

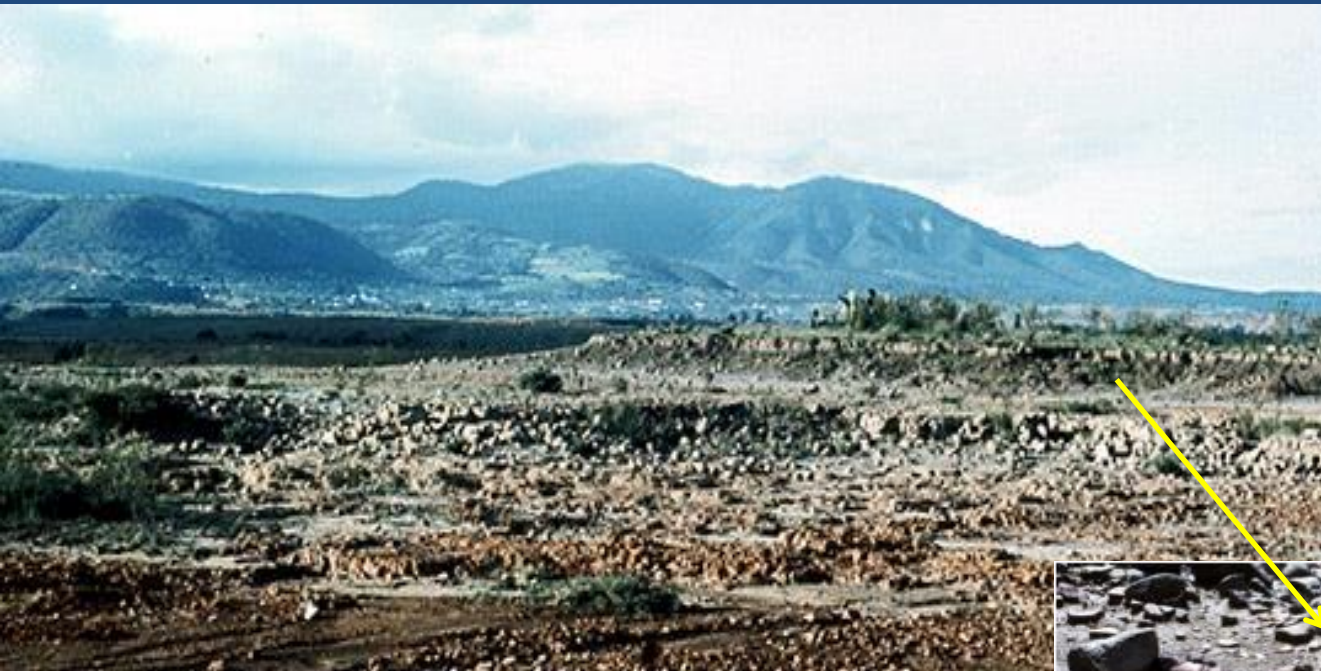
October, 1972. The dirt road to the right, led to Amanalco.



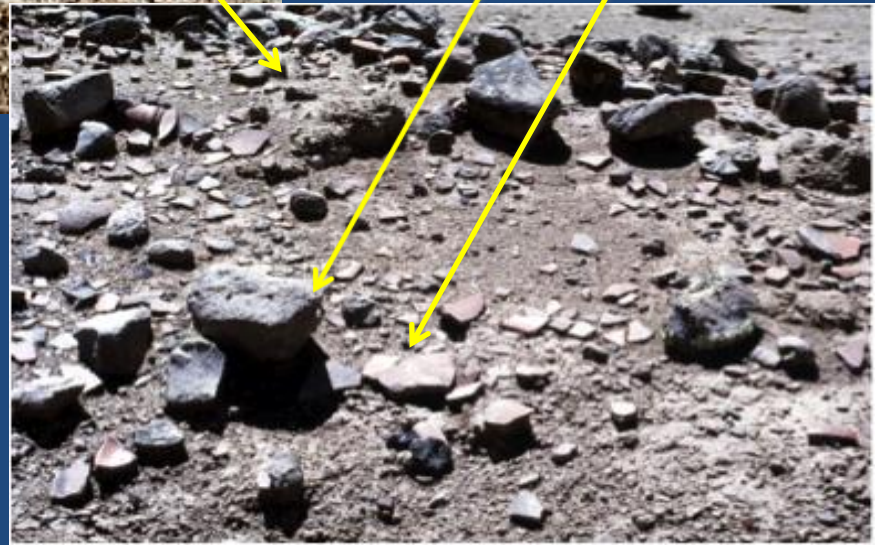
July 1973, The road to Amanalco was finally being flattened (section on the right), to better accommodate bus service.



Along that road in a highly eroded area was an archaeological zone which contained the remains of Aztec era house mounds.



On top of the house mound were seen **hearth stones** and pieces of **clay cooking pots**.



Entering Amanalco's plaza, October 1972.



At this time, there was very limited bus service to the village, no telephones and 80% of the households made their living from working the land and animal husbandry.

October 1972, the 1609 church at Amanalco's plaza. People have just returned home on the 5pm bus. It is the dry season, so the 3 daily buses typically made it into the plaza.



Amanalco March 1973 - The view from
9500 feet above sea level – The green
areas are corn growing.



1973, A traditional extended family house, made of adobe bricks. Inside, lived elder parents, two married brothers with their children – 12 people in total.



Smaller traditional house for couple with their children. Notice the growing corn and the *temazcal* (sweat bath) and oven for baking ritual breads, especially during the *day of the dead*.



February, 1973. In the house called Buena Vista.
The mother is grinding corn dough for making
another batch of tortillas. Her daughter is eating
one.



In 1973 almost all young women learned to weave century plant cactus fiber, called *ixtle* in Nahuatl, to make sturdy household carrying cloths.



Father and two sons clearing weeds from the maize (corn) plants – June, 1973.



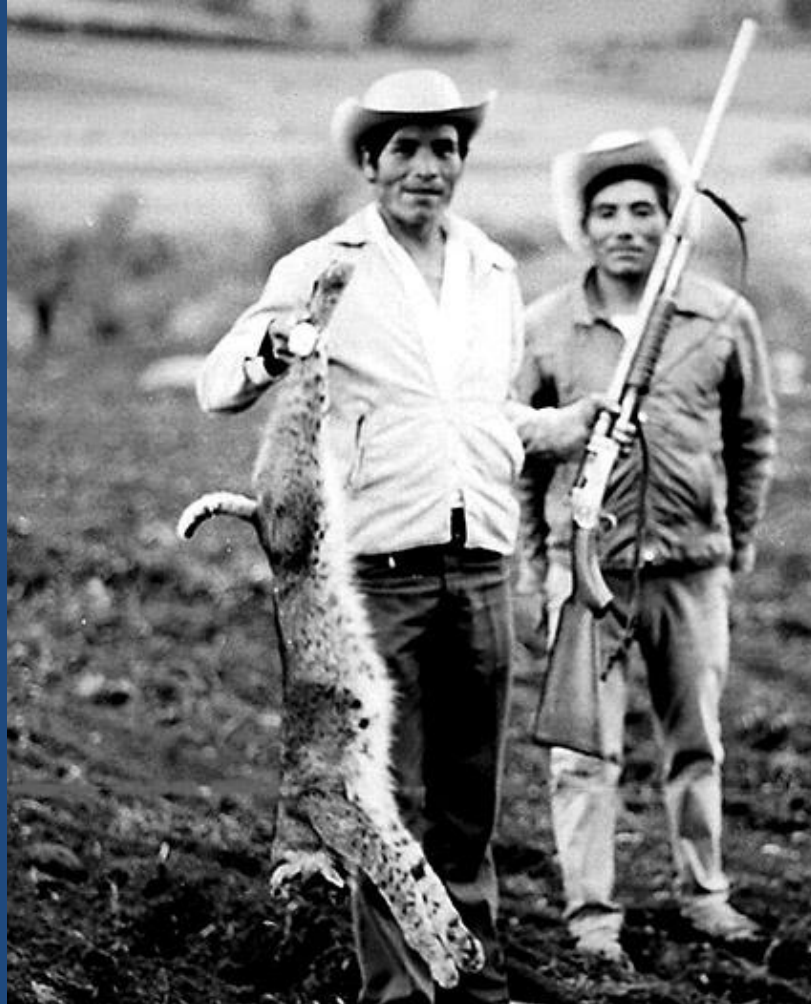
May, 1973. Making adobe blocks
which will be used for house
construction.



High mountain pasture, where animals feed off grasses.



1972, A young mountain lion,
freshly shot.



The mountain forest provided many natural products such as the wood for these house beams being brought to the residential area.



High up in Amanalco's colony, in 1973, the living standards were much lower than in the village's central residential area – here a young girl watches as her grandmother prepare a *temazcal* bath



Mountain springs are the most important natural resource for Amanalco, providing clean drinking water and irrigation for crops which are the key to productive agriculture at this altitude.

