

When Tenochtitlan-Tlatelolco capitulated ~~after~~ to
Hernan Cortes and his indian allies

In August of 1521, after ^{70 days of} a ~~prolonged~~ ~~siege~~ ~~siege~~
almost constant warfare ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~siege~~ starvation, pestilence
and ~~siege~~ ~~the last remnant~~ ^{and}, with the capture of their last
king Guauhquemotoc the ~~final~~ ~~last~~ remnants of the Aztec
~~armies~~ ^{armies} surrendered at Tlatelolco to Hernan Cortes
and his combined force of some eight hundred Spaniards
and one hundred fifty thousand indian allies.

As the long files of combatants left the city on
that rainy evening what they passed through was
a capital in almost total ruin. Because of its lacustrine
nature and ^{its} intricate network of canals and bridges ^{removable} ~~the~~
the defenders had been able to create ~~in many~~ of the
~~houses~~ ^{building} virtual moated fortresses ~~from which~~ out of
every ~~house~~ requiring a house by house demolition
along the paths of attack. With the filling in of the
canals with the resulting debris and the

The attackers had learned from several disastrous
reverses, that until all of the canals ^{were} ~~could~~ be filled
in, at least along their paths of attack, that ~~there~~
^{could} ~~would~~ be no maneuvering room for ^{for} ~~infantry~~ ^{on} ~~and~~ ^{the} horses
and that each house ^{stood as a} ~~would~~ be a fortress ~~and~~ with the
removal of ^{its} ~~the~~ bridges