; 2=missing data.
Ancient Retaining Wall Fragments	Found in the terrace data cards; column #43; 0=none; 1=present; 2=missing data
Vegetational Adundance	Found in the terrace data cards; column #35. 0=none; 1=sparse;2=moderate; 3=heavy; 4=missing
Topography	Found in the terrace data cards; column #27; 1=near flat; 2=hilltop; 3=moderate to steep slope; 4=flat ridge top; 5=missing data
Modern Use	Found in the terrace data cards; column #37; 0=none; 1=sparse; 2=moderate; 3=heavy; 4=missing data
Other Prominent Features	Found in the terrace data cards; column #69; 0=none or missing data; 1=probably hearth; 2=bench; 3=mural; 4=columns; 5=several additional features; 6=drainage related features; 7=staircase; 8=defensive wall; 9=other

* Information collated from Blanton (1978)

Table 3 Terraces with Less than 50% Structural Area Relative to Terrace Area

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Structural Area (m^2)	% of Terrace Occupied by Structural Debris	Moderate/Steep Slope Present
2	2602	386	14.80%	
5	3750	1386	37.00%	
13	1677	488	29.10%	
14	1726	186	10.80%	
17	2568	970	37.80%	
20	6357	566	8.90%	
27	11750	3269	27.80%	
51	2234	950	42.50%	YES
79	3480	999	28.70%	YES
85	572	120	21.10%	
92	1050	168	16.00%	YES
104	284	132	46.50%	YES
121	1003	285	28.40%	
132	1856	414	22.30%	
145	2200	1008	45.80%	
145	13275	3691	27.80%	
145	5136	40	0.78%	
146	2016	803	39.80%	
160	2587	252	9.70%	YES
165	6484	1905	29.40%	
169	2490	90	3.60%	
174	8514	2457	28.90%	
205	2340	70	3.00%	
207	2563	256	10.00%	

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Structural Area (m^2)	% of Terrace Occupied by Structural Debris	Moderate/Steep Slope Present
211	1313	90	6.90%	
242	4351	40	0.90%	YES
243	2304	165	7.20%	
256	8762	400	4.60%	
264	3744	192	5.10%	YES
294	1996	140	7.00%	
333	3320	520	15.70%	
337	1604	427	26.60%	
378	2400	90	3.80%	
424	520	83	16.00%	YES
430	120	26	21.70%	YES
453	15200	3898	25.60%	
455	2762	40	1.40%	
464	3375	72	2.10%	
491	4417	125	2.80%	
657	878	224	25.50%	
659	2040	145	7.20%	
867	790	46	5.80%	
879	1695	512	30.20%	
938	6050	833	13.80%	
992	392	30	7.70%	YES
1327	1856	414	22.30%	YES
Min	120	26	0.78%	
Max	15,200	3,898	46.50%	
Average	3443.5	639.2	18.10%	

Table 4 Terraces with Greater than 50% Structural Area Relative to Terrace Area

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Structural Area (m^2)	% of Terrace Occupied by Structural Debris
18	1387	1387	100%
78	464	336	72.40%
278	1856	1835	99.90%
703	946	703	74.30%
1306	1434	1108	77.30%
1447	160500	93416	58.20%
1448	1220	1220	100%
1453	1147	662	57.70%
1455	482	355	73.70%
1459	1763	1287	73.00%
1460	1696	1345	79.30%
1463	3969	2341	59.00%
Min	464	336	57.70%
Max	160,500	93,416	100%
Average	14738.7	8833	77.10%

Table 5 Terraces with the Highest Ceramic Densities

Terrace	Ceramic Density* *Nomenclature continued from Blanton (1978)
346	Heavy
420	Heavy
560	Heavy
1411	Heavy

Table 6 Terraces that do not Contain Structural Features

Terrace	Structural Features	Function (Blanton 1978)
33	0	Residential
1121	0	Residential
1411	0	Residential

Table 7 Agricultural Potential at Monte Albán

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Structural Area (m^2)	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Topo.	Ceramic Density	Metates	Water Source	Ag. Potential	Modern Use
20	6357	566	0	1	1	0	0	D	Possible	Other
22	1599	0	0	0	1	0	0	D	Possible	Other
23	884	0	0	0	1	0	0	D	Possible	Other
24	2113	0	0	1	1	0	0	D	Possible	Other
25	2390	0	0	1	1	0	0	D	Possible	Other
27	11750	3269	0	1	1	1	0	D	Possible	Other
28	2304	0	0	0	1	0	0	D	Possible	Other
29	825	0	0	1	1	0	0	D	Possible	Other
30	684	0	0	1	1	1	0	D	Possible	Other
31	3136	0	0	0	1	0	0	D	Possible	Other
35	268	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
37	495	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
39	621	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
40	958	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
42	473	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
48	967	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
50	215	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
52	405	0	0	1	1	0	0	D	Possible	Other
54	467	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
55	316	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
57	695	0	0	1	1	1	0	D	Possible	Other
58	678	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
59	125	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
60	474	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Structural Area (m^2)	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Topo.	Ceramic Density	Metates	Water Source	Ag. Potential	Modern Use
61	358	0	0	1	1	0	0	D	Possible	Other
63	600	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
64	245	0	0	1	1	0	0	D	Possible	Other
65	188	0	0	0	1	0	0	D	Possible	Other
66	518	0	0	0	1	0	0	D	Possible	Other
67	763	0	0	1	1	1	0	D	Possible	Other
72	912	0	0	1	1	0	0	D	Possible	Other
73	1400	0	0	1	1	0	0	D	Possible	Other
75	1770	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
76	358	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
79	3480	999	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
80	387	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
81	243	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
82	288	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
83	198	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
84	242	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
85	572	120	0	0	1	1	0	D	Possible	Other
88	98	0	0	0	1	0	0	D	Possible	Other
89	2668	0	0	0	1	1	0	D	Possible	Other
90	1048	0	0	1	1	1	0	D	Possible	Other
91	350	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
92	1050	168	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
94	204	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
95	449	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
97	320	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Structural Area (m^2)	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Topo.	Ceramic Density	Metates	Water Source	Ag. Potential	Modern Use
98	636	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
100	686	0	0	1	1	0	0	D	Possible	Other
101	1248	0	0	0	1	1	0	D	Possible	Other
102	213	0	0	1	1	1	0	D	Possible	Other
103	125	0	0	0	1	0	0	D	Possible	Other
105	3557	0	0	1	4	1	0	D	Possible	Other
106	450	0	0	1	1	0	0	D	Possible	Other
107	3000	0	0	0	4	1	0	D	Possible	Other
108	234	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
109	150	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
110	88	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
113	216	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
114	200	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
115	187	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
116	849	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
119	692	0	0	0	3	1	0	S	Possible	Other
120	200	0	0	0	3	0	0	S	Possible	Other
121	1032	0	0	1	1	1	0	D	Possible	Other
123	108	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
124	83	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
125	62	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
126	121	0	0	0	3	0	0	S	Possible	Other
127	74	0	0	0	3	0	0	S	Possible	Other
129	776	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
130	44	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Structural Area (m^2)	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Topo.	Ceramic Density	Metates	Water Source	Ag. Potential	Modern Use
131	150	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
132	38	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
133	78	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
134	138	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
135	70	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
136	215	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
137	49	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
138	29	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
139	56	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
140	134	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
141	150	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
142	83	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
146	1050	0	0	1	1	0	0	D	Possible	Other
147	951	0	0	0	1	1	0	D	Possible	Other
148	1188	0	0	1	1	1	0	D	Possible	Other
149	1876	0	0	0	1	0	0	D	Possible	Other
150	560	0	0	0	1	0	0	D	Possible	Other
153	1392	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
154	1125	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
156	917	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
157	4622	0	0	0	1	0	0	D	Possible	Other
158	1645	0	0	1	1	0	0	D	Possible	Other
160	2587	252	0	0	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
162	847	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
163	205	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Structural Area (m^2)	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Topo.	Ceramic Density	Metates	Water Source	Ag. Potential	Modern Use
165	6484	1905	0	0	1	0	0	D	Possible	Other
166	643	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
170	1960	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
180	191	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
181	53	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
182	537	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
183	1531	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
184	1554	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
186	118	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
192	1719	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
193	1021	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
194	150	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
195	1739	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
196	3250	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
197	2015	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
198	489	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
199	172	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
200	308	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
203	626	0	0	1	1	0	0	D	Possible	Other
207	2563	256	0	1	4	0	0	D	Possible	Other
208	700	0	0	0	1	0	0	D	Possible	Other
209	3893	0	0	0	1	1	0	D	Possible	Other
210	1086	0	0	1	1	0	0	D	Possible	Other
211	1313	90	0	1	1	0	0	D	Possible	Other
212	630	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Structural Area (m^2)	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Topo.	Ceramic Density	Metates	Water Source	Ag. Potential	Modern Use
213	450	0	0	1	1	1	0	D	Possible	Other
214	548	0	0	0	1	0	0	D	Possible	Other
215	562	0	0	1	1	1	0	D	Possible	Other
216	200	0	0	0	1	0	0	D	Possible	Other
217	1340	0	0	1	1	0	0	D	Possible	Other
218	200	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
220	2346	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
221	150	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
222	300	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
224	100	0	0	0	1	0	0	D	Possible	Other
225	556	0	0	0	1	0	0	D	Possible	Other
227	877	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
228	632	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
229	234	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
231	813	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
232	175	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
233	188	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
235	60	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
236	129	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
237	76	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
238	160	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
239	133	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
240	160	0	0	1	1	1	0	D	Possible	Other
241	1208	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
243	2304	165	0	1	1	0	0	D	Possible	Other

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Structural Area (m^2)	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Topo.	Ceramic Density	Metates	Water Source	Ag. Potential	Modern Use
244	1300	0	0	1	1	0	0	D	Possible	Other
245	901	0	0	1	1	0	0	D	Possible	Other
246	745	0	0	1	1	0	0	D	Possible	Other
247	516	0	0	1	1	1	0	D	Possible	Other
249	547	0	0	1	1	0	0	D	Possible	Other
250	910	0	0	0	2	1	0	D	Possible	Other
251	98	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
252	367	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
253	752	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
254	1482	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
255	424	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
256	8762	400	0	1	1	1	0	D	Possible	Other
257	751	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
258	754	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
259	1011	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
260	239	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
261	103	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
262	673	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
263	120	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
266	59	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
267	149	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
269	440	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
272	1264	0	0	0	1	1	0	D	High	Ag.
273	1996	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
280	582	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Structural Area (m^2)	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Topo.	Ceramic Density	Metates	Water Source	Ag. Potential	Modern Use
282	1276	0	0	0	1	1	0	D	Possible	Other
283	407	0	0	0	1	0	0	D	Possible	Other
284	161	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
285	266	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
286	848	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
287	300	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
288	647	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
289	120	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
290	556	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
293	912	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
294	1696	140	0	0	1	1	0	D	High	Ag.
295	600	0	0	0	1	0	0	D	High	Ag.
296	1875	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
297	2142	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
298	357	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
299	972	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
300	363	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
301	155	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
302	82	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
304	555	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
305	588	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
306	593	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
307	233	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
308	576	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
309	444	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Structural Area (m^2)	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Topo.	Ceramic Density	Metates	Water Source	Ag. Potential	Modern Use
310	160	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
311	361	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
312	926	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
314	978	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
315	289	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
316	174	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
317	1706	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
318	110	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
319	822	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
321	165	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
323	886	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
324	1679	0	0	1	1	0	0	D	Possible	Other
325	210	0	0	0	1	0	0	D	Possible	Other
326	1200	0	0	1	1	0	0	D	Possible	Other
327	200	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
328	99	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
329	177	0	0	1	4	0	0	D	Possible	Other
330	196	0	0	1	4	1	0	D	Possible	Other
331	210	0	0	0	4	0	0	D	Possible	Other
332	188	0	0	1	4	0	0	D	Possible	Other
333	3320	520	0	1	4	1	0	D	Possible	Other
334	450	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
335	430	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
336	430	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
337	1604	427	0	1	4	1	0	D	Possible	Other

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Structural Area (m^2)	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Topo.	Ceramic Density	Metates	Water Source	Ag. Potential	Modern Use
338	196	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
339	593	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
340	512	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
341	986	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
342	183	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
343	1077	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
344	200	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
345	410	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
347	142	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
348	548	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
349	69	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
350	627	0	0	0	1	0	0	D	Possible	Other
351	1086	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
352	3055	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
353	608	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
354	566	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
355	288	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
356	1268	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
357	952	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
358	1225	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
359	946	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
360	575	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
361	1385	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
362	448	0	0	0	1	1	0	D	High	Ag.
363	816	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag,

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Structural Area (m^2)	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Topo.	Ceramic Density	Metates	Water Source	Ag. Potential	Modern Use
364	412	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
365	1175	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
366	520	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
367	957	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
368	1462	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
369	136	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
370	424	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
371	753	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
372	1562	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
373	840	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
374	1489	0	0	0	1	1	0	D	High	Ag.
375	3033	0	0	1	1	0	0	D	High	Ag.
376	2234	0	0	0	1	0	0	D	High	Ag.
377	1940	0	0	0	1	0	0	D	High	Ag.
378	2400	90	0	0	1	0	0	D	High	Ag.
379	3243	0	0	1	1	0	0	D	High	Ag.
380	2393	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
381	2537	0	0	0	1	0	0	D	High	Ag.
382	840	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
383	339	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
384	179	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
385	269	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
386	737	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
387	601	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
391	236	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Structural Area (m^2)	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Topo.	Ceramic Density	Metates	Water Source	Ag. Potential	Modern Use
392	488	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
393	574	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
396	549	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
397	304	0	0	1	1	1	0	D	High	Ag.
398	463	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
399	431	0	0	0	1	1	0	D	High	Ag.
400	81	0	0	0	1	1	0	D	High	Ag.
401	680	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
402	598	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
404	240	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
405	426	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
406	493	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
407	126	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
408	800	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
409	593	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
411	62	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
412	1260	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
413	66	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
415	184	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
416	277	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
417	70	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
418	829	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
419	623	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
421	33	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
422	76	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Structural Area (m^2)	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Topo.	Ceramic Density	Metates	Water Source	Ag. Potential	Modern Use
423	96	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
426	195	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
429	210	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
431	200	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
433	70	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
434	225	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
435	235	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
436	934	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
437	876	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
438	46	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
439	165	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
440	155	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
441	183	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
456	1843	0	0	1	1	0	0	D	High	Ag.
457	1302	0	0	1	1	1	0	D+S	Highest	Ag.
458	1016	0	0	1	1	0	0	D+S	High	Other
459	506	0	0	1	3	0	0	S	Possible	Other
460	318	0	0	1	3	0	0	S	Possible	Other
462	3101	0	0	0	4	0	0	S	Possible	Other
463	1400	0	0	0	4	0	0	S	Possible	Other
469	1557	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
471	1938	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
474	215	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
475	163	0	0	0	1	0	0	D	Possible	Other
476	557	0	0	1	1	0	0	D	Possible	Other

Terrace	Area (m²)	Structural Area (m²)	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Topo.	Ceramic Density	Metates	Water Source	Ag. Potential	Modern Use
478	1508	0	0	1	3	0	0	S	Possible	Other
479	72	0	0	0	3	1	0	S	Possible	Other
481	718	0	0	1	3	0	0	S	Possible	Other
483	551	0	0	1	3	0	0	D+S	High	Other
484	239	0	0	1	3	1	0	S	Possible	Other
485	1304	0	0	0	3	1	0	D+S	High	Other
486	520	0	0	1	3	1	0	D+S	High	Other
487	725	0	0	1	3	1	0	S	Possible	Other
488	191	0	0	0	3	0	0	D+S	High	Other
489	197	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
491	4417	125	0	0	4	1	0	D	Possible	Other
492	2600	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
493	4429	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
494	244	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
495	360	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
496	1140	0	0	1	1	0	0	S	Possible	Other
497	62	0	0	1	1	0	0	S	Possible	Other
498	156	0	0	1	3	0	0	S	Possible	Other
499	240	0	0	1	3	0	0	S	Possible	Other
500	118	0	0	1	3	0	0	S	Possible	Other
501	1131	0	0	0	3	0	0	S	Possible	Other
502	200	0	0	1	3	0	0	S	Possible	Other
503	1862	0	0	1	4	0	0	D	Possible	Other
504	432	0	0	0	4	0	0	D	Possible	Other
506	160	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Structural Area (m^2)	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Topo.	Ceramic Density	Metates	Water Source	Ag. Potential	Modern Use
507	336	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
510	312	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
512	401	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
513	1173	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
528	280	0	0	0	3	0	0	S	Possible	Other
529	66	0	0	1	3	0	0	S	Possible	Other
530	327	0	0	1	3	0	0	S	Possible	Other
531	226	0	0	1	3	0	0	S	Possible	Other
532	296	0	0	1	3	0	0	S	Possible	Other
533	379	0	0	0	1	0	0	S	Possible	Other
534	67	0	0	1	3	0	0	S	Possible	Other
535	108	0	0	1	3	0	0	S	Possible	Other
536	1226	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
538	22	0	0	1	3	0	0	S	Possible	Other
539	11	0	0	1	3	0	0	S	Possible	Other
540	248	0	0	0	1	0	0	S	Possible	Other
541	418	0	0	1	3	0	0	S	Possible	Other
542	428	0	0	1	1	0	0	S	Possible	Other
543	154	0	0	0	1	0	0	S	Possible	Other
544	16	0	0	1	3	0	0	S	Possible	Other
545	161	0	0	1	3	0	0	S	Possible	Other
547	18	0	0	1	3	0	0	S	Possible	Other
551	84	0	0	0	1	1	0	S	High	Ag.
552	300	0	0	0	1	1	0	D	High	Ag.
553	393	0	0	0	1	1	0	S	High	Ag.

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Structural Area (m^2)	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Topo.	Ceramic Density	Metates	Water Source	Ag. Potential	Modern Use
554	180	0	0	1	1	0	0	S	High	Ag.
557	1238	0	0	0	1	1	0	S	High	Ag.
558	294	0	0	1	1	1	0	S	High	Ag.
559	70	0	0	0	1	1	0	S	High	Ag.
562	720	0	0	0	1	1	0	S	High	Ag.
564	112	0	0	0	1	1	0	S	High	Ag.
568	272	0	0	0	1	0	0	S	High	Ag.
569	242	0	0	0	1	0	0	S	High	Ag.
570	874	0	0	0	1	0	0	S	High	Ag.
571	389	0	0	1	1	0	0	S	High	Ag.
572	417	0	0	1	1	0	0	S	High	Ag.
573	322	0	0	0	1	0	0	S	High	Ag.
574	560	0	0	0	1	0	0	S	High	Ag.
575	3840	0	0	0	1	0	0	S	High	Ag.
576	512	0	0	0	1	0	0	S	High	Ag.
578	250	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
579	184	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
580	270	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
581	110	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
582	176	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
583	520	0	0	0	1	1	0	S	High	Ag.
584	1635	0	0	1	1	0	0	S	High	Ag.
585	362	0	0	1	1	1	0	S	High	Ag.
586	472	0	0	0	3	1	0	S	High	Ag.
587	603	0	0	0	2	1	0	D+S	Highest	Ag.

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Structural Area (m^2)	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Topo.	Ceramic Density	Metates	Water Source	Ag. Potential	Modern Use
588	45	0	0	0	3	0	0	D+S	Highest	Ag.
589	90	0	0	0	3	0	0	S	High	Ag.
590	139	0	0	1	3	0	0	S	High	Ag.
591	75	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
592	90	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
598	617	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
603	192	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
604	89	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
606	205	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
607	105	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
608	112	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
609	206	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
611	240	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
612	139	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
613	120	0	0	0	2	1	0	D	High	Ag.
615	54	0	0	1	3	1	0	D+S	Highest	Ag.
617	188	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
618	52	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
619	659	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
620	61	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
621	650	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
622	572	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
623	765	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
624	103	0	0	0	1	1	0	D	High	Ag.
625	1864	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Structural Area (m^2)	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Topo.	Ceramic Density	Metates	Water Source	Ag. Potential	Modern Use
627	297	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
631	160	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
632	390	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
633	68	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
637	874	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
638	480	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
639	162	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
640	216	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
641	486	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
642	311	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
643	240	0	0	1	1	1	0	D	High	Ag.
644	2100	0	0	1	1	0	0	D	High	Ag.
646	1740	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
647	350	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
648	288	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
659	2040	145	0	0	4	0	0	D	Possible	Other
660	1461	0	0	0	4	1	0	D	Possible	Other
666	260	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
667	401	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
669	1285	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
687	21	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
688	92	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
699	144	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
700	49	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
701	110	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Structural Area (m^2)	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Topo.	Ceramic Density	Metates	Water Source	Ag. Potential	Modern Use
702	117	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
704	131	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
705	144	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
706	166	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
716	46	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
717	205	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
718	145	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
719	50	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
720	50	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
721	410	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
727	34	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
728	28	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
729	160	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
730	43	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
731	332	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
732	46	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
733	190	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
734	31	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
735	26	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
736	80	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
743	91	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
744	108	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
745	150	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
746	180	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
747	77	0	0	0	4	0	0	D	Possible	Other

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Structural Area (m^2)	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Topo.	Ceramic Density	Metates	Water Source	Ag. Potential	Modern Use
748	28	0	0	0	3	0	0	D+S	High	Other
749	48	0	0	0	3	0	0	D+S	High	Other
752	640	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
753	2100	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
754	176	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
755	325	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
757	161	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
758	120	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
759	294	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
760	192	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
761	766	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
762	2623	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
763	549	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
764	275	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
765	480	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
766	50	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
767	167	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
768	94	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
769	150	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
770	350	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
771	140	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
773	178	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
774	242	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
775	220	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
776	678	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Structural Area (m^2)	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Topo.	Ceramic Density	Metates	Water Source	Ag. Potential	Modern Use
777	93	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
778	239	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
779	188	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
780	77	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
781	246	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
782	247	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
783	109	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
784	901	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
786	284	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
788	293	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
790	191	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
791	213	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
792	307	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
793	48	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
794	1236	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
798	404	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
800	2452	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
850	83	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
851	50	0	0	0	3	1	0	D+S	High	Other
852	62	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
853	35	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
854	58	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
856	96	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
857	76	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
859	48	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Structural Area (m^2)	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Topo.	Ceramic Density	Metates	Water Source	Ag. Potential	Modern Use
860	82	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
861	87	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
862	119	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
863	102	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
864	272	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
865	129	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
866	42	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
867	790	46	0	1	4	1	0	D	Possible	Other
868	109	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
869	72	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
870	176	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
871	336	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
872	52	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
873	52	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
877	56	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
878	82	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
879	1695	512	0	1	4	0	0	D	Possible	Other
880	200	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
889	445	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
890	52	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
891	40	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
892	87	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
893	229	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
894	364	0	0	0	1	0	0	D	Possible	Other
895	59	0	0	0	1	0	0	D	Possible	Other

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Structural Area (m^2)	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Topo.	Ceramic Density	Metates	Water Source	Ag. Potential	Modern Use
896	88	0	0	1	1	0	0	D	Possible	Other
897	45	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
898	159	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
899	107	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
950	186	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
951	120	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
952	2151	0	0	0	1	1	0	D	Possible	Other
957	43	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
967	193	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
969	132	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
971	49	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
977	205	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
978	549	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
979	1450	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
980	23	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
981	35	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
982	28	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
983	112	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
985	254	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
986	482	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
987	149	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
988	290	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
989	240	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
990	480	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
991	30	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Structural Area (m^2)	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Topo.	Ceramic Density	Metates	Water Source	Ag. Potential	Modern Use
998	85	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
999	60	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
1030	196	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
1032	49	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
1036	511	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
1038	476	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
1039	1398	0	0	1	1	0	0	D	High	Ag.
1040	160	0	0	1	1	0	0	D	High	Ag.
1046	202	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
1128	70	0	0	1	3	1	0	S	High	Ag.
1129	120	0	0	1	3	1	0	S	High	Ag.
1130	72	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
1131	288	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
1132	85	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
1133	640	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
1134	600	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
1135	560	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
1136	165	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
1137	111	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
1138	700	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
1140	60	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
1141	150	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
1142	368	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
1143	251	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
1144	457	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Structural Area (m^2)	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Topo.	Ceramic Density	Metates	Water Source	Ag. Potential	Modern Use
1145	186	0	0	0	1	0	0	D	High	Ag.
1146	53	0	0	1	1	0	0	D	Possible	Other
1147	84	0	0	1	1	0	0	D	Possible	Other
1148	450	0	0	1	1	0	0	D	High	Ag.
1149	600	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
1200	251	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
1201	121	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
1202	29	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
1203	35	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
1204	181	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
1205	262	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
1206	63	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
1207	59	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
1208	104	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
1209	238	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
1210	98	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
1212	382	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
1213	217	0	0	1	1	0	0	D	Possible	Other
1214	1003	285	0	1	1	0	0	D	Possible	Other
1215	382	0	0	1	1	0	0	D	High	Ag.
1216	217	0	0	1	1	0	0	D	High	Ag.
1217	978	0	0	1	1	1	0	D	High	Ag.
1218	319	0	0	1	1	0	0	D	High	Ag.
1228	3198	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
1231	157	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Structural Area (m^2)	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Topo.	Ceramic Density	Metates	Water Source	Ag. Potential	Modern Use
1232	329	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
1233	110	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
1234	160	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
1235	3679	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
1236	528	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
1237	205	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
1238	1080	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
1239	557	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
1240	132	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
1241	109	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
1242	1094	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
1243	296	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
1244	216	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
1245	260	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
1246	328	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
1247	459	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
1248	289	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
1249	34	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
1290	85	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
1291	98	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
1292	95	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
1300	127	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
1301	124	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
1302	1350	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
1303	120	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Structural Area (m^2)	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Topo.	Ceramic Density	Metates	Water Source	Ag. Potential	Modern Use
1304	360	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
1305	955	0	0	0	1	1	0	D	Possible	Other
1307	666	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
1308	200	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
1311	234	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
1312	90	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
1313	117	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
1317	241	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
1319	146	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
1321	129	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
1322	221	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
1323	257	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
1324	630	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
1326	183	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
1327	1856	414	0	1	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
1328	195	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
1329	38	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
1330	167	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
1331	325	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
1332	72	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
1333	272	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
1334	130	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
1335	192	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
1336	767	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
1337	241	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Structural Area (m^2)	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Topo.	Ceramic Density	Metates	Water Source	Ag. Potential	Modern Use
1338	76	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
1339	153	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
1340	126	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
1341	105	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
1342	1440	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	High	Ag.
1343	66	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
1344	842	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
1345	442	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
1346	350	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	High	Ag.
1347	126	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
1348	81	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
1363	135	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
1400	236	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
1407	62	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
1408	66	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
1409	400	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
1410	135	0	0	1	3	0	0	D+S	High	Other
1412	102	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
1413	517	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
1414	480	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
1415	260	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
1416	351	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
1418	80	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
1419	60	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
1420	75	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Structural Area (m^2)	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Topo.	Ceramic Density	Metates	Water Source	Ag. Potential	Modern Use
1421	101	0	0	1	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
1422	80	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
1423	80	0	0	0	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
1426	728	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
1427	192	0	0	0	3	1	0	D	Possible	Other
1434	1600	0	0	1	3	0	0	D	Possible	Other
1457	5136	227	0	1	4	1	0	D	Possible	Other
1458	13275	3691	0	1	4	1	0	D	Possible	Other
1462	2931	453	0	1	4	0	0	D	Possible	Other

APPENDIX B: DATA SET

Table 8 The Complete Data Set Digitized for this Study

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Estimated Function	Structural Area	Structural Features	Patio Floors	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Spring	Vegetation	Topo.	Other Features	Ceremic Density	Metates	Modern Use
1	480	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	2	4
2	2602	1	386	1	1	4	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	2
3	1465	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	4
4	1265	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	4
5	3750	2	1386	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4
6	2343	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	4
7	3029	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4
8	5275	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	4
9	1157	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	4
10	5161	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	3	4
11	1752	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	4
12	1606	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
13	1677	1	488	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	2
14	1726	1	186	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	4
15	573	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	4
16	625	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4
17	2568	2	970	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4
18	1387	2	1387	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4
19	1495	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	4
20	6357	2	566	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	3	0	0	4
21	17976	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	5	0	1	4
22	1599	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4
23	884	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4
24	2113	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	4	0	0	4
25	2390	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	6	0	0	4

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Estimated Function	Structural Area	Structural Features	Patio Floors	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Spring	Vegetation	Topo.	Other Features	Ceremic Density	Metates	Modern Use
26	1849	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4
27	11750	2	3269	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	5	1	0	4
28	2304	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
29	825	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
30	684	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	4
31	3136	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
32	924	1	0	1	0	3	1	0	2	1	6	0	0	4
33	836	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
34	141	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
35	268	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
36	212	1	0	1	1	4	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	4
37	495	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
38	490	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
39	621	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
40	958	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	6	1	0	4
41	460	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
42	473	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
43	1793	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	1	4
44	448	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
45	1711	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	4
46	1404	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	4
47	2119	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	4
48	967	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
49	306	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	1	4
50	215	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
51	2234	1	950	1	1	0	1	0	3	3	5	1	1	4

Terrace	Area (m²)	Estimated Function	Structural Area	Structural Features	Patio Floors	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Spring	Vegetation	Topo.	Other Features	Ceremic Density	Metates	Modern Use
52	405	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	1	7	0	0	4
53	747	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	4
54	467	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
55	316	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	4
56	420	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
57	695	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	4
58	678	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
59	125	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
60	474	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
61	358	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
62	645	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	8	1	1	4
63	600	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	8	1	0	4
64	245	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
65	188	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
66	518	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
67	763	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	4
68	287	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
69	1017	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	4
70	401	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
71	391	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	4
72	912	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
73	1400	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
74	1125	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	2	4
75	1770	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	3	0	1	0	4
76	358	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	4
77	152	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	1	4

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Estimated Function	Structural Area	Structural Features	Patio Floors	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Spring	Vegetation	Topo.	Other Features	Ceremic Density	Metates	Modern Use
78	464	2	336	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	0	1	0	4
79	3480	2	999	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
80	387	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
81	243	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
82	288	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
83	198	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
84	242	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
85	572	0	120	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	4
86	375	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	1	4
87	4706	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	9	1	1	4
88	98	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
89	2668	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	4
90	1048	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	4
91	350	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
92	1050	0	168	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
93	525	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	4
94	204	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
95	449	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
96	120	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	4
97	320	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
98	636	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
99	3445	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	1	4
100	686	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
101	1248	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	4
102	213	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	4
103	125	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	4

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Estimated Function	Structural Area	Structural Features	Patio Floors	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Spring	Vegetation	Topo.	Other Features	Ceremic Density	Metates	Modern Use
104	284	0	132	1	1	1	0	0	2	3	0	1	1	4
105	3557	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	4	0	1	0	4
106	450	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
107	3000	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	4	0	1	0	4
108	234	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
109	150	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
110	88	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
111	650	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	1	4
112	84	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	2	4
113	216	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
114	200	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
115	187	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
116	849	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
117	90	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	2	4
118	352	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
119	692	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
120	200	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
121	1032	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	4
122	2248	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	4
123	108	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
124	83	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	4
125	62	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	4
126	121	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
127	74	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
128	118	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	1	4
129	776	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Estimated Function	Structural Area	Structural Features	Patio Floors	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Spring	Vegetation	Topo.	Other Features	Ceremic Density	Metates	Modern Use
130	44	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
131	150	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
132	38	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
133	78	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
134	138	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
135	70	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
136	215	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
137	49	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
138	29	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	9	0	0	4
139	56	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
140	134	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
141	150	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
142	83	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
143	2275	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	4	0	1	0	4
144	1206	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	4	0	0	1	4
146	1050	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
147	951	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	4
148	1188	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	4
149	1876	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
150	560	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
151	329	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	4
152	436	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	1	4
153	1392	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
154	1125	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
155	307	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
156	917	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Estimated Function	Structural Area	Structural Features	Patio Floors	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Spring	Vegetation	Topo.	Other Features	Ceremic Density	Metates	Modern Use
157	4622	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
158	1645	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
159	1760	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	1	4
160	2587	0	252	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
161	3040	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	99	4
162	847	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
163	205	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	7	0	0	4
164	424	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
165	6484	2	1905	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
166	643	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
167	4262	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
168	969	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
169	2490	1	90	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	2
170	1960	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
171	437	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
172	824	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
173	1083	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	4
174	8513	2	2457	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	4
175	810	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	4
176	3240	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
177	4232	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
178	3377	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	2
179	1804	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	2
180	191	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
181	53	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
182	537	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Estimated Function	Structural Area	Structural Features	Patio Floors	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Spring	Vegetation	Topo.	Other Features	Ceremic Density	Metates	Modern Use
183	1531	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
184	1554	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
185	670	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
186	118	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
187	1123	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
188	350	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2
189	465	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
190	809	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
191	690	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
192	1719	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
193	1021	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
194	150	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
195	1739	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
196	3250	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
197	2015	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
198	489	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
199	172	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
200	308	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	9	0	0	4
201	127	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
202	982	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	8	0	1	4
203	626	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
204	734	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	8	0	1	4
205	2340	1	70	1	1	0	1	0	2	4	0	1	2	4
206	6800	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	4	8	0	1	4
207	2563	3	256	1	1	0	1	0	2	4	0	0	0	4
208	700	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	4

Terrace	Area (m²)	Estimated Function	Structural Area	Structural Features	Patio Floors	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Spring	Vegetation	Topo.	Other Features	Ceremic Density	Metates	Modern Use
209	3893	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	4
210	1086	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
211	1313	0	90	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
212	630	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	9	0	0	4
213	450	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	4
214	548	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
215	562	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	4
216	200	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
217	1340	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
218	200	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
219	1189	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
220	2346	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
221	150	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
222	300	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
223	732	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	4
224	100	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
225	556	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
226	720	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	4
227	877	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
228	632	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
229	234	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
230	375	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
231	813	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	1	0	0	4
232	175	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
233	188	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
234	582	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	4

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Estimated Function	Structural Area	Structural Features	Patio Floors	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Spring	Vegetation	Topo.	Other Features	Ceremic Density	Metates	Modern Use
235	60	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
236	129	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	4
237	76	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	4
238	160	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	3	0	1	0	4
239	133	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	4
240	160	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	4
241	1208	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
242	4351	2	40	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	8	1	1	4
243	2304	1	165	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
244	1300	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	8	0	0	4
245	901	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
246	745	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
247	516	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	4
248	562	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	4
249	547	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	8	0	0	4
250	910	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	4
251	98	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
252	367	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
253	752	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
254	1482	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
255	424	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
256	8762	1	400	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	4
257	751	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
258	754	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
259	1011	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
260	239	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	4

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Estimated Function	Structural Area	Structural Features	Patio Floors	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Spring	Vegetation	Topo.	Other Features	Ceremic Density	Metates	Modern Use
261	103	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
262	673	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
263	120	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
264	3744	1	192	1	1	1	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
265	109	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	4
266	59	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
267	149	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
268	458	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	2
269	440	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
270	628	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	2
271	462	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	2
272	1264	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	2
273	1996	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
274	429	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	2
275	3985	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	2
276	2600	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	2
277	5005	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	2
278	1856	2	1835	1	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
279	326	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
280	582	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
281	2438	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	99	4
282	1276	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	4
283	407	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
284	161	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
285	266	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
286	848	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Estimated Function	Structural Area	Structural Features	Patio Floors	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Spring	Vegetation	Topo.	Other Features	Ceremic Density	Metates	Modern Use
287	300	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
288	647	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
289	120	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
290	556	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
291	505	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
292	1528	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
293	912	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
294	1696	1	140	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	2
295	600	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2
296	1875	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
297	2142	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
298	357	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
299	972	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
300	363	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
301	155	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
302	82	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
303	809	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	1	4
304	555	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	8	0	0	4
305	588	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
306	593	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	9	1	0	4
307	233	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
308	576	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
309	444	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
310	160	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
311	361	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	9	0	0	4
312	926	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	9	0	0	4

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Estimated Function	Structural Area	Structural Features	Patio Floors	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Spring	Vegetation	Topo.	Other Features	Ceremic Density	Metates	Modern Use
313	1880	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	8	1	1	4
314	978	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	9	0	0	4
315	289	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
316	174	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
317	1706	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
318	110	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
319	822	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
320	131	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
321	165	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
322	805	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	2	4
323	886	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
324	1679	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	9	0	0	4
325	210	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
326	1200	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
327	200	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
328	99	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
329	177	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	4	9	0	0	4
330	196	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	4	0	1	0	4
331	210	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	4	9	0	0	4
332	188	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	4	0	0	0	4
333	3320	1	520	1	1	0	1	0	2	4	0	1	0	4
334	450	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
335	430	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
336	430	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
337	1604	0	427	1	1	0	1	0	2	4	0	1	0	4
338	196	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	4

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Estimated Function	Structural Area	Structural Features	Patio Floors	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Spring	Vegetation	Topo.	Other Features	Ceremic Density	Metates	Modern Use
339	593	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
340	512	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	8	0	0	4
341	986	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	8	1	0	4
342	183	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
343	1077	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
344	200	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
345	410	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
346	100	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	4	0	4
347	142	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
348	548	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	4
349	69	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	4
350	627	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	4
351	1086	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
352	3055	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
353	608	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
354	566	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
355	288	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
356	1268	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
357	952	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
358	1225	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
359	946	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
360	575	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
361	1385	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
362	448	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	2
363	816	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
364	412	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Estimated Function	Structural Area	Structural Features	Patio Floors	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Spring	Vegetation	Topo.	Other Features	Ceremic Density	Metates	Modern Use
365	1175	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
366	520	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
367	957	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
368	1462	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
369	136	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
370	424	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
371	753	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
372	1562	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
373	840	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
374	1489	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	2
375	3033	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	8	0	0	2
376	2234	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2
377	1940	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	9	0	0	2
378	2400	1	90	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2
379	3243	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	8	0	0	2
380	2393	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
381	2537	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2
382	840	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
383	339	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
384	179	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	4
385	269	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
386	737	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
387	601	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	3	0	1	0	4
388	178	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	3	3	0	1	0	4
389	1349	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	2
390	556	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	1	2

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Estimated Function	Structural Area	Structural Features	Patio Floors	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Spring	Vegetation	Topo.	Other Features	Ceremic Density	Metates	Modern Use
391	236	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
392	488	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
393	574	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
394	475	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	1	2
395	596	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	1	2
396	549	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
397	304	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	2
398	463	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
399	431	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	2
400	81	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	2
401	680	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
402	598	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	9	1	0	4
403	240	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	2	4
404	240	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
405	426	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
406	493	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	4
407	126	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
408	800	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	3	0	1	0	4
409	593	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
410	1209	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	3	0	1	1	4
411	62	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	3	0	1	0	4
412	1260	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	3	0	1	0	4
413	66	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	3	0	1	0	4
414	64	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	4
415	184	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
416	277	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Estimated Function	Structural Area	Structural Features	Patio Floors	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Spring	Vegetation	Topo.	Other Features	Ceremic Density	Metates	Modern Use
417	70	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
418	829	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
419	623	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
420	1549	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	3	0	4	98	4
421	33	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
422	76	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
423	96	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
424	520	1	83	1	1	1	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
425	208	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	1	4
426	195	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
427	144	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	1	2
428	40	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	2
429	210	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
430	120	1	26	1	1	1	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
431	200	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
432	202	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	2	2
433	70	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
434	225	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
435	235	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
436	934	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
437	876	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
438	46	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
439	165	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
440	155	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
441	183	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
447	431	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Estimated Function	Structural Area	Structural Features	Patio Floors	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Spring	Vegetation	Topo.	Other Features	Ceremic Density	Metates	Modern Use
451	1502	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	2
452	999	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	4
453	15200	0	3898	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	99	2
454	3137	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	99	2
455	2762	0	40	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	2
456	1843	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	2
457	1302	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	2
458	1016	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
459	506	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
460	318	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
461	1380	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
462	3101	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	4
463	1400	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	4
464	3375	1	72	1	1	0	1	0	2	4	0	0	0	4
465	2730	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
466	1800	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	4
467	1933	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	4
468	625	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	4
469	1557	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
470	773	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
471	1938	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
473	175	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
474	215	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
475	163	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
476	557	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
477	231	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4

Terrace	Area (m²)	Estimated Function	Structural Area	Structural Features	Patio Floors	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Spring	Vegetation	Topo.	Other Features	Ceremic Density	Metates	Modern Use
477	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
478	1508	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
479	72	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	3	0	1	0	4
480	75	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
481	718	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
482	1398	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	1	4
483	551	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
484	239	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
485	1304	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
486	520	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
487	725	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
488	191	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
489	197	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
490	785	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
491	4417	1	125	0	1	0	0	0	2	4	8	1	0	4
492	2600	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
493	4429	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
494	244	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
495	360	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
496	1140	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
497	62	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
498	156	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
499	240	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
500	118	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
501	1131	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
502	200	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Estimated Function	Structural Area	Structural Features	Patio Floors	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Spring	Vegetation	Topo.	Other Features	Ceremic Density	Metates	Modern Use
503	1862	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	4	0	0	0	4
504	432	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	4
505	3157	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	1	4
506	160	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
507	336	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
508	315	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	2
509	108	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	2
510	312	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
511	820	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	1	4
512	401	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
513	1173	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
514	100	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
515	374	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
518	360	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
519	512	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
520	560	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	99	2
521	360	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2
522	2546	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	99	2
523	1872	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	3	9	0	0	4
524	343	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
525	10430	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	4
526	1668	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	4	0	0	0	4
527	1947	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
528	280	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	4
529	66	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	4
530	327	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	4

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Estimated Function	Structural Area	Structural Features	Patio Floors	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Spring	Vegetation	Topo.	Other Features	Ceremic Density	Metates	Modern Use
531	226	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
532	296	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
533	379	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
534	67	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
535	108	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	4
536	1226	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
537	304	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	2
538	22	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
539	11	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
540	248	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
541	418	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
542	428	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
543	154	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
544	16	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
545	161	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
546	66	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
547	18	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
548	107	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	4
549	75	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	4
550	2825	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	4
551	84	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	2
552	300	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	2
553	393	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	2
554	180	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	2
555	1200	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	1	2
556	364	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	99	4

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Estimated Function	Structural Area	Structural Features	Patio Floors	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Spring	Vegetation	Topo.	Other Features	Ceremic Density	Metates	Modern Use
557	1238	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	2
558	294	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	2
559	70	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	2
560	553	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	4	99	2
561	862	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	1	2
562	720	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	2
563	90	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	3	2
564	112	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	2
565	330	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	3	2
566	525	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	9	1	99	2
567	293	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	2
568	272	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2
569	242	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2
570	874	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2
571	389	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	2
572	417	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	2
573	322	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2
574	560	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2
575	3840	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2
576	512	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2
577	349	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
578	250	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
579	184	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
580	270	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
581	110	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
582	176	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Estimated Function	Structural Area	Structural Features	Patio Floors	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Spring	Vegetation	Topo.	Other Features	Ceremic Density	Metates	Modern Use
583	520	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	2
584	1635	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	2
585	362	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	2
586	472	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
587	603	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	2
588	45	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
589	90	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
590	139	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
591	75	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
592	90	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
593	240	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	8	0	0	2
594	75	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
595	624	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
596	244	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
597	37	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
598	617	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
599	180	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	99	2
600	324	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
601	128	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
602	380	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	2	2
603	192	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
604	89	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
605	934	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	2	2
606	205	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
607	105	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
608	112	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Estimated Function	Structural Area	Structural Features	Patio Floors	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Spring	Vegetation	Topo.	Other Features	Ceremic Density	Metates	Modern Use
609	206	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
610	570	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	1	2
611	240	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
612	139	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
613	120	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	2
614	120	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	1	2
615	54	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
616	109	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	1	2
617	188	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
618	52	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
619	659	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
620	61	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
621	650	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
622	572	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
623	765	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
624	103	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	2
625	1864	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
626	348	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2
627	297	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
628	64	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	1	2
629	540	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2
630	140	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	99	2
631	160	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
632	390	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
633	68	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
634	53	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	2	4

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Estimated Function	Structural Area	Structural Features	Patio Floors	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Spring	Vegetation	Topo.	Other Features	Ceremic Density	Metates	Modern Use
635	1100	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	4
636	443	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	4
637	874	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
638	480	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
639	162	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
640	216	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
641	486	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
642	311	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
643	240	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	9	1	0	2
644	2100	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	2
645	490	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	99	2
646	1740	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
647	350	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
648	288	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
649	244	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
650	106	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	4
651	96	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	4
652	713	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	1	0	4
653	325	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	1	0	4
654	720	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	4
655	144	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	1	0	4
656	722	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	1	0	4
657	878	0	224	1	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	1	0	4
658	71	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	4
659	2040	0	145	0	1	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	4
660	1461	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	4	0	1	0	4

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Estimated Function	Structural Area	Structural Features	Patio Floors	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Spring	Vegetation	Topo.	Other Features	Ceremic Density	Metates	Modern Use
661	430	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	8	1	1	4
662	131	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	98	4
663	80	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	4	0	1	9	4
664	262	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	8	1	99	4
665	440	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	1	4
666	260	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
667	401	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
668	100	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
669	1285	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
670	360	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
671	213	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
672	371	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	8	0	0	4
673	480	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	8	0	0	4
674	76	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	8	0	1	4
675	98	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	8	0	0	4
676	40	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	8	0	0	4
677	430	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	4
678	103	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
679	114	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	8	0	0	4
680	71	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
681	38	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
682	18	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	9	0	0	4
683	52	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	9	0	0	4
684	163	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
685	56	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
686	103	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Estimated Function	Structural Area	Structural Features	Patio Floors	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Spring	Vegetation	Topo.	Other Features	Ceremic Density	Metates	Modern Use
687	21	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
688	92	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	9	0	0	4
689	43	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
690	156	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	9	0	1	4
691	33	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
692	51	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
693	35	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
694	90	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
695	94	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	9	0	0	4
696	142	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	9	0	0	4
697	112	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	9	0	0	4
698	50	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
699	144	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
700	49	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	9	0	0	4
701	110	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	9	0	0	4
702	117	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	8	0	0	4
703	946	0	703	1	1	1	1	0	2	4	8	0	0	4
704	131	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
705	144	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
706	166	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
707	241	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
708	90	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
709	100	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
710	68	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	9	0	0	4
711	50	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	9	0	0	4
712	100	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Estimated Function	Structural Area	Structural Features	Patio Floors	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Spring	Vegetation	Topo.	Other Features	Ceremic Density	Metates	Modern Use
713	260	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
714	24	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
715	77	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
716	46	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
717	205	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
718	145	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	8	0	0	4
719	50	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
720	50	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
721	410	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
722	229	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	9	0	0	4
723	46	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
724	30	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
725	452	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
726	33	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
727	34	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
728	28	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
729	160	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
730	43	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
731	332	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
732	46	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
733	190	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	9	0	0	4
734	31	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
735	26	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
736	80	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
737	26	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
738	240	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Estimated Function	Structural Area	Structural Features	Patio Floors	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Spring	Vegetation	Topo.	Other Features	Ceremic Density	Metates	Modern Use
739	372	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
740	42	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
741	52	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
742	40	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
743	91	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
744	108	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
745	150	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
746	180	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
747	77	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	4
748	28	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	4
749	48	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	4
750	681	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
751	147	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
752	640	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
753	2100	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
754	176	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
755	325	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
756	157	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
757	161	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
758	120	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
759	294	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
760	192	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
761	766	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
762	2623	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
763	549	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
764	275	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Estimated Function	Structural Area	Structural Features	Patio Floors	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Spring	Vegetation	Topo.	Other Features	Ceremic Density	Metates	Modern Use
765	480	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
766	50	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
767	167	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
768	94	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
769	150	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
770	350	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
771	140	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
772	558	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	1	2
773	178	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
774	242	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
775	220	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
776	678	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
777	93	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
778	239	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
779	188	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
780	77	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
781	246	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
782	247	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
783	109	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
784	901	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
785	13	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
786	284	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
787	103	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
788	293	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
789	77	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
790	191	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Estimated Function	Structural Area	Structural Features	Patio Floors	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Spring	Vegetation	Topo.	Other Features	Ceremic Density	Metates	Modern Use
791	213	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
792	307	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
793	48	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
794	1236	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
795	772	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
796	440	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
797	980	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
798	404	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
799	299	1	866	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
800	2452	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
801	750	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
802	1088	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	2	2
803	921	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	2
804	348	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	2
805	560	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	2
806	84	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
807	154	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2
808	312	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
809	320	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
810	280	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	3	2
811	562	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	1	2
812	336	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
813	83	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
814	230	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
815	90	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
816	87	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Estimated Function	Structural Area	Structural Features	Patio Floors	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Spring	Vegetation	Topo.	Other Features	Ceremic Density	Metates	Modern Use
817	125	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
818	160	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
819	100	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
820	64	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
821	78	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
822	114	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
823	210	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
824	192	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
825	42	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
826	30	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
827	454	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
828	60	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
829	88	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
830	160	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
831	64	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	2
832	626	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	1	2
833	94	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
834	128	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
835	237	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
836	169	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	2
837	87	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
838	118	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	1	2
839	319	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
840	180	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
841	523	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
842	304	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	2

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Estimated Function	Structural Area	Structural Features	Patio Floors	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Spring	Vegetation	Topo.	Other Features	Ceremic Density	Metates	Modern Use
843	416	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
844	251	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	2	2
845	216	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	2
846	57	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	1	2
847	156	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
848	416	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
849	393	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
850	83	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
851	50	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
852	62	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
853	35	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
854	58	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
855	211	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
856	96	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
857	76	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
858	121	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	2	0	4
859	48	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
860	82	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
861	87	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
862	119	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
863	102	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
864	272	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
865	129	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
866	42	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
867	790	0	46	0	1	0	1	0	2	4	0	1	0	4
868	109	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	4

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Estimated Function	Structural Area	Structural Features	Patio Floors	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Spring	Vegetation	Topo.	Other Features	Ceremic Density	Metates	Modern Use
869	72	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
870	176	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
871	336	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
872	52	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
873	52	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
874	21	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
875	32	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
876	26	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
877	56	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
878	82	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
879	1695	0	512	1	1	0	1	0	2	4	0	0	0	4
880	200	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
882	707	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	8	1	5	4
883	250	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
884	110	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
885	74	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
886	26	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
887	51	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	9	0	0	4
888	40	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
889	445	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
890	52	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
891	40	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
892	87	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
893	229	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
894	364	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
895	59	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	4

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Estimated Function	Structural Area	Structural Features	Patio Floors	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Spring	Vegetation	Topo.	Other Features	Ceremic Density	Metates	Modern Use
896	88	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
897	45	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
898	159	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
899	107	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
900	139	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
901	177	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
902	109	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	1	2
903	67	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
904	85	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
905	124	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
906	90	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
907	650	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	2	2
908	107	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
909	30	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
910	576	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
911	884	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
912	3200	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	2
913	360	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	2
914	1210	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	2
915	364	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	2
916	520	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	2
917	429	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	2
918	795	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	2
919	616	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	2
920	145	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	2
921	103	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	2

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Estimated Function	Structural Area	Structural Features	Patio Floors	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Spring	Vegetation	Topo.	Other Features	Ceremic Density	Metates	Modern Use
922	264	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	2
923	775	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	2
924	1217	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	2
925	994	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	2	2
926	672	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	2
927	722	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	2
928	290	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	2
929	120	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	2
930	139	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	4
931	504	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	2
932	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
933	1304	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
934	649	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	2
935	540	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	2
936	210	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	1	2
937	173	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	1	2
938	6050	0	833	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	8	1	0	2
939	430	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	2
940	253	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	2
941	105	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	2
942	155	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	2
943	680	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	9	1	1	2
944	115	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
945	844	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	1	2
946	184	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
947	175	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Estimated Function	Structural Area	Structural Features	Patio Floors	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Spring	Vegetation	Topo.	Other Features	Ceremic Density	Metates	Modern Use
948	217	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	2
949	266	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	2
950	186	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
951	120	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
952	2151	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	4
953	80	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
954	192	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
955	109	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
956	83	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
957	43	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
967	193	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
968	156	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	1	2
969	132	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
970	442	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	1	2
971	49	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
972	224	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	1	2
973	1129	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	1	2
974	116	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
975	115	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
976	400	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
977	205	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
978	549	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
979	1450	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
980	23	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
981	35	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
982	28	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Estimated Function	Structural Area	Structural Features	Patio Floors	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Spring	Vegetation	Topo.	Other Features	Ceremic Density	Metates	Modern Use
983	112	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
984	473	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	9	0	1	4
985	254	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
986	482	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
987	149	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
988	290	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
989	240	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
990	480	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
991	30	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	9	0	0	4
992	392	1	30	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
993	300	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
994	400	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	4
995	470	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
996	230	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
997	126	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
998	85	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
999	60	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1000	342	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1001	114	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1002	100	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1003	396	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
1004	250	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
1005	549	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
1006	202	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1007	235	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1008	139	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Estimated Function	Structural Area	Structural Features	Patio Floors	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Spring	Vegetation	Topo.	Other Features	Ceremic Density	Metates	Modern Use
1009	105	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	2
1010	448	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	1	2
1011	765	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1012	384	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1013	1021	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1014	319	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1015	700	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1016	160	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1017	258	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1018	60	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1019	280	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1020	40	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	4	0	1	1	2
1021	232	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1022	157	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1023	68	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1024	208	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
1025	498	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1026	120	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	1	2
1027	112	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1028	240	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1029	324	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1030	196	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1031	85	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1032	49	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
1034	240	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1035	341	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Estimated Function	Structural Area	Structural Features	Patio Floors	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Spring	Vegetation	Topo.	Other Features	Ceremic Density	Metates	Modern Use
1036	511	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1037	339	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
1037	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1038	476	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1039	1398	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	2
1040	160	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	2
1041	182	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	2
1042	408	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	2
1043	650	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
1044	320	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
1045	180	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
1046	202	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1047	241	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
1048	113	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	1	2
1049	292	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1050	145	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
1051	109	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1052	83	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1053	424	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1054	182	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
1055	704	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1056	136	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1100	645	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
1101	350	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1102	143	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
1103	109	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Estimated Function	Structural Area	Structural Features	Patio Floors	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Spring	Vegetation	Topo.	Other Features	Ceremic Density	Metates	Modern Use
1104	44	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1105	108	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1106	90	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1107	107	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1108	95	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1109	150	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1110	18	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1111	106	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	2
1112	41	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1113	208	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1114	464	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
1115	114	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1116	301	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1117	216	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1118	137	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1119	185	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1120	67	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1121	188	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	4
1122	648	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1123	137	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	4
1124	93	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	1	4
1125	45	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	4
1126	84	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	4
1127	90	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	4
1128	70	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
1129	120	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2

Terrace	Area (m²)	Estimated Function	Structural Area	Structural Features	Patio Floors	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Spring	Vegetation	Topo.	Other Features	Ceremic Density	Metates	Modern Use
1130	72	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1131	288	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1132	85	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1133	640	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1134	600	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1135	560	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1136	165	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1137	111	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1138	700	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1139	74	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	1	2
1140	60	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1141	150	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1142	368	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1143	251	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1144	457	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1145	186	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2
1146	53	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
1147	84	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
1148	450	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	2
1149	600	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
1200	251	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1201	121	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1202	29	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1203	35	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1204	181	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1205	262	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Estimated Function	Structural Area	Structural Features	Patio Floors	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Spring	Vegetation	Topo.	Other Features	Ceremic Density	Metates	Modern Use
1206	63	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1207	59	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1208	104	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
1209	238	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1210	98	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1211	1003	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	1	2
1212	382	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1213	217	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
1214	1003	0	285	1	1	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	4
1215	382	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	2
1216	217	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	2
1217	978	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	2
1218	319	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	2
1219	1026	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	2	2
1220	280	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1221	489	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
1222	371	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1223	119	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1224	156	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1225	99	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1226	3900	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	9	1	0	2
1227	2800	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	8	1	2	2
1228	3198	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	8	1	0	2
1229	2112	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	8	0	1	2
1230	49	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1231	157	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Estimated Function	Structural Area	Structural Features	Patio Floors	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Spring	Vegetation	Topo.	Other Features	Ceremic Density	Metates	Modern Use
1232	329	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1233	110	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1234	160	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1235	3679	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	8	1	0	2
1236	528	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	8	1	0	2
1237	205	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1238	1080	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1239	557	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
1240	132	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1241	109	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1242	1094	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	8	0	0	2
1243	296	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
1244	216	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1245	260	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1246	328	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1247	459	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
1248	289	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1249	34	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1280	181	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1281	90	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1282	54	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1283	72	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1284	105	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1285	50	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1286	65	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1287	65	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Estimated Function	Structural Area	Structural Features	Patio Floors	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Spring	Vegetation	Topo.	Other Features	Ceremic Density	Metates	Modern Use
1288	254	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1289	84	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
1290	85	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
1291	98	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
1292	95	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1293	92	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1294	127	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	8	0	0	4
1295	140	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	8	0	0	4
1296	150	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1297	210	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1298	643	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	9	0	0	4
1299	359	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
1300	127	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1301	124	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1302	1350	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
1303	120	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1304	360	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1305	955	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	4
1306	1434	2	1108	1	1	1	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
1307	666	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
1308	200	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
1309	5032	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	2	2
1310	520	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
1311	234	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
1312	90	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
1313	117	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Estimated Function	Structural Area	Structural Features	Patio Floors	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Spring	Vegetation	Topo.	Other Features	Ceremic Density	Metates	Modern Use
1314	100	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
1315	300	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
1316	403	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	9	1	0	2
1317	241	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
1318	644	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	1	2
1319	146	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
1320	156	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	1	2
1321	129	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1322	221	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
1323	257	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
1324	630	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
1325	3461	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	1	2
1326	183	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
1327	1856	0	414	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1328	195	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
1329	38	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
1330	167	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
1331	325	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1332	72	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1333	272	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
1334	130	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1335	192	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1336	767	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1337	241	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1338	76	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1339	153	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Estimated Function	Structural Area	Structural Features	Patio Floors	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Spring	Vegetation	Topo.	Other Features	Ceremic Density	Metates	Modern Use
1340	126	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
1341	105	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
1342	1440	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2
1343	66	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1344	842	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1345	442	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1346	350	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1347	126	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1348	81	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1350	90	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1351	193	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1352	147	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
1353	85	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1354	29	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1355	105	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1356	138	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1363	135	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1364	70	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	0
1365	231	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1400	236	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	9	0	0	4
1401	120	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1402	280	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
1403	308	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1404	204	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1405	180	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1406	66	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4

Terrace	Area (m²)	Estimated Function	Structural Area	Structural Features	Patio Floors	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Spring	Vegetation	Topo.	Other Features	Ceremic Density	Metates	Modern Use
1407	62	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
1408	66	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
1409	400	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
1410	135	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1411	64	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	3	0	4	98	4
1412	102	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
1413	517	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1414	480	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1415	260	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1416	351	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
1418	80	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1419	60	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1420	75	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
1421	101	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
1422	80	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1423	80	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1426	728	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1427	192	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
1429	189	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1430	84	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1431	150	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
1432	200	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2
1433	88	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1434	1600	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1435	149	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1436	280	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4

Terrace	Area (m^2)	Estimated Function	Structural Area	Structural Features	Patio Floors	Residences	Ancient Retaining Wall	Spring	Vegetation	Topo.	Other Features	Ceremic Density	Metates	Modern Use
1437	160	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1438	350	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1439	294	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1440	392	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1441	180	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1442	140	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1443	793	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1444	231	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1445	616	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	8	0	0	4
1446	180	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4
1447	160500	3	93416	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	5	0	0	4
1447	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
1447	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
1447	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
1448	1220	3	1220	1	1	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	4
1453	1147	2	662	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	4
1455	482	2	355	1	1	1	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	4
1456	2200	4	1008	1	1	0	1	0	2	4	4	2	0	4
1457	5136	1	227	1	1	0	1	0	2	4	0	1	0	4
1458	13275	2	3691	1	1	0	1	0	2	4	8	1	0	4
1459	1763	2	1287	1	1	1	1	0	2	4	8	0	0	4
1460	1696	2	1345	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	4
1461	2016	2	803	1	1	1	1	0	2	4	8	1	0	4
1462	2931	2	453	1	1	0	1	0	2	4	5	0	0	4
1463	3969	2	2341	1	1	0	1	0	2	4	8	1	1	4

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