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To Live and Die in the City of the Sun: A Study of Skeletal Remains at Chichen Itza and Its Periphery

A Dissertation submitted in partial satisfaction
of the requirements for the degree of

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in

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by

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ABSTRACT OF THE DISSERTATION

To Live and Die in the City of the Sun: A Study of Skeletal Remains
at Chichen Itza and Its Periphery

by

Nelda Issa Marengo Camacho

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Dr. Travis W. Stanton and Dr. Vera Tiesler, Co-Chairpersons

Chichen Itza was a major hub throughout Mesoamerica and the Maya area around the IX and XII centuries. Incorporating local and foreign practices has led researchers to consider a violent invasion to explain data from the site. Today, researchers (e.g., Braswell and Peniche 2012; Taube et al. 2020) are more in agreement on the Maya origin of the site. More recently, I have been part of a group of collaborators (Stanton et al., in press) who propose that Chichen Itza incorporated an ideological system Teotihucano in origin, transformed during the Epiclassic and the Late/Terminal Classic, and adapted at Chichen Itza. This system was rooted in an idea of Flower World combined with a war cult.

Scenes showing this violence associated with this war cult are distributed around the city, and include human bodies as paraphernalia. Yet, the actual information about mortuary practices and osteological materials remains understudied at this site. In this dissertation, I analyze human remains found at Chichen Itza, Yaxuna, and X'togil with three questions in mind: 1) To what extent were changes in mortuary practices articulated with political and/or ideological changes at Chichen Itza and beyond?; 2) What mortuary practices were present at Chichen Itza?; 3) What political strategies are reflected in these mortuary treatments?

Using bioarchaeological methods, mainly archaeothanatology and osteobiographical information, I interpret the data from the study of a sample of individuals who died at the mentioned sites. More than 3,485 fragments distributed in 56 deposits were analyzed. An exploratory analysis of the anthropic marks gave us an idea of the body processing that took place in Chichen Itza, some of which suggest a variety of sacrificial practices for public performance and display.

The history depicted on walls and panels can make sense in combination with archaeological deposits and further analysis. In this integral and systematic study of the human remains found in Chichen Itza, I am locating them in a bigger perspective, which is needed to understand how the City of the Sun was part of a regional system that originated several practices that would be integrated into the Postclassic Period.

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Introduction

Chichen Itza occupies a place in the Mesoamerican cultural sequence that was a period of marked critical cultural change (Taube et al., 2020), the transition between the Classic and Postclassic. It was the largest and perhaps the most significant urban center in Mesoamerica during this transitional period. Understanding the social dynamics of Chichen Itza provides clues to answer political and ideological changes during the transformation of the Classic Maya and the transition to the Postclassic period in the Yucatan peninsula and beyond.

Chichen Itza is well-known as a major Maya archaeological site and is a prominent tourist hub thanks to its recognition as a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1989 (also named one of the new Seven Wonders of the World in 2007). Its proximity to the beaches of the Riviera Maya and its promotion as a tourist hub exacerbates the current complex political, economic, and above all, social dynamics (Castañeda 1996) surrounding the data from the site (e.g., Boot 2003; Krochock 1988, 1991, 2002, 1998; Krochock and Freidel 1994; Ringle 1990, 2004; Schele and Freidel 1990; Taube 1994; Tozzer 1957; Wren 1991; Wren and Schmidt 1991). Traditional interpretations have tended to focus on the multicultural nature of the iconography, with individuals and deities depicted in both Maya and Central Mexican garb. Although early studies of these multiethnic styles led to initial speculation that the Toltecs of Tula, Hidalgo conquered Chichen Itza (Thompson 1941; Tozzer 1957); scholars today are skeptical of such a scenario, leaving a sense that Chichen Itza was a multicultural center, but one very grounded in Maya society (Braswell and Peniche 2012; Cobos 2015; Taube et al., 2020).

The situation regarding research at Chichen Itza is that interpretations of the site are highly debated and contentious with even the basic chronology of the site remaining unresolved (Chung 1993, 2000, 2009; Cobos 2016; Pérez de Heredia 2010, 2012). In some cases, the objectives of the different projects were not compatible, some of them focused on consolidation

and restoration, and in other cases, data from some stratigraphic excavations have remained unanalyzed or unpublished, or if published, they are in a form that is difficult to evaluate. Nevertheless, there are also valuable pieces of information that have built on our understanding of Chichen Itza, and we can confidently say that Chichen Itza was an urban center by at least the last century of the Classic period (IX century CE) and during the first centuries of the Postclassic (XI-XII centuries CE). The iconography of the site shows clear ties to Tula specifically, and Central Mexico more broadly (mostly iconography related to a warrior cult), but the suite of deities at the site are primarily of Maya origin (Taube 1994; Taube et al.,, in press) and the artifact assemblage (e.g., ceramics) shows close affinities with Classic Maya traditions in the northern lowlands (Brainerd 1958; Chung 1993, 2000, 2009; Cobos 2016; Pérez de Heredia 2010, 2012; Smith 1971).

Moreover, studies of exotic materials indicate that Chichen Itza participated in trade routes that reached their greatest extent, from the American Southwest to the northern regions of South America, of the entire Precolumbian cultural sequence (Braswell 2003a; Chung 1993, 2000; Coggins and Shane 1984). The questions of who the people at Chichen Itza were and where they came from when the city underwent its period of urbanization remain unanswered, however. The lack of human remains in funerary contexts, limits the opportunity to trace mobility, and more research is needed.

As human remains from different interments and deposits, most of them previously excavated, were not fully analyzed or not analyzed at all, the impetus for my work was to make them a focus of concerted study, with the goal to see if the human remains also reflect some of the differences perceived from other features of the site. Given the challenges of the poor preservation of the bones, the incomplete documentation of previously excavated contexts, and the highly fragmented body segments, I decided to focus on the following questions in this

dissertation: 1) To what extent were changes in mortuary practices articulated with political and/or ideological changes at Chichen Itza and beyond?; To answer this question was definitively necessary to know 2) What mortuary practices were present at Chichen Itza?; and having this answer, a third question 3) What political strategies are reflected in these mortuary treatments? This is the first systematic research on the human remains from Chichen Itza outside of the collection from the Sacred Cenote.

For this work I analyzed funerary and non-funerary contexts. By funerary contexts, I refer to a mortuary arrangement which was carefully and reverentially placed, usually without anthropogenic processes. Meanwhile, non-funerary contexts represent individuals or body parts coming from sacrificial or postsacrificial arrangements (Cen Hurtado et al., 2007; Tiesler 2007). The skeletal analysis included a detailed examination of the individuals. Segments of bones due to body processing are classified as whole or partial in this dissertation (e.g., humerus, radius, femur, skull, rib). Fragments are defined as chunks or bone pieces that came from those body segments. Additionally, I examined factors such as paleopathologies, trauma, and mortuary contexts to contextualize each individual when possible. This bioarchaeological approach offers a powerful way to address questions of the use of the bodies as theatrical tools, body perception, and anatomic knowledge of the people performed body processing. It can give us a more nuanced view of the varied life histories of the people who lived and died in Chichen Itza.

Chapter 1 introduces the background of Chichen Itza, from early explorers to current research. References by travelers and explorers whose ideas did not necessarily following scientific procedures, permeate some of the perceptions about the site today. I then summarize the work of some of the main projects which performed excavations over the years at the site, highlighting some of the human remains reported in this work. Finally, this chapter describes

the archaeological sites of X'togil, Yaxuna, and Chichen Itza in their chronological, geographical, and archaeological contexts. I included the first two sites since to provide a regional comparison to the data from Chichen Itza.

The second chapter in the dissertation frames the theoretical background. Here I situate the body as the main medium of the relationship between an individual and society. The body is a locus of power relationships (Butler 1990; Cruz Salazar 2016; Foucault 1982) including both political and economic interests. I go on to discuss animism to better frame indigenous perspectives of how ancient Mesoamerican people perceived relationships among bodies and other entities. I then move into a consideration of performance. Individual bodies were part of a society where ritual violence reinforced the reproduction of mythological scenes and the war cult, and relationships of power using the different spaces of the city as stages. Finally, I discuss Chichen Itza in terms of its chronological and political role in the region.

Chapter three presents the methods. This dissertation was part of a larger effort of the Proyecto Chichen Itza and the Laboratorio de Bioarqueología e Histomorfología de la UADY. This chapter describes sampling strategy and the methods we used to excavate and analyze the skeletal remains. Using archeothanatology, we explored more than 3,485 fragments of bone from the three sites: X'togil, Yaxuna, and Chichen Itza. We identified biographical information and taphonomic characteristics, including a detailed evaluation of anthropic marks. Finally, I discuss analytical methods to identify patterns in the data.

The fourth chapter of the dissertation presents the results; divided first by site and then by contextual information, prioritizing funerary and non-funerary deposits of each interment. I describe the contextual information and formation processes, and when possible, present the results of the bio-vital analyses. Due to the complexity of the contexts of Chichen Itza itself, I classified the data into: 1) scattered remains; 2) construction consecration offerings; and 3)

multiple/collective deposits. Then, I present the information from Chichen Itza, as a summary creating general oteobiographical profiles of the victims of sacrifice at Chichen Itza. I close this chapter with an exploratory analysis of anthropic marks by site and anatomical segments.

The fifth chapter focuses on the identity of the victims of ritual death from Chichen Itza, how they died, and the posthumous body processing that their bodies and skeletons suffered. Here with the skeletal evidence, I explain some of the cycles from ritual killing, display and exhibition, and final deposition, where archaeologist found the bony segments.

The last chapter presents the discussion and conclusion. Here I divide the interpretations by different kinds of practices, such as consecration rituals and warrior cult sacrifice. This chapter invites us to think about how it was to live and die in Chichen Itza: The city of the Sun; as well as how the theatrics of body processing and display played into power relationships at the site.

Chapter 1: Background

Located in the center of what today is the state of Yucatan, the ancient city of Chichen Itza, is situated next to the modern town of Piste, 115 km east from the state capital of Merida (Figure 1.1). Continuing to maintain a central place in the popular imagination of Yucatan Peninsula (and beyond), this city has witnessed the life and death of many people, especially from at least the mid-VIII century to probably the XII century A.D. when it was a major Maya urban center. Chichen Itza appears prominently in historical sources and in contemporary oral traditions as one of the most important religious, political, and economic centers in the Maya area and it continued to be a place of pilgrimage and oracle consultation until the mid-XX century.

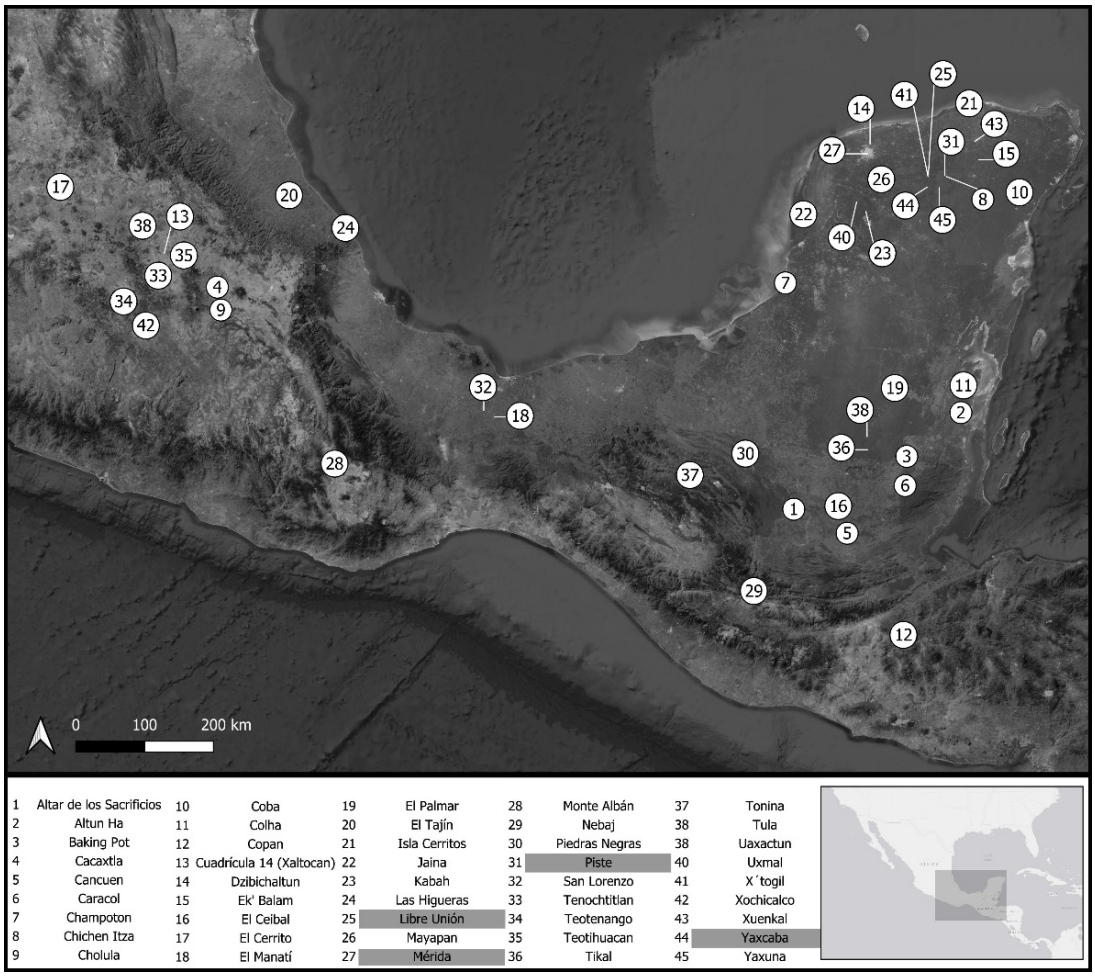


Figure 1.1 Archaeological sites and modern cities cited in the text.

After colonization started in the Americas, early travelers, mainly from Europe, were attracted to the site, especially given its well-preserved architecture and iconography; the site boasts the largest corpus of carved stone reliefs in all of Mesoamerica. By the first decades of the XX century, systematic research started in Chichen Itza, opening the space for archaeological research, which continues today. Yet, while skeletal remains were reported from some of the first explorations of the site (e.g., "Maudslay's" mausoleums, "Thompson's" dredging of the Sacred Cenote [constituting more looting than research]), little emphasis has been placed on the study of these materials. In this chapter I summarize early engagement with and research at Chichen Itza to place the current study in context.

Accounts, Travelers, and Explorers

The earliest written documents (aside from the hieroglyphic record, which was unreadable until relatively recently [e.g., Kelley 1968]), that mention Chichen Itza come from the early colonial period. Accounts from the XVI century reference Chichen Itza which was recognized for its political and religious importance. As early as 1532, Francisco de Montejo tried to find a colonial city in the region. But these efforts were abandoned a year later, folding under resistance by the Cupules (Weeks and Matarredona Desantes 2015). It seems clear that Montejo understood the importance of this place, but decided to found Merida farther west as the regional Spanish capital given the difficulties of the conquest in the Yucatan Peninsula, where the final independent Maya kingdom was brought under colonial rule nearly 200 years later (Jones 1998).

The infamous Fray Diego de Landa is another source of early information regarding Chichen Itza. According to Landa (1959:25), the people from Mani suffered a season of starvation and wanted to go to the Sacred Cenote at Chichen Itza to perform sacrifices, underlining its importance as a pilgrimage center. Landa, who was particularly interested in ending the practice of human sacrifice (his attempts to stop human sacrifices in the Sotuta region,

not far from Chichen Itza, eventually led to the burning of a large amount of codices), noted that people were offered up as sacrifices during the dry season at the Sacred Cenote (Landa 1959:113–114; Schmidt 1995).

Chichen Itza also appears prominently in some of the books of the Chilam Balam, documents written by indigenous authors during the colonial period; written in Maya using European script. In particular, there is much mention of Chichen Itza in the Chilam Balam of Chumayel (Roys 1933). Among other things, this document describes the migrations of the Itzaes and events leading up to the civil war precipitated by an individual named Hunac Ceel.

It is in the XIX century that descriptions of Chichen Itza begin to appear through the work of explorers and travel writers, in particular those published outside of Mexico. The earliest and arguably most famous of these descriptions comes from John Lloyd Stephens and Frederick Catherwood, who traveled across Central America and southern Mexico in the middle of the XIX century. Their publication Incidents of Travel in Yucatan (1847) described the architecture and sculpture of different sites, including Chichen Itza. Stephens mentioned the Sacred Cenote as a place of pilgrimage and that human sacrifices may have been thrown from the structure associated with it. The drawings and accounts of Stephens and Catherwood called the attention of other travelers and explorers, some of whom performed early documentation of the site, and in some cases, unsystematic excavations; Maudslay (1889), Charnay (1863), among others (see Gillespie 2011). In particular, Charnay (1863) noted the similarities between Tula and Chichen Itza, creating the base for Toltec invasion hypothesis that would become a central element in Mesoamerican archaeological narratives.

By the end of the same century, U.S diplomat Edward Thompson bought the ex-hacienda which included the site center of Chichen Itza. He explored (looted) some structures, including the Ossuary and dredged the Sacred Cenote. He took the artifacts and illegally sent or sold them

to the Peabody Museum in Boston and the Field Museum in Chicago, where they are today (Piña Chan 1970:8; Thompson 1938). The dredging of the cenote led to the recovery of wood, copal, copper, turquoise, obsidian, and other items, together with human remains (Coggins and Shane 1984). Willard (1926:101-114) described Thompson's activities; Willard was also responsible for the idea that young women were sacrificed by being thrown into the cenote as brides for the rain god. However, he also recognized that some skeletons were probably from powerful men and some animals, including deer and maybe jaguars.

More recently, analyses of human remains in the Peabody have been conducted. Hooton (1940) grouped the bone segments by biological sex and identified mainly males, of a variety of ages, followed by children, and a few females. As with his other work, Hooton's goal was to classify features of the people on their race, and his work is problematic due to its racist basis. Around three decades later, Saul (1975) analyzed the collection obtained by Piña Chan, as we will see later. Similar to Hooton's work, Saul confirmed males and children mainly present in the Sacred Cenote, followed by a smaller number of females. Moreover, Saul reported paleopathologies such as scurvy, which is rare in tropical areas, but present nonetheless (e.g., Buckley et al., 2014; Wrobel 2014) , and porotic hyperostosis (e.g., Brickley 2018; López Pérez 2016). Beck and Sievert (2005) examined the collection acquired by Thompson again. They reached the probable conclusion that the cenote included the human remains of sacrificed people, deceased individuals who were subsequently deposited in the sinkhole, and body segments of all people of all ages who were also thrown in. Another collection from the Sacred Cenote comes from the underwater project led by Piña Chan in the 1960s. Located in the Dirección de Antropología Física (DAF), this collection has also been analyzed over the last few decades by

several researchers (De Anda Alanís 2006, 2007; Tiesler 1998). Tiesler (1998, 2017) in particular used bioarchaeological and archaeothanatological perspectives showing anthropic processing of the remains of both samples from the Sacred Cenote.

Another sample of human remains that has received attention from some of the early explorations of the site comes from Thompson's unsystematic excavations in the Ossuary and associated buildings in the Ossuary Plaza in 1859. This diplomat, who called the Ossuary the High Priest's Grave, performed excavations in shaft that leads from the summit of the structure to the cave below it. He excavated over 30 m of fill in the shaft. At least six mortuary contexts with deteriorated human remains were recovered. From those contexts, at least one was a comingled deposit, and also contained cremated remains (Thompson and Thompson 1938:24-27; Willard 1926:244-248). The materials reported from these contexts suggests that they may be Late Classic (987 C.E) to Late Postclassic (1204 C.E), after the time of the urban apex of Chichen Itza. Thompson also excavated Structure 3C4, also known as "The Tombs Platform", in the Ossuary Plaza, which included three vaulted chambers (posterior research by the Chichen Itza Project identified only two of the chambers, see below) with human remains. The first vault had two skeletons identified as males and ceramic vessels. The second chamber contained two skeletons as well, but in this case, they were probably bioturbated. Further, some artifacts made out of shell were in the form of teeth and not actual teeth. According to Thompson, there was a third chamber with crushed ceramic vessels (Fernández Souza 1996, 2006; Ruppert 1952:163). During excavations in the 1993-1994 season of the Chichen Itza Project, Lilia Fernández Souza reported that there were not three but two vault structures, and that is possible that Thompson misunderstood the architectural arrangement of the platform (Fernández Souza 1996:28).

Similarly, the excavations revealed that it was most likely that there were not two individuals per tomb, but more in both the first and the second chambers, since adult and children's teeth show the possibility of this structure being used more than once (Fernández Souza 1996:84).

Archaeological Work

Not only was Chichen Itza a place where some of the earliest explorations occurred in the Maya area, but this ancient city was also the first to undergo systematic archaeological research. During the first part of the XX century, the Carnegie Institution, in conjunction with the Mexican government, elaborated the first systematic archaeological project in the area (Bolles 1977; Morley 1926, 1943; Morris et al., 1931; Pollock 1936; Ruppert 1931, 1935, 1943, 1950, 1952). Just like earlier explorers, the Carnegie archaeologists, led by Morley, were attracted to the site given its well-preserved architecture, large corpus of iconography and hieroglyphs, as well as its prominent place in ethnohistoric documents. Further, given what had transpired with Thompson's unethical interventions at the site, the Mexican government was interested in increasing knowledge about Chichen Itza, and what was left in the Sacred Cenote. Thus, soon after the Carnegie work began, Mexican archaeologists also started working at the site (Acosta 1952; Erosa Peniche 1947; Piña Chan 1970).

Among other things, the Carnegie Institution of Washington (CIW) project created the first ceramic typology in the region (Brainerd 1958; see also Smith 1971) and mapped and excavated several structures open to the public today. Importantly, while the CIW archaeologists did not come up with the Toltec invasion hypothesis, Tozzer (1957) and others continued propagate Charnay's idea about a Toltec invasion. This hypothesis would continue to be a key part of the narrative of Chichen Itza for decades, a narrative that was featured prominently in Tozzer's (1957) magnum opus on the Sacred Cenote, which served as the most important reference on the iconography of Chichen Itza since Seler (1993, 1998). Importantly, Tozzer's

work split the site into two general phases; an earlier Maya and a later Toltec. This chronological division was echoed in the ceramic chronology of the site whereby Brainerd (1958), and then Smith (1971) divided the chronology into two ceramic complexes, Cehpech and Sotuta, with the idea that should be a chronological division of time in terms of the Maya and Mexican styles. Those complexes have been the focus of debate about chronology and ceramics since then (Ball 1979; Bey et al., 1998; Cobos 2015; Jiménez Álvarez 2015; Jiménez Álvarez et al.,, n.d; Lincoln 1986; Pérez de Heredia 2010, 2012; Ringle et al., 1998; Stanton and Bey, in press; Taube et al., 2020). The structures explored by the CIW included the Temple of the Warriors, the Thousand Columns complex, the Nunnery, the Ossuary, El Caracol, and the Initial Series, among others. However, for this research, the Nunnery Complex, El Caracol, and the Temple of the Warriors are of particular interest given the presence of human remains.

The Nunnery Complex is between the Initial Series Group and the Great Terrace. Bolles (1977:186-187) performed excavations and found a burial chamber with at least forty human skulls and other scattered bones in the central line of the North Building. According to Fernández Souza (1996:82–83), this deposit was part of an architectural structure similar to 3C4. Therefore, it is likely, that the Ballcourt of the Nunnery also had human remains deposits or tombs (Bolles 1977).

Human remains were also found during the explorations of El Caracol, where Ruppert (1935) directed excavations. In the rubble of the square platform, he excavated two vessels with ashes and human remains, showing thermal exposition. Close to the exterior of the second circular platform, he recovered the craniums of at least fourteen individuals aligned as if they were part of a probable tzompantli. Ruppert did not describe them further, or mentioned them being part of a skull rack; however, some of the calottes shown signs of had been crossed by a stick (Tiesler 2017:48). In addition, there were eighteen partial or complete mandibles, long

bones, and other scattered segments in association with the cranial vaults. Morris Steggerda identified the cluster of bones as a mix of adult males and females, as well as children; most likely there were 24 individuals based on the number of temporal bones (Ruppert 1935:119-124). However, more recently, Vera Tiesler have identified at least 20 craniums and 20 mandibles and dates this deposit as a functional skull rack by around 850-950 C.E. (Tiesler and Miller, n.d).

Turning to the Temple of the Warriors, there were also human remains found in association with this structure. Although not giving many details about the remains, Ann Axtell Morris (1931:219-220) mentions a pit with bones showing thermal exposition on the plaza level of the Temple of the Warriors. Additionally, Morris excavated infant remains in the Temple of the Cenote Xtoloc (1931:164 and 269). The remains of an adult were also recovered in a chultun (or bottle shaped underground hollow usually for water storage) vaguely reported as associated with the structure; however, because of the lack of offerings, they suggest that this individual might not be Prehispanic but potentially more contemporary. Given more recent research by Rocío González de la Mata (2003, 2002, 2006, 2005) concerning chultuns, there is no reason to think that the remains reported by Morris are not ancient. Finally, Morris referenced some human remains from a "cave", most likely the ossuary from El Caracol mentioned earlier as excavated by Ruppert (1935).

As stated previously, the Mexican government wanted to explore Chichen Itza during the first half of the XX century as well. Therefore, the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia (INAH) excavated some primary complexes of the site core, including the Great Ball Court, the Castillo, and the Tzompantli (e.g., Acosta 1952, 1952; Fernández 1925; Peña Castillo 1998). José Erosa Peniche (1947) was one of the archaeologists in charge of the fieldwork, and he consolidated and explored part of El Castillo between 1927 and 1936 (Peña Castillo 1998). One of the tunnels excavated into the Castillo led to a substructure stair in the north side of the

building. There, a stone box, similar to the ones recovered in other excavations, was found with objects made of obsidian, greenstone, shell, chert, and an association of human remains (Cirerol Sansores 1948:117). Additionally, in the same substructure, next to the main chamber, the archaeologists uncovered a wall with incrusted femoral bones, which symbolism remains unclear (Cirerol Sansores 1940; Miller 2018).

In 1927 Erosa Peniche conducted a partial excavation and restoration of the structure known as the Tzompantli (Salazar 1952). More recently, Acosta (1952) and Salazar (1952) performed excavations in the same structure. Ponciano Salazar argued that the structure was destroyed in Prehispanic times and explored several times before their research started. Because of the iconography of skull racks on the façade of this platform, Acosta hypothesized that the structure would be full of human remains. The platform was not completely excavated, but the rubble did not contain more than two skulls facing east, that the archaeologists considered decapitated; these were found in association with a pyrite disk each, greenstone ornaments, and shell bits, both with evidence of exposure to extreme heat thermal. However, Acosta inferred that more human remains should have come from this structure in previous explorations, the building is one of three "mausoleums" reported by earlier explorers.

Decades later, in 1967, Román Piña Chan, in collaboration with the Club de Exploraciones y Deportes Acuáticos de México (C.E.D.A.M), and Norman Scott, explored the Sacred Cenote. They used an airlift machine to pump the sediment and artifacts out with air pressure (Ediger 1971; Piña Chan 1970). While Piña Chan reported that this method was successful, they had to cancel the first stage of explorations given the difficulties of recording stratigraphic levels. Further, some materials such as bones were broken (Piña Chan 1970:10). For the second stage of research, chemical products poured into the cenote allowed the divers see better and bring skulls, long bones, vessels, and sculptures to the surface without damaging them.

However, all the other bones passed through the airlift (Piña Chan 1970:38). According to Piña Chan (1970:51), most mandibles were from children showing a clear preference for them over adults and youngsters, although the latter age groups were also present.

Other human remains came from INAH salvage and rescue projects. For example, a context that was mistakenly called a chultun (identified later as an *aljibe*) in the area of the old aerial runway, north of the Sacred Cenote revealed a large amount of human skeletal remains. Víctor Segovia Pinto recovered the remains of children in this context in 1967 (Márquez Morfín and Schmidt 1984). Years later several researchers analyzed them (Bustos Ríos 2016; Del Castillo Chávez and Williams-Beck 2016; Márquez Morfín 2010; Márquez Morfín and Schmidt 1984). In 1976, James Callaghan and Tomás Gallareta (1976, 1978) excavated a cist with four to five individuals whose bones showed little evidence of articulation except for some of the lower limbs. They also recovered a cist which contained human remains within a vessel; an urn burial. Finally, these researchers excavated an extended dorsal individual from a primary burial in a third cist, although this deposit did not include offerings. In the late 1980s, Agustín Peña from INAH excavated the Huaya group where he found two empty vaulted rooms that were possibly tombs (Fernández Souza 1996:83). Peña also recovered what looked like a burial in the town of Piste; this contexts contained ceramic vessels and a vessel made out of alabaster, among other offerings including a shell pectoral (Fernández Souza 1996:83, José Osorio León, personal communication 2020).

Most of what we know recently about human remains in Chichen Itza is from the Proyecto Chichen Itza. Peter Schmidt started the Proyecto Chichen Itza in the early 1990s and it ran for several seasons over the next decade. The main goal of the Proyecto Chichen Itza was to better understand integral architectural complexes from the ancient city. In the 1993-1994 season, the project revisited the Ossuary group. Besides what was mentioned above about Thompson's

explorations, Schmidt's team excavated and consolidated the Ossuary and the Venus platform, among other structures from this group. The Ossuary showed a late use of the building through the deposition of Late Postclassic incense burners (incensarios) and other offerings, including an accumulation of bone fragments (Schmidt 1995:50). Moreover, Fernández Souza (1996:40) reported a stone box with a human skull with its first cervical vertebrae, on the east side from the east-west axis of the Venus structure, below the red plaza floor and next to the stairs. From the same group but linked to the X'toloc group, Lilia Fernández Souza recovered two deposits with human remains in Sacbe 15. The first one included long bones, sherds, and a mano fragment. North of the sacbe, outside, but close to the edge, she also recovered an extended dorsal individual, with the fragmented cranium, and a fractured mandible, with some sherds in association (Fernández Souza 1996:51, 2006; Schmidt 1995:29-33). Human remains were found in other areas explored by this project which are not included in this dissertation, although some information concerning them is available in previous publications (Arias López 2003; Euán Canul 2003; González De la Mata 2002; González De la Mata et al., 2014; Pérez de Heredia 2010; Pérez de Heredia et al., 2005; Schmidt and González De la Mata 2006). Contexts which had human bones from this project, but where the remains continue to be and stored in the project field camp, now curated by the Proyecto Chichen Itza under the direction of José Osorio León and Francisco Pérez Ruiz (Bennett 1994; Pérez de Heredia 1995; Schmidt 2009), are further analyzed and discussed in this document including never before analyzed deposits.

The next important project, led by the Autonomous University of Yucatán and entitled the Proyecto Arqueológico Chichen Itza: un estudio de la comunidad del Clásico Tardío (Braswell and Peniche 2012; Cobos 2016) focused on the area around the Great Terrace. This project had concerted foci regarding resolving the chronology of the site, identity considerations, and economic relations, among others (Cobos 2016). Human remains have been reported from

two different areas of the project. First, scattered human remains associated with the earlier platforms of the Great Terrace were recovered (Ceballos 2014). Second, human remains were reported in association with the Holtun cenote, where the remains were not taken out to the surface, but documented in situ (García Sedano 2014).The human remains from the same cenote were also reported by the Gran Acuífero Maya Project which have been dedicated to exploring some caves and cenotes from the Yucatan peninsula including the region of Chichen Itza (Anon 2018).

Most recently, the Proyecto Chichen Itza, now led by José Osorio León and Francisco Pérez Ruiz, resumed field activities for the 2019-2020 season. During this season, the project performed excavations, restoration, and maintenance of different areas in the Initial Series Group. Continuing the labor of Peter Schmidt, the project's main objective was to research the nature of the group overall as an elite residential complex. In this season, we found two different contexts with human remains, but both coming from the South Plaza of the group. The excavation and analysis of both deposits are included in this dissertation.

The Periphery of Chichen Itza and Chichen Itza

Chichen Itza, as any urban center, cannot be understood in isolation. It was part of complex set of political, economic, and social relationships that existed across the region. This dissertation includes human remains from two other sites in the region; X'togil and Yaxuna. In brief I discuss what we know about these sites and the context of these human remains.

X'togil

X'togil is a Rank 4 site according to settlement studies done by Garza and Kurjack (1980). It is located between the modern towns of Yaxcaba and Libre Unión, in Yucatán, México, around 25 km west of Chichen Itza (Figure 1.1). The site, however, is quite large for the region and appears to have been a substantial town during the period of urbanization at Chichen Itza. In

2005 the PIPCY project (Stanton 2006) performed a cursory ground survey identifying contemporary structures with the Late to Terminal Classic periods. Most relevant, however, is a salvage project conducted by José Osorio and Francisco Pérez Ruiz, Proyecto Salvamento Carretera Libre Unión-Yaxcabá (CLUY), undertaken for a road construction project between Yaxcaba and Libre Unión. In 2012 the CLUY project excavated and registered several structures and platforms along the aforementioned road. For this dissertation, the most relevant is Structure 22. This structure was not considered at the beginning of work because it was not well identifiable on the surface. After the bulldozer passed over, it was possible to see some carved stones of its construction. The project excavations exposed an apsidal rock foundation, a structure made of perishable materials. However, boots, jams, and other rocks associated with vault roofs were found on the east side of the platform. If these carved stones were part of the structure at this location, it most likely predates the apsidal structure (Carrillo Góngora 2013). Archaeologists found a total of ten interments with human remains associated with Structure 22. I was given access to six of them, which I analyzed and included in the present text. I also examined the scattered remains of three isolated contexts from the same salvage project.

Yaxuna

Yaxuna, where the other context with human remains included in this dissertation comes from, in contrast to X'togil, has been subjected to a tremendous amount of archaeological research. The site is found in the modern town with the homonymous name of Yaxunah, 16 km south of Chichen Itza (Figure 1.1). It is considered a Rank 2 site because of its architectural complexity, including the causeway, Sacbe 1, that extends around 100 km to the eastern city of Coba. The site was first mapped and excavated by the CIW archaeologists working at Chichen Itza, but little of this work was systematically reported (Brainerd 1958; O'Neill 1933). David Freidel directed a project at the site from 1986-1996 whereby numerous excavations took place

(Stanton et al., 2010). In the late 1990s and early 2000s there was also an INAH project directed by Lourdes Toscano Hernández (Toscano Hernández and Ortegón Zapata 2003). Both Freidel's and Toscano's projects found Early Postclassic contexts, but no human remains were reported. The PIPCY project has continued work at the site since 2006. Among the work undertaken by PIPCY an Early Postclassic ossuary was found in the southern part of the site. I include the data from this context in this dissertation research. In summary, the importance of Yaxuna resides mainly in four aspects: 1) its long occupation, from Preclassic until at least the Terminal Classic (Suhler et al., 1998); 2) its strategical geopolitical reference which helped in getting essential allies such as Peten and Coba (Freidel 1992; Stanton et al., 2020); 3) its proximity to Chichen Itza; and 4) its lengthy archaeological research background (Freidel et al., 2002; Stanton et al., 2010; Stanton and Ardren 2005; Stanton and Collins 2017, 2021; Stanton and Magnoni 2013; Suhler 1996).

It is essential to highlight that Chichen Itza did not emerge as an isolated populated center. The east side of the Yucatan peninsula testifies to some of the notable changes during the Terminal Classic. Some of the changes at the mortuary practices are reflected in places such as Xuenkal, X'togil, and Yaxuna, which were important sites already before the Itza city arose. Here, I include contexts of the two latter sites, located in the periphery of the ancient urban center but not considered part of the city itself.

Placing Chichen Itza

As stated above, the art and archaeology of Chichen Itza has caused travelers and researchers a reasonable degree of consternation in terms of how to interpret it. Although the Central Mexican art and architecture at the site were once proposed to be due to a Toltec invasion (e.g., Thompson 1941; Tozzer 1957), Maya archaeologists working in Yucatan have now rejected the invasion hypothesis (Taube et al., 2020). New dating efforts have placed the founding of

Chichen Itza as an urban center during the end of the Classic (Braswell and Peniche May 2012; Cobos 2016; Taube et al., 2020), but an adequate alternative model to the Toltec invasion has yet to be advanced until recently. Travis Stanton and Karl Taube, working in conjunction with the INAH archaeologists, José Osorio and Francisco Pérez, at Chichen Itza have recently proposed a way of explaining the presence of material and visual culture from Central Mexico at Chichen Itza by way of envisioning the Maya as active agents in the adoption of ideas crystalized at Teotihuacan centuries earlier (Stanton et al., 2021). This model centers around changes in the conception of the paradisiacal realm of Flower World undertaken at this Early Classic central Mexican city, most likely as it was becoming the large state it is well known for. First identified by Jane Hill (1992), Flower World is a place of origin and ancestors, closely tied to the sun and concepts of heat and brilliance. The concept of Flower World is quite old and extends well back into the Preclassic period as documented by Taube (2004, 2006, 2020). However, a fundamental change in the ideas surrounding Flower World occurred towards the beginning of the Early Classic period at Teotihuacan, when this paradisiacal realm became merged with a warrior cult established there (Taube 1992, 2004). Stanton and his colleagues suggest that this war cult at Teotihuacan was the origin of the one eventually inherited by the Mexica nearly a millennium later. It centered around the concept that warriors who died in battle, in service of the state, would travel to a solar realm as beautiful fiery birds and butterflies who sipped the nectar of flowers (Headrick 2017; Hill 1992; Taube 2004, 2006, 2020). These authors argue that for the Mexicas, putting warriors as central foci for rituals for cosmic wellbeing, celebrating their work as companions of the sun in its daily journey, and whose hearts were critical for solar movement in sacrificial rites, functioned to do several things to make the state successful. First, along with the increased level of social mobility allowed for successful warriors, elevating the role of the warrior in state ideology aided in this critical segment of society "buying in" to the state structure

(Stanton et al.,, in press a, in press b) Second, as argued by Headrick (2003), the promise of paradise served to motivate warriors to put their lives at risk, adding a paradisiacal afterlife to the tangible gains in life afforded warriors by the state.

Along with Headrick, the authors see the origin of this system at Teotihuacan, with Early Postclassic sites such as Chichen Itza and Tula bridging the temporal gap between the Aztec system and its Early Classic ancestor (Stanton et al., 2021).Thus, understanding the Central Mexican 'influence' at Chichen Itza is much less about understanding Tula, but more about how Chichen Itza, Tula, and contemporary communities such as El Tajín, Cacaxtla, El Cerrito, Teotenango, Xochicalco, and Las Higueras reinvented the ideas concerning sun worship and the warrior cult at Teotihuacan, ideas that would eventually be further reworked at Tenochtitlan (see Taube 2015). In any event, this is not to say that Chichen Itza was a purely Maya site. It could well have been home to foreigners. However, the Maya had known about Teotihuacan since at least the Early Classic, and even though this Central Mexican city was abandoned as an urban center in the sixth century, its memory remained strong for certain Maya dynasties throughout the Late Classic, including Tikal and Copan (Martin 2020; Schele and Freidel 1990).

The question is why the Maya, at the turn to the Postclassic period, would reject the political and ideological structures that had been in place for centuries in the lowlands, despite having known about Teotihuacano ways of doing things for centuries. Most likely the collapse period had much to do with it. The Classic Maya collapse has been most studied in the southern lowlands. Several events beginning in the eighth century A.D. (Demarest et al., 1997) created a cultural transformation that really solidified by the mid-to late ninth century. While data from across the southern lowlands indicate a general cessation of monumental construction, a hiatus of writing and carved iconography in public settings, evidence of increased conflict, depopulation of most urban centers, changes in the ceramic traditions, and possible movement of people across

the landscape, researchers agree that we should think about the "Classic Maya collapse" as a cultural transformation that happened as a process, over time, and was one that impacted multiple institutions, rather than being a specific catastrophic event (Aimers 2007; Demarest 2013; McAnany and Gallareta Negrón 2010; Webster 2002). Researchers focusing on environmental factors argue that natural phenomena can cause social failure, including not only earthquakes and droughts (Culbert 1988; Diamond 2005), but epidemic diseases and landscape degradation as well (Webster 2002:247-258).

On the other hand, researchers also consider social factors such as peasant revolts, warfare, "rulers" failure, disruption of trade and commerce, and foreign invasion to explain certain situations of collapse (Webster 2002:218-230; see also Middleton 2017:29-36). However, currently accepted explanations for societal collapse usually involve considering multiple and interconnected variables (Andrews et al., 2003; Middleton 2017; Webster 2002). The combination of these variables, which can manifest in the material record in different ways, are used to explain abrupt transformations that appear to have had distinct impacts on the political, economic, and social systems of each impacted society. Regardless of the causes of the collapse, the end of the Classic period was a time of great social and political turmoil and I do not rule out that outside influence could have been a factor (e.g., Thompson 1970).

Stanton and his colleagues (in press) suggest that this prolonged crisis in Maya society opened up the door for new models to be considered and that some Maya in the northern lowlands embraced the Teotihuacan model of political, social, economic organization as a legendary example of how to create wealth and power that both supported quite substantial inequalities and some degree of social mobility that allowed critical actors essential to the success of the state to thrive. In short, the collapse period opened up the door for change. Some Maya looked to the past to reimagine and recreate the structures and success they envisioned at the

ancient city of Teotihuacan; a past that was already being reimagined within the context of dynastic rule during the Late Classic, although perhaps without the potential 'outside' that could have occurred during the ninth century.

Without question, the militaristic trend and vast corpus of iconography referred to the sun cult in Chichen Itza are closely linked to human sacrifice (Coltman 2021), and we expect to find some skeletal remains from those sacrificed in this tradition. By studying the human remains of people buried in funerary or non- funerary (Tiesler 2007) human assemblages at Chichen Itza, this study gives us insight into what the mortuary practices reflect. As the largest and arguably most important urban center in Mesoamerica during this time of momentous cultural upheaval and transformation, reaching a better understanding of the social and cultural dynamics that transpired here has the potential of reframing how we think about the Maya collapse and the transition to the Postclassic Mesoamerican world, a place quite different than the Classic world from which it emerged (Smith and Berdan 2003).

Chapter 2: Body and Embodying

The human body is a complex nexus of social practice and identity construction. Not only do people use their bodies to express themselves, but bodies can also be where power structures manifest, making them focal points for domination and resistance. In theory, this is evident. Yet, in archaeological practice, understanding people's perceptions of their own and others' bodies is complicated by the variability of how they are manifested materially (Sofaer 2006). Therefore, we proceed knowing the value and promise of this line of research, but with due caution. In Mesoamerica human bodies were highly manipulated for very public as well as for private performances (Chávez Balderas 2017; Houston et al., 2006; López Austin 2004; Olivier et al., 2019; Pijoan Aguadé and Lizárraga Cruchaga 2004a; Pijoan Aguadé and Mansilla 1997; Ruiz González 2021; Serafin 2010; Tiesler 2012a; Tiesler and Lozada 2018). Not only do we see evidence for this manipulation in the burial record, but there is ample evidence for it in the iconography. In this chapter I will first review theoretical frameworks which help to situate broader issues concerning the body and performance. I will then check some of the salient aspects of Mesoamerican, particularly Maya, historical frameworks that contextualize the body. Chichen Itza existed in specific temporal and spatial contexts that are important for understanding how and why bodies were manipulated. These historical contexts provide a framework for the analysis of power, ideology, and performance embedded in human bodies.

Mortuary practices, the focus of this study, have been hypothesized to reflect ancestral reverence (e.g., Hall 1989; McAnany 1995; Tiesler and Cucina 2006), migrations (e.g., Manzanilla 2017a; Ortega-Muñoz et al., 2019; Price et al., 2008), specialization (e.g., Chase et al., 2008), power, ideology, and performance, among other aspects of human society (e.g., Chávez Balderas 2017; González Torres 1985; Schwartz 2017; Tiesler and Cucina 2007). Given

the nature of the sample available for this dissertation, I focus on the last three categories. In this chapter, I will review various theoretical frameworks that will place the themes of power, ideology, and performance in context within a Mesoamerican, particularly Maya social milieu. In order to do so, I explore Chichen Itza's relationship to Central Mexico, Classic Maya, and local regional traditions. The fall of Teotihuacan was most likely a significant event across Mesoamerica. The reorganization of the population and practices was reflected in the materiality of several sites, such as Cacaxtla and Cholula. The effects are also seen, perhaps a bit later, at Chichen Itza. Similarly, the social transformations that occurred during the Classic Maya collapse impacted the Northern Lowlands in significant ways. Although even the ideological foundation of Chichen Itza is rooted in Classic Maya tradition, it is essential to explore some of Chichen's relationship to other areas, such as Central Mexico and the Southern Coast, going all the way back to the Early Classic "Entrada" event in southern Mesoamerica. Finally, I situate Chichen Itza in its local region.

The Body

The topic of theorizing bodies in relation to the mechanisms of power structures is fundamental to several current anthropological conversations that center on gender, race, sexuality, and territory (e.g., Castro Apreza and Morales Moreno 2016; Chirix García 2019; Hill Collins 2000; Leyva Solano and Icaza 2019). It is evident after years of colonialization and patriarchal domination that a change in theorizing the body combined with the praxis of increased activism within the discipline was necessary. This has resulted in the transformation of traditional discourses into new approaches which not only make evident the problematic way that ancient bodies have been viewed through a purely Western perspective, but also begin to correct these failings by introducing other non-Western perspectives of the body in their analysis. For example,

some indigenous groups claims that the landscape is an extension of the human being (Cabnal 2019; Chirix García 2019), sharing processes of life and death within the broader cosmos.

Although much of this work focuses on contemporary societies, its relevance and applicability to past societies help us to frame the use, abuse, and exploitation of individuals through the manipulation of their bodies in the past. To begin, we can start with the basic concept that the body is how we are connected to the world. We experience our own beings and the world through our senses and use our bodies to connect and perform in our society. Oyěwùmí (1997:3–17) says that in a western perspective, the body is where the social order starts, and for that reason, it is always there exposed and seen, highlighting aspects such as sex and gender to categorize people. She argues that in other non-western perspectives, there are other main aspects; for example, societies are based on their relationship to other individuals. Therefore, she proposes to stop discussing biological ideas of sex and gender as the starting point of social construction and think about other forms of social interaction that structure bodies and broader society. I take Oyěwùmí's invitation as a way to reflect on all the individual and communal interactions that could form a body. I think the body is essential to creating social relations, but which aspects of the body are highlighted by each society is something we need to examine in each social context. In this view, the body is an axis of individual and collective actions derived, in part, from the societies' basic structure and symbolic ways of viewing bodies (Le Breton 1990).

One useful way to think about bodies in this sense comes from anthropologists Nancy Scheper-Hughes and Margaret M. Lock (1987), who theorize "three bodies": 1) the individual body (the phenomenological sense of the body-self); 2) the social body (the relation of the body with its nature, including biological aspects such as menstrual period); and 3) the politic body (social and political regulation of the body, more oriented to how we perceive our body based on

society and broader regulations). This system contemplates that apart from our designed categories and desired perceptions, our body is still subjected to individuals and institutions of power, which means that we are never completely free on how we perceive our own body, and our relationship to it (Nyong'o 2014; Scheper-Hughes and Margaret M. 1987; Williams 1977). A similar, but slightly different perspective comes from Bordo (1993:181), who classifies the body into two different types. The first, the "intelligible body," is where society places its rules and regulations about health and beauty based on the cultural conceptions such as aesthetics or philosophy. The second, the "useful body," is the body that results from training, and obeying rules stated from the intelligible body. Further, Bordo mentioned that the "useful body" can be called "practical body" when the body became a subject of objectification (Bordo 1993:192; see also Segato 2018). Both bodies are shaped, ruled, and reproduced by social control which are built by daily bodily actions. At least from the time hierarchical societies have been around, individuals have been unable to rid themselves of biopolitics. Thus, these frameworks are useful for contemplating bodies in contexts of substantial inequality.

Bodies and Power

People can create and modify their surroundings and experiences with their actions and through their bodies; often leaving material evidence for researchers to study (Tiesler 2006:52–54). Many of these actions are related to relationships embedded in power structures; the active participation of individuals in communities made them, critical components in power relations. However, before discussing power relations, I must explain how I conceive power in this dissertation.

Power is not a static concept that can be defined in only one way since it involves different actors and broader systemic aspects. For example, Eric Wolf (1990:586-587) has divided power into four modes: a person's capacity, the ability to impose oneself in an

interpersonal relationship, organizational power, and structural power. The basic difference between the third and the fourth is that the third refers to one or more actors who "control" a specific scenario. On the other hand, structural power refers not to the people who control these scenarios, but to those who organize and even create them. The author compares this latter form of power with what Marx (1889) calls the power of capital and what Foucault (1982) established as the ability to structure a field of action.

For his part, Alberto Montbrun (2010) notes that although it is very complex to speak of power, several definitions share that power is a relational phenomenon (it establishes social or personal relationships), and that power is asymmetrical (it is unidirectional, someone commands and someone obeys). Likewise, Montbrun highlights a coincidence among several authors considered classics (such as Marx) it is recognized that:

"…en la vida social el poder ha sido visto como la posibilidad de imponer la voluntad propia a los demás a *través de algún medio específico:* el conocimiento, la inteligencia, la fuerza, la riqueza, el dogma o cualquier factor que sirva para impulsar o constreñir otros a hacer lo que en otras circunstancia no harían."

Montbrun (2010) also says that the reaction to obey power happens in different shades where legitimacy, convenience, and force, among other forms, are also mixed with characteristics including authority, discipline, and authoritarianism. His conjunction of ideas is valuable because they reflect that power is not only about social or political classes, but that power includes structures that we create as human beings in different situations. Thus, I can say that within political power, there is a relationship between an elite that exerts pressure to satisfy its needs, which resembles some of Marx's (1889) main conceptions. In archaeology, it is usually easier to recognize power on this level because iconography and prestige objects are often related to the

elites. Nevertheless, I am not saying that there is a clear division of how we perceive power dynamics. The complexity of them goes beyond simple observations, and in archaeological studiers is harder to recognize them.

However, communities and individuals themselves also establish links, networks, perceptions, and institutions through which they exercises power and shape social practices, some of which Butler (1990) and Foucault (1982) describe using examples of gender performance or biopolitics. These are harder to appreciate in archaeological contexts, especially at sites where there are almost no excavations in habitational areas, or at dispersed settlements where it is harder to know how the population was shaping by power relations concentrated at a distance. Where there are human remains, bioarchaeology can serve to guide our understanding of how some of these perceptions were embodied and, in some cases, manifested in the skeletons, which, as stated before, are the closest link between individuals and societies (Tiesler 2006). Within certain power dynamics, some try to resist governmental, social, or even individual norms. But we must not lose sight of the fact that the system is created by all social actors so that even if resistance exists, it is still a component of the system itself (Nyong'o 2014).

In this perception of power relations, we also need to establish that in the case of Chichen Itza, there was an ideological component associated with the sun. As Coltman (2021) recently explained, there was a whole system of beliefs based on the solar journey at Chichen Itza. In the following chapters, I will explore some of those notions, mainly the feeding of the sun and the sun's journey. Both of those notions were central to body processing and ritual violence.

In combination, systems of power and ideology dictate how the body can be manipulated, and are naturalized as social norms and categories that reproduce social oppression (Cruz Salazar 2016:3; López Austin 2004:9). However, how this happens is what we hope to understand through research. And, how this happens is variable. That is, the exploitation of

bodies has existed in many ways over time and been adapted to the conditions generated by the ideology of each society; normalization of exploitation sometimes linked to political, sometimes economic, sometimes social, or sometimes to a combination of the three processes. The processes resulted in the social normalization of ritual violence practices that became claimed, desired, and symbolically needed for the proper function of the cosmos.

Bodies and Individuals in Mesoamerica

Moving specifically to a more Mesoamerican context, we need to try and contextualize widely held indigenous beliefs about the body in order to see how these perceptions of bodies might relate to power relations. In this vein, López Austin (2004) invites us to think about the complexity of the Mesoamerican body and its rapport with ideas about the cosmos. In his work, López Austin identifies the Mesoamerican body as both a part of the cosmos and as a microcosm of the cosmos itself. As has been well-documented, the Mesoamerican cosmological belief is represented by the symbology of the quincunx, which depicts the four cardinal directions and a center. The four directions are often a reference to world creation, and the cardinal points are pathways that connect the different levels of the sky and underworld. In Mesoamerican thought, the body was a reflection of this structural pattern, with the arms and legs representing the four cardinal directions and the head and torso the center. In this way, the body served as a microcosmos reflecting the Mesoamerican world order.

The quadripartite scheme described above was often represented by past Mesoamerican communities in various other iconographic representations, such as World trees (Freidel et al.,, 1993; Schele and Freidel 1990). Embedded in the quincunx were more associations than the world tree, such as association with colors, birds, seeds, and deities (Taube 2000; Thompson 1934). We see this pattern manifest in contexts as small as jade celts (Taube 1995) and as large as entire site plans (Ashmore and Sabloff 2002; Stanton et al.,, in press; Stanton and Freidel

2005). Similarly, architectural complexes (Marengo Camacho et al., in press; Marengo Camacho et al.,, 2021a), offerings and caches (González López and Vázquez, Vallin 2021; López Luján 1993), and mortuary deposits (López Luján and Sugiyama 2017; Rodríguez and Marengo 2019; Tiesler 2021) were often arranged as microcosmos to incorporate the landscape into the cosmos. However, as stated above, when we think about the body, we can perceive that it was not a planimetric representation, but an embodied quincunx itself. In other words, the body was a microcosmos, and the different segments were alive and had specific aspects, just like the cosmos.

For the ancient Nahuas (and for many still today), there was a deep link between humans and the broader world order, projected in the different cycles of nature. Both humans and the universe were conceived in complementary and/or interchangeable models of thought and physiognomy to their function; material things and spirits were embodied and embedded with humans in an animistic world (Houston et al., 2006:35–36). In a Mesoamerican worldview, some places and objects are considered to be alive and linked in complex ways to humans, animals, and plants. To understand the relationships that define bodies in indigenous Mesoamerican thought, we must contemplate these other entities and how they relate to humans. Additionally, we must take into consideration that many supernatural beings were intermediaries between humans and natural resources and phenomena. Those supernatural beings were also considered to be alive and could be linked to broad concepts such as movement, time, and change (López Austin 2004:72–74). Deities often took action, such as those described in creation myths (e.g., León-Portilla 2015). Their roles included immolating themselves to create some part of the cosmos or keep the cosmos in equilibrium. Without a doubt, they were active actors with whom humans interacted with.

A salient example of animism and supernaturals interacting with humans surrounds concepts associated with Flower World, a topic I discussed in further detail in Chapter 1. Flower World is a broadly held idea across Middle America and is associated with the bright realm of the ancestors filled with flowers, precious goods, and music, among other things (see Hill 1992:127–130; Mathiowetz and Turner 2021; Taube 2006, 2020:158–164). A central place in this realm is Flower Mountain, the solar paradise. Taube (2004, 2006) has demonstrated that many of the Witz heads are representations of Flower Mountain and have breath scrolls denoting them as living beings. These mountains, like their real counterparts on the natural landscape, would have been considered living beings, as would the deified ancestors who were thought to reside at them. These mountains and ancestors, much like the very houses in which people lived, would have been fed by humans, creating a complex materiality that is visible through relationships between the bodies of living humans and the dead. Some of this feeding behavior is reflected through sacrifice, in some cases human sacrifice. For example, Chávez Balderas (2018) makes note that some of the skull deposits at the Templo Mayor were attired as deities. Those individuals were not necessarily perceived as human beings anymore, but as deities, who would be sacrificed to engender some sort of cosmic process, often thought of as the 'consumption' of their bodies by other entities.

The idea of humans being situated in an animistic world has been discussed by several scholars, who make some relevant points about how we might view human remains in archaeological contexts. In the introduction of "*Cuerpo Humano e Ideología*," López Austin (2004:8) mentions that there is nothing to indicate a dual division between body and soul in Mesoamerica thought; this idea being traced to Western influences starting in the 16th century. Similarly, David LeBreton (1990:5) also notes that in many other cultures, the body and the

human being are not separated like in the western dual perspective of body and soul, giving us pause for applying such ideas to non-Western contexts. López Austin's views, in particular, lead us to think about human bodies as "animistic centers". The animistic entities reveal some of those non-binaries categories. López Austin paints a picture whereby each body part, the organs, and the mind are interconnected and embedded in a relationship with nature and other social and individual phenomena. These relationships structure ideas of wellbeing and death in Mesoamerican societies. In some ways, these animistic centers are the location (the body), where animistic entities, product of energies and feelings, manifest and express themselves (López Austin 2004:197–262). Among the Maya, such vital forces interacted in these centers to create what we might think of as individuals (Houston et al., 2006:78–79).

Chávez Guzmán (2013:69–88) identifies three animistic forces for the Colonial Maya. "*OL*" refers to the self "center," which is similar to what we think of as the heart. People's feelings and their mental and corporal equilibrium (with the self and the cosmos) manifest in the *OL*, which is also linked to our umbilical cord. The "*IK*" is associated with what we perceive as "spirit". It is more aptly conceived of as a breath, or as a wind that comes in and out of the body. There were benevolent and malevolent winds, and there are important health implications concerning *IK*. The last one is "*PIXAN*". Chávez Guzmán metaphorically refers to it as 'knitting' because it is interlinked. Similar to the "*tonalli*" of Central Mexico, the *pixan* stays in the bones, hair, ashes, and other elements; an important concept for archaeologists to consider given the materiality of human remains.

Yet, despite the concept of *pixan*, bodies are also divided, in particular in postmortem contexts of death. For several Nahua groups and other groups, including the Maya, to die is to feed the earth. Thus, in many cases the body gets separated, some of its components are divided, although the division does not always happen immediately after death. Social death was a

process, often taking time for bodies to complete their destination route; and during which time the body could be manipulated and divided. These processes could be variable and often linked to the cause of death (López Austin 2004:358–393).

Erik Velazquez (2015:180–182) also discussed animism among the Classic period Maya. In his view, the manifestations of animism were seen as "spirit" and "blow", but there are no words in English or Spanish that correctly relay the meaning of the indigenous terms in western languages. He also explains that while animistic entities were alive, because they were deities trapped in ourselves, with all our body parts such as muscles, skin, and bones intertwined with them. They were limited in action when associated with human bodies. The manifestation of those deities only happened under conditions whereby psychotropic and alcoholic substances were applied or in other contexts such as in dreams, during orgasms, *susto*, and during the sunrise.

Importantly, some entities were located in specific organs, as discussed by López Austin. Thus, animistic entities were partitioned within the body, and their interconnection could be complex. In the end, regardless of this partitioning and the complexity of the interactions among the entities, the body part kept its basic essence. However, each body part could still retain a specific association and hence, symbolic meaning. In fact, researchers have been analyzing contexts with fragmented, isolated, or grouped segments of bodies for some time now (e.g., Olivier et al., 2019; Ruppert 1935; Scherer 2015a; Serafin 2010; Tiesler 1998). It is clear that certain body parts were used in specific cultural settings and scholars have been debating the symbolic implications of these patterns. For example, long bones and skulls were often treated in ways that were different than other parts of the body in specific contexts such as *tzompantlis*, and platforms with representations of skeletal remains. Some other of these contexts include representations of trophy heads or long bones in public settings or the removal of these body

segments from burials. Still, there is some discussion concerning how the manipulation of these bones might have to do with how the person died and what their station in life might have been (e.g., warriors).

The topic of warriors is germane here as many of the human skeletal remains at Chichen Itza have been interpreted as those from warriors, and there is clear evidence of warrior sacrifice in the art of the site (Tiesler and Cucina 2012; Tozzer 1957). Cremated remains, found at Chichen Itza in certain contexts, may be one mortuary pattern that indicates treatment of warrior remains. Taube (2002, 2006) has discussed the metamorphosis of warriors into fiery butterflies in Mexica thought, tracing its origins to Teotihuacan and the famous theater censors. The relationship of bodies to fire in this context is no coincidence. Lopez Austin (2004:371) explains that the transformative ability of fire could help some of the vital forces. In the case of Nahuatl–speaking groups, the *teyolía* (located in the heart) needed enough energy to leave the earth after four days to travel to the underworld or paradise. The burning engendered this travel. But, not all of the components were transformed in the same way by fire; for example, some of them remained in the ashes and bones.

Bloodletting and human sacrifice are other themes that are relevant to the topic of bodies. Although not all sacrificial rites ended in death, many were certainly intertwined with relationships of power and their public performance and pageantry. As stated before, the human body was comparable to the cosmos, a microcosm of life itself. In Mesoamerica, to sustain the cosmos, sacrifice was required. The sacrifice of the gods at Teotihuacan to engender the sun's movement is a salient example of the importance of sacrifice (Boone et al., 2000). The universe itself was part of a cycle that needed to be replicated for life to continue, and blood, as well as fire, were often essential elements for that to occur. For the Maya, according to Houston (2006) and colleagues, the beginning of the existence happened on a crocodile's back with blood and an

initiating fire. The authors argue that self-mutilation comes from the same myth, and all blood sacrifice was used for the same purpose. Human sacrifice in all its different variants (from auto-sacrifice to mass sacrifice, different techniques, and contexts, etc.) did not happen to the same degree through time nor space across Mesoamerica (González Torres 1985; López Austin 2004); however, power relations of who and how to be sacrificed, were embedded in this institutionalized practice. Notably, not only were humans sacrificed, but also animals, deities, sculptures, and indeed, even buildings and vessels (Golden et al., 2019; Inomata 2003; Suhler et al., 2004).

Although such practices can be traced back to at least the Formative period, something happened at the transition between the Terminal Classic and Postclassic periods that changed the tenor and frequency of sacrificial rites, particularly regarding human sacrifice. In this dissertation, I argue that these changes have to do with responses to the period of social instability at the end of the Classic period. One of the main ways in which hegemony is transmitted has to do with propaganda. I argue that using and abusing the body as a central display of the spectacle was one of the hegemonical strategies that the elite of Chichen Itza used to succeed in consolidating and maintaining power at the transition to the Postclassic period. The degree of institutionalization of public violence at Chichen Itza was critical to its success. It is important to remember that institutions include communal or base institutions such as family groups and neighborhood organizations. To interrogate this institutionalization, I now turn to a discussion of performance and the body.

The Body as Performance

Spectacles are an effective tool for incorporating ideology and disseminating power. The content of the performance is essential, however. Where and when it occurs, the creativity of the content producers, and the scenario, are all key components linked to the success or failure of

spectacles, whether for political reasons or sheer entertainment (Reed 2013:206). Its power is centered on a multi sensory experience giving the audience the opportunity of being part of an altered or created reality. In the past, performances were part of Mesoamerican societies' politics and ordinary life. For example, during the Classic period, some Maya queens and kings dressed, painted, or wore elaborate paraphernalia, delighting their people, who also were part of the show, with complex pageantry (Grube 1992; Taube 2009). More regular events included households or domestic rituals, including self-sacrifice, or other less known events, not as commonly represented in public scenarios. Such performances were often documented in different media and certainly dated back to the Formative period (e.g., Guernsey 2018; Taube 2017). Yet, something happens at the turn of the Postclassic period that seems to signal a change in the public display of violence in the Maya area.

The pioneering work of Maya archaeologists such as Inomata and Tsukamoto (Inomata 2006; Inomata and Triadan 2005; Tsukamoto and Inomata 2014) have paved the way for a better understanding of how public spaces served as communal stages. Since the Formative, plazas served as places for communal gathering. Various activities brought people together in plazas, starting with the construction of the plaza itself through communal labor. Once constructed, plazas served as places for public ritual, evident through ceremonies and caches. For example, the plaza at Ceibal contained caches of green jade celts, those celts themselves were in a quincunx spatial layout, which probably worked to set the basis for the constructed memory and meaning in the emergent community, which was very different from what the stelae expressed later in the Classic (Inomata 2014). Similarly, the Olmec site of San Lorenzo had a monumental plateau (1000 meters long by 1000 m width) of evidently communal construction and use. At some point, the government palace was erected in the most privileged location with a substantial corpus of monumental sculptures associated with the elite, leading to a more hierarchical society (Cyphers

2018). In the transition to the Classic period, the plaza of Monte Alban showed the incorporation of contested practices targeting political authority. According to Urcid and Joyce (2014), early representations of self-sacrifice are depicted in Building L-sub among a different age council, denoting communal authority. The authors interpreted those individuals as important social members. Additionally, references to decapitation and human sacrifice in epigraphy and iconography were present in the structure and were also associated to the emergent rulers' depictions, which they interpreted as the negotiations and reactions of the different forms of political power. Yet, communal organizers and some nobles most likely challenged with public rituals, including warfare (Urcid and Joyce 2014:164–165).

For the Classic period, Tsukamoto (2014:64) paints a picture of the redefinition of power. He argues that prestige is hardly noticed during the Preclassic period, but became quite evident during the Classic period through an increase in exclusive knowledge and access to ritual space. At El Palmar, Campeche, around 400-600 CE, there was a differentiation in access to ritual events, creating increased social stratification. Thus, a more hierarchical Maya society used the plaza to reinforce inequality through performance.

Other data from the Classic period demonstrate increasing inequalities. For example, several vessels from the Classic period depict the public agricultural and hunting rites of sacrificial scaffolds. There, captives were tied to the poles, to be burned and defleshed; their blood would symbolically irrigate the fertile soil of the milpa (Taube 1988a). Stelae were also a canvas for reinforcing state power over bodies. Depictions of captives under royal warrior feet and sacrificial representations displayed in plazas are well-known (e.g., Reese-Taylor et al., 2009; Schele and Freidel 1990). Skeletal evidence also shows that the human body was used in spectacles to reinforce power dynamics (e.g., Berryman 2007; Buikstra 2007; Harrison-Buck et al., 2007; Tiesler and Cucina 2005). Chinchilla and colleagues (2015) report the ritual sacrifice of

two individuals exposed to fire at the E-Group at Tikal. The authors relate this event to the embodiment of a solar mythical event, similar to the birth of the solar deity in Teotihuacan as I will discuss in Chapter 6.

During the transition to the Postclassic, several plazas of Chichen Itza seem to tell us something about power relations, but not in the same way as seen for Classic period plazas described above. Even though plazas at Chichen Itza continued to be loci of community building, it is seemed that elites at Chichen Itza changed the narratives, propagating an ideology focused on a war cult and engendered by particular kinds of body processing. For example, at the Great Terrace the iconography depicts various anonymous and fully armed warriors, as well as several representations of discarnate, partial discarnate, and skeletal bodies (Baudez and Latsanopoulos 2010; Miller 2007; Navarro 2008; Taube 1994; Tozzer 1957). Similar war cult and body processing iconography can be found in the Caracol plaza. Here, sculptures of skulls were set on the Caracol walls, covering a probable functional *tzompantli* found in its fill (Tiesler and Miller, n.d.).

Yet, public rituals of this sort often have their counterparts in domestic rituals. Essential contributions from Lucero (2003) show that domestic rituals reinforced a community's shared identity. However, she clarifies that ritualization moves the political agendas but was not a power source like other institutions. Some public events from the Classic Maya included notions of how the cosmos worked and the replication of *ajaws* as divinities, mainly the maize and sun deities. The daily activities around the *milpa* and ancestors reinforced those events. Often, performances conjoined agricultural cycles with royal events linking them together. Renewal events such as agrarian regeneration and royal ascensions included spectacles such as scaffold sacrifices associated with bloodletting in their ritual ceremonies (Taube 1988a). It is probable that at home, other ritual practices also took place. Those events congregate people from the same city and the

vicinity, incorporating them into a broader regional ideology. In short, both public and private ritual events are symbiotic. Domestic traditions and daily practices reinforced the doctrine adopted by a community in massive spectacles.

After 850/900 CE, ideological fractures between elites and commoners seem to have been afoot, with the loss of faith in 'divine rulers' at the end of the collapse period. Indeed, domestic rituals would have still been linked to some of the agrarian rituals that were performed in public spaces at Chichen Itza; mini manos and metates caches, for example, in the Temple of the Big Tables bespeak to a strong agricultural focus to the central stages of the Great Terrace. However, we see new kinds of ritual practices linked to novel types of human sacrifice dominating these performance spaces; ritual practices that we do not believe would have been replicated in domestic settings. The hieroglyphic texts at Chichen Itza do not speak much about the people in power; when they do, they do not paint them clearly as a dynasty. Rather deities, sacred fires, and architectural dedications dominate the texts (Boot 2003, 2008; Stuart, in press), indicating a massive transformation in how spectacle occurred and how it was commemorated. Ritual violence continued into the Postclassic period, but the way it was portrayed was different, focusing on heart extraction and in some cases beheading. I believe that these changes in the commemoration of public violence will be reflected in some of the human remains from the city.

What may have caused this change in the performance of violence against human bodies in public settings in the Maya area is one of the main questions focused on in this dissertation. These changes were likely highly significant and reflect deeper structural changes in Maya society. Importantly, factors such as what kind of violence was being enacted, who committed the acts of violence, the location in which the violence took place, and the reaction of the people viewing the performances, among others, are key things to keep in mind as we review the data; although we remain cognizant of the fact that we will not be able to see all of them with the same

level of detail. In the case of state-sponsored violence, it brings about spatial reconfigurations that not only destroy and cause the disappearance of spaces but also bring about the transformation and emergence of others (Colombo and Schindel 2014:4). By spaces, I mean tangible and also intangible spaces such as the memory in an individual venue, and social relations, in a collective one. Thus, the spatial contexts in which the remains considered by my work are critical for understanding how they were used in performances.

Many public events are intended for audiences to observe the direct execution of power in elaborated institutional shows; body processing is one such event (Tsukamoto 2014:52). Body processing seems to have been a critical part of public theater among the ancient Maya. Among the Classic Maya, for example, iconographic references of bones, especially skulls and femora, were present at many different sites. Fitzsimmons and Fash (2005:312) argue that at Copan, several stages representing the underworld, as depicted in the Popol Vuh, were used as theater; such places could have easily been utilized for body processing, such as human sacrifice and body display. As Webster (1998:26) notes, such structures and platforms were scenarios for performing "human and divine dramas". Plazas were also places where audiences observed richly attired elites executing ritual practices that could have included sacrifice and body display. Stelas, staircases, and possible scaffold postholes are the remnants of the stages and props of those institutionalized shows (Inomata and Triadan 2005:198–199). Just as during the Formative and Classic periods, plazas continued to be the most popular public space for the performance of ceremonies (Ringle 2014:184-87) and other social interactions, such as economic transactions and pilgrimages (Headrick 2017:200; Ringle et al., 1998:214) during the Early Postclassic. In particular, pilgrimage, also related to sociopolitical and economic structures (Palka 2014), appear to have been incredibly important in Chichen Itza and could have been a context in which body manipulation occurred. Recently, Vera Tiesler and Virginia Miller (n.d) have examined how

pilgrimages could have taken place at the Great Terrace of Chichen Itza. There, the warrior paraphernalia, skeletal representations, and human remains representing natural or supernatural beings, combined with the platforms and timing of the events, were part of the scenario where large crowds of pilgrims could have viewed the spectacles. As Inomata (2006:806) argues, such public rituals, festivals, and performances provided an intersection with politics, where the display of iconography in public spaces created a local identity and reinforced differentiation among power relations.

Yet, we should not just view these performances from a top-down perspective. Elites did not just impose their hegemony through the public performance of violence. The consumers of such displays enacted just as much agency in the performances and were, in fact, active participants (Inomata 2006; López Austin 2004:13; Williams 1977). As I and others (e.g., Stanton et al.,, in press) have argued, Chichen Itza provided a new model of governance to the Maya area, one that drew on the promise of social mobility by participating in the processes of state institutions, inequality production, and violence; a system that has its origins at Teotihuacan. The active participation by the consumers of the performances is something that we need to contemplate for understanding the bodies that form the base of this dissertation.

In terms of understanding the complex relationship between the producers and consumers of spectacle, we can contemplate the idea of shared experience. Deboard (1994:4) states, "[t]he spectacle is not a collection of images, but a social relation among people, mediated by images." Links between individuals, and individuals and institutions could have created a sense of belonging when facing adversity, such as that which occurred during the collapse period. The public exhibition of human remains, as well as the sacrificial and post sacrificial processes, may have generated, on the one hand, a feeling of unity against outsiders and, on the other hand, terror, for both inhabitants and foreigners (Inomata and Triadan 2005). This feeling may have

been shared by all inhabitants and visitors regardless of their social station. During the Classic period, some of this shared experience may have been mitigated by unequal access to performance spaces; for example, Kenichiro Tsukamoto (2014:64) explains that during the Middle Classic in El Palmar, a major commoner–elite division is shown in the plazas, reflected by the unequal access to spaces where more private spectacles were taking place. However, during the Early Postclassic the construction of bigger areas for mass spectacles such as the Great Terrace in Chichen Itza, could have fomented shared experience among individuals from different social sectors. As Bell (1992:178) states, the effectiveness of the ritual consists of naturalized assumptions about reality. A society that shares common identities and ideology facilitates the hegemonic process.

Embodying the Collapse: Theoretical Considerations of the Historical Context

Finally, I turn to a consideration of the historical context of Chichen Itza. To understand Chichen Itza and how bodies were manipulated there, we need to contextualize its long-term perspective within Mesoamerica. This city was created in the wake of the Classic period collapse, and as numerous scholars have demonstrated, the urban center had complex ties to Central Mexico that contextualize the changes at the site (Cobos 2015; Morley 1943; Osorio León et al.,, in press; Piña Chan 1980; Salazar 1952; Stanton et al., 2021; Taube 1994; Tozzer 1957). In this section, I will review some of the broader cultural contexts in which Chichen Itza was established and the presence of Central Mexican inspired art and architecture.

The broader context in which Chichen Itza emerged as a city is during the collapse period, when most Maya cities were abandoned and there is evidence of drastic population decline. Around the ninth century A.D., many lines of evidence indicate that Maya populations were in turmoil. Although different authors agree that this “Classic Maya collapse” should be considered as a cultural transformation that impacted multiple institutions and occurred as a

process rather than a single catastrophic event (Demarest 2013; McAnany and Gallareta Negrón 2010; Webster 2002), it is clear that Maya society transformed in numerous and drastic ways by the ninth century. Starting in the Petexbatún region, Demarest and colleagues (1997) have reported some of the earliest signs of trouble, documenting an intensification of warfare, mainly gleaned through wooden palisades, defensive walls, and moats. At other sites, such as Piedras Negras, Cancuen, and Copán (Demarest 2013; Demarest et al., 2016; Fash et al., 2004; Harrison-Buck 2016), archaeologists have also documented an increase in violence, evidenced by the defacing of monuments and abandonment of public spaces. The data across the southern lowlands shows the desacralization of buildings and monuments; evidence of violence and increasing conflict; cessation of monumental construction and carved iconography in public settings; depopulation of most urban centers and the possible movements of people across the landscape; changes in ceramic traditions and; in some sites, the introduction of fine paste ceramics (mainly Silho, Fine Orange, and Tohil Plumbate). Some authors interpret these data to indicate that elites were losing power at the end of the Classic period (Webster 2002:185).

The Classic Maya "collapse" included the breakdown of political systems (Demarest 2013). It seems that the Classic Maya societies lost confidence in their leaders, causing a cessation of institutional propaganda, but, in some cases, also destroying the materiality related to them. This social transformation was not uniform in all of the Maya region, not even in the southern lowlands; rather, it was compounded by a sequence of changes expressed locally in different ways. Nevertheless, a pronounced switch in the sociopolitical order ended the production of figures of divine royal institutions and most of their official publicity, which we can perceive as material culture (Rice et al., 2004:9). Divine dynastic rule, a system in places for centuries, was rejected by the Maya at the end of the Classic period.

The northern lowlands were also affected by the Classic Maya collapse, albeit in a different manner. By the eighth and ninth centuries, the northern Maya lowlands was the location of several important urban centers, such as Ek Balam, Uxmal, and Yaxuná (Bey et al., 1998; Stanton et al., 2010). Data indicates that most of these sites were abandoned by their inhabitants by the tenth century, a bit later than sites in the south, which has caused some debate by scholars and even led some to suggest that populations fleeing the collapse in the south moved north. Ceramic chronology for Ek Balam (Bey et al., 1998; Ringle et al., 2004) shows that the site was densely populated until the tenth century, with a wide variety of ceramics from the Cehpech complex present at the site. Ek Balam overlapped with the early occupation of Chichen Itza, at least during the eighth and early ninth centuries; however, the relationship between both sites remains blurry. The data from the Ek Balam project does not show ceramics from the Sotuta complex; even in a transect in the rural area between Chichen Itza and Ek Balam Sotuta ceramics remain sparse. Ringle and colleagues argue that it is possible that ceramics from the Sotuta complex were distributed in a limited regional fashion to sites that shared a similar ideology about Quetzalcoatl (Ringle et al., 1998, 2004), but the timing of specific Sotuta attributes outside of Chichen Itza still remains understudied (Stanton and Bey, in press). We do know that Ukit Kan Lek Tok from Ek Balam was named a *kaloomte'* towards the end of the eighth century; his dominion possibly extending across the region where Chichen Itza is located. The Halakal lintel, located in the periphery of Chichen Itza shows a meeting between dignitaries of Ek Balam and Chichen and may signify a subordinate relationship of the Itza city to Ek Balam early in the ninth century. By the mid ninth century Ukit Kan Lek Tok is apotheosized as the sun god, suggesting that some of the ideological changes we see later in the ninth century at Chichen Itza were manifesting at Ek Balam. By the end of the ninth century, Chichen Itza is clearly the regional capital and Ek Balam goes into decline.

Another view of Chichen Itza can been seen in the archaeology of nearby Yaxuna, the regional capital of the area since the Preclassic period. During the first half of the Terminal Classic, Yaxuná, similar to Ek Balam, was a densely populated place. Important constructions, such as the *popol-nah* or council house, took place in the site's North Acropolis (Marengo Camacho 2013; Suhler 1996). However, by the tenth century, ceramics from the Sotuta complex were introduced to the site, quickly followed by a drastic decline of population (Marengo Camacho 2013; Stanton et al., 2010). The Selz project suggested that the Itzas perpetrated a violent invasion and conquest of Yaxuná by that time (Ambrosino 2007). However, Lourdes Toscano, director of the Proyecto Yaxuná from INAH (Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia/ National Institute of Anthropology and History), suggested that the Itza movement into Yaxuná was instead peaceful (yet politically charged), and that they took advantage of the location and infrastructure of Yaxuná, using the city as a tributary center (Toscano Hernández and Ortegón Zapata 2003). In any event, the archaeology of both Ek Balam and Yaxuna indicate rapid decline of their populations and loss of political power concomitant with the tenth century rise if Chichen Itza.

Unlike Ek Balam and Yaxuná, Chichen Itza rose as a substantially populated center from the ninth to the twelfth centuries. The fact that this Maya center developed at this turbulent time is significant, because Chichen Itza was very different (e.g. iconography, architecture, sociopolitical and economic institutions) from the other Maya sites (Grube and Krochock 2011:157). Yet, archaeologists do not really know how Chichen Itza's society was constituted. But, it seems that the loss of faith in traditional political institutions, ecological instability, changes in economic routes, and other factors forced individuals to migrate, and develop strategies of structural movements, and social reorganization (see Middleton 2017:47). Different from the southern lowlands, the social transformation of the Classic Maya arrived later in the northern lowlands and

was certainly not experienced in the same way. It is likely that the people that were populating Chichen Itza, as early as the ninth century were looking for a place to create new institutions and social dynamics that were more attractive than the ones that they left behind. The question remains, however; why did Chichen Itza manifest itself as a successful urban center projecting what, on the surface, appears to be a very foreign ideology?

Despite the fact that Andrews and colleagues (2003:151) define collapse as the "cessation of elite activities and rapid depopulation of a site region," and argue that Chichen Itza was part of the Classic Maya collapse, urbanism and high culture can survive and even flourish during a crisis, although they seldom remain unchanged. While it is clear that many elements of Classic Maya ideology continue at Chichen Itza (Taube 1994), the "high culture" (see Yoffee 2005) of the city changes in drastic ways, which led the Carnegie archaeologists to propose an invasion of Yucatan by Toltecs from Central Mexico. Here I take a different view and, following others, argue that the elite from Chichen Itza took advantage of and reimagined the Tollan of Early Classic Teotihuacan as a model of how to organize governmental and economic structures (Coltman 2021; Florescano 2006, in press; Taube 2020; Taube et al., 2020). These structures were couched within a new ideological program that centered on the sun and the sacrifice and work of warriors, rather than on divine rulers. The manipulation of bodies in public spectacles at Chichen Itza was most likely related to this new ideological program, which had the Flower World complex at its center, as expressed at Teotihuacan, as explained in Chapter 1.

Chapter 3: Methods

In this chapter, I focus on describing the sample used for this dissertation as well as outlining the methods. After reviewing the skeletal sample, I discuss the heterogeneous nature of the archaeological contexts at Chichen Itza and its immediate region. I will then touch on each of the methods for osteological analysis, and finally, move into a discussion of how to link the data to interpretive narratives.

The Sample

For this dissertation, I worked with three skeletal collections as well as the extensive comparative information from the database housed at the Laboratory of Bioarchaeology and Histomorphology at the Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán (UADY). The first two collections are under the custody of archaeologists Mtro. José Osorio León and Mtro. Franciso Pérez Ruiz, directors of the INAH Chichen Itza Project, of which I am currently an active member. The first collection includes remains from X'togil and the second collection includes fragments from diverse mortuary contexts from the sites of Chichen Itza; the remains from both sites are housed at the INAH archaeological camp at Chichen Itza. The second collection consists of one specific mortuary context, Burial 30 from Yaxuna, which is housed in the Laboratory of Bioarchaeology and Histomorphology at the UADY, and was excavated by the Proyecto de Interacción Política del Centro de Yucatán (PIPCY, a project which I have also been a member since 2008), co-directed by Travis Stanton and Traci Ardren; this is the only mortuary context from Yaxuna dating to the Early Postclassic period.

In addition to working with the aforementioned primary data, I have access to the extensive database of the Laboratory of Bioarchaeology and Histomorphology at UADY, headed by Dr. Vera Tiesler, where I have been actively collaborating on these materials; Dr. Tiesler and I analyzed the skeletal collections from Chichen Itza, X'togil, and Yaxuna in tandem. The UADY

database consists of skeletal and mortuary data that has been compiled from published and unpublished reports and publications as well as data collected from laboratory work conducted by the UADY laboratory over the past two decades. It includes over 12,639 mortuary contexts and 9,441 individuals and provides an excellent base for comparison across space and through time in the Maya area (see Tiesler et al., 2017).

Going beyond the UADY database, I created a Word Access database where the individual information from each fragment of different body segments from Chichen Itza, X'togil and Yaxuna in the sample was registered; materials from the three sites were also recorded on forms by burial, context, or lot. Finally, it is important to mention that the maps and drawings, among other sets of data resulting from this research, are shared with each of the original projects, and handled by José Osorio León and Francisco Pérez Ruiz as representatives of INAH in this region of Yucatan. Keeping in line with the focus on community archaeology and transparency of research, much of this information will be shared with members of the communities on whose lands the contexts were found as mentioned in the introduction.

While all of the contexts have been analyzed and reported here, it has been challenging to know the exact sample size for this dissertation given many factors. To give a better idea of the challenges I faced with the organization of the materials I will first discuss the state in which they reached the UADY laboratory. The first and second collections of human remains, originally included a total of 24 cardboard and plastic boxes of different sizes, from two different projects: 1) *Proyecto Salvamento Carretera Libre Unión-Yaxcabá* (CLUY; first collection); and 2) *Chichen Itza Project* (second collection). All the boxes contained human remains from the Chichen Itza region and were recovered from excavations performed by INAH under the CLUY, directed by José Osorio León and Francisco Pérez Ruiz; and by the *Chichen Itza Project*, directed by Peter Schmidt. The remains are from different field seasons (Osorio León 2004; Schmidt

2003) and by the time I became involved in their study, all of the boxes were housed together at the INAH storage facilities in the Proyecto Chichen Itza campsite (they have since been returned and are now stored once again in these facilities). In terms of calculating the MNI of the sample, I faced challenges due to differences in how the materials were originally documented, an absence of some tags, the level of fragmentation of some of the remains, scarce contextual information in some cases, and the presence of some comingled deposits.

The third collection of human remains, from Burial 30 at Yaxuna, included two plastic boxes. This context was exposed by a tree fall whose roots ripped the capstones of a crypt off during a storm just prior to the 2017 field season. Dr. Julie Wesp and Horvey Palacios excavated what resulted in an ossuary that included hundreds of eroded bones fragments. After excavation, the bones were transported to the UADY laboratory where they are currently housed. The analysis of Burial 30 of Yaxuna was a collective effort among Dr. Vera Tiesler, Mtro. Julio Chi, Lic. Rocío Albarrán, some undergraduate students working in the UADY lab, and myself. Being a comingled context with highly fragmented remains, it was difficult to calculate the MNI of the context.

In almost all cases, the skeletal materials used in this dissertation were fragmented. Thus, we decided to analyze fragments (single piece of bone) per lot instead of individuals; we followed the lot system of each project as there were some slight differences in how excavations units were recorded. By conducting analysis by lot, it was possible to make comparisons between lots and sites. In almost all cases, the materials were already washed and marked. The exceptions included lots PS19 and PS20, which were excavated by myself during the most recent work at the Initial Series Group (2019-2020). With these issues aside, more than 3,485 (Chichen Itza N=2,177, CLUY N= 99, Yaxuna N= 1,209; Appendix A and B) fragments of segments (an identifiable anatomical body part) were analyzed individually from the aforementioned boxes, all dating to

the transition from the Terminal Classic to the Postclassic periods or squarely Early Postclassic based on their association with other materials.

In terms of provenience, the sample of human remains used in this study come from highly diverse contexts at Chichen Itza itself (Table 3.1). These contexts include an important number of human osteological materials which have never been analyzed and in most cases come from scattered remains in architectural fill contexts and/or commingled contexts, usually with multiple individuals. Part of the sample also comes from segments from diverse locals including the Sacbe 1 of Chichen Itza who leads to the Great Cenote, the Ossuary (Str. 3C1) or High Priest's Tomb, and plazas and structures from the Initial Series group among other areas. Some of the contexts in which segments were found represent a single individual interment. In some cases, I could identify proposed clusters of segments of certain individuals based on morphology. In most cases, however, fragments stand as isolated bones, making it challenging to calculate the minimum number of individuals (MNI) of the entire sample. The best calculations I could make for MNI is represented per lot in Table 3.1. As indicated, the differences among contexts do not allow me to present a specific number of individuals for the total sample. Similarly, because of the particularities of some of the segments such as pathologies, size, and morphology, among the sample it was necessary to calculate the most likely number of individuals (MLNI) in the same Table 3.1. The methodology used in both cases MNI and MLNI is further explained below.

As stated above, in the hinterland of Chichen Itza, there were two sets of human remains I analyzed. From the first collection is from X'togil, where Osorio, Pérez, and their team performed salvage work along the Libre Unión-Yaxcabá road about 20 km to the west of Chichen Itza in 2012. The CLUY project recovered nine burials and three deposits with human remains dating to the transition from the Late/Terminal Classic to the Early Postclassic in the Chichen Itza region. For this dissertation I analyzed burials one, two, three, five, and nine. I also analyze the

three deposits: Elemento, Ofrenda 1, and the "Burial"4, that because of the lack of reverential treatment, I do not consider it a burial. All the "burials" were in association with the Structure 22, which was an apsidal foundation brace set on a probable domestic basal platform. Burials 1, 2, 3, and 5 were in cists and are consider primary burials, and all of them, with the exception of burial five, consisted of individual contexts, in supine position. In the case of the Burial 5 there were at least two individuals. In the case of the Burial 9, in contrast to the other burials the individual was deposited directly in the construction fill without a cist, and presented anthropic marks. X'togil is a site located southwest of Chichen Itza and is in the general direction where the causeway to Cumtun, an outlying group of Chichen Itza itself, extends (Taube et al., 2020:8–9). The current data would suggest that X'togil was an important site, much like Ikil to the south (Andrews and Stuart 1968; Robles et al., 2011; Stanton and Magnoni 2013; Stanton et al., 2020), during the apogee of Chichen Itza.

The second collection I analyzed from the periphery of Chichen Itza, comes from a small ossuary in Yaxuná, dating to the Helep Complex (Late/Terminal Classic or Early Postclassic). The ossuary was a small crypt in what appears to be a domestic basal platform in the southern part of the site near the Hacienda Cetelac. Although the context was excavated in situ, it represents a commingled context much like many other Terminal Classic (Ruiz González 2020) and Postclassic mortuary contexts (e.g., Peraza Lope 1993; Serafin 2010; Serafin and Lope 2007). Now that I have introduced the data sets, I turn to presenting the methods used for the analyses of the human remains from the three sites; the raw data are available in Appendix A and B.

Table 3.1 MNI and MLNI approximations per lot in the total sample.

N.	Lot	Site	Season	Associated Str.	MNI	Segment	MLNI	Segments
0	Yax_30	Yaxuna	2017	Domestic plat.	10	RC^1	15	canines
1	Ent 1	X'togil	2012	Str. 22	1	calotte	1	
2	Ent 2	X'togil	2012	Str. 22	1	semi comp skull	1	
3	Ent 3	X'togil	2012	Str. 22	1	calotte	1	
4	Ent 4	X'togil	2012	Str. 22	1	fragm. calotte	2	gracile vs robust bones
5	Ent 5	X'togil	2012	Str. 22	1	fragm. Skull	3	mandible fragments
6	Ent 9	X'togil	2012	Str. 22	1	calvaria	1	
7	Ofrenda 1	X'togil	2012	Str. 22	1	fragm. Skull	1	
8	Elemento	X'togil	2012	Str. 22	1	patella	1	
9	Str. 7	X'togil	2012	Str. 7	1	LM_3, RM_3, RI^1, RC_1	2	teeth
10	F675	Chichen Itza	2007	Sacbe 1?	1	calotte	1	
11	F684	Chichen Itza	2007	Sacbe 1?	2	shafts of right fibula	3	fibulas and radius
12	F686	Chichen Itza	2007	Sacbe 1?	1	fragm. calotte	1	
13	F689	Chichen Itza	2007	3D34	2	right tibias	5	tibias
14	F700	Chichen Itza	2007	Sacbe 1?	1	right ulna	1	
15	F768	Chichen Itza	2007	Sacbe 1?	1	fragm. pelvic bone	1	
16	Fsn93	Chichen Itza	1993	Sacbe 1	7	right fragm. mandibles	11	mandible fragments
17	F6	Chichen Itza	1993	Sacbe 1	4	right fragm. mandibles	6	mandible fragments
18	F8_a	Chichen Itza	1993	Sacbe1	2	right fragm. mandibles	2	
19	F8	Chichen Itza	1993	Sacbe1	1	fragm. cranium	1	
20	Fsn00	Chichen Itza	2000	Sacbe1	1	fragm. skull	1	
21	Z211	Chichen Itza	2002	Mayaland?	1	fragm. calotte	1	
22	Z213	Chichen Itza	2002	Sacbe74	1	fragm femur	1	
23	Z338	Chichen Itza	2000	Sacbe74	1	right humerus	1	
24	Z11	Chichen Itza	2000	Sacbe 74 (3E19)	1	fragm. calotte	1	
25	CS_CCh	Chichen Itza		Cenote Sagrado	2	fragm. calotte	4	different segments
26	S/L1	Chichen Itza	1998	4D6	1	fram. cranium	1	
27	Z374	Chichen Itza	2002	Sacbe 32	1	frontal	1	
28	H38_b	Chichen Itza	1993	3C1 Osario	1	fragm skull	3	tibias
29	Zv	Chichen Itza	2000	Sacbe Mayaland?	1	fragments	1	
30	Z117	Chichen Itza	2000	3E19	1	fragm. atlas	1	
31	H38_a	Chichen Itza	1993	3C1 Osario	3	right femora	4	femora
32	Q7	Chichen Itza	2005	4D1 Akadzib	1	fragm. long bone	1	
33	G83	Chichen Itza	2005	Chultún	5	right humeri	5	
34	H400	Chichen Itza	2008	5C12 Tumba	7	left humeri	12	long bones
35	H380A	Chichen Itza	2008	5C12 Tumba	1	fragm long bones	1	
36	H381	Chichen Itza	2008	5C12 Tumba	1	fragm long bones	1	
37	X893	Chichen Itza	2000	5C17 (Tortuga)	1	fibula	1	
38	X73A	Chichen Itza	2005	5C5 (Caracoles)	1	semi comp infant	1	
39	X150A	Chichen Itza	2000	5C14 (Falos)	1	teeth	1	
40	X843	Chichen Itza	2000	5C17 (Tortuga)	1	fragm rib	1	
41	X73	Chichen Itza	2008	5C5 (Caracoles)	1	semi comp infant	1	
42	X295d	Chichen Itza	2002	Arco SI	1	fragm. fibula	1	
43	X319a	Chichen Itza	2000	Serie Inicial	1	RPM_1	1	
44	X52	Chichen Itza	1998	5C15 (Atlantes)	1	fragm femur	2	femora
45	X214	Chichen Itza	2002	5C25 (El Arco)	1	fragm. calotte	1	
46	H393	Chichen Itza	2008	5C12 Tumba	1	fragm. calotte	1	
47	X008w	Chichen Itza	2004	5C35 (Muralla)	1	fragm. calotte	1	
48	X2	Chichen Itza	1999	5C15 (Atlantes)	1	fragm. calotte	1	
49	H325	Chichen Itza	2003	5C6 (Monos)	1	fragm. fibula	1	
50	X006	Chichen Itza	2000	Cala hacia Tortug	1	fragm. calotte	1	
51	X007w	Chichen Itza	2004	5C35 (Muralla)	1	fragm. mandible	1	
52	X22	Chichen Itza	1999	Sub Serie Inicial	1	fragm. femur	1	
53	PS20	Chichen Itza	2019	Plaza Sur SI	2	left femora	4	long bones and teeth
54	N8	Chichen Itza	1996	Mayaland	1	fragm. calotte	1	
55	PS19	Chichen Itza	2019	5C13 Plaza Sur S	1	fragm. Skull	1	
				Total MNI	**91**	**Total MLNI**	**123**	

Methods

Archaeothanatology

The practices surrounding the interment of human remains may reveal a considerable amount about the social conditions of a community, including performative behaviors associated with continued interactions with the dead and the kinds of materiality associated with remembering practices. We may never know how people identified themselves in the past, but through the analysis of mortuary contexts we can better understand what was important for people in terms of representing and interacting with the dead. To approach such issues, however, we need to have a very good understanding of the taphonomic processes involved in the creation and transformation of mortuary contexts. Archaeothanatology provides an approach to how to document mortuary contexts that focuses on taphonomy.

In this section, I will discuss these methods, which are standard for all work done in association with the UADY lab. Except for lots PS19 and PS20 (Appendix D) from the Initial Series Group at Chichen Itza (where an archaeothanatology approach was employed in the field by myself), the existing sample comes from already excavated contexts which were a result of diverse field methods and standards of recording. Thus, the quality and depth of the field information is variable; subject to the ability to understand existing tags, reports, pictures, articles, drawings, and objects available.

While archaeothanatology is best when applied at the beginning of the research process whereby contexts can be excavated and documented within this methodological school, we are able to reconstruct some taphonomic processes with the kinds of information available for previously excavated contexts. As Tiesler and colleagues (2017:149) have shown for a sample of burials excavated without an archaeothanatology approach at Yaxuna, field notes, drawings,

and photos can be extremely valuable for reconstructing taphonomic processes. As researchers working with an archaeothanatological approach have outlined, burials and interments are often found during field research that does not center on human remains, often resulting in an underemphasized focus on skeletal taphonomic processes, and giving special attention to the associated artifacts instead of the full picture (Duday 1997, 2009; Tiesler 2007; Tiesler et al., 2021).

To gain insight into the dynamic interaction between social and biological aspects that involve mortuary practices, it is necessary to take into consideration the decomposition of individuals' body as well as natural and cultural alterations, which are also some of the main concerns of archaeothanatology (Duday 1997, 2009; Pereira 2013; Tiesler et al., 2017; Tiesler et al., 2021). In the work presented here, most of the archaeothanatological analysis was conducted using previously gathered information and, while very useful, is incomplete when compared to the implementation of archaeothanatology to mortuary contexts in the field.

Archaeothanatology also known as "*l' anthropologie du terrain"* emphasizes the importance of recognizing the intrinsic and extrinsic phenomena associated with human remains from the moment of death until archaeologists, bioarcheologists or biological anthropologists recover the bones. Under the lens of the French school, which proposes this methodology, it is not enough to examine the skeletons or bone segments in the lab, but it is essential to work in close relation with other specialists from the outset of the excavation. In the field is where we should start to make sense of the different processes that a corpse suffers, from initial placement, decomposition, to the recovery of the skeletal remains. This technique prioritizes exhaustive excavation techniques, nuanced observation of contexts, detailed descriptions and recording of the full contexts, and careful recovery and documentation of the skeletal remains.

Contexts can include funerary and non-funerary assemblages (Boulestin and Duday 2006; Cen Hurtado et al., 2007; Tiesler 2007). Funerary assemblages represent a reverential arrangement of mortuary remains. The individuals are carefully placed and handled, usually signifying devotion and/or ancestral connections. On the contrary, a lack of veneration reflects that the body(ies) were treated as part of the ritual or offering (non-funerary assemblages), whereby ancestral connections are often lacking. However, it is not always easy to interpret one or the other. For example, eroded fragments impossible to analyze, or differences among deposits may lead to mistaken interpretations.

Much like Michael Schiffer's (1996) pioneering work on archaeological formation processes, Duday (2009:14) also distinguishes between primary and secondary deposits. Given some of the vagaries in defining primary and secondary deposits, it is important to define how these concepts apply to mortuary contexts. Primary deposits are those in which almost all the decomposition of the body happens in the final burial place. Secondary deposits are those in which the decay of the corpse occurs in one, or multiple places and then is removed to a different final location, causing disarticulation. However, not all secondary burials are always fully disarticulated, or primary burials are always articulated. This definition differs from the way that Schiffer and others use primary and secondary contexts, as the emphasis is put on the processes of decomposition, not on post-deposition taphonomic processes.

To assess primary vs. secondary contexts it is important to examine the exact provenience of skeletal remains and other associated materiality with special emphasis on the disarticulation patterns as well as the associated matrix. A major component of archaeothanatological research is the focus on the decay conditions of the labile articulations (e.g., phalanges, mandible) vs persistent articulations (e.g., atlas-occipital, sacrum-lumbar). This distinction helps create a better understanding of the differing stages of decomposition that the

individual(s) could have had when they were placed in the burial context, as well as giving a clearer idea of the processes of deposition itself (Boulestin and Duday 2006; Duday 1997, 2009; Ruiz González 2020; Tiesler et al., 2017; Tiesler et al., 2021).

Excavating the contexts in the field also allows researchers to reflect on how void spaces in the deposit impacted the final context found by archaeologists. For example, the decomposition of a body in an empty, filled, or progressively filled space gives room (or not) for bone displacement in particular ways that can be understood by examining the disarticulation process in the broader context. The rotation, position, and direction of each osteological segment is needed to make such assessments. For this research, the concept of "osteological relations of secondary order" was particularly important (Duday 1997:121–124). This concept refers to the comparison of segments that are potentially from the same individual based on unique characteristics (e.g., pathologies, skull sutures, etc.). It can be applied to multiple deposits (partial or complete osteological segments amassed during specific time and moment), but is mainly used to understand deposits where partial or complete skeletons accumulate through time in the same location and where seeing the original articulations of the remains is difficult. Additionally, utilizing both traditional and novel recording techniques such as drawings, photos, and 3D models is especially helpful in this endeavor, particularly when the contexts are badly preserved and hard to understand (Marengo Camacho et al., 2018; 2021).

Following archaeothanatology methods (Chávez Balderas 2017; Duday 1997, 2009; Pereira 2007; Ruiz González 2021; Tiesler et al., 2017; Tiesler et al., 2021), I reconstructed some of the burial contexts that are included in the sample comprising this dissertation. Using the tags, photographic record, and the available data from reports, including technical drawings, as well as the osteological remains themselves, I pieced together the taphonomic and funerary practices.

Bio-Vital Profiles

In this section I will revise analyses including MNI, MLNI, and those associated with bio-vital profiles.

MNI and MLNI

The skeletal analysis included a bone inventory based on macroscopic revision. During the creation of the bone inventory, the skeletal remains were cleaned, sampled for special analyses, and counted to calculate the Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) and the Most Likely Number of Individuals (MLNI) when possible (see discussion above). The MNI is quantified by the largest number of skeletal segments of the same type represented in the sample. I estimate the MLNI with other factors, such as taphonomic similarities, proportional length, and comparison of bone pairs (e.g., matching left humerus and left femur). The MLNI gives a range of the actual number of individuals, which can be underestimated by the MNI (Adams and Konigsberg 2008).

Bio-Vital information

This sample contains few complete individuals from specific deposits. In most cases, the interments are from scattered remains, contexts with multiple individuals, and contexts termed problematic deposits (see Coe 1959, 1990). Because of the complexity of the mentioned contexts, I conducted bio-vital analyses to determine the general condition of the skeletal remains, patterns regarding the number of bones present, identification of sex, cultural taphonomic approaches such as cut marks, fire exposure, and the overall health of the individuals represented in this sample. Each fragment was macroscopically revised and observed with a magnifier, under tangential light. The segment identification, state of conservation, surface differentiation, weight, and measurements were also evaluated or recorded when possible. Fragments smaller than 2 cm were

set as NID, however, when possible were classified by segments as well, no single analyzed, but weighted for analytical purposes. This analysis took place over ten months in the Laboratorio de Bioarqueología e Histología (Bioarcheology and Histology Laboratory) at the Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán (UADY) in collaboration with Dr. Vera Tiesler. This bio-vital analysis was performed following the standard procedures of the UADY lab (Brooks and Suchey 1990; Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994; Del Angel and Cisneros 2004; Lovejoy et al., 1985; Pijoan Aguadé and Lizárraga Cruchaga 2004b; Tiesler et al., 2017; Wrobel et al., 2002).

When possible, I evaluated biological sex, age, osteometric measurements, pathologies, and trauma of individuals, using standard macroscopic methods. Sex was approximated by morphological differences of the pelvis, dissimilarities on the skull (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994; Ferembach et al., 1980; Sánchez-Mejorada et al., 2013), measurements on the astragalus when present (Steele and McKern 1988:261; Tiesler 1999:134–135), and range from gracile to robust estimations of long bones (Wrobel et al., 2002). The range in sex variations was organized to estimate individuals as female, male, possible female, possible male, and indeterminate. It is important to say, that for this research it was impossible to evaluate sex with more than two methods due to fragmentation. Also, in most cases the primary method to estimate sex was based on Wrobel and colleagues' (2002) work, since there were almost no complete individuals.

To approximate the age of death, I considered the skull, pelvis, teeth, and epiphyses of long bones. For the skulls, the closures of cranial sutures were used to define age (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994). The morphology of the pubic symphysis (Brooks and Suchey 1990; Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994) and the auricular surface of the ilium (Lovejoy et al., 1985) were examined in the pelvis. When using teeth to determine age, I used the emergence of the alveolar eruption for children and the use-wear of the teeth for adults (Boldsen et al., 2002; Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994). For adult individuals the fusion between epiphysis of long bones, such as the femur, tibia,

and humerus was used to estimate age (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994); however, in the case of subadults, the osteometric measurements were used (Johnston 1962). Same as sex, age estimation was restricted to segments present in the contexts and available markers. Additionally, the osteometric measurements from long bones were applied to calculate the individual's stature (Del Angel and Cisneros 2004). Yet, in most cases, it was not possible to measure stature.

If present, paleopathologies and trauma were analyzed based on previous work by the UADY lab (Tiesler et al., 2017; Tiesler and Jaén 2012). Particularly with my research, I was focused on diseases that are hypothesized as stress markers such as anemia that can be manifested as porotic hyperostosis and *cribra orbitalia* (Schultz 2001); and dental pathologies, such as cavities, dental abscess, and antemortem tooth loss (Cucina 2015; Cucina and Tiesler 2007; Goodman and Armelagos 1985; Molnar 1971). I used these pathologies as proxies for stress markers (Rinaldo et al., 2019; Wood et al., 1992).

Finally, cultural head-shaping, a common practice in the Maya area, was analyzed based on type, variant, and degree of expression. Head-shaping may also provide another piece of data concerning representation among the population (Tiesler 2012b, 2014, 2018a).

Taphonomic Approaches

As stated before, archaeothanatology is a useful tool to understand the social and biological transformation of a human being from the perimortem stage until the recovery of the skeletal remains. What is more important, this method is underscored by a meticulous attention to the details surrounding both the social and the archaeological context (Tiesler 1997, 2006). I divided the taphonomic signatures into natural and cultural types (Duday 2009; Pijoan Aguadé and Lizárraga Cruchaga 2004b; Tiesler et al., 2017). The natural taphonomic signatures included prints on the bones that reflected weathering, patina, attached sediment, or damage due to rodents, insects, and roots. In the case of cultural taphonomic signatures, any anthropomorphic mark on

bones was registered and analyzed following methodologies for understanding cultural aspects of the mortuary practices (Botella et al., 1999; Pijoan Aguadé and Lizárraga Cruchaga 2004b; Pijoan Aguadé and Mansilla 1997; Ruiz González 2021; Tiesler 2021; Tiesler et al., 2017; White 1992).

In total 1,977 of the segments show at least one of the following categories documented: tear, cut marks over the bone, cut marks on the bone, fractures, probable fractures, laceration, impact, marrow manipulation, perforation, percussion, polish, scrape marks, bone section, carving, and thermal or probable thermal exposure (Tables 3.2, 3.3 and 3.5). In the case of thermal exposure, I considered color (Figure3.1; Tables 3.4 and 3.5) and exposure consequences (spots, warping, sandwiching, and fractures; Tables 3.4 and 3.5).

Table 3.2 Anthropic marks and key

Abrev.	Marca Antrópica	Anthropic Mark
AR	Arrancamiento	Pulled
CE	Corte en hueso	Bone cutting
CS	Corte sobre hueso	Cut on bone
FRA	Fractura	Fracture
FRA?	Prob fractura	Probable fracture
LA	Laceración	Laceration
MI	Marca de Impacto	Impact Mark
MM	Manipulacion médula	Marrow manipulation
MO	Mordida	Bite
NID	NID	NID
PEF	Perforación	Perforation
PER	Percusión	Percussion
PUL	Pulido	Polished
RA	Raspado	Scrape
SE	Seccionado	Sectioned bone
TAL	Tallado	Carved
ET	Exposición Térmica	Thermal exposure
ET?	Probable Exp Term	Prob thermal exp

Table 3.3 Anthropic marks definitions.

ANTHROPIC MARK	DESCRIPTION
Teared up (ARR):	Pulling off violently to detach a fragment or segment until it is separated from where it was initially attached or was part of.
Bone cutting (CE):	The purpose of bone cutting is to divide the bone into two or more parts. According to Pijoan Aguadé and Lizárraga (2004:20), it is possible to achieve bone cutting through attrition or percussion. Separating a bone by attrition involves passing the cutting edge repeatedly in the same place until the cut is made or finished by bending (ibid). Then, flexion can be used to finish separating the bone. In this case, burrs may remain although the cut would be smooth; this occurs due to cut with a sharp instrument where several repetitions were necessary to achieve it (Botella et al., 1999:77). As for percussion blows, they are usually blunt, clean, and sometimes are accompanied by fractures (Botella et al., 1999:69-78; Pijoan Aguadé and Lizárraga Cruchaga 2004:20-21). The cut on bone generally remains linear (Botella et al., 1999:77). The change of coloration in the bone is critical to know if the cut is recent or old. Similarly, Botella and colleagues emphasize that if the bone is dry-cut, it creates amorphous and irregular plaques.
Cut on bone (CS):	Cuts on bone are derived from cuts on the bone surface, which serve as a support when detaching soft surfaces. Cuts on bones can be found in places related to the detachment of skin, muscles, and even between bones (Pijoan Aguadé and Lizárraga Cruchaga 2004:20). They could have been used for defleshing or skinning. According to Pijoan Aguadé and Lizárraga Cruchaga 2004, the cuts on bone are distinguished by being "v" type incisions, which must be old and discontinuous, mainly in bones with superficial differences.
Fracture (FRA):	The fractures that were carried out in fresh or green bone are the ones that concern us for archaeological studies. This is because those were made either before the individual died or perimortem since those made in dry bone will have a different morphology (Botella et al., 1999:79-85). In addition, the plasticity of bones in their fresh state allows for greater precision in obtaining the desired fracture (Pijoan Aguadé and Lizárraga Cruchaga 2004:22). Fractures can be carried out by trauma, torsion, or flexion (Botella et al., 2000:91-92; Pijoan Aguadé and Lizárraga Cruchaga 2004:22-23). In the skull, fractures can be radial (ibid). They are associated with the butchering process (Tiesler et al., 2017).
Laceration (LA):	Stress fracture or impact fracture caused by a sharp tool (Tiesler et al., 2011, 2020).
Impact Mark (MI):	It is generated by contusion, that is, an impact or blow from a blunt object (Pijoan Aguadé and Lizárraga Cruchaga 2004:26; Tiesler et al., 2011, 2020). It leaves marks on the bone of the instrument that caused it. In some cases, it is reported near the joints, in the epiphyses of long bones, and vertebrae (Pijoan Aguadé and Lizárraga Cruchaga 2004:26).
Marrow manipulation (MM):	In general, to gain access to the marrow, long bones are fractured at the epiphyses. Other characteristics are that they are boiled and could present scraping marks inside the medullary canal, as well as an affectation in the trabeculae of the canal (Botella et al., 1999:106-107).
Bite (MO):	In bones of both fauna and humans, it is possible to see marks derived from bites. Sometimes these bites come from carnivores, rodents, or humans. For this work, the bites indicated by the initials MO refer to those of humans since rodent bites have their own section, and in the case of carnivore bites, they are specified. Human bites are characterized by being even, i.e., in the epiphyses of long bones, there is a fringes pattern with a rough surface, but trying to eliminate the spongy bone first (Botella et al., 1999:134-135 ; White and White 1992).
Perforation (PEF):	By attrition and by perforator. Perforation by attrition is achieved with a cutting device, and the bone is devastated until it is pierced (Pijoan Aguadé and Lizárraga

	Cruchaga 2004:28-29). When a perforating instrument is used, a more regular hole is generated. According to Pijoan and colleagues, the perforation achieved by wear generates a regular and deep hole, while the perforating instrument generates a conical or biconical hole.
Percussion (PER):	Caused by a solid blow with a non-sharp object.
Polishing (PU):	The action of smoothing and abrading a surface, leaving a lustrous surface, through abrasion (Pijoan Aguadé and Lizárraga Cruchaga 2004:28).
Scraping (RA):	The purpose of bone scraping is to clean the bone, in other words, to finish the removal of the remains of flesh, tendons, or periosteum, to mention a few (Botella et al., 2000:62-68; Pijoan Aguadé and Lizárraga Cruchaga 2004:24-25). They are distinguished by being a group of irregular incisions, generally fine, and that can go in the same direction, but not necessarily (Botella et al., 2000:62; Pijoan Aguadé and Lizárraga Cruchaga 2004:24).
Bone section (SE):	It is known as bone section, when a bone is mutilated through wear, achieving a practically "artisanal" work. This cultural modification can be confused with a bone cut by wear. However, to section a bone does not necessarily require a cutting edge; instead, a gradual abrasion could be generated with some other tool until the partial or total separation of the bone is achieved (Tiesler et al., 2020).
Carving (TAL):	Carved marks are the imprint left by the worn action of sculpting the bone.
Thermal Exposure (ET):	Exposure of bones directly or indirectly to heat sources (Pijoan Aguadé and Lizárraga Cruchaga 2004:26-27). This exposure to heat changes the bones' original characteristics, including their texture, flavor, and color, among others, both physical and chemical (Botella et al., 1999:137).

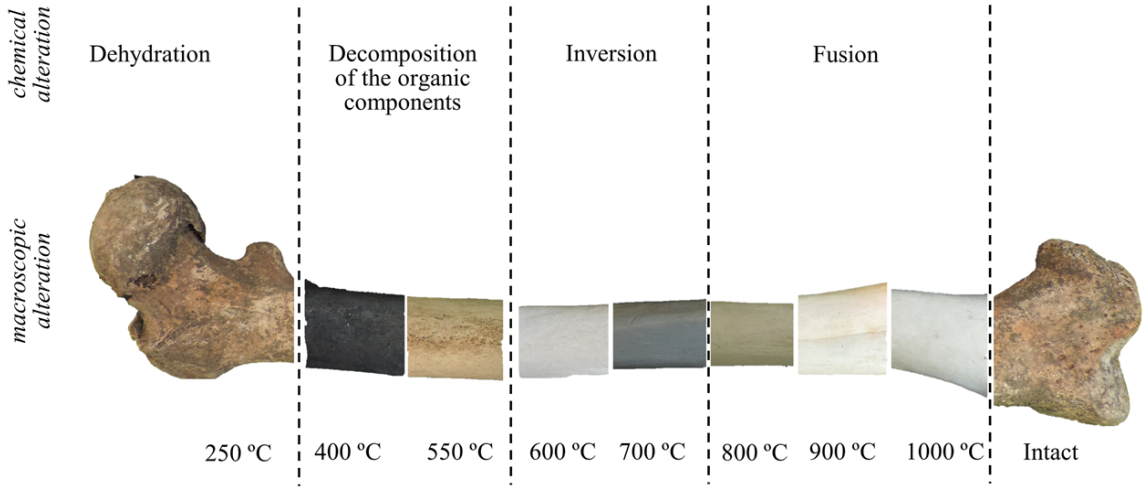


Figure 3.1 Color differences from temperature variation (from Marques et al., 2018).

Table 3.4 Thermal exposure colors and descriptions.

Thermal Exposure Marks	Abreviation	Coloration	Description	Temperature
Barbecue	BA	Light red (2.5YR 6/8) y Black (10YR 2/1)	Indirect exposition to fire	< 300° C
Black	NE	Black (10YR 2/1)	Carbonization: grayish to blackish	300° a 500°
Gray-Brown	GR	Light gray (10YR 7/2) Pale Yellow (10YR 8/2)	Charcoal elimination	500° a 600°
Blueish-Gray	AZ	Light bluish gray (Gley 2 8/1 5B)	Calcination in process	600°
White	BL	White (Gley 1 8/N)	Calcination, complete oxidation	>600°
Thermal Exposure Consequences	**Abreviation**	**Definition**	**Description**	
Heat effects	WA	Warping	fractures	
Green bone exposition to heat	ESTR	Stratigraphy	"sandwiching"	

Table 3.5 Descriptions of thermal exposition colors and consequences

THERMAL EXPOSURE	DESCRIPTION
Boiled (HER):	Boiled bones are those found in indirect exposure to heat due to the humidity effect caused by being in a liquid. This heat generally brings the liquid to the boiling point and the bone itself, causing its cooking (Botella et al., 1999:137-139). However, this cooking does not alter the bone in any different way when it is carried out with or without the meat presence since, in fresh bone, they continue to receive the same or very similar caloric distribution (ibid).
Barbecue (BA):	Bones classified as being in this state refer to bones exposed to fire in an indirect state, but not within an aggregate liquid. For example, if a segment is exposed to dry heat, but with the soft parts included, the effect will be similar to boiling since the moisture in the soft parts will be responsible for transmitting the heat to the bone. There are probably unidentifiable bones if they were boiled or barbecued due to the similar characteristics that both processes leave in the bones.
NE (Charred):	Carbonization at a temperature of 300° to 500° Celsius. BL: The whitish coloration of a calcined bone is due to the completion of oxidation.
GR:	When the carbon begins to be removed to start the calcination process, the coloration turns from gray to light brown. This color change occurs between 500° and 600° Celsius.
AZ:	The bluish-gray color seen in bones with thermal exposure arises from the calcination process. The calcination of bones in humans and animals such as pigs (Medina Martín 2005) takes place at around 600° C.
ET CONSEQUENCES	
Staining (MA):	Blackish marks due to thermal exposure.
Warping (WAR):	Small transverse, conical and convex fractures that occur due to thermal exposure.
Stratigraphy (ESTR):	Due to the exposure of green bone to heat, a stratigraphic effect of different shades is generated. Banding, when the strata are very clear.
Heat fractures (HRF):	Fractures of segments due to thermal exposure, but not cracked. They usually occur along the diaphysis.

In the specific case of Lot H400, we needed a slightly different methodology. The analysis of Lot H400 followed the same standards of the overall sample; however, due to the specifics of the context, we needed to develop a particular methodology to deal with the cremated remains. Excavations in the Initial Series Group at Chichen Itza led by Dr. Peter Schmidt in the 2007 and 2008 seasons revealed that Str. 5C12 which was used as a container for several cremated remains (Schmidt 2009). The remains were found in a carved stone cist of 2.10 m long, by 0.70 to 0.80 m wide, between 0.80 to 0.90 m deep (Figure 4.59), and covered with flat stone lids (González De la Mata et al., 2014). Part of the damage, fragmentation, and commingling of the context comes from the collapse of the middle stone lid which fell down on the skeletal remains. Schmidt's team took photos, drew, and excavated three layers; they argued primary collective burial, with probably four individuals deposited one on top of the other in a sequence. After the excavation, the project stored the human remains in the campsite in Chichen Itza; the reorganization and rearranging of the storage place caused a second commingling event which could have caused further fragmentation of the bones. Archaeologist Alfonso Argueta first looked at the skeletal remains from this context. He reported four to five individuals and an isolated mandible.

By the time that the present analysis had begun, these human remains were stored in six boxes of different sizes. One of the boxes contained a forearm and a hand still articulated in a block of sediment from the original excavation. The other five boxes encompass different bone segments, partially cleaned and marked, some of them labeled and classified by supposed levels of excavation; however, almost all presented a commingled status. In general, the skeletal material includes a state of preservation from good to fair; however, all of the bones show marks of heat exposure in different degrees, fragmentation at several levels, and consequences of the evident incandescence contact.

The process of analysis started with a meticulous observation and tag and level comparison. Same as in the other lots, I estimated age and sex when possible. Forearms were the most repeated identifiable segment, including both radii and ulnas. Therefore, based on bio-vitals, taphonomy (context marks, color, patterns, rodents or insect marks), proportional size, and fitness, I started to match possible individuals. In particular, some of the forearms matched with humeri, and tibias with femora. The differing colors from the heat exposure were measured using a Munsell chart and drawn. Similar to the other lots, anthropic marks were documented when present. Based on the color and previous work with heat exposed bone material (Bonucci and Graziani 1975; Medina Martín 2005), I compared histological plates made by Cecilia Medina (2005) with the colors found on the H400 remains to suggest a temperature range for the burning. Additionally, I utilized drawings, photos, and notes (Schmidt 2009) that were kindly shared by the Proyecto Chichen Itza to analyze and better understand the mortuary pattern of the deposit.

Following the mentioned methodology, long bones were used to propose the identification of possible segments of the same individuals. In this case, the bio-vital characteristics were essential to compare the individuals represented by the long bones, but with the limitations for the consequences of fire exposure such as warping. Taphonomy was also important, but in this case, when comparing right with left sides or upper versus lower body, color was not the main factor utilized since the bones presented more variability in color across each segment. Even though each fragment was recorded individually, the data was also documented for proposed individuals, suggested segments, or complete segments depending on each particular case. Additionally, fragments that were not assigned to any individual were also analyzed and registered.

Excavation Methods

Although the majority of the skeletal remains used for this thesis were not excavated using archaeothanatology field recording methods, the excavations undertaken in the Initial Series Group of Chichen Itza during the 2019 field season are an exception. In this section, I speak to these methods (implemented by myself), as well as to some details regarding the other excavations (Appendix D).

The 2019 season of the Chichen Itza Project focused on excavations in the South Plaza of the Initial Series Group (Marengo Camacho, n.d.; Marengo Camacho et al., 2021). Given that human remains had been recorded in previous seasons in the North Plaza of the group, the project members knew that there was a good probability that interments were located here as well. We excavated Str. 5C13 (Central Altar) in the South Plaza, test pits in that structure to understand the stratigraphy, and another test pit between Str.5C13 and the Temple of the Owls (Str. 5C7). Two separate contexts including human remains were encountered through this work. Lab analysis of the remains from both deposits was done following the same procedures stated above.

A 2 x 2 m grid was extended 4 m north from the west balustrade of the Str. 5C7. We decided to take the opportunity to extend the excavations south to better understand the relationship between the Str. 5C7 and Str. 5C13. The nomenclature of each unit was taken based on the cartesian plane starting on A0, and following positive numbers to the north, letters to the left, and negative numbers south. Units were excavated until bedrock following the natural or cultural stratigraphic layers of the context. Each layer was described, measured, and recorded by drawings and pictures. The recovered archaeological complete or partial artifacts were tagged and separated by layer, unit, and material (e.g., ceramics, etc.). Sediments were passed through 10 x 10 mm screen, and in the case of matrices containing human remains, sediments were passed through a second 5 x 5 mm screen.

The test pits in most cases were only 1 x 1 m. These were excavated to get a better understanding of the stratigraphy of the basal platform and help with the reconstruction of the chronology of the South Plaza. The 2 x 2 m units, as previously explained, were part of the extensive grid excavation. In some cases, the test pits or the units, were opened further when features were found. The materials from the features were joined together, considering association and elevation.

When human remains were encountered, we followed the aforementioned archaeothanatology methods: we documented the positionality of each bone segment, their association with other objects, the space, and the general deposit. We also created 3D models of the context. The preservation of all the bones and bone fragments was very poor in general. We used *quitosan* (deacetylation of quitina) and *mowital* (carbon dioxide and hydrogen) as consolidate materials for some of the bones to document the context and keep the materials as complete as possible. We are conscious that the use of consolidates and substances is not advised in bone materials, but, because of the importance of the context, and their poor state of conservation, we decided to take the risk of using them.

The Proyecto Chichen Itza, directed by Peter Schmidt excavated the human remains from Chichen Itza previous to 2019. Schmidt's excavation methodology included a series of lot numbers to divide the contexts. The lot system encompassed a unique letter for each archaeologist and a unique number for a specific location including unit and layer in some cases. I was given access to some of this documentary information. The tags included in the boxes and few bags had the lot as an identifier, and occasionally they also have other information such as structure, archaeologist, which together helped me to classify each deposit.

The Carretera Libre Unión-Yaxcaba Project was a salvage whose main objective was to get as much information as possible before the enlargement of the road between the modern towns of Libre Unión and Yaxcaba. The skeletal remains were excavated by the archaeologist Marisa Carrillo Góngora, and were associated with three structures: Structure 12, Structure 22, and Structure 7 (Carrillo Góngora 2013). The bones that came from the "feature" were from an unknown context. The information from the different excavations at X'togil was as follows:

Structure 12 (Ofrenda 1): The archaeologists set up a 2 x 2 m grid and excavated trenches close to the road, until bedrock. In one of the units of the trench was where they found a vessel with a fragmented skull inside it.

Structure 22 (Burials 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 9): First, a 2 x 2 m grid extending 8 m north-south x 4 m east-west was laid out. After the foundations of an apsidal structure were detected, this grid was extended to a size of 12 x 6 m. The project recovered, outside and inside the apsidal structure, what they called burials and numbered them in sequence. For this dissertation Burials, 1, 2 , 3 , 4 , 5, and 9 were utilized. I did not consider Burial 4 a burial since it appears to be non-funerary. However, in line with the project nomenclature I will continue to refer to it as Burial 4.

Structure 7: I did not have much information from Str. 7. I know that it was next to the road and that some teeth came from a possible trench excavated there.

Finally, Burial 30 from Yaxuna was excavated by Dr. Julie Wesp and archaeologist Horvey Palacios. Similar to the previous case, I did not consider Burial 30 a burial because of its non-funerary arrangement, but I continued calling it Burial 30 to be in-line with the project nomenclature. Burial 30 was excavated as a salvage project, as previously stated (Tiesler et al., 2020). Initially, a tarp was set up to protect the remains from rain, and a quick sketch draw was made. The excavation continued through 20 cm levels, and then through natural strata levels. According to Palacios and colleagues (2018), the contexts was a 3.24 m long x 0.76 m wide

crypt. Both, human and animals bones were recovered, mixed with rocks, shells, and ceramics, which were all bagged and tagged separately. Archaeologists determine the context as a Terminal Classic/ Early Postclassic ossuary, which was a completely new kind of deposit in Yaxuna (Tiesler et al., 2017).

Exploratory data analysis

I used exploratory data analysis (EDA) to summarize and visualize data. The EDA is a statistical technique that helps present data in order and patterns, including variable relationships. Archaeologists found it helpful to perform EDA as a first step to know their data and then get an idea of other statistical methods they can apply to test hypotheses (VanPool and Leonard 2011:38–39). Therefore, I decided to perform an EDA to better understand the identified anthropic marks during the osteological analysis. Further exploration of anthropic marks shows patterns in body processing and manipulation that I compared across time and regions, getting a sense of diachronic changes in the last part of the Classic and the beginning of the Postclassic periods.

For the first part of the EDA, I used R and R studio to compare anthropic marks among X'togil, Yaxuna, and Chichen Itza. I used functions from *doBy* and *ggplot* library packages. With my dataset uploaded, I created multivariable graphs, specifically bar plots denoting the presence of the different anthropic marks from Table 3.3. Because of the high frequency of human remains that presented thermal exposure from Lot H400, the rest of the data from more minor frequencies is hard to appreciate. For better visualization, I did a close-up image showing the positive frequencies from 0 to 80.

Continuing with the first part, to visualize the diversity of body processing, individually in each site, I also created bar plots showing different colors with the differences amid Lots, in the Chichen Itza case, levels for Yaxuna, and in X'togil, burials. Similar to the comparison

among sites, the presence of anthropic marks reflected the frequencies and diversity in the different plots. The second part of the EDA showed the distribution of anthropic marks among body segments. For this section, I used Microsoft Excel and created bar plots and frequency tables showing anthropic marks on the different body segments. I removed Lot H400 because of the outliers that this multiple deposit could create since all the fragments showed thermal exposure. Here, I compared X'togil, Yaxuna, and Chichen Itza and explored the distribution of anthropic marks in each site.

Chapter 4: Skeletal Evidence

For this dissertation, a total of 56 deposits with 3,485 fragments from three archaeological sites of the region around Chichen Itza were analyzed (Figure 4.1; Appendices A and B). The sample from X'togil (Table 4.1) is divided into five funerary contexts: Entierros 1, 2, 3, 5, and 9, and four non-funerary: Entierro 4, Ofrenda 1, Elemento, and Estructura 7. In addition, from Yaxuna, I present the results of a non-funerary deposit known as "Entierro 30". The sample from Chichen Itza reflects the site's complexity and I have classified the remains into three categories: a) scattered remains; b) construction offerings; and c) multiple (multiple individuals or body parts in a sequential deposition) and collective deposits (several individuals or body parts deposited at once); all of them non-funerary. In this chapter, I will first present the data from the region around Chichen Itza, and then move to the city itself. I close the chapter with a consideration of the anthropic marks from the three sites.

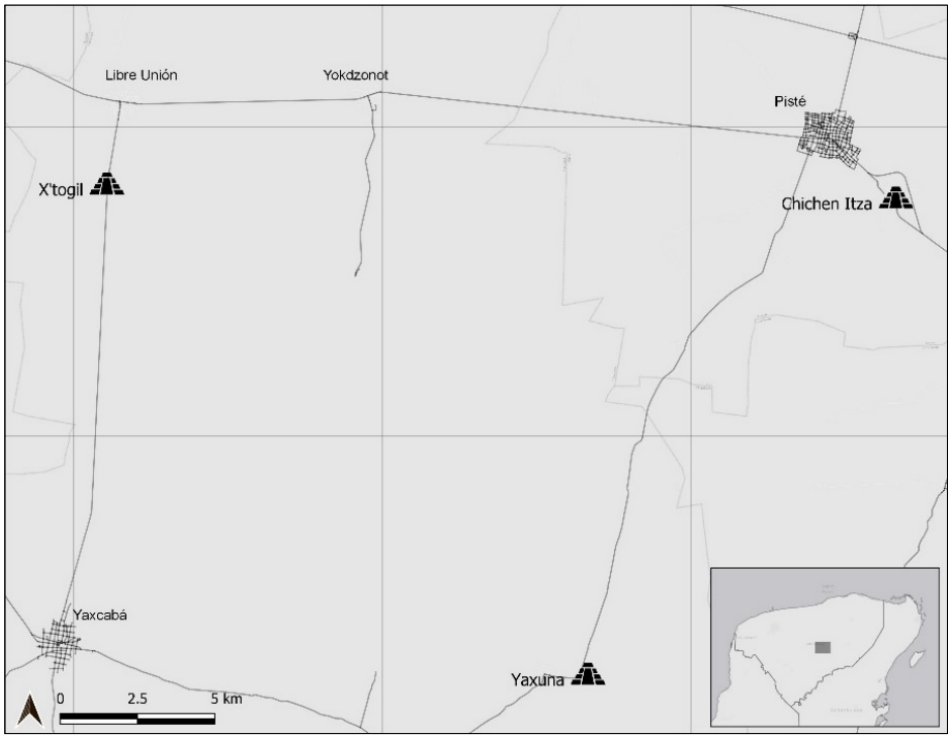


Figure 4.1. Location of Chichen Itza, X'togil and Yaxuna. (Collaboration: Ashuni Romero/Nelda Marengo).

Regional

X'togil

X'togil is located approximately 26 km SW of Chichén Itzá and was occupied during Late/Terminal Classic to Early Postclassic periods (Figure 4.1). In 2012, José Osorio León and Francisco Pérez Ruiz conducted salvage work along the road that links the modern towns of Yaxcabá and Libre Unión (Osorio León and Pérez Ruiz 2013). The salvage project partially impacted X'togil where the right of way passed right next to several structures. The excavations yielded at least four burials, and two non-funerary deposits in association with Structure 22, and three more deposits were associated with other structures (Figure 4.2). Structure 22 was an apsidal platform which had a visible foundation of rocks on the top, which would have supported a building made from perishable materials (Carrillo Góngora 2013).

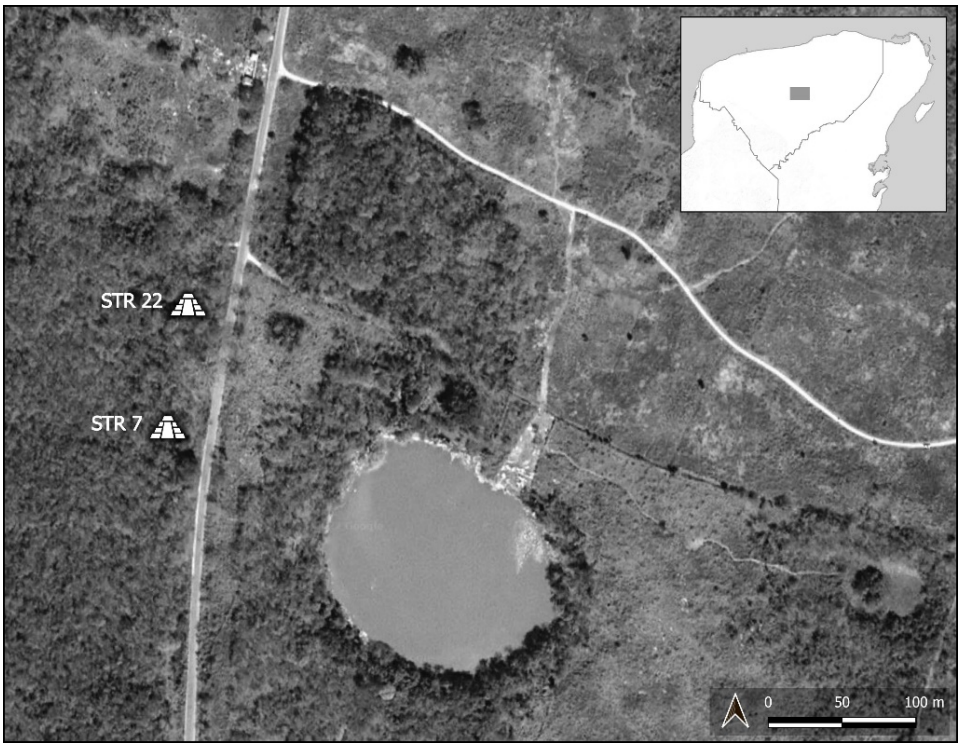


Figure 4.2 Location of Structures 22 and 7 in X'togil.

Table 4.1 Interments from X'togil

ID	Site	N segm	MNI	MLNI	Lot/burial	Season	Association	Project	Actual location	Deposit	Context	Position	Container	Offerings
1	X'togil	11	1	1	Ent. 1	2012	Str. 22	CLUY	Proyecto Chichen Itza	FUN	primary	supine	cist	2 vessels
2	X'togil	19	1	1	Ent. 2	2012	Str. 22	CLUY	Proyecto Chichen Itza	FUN	primary	supine	cist	4 vessels
3	X'togil	14	1	1	Ent. 3	2012	Str. 22	CLUY	Proyecto Chichen Itza	FUN	primary	supine	cist	4 vessels
4	X'togil	11	1	2	Ent. 4	2012	Str. 22	CLUY	Proyecto Chichen Itza	NON FUN	secondary		bowl	
5	X'togil	19	2	3	Ent. 5	2012	Str. 22	CLUY	Proyecto Chichen Itza	FUN	primary	supine	cist	3 vessels
6	X'togil	21	1	1	Ent. 9	2012	Str. 22	CLUY	Proyecto Chichen Itza	NON FUN	?	supine	direct	frag pot
7	X'togil	2	1	1	Ofrenda 1	2012	Str. 12	CLUY	Proyecto Chichen Itza	NON FUN	secondary		dish	
8	X'togil	1	1	1	elemento	2012		CLUY	Proyecto Chichen Itza	NON FUN	secondary		direct	
9	X'togil	1	1	2	Str.7	2012	Str. 7	CLUY	Proyecto Chichen Itza	NON FUN	secondary		direct	

Funerary contexts

Four primary burials (Entierro 1, Entierro 2, Entierro 3, and Entierro 5) were associated with Structure 22 (Table 4.2; Figures 4.2 and 4.3.). It was difficult to estimate the sex of these individuals due to their erosion and fragmentation. *Kankab*, a local red soil, was adhered to the skeletal fragments of which many showed insect and rodent damage. Three individuals presented pathologies in their cranial bone, including cicatrized osteomyelitis (Entierro 3), meningitis (Entierro 5a), and porotic hyperostosis (Entierro 1).

Table 4.2 Funerary interments from X'togil.

ID	Site	MNI	MLNI	Individual	Lot/burial	Sex	Age	Craneal Modification	Pathologies
1	X'togil	1	1	1	Ent. 1	nid	ADO	tabular erect	HP
2	X'togil	1	1	1	Ent. 2	prob fem	SADO	probable tabular oblique	
3	X'togil	1	1	1	Ent. 3	nid	ADJ	tabular erect	OM
5	X'togil	2	3	5a	Ent. 5	nid	infant 7 yo	tabular erect	Meningitis
5	X'togil	2	3	5b	Ent. 5	nid	infant 4 yo	tabular erect extreme	
6	X'togil	2	3	5c	Ent. 5	prob masc	ADO		

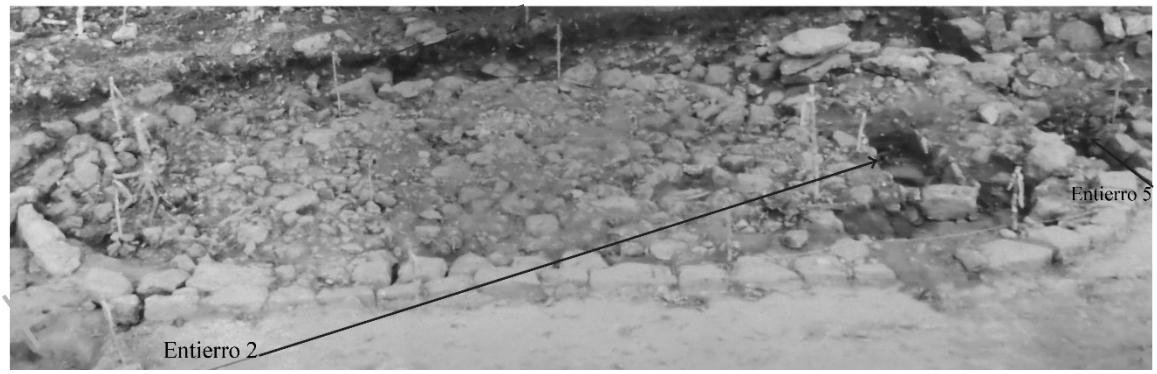


Figure 4.3 Structure 22. Photo: CLUY.

Entierro 1 (Figure 4.4a): It was located outside Structure 22, but right next to it. The burial was primary and indirect. The individual was deposited in a cist made out of roughly carved flat stones, in an extended position. The head was facing east and had a vessel over the facial area. Another vessel was deposited close to their feet (Carrillo Góngora 2013). During the lab analysis we noted the bones in a state of poor preservation and with red soil stuck to them. The bones also showed insect and rodent marks, as well as weathering, which suggested that the cist was not filled at the time of deposition. The individual was aged between 25 and 50 years old at the time of death, but it was impossible to estimate the sex. We identified a tabular erect cranial modification (Figure 4.4b), and porotic hyperostosis in the endocranium.

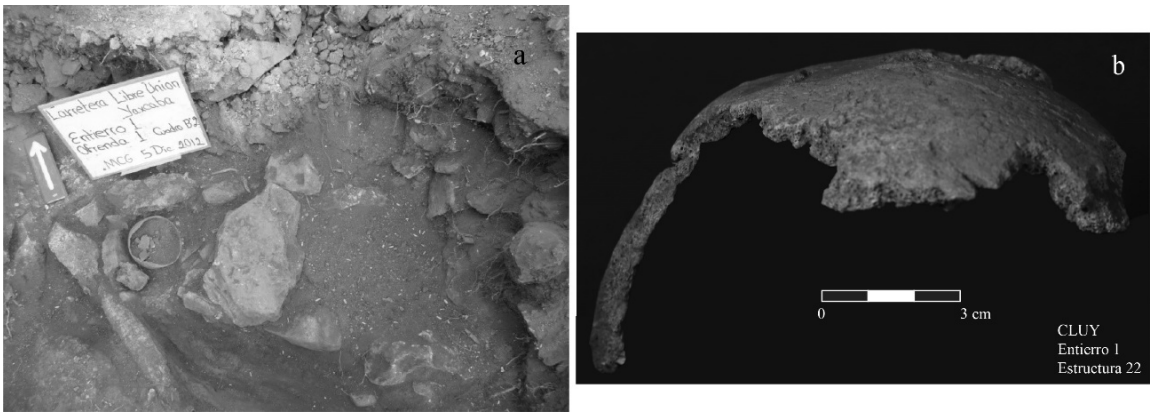


Figure 4.4 a) Excavation of Burial 1. Photo: CLUY. b) Tabular erect cranial modification.

Entierro 2 (Figure 4.5): According to the report, this burial used the foundation of Structure 22 as part of the walls of the cist; flat capstones were used as lids. The individual was in a primary and extended position, facing east. A Muna slate ware plate covered the individual's face. A fine gray vase from the Usumacinta region, with a band of glyphs or pseudo glyphs, was found on the abdominal area. A third vessel, an annular Muna dish, was deposited next to the feet of the individual, and served as the lid to a jar. The human bones of this burial were fragmented, in a fair to poor state of conservation; however, insect, root, and rodent marks were detected. Similar to Burial 1, the state of weathering indicated that no soil originally covered the human

remains. The individual was identified as a subadult between 15 to 20 years old, and the bones were gracile. A fragment of the cranium, a fragmented mandible, and splanchnocranium bones were present. Open sutures were identified in fragments of sagittal, coronal, and metopic bones (Figure 4.6b). The cranial bones also show a probable tabular oblique head shaping (Figures 4.6a and b). Some of the teeth were present with use-wear indices from 0.25 to 1.5. Two of the third molars from the lower jaw were starting to erupt when the individual passed. From the maxillary, it was noted that the central right incisor and the right canine had C3 dental mutilations (Figure 4.7 ; see Romero Molina 1984a; Tiesler 2001).



Figure 4.5 Excavation of the Entierro 2. Photo: CLUY.

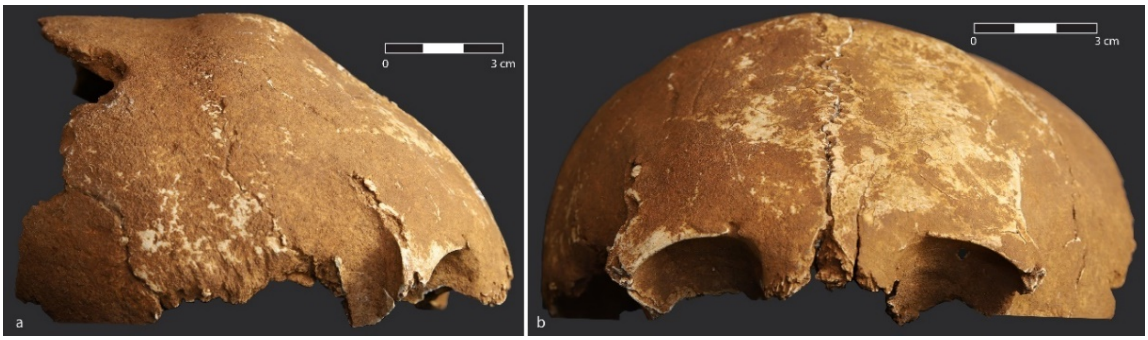


Figure 4.6 Entierro 2. a) cranial bones with cephalic modification. b) Metopic suture in frontal bone.



Figure 4.7 Individual from Entierro 2. Maxillary, with dental mutilation C3 in the right canine and central incisor (there was not a right lateral incisor), and mandible showing the eruption of the third molars.

Entierro 3 (Figure 4.8): Entierro 3 was also associated with Structure 22. It was a primary deposit, containing an extended individual facing east, as well as four vessels. The bones from this deposit were eroded, fragmented, and presented root and insect damage. Faunal remains were also associated with the burial. The individual was an adult between 20 and 45 years old at the time of death. The poor state of preservation did not allow us to estimate the sex. However, the cranium was semi-complete (Figure 4.9a) and presented weathering and cicatrized osteomyelitis

in the endocranium (Figure 4.9b). Cultural modifications were included a tabular erect head shaping (Figure 4.a) and dental mutilations in the maxillary: A4 on the right lateral incisor, and a B4 or “IK” pattern on the right central incisor. The rest of the teeth recovered from the context showed high use-wear, from 2 to 4.5 (Figure 4.9c).



Figure 4.8 Entierro 3 from X’togil. Photo: CLUY.

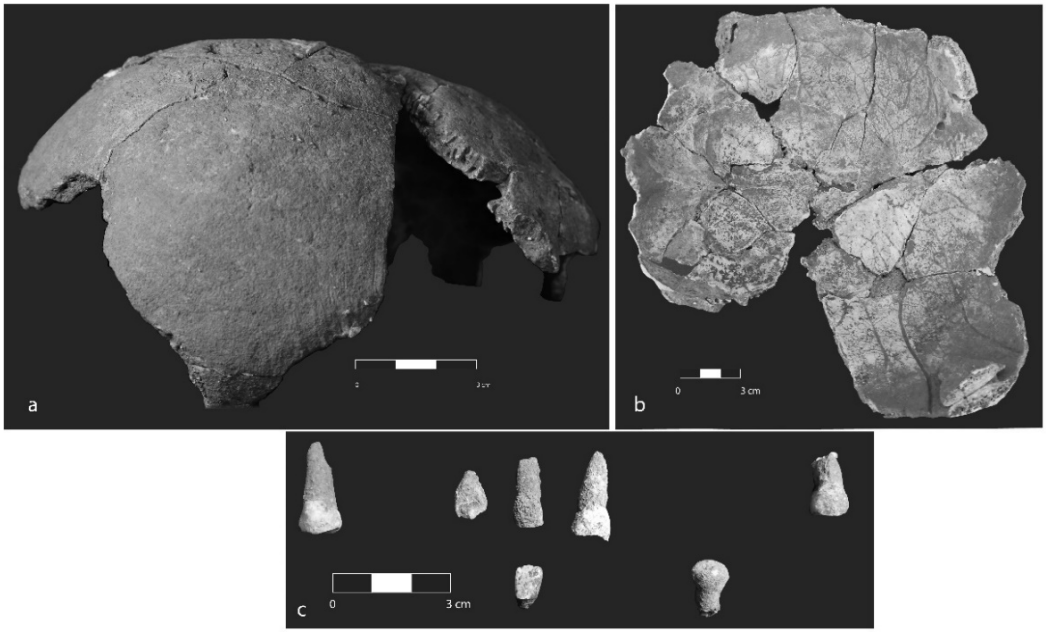


Figure 4.9 Individual from Entierro 3. a) Cranial bones. b) Endocranium. c) Teeth.

Entierro 5 (Figure 4.10): This was a primary deposit of a child(5a) around 7 years old, from the same structure as the previous contexts. While the bony segments were incomplete, the child had two companions. Individual 5b was also a child, but around 4 years of age. In the endocranium of the left parietal, this individual presented scrape marks (Figure 4.11a and b) from the sagittal to the temporal line. These were probably made by a sharp tool when cleaning the cephalic mass (see Botella et al., 1999:63; Pijoan Aguadé and Lizárraga Cruchaga 2004b:24). Individual 5c was only represented by an adult mandible fragment. Therefore, it is likely that Individual 5b was deposited as a non-funerary offering, representing part of an adult that was removed from a previous deposit and placed here.



Figure 4.10 Excavation of Entierro 5. Photo: CLUY/Mariza Carrillo Góngora.

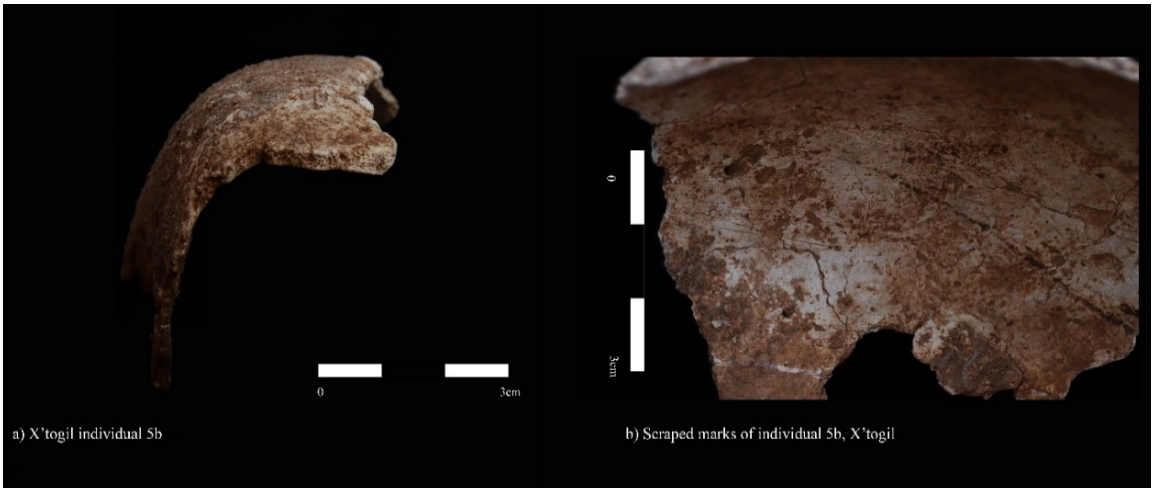


Figure 4.11. X'togil Entierro 5, individual 5b. a) Extreme tabular erect cranial modification. b) Scraping marks in endocranium.

Non-funerary Contexts

The non-funerary contexts come from a variety of areas. Table 4.3 shows five interments that present a non-reverential arrangement of the human remains. In the case of the deposit associated with Structure 7 and the feature (*elemento*), only one bone fragment was associated with each one, and no more information was available; I will not go into much detail with these contexts as there is not much information to analyze. In the case of Ofrenda 1, it came from a rectangular building denominated Structure 12, which the original construction of the road had impacted years ago; some of the stones of the building appear to have been removed for fill (Carrillo Góngora 2013). The team recovered ten caches from this structure, Ofrenda 1 is described here. Finally, two non-funerary interments that came from Structure 22, Entierro 4 and Entierro 9, were the most interesting in terms of human remains.

Table 4.3 Non-funerary interments from X'togil.

ID	Site	N segm	MNI	MLNI	Lot/burial	Season	Association	Project	Actual location	Deposit	Context
4	X´togil	11	1	2	Ent. 4	2012	Str. 22	CLUY	Proyecto Chichen Itza	NON FUN	secondary
6	X´togil	21	1	1	Ent. 9	2012	Str. 22	CLUY	Proyecto Chichen Itza	NON FUN	?
7	X´togil	2	1	1	Ofrenda 1	2012	Str. 12	CLUY	Proyecto Chichen Itza	NON FUN	secondary
8	X´togil	1	1	1	elemento	2012	?	CLUY	Proyecto Chichen Itza	NON FUN	secondary
9	X´togil	1	1	2	Str.7	2012	Str. 7	CLUY	Proyecto Chichen Itza	NON FUN	secondary

Ofrenda :1 was located in the Structure 12, and consisted of a Muna Slate dish with a cranium inside. Archaeologist Mariza Carrillo Góngora (2013) stated that they did not find other skeletal remains in the area. The cranium was from an infant around four years old, and there was one deciduous second upper molar, a permanent canine in formation, and a fragment of a cervical vertebra present (Figure 4.12).

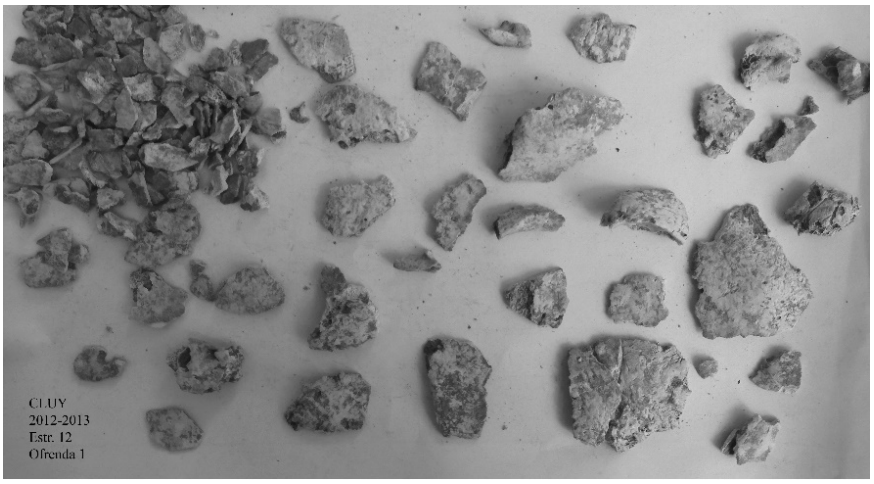


Figure 4.12 Ofrenda 1, child cranial bones.

Entierro 4: Another offering, denominated Entierro 4, came from Structure 22, the same platform where the other funerary deposits described elsewhere from X'togil were found. Carrillo Góngora (2013) described it as a secondary deposit, inside an annular base bowl made in a Puuc-style but with an eastern slate slip (Socorro Jiménez, personal communication 2020) (Figure 4.13). The analysis revealed the presence of two individuals, most likely adults, one medium gracile and the other robust. The two different sets of bones had spots that could be residues of pigments. In some cases, the spots were red, and in others black; the latter might indicate exposure to smoke rather than being evidence of pigment. The bone surface, in general, was in bad shape; eroded and visually cracked, with some sediment adhered and occasionally a patina

noted. Still, it was possible to identify a fragment of fibula diaphysis with a probable laceration and an unhealed hemorrhagic process. Femora fragments also showed potential anthropic marks. A piece of diaphysis showed evidence of scraping, and another chunk showed possible cut marks. The skeletal remains from this context were mixed with animal remains as well. The shaft of a faunal long bone also included anthropic marks identified as scrape marks, which were similar to the marks on the human femoral bone. The marks on both bones, the femur shaft and the faunal long bone, were discontinuous, but in both cases the purpose of the scraping seems to have been to remove the periosteal layer. Two femoral heads (right and left) were in the same deposit, likely from the same individual due to the consistencies in morphology and color (Figure 4.14). Those femoral heads also presented evidence of cultural modifications.



Figure 4.13 X'togil Burial 4. a) Non-funerary deposit in situ. b) Close-up of the cache during the excavation. c) Reconstruction of the vessel. Photos: CLUY/Mariza Carrillo Góngora.

Taking advantage of the rounded form of the femoral heads, the inhabitants of X'togil used them as paraphernalia to create a pair of removable eyes. Starting from the very moment when the teres ligament was cut or removed, the area surrounding the *fovea capitis* was carved,

forming a channeled space that continued to the neck area of the femur. The neck area was carved to the point that the spongy bone was exposed, forming a conical shape at its proximal end, slightly inclined to the medial line of the body. The second femoral head was made following the same technique, but on the opposite side of the bone. Together they completed a pair.

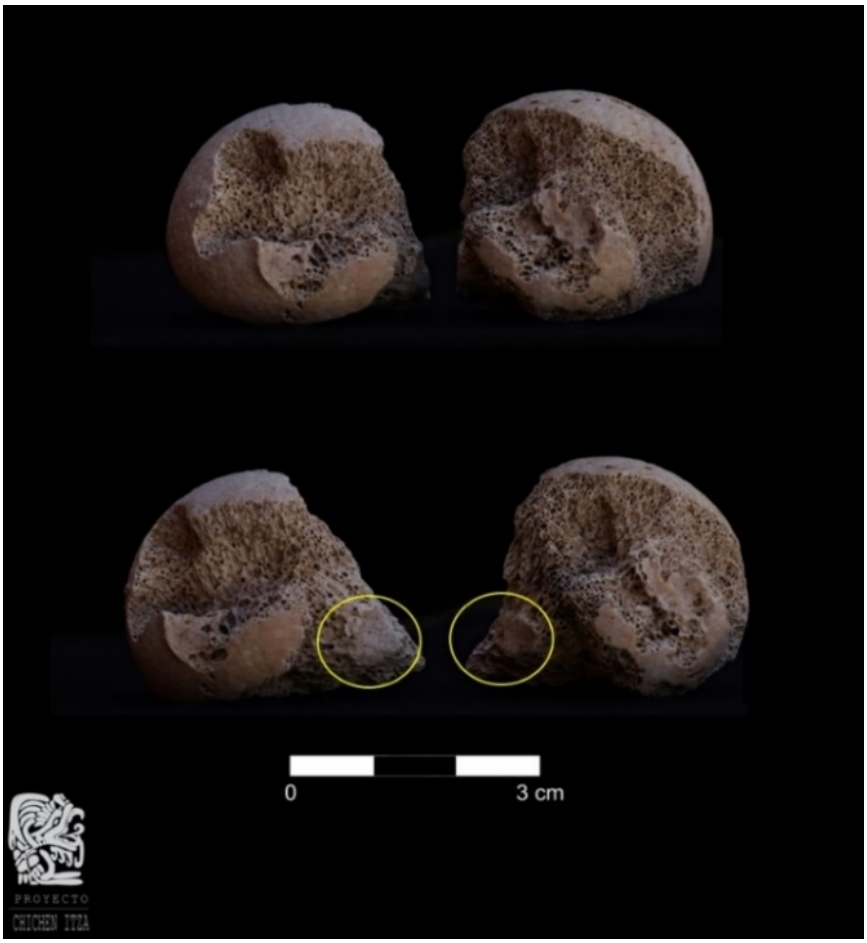


Figure 4.14 X'togil Burial 4. Processed femoral heads. The yellow circle shows the cortical bone left to work as an articular facet with the lacrimal bone.

In the area where cortical bone still exists, there was no noticeable evidence of tool marks remaining. However, in the spongy bone, we noticed bilateral channels carved from the proximal to distal areas and vice-versa. This carving resulted in smashed spongy bone, which was most

likely a technique to shape the conical form. The measurements of both segments are quite similar, with an average difference of less than 10 mm. However, in one case, there was a difference of almost 40 mm that was present from the medial to the posterior area, which is the longitudinal axis of the segment (Appendix C). Additionally, the medial side of each cone has a spot of cortical bone which works as an articulatory facet with the lacrimal bone, when the "eyes" were plugged into the eye sockets of a skull (Figure 4.15).



Figure 4.15 X'togil Burial 4. Hypothetical femoral heads modified for skull exhibition.

Entierro 9: Located inside a structure right next to Structure 22. This deposit was first thought of as a funerary burial because it was not placed in a cist and some of the bones lacked their anatomical position. Yet, anthropic marks were present and the grave goods were not as rich

as the others. The human remains from Entierro 9 were more complete and better preserved than the other deposits (but from a regular to bad state of preservation and highly fragmented); insect, root, and rodent marks were present and the bones were weathered. From the excavation report it was unclear if this was a primary deposit; however, it is possible that a rodent disturbed it and I do not discount the possibility of primary deposition. The individual was a young adult of 20 to 30 years old, according to their pubic symphysis, ilium, and cranial sutures. The mastoid process, prominent glabella, superciliary arcs, and long bones indicated a robust individual. Similar to the postcranial material, the head showed evidence of weathering and insect marks were noted. A tabular erect cranial modification was identified, and fine pores of cicatrized porotic hyperostosis was noted (Table 4.4 ; Figure 4.16). The teeth were not in their sockets. All of the teeth, with one exception, were from the upper arcade and showed use wear from 2 to 3; however it is important to note that they were heavily eroded. As stated previously, anthropic marks were present. Different from the rest of the body segments, both femoral bones exhibited a cracked surface and a darker color on the great trochanters. The right femoral neck was peeled or carved (Figure 4.17a). The left femur presented scrape marks on the diaphysis, and the trochanter area, and looked like they had been sawed. Both of the femoral bones lacked their head; however, the left head had the same conical form and carved marks (Figure 4.17b), as the femoral heads from Entierro 4.

Table 4.4 Characteristics of the individual from Burial 9.

ID	Site	MNI	MLNI	Individual	Lot/burial	Sex	Age	Craneal Modification	Pathologies
6	X´togil	1	1	1	Ent. 9	masc	ADJ	tabular erect	HP

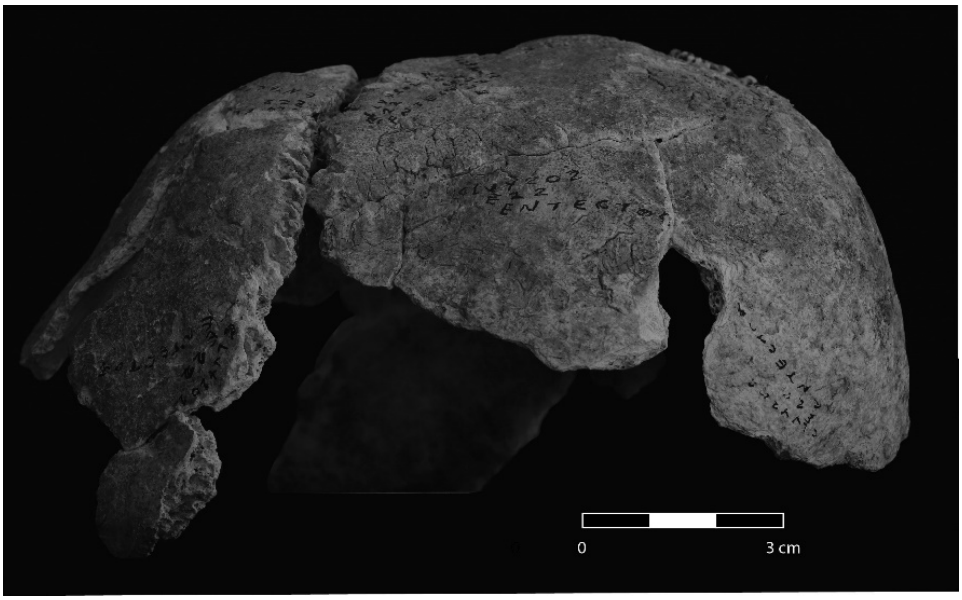


Figure 4.16 Tabular erect cephalic modification from individual from Burial 9.

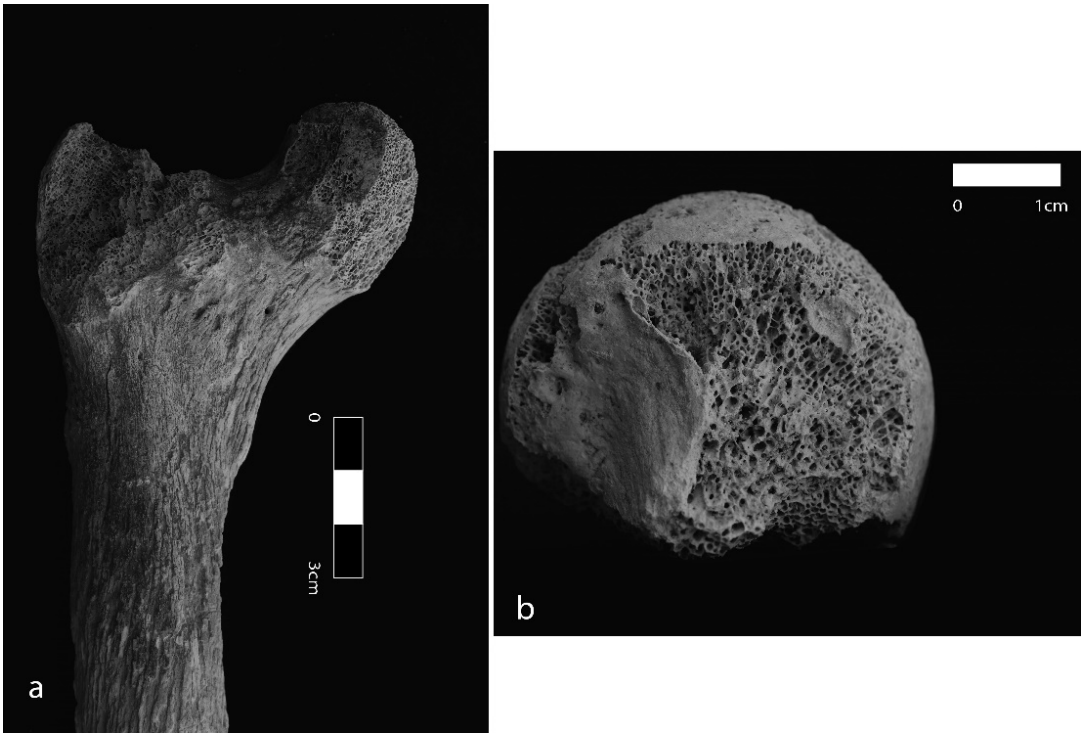


Figure 4.17 Entierro 9. a) Right femoral neck showing peeling or carved marks. b) Left femoral head with carved marks.

Yaxuna *(Burial 30)*

During the Postclassic period (900 CE to contact) burials with multiple individuals (ossuaries) become more common when compared with earlier times. Burial 30 at Yaxuna represents an ossuary. Previous research on mortuary practices Yaxuná (Tiesleret al., 2017) shows that the ossuary form of Burial 30 was not common at this site during the Classic period. Even though non-funerary burials were present during the Late Classic period, ossuaries did not exist at the site before the tenth century, which Burial 30 appears to date to.

Only 16 km from Chichén Itzá, Yaxuná appears to have been transformed in terms of its political situation after the Terminal Classic period (Ambrosino 2007; Suhler et al., 2004). The lack of construction, destruction of buildings, and deposition of ceramic materials in the North Acropolis of Yaxuna reflected the changes in the sociopolitical affiliation, with several researchers arguing that this city had been conquered by warriors from Chichen Itza, leaving a small town among the ruins during the Early Postclassic period (Ambrosino 2007; Freidel 1992; Marengo Camacho 2013; Stanton et al., 2010; Suhler 1996). It is in this cultural context that Burial 30 appears to have been deposited, when Yaxuna was a smaller town among the ruins of an earlier city during the time of the urban occupation of Chichen Itza.

In 2017, a storm uncovered a vaulted crypt in an area close to the Cetelac hacienda, in the southern periphery of the site. A tree had fallen, exposing the top of the crypt, which was located in the fill of a broad domestic platform (Figure 4.18) ; nothing else is known about the platform apart from the ossuary context. During salvage efforts, the ossuary was excavated by local people, directed by Julie Wesp and Horvey Palacios, members of the Proyecto de Interacción Política del Centro de Yucatán (PIPCY) (Figure 4.19, 4.20). Following PIPCY methodology, the excavation was undertaken following standard lots of 0.20 m following the natural and cultural stratigraphy. A total of six lots were excavated from within the crypt space.

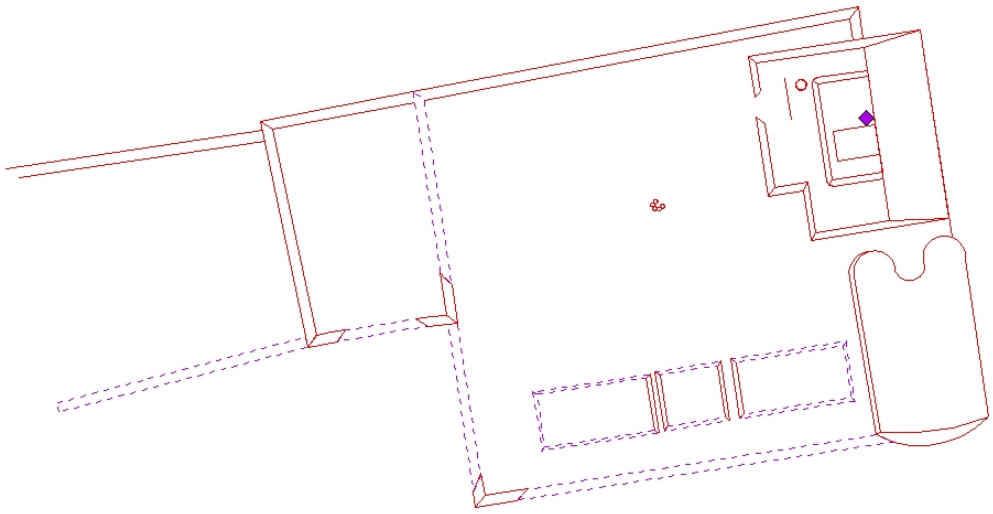


Figure 4.18 Platform where the ossuary was located. Drawing: PIPCY/Tanya Cariño Anaya.



Figure 4.19 Yaxuna burial 30 initial cleaning. Photo: PIPCY/Julie Wesp.


Figure 4.20 Yaxuna Burial 30 vault crypt. Photo: PIPCY/Julie Wesp.

The ossuary deposit was located in a vaulted crypt, 3.24 m long by 0.76 m wide. Dr. Vera Tiesler, members of the Laboratorio de Bioarqueología e Histomorfología de la UADY, and myself analyzed a total of 1,209 bone fragments larger than a centimeter and in a fair to poor state of preservation. The original analysis was first presented in the technical report (Tiesler et al., 2020).

It became quickly apparent during the analysis that the context contained multiple individuals, deposited in a single event, and composed of reburied bones (secondary in this sense). Further, the osteological remains showed evidence of weathering and different sediments were present on diverse segments, although it must be mentioned that only between 46% to 73% of the fragments had a surface that was possible to evaluate, mainly from the third excavation lot.

Hypothetical formation processes

Erosion and deterioration were essential factors in the formation of this context. Most of the skeletal fragments had evidence of insect, root, or other kinds of bioturbation processes. Rodent marks were mainly present in the segments that came from the upper lots (2 to 5) and almost none in lot 6. Weathering was also identified, especially on some skull fragments and long bones, indicating that they had been exposed to an empty space in the original burial context or that outdoor exposition had occurred previous to the original deposition. The ossuary was likely covered by lime at some point since a white calcite material was noted over some of the remains. But it is also possible that the white material came from calcite residues from the soil itself, leaching into the different layers of the interment from the matrix. The similarity and homogenous taphonomic distribution among the different bone fragments led us to conclude that the skeletal remains from the Burial 30 underwent a similar deposition pattern. In other words, the context was not altered after its original deposition.

Basic Biographic Data

The MNI of the context is based on teeth, and it was calculated at 10 individuals; however, the MLNI, also based on teeth, was calculated at 15. The repetition of ten upper left canines gave us the minimum number of individuals. But four upper right canines do not match in morphology with any of the left ones, resulting in fourteen individuals. One more individual was identified with the presence of the second molar of a child between 6 to 7 years old, which does not resemble any of the canines, resulting in a MLNI of 15. From these 15 individuals, at least five were subadults; one individual calculated at 6 or 7 years old, one upper left canine is associated with a child of 4 or 5 years old, and another from 8 to 9 years old. A couple of teeth were assigned to two individuals estimated to be 9 years old (Table 4.5).

Table 4.5 MLNI is calculated based on teeth. PIPCY/Lab Bioarqueología UADY, (Tiesler et.al., 2020).

X (años)	General
0-2.9	0
3-5.9	1
6-9.9	4
Infantil	5
Juvenil	1
Adulto (>25 años)	9
MLNI	15

The bone fragments were not useful for MNI calculations since duplications were impossible to determine due to erosion and crumbling, resulting in mostly very small pieces of the different skeletal segments. Interestingly, and contrary to expectations based on common paleodemographic data, most of the individuals were adults younger than 55 years old. Observations made on the shaft size of long bones, growth formation, and in some cases, when complete, length gave an approximation of average ages; however, the information was not definitive as no other age markers were present. The null presence of osteopenia, expected in postmenopausal women and elderly, situates the sample in a range of ages under the fifties. The selection of individuals was evident for young to mid age adults, but sex estimation was also limited. However, the better preserved fragments among the adults allowed us to note a predominance of robust attributes (see Wrobel et al., 2002).

Biocultural processes included a total of 15 dental modifications, mainly filed and polished, with an *Ik* or C pattern present (Figure 4.21) (see Romero Molina 1984a, 1984b; Tiesler 2001; Tiesleret al., 2017). Unfortunately, because of the preservation conditions, no head shapes could be identified.

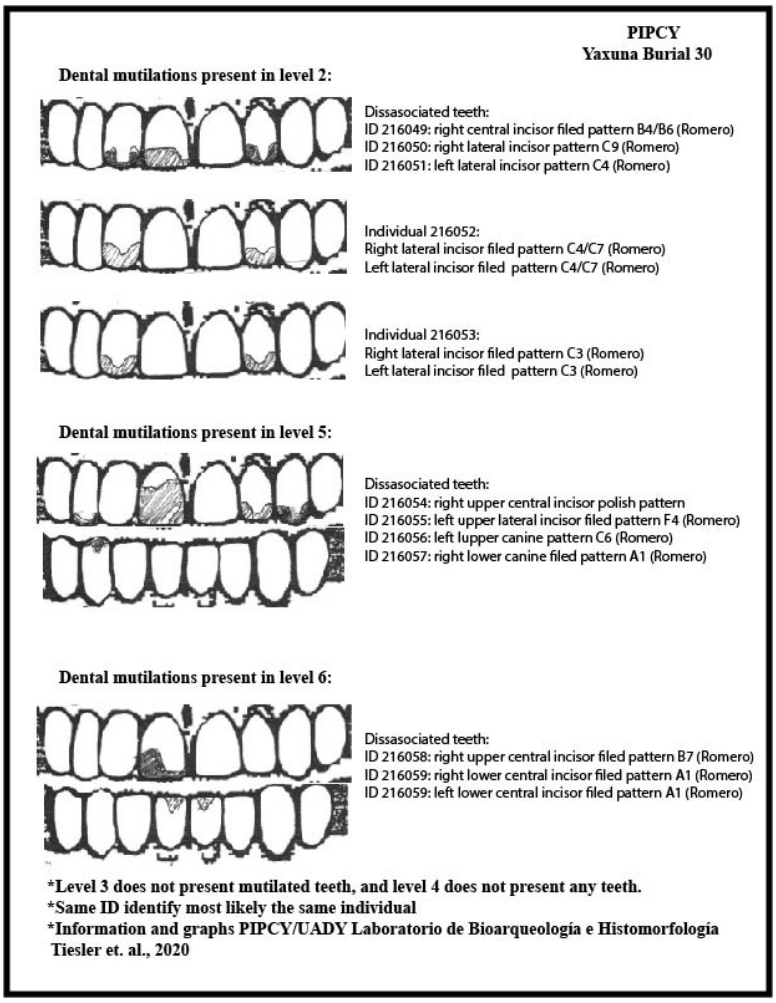


Figure 4.21 Dental Mutilations identified in the Burial 30 from Yaxuna. PIPCY/Lab Bioarqueología UADY, Tiesler et.al., 2020.

Anatomic segments and fragments

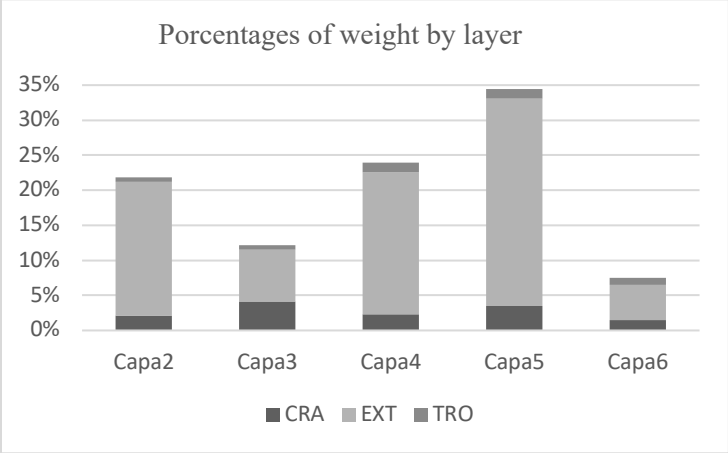
Table 4.6 shows a summary of each layer with the number of skeletal fragments; the total and average weight; the number of fragments correspondent to the skull, trunk, and limbs, and their percentages; the weight in grams of the upper and lower limbs, and its percentage; and the frequency and percentage of anthropic marks (excluding no identified fragments). During the analysis, we looked to identify the different anatomical segments. Because of the nature of the sample, we also decide to group the fragments of the segments into three bigger categories: 1)

skull bones (24% of the sample); 2) trunk bones counting as 12.4%; and 3) and the limb bones (61.7%) (Table 4.7). Weight and length are two of the variables measured on the materials from this deposit. The entire sample weighs 5,405.33 g; no identified fragments were excluded. The upper extremities compose 21.8% of this weight, and the lower limbs 78.8%, giving a total of 2,983.7 g for the appendicular skeleton (Table 4.6). The expectation on complete human osteological remains is that the appendicular skeleton is heavier than the axial skeleton, but the results show almost the same weight here. The difference in distribution could result from intrinsic characteristics from the body decomposition, the skeletal morphology, the deposition of the remains, or redeposition.

Table 4.6 Summary of the data obtained of the analysis form burial 30 of Yaxuna. PIPCY/Lab Bioarqueología UADY, (Tiesler et.al., 2020).

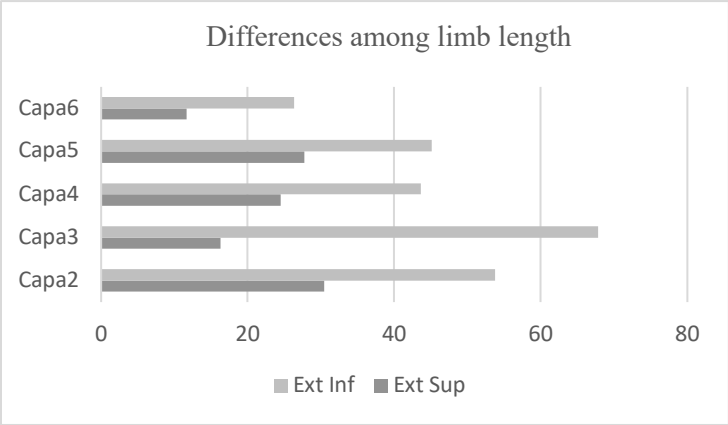
CAPA/ N. FRAG M.	**PESO TOTAL/ PROMEDIO**	**CR/ TR/ EXT (N.)**	**EXT-SUP/ EXT-INF [gr]**	**EXT-SUP/ EXT-INF [mm]**	**PER/FRA/RASP/MA SC/PUL EXCLUYE NIDS Y ANIMAL**
2 [201]	1190.2/9.4	75/14/103 39.1%/7.3%/53.6%	235.6 gr/ 575.8 gr 29% / 71%	30.4/53.8	2/61/1/1/1 (n=66) 3%/92.4%/1.5%/1.5%/ 1.5%
3 [158]	565.1/3.6	68/15/74 43.3%/9.5%/47.1%	31.7 gr/ 243.1 gr 11.5% / 88.5%	16.3/67.8	12/114/0/0/0 (n=126) 9.5%/90.5%
4 [308]	1135.51/3.7	40/29/225 13.6%/9.9%/76.5%	69.4 gr/ 407 gr 14.6% / 85.4%	24.5/43.6	12/213/3/5/0 (n=233) 5.2%/91.4%/1.3%/2.1 %
5 [444]	1951.4/5.7	82/55/279 19.7%/13.2%/67.1%	228.6 gr/ 1000.7 gr 18.6% / 81.4%	27.7/45.1	24/265/4/7/3 (n=303) 8%/87.5%/1.3%/2.3%/ 1%
6 [228]	695.82/4.2	45/46/115 21.8%/22.3%/55.8%	87.7 gr/ 104.1 gr 45.7% / 54.2%	11.7/26.3	12/84/1/1/1 (n=99) 12.1%/84.8%/1%/1%/ 1%
TOT [1209]	5405.33/23.63	180/159/796 14.9% / 13.2% / 65.9%	628gr/ 2330.7 gr 21.2% / 78.8%	111.3 /244.5	62/737/9/14/5 (N=1209) 7.2%/85.3%/1%/1.6%/ 0.6%

Table 4.7 Differences of weight across the different layers of Burial 30 from Yaxuna. PIPCY/Lab Bioarqueología UADY, (Tiesler et.al., 2020).



The measurements of the limbs also gave us clues about the formation processes of the deposit. The average maximum length decreased with the depth of the context. There was an average of 26mm less on the upper and lower limbs from lot 6 than the limbs from lots 2 and 3. The pattern indicates that smaller segments from above percolated downwards in the deposit, but at the same time, the proportion indicated that there was no posterior cultural manipulation that increased the number of fragments through time or with different events (Table 4.8). In other words, a group of human remains was deposited in the empty space of the crypt until dirt started to fill up the deposit from above.

Table 4.8 Differences among upper and lower limbs by the different layers of the Burial 30 from Yaxuna. PIPCY/Lab Bioarqueología UADY, (Tiesler et.al., 2020).



From the 1,209 analyzed fragments, 753 (62.28%) showed anthropic marks to some degree. Fractures are the most representative marks, found in 741 of the 753 fragments, most of them from long bones (Table 4.9). These fractures included green bone fractures associated with the perimortem stage and fractures in combination with other cultural marks (Figure 4.22). Percussion marks were the second most common (Figure 4.23), noted in 7.2% of the fragments with anthropogenic marks. Other processing marks included bites (Figure 4.24), scraping, peeling (Figure 4.25), thermal exposition (Figure 4.26), cut marks in and over the bones, polish, and lacerations (Table 4.9 and10).

Table 4.9 Frequency of anthropic marks in the Burial 30 of Yaxuna. PIPCY/Lab Bioarqueología UADY, (Tiesler et.al., 2020).

	FR	**CE**	**CS**	**LA**	**PU**	**PER**	**RA**	**MO**	**ET**
Capa 2	61	2	0	1	1	2	1	1	3
Capa3	114	1	0	0	0	12	0	0	2
Capa4	213	7	1	0	0	12	3	5	3
Capa5	265	5	4	0	3	24	4	7	3
Capa 6	84	0	0	0	1	12	1	1	2

Table 4.10 Frequency of anthropic marks in the Burial 30 of Yaxuna. PIPCY/Lab Bioarqueología UADY (Tiesler et.al. 2020).

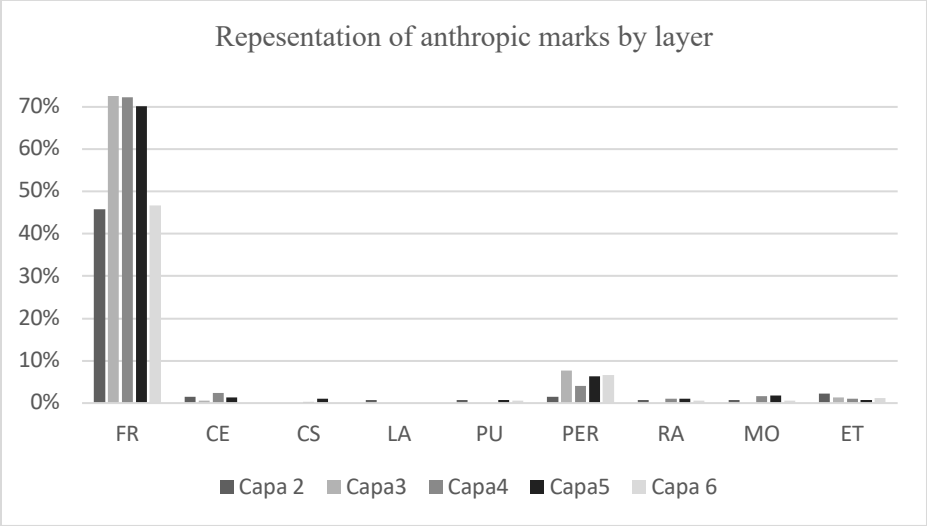




Figure 4.22 (Level 2) Fragment 81, right tibia from a robust adult with heat fracture, cut over the bone, insect marks, and black pigment (Photo: UADY Bioarchaeology lab).



Figure 4.23 (Level 4) Fragment 398, left adult humerus, with anthropic marks of fracture, percussion marks, cut on the bone, as well as insect and rodent marks (Photo: UADY Bioarchaeology lab).



Figure 4.24 (Level 4) Fragment 365, right adult metatarsal with a fracture and bite marks (Photo: UADY Bioarchaeology lab).



Figure 4.25 (Level 5) Fragment 621, adult metacarpal with fracture and peeling (Photo: UADY Bioarchaeology lab).



Figure 4.26 (Level 6) Fragment 1177, second cervical adult vertebra with thermal exposition, fracture, and gray color (Photo: UADY Bioarchaeology lab).

Chichen Itza

Unlike other sites in Yucatan, the sample of reverential burials at Chichen Itza is quite small, mostly likely due to the relative lack of research into residential areas of the site. Basic funerary and non-funerary contexts are uncommon in the literature (Tiesleret al., 2017; Tiesler et al., 2010). Besides the documented cists, dating from sometime around 800 CE, in the Three Lintels Temple (Pérez de Heredia 2010), the Late Classic cists from Villas Arqueológicas (Callaghan and Gallareta Negrón 1976, 1978), and perhaps a burial that Agustín Peña excavated in the town of Piste (José Osorio, personal communication 2019), there are no other formal deposits reported from the site that show the respect and care we might expect to be afforded as an ancestor; much like we see at other sites in the region during the Classic period (e.g., Tiesleret al., 2017). This is not to say that human remains have not been recovered often from excavations at the site. Human remains from Chichen Itza have been found in association with quite a number of contexts including *sacbeob*, platforms, structures, rubble, construction pens and fill, plazas, *chultunes*, and tombs. Yet, in most cases, these remains do not appear to have been deposited reverentially. Apart from their location or other architectural settings, human remains classified as extrafunerary have also been identified by as the presence of anthropic marks, depositional settings, and/or associated symbolism (Cen Hurtado et al., 2007; Tiesler 2007:15–17). In most of these cases the remains were fragmented, eroded, and revealed a high degree of human body processing. The human remains that are part of this dissertation can be considered a sample from Chichen Itza, but are not necessarily representative of the inhabitants of the city as a whole since excavations have primarily taken place in public spaces and neglected to investigate domestic spaces to the same extent. It is important to mention this fact as none of the remains studied in this dissertation appear to have been treated reverentially.

To make sense of the findings, I classified the deposits into three categories. First, I focused on scattered remains. This category was, in turn, divided into three subgroups. The first of these subgroups included the scattered remains with a lack of context. In these cases, we know that the bone material all came from the same context, but we do not know enough about the context itself. The second subgroup consists of scattered remains found in the construction fill or rubble of buildings; these remains are not necessarily part of building dedicatory practices, but could be. The third subgroup is composed of scattered remains that were recovered in some sort of special or ceremonial arrangement or context.

Second, I focus on human remains more clearly used to consecrate buildings; many of the human remains from Chichen Itza included in this dissertation come from this category. Third, I focus on human remains that come from contexts that show multiple individuals; this category is comprised of three contexts: several remains from the Sacred Cenote, Lot G83 associated with a ballcourt on the east side of the Great Terrace, and Lot H400 from Initial Series (Schmidt 2009). Finally, I present a general analysis of the bio-vitals from the site Chichen Itza. We analyzed each lot separately, but even though the contexts are so different, or we do not have more information about them, we can still see some patterns shared by individuals who we hypothesized that lived and died at Chichen Itza.

Non-Funerary deposits

1. Scattered remains:

Scattered remains are bony fragments that rarely included an entire body segment and were often grouped with other fragmented human remains. This group was divided into three subgroups: 1.1 scattered remains without context; 1.2 scattered remains from fill construction; and 1.3 scattered remains from special deposits.

1.1 Without contexts:

Archaeologists often ignore or underestimate fragmented bones or isolated skeletal remains from excavations, mainly from trash pits or rubble construction. Sometimes these scattered remains are saved and cleaned, but contextual information is scarce or null. Therefore, there was scarce information from this group of lots collected from the tags. Some information regarding the building with which they were associated or the material contexts was found on these tags, but most other information was not included, resulting in a relative lack of contextual information. Table 4.11 indicates all the lots here referred to here.

Table 4.11 Scattered remains without more contextual information.

Site	N segm	MNI	MLNI	Lot/burial	Season	Structure/Deposit	Asociation	Group	Deposit
Chichen Itza	5	1	1	F675	2007	?		scattered remains	unknown deposit
Chichen Itza	35	2	3	F684	2007	sacbeob	Huesos de fauna	scattered remains	unknown deposit
Chichen Itza	1	1	1	F686	2007	?	Huesos de fauna	scattered remains	unknown deposit
Chichen Itza	10	1	1	F700	2007	?		scattered remains	unknown deposit
Chichen Itza	2	1	1	F768	2007	?	Punzón pul c pig rojo	scattered remains	unknown deposit
Chichen Itza	32	1	1	H893	2008	5C12 (Tumba)		scattered remains	unknown deposit
Chichen Itza	1	0	1	Q7	2005	4D1 (Akadzib)		scattered remains	unknown deposit
Chichen Itza	1	1	1	S/L1	1998	4D6 (Mayaland)		scattered remains	unknown deposit
Chichen Itza	0	1	1	X150A	2000	5C14 (Falos)	fauna (dientes humanos	scattered remains	unknown deposit
Chichen Itza	2	1	1	X2	1999	5C15 (Atlantes)		scattered remains	unknown deposit
Chichen Itza	3	1	1	X319a	2000	Serie Inicial		scattered remains	unknown deposit
Chichen Itza	19	2	2	X52	1998	5C15 (Atlantes)		scattered remains	unknown deposit
Chichen Itza	9	1	1	Z11	2000	Sacbe74 (3E19)	orilla del Sacbe 74	scattered remains	unknown deposit
Chichen Itza	8	1	1	Z117	2000	Sacbe74 (3E19)	Sacbe 74?	scattered remains	unknown deposit
Chichen Itza	1	1	1	Z211	2002	Sacbe?	Sacbe 74?	scattered remains	unknown deposit
Chichen Itza	2	1	1	Z213	2002	Sacbe74	Sacbe 74	scattered remains	unknown deposit
Chichen Itza	6	1	1	Z338	2000	Sacbe74	Sacbe 74	scattered remains	unknown deposit
Chichen Itza	4	0	1	Zv	2000	Sacbe?	tepalcates erosionados	scattered remains	unknown deposit

I chose Lot F675 as an example of the kind of information obtained from this subgroup. Lot F65 is composed of five bone fragments, possibly from the same individual (due to taphonomy, color, and size). This lot was excavated in 2007, and no other information was available. The human remains, mainly from the skull and femur, presented evidence of erosion, root and insect marks, and a patina layer on some surfaces. Also, all of them showed a probable thermal exposition. A parietal fragment had a cutmark on the bone between the sagittal and

lambdoidal sutures (Figure 4.27). Another cranial bone presented a straight cutmark in the lambdoid suture, and a third one had cutmarks, maybe for cranial separation purposes. Fractures were identified in two fragments, including the femoral shaft. Four out of the five segments had some lime added.



Figure 4.27 Fragment 43, lot F675 shows a cut mark between sutures.

1.2 Constructions fill:

As previously stated, some scattered bone fragments were found in construction fill from buildings across the site. Commonly, tags or context descriptions do not inform us more than the direct association with the rubble. In this subgroup, I recognized ten lots (Table 4.12).

Table 4.12 Scattered remains in Constructions fill.

Site	N segm	MNI	MLNI	Lot/buria	Season	Structur	Asociation	Actual location	Group	Deposit
Chichen Itza	27	2	5	F689	2007	3D34	3D34 (Southwest gate	Proyecto Chichen Itza	scattered remains	constuction fill
Chichen Itza	1	1	1	H325	2003	5C6	5C6 (Monos)	Proyecto Chichen Itza	scattered remains	constuction fill
Chichen Itza	48	1	1	H380A	2008	5C12	5C12 (Tumba)	Proyecto Chichen Itza	scattered remains	constuction fill
Chichen Itza	5	1	1	H381	2008	5C12	5C12 (Tumba)	Proyecto Chichen Itza	scattered remains	constuction fill
Chichen Itza	13	1	1	X007w	2004	5C35	5C35 (Muralla)	Proyecto Chichen Itza	scattered remains	constuction fill
Chichen Itza	32	1	1	X008w	2004	5C35	5C35 (Muralla)	Proyecto Chichen Itza	scattered remains	constuction fill
Chichen Itza	18	1	1	X214	2002	5C25	5C25 (El Arco)	Proyecto Chichen Itza	scattered remains	constuction fill
Chichen Itza	7	1	1	X22	1999	5C4	5C4 (Sub Estucos)	Proyecto Chichen Itza	scattered remains	constuction fill
Chichen Itza	1	1	1	X295d	2002	5C25	5C25 (El Arco)	Proyecto Chichen Itza	scattered remains	constuction fill
Chichen Itza	3	1	1	Z374	2002	Sacbe 32	Sacbe 32	Proyecto Chichen Itza	scattered remains	constuction fill

Importantly, both tiny and sizable fragments, like the frontal bone (Lot Z374) shown in Figure 4.28, were recovered in construction fill contexts. This frontal bone in particular was used to identify a possible tabular erect cranial modification and a cut close to the right ocular orbit; demonstrating the potential that these materials have for understanding postmortem body processing. This fragment also presented a protuberant area which could be due to a late fusion of the metopic suture. The surface was eroded, had root and insect marks, and presented weathering, probable of being exposed or buried in an empty space.

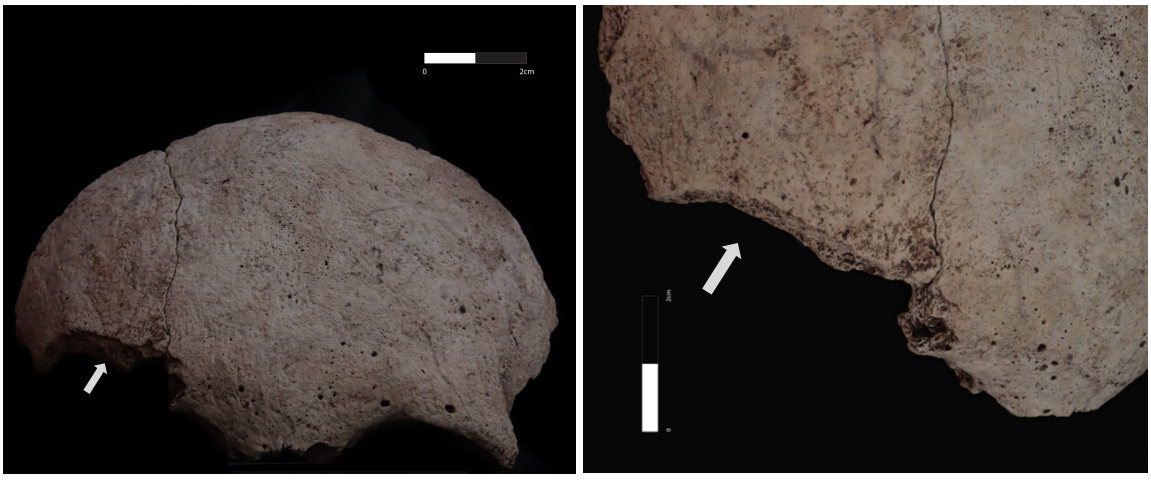


Figure 4.28 Frontal (332), from Lot Z374, shows a cut mark close to the ocular orbit.

1.3 Special deposits:

Scattered remains are also in contexts that clearly show their ceremonial association (Table 4.13). Some of the more interesting contexts from this category come from causeways at the site.

The Chichén Itzá project, directed by Dr. Peter Schmidt starting in 1993, researched the *sacbeob* system inside the city as one of many research foci (Schmidt 1995). One of the interventions undertaken by the project included excavating and restoring Sacbe 1, which links the Great Terrace to the Sacred Cenote. The excavations revealed two different deposits of fragmented human remains. The first one was found on the west side of the *sacbe*, at the conjunction of the Great Terrace with Sacbe 1. On the east side of the *sacbe* a deposit of ceramics, beads, chert fragments, shells, arrow points, and bone fragments was also found (Pérez de Heredia 1995, 2010). Sharon Bennett performed a basic analysis of sex and age on the materials recovered in during this work, although it was never published in an academic forum (Bennett 1994).

Table 4.13 Scattered remains in special or ceremonial deposits.

Site	N segm	MNI	MLNI	Lot/burial	Season	Structure	Association	Actual location	Group	Deposit
Chichen Itza	21	15	17	F6	1993	Sacbe 1	Sacbe 1	Proyecto Chichen I	scattered remains	scattered ceremonial
Chichen Itza	33			F8	1993	Sacbe1	Sacbe 1	Proyecto Chichen I	scattered remains	scattered ceremonial
Chichen Itza	45			F8_a	1993	Sacbe1	Sacbe1	Proyecto Chichen I	scattered remains	scattered ceremonial
Chichen Itza	89			Fsn93	1993	Sacbe 1	Sacbe1	Proyecto Chichen I	scattered remains	scattered ceremonial
Chichen Itza	2	1	1	Fsn00	2000	Sacbe1	Sacbe1	Proyecto Chichen I	scattered remains	scattered ceremonial
Chichen Itza	38	3	4	H38_a	1993	3C1	3C1 Osario	Proyecto Chichen I	scattered remains	scattered ceremonial
Chichen Itza	38	1	3	H38_b	1993	3C1	3C1 Osario	Proyecto Chichen I	scattered remains	scattered ceremonial
Chichen Itza	3	1	1	X006	2000	Entre 5C1a	5C17 (Tortuga)	Proyecto Chichen I	scattered remains	scattered ceremonial
Chichen Itza	3	1	1	X843	2000	5C17	5C17 (Tortuga)	Proyecto Chichen I	scattered remains	scattered ceremonial
Chichen Itza	15	1	1	X893	2000	5C17	Cala hacia Tortuga	Proyecto Chichen I	scattered remains	scattered ceremonial

We revisited the skeletal remains and selected 188 (Lots F6, F8, F8a, Fsn93) of the available fragments from Sacbe 1. Similar to Bennett, we noticed a high degree of fragmentation in most of the segments. Additionally, the surface of the fragments showed advanced erosion,

patina, and weathering, which made us think that those remains were either exposed prior to being buried or, less probably, first buried in a context that included an empty space. Also, most of the remains presented a white/gray material adhering to the remains, which might be calcite dust.

The human remains associated with the *sacbe* were mostly segments of skulls and mandibles and, in fewer number, fragments of long bones (Table 4.14). Some of the remains were in a poor conservation state besides the fragmentation. Therefore, it was difficult to estimate sex in almost all cases. The total sample showed 15 repeated fragments of right side mandibles; this number comprised the MNI. The MLNI was 17 when comparing the fragmented "mandibles" right versus the left side and determining the ones that did not match based on morphology, taphonomy, and size (Table 4.15).

Anthropogenic marks were clearly present in 36 fragments and were probably present in 25 others. Due to erosion and fragmentation, it is hard to be sure if some fragments were exposed to fire and/or if they were fractured on green bone. Yet, in some segments, it was possible to identify heat exposure, fractures, and in a few cases, percussions, scraping, or cut marks. Thirty-nine fragments presented thermal exposure. Almost 50% of them showed evidence that the exposure happened when the flesh was still present. The color indicated that the fragments were not exposed to high temperatures or for a prolonged time. Some segments show fractures due to heat exposure.

Fractures in green bone were also clearly present. Around 11.5% of the individuals had evidence of fractures. It is important to say that from the 49 fragments of mandibles analyzed, 24 showed either a probable mark or an anthropogenic mark. In most cases, those marks were fractures mainly on the condyles or in the medium portion of the mandibular body. One interesting case showed a splanchnocranium fragment, which was scraped on the lacrimal bone,

and from there, a cut mark was derived (Figure 4.29). The intention was to remove the muscle in that area. Most of the bones also presented evidence of attached ash or lime, as well as exhibiting root and insect damage. Additionally, all of the bones from these lots showed weathering marks, leading us to follow Bennet's and Schmidt's idea about whether these remains were waste fragments from the *tzompantli* or were exposed along the Sacbe 1 for public viewing.

Table 4.14 Fragments from a deposit at Sacbe 1.

Segment	N	Specifics
Cranium	95	26 splachnocranium 36 neurocranium 33 nid
Mandibles	49	13 right 10 left 26 nid/na
Long Bones	36	2 humeri 3 radius 1 metacarpal 2 fibula 28 nid
Other/nid	8	1 hyoid 7 nid

Table 4.15 Minimum and Most Likely number of individuals.

N= 188 fragments	
MNI	15 right side mandibles
MLNI	17 unmatching left and right mandibles

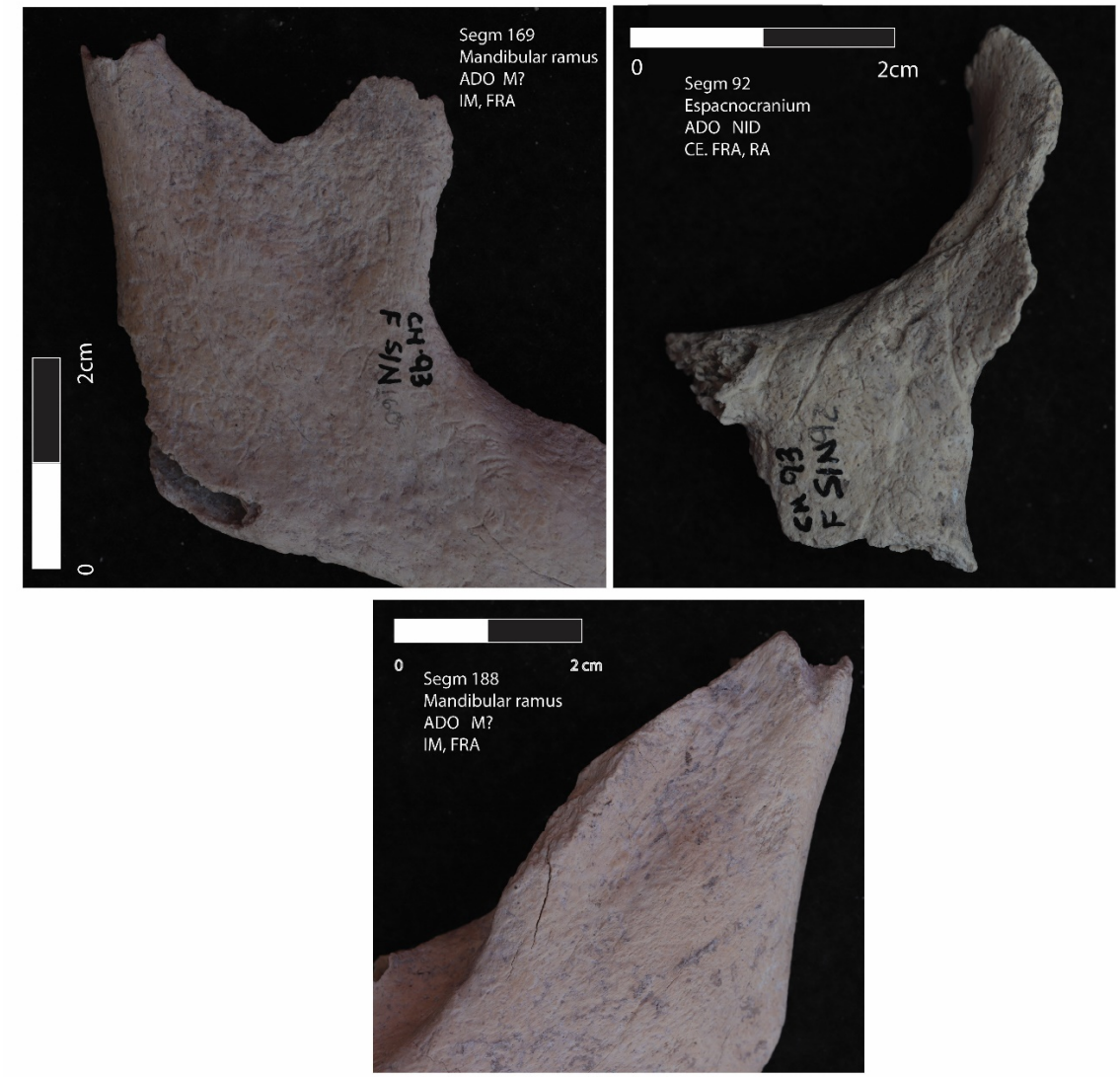


Figure 4.29 a)Mandibular ramus with an impact in the mandible angle and a fracture on the condyle. b) Cut mark on the eye orbit. c) Mandible with a condylar fracture and a cutmark on the mandibular ramus.

2. Construction consecration:

It is well known that Mesoamerican peoples consecrated buildings with offerings and it is quite common to find caches in architectural contexts (see Pendergast 1998). Chichen Itza is no different in this regard and some of those offerings include human remains (Table 4.16).

Table 4.16 Lots from consecration caches in structures.

Site	N segm	MNI	MLNI	Lot/burial	Season	Structure/Deposit	Asociation	Group	Deposit
Chichen Itza	9	1	1	N8	1996	Mayaland Subesta	Jarra Chemax con cajete	individual	Construction consacration
Chichen Itza	20	1	1	PS19	2019	5C13	(Plaza Sur SI)	individual	Construction consacration
Chichen Itza	35	2	4	PS20	2019	Entre 5C5 y 5C13	(Plaza Sur SI)	collective	Construction consacration
Chichen Itza	1	1	1	X73	2008	5C5	banqueta (Caracoles)	individual	Construction consacration
Chichen Itza	1	1	1	X73A	2005	5C5	banqueta (Caracoles)	individual	Construction consacration

The individual from Lot N8 was found in a Chemax Negro slate ware jar and a tripod plate according to Pérez de Heredia (2005). It was associated with Sacbeob 81 and 61 and found during work to put in a power line at the Hotel Mayaland. The analysis revealed the bones and teeth of a three to four year old child. The bones were severely fragmented and included skull bones and a femoral fragment. They all showed red pigment, most likely because of the *kankab* (red soil) in which they were deposited. Even though the vessel was moved prior to documentation, its association with the causeway leads me to consider its possible role in the consecration of the causeways. Other vessels with infants like this one were also found in Tres Dinteles and two more in the Initial Series (Pérez de Heredia et al., 2005; Figure 4.30).

Other infant deposits are also known from the site. One was found in the X'toloc Temple (Axtell Morris 1931; Fernández Souza 1996), and three more will be discussed below as consecration rituals from the sample considered in this thesis. The remains of infants were also found in the Sacred Cenote, which will be addressed in the next section, and a massive deposit of children was found in an *alijibe* in the north area of the site (Bustos Ríos 2016; Del Castillo Oana, personal communication 2021; Márquez Morfín 2010; Márquez Morfín and Schmidt 1984).

Before moving on to the next deposit I would just like to call attention to the previously discussed remains found in association with causeways at Chichen Itza. This does appear to be a pattern. Those remains were jaws and skull bones associated with Sacbe 1, and as stated in Chapter 1, some human remains were found in proximity to the Sacbe 15 (Fernández Souza 1996). Similarly, some lots from unknown context, were also linked to a *sacbe*.

Initial Series

Clear examples of consecration deposits with human remains at Chichen Itza are the dedicatory interments from the Initial Series platform, specifically from the North and South plazas and the House of the Shells. Under the current surface level of the North and South Plazas, there is an almost straight north-south axis with several interments associated with the plaza extension. In the North Plaza, there is also an almost perpendicular alignment of burial contexts (Figure 4.30). Gabriel Euán (2003) and Adán Pacheco (2000) excavated several deposits, some of them without any apparent anatomic connection, directly in the rubble under the Turtle Platform, Altar 5C1a, and between both structures, but no association with them as they were below the level of the construction of these surface buildings (Schmidt 2003). A preliminary analysis (Arias López 2003) mentioned the advanced eroded state of preservation (Figure 4.31). However, it was possible to identify some attributes to estimate children, and female and masculine adults of different age ranges. The contexts included fragmented ceramic vessels, fake turquoise (blue painted stucco). and shell beads. Some of the human remains had pathologies and probable anthropic marks.

Continuing south of the Initial Series Group, no other excavation has been performed to see if there are more interments. However, in the 2019 and 2020 seasons, the Proyecto Chichen Itza excavated and consolidated Structure 5C13 (see Ruppert 1952: Appendix I), the altar in the South Plaza, to remove some of the trees affecting the platform, understand its construction phases, and to build a chronology for this area of the group. Additionally, for chronological purposes, an excavation unit, initially a test pit, was set between the altar and the Temple of the Owls (Marengo Camacho, n.d; Marengo Camacho et al., 2021, in press; Appendix D) (Figure 4.32). This test pit was expanded to due the discovery of the context described below.

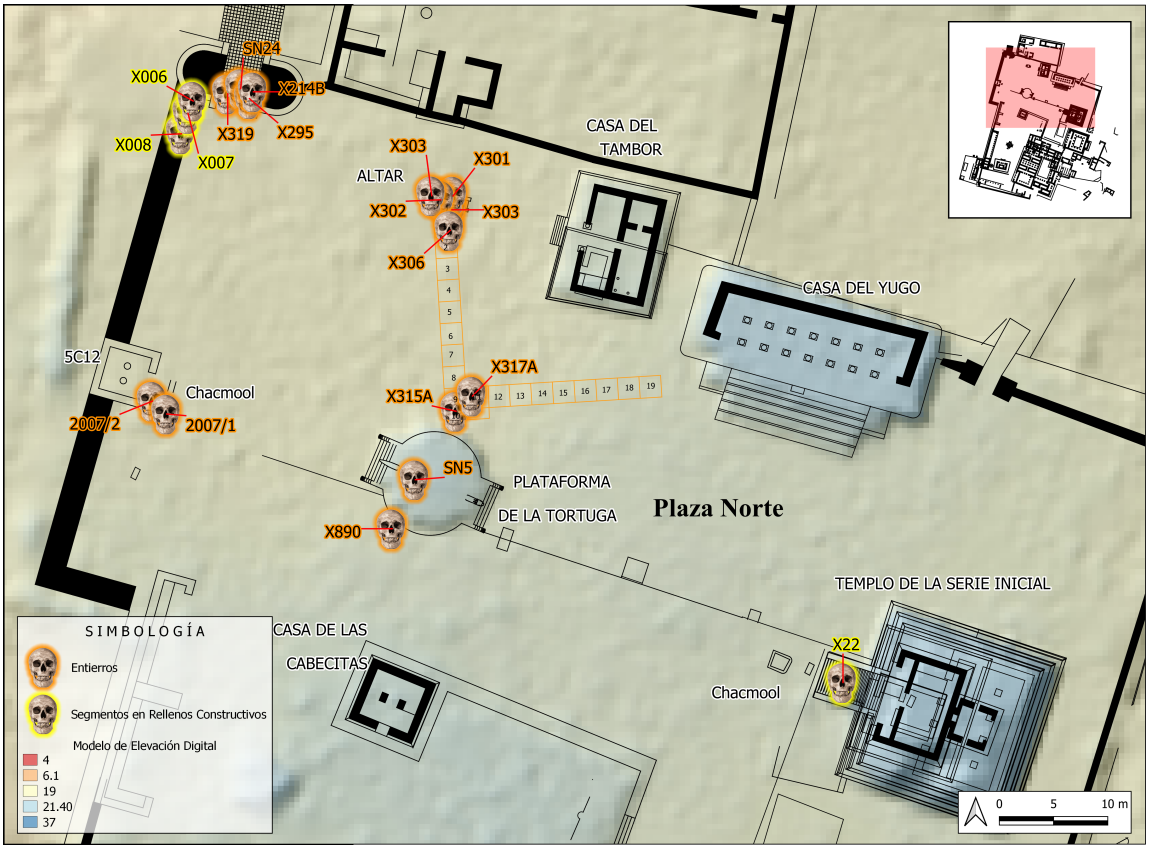


Figure 4.30 Interments in the North Plaza of the Initial Series Group. (Collaboration: Ashuni Romero/Nelda Marengo).


Figure 4.31 a) Burial 6 (Infant buried in Str. 5C1a) and b) Burial 10, eroded and fragmented skeletal remains from the North Plaza from the Initial Series Group.

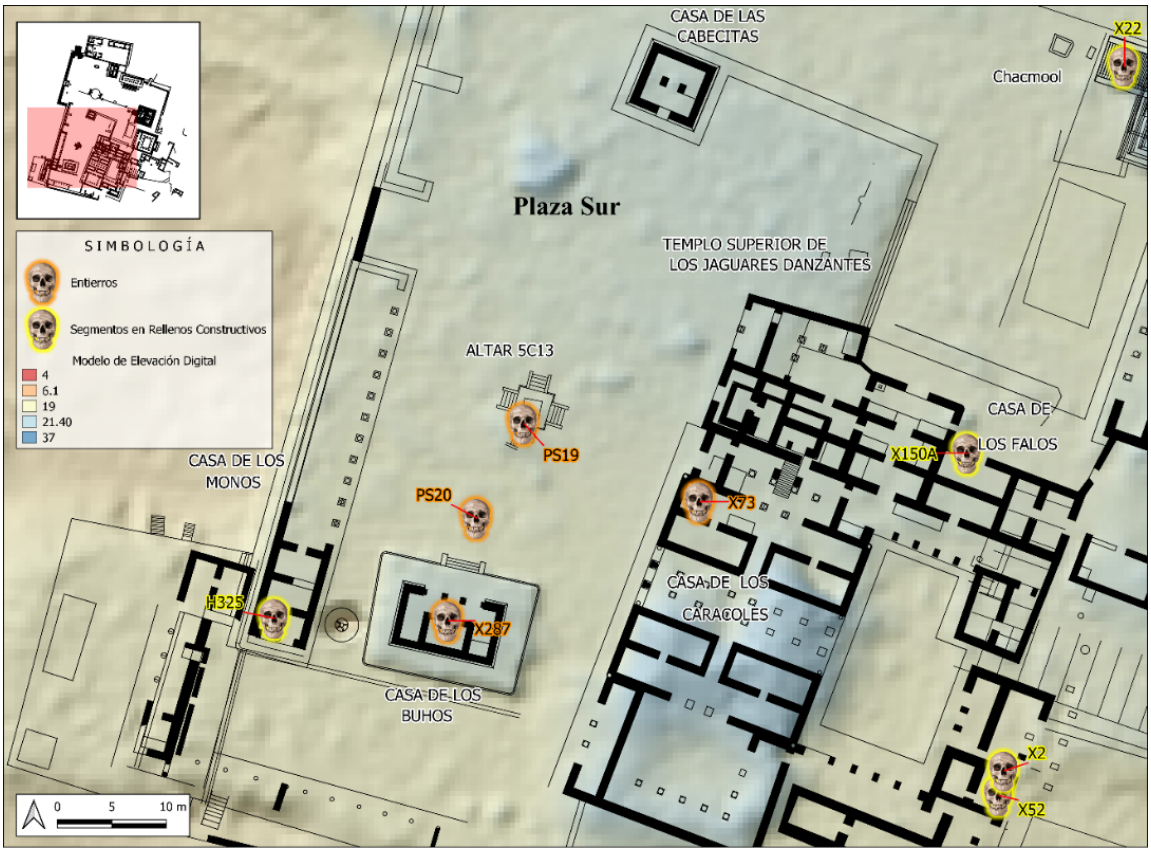


Figure 4.32 The South Plaza, Interments PS19 and PS20 show the location of the 2019 season excavations. (Collaboration: Ashuni Romero/Nelda Marengo).

The Central Altar is a quadripartite structure 1.14m in height and almost 2m long per side (Figure 4.33a). We excavated the rubble and used in situ rocks to consolidate the structure. Additionally, three pits were located under the north, south, and east stairs, and one more pit was excavated through the upper platform to recover chronological data (Figure 4.33b). In the south pit and the south area of the central pit a skeleton of a child was recovered (Lot PS19). The interment was under a stucco floor in the plaza where a balustrade, from the previous platform, was located (Figure 4.34a and b). The sequence indicates that the child was deposited before the original platform extension, and on the stucco floor was the foundation of the balustrade. The infant was recovered in a matrix of soil mixed with charcoal, and a charcoal concentration was

also found on the west side of the deposit. The C14 dates for this sealed context under a stucco floor, -2.50m deep, were 780-788 (1.3%), 873-982 (94.1%) CE (calibrated to 2 standard deviations). Their cranium was visibly affected by the weight of the later construction.

The context was removed in block and the excavation was completed in the laboratory, where we noticed that the postcranium was eroded and not well-preserved. Some ribs and long bones from the right arm and leg were also recovered. The left side was less complete than the right, with only a few fragmented ribs and a piece of clavicle remaining. The skull bones showed a tabular erect cranial modification, with its top flat variety and early obturation of the sagittal suture (Figure 4.35). The teeth informed us about second infancy, around five years old.

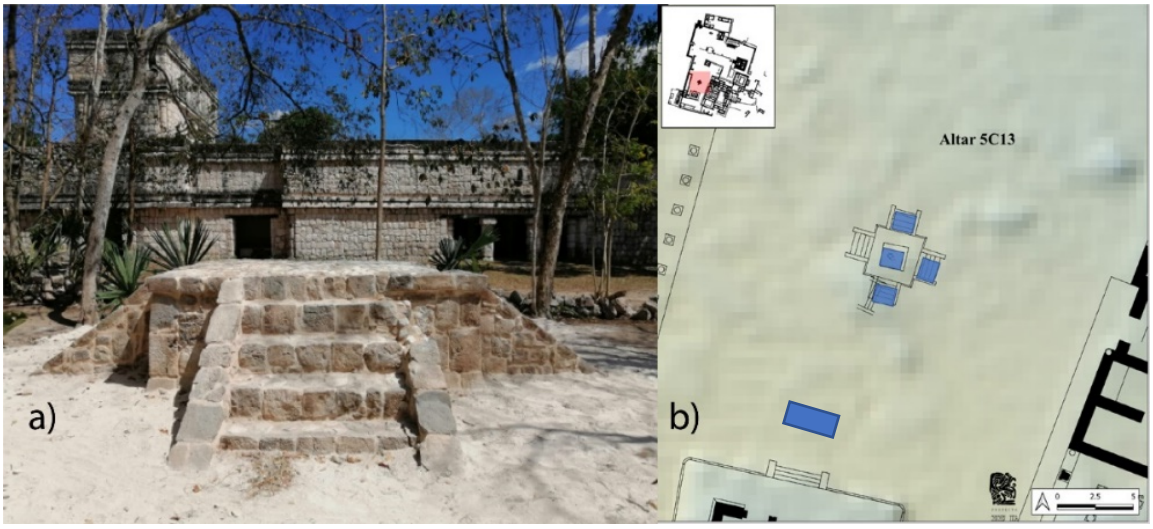


Figure 4.33 Central Altar of the South Plaza: a) Structure 5C13 after consolidation. b) Location of the excavated pits.



Figure 4.34 a) Pit 2, balustrade and deeper, the skull bones of an infant. b) Skull bones of the infant with charcoal associated.

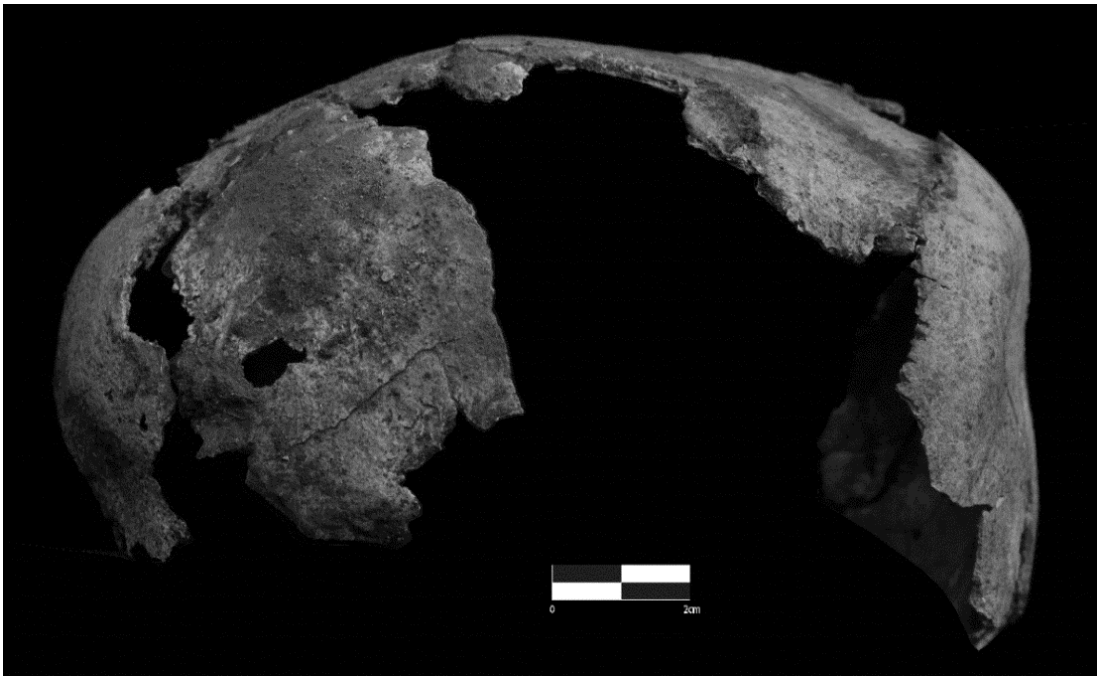


Figure 4.35 Individual from Lot PS2019 with a tabular erect, top flat, cranial modification. Right lateral.

The pit between the Central Altar and the Temple of the Owls started as a 2x2 pit and later became a larger excavation unit given the extension of the deposit described here (Figures 4.33b; 4.36). This excavation demonstrated the west limit of the original plaza and the construction system comprised of rubble pens (Marengo Camacho et al., in press; 2021a) like the ones in the Great Terrace (Braswell and Peniche 2012) and other areas of the Initial Series Group (Schmidt 2003). The limit corresponds to the central part of the Temple of the Owls stairs and goes further south, as revealed by the excavations from 2005 (Schmidt 2006; Schmidt et al., 2018). Following the wall of the original plaza platform, we found an interment with the human remains of at least four individuals (Lot PS20). Even though this is considered a multiple interment, I decided to include it in this section due to the nature of its context as a construction cache.

Same as in the North Plaza, the skeletal remains, ceramic vessels, shells, false turquoise, and green stone beads were in the middle of the rubble (Figure 4. Marengo Camacho n.d; Marengo Camacho et al., in press; 2021a). If the remains were once in bundles, it is impossible to determine due to the poorly eroded condition of the bones and the empty space that surrounds the deposit. We dug and documented as much as possible using traditional recording techniques and photogrammetry (Marengo Camacho et al., 2021). Excavations revealed two depositional moments. The second event, closer to the surface, and related to a C14 date of 985-1029 CE (95.4%), was comprised by two children whose presence was determined only by their teeth. Their age approximation, calculated by tooth eruption, revealed estimations of one and five years, respectively. A third individual (Individual B/2) was a robust adult whose age was around 20 to 35 years old at the time of death (Figure 4.38). Their probable dentition (isolated teeth recovered in the area, and based on morphology thought to be from the same individual) included two filed frontal superior incisors with a C5 pattern and a right superior canine as an F4. From the jaw, a

left frontal incisor, a right lateral incisor with an A4 pattern, and a right canine showing an A1 were recovered (Figure 4.39) (see Romero Molina 1984b; Tiesler 1999). Concerning their oral health, some use-wear was reflected (0.5), and three cervical cavities were identified, one on the first right upper molar, another on the second right lower premolar, and a third one on the interdental surface of the third molar. The teeth were too eroded for further analysis.



Figure 4.36 Excavation unit Lot PS2020.

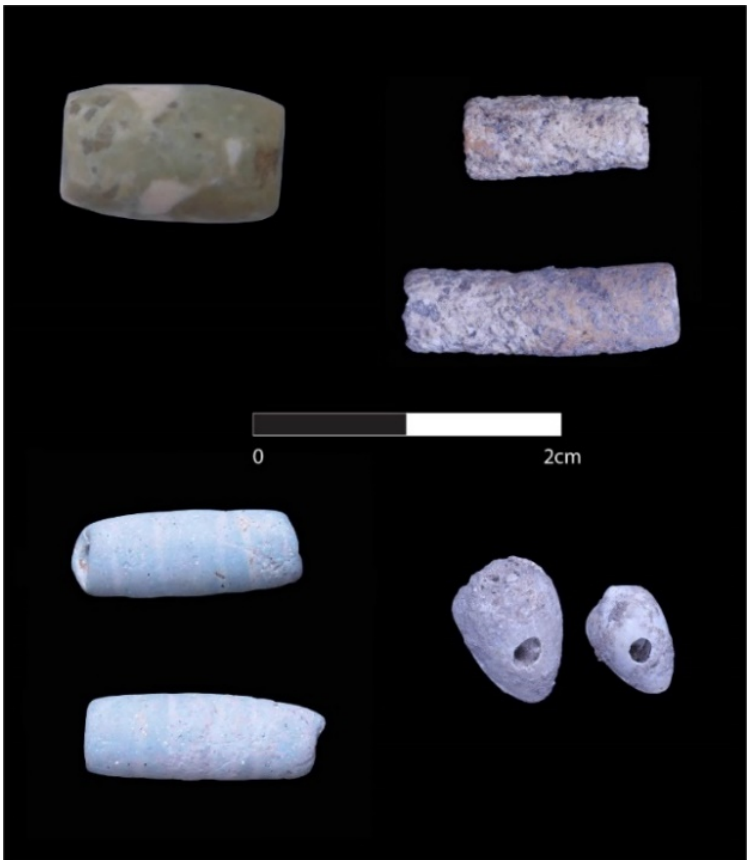


Figure 4.37 Beads from the unit Lot PS20.


Figure 4.38 Robust adult individual from the excavation unit between the South's Plaza Altar and the Temple of the Owls.



Figure 4.39 Dental mutilation most likely from the Individual B/2, Lot PS2020.

At the bottom of the second event, some vessels were at the top of what was the first deposition. A robust young adult individual between 18 and 35 years old was found (Individual A). Found deeper, but still in an eroded state (less so, however, than the previous description), Individual A/1 was deposited in a flexed supine position and facing east (Figure 4.40 and 4.41). We identified some remains of skull bone, including a fragmented occipital bone with prominent muscle insertions and giving insight into a possible tabular erect cranial modification. The mandible was in poor shape, but we recovered fragments of the right side. The poor preservation allowed us to recover some pieces of ribs and document the bone dust of the sacrum, on the soil surface. The long bones were fragile, with the forearms over their belly and the left femur collapsing and rotating over the right leg. Several teeth and phalanges were collected, but the slope of the landscape and the rubble made them percolate to the bottom, settling into the empty spaces among the rubble. Their dentition showed a high tartar accumulation in all the present

teeth, but no cavities. The upper arcade included eighth teeth present—the four incisors presented sharper teeth type C5, and both canines an F4. The teeth in the mandible do not have any dental mutilation (Figure 4.42).

Around wrists and ankles, this individual was wearing bracelets made of seashells identified as marginella sp. (César Torres Ochoa, personal communication 2020; Figure 4.37) and a round shell pectoral like the one associated with the God N (Figure 4.43). The pit was delimited on the east by the perimetral wall of the original plaza, on the north by a large carved metate (Figure 4.44); the west side had smaller rubble, and on the south, there was placed a big stone. Individuals A and B presented white dust adhered to most of the fragments, leading us to think that lime or ash dust was associated with them.

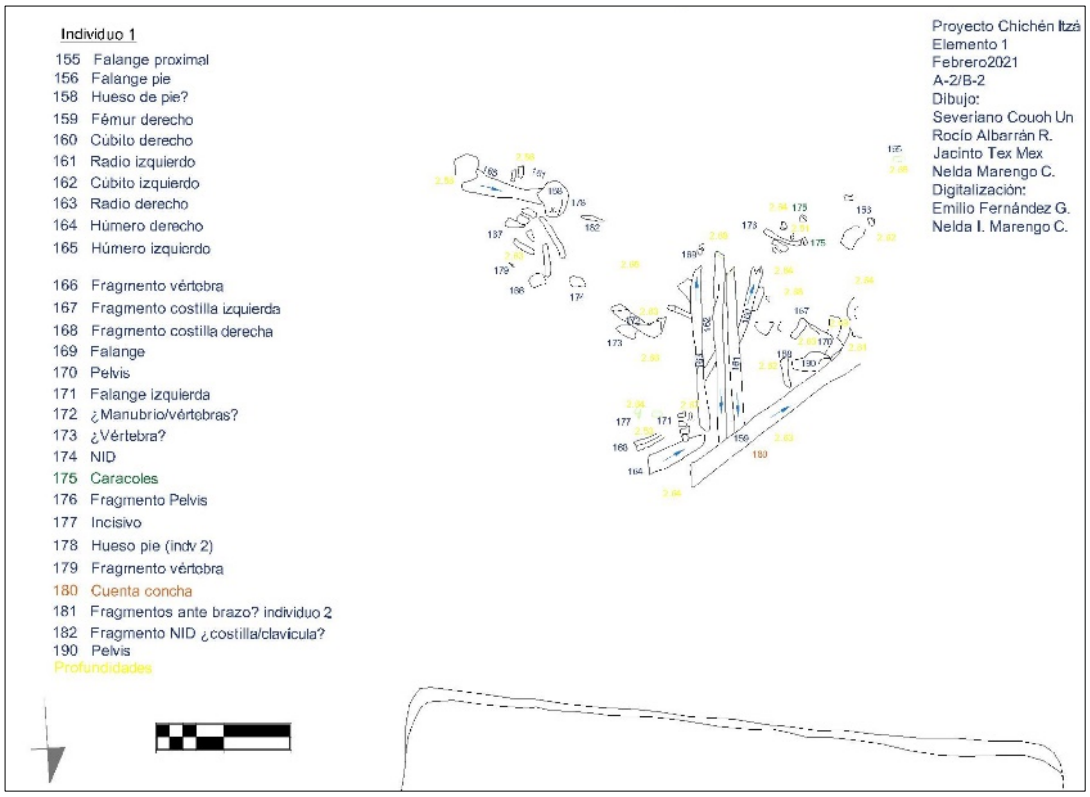


Figure 4.40 Drawing of Lot PS2020, Individual A/1.



Figure 4.41 Lot PS2020, Individual A/1.



Figure 4.42 Individual A/1 dentition.



Figure 4.43 Fragment of shell pectoral *in situ*.



Figure 4.44 Carved metate.

The South Plaza is delimted by the House of the Shells on its east side. At the interior of the structure, in the excavations of 2005, two banquettes, with one child associated with each one, were excavated. Unfortunately, no further information about the contexts is known. However, as stated before, children at Chichen were deposited in several contexts. Besides the Tres Dinteles funerary deposit, most children were recovered as part of caches, as seems to be in the present case. The first individual (Lot X73) was four to six years old at the time of their death. Their skull was incomplete, except for a fragment of the left sphenoid wing and a left portion of the mandibulae. The ribs were fragmented and incomplete. Both forearms were fragmented but recovered; in the case of the left arm, a part of the humerus was also there. A left whole iliac and a portion of the right one were found. The lower limbs included an almost complete left femur and partial diaphysis of the right one. The left tibia lacked the distal epiphysis, and fragmented fibulas were found (Figure 4.45).



Figure 4.45 Lot X38, 6 year old infant.

The second banquette contained the remains of a two to three year old toddler (Lot X73A) according to their dentition. The left side of the individual was found in as fragmented state, but the remaining calvaria informed us of an intermediate tabular erect cephalic modification. Active *cribra orbitalia* and porotic hyperostosis were detected in the eye orbits, and the endocranium mainly focused on the left parietal close to the sagittal suture (Figure 4.46 a and c). On the exocranial area, the *cribra* was closed to the temporal and lambdoid suture of the right side (Figure 4.46b). This individual was well-preserved and mostly complete. However, the shoulder blades, ribs, and vertebrae were fragmented, same as the finger bones. The distal epiphysis was the only remains of the left femur (Figure 4.46d).

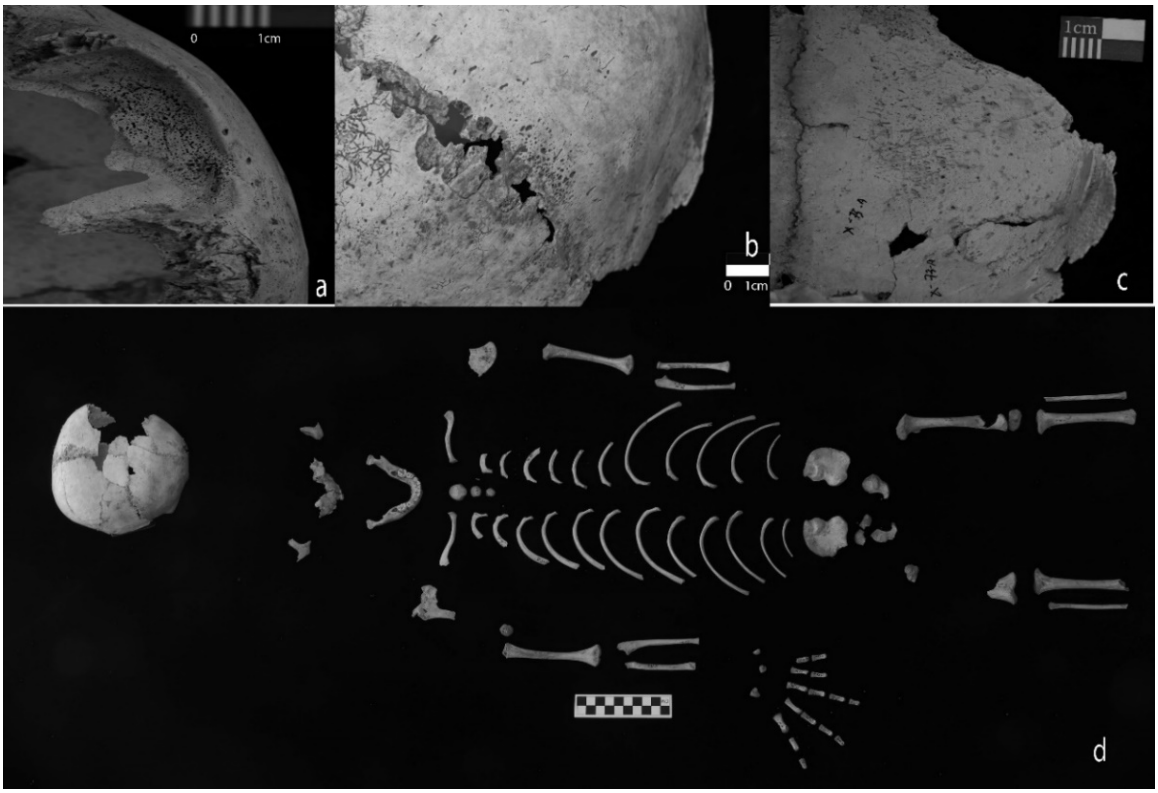


Figure 4.46 Lot X73a, a toddler, coming from a banquette from the Temple of the Owls. a) dense porosity on the top of the ocular orbits; b) pores close to the sagittal line; c) endocranium porosity; d) two to three year old infant.

3. Multiple or collective deposits:

I decided to classify these three lots in a separate section due to their ritual complexity and the fact that they are clearly non-funerary, but in a different way than those discussed for the caches in the previous section (Table 4.17). Instead, they were commingled and included several individuals, presenting some anthropic marks, and were deposited indirectly. The first case is a deposit from the Sacred Cenote. The second is a context labeled lot G83, from a ballcourt on the Great Terrace. Finally, Lot H400 is a context from a tomb in the Initial Series Group.

Table 4.17 Complex multiple or collective deposits.

Site	N segm	MNI	MLNI	Lot/burial	Season	Structure/Deposit	Asociation	Group	Deposit
Chichen Itza	36	2	4	CS_CCH	1967	Cenote Sagrado	material de criba	ceremonial multiple/collective	collective
Chichen Itza	534	5	5	G83	2005	Chultún Gran Nivelación	Juego de Pelota de mil columnas	ceremonial multiple/collective	multiple
Chichen Itza	958	7	12	H400	2008	5C12 (Tumba)	Plaza Norte de la Serie Inicial	ceremonial multiple/collective	multiple

3.1 Sacred Cenote:

In 1967, Piña Chan directed a project to explore the Sacred Cenote, as stated in Chapter 1. In the 1990s, when the Proyecto Chichen Itza was working under the direction of Schmidt, materials were noticed on the Great Terrace in one spot where Piña Chan's project had installed some of the screens to filter what was extracted from the sinkhole. These materials were collected, and some human and faunal remains were found to be among them.

MNI analysis of these materials showed at least four different individuals; three children and an adult. The MNI calculation was reached based on a comparison of the sizes of the bones. We identified two illiums, one from a child around six years old and another that could probably be linked to a fibula of a six month infant. A rib and a clavicle among the materials suggested that a child of around four years old was represented in this sample. Finally, an adult was identified from skull fragments as well as bones from both the hands and feet. Given the mixed nature of the Sacred Cenote deposits there could very well be more individuals represented in the sample, however.

In contrast to the rest of the lots examined in this thesis, the bones from the Sacred Cenote are very well-preserved, albeit still fragmented. The color of the remains is particular as they come from a cenote (waterlogged context) and oscillates between brown (5/4 7.5YR) and reddish brown (5/4 5YR). Nevertheless, there were two segments that did not present the cenote 'look'; besides the color, the bones also look and feel smoother. The first one was a piece of an occipital bone; this piece, however, was not well-preserved and could also be from fauna. In the second case the piece is a processed parietal that could be from a *tzompantli* skull. This fragment was likely buried in a different location and was deposited in the Sacred Cenote sometime after initial exposure to the elements. This recycled fragment had a particular round form and presented fractures in green bone, cuts over the bone, and some polishing around the borders. It was also possible to appreciate some red pigment that preserved (Figure 4.47).



Figure 4.47 Segment 313 disposal fragment of parietal bone from the Sacred Cenote, which lacks the cenote appearance.

It was hard to examine the surfaces of other skull segments from the Sacred Cenote to identify anthropic marks. In some cases, that is because of the texture, root marks, or fragmentation of the material. In other cases, there are evident straight fractures or marks (Figure 4.48). Some of the fragments, however, did not show any evidence of cultural modification.



Figure 4.48 Fragment 312, cranial bone with straight fracture and cenote look.

3.2 G83:

Besides the Great Ball Court, in the nuclear area of Chichen Itza, there is a ballcourt east of the Thousand Columns Structure, which has the only chultun that is part of the Great Terrace (González De la Mata et al., 2005). In 2005, the Proyecto Chichen Itza excavated this chultun and found the human remains of five individuals represented by five right humeri and five right radii. This was probably a simultaneous or multiple primary context (see Pereira 2007). The general

state of conservation of this lot was from good to poor, and weathering and lime remains were identified on some of the bones. The 534 skeletal remains presented weathering, probably due to being deposited in a *chultun*, but not covered up. Additionally, they also showed patina, and root and insect marks.

Among the individuals, one almost complete cranium and two really fragmented calottes were recovered. From those three, we obtained important bio-vital information. The more incomplete calotte included fragments of parietal, occipital bones and a right mastoidal process. This individual was a robust subadult between 13 and 20 years old at the moment of death. The second individual (Figure 4.49) was also a subadult of 10 to 20 years old. The observed cranial modification seems to be tabular oblique, with the pressure coming most likely from superior sagittal planes. In addition, this individual presented some exocranial and cicatrized porotic reactions.

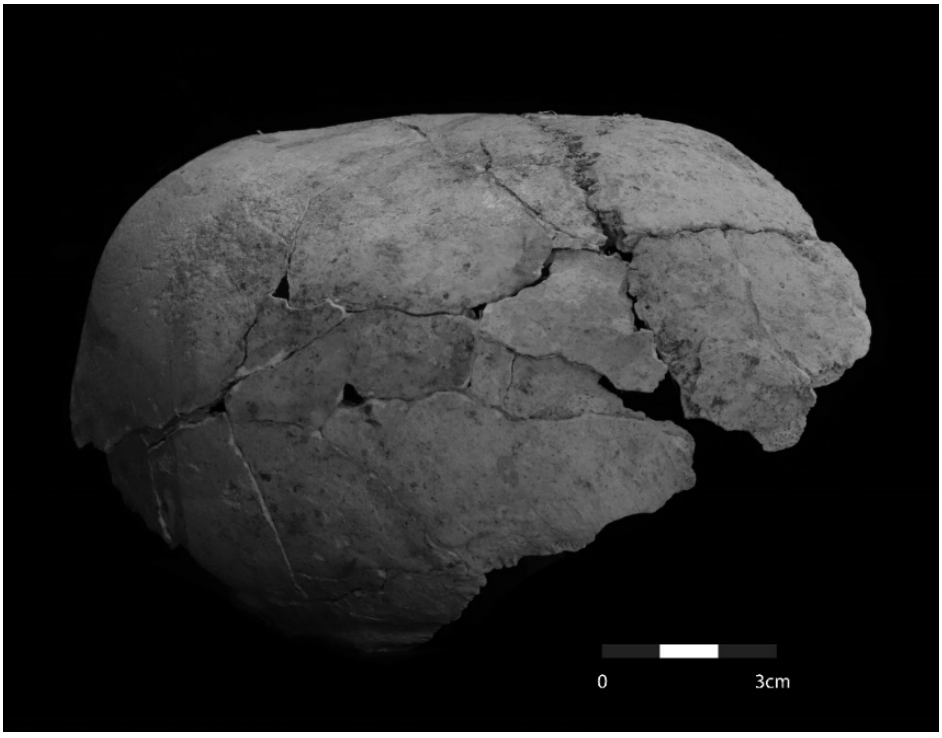


Figure 4.49 10 to 20 year old individual with a tabular oblique cranial modification.

The most complete cranium belonged to a young adult estimated to be 20 to 25 years old at the moment of death. The analysis of cranial traits put this individual on the robust side. The cephalic modification was identified as tabular erect probably in its mimetic variation, and there is a possibility that a posterior concave cradle was used (Figure4.50). The maxillary allowed us to notice some tooth wear and tartar. Cavities were present in the second right premolar and a small one on the right canine. Dental mutilations were also found on the right canine (C2) and an *Ik* pattern on the right central incisor, where the surface was also polished (Figure 4.51). Remnants of the flute on the left canine also presented a probable fracture.

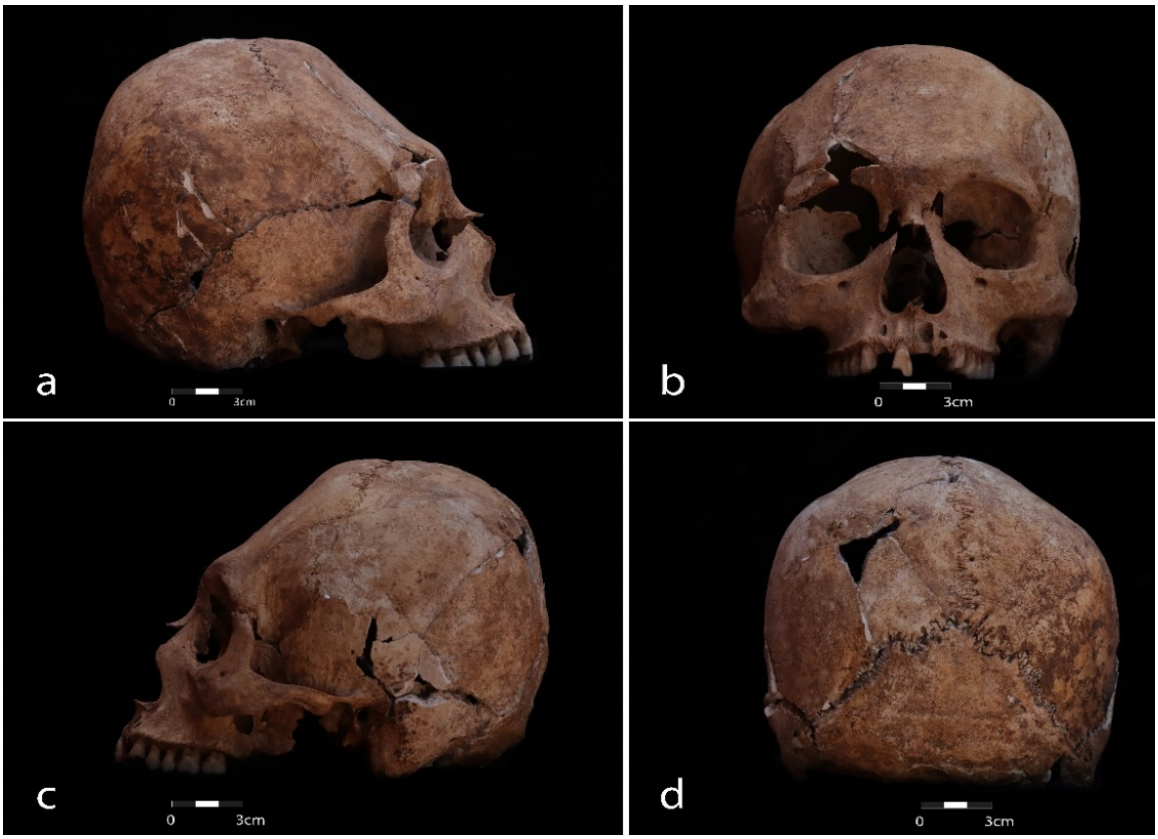


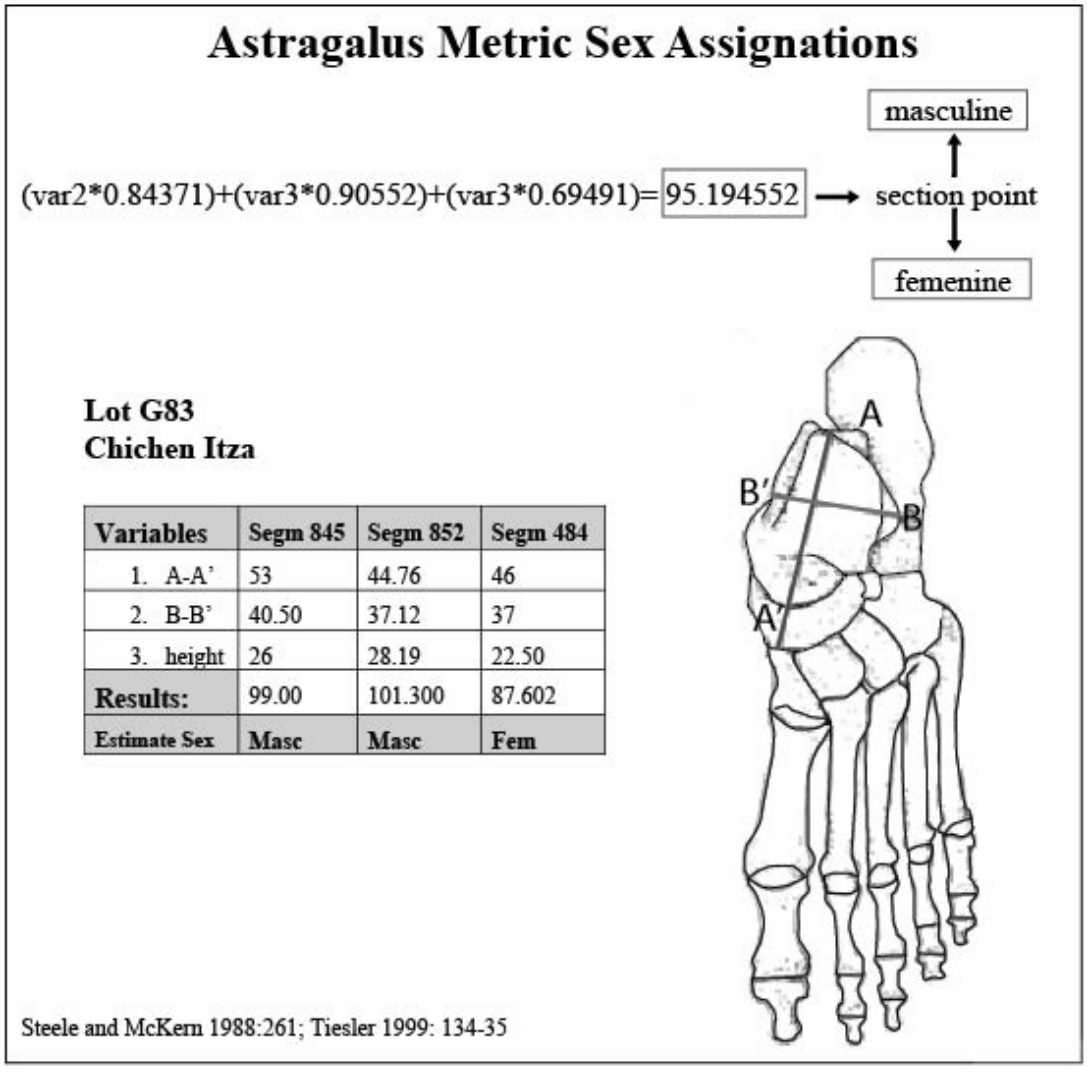
Figure 4.50 Tabular erect cephalic modification from one individual from a *chultun*.



Figure 4.51 Dental mutilation pattern C2 on canine and *Ik* pattern on the central incisor.

Mandibles were practically absent. There was only one mandible fragment among the remains, but there were more upper teeth than lower in this sample. Superior central incisors confirmed the MNI to be five individuals. Two right and two left without matching options from the other side; additionally the incisor was still in the cranium. Additionally, isolated teeth showed three age groups. The first group encompassed individuals from 24 to 25 years old with evidence of tooth ware and whole dental roots. In the second group, we detected subadults around 18 years old, where a third molar was still growing, and the dental tooth wear of a second molar that fit in that range. Finally, tooth wear and root formation helped to identify a group of youngsters from 15 to 17 years old.

The postcranium segments were incomplete in some cases and did not reflect the whole body of the five individuals. Still, we could gather relevant information about sex estimation and anthropic marks. Here I include some of our findings. As stated in the methodology, sex estimation was complicated due to fragmentation and the commingled nature of the remains. From Lot G83, we used three astragali to estimate sex. The results in Figure 4.52 showed two male and one female individuals (see Steele and McKern 1988; Tiesler 1999).



Variables	Segm 845	Segm 852	Segm 484
1. A-A'	53	44.76	46
2. B-B'	40.50	37.12	37
3. height	26	28.19	22.50
Results:	99.00	101.300	87.602
Estimate Sex	**Masc**	**Masc**	**Fem**

Figure 4.52 Sex estimation of the astragalus from lot G83.

We undertook measurements on incomplete or partially complete segments of long bones to indicate gracile versus robust bodies (see Wrobel et al., 2002). If there were other body segments associated to those bones (e.g., a radius and ulna that articulated with a humerus), they were also classified as the long bone. As expected, the results indicate a majority (n=483) of unknown sex because of unmeasurable long bones (see Wrobel et al., 2002). In this deposit, the relatively high number of robust (32 of 534) bones has to do with association with astragals (Table 4.18). A total of 21 were foot bones, 8 of them from the same foot as the astragalus fragment 845. Additionally, associated with a tibia and a fibula, 13 foot bones articulate among them and the astragalus 852. There was also an atlas that articulates with the partially complete cranium, giving two more robust segments. The gracile fragments included the left astragalus resulting as female in the metric measurements, and fragment 483, which seems to be the right astragalus of the same individual.

Table 4.18 Sex frequencies from Lot G83.

N	Gracile (female)	Robust (Male)	NID	Probable female	Probable male
534	4	32	483	13	2

Twenty four of the 534 analyzed fragments of this lot presented anthropic marks (Table 4.19). The deposit reflected a body manipulation, mainly in the upper body. From the axial body, the degree of fragmentation resulted in the identification of only some costal fragments with slicing marks, a cervical vertebra that was cut, and a dorsal vertebra with a burn mark. Thermal exposition and probable thermal exposition were present in arm and scapular bones on seven occasions. Similarly, slicing marks were present in the humeri, clavicle, ulna, and a rib. Fractures, cuts over bone, and tearing were also present, mainly in arm bones. Manipulation is noted mostly in the proximal area of three humeri, probably due to defleshing when removing the triceps or

deltoid muscle of the upper area. However, a couple of humeri that showed evidence of tearing, fractures, and, in one case, heat exposure, may also be evidence of dismembering. Another had a cut over the bone (Fig.4.53). On the lower body, there were perforations on a calcaneus pair, and a femoral head fragment included a percussion mark.

Table 4.19 Anthropic marks present in Lot G83.

Chichen Itza													
Lote G83											Marcas Antrópicas		
nmID	Segmento	Descripción	Lateralidad	CE	CS	ET	ET?	FRA	PEF	MM	PER	AR	TOTAL
441	MNO	falange prox	Der				1						1
456	PIE	falange prox V	NID				1						1
457	PIE	falange prox II	NID				1						1
458	PIE	falange prox?	NID				1						1
479	PIE	calcaneo	Der						1				1
480	PIE	calcaneo	Izq						1				1
557	COS	fragm med	NID			1							1
592	HUM	diaf med desde cresta	Der	1			1	1				1	4
600	VER C	cuerpo y lamina	N/A	1									1
647	TIB	diaf desde tuberosida	Izq						1				1
657	HUM	comp	Der			1							1
658	HUM	fragm de cabeza	Der			1							1
719	OMO	fragm ala corac	NID			1						1	2
726	NID	fragm omo? Vert?	NID			1							1
779	CUB	diaf sin proceso coro	Der		1		1					1	3
780	HUM	del cuello hasta abajo	Der		1								1
787	COS	fragm prox desde cue	Izq		1								1
788	HUM	fragm diaf distal con	Izq				1	1				1	3
800	FEM	fragm de cabeza	NID								1		1
802	HUM	cabeza	Izq			1							1
813	VER D	lamina y factea de art	N/A			1							1
831	CLA	sin la superf artic con	Der		1								1
832	CUB	diaf	Der		1					1		1	3
834	HUM	diaf medial de cresta	Der		1								1
			TOTAL	2	6	7	7	2	3	1	1	5	34



Figure. 4.53 Robust arm segment presented direct thermal exposition on the medial portions of both epiphyses, distal and proximal.

3.3 H400:

The Proyecto Chichen Itza performed excavations at the Initial Series Group (Figure 4.30) in the first decade of the 2000s, where they investigated a tomb covered with slabs that had collapsed. This was a tomb that originally had a void space and contained a collective interment which were thermally exposed. The excavation was labeled Lot H400 (Figures 4.54 a and b) (Schmidt 2009). Structure 5C12 (Ruppert 1952), on which the tomb is located, is a short small

platform (6 x 4.2 m) on the west side of the North Plaza of the Initial Series Group. Associated with the structure, there was a decapitated *chacmol* sculpture representing a reclining warrior. Significantly is also the alignment of this platform to the east, marking a solar axis in conjunction with the Initial Series Temple (5C4), which also has a *chacmol* in association, and in the middle of this straight line, there is a platform in a turtle shape (Taube et al., 2020). The Initial Series Temple has a sacrificial altar associated with it, and the whole axis probably references warrior sacrifice to the sun.



Figure 4.54 Structure 5C12. a) cist, where the human remains from Lot H400 were found. b) after consolidation.

Hypothetical formation processes

The platform of Structure 5C12 was built to host the remains of an important and symbolic fiery event. The remains inside the tomb context were clearly cremated. It was first hypothesized that the heat exposure occurred in a *pib* or oven because of the lack of burned marks due to focal heat. However, only seven fragments presented shiny and translucent surfaces that would be the product of a barbeque process. Figure 4.55 shows an example of the surfaces of a deer leg and mandible cooked in a *pib*. Although even these examples are not dry bone yet, the surface shows characteristics that remain after the drying process when exposed to heat in an oven. After careful analysis of Lot H400, the conclusion is that a scorching event outside of the tomb was responsible, in a long-burning pyre perhaps. The data suggest that all of the remains were burned in one event.

Additionally, the analysis revealed that human remains from Lot H400 were burned while still fleshed. Differences of color were noticed in areas "protected" by muscles or other bone fragments. For example, the fossa of a temporal bone (Segment 1184) assigned to individual 1 showed a different color on the temporo-mandibular joint due to the ligaments and the articulatory position (Figure 4.56). When the combustion ended, charred individuals and body segments were taken to the prepared platform and carefully deposited there, wearing ornaments made of fake turquoise (Figure 4.57), small sea shells, and other beads, probably denoting them their warrior status (Schmidt 2009).



Figure. 4.55 Deer bones cooked in a *pib*.



Figure 4.56 temporo-mandibular joint with differential thermal exposition.



Figure 4.57 Beads of fake turquoise were used in bracelets and necklaces.

Basic biographic data

A total of 958 bone fragments were analyzed from Lot H400. The thermal exposure, degree of fragmentation, and commingled nature of the deposit limited the ability to estimate sex; visibly noted in the 82.57% of non-identified fragments. Yet, it was possible to allocate fifty three fragments as gracile, fifteen as robust, and 10.32% of the sample in one of the two probable categories (Table 4.20). The MNI suggested seven individuals based on the left humerus. However, the MLNI based on long bones suggested nine individuals (Table 4.21). But, when we matched individuals by "body segments", for example a forearm (ulna and radius, or a pair of femurs) that did not match with any other fragment, we found the MLNI to reach 12 individuals (Table 4.22; Appendix E). Finally, three individuals were identified as Individual A, Individual B, and Individual C, represented by partial complete skulls, but were not included in the MNI or MLNI counts. Even if we identified probable individuals, that does not mean that they were full bodies or skeletons when deposited. In fact, the context clearly contained isolated body segments.

Table 4.20 Sex estimation from Lot H400.

Sex estimation	n	%
Fem	53	5.53
Masc	15	1.56
P Fem	66	6.88
P Masc	33	3.44
NID	791	82.57
	958	100

Table 4.21 MNI and MLNI representation based on long bones.

Lot H400								
Segment	**Pairs**	**Total Lefts**	**Unpaired Lefts**	**Total Rights**	**Unpaired Rights**	**MNI**	**MLNI**	**GMT**
Humerus	5	7	2	6	1	7	8	8
Ulna	1	5	4	7	6	7	9	11
Radius	1	4	3	7	6	7	8	10
Femur	5	6	1	6	1	6	8	7
Tibia	4	6	2	7	3	7	9	9
						*GMT= lefts+rights-pairs		

Table 4.22 Segments numbers per individual

Individuos del Lote H400																												
Indiv_1	952	953	958	959	995	1002	1008	1012	1029	1033	1052	1059	1064	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1096					
Indiv_2	968	969	1004	1005	1006	1030	1054	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1088	1089	1090				
Indiv_3	1036	1039	1041	1044	1055	1056	1091	1092																				
Indiv_4	1053	1062																										
Indiv_5	1031	1060	1093																									
Indiv_6	962	1015	1017	1042	1043	1045	1046	1047	1048																			
Indiv_7	991	1034	1049	1094	1095																							
Indiv_8	993	997	1010	1032	1040	1050	1051	1058	1063																			
Indiv_9	966	967	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	1011	1014			
Indiv_10	1000	1016	1038																									
Indiv_11	1028	1035	1061																									
Indiv_12	954	955	1007	1013	1018																							
Indiv A	1102	1103																										
Indiv B	1100	1101																										
Indiv C	1105	1106	1107																									

The identification of bones by individuals gave us 12 possible individuals, plus three individuals based on skull fragments that were impossible to assign (Figure 4.23). Sex estimation of individuals was limited. In some cases, the measurements (Wrobel et al., 2002) were taken in one or two points if fragmentation and warping allowed us to do so. A similar case happened with pathologies, where burned, and eroded bone surfaces did not let us see them. Individuals 1 and 2 were the most complete, and I describe them here, but all the other individuals' information can be found in the Appendix E.

Table 4.23 Identified individuals in lot H400. Bio-vital information.

Individual	Sex	Age	Age Range	Cephalic Modification	Variety	Pathologies	
						exocranial	*endocranial*
1	Robust	ADO	23-30	Tabular erect	Occipitaly flattening	HP	HP Cicatriced
2	Gracile	ADO	15-20?	Tabular erect	Superior flattening		
3	Gracile	SADO					
4	Gracile?	ADO					
5	Gracile?	ADO					
6	Gracile	ADOL					
7	Gracile	ADO					
8	Gracile	ADO					
9	Gracile?	ADO					
10	Gracile	ADO					
11	Gracile	ADO					
12	Gracile	ADO					
A	Robust?	ADO	25-60	Tabular erect?	mimetic?		
B	Gracile	SADO/ADOJ	20-30	Tabular erect	Superior flattening	HP Cicatized	
C	NID	SADO					

Individual 1 (Figure 4.58; Appendix E): the biographic data from Individual 1 suggests a robust adult. This individual is particularly interesting. In the excavation drawings and pictures (Figure 4.59), the Individual 1 looks like a primary deposit, articulated, and could perhaps be the central personage of the deposit. However, after a meticulous examination, we noticed that the skull was deposited on its basal side. It was not connected to the thoracic cage because they were not articulated. The chest was set in a prone position, but the rest of the skeleton (except the left femur) was supine. Additionally, the right femur (1059) was placed instead of the left femur (1064) on the left side and the left one, on the right side and in a dorsal position.

The skull was missing the left mastoidal process and presented a tabular erect cranial modification on its lambdoidal variation (Figure 4.60). Both right and left parietals received irregular pressure, resulting in a left elongation. *Porotic hyperostosis* was probable present on the coronal suture, and a cicatrized process was shown on the endocranial surface of the frontal bone. There was a depression on the left parietal, probably due to a fracture on green bone due to a blow.

The partial eruption of the third molar indicated that the age of the individual was between 17 and 25 at the moment of death (Figure 4.61). All the other teeth were lost probably reduced by the heat, but some roots remained in place. Concerning the postcranial portion of the skeleton, we identified a scratch or peeling on the right shaft of the humerus (Figure 4.66a) and a probable fracture on the distal epiphysis of the right radius.

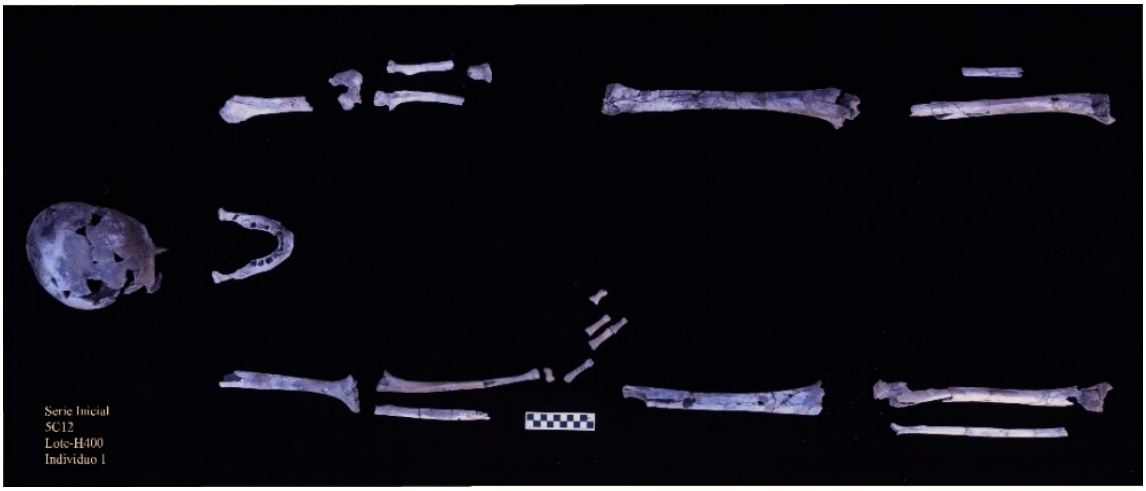


Figure 4.58 Individual 1, Lot H400.



Figure 4.59 Structure 5C12, deposit Lot H400. a) First layer of excavation (Proyecto Chichen Itza 2008). b) Reconstructed drawing based on the Project's Chichen Itza photos and Guillermo's Cohuo drawings.



Figure 4.60 Individual 1, Lot H400.



Figure 4.61 Mandible of the Individual 1showhing the eruption of the third molar.

Individual 2 (Figure 4.62 ; Appendix E): it was impossible to visually identify Individual 2 in the context. The analysis indicates that this individual was a young adult between 15 and probably 20 years old when they passed and had a gracile complexion. The cranial vault was incomplete but with the mandible present. The heat produced deformation; however, we could recognize a tabular erect cranial modification of the top flat variety (Figure 4.63). The mandible had the first and second right molars, with a 0.25 use-wear. The second molar also presented small caries. Arthritis was recognized on the left mandibular condyle, but the pathology was not present on the articular surface of the head.



Figure 4.62 Individual 2

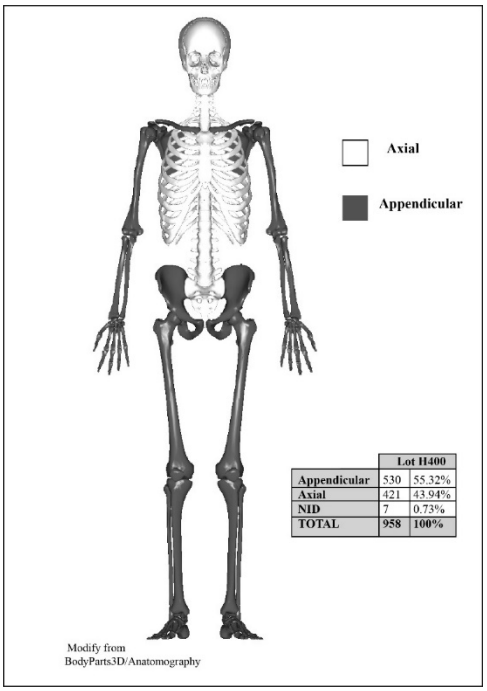


Figure 4.63 Flat top cranial modification, Individual 2.

Anatomic segments and fragments

The deposit itself had human bones fragmented and commingled; however, after the slabs collapsed, it resulted in more fragmentation, and a posterior commingling also occurred in the storage facilities. The proposed nine individuals were matched according to taphonomic similarities as stated before in the methodology and are also referenced in Appendix E. It is essential to say that for this lot, due to the commingling, consequences of heat exposure, and pressure over time, it was hard to assign the hands and feet bones to individuals; however, we grouped phalanges, carpals, and metacarpals, so that phalanges tarsals and metatarsals with the same taphonomic composition could be grouped to identify complete or semi-complete hands and feet. Similar to feet and hands, almost no segments of the axial body, different than for the head bones, were assigned to individuals. Yet in this case there was not enough evidence to designate them (see Dirkmaat 2002:477). Still, we noticed a close to normal distribution (appendicular = 61.17% vs axial 38.83%) of segments from the axial skeleton were present in a lower percentage compared to the appendicular skeleton. But in my estimation the vertebrae, sternum, scapulae, and pelvic bones had a poor representation in the sample (Appendix E). From the total sample, 55.32% represented the presence of an appendicular body versus 43.94% of the axial body, and seven fragments were not identified (Figure 4. 64). Even though the appendicular representation is higher than the limbs, the difference is less than it should be for nine individuals.

Fragmentation and preservation can alter this difference, being the reason to compare the weight. The weight of each fragment was taken, in this specific case, but was not helpful to calculate the minimum number of individuals, not even an approximation to it. Without optimal conditions, like the control resources that a modern crematory can have, taphonomic consequences can influence the segments' weight (Dirkmaat 2002:443). Additionally, the lack of data on sex and age significantly modifies the relationship between body mass and bone mass when a cremation happens (May 2011). Also, other factors such as body weight and cardiovascular diseases are variables that may affect the final weight of thermally exposed bones (Chirachariyavej et al., 2006; Gonçalves et al., 2013; May 2011).



	Lot H400	
Appendicular	530	55.32%
Axial	421	43.94%
NID	7	0.73%
TOTAL	958	100%

Figure 4.64 Axial and appendicular proportions in Lot H400.

Anthropic marks are also present in Lot H400. First, I focus on the thermal exposure features that characterize this deposit's complexity. Then, I describe other marks derived from body processing. From the 958 fragments, I only analyzed 597 for thermal exposure and other anthropic marks.

This context is particular due to heat exposure; for that reason, I considered it important to be precise concerning some aspects. Today, researchers are more in agreement about the critical information that bones subjected to thermal exposition can reveal (e.g., Dirkmaat 2002; Duday 2009; Keough et al., 2015; Scherer and Tiesler 2018; Ubelaker 2009). It is important to remember that the human body itself is not flammable (Bass 1984; Bohnert et al., 1998). The biological composition of around 70% of water in the human body is well-known (Elia 1992), being this the primary cause of why heat induction is needed. Nevertheless, the soft tissue, followed by the skeleton, suffers transformations when heat exposure occurs. It is hard to reduce a full body entirely to ashes, but certainly possible. Modern crematories use natural gas for that purpose, but in the past, wood would be the main combustible, and weeds, paper, textiles, and resins could worked as bonfire or pyre starters. High temperatures and/or long periods of heat exposure resulting in the transformation of the biochemistry and physical proprieties of the bodies' original features, but rarely were bodies reduced completely to ashes. Usually, microscopic changes occur (Bonucci and Graziani 1975; Herrmann 1977; Holden et al., 1995; Squires 2015). But more commonly studied are the macroscopic such as color, the morphological changes in the structure of the bone, and the fractures that result from the heat (Bohnert et al., 1998; Eckert et al., 1988; Martín and Sánchez Vargas 2007; May 2011; Medina Martín 2005; Pereira 2018; Shipman et al., 1984; Tiesler 2018b; Trellisó Carreño 2001).

The macroscopic revision showed that the 958 skeletal fragments from Lot H400 presented a range of colors, from barbecue temperature colors (<300°C) to white (>600°C), denoting complete oxidation (Figure 3.1; Table3.4; Appendix E). As stated before, only 597 fragments were considered in this section, and sixty-nine of them did not present thermal marks. I calculated that 35.42% and 31.62% of the fragments showed two and three heat consequences, respectively, followed by the 20.84 % that only present one (Table 4.24). The most repetitive

consequence of thermal exposure was a pattern of fissures in 387 of the fragments. Fractures due to warming were present in 371 of the cases. The stratigraphy of colors that the ignition causes denotes that at least 123 fragments were exposed to the heat in green bone. High temperatures or prolonged thermal exposure causes the bones to twist until they change their original shape, usually known as warping; in this case, 123 fragments presented this effect (Table 4.25; Figure 4.65).

Table 4.24 The first column shows the number of thermal consequences identified in each segment.

Frequency of thermal consequences		
n of conseq	frequency	%
1	110	20.84
2	187	35.41
3	167	31.62
4	61	11.55
5	3	0.56
Total	528	100

Table 4.25 Frequency of the different thermal consequences.

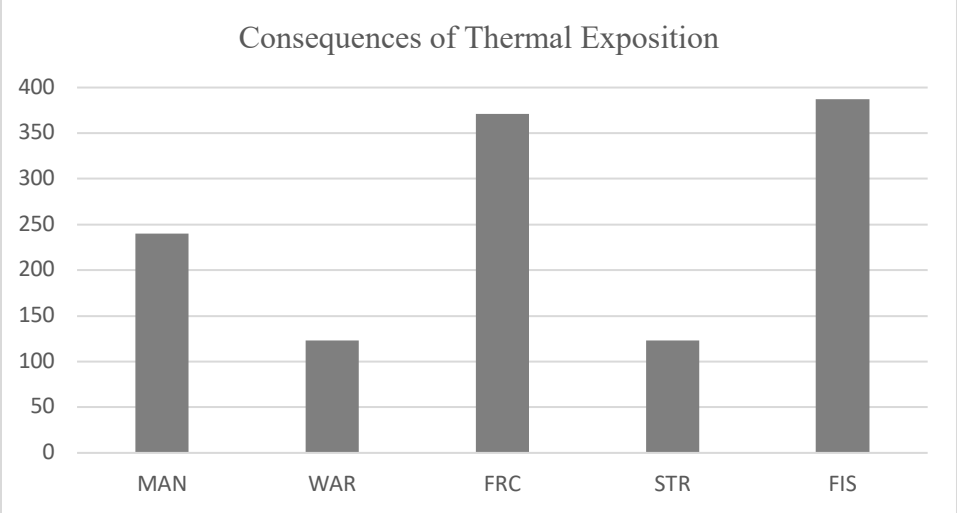




Figure 4.65 Pelvic bone fragments with warping and fissures, consequences of thermal exposure.

Other than thermal exposition, sixteen anthropic marks were present in the fragments of Lot H400. The surfaces of this lot required extra care when analyzing anthropic marks because of coloration and other heat exposure consequences such as warping and fractures. The most common trait was probable fractures in green bone, but we identified only one. Cut marks in bone were present in four of the fragments; meanwhile, cuts over bone and percussion were present in two fragments each. In fewer incidences, there were scratched, pulled, and flattened fragments (Figure 4.66). Six fragments presented more than two anthropogenic marks (Table 4.26). To conclude this section, I would like to mention that if we removed Lot H400 from the anthropic marks' database, thermal exposure still would have a higher value than other anthropic marks in Chichen Itza.

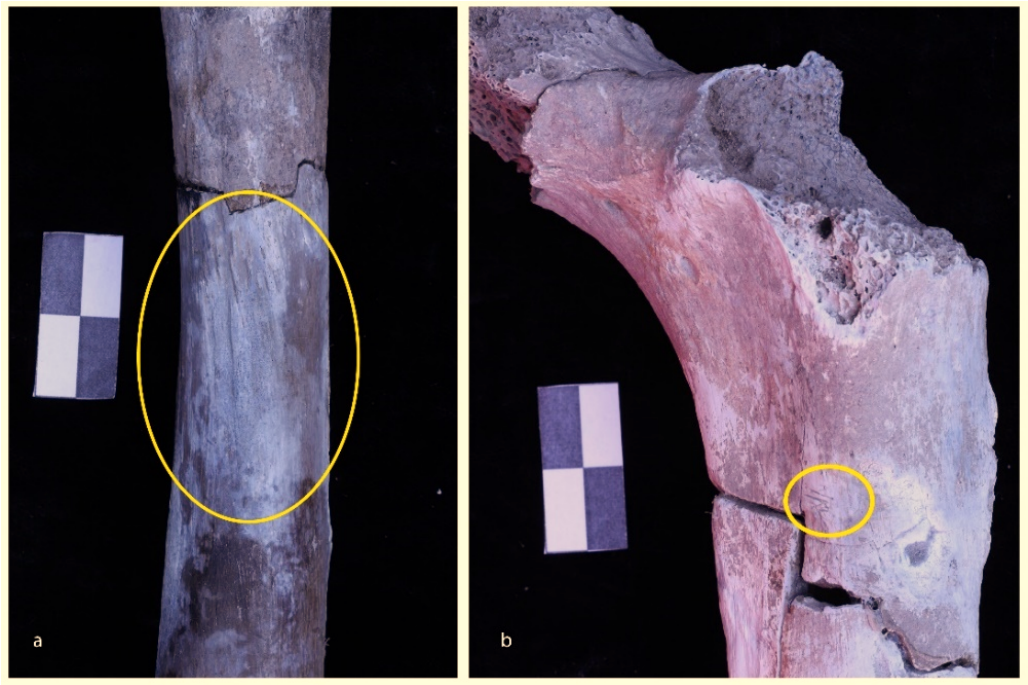


Figure 4.66 Segments with heat exposure and additional anthropic marks a) scratch or pealing marks on the shaft of a right humerus. b) Cut on the shaft of the left femur of Individual 4.

Table 4.26 Anthropic marks present in Lot H 400.

Lot H400									
nmID	**CE**	**CS**	**FRA**	**FRA?**	**APL**	**RA**	**PER**	**AR**	**Total**
n995				1					**1**
n1003				1					**1**
n1012						1			**1**
n1013				1					**1**
n1028		1		1					**2**
n1053	1			1					**2**
n1056	1							1	**2**
n1058					1				**1**
n1061				1					**1**
n1062	1			1					**2**
n1063	1			1					**2**
n1085							1		**1**
n1087			1				1		**2**
n1117		1							**1**
n1199				1					**1**
n1205				1					**1**
	4	**2**	**1**	**10**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**22**

Bio-Vitals profiles in Chichen Itza

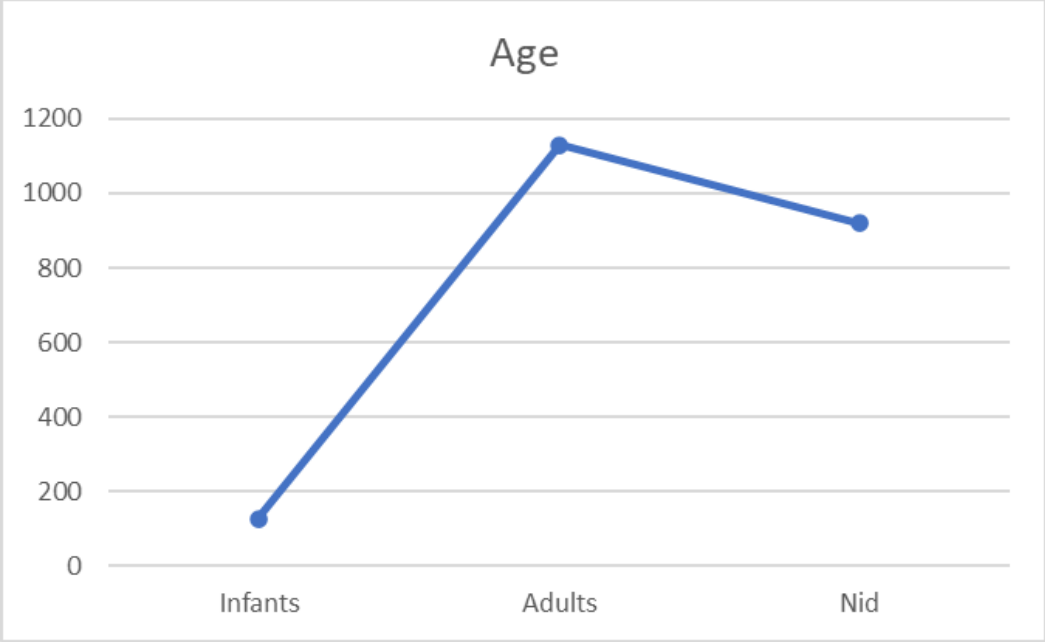
As stated above, the human remains from different excavations in Chichen Itza were divided into lots. We analyzed each deposit by lot due to the fact that we did not have contextual information for all of the deposits. This choice to keep deposits separated by lot allowed us to avoid any potential commingling of remains. While analyzing deposits according to lots means that fragments from the same individual could be represented in collective or multiple deposits, it is still possible to get a general sense of the population who died in Chichen Itza.

The total minimum number of individuals (MNI) from every lot is 72 (Table 3.1). It is important to remember that the count was based on skeletal segment repetition, so in some lots, we make reference to cranial bones, while in other lots, we make reference to long bones. Similarly, counting the most likely number of individuals (MLNI), 95 individuals are represented in the sample.

By looking at fragments of segments (Table 4.27) grouped by age at death of individuals from Chichen, we can see a reduced mortuary rate for infants under 15 years old (including possible children and possible adolescents). The higher representation of mortuary rates for adults (including all possible individuals between 15 and older) where we identified 1,129 fragments fits expectations based upon Mesoamerican mortuary patterns analyzed elsewhere. However, the adult category is too broad in terms of age ranges and in a fragmented sample did not really show the variety of age range represented in fragments. For 920 of the bone fragments, age at death was not identifiable.

Table 4.27 Age of death in Chichen Itza (fragments of bones).

Infants	Adults	Nid
128	1129	920



By dividing the sample into more narrow age categories (Table 4.28), we can see that the adults with a higher mortuary rate were between the ages of 15 and 25 years old and usually younger than 40 years old when the aging attributes tends to start showing up more often. Not all bone fragments had enough attributes to age them into these narrower categories. When there were not enough attributes to calculate the age in a specific range, we used children or adults as more general terms for categorization. When we have at least two attributes, we locate the fragment or individual (if we have more than one segment) in more specific categories. Table 4.29 shows the number of fragments that fit in each specific category, but the middle column shows a more realistic scenario, excluding the fragments that I know could belong to the same individual.

Table 4.28 Age distribution in the different lots of Chichen Itza.

Age	Abrv.	n. fragments	Total
Infant:0 a 10 yo	Inf	28	97
0 a 2.5 yo	1ra_Inf	1	
2.5 a 5.5 yo	2da_Inf	27	
5.5 a 10 yo	3er_Inf	23	
10 a 15 yo	Adol	18	
Adult:15yo and ol	ADO	477	696
15 a 25 yo	SADO	167	
23 a 30 yo	ADJ	46	
35 a 45 yo	ADU	5	
55 and older	ADV	1	
Prob. Infants		18	
Prob. Adol		13	
Prob. Subadults		94	
Prob. Adult		339	
NID		920	
Total		2,177	

For sex estimation, we needed to consider as many identifiers as possible. Due to fragmentation, we used mainly long bones following Wrobel and colleagues (2002) (Tables 4.30). However, some of the segments were not complete, so we needed to measure as much points as we could. In Tables 4.29, and 4.30 I present the sex estimation based on gracile, probable gracile, robust, and probable robust. We could gather some data mainly from Lots H400 and G83. Yet, we could get a better idea of some other contexts, and confirm the deposition of body parts from one or several individuals. In the aforementioned Tables 4.29 and 4.30 I present the number of fragments, the different Lots from which those fragments belong, and probable individuals. In the case of Lot H400, are included the proposed individuals for this lot, as later establish in this chapter and in the Appendix E. Lot PS20, is also described below and in Appendix D.

Table 4.29 Distribution of gracile and probable gracile based on long bones.

		Gracile (F)			P. Gracile (PF)		
		n. fragments	Lots	Probable individuals*	n. fragments	PF In Lots	Probable individuals*
Femur	Right	4	H400	2,6,8,5	3	H400	4,3
	Left	3	H400;X52	8,9;nid	1	H400	4
Tibia	Right	5	H400	3,7,8,10	7	F689; H400	nid; 2,3,5,6
	Left	2	H400;X52	3;nid	3	H400	6,11
	nid				1	G83	
Humeri	Right	3	H400	2,9,6	3	G83, H400	nid; 6,12?
	Left	5	H400	2,12?,8	4	G83, H400	nid; 9,10,11
Radius	Right	2	H400	6, 4?	9	G83, H400	nid; 2nid, 8, 11
	Left	2	H400	12?, 2	2	G83	2 nid
Ulna	Right	3	H400	6?,4?,8	3	G83	nid; 11?
	Left	3	H400	2,10,12?	1	G83	nid

*Probable individuals are divided by a semicolon, entering first the individual that corresponds to the Lot written closer to the left of the reader.

Table 4.30 Distribution of robust and probable robust based on long bones.

		Robust (M)			P. Robust (PR)		
		n. fragmer	Lots	Probable individuals*	n. fragments	PF In Lots	Probable individuals*
Femur	Right	9	G83; H38a; H400;PS20	nid; nid; 1; 1, 2	3	F675; H400	nid; nid
	Left	5	G83; H400; PS20	nid; 3,1;1;2	0	0	0
	nid	1	PS20	2	1	F689	nid
Tibia	Right	0	0	0	3	F684;H400	nid;1
	Left	4	G83; H400; PS20	nid; 1; 1,2	0	0	0
Humeri	Right	3	G83; H400;PS20	nid; 1;1	0	0	0
	Left	3	H400;PS20	1;1;2	1	H400	1
	nid	1	PS20	2	0	0	0
Radius	Right	5	G83;H400;PS20	nid;1;1,2	6	G83:H400;PS20	nid;1,9;1,2
	Left	3	H400;PS20	1;1,2			
Ulna	Right	5	G83; H400; PS20	nid;1,2;1,2	2	G83;H400	nid; 9
	Left	4	H400;PS20	1;1,2	0	0	0

*Probable individuals are divided by a semicolon, entering first the individual that corresponds to the Lot written closer to the left of the reader.

In some cases when there were complete or partial complete segments of skull, talus, or pelvic bones, we use as many discriminators as possible to estimate sex (Table 4.31) We could match or identify some segments that were from the same individual. In the case of the individual 1a from Lot PS20, we knew about the bones, because as previously stated, I led the excavation (Appendix D); however, in other Lots, we could approach them through morphological characteristics.

Table 4.31 Complete or partially complete segments where was possible to estimate sex.

Segments	ID	Lot	Sex	Age	Individual
cranium	n947	G83	MASC	SADO	
	n1087	H400	MASC	ADJ	1
	n1090	H400	FEM	SADO	2
	n2126	PS20	MASC	ADJ	1/a
mandible	n69	F689	MASC	ADO	
	n163	Fsn93	MASC	ADO	
	n228	F8_a	MASC	ADO	
	n872	G83	MASC	SADO	
	n1086	H400	MASC	ADJ	1
	n1089	H400	FEM	SADO	2
	n2131	PS20	MASC	ADJ	1/a
talus	n845	G83	MASC	SADO	
	n852	G83	MASC	SADO	
	n1419	H400	MASC	ADO	
	n1447	H400	FEM	ADO	
pelvic bones	n117	H400	FEM	ADJ	
	n1118	H400	MASC		
	n2132	PS20	MASC		1/a

	Proposed individual 1 from Lot H400
	Proposed individual 2 from Lot H400
	Left and Right, seems to be form the same individual
	From the same individual, PS20

We identified some of the same pathologies in fragments of bones (Table 4.32). We could match fragments 1039, 1055 and 1044 as being from the same individual because of their morphology and their same active pathology. All the other fragments seem to be from different individuals. Still, this is only 0.78% of the total fragments here analyzed. Osteomyelitis and periostitis, are the more consistent among the segments, mainly in tibial bones. Another common pathology is *cribra orbitalia* and in some cases porotic hyperostosis. Individual A from Lot PS19 did not show pathologies in the cranial bone however a bone fragment (2172) associated with it

showed *cribra orbitalia.* The skull bone with id 1978 showed severe *cribra orbitalia* and porosity on the left side of the endocranium (Figure 4.67). Similarly, the cranium of the proposed Individual 1 and Individual B, from Lot H400 had porotic hyperostosis.

Table 4.32 Pathologies present in some skeletal remains from Chichen Itza.

Fragment ID	Abrv.	Segment	Pathology	Age	Sex
2	OM/PO	Fibula	Osteomyelitis /Periostitis	ADO	NID
54	HEC	Tibia	Healed hemorrhage	Adol	NID
55	AP	Tibia	Subperiosteal Bone Apposition	ADO	NID
64	OM/PO	Tibia	Osteomyelitis /Periostitis	ADO	NID
838	POA	Tibia	Healed Periostitis	SADO	MASC
1039	OM/PO	Tibia	Osteomyelitis /Periostitis	ADO	PFEM
1055	OM/PO	Tibia	Osteomyelitis /Periostitis	ADO	PFEM
1044	OM/PO	Tibia	Osteomyelitis /Periostitis	ADO	PFEM
1087	HP	Cranium	Porotic Hyperostosis	ADJ	MASC
1089	AR	Mandible	Arthritis	SADO	FEM
1100	HP	Cranium	Porotic Hyperostosis	ADJ	FEM
1978	CR	Cranium	Cribra Orbitalia	2d Inf	NID
2010	CR	Cranium	Cribra Orbitalia	3r Inf	NID
2078	OM/PO	Radium	Osteomyelitis /Periostitis	NID	NID
2172	CR	Ocular orbit (frag. cran)	Cribra Orbitalia	2d Inf	NID

	Proposed Individual 3/H399
	Proposed Individual 1/H400
	Proposed Individual 2/H400
	Proposed Individual B/H400
	Partial complete individual /X73A
	Partial complete individual /PS2019

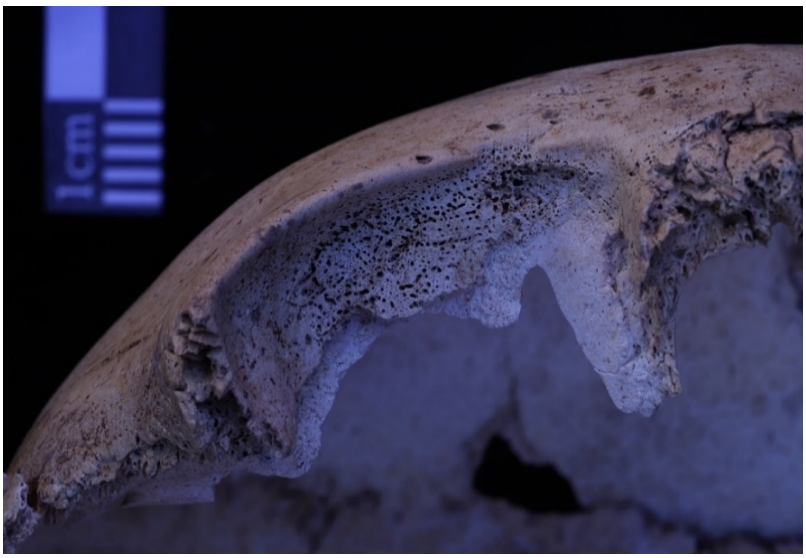


Figure 4.67 Cribra orbitalia in individual from Lot X73A, fragment id 1978.

In terms of cultural modification, we can report seventeen partially complete skulls or skull fragments that allowed us to identify head vault modifications. Some of these were reported on in the previous section, but they are summarized all together here in Table 4.33 It is important to notice that tabular erect is the most common type of modification; however, some of the varieties were impossible to identify. Still this small sample gave us an idea of the great variety of head shaping preferences at Chichen Itza. From all these skull fragments, in two of them we detected with porotic pathologies. Individual 1 and Individual B form Lot H400 showed porotic hyperostosis. Additionally, the Individual from Lot PS19 did not show porotic reactions on the calvaria vault, but the associated fragment 2173 belongs to that child and presented *cribra orbitalia*.

Table 4.33 Cephalic modifications present among the individuals in Chichen Itza.

Fragment ID	Lote	Num Indiv	Cranial modification	Variety	Pathologies	Age	Sex
43	F675		Tabular erect			ADO	PMASC
78	Fsn93		Prob Tabular erect	Probable mimetic		ADO	PMASC
151	F684		Tabular erect			NID	NID
288	Z11		Prob Tabular erect			ADO	PMASC
332	Z374		Prob Tabular erect			SADO	NID
412	H38_a		Prob Tabular erect			INF	NID
884	G83		prob Tabular oblique	Probable mimetic		SADO	NID
947	G83		Tabular erect	Probable mimetic		SADO	MASC
991	H400	7	nid			ADO	PFEM
1087	H400	1	Tabular erect	Occipital flattening	HP	ADJ	MASC
1090	H400	2	Tabular erect	Superior flattening		SADO	FEM
1100	H400	B	Tabular erect	Superior flattening	HP	ADJ	PFEM
1102	H400	A	Prob Tabular erect	Probable mimetic		ADO	PMASC
1107	H400	C	nid			SADO	NID
1978	X73A		Tabular erect	Intermediate		INF	NID
2126	PS20	1/a	Prob Tabular erect			ADJ	MASC
2173	PS19		Tabular erect	Superior flattening	Cribra associated	INF	NID

Dental mutilations were also present. Following Romero Molina's (1984b) typology, modified by Tiesler (1999) (Figure 4.68), we identified eight different types of dental mutilations in at least six different individuals. Type C5 is the most repeated pattern in six teeth total from the sample, but in only two individuals. Individual 1 from Lot PS20 showed four C5 teeth, and an isolated tooth from the same context had one. Those isolated teeth could have belonged to Individual 2. It is also interesting that two of the teeth come from two different individuals, from

the same type of dental pieces (right upper lateral incisor, and left upper central incisor). The second most repeated type is F4, two of them in the same Individual 1 from Lot PS20, one in a single tooth from the same deposit, and one from an unknown individual but also located in the Initial Series group (Table 4.34).

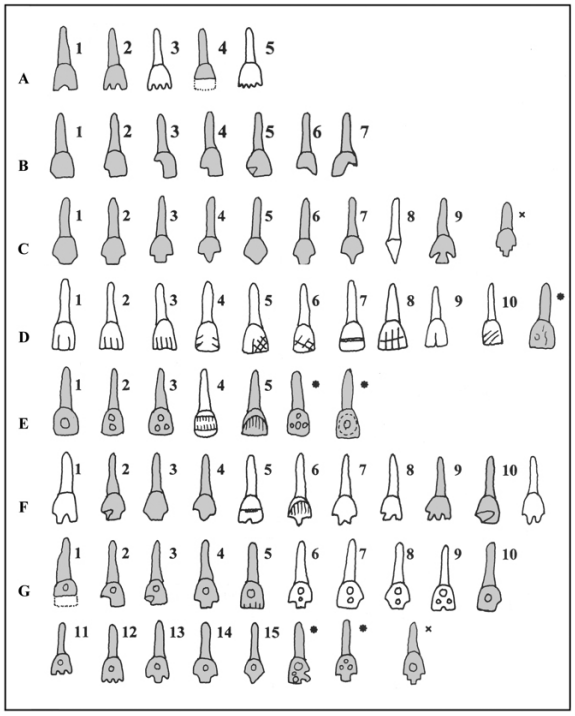


Figure 4.68 Dental typology proposed by Romero 1986 and modified by Tiesler 2000.(Courtesy: Tiesler 2011:192).

Table 4.34 Dental mutilations present in Chichen Itza.

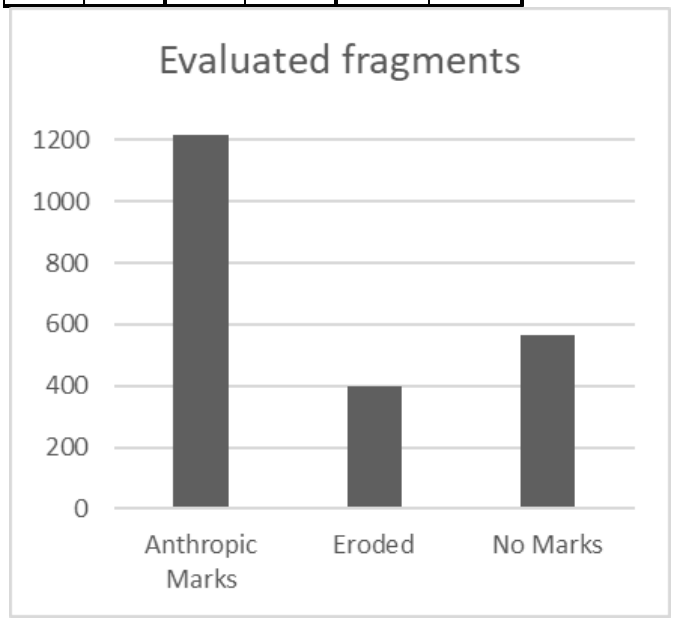
Individual	Lote	Segment	DM	DK	Dent	DM	DK	Dent	DM	DK	Dent	DM	DK	Dent	DM	DK	Dent	DM	DK	Dent
nid	F8	Maxillare (Upper)	F2	13	RC															
947	G83		C2	13	RC	B4	11	RI1												
nid	H380a		F3	21	LI1	F3	23	LC												
nid	X150A		F4	12	RI2															
indiv 1/a	PS20		F4	13	RC	C5	12	RI2	C5	11	RI1	C5	21	LI1	C5	22	LI2	F4	23	LC
isolated teeth	PS20		F4	13	RC	C5	12	RI2	C5	21	LI1									
isolated teeth	PS20	Mandible (Lower)	A1	43	RC	A4	42	RI2	A4	31	LI1									

DM= Dental mutilation; DK= Dental Key number; Dent= Dental piece (R= right, L=left; 1=central, 2=lateral; I=incisor, C=canine)

The variety of each deposit minimizes the possibility of knowing the true number of individuals who passed in Chichen Itza. Yet, if we calculate, the MNI mentioned at the beginning of this section and referred to in Table 3.1, by the number of skeletal bones, we would expect around 14,832 bones. If we continue this procedure with the MLNI, it should be 19,570 bones, and that would be the case if we count all of the individuals as adults (206 bones). Still, it is not even close to the 2,177 fragments of bone segments here analyzed. This reflection included a more detailed examination on the body processing that happened in Chichen Itza. From the 2,177 fragments it was possible to analyze 1,779 bone surfaces. From those 1,779 surfaces, we found 1,216 fragments with anthropic marks; however, in some cases, what was only visible was thermal exposure, and in other cases we could only tell that it was probable that the anthropic mark was present. From the remaining 398 fragments it was impossible to say if they had some sort of anthropic mark or modification (Table 4.35).

Table 4.35 Evaluated fragment surfaces from Chichen Itza.

No Marks		Anthropic Marks		Eroded	
n	%	n	%	n	%
563	18	1216	56	398	26

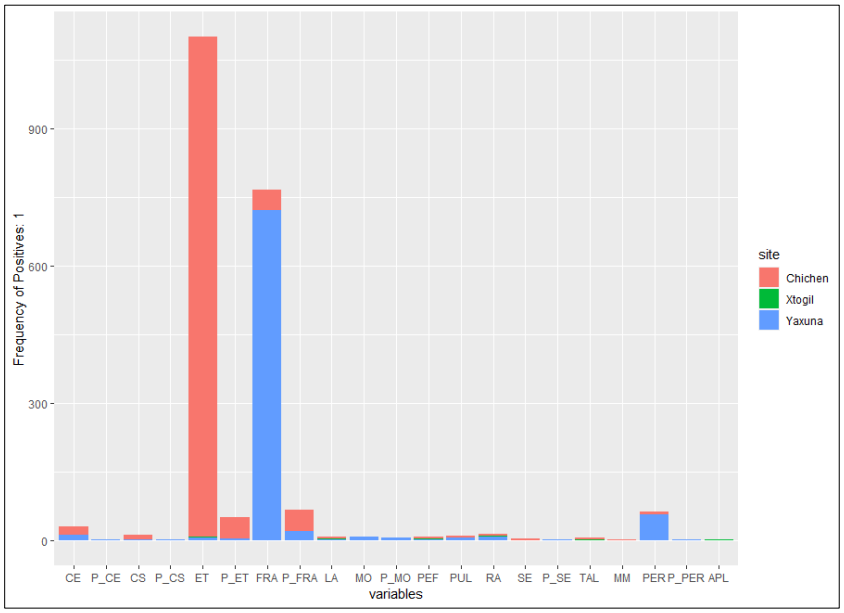


Exploratory data analysis from the anthropic marks

The primary purpose of the exploratory data analysis is to visualize the data generated in the data analysis about the anthropic marks. In different tables, I show some of the findings and patterns of the osteological analysis. There were two main topics to consider here. The first one was the variety of anthropic marks that we could find in the different deposits of the three sites. Then, I present the distribution of the anthropic or anthropogenic marks among the different body segments and compare them.

The frequency of the anthropic marks was distributed among the different categories of how the marks were performed (Tables 3.2 and 3.3). The exploratory data analysis of the anthropic marks of the three sites, X'togil, Yaxuna, and Chichen Itza, denoted a higher number of thermal expositions. This was because of the high number of fragments coming from Lot H400. Also, the fractures from the Yaxuna's ossuary were significant (Table 4.36).

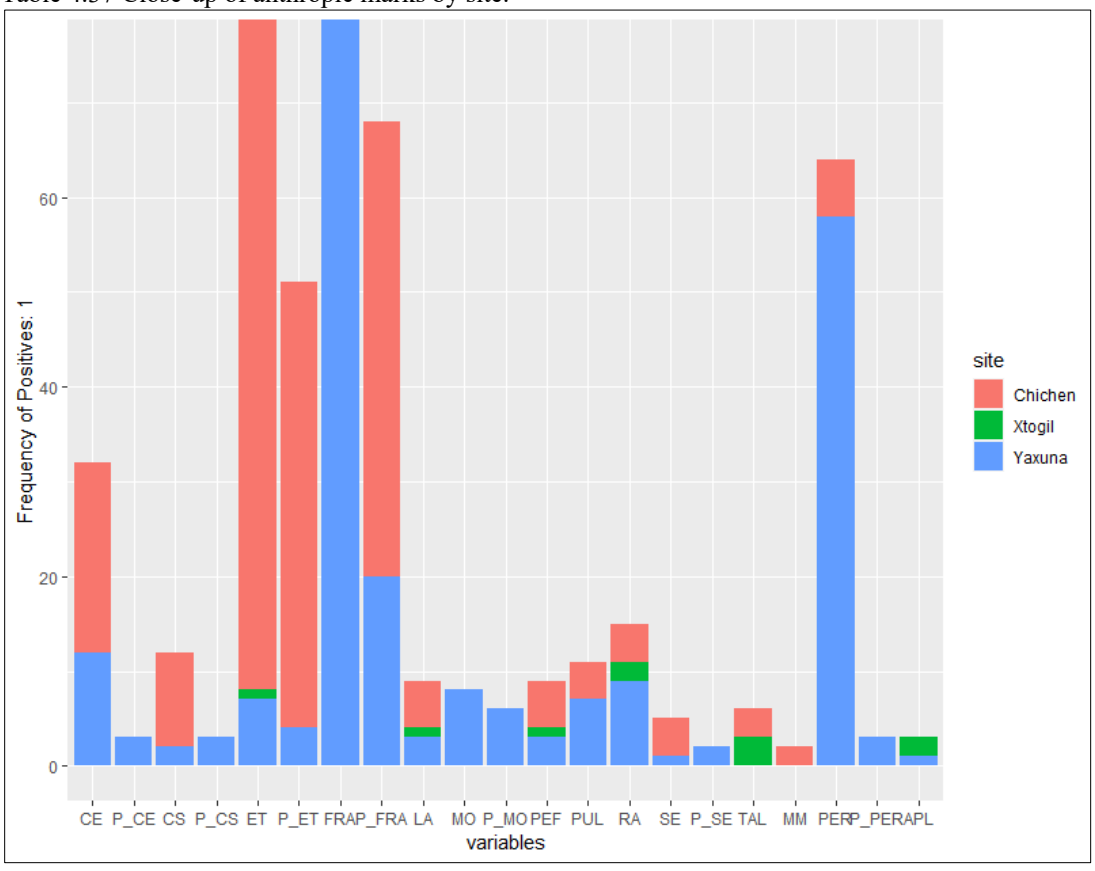
Table 4.36 Anthropic marks from X'togil, Yaxuna, and Chichen Itza.



Looking at this table closer it was possible to see a better distribution of the different ways in which the bones were processed (Table 4.37). As the table shows, Chichen Itza had the biggest sample. Probable thermal exposition is the second most critical category, followed by

probable fractures. The uncertainty of anthropic marks in Chichen Itza had to do with the fragmentation and the eroded surfaces. Still, it was possible to see that the people in Chichen Itza were using other processing methods, such as slicing, scratching, and polishing the bones. What is interesting is the deposit from Yaxuna. Burial 30 from Yaxuna was the only one where we identified bites. Other probable processes were also present, including probable slicing, segmentation, and laceration. Based on this table, we can consider that the human remains from Yaxuna were processed more than the ones from Chichen Itza. The thermal exposition was the main anthropic mark for the latter, but the chopping process in the ossuary from Yaxuna represented the higher distribution of manipulation. X'togil had fewer bone segments than Chichen Itza or Yaxuna; however, the few proportions of anthropic marks reflect the funerary practices present there and the little processing of the human remains.

Table 4.37 Close-up of anthropic marks by site.



Anthropic marks across each site showed heterogeneous processing. At Chichen Itza, various techniques were combined in different lots or contexts. In Table 4.38 , it can be seen that Lot H400 had an extensive distribution of thermally exposed segments, but also that other cut marks were present. The "Z" lots, usually associated with *sacbeob,* did show a more uniform distribution. Different than "F" lots, associated and probably related to the Sacbe *1*, higher manipulation techniques were present. Still, Chichen Itza did not present some anthropic marks present in Yaxuna.

Table 4.38 Anthropic Marks in the different Lots from Chichen Itza.

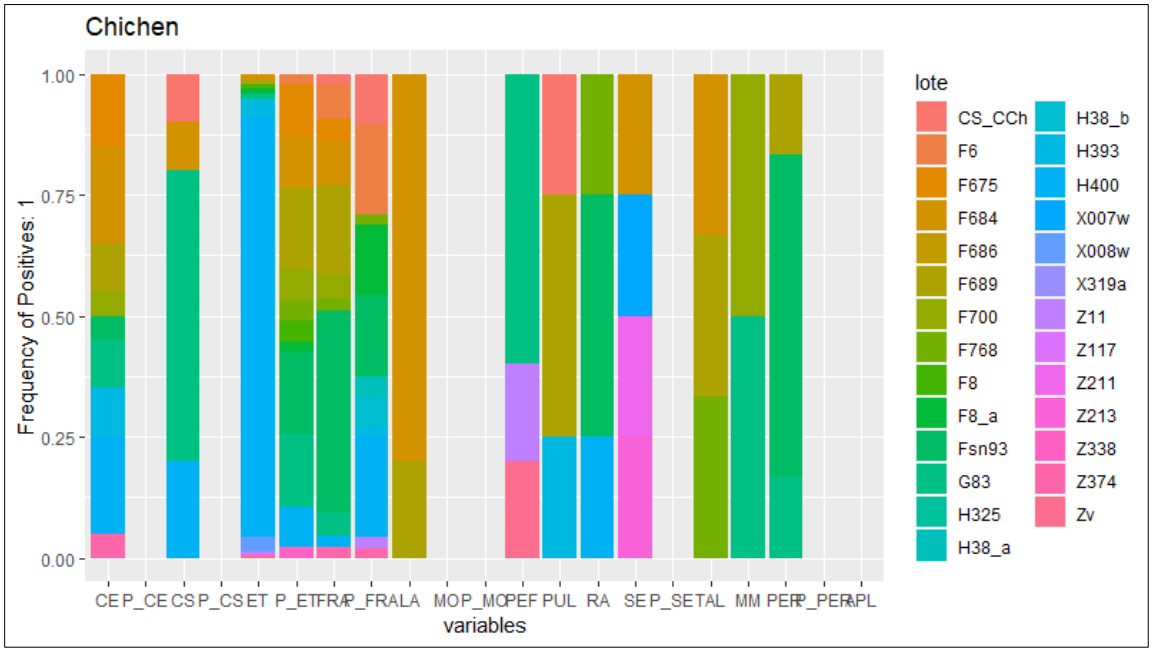
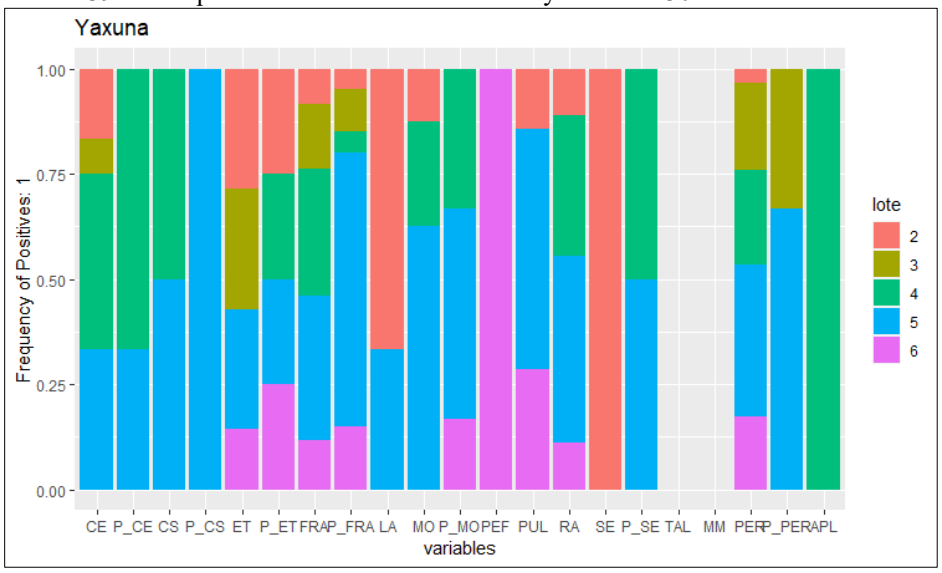


Table 4.39 shows in detail the different anthropic marks we registered from Yaxuna. However, even though there were more anthropic marks compared to Chichen Itza, Yaxuna's ossuary shows a more homogenous processing in each layer. This makes sense since this is the same context, and as stated before, we think the deposition of all the human remains from this deposit happened in similar or the same circumstances.

We found a smaller number of fragments with anthropic marks in the X'togil deposits (Table 4.40). Some excavation layers had one or two anthropic marks, but the variety of techniques was not diverse. Deposit number 4, which was the "secondary burial" with the annular vessel, and where we identified the carved femoral heads, is the one that contained more and a variety of anthropic marks compared to the other contexts from the same site.

Table 4.39 Anthropic marks from Yaxuna's ossuary or Burial 30.



Another interesting variable to consider when talking about anthropic marks was their distribution among the body segments. Table 4.41 shows the different body segments taken into consideration when we performed the analysis, and each segment must fit into one of the categories. The total of the bone fragments from the three sites showed higher processing of long bones, followed by skull bones and some trunk bones at the end (Table 4.42). Here I am not considering the number of anthropic marks by segment but the number of segments where we could see anthropic marks, and I also took out Lot H400 because of the 'noise' it could cause. When we see Table 4.43 with a more specific distribution, it is clear that the higher percentages are related to the head and the unknown long bones. Additionally, other limb bones, specifically the legs, showed a higher presence than the upper extremities.

Table 4.40 Present anthropic marks in the X'togil deposits.

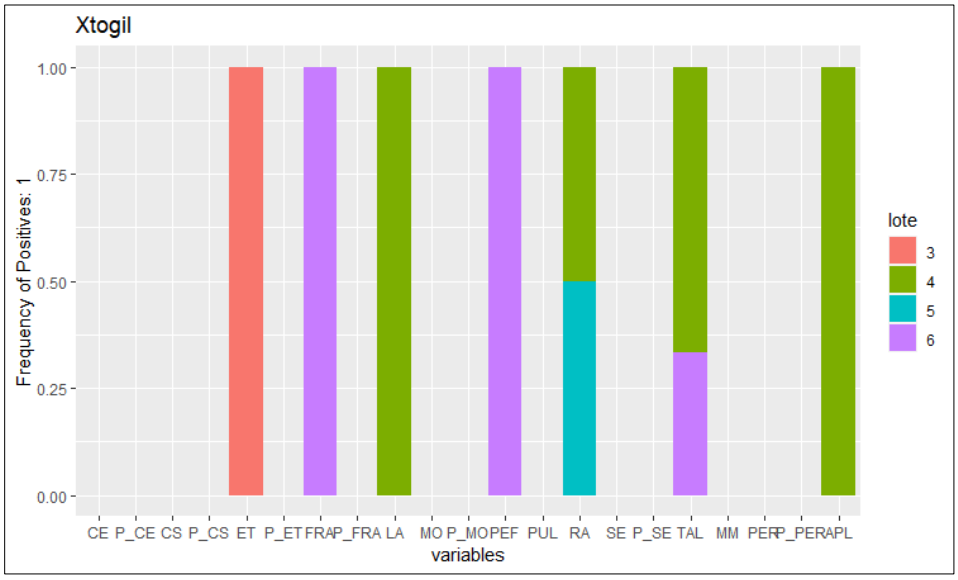


Table 4.41 Body segments in English, Spanish, abbreviations, and codes.

Segm ID	Descripción	Description	ID
CLA	Clavicula	Clavicle	1
COS	Costilla	Rib	2
COX	Coccix	Coccyx	3
CRAN	Craneo	Skull	4
CUB	Cubito	Ulna	5
EST	Esternon	Sternum	6
FEM	Femur	Femur	7
HIO	Hioides	Hyoid	8
HL	Hueso Largo	Long Bone	9
HUM	Humero	Humerus	10
ICO	Individuo completo o semicompleto	Complete or semi complete Individual	11
MAN	Mandibula	Mandible	12
MAX	Maxilar	Maxilar	13
MNO	Mano	Hand	14
NID	NID	No Identified	15
OMO	Omóplato	Scapula	16
PEL	Pelvis	Pelvis	17
PER	Perone	Fibula	18
PIE	Pie	Foot	19
RAD	Radio	Radius	20
ROT	Rotula	Patella	21
SAC	Sacro	Sacrus	22
TIB	Tibia	Tibia	23
VER	Vertebra	Vertera	24
VER C	Vertebra Cervical	Cervical vertebra	25
VER D	Vertebra Dorsal	Dorsal vertebra	26
VER L	Vertebra Lumbar	Lumbar vertebra	27
ANT B	Antebrazo	Forearm	28

Table 4.42 Anthropic marks distribution among the limbs, trunk and skull bones.

Extremidades	Tronco	Cráneo
656	112	224

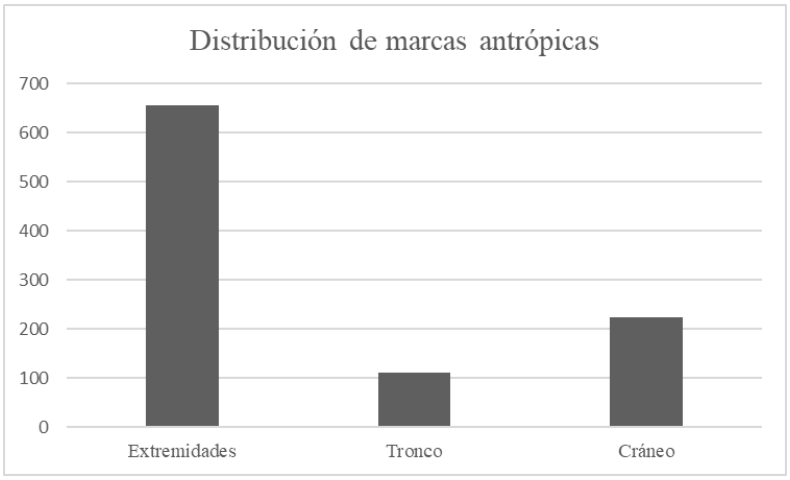
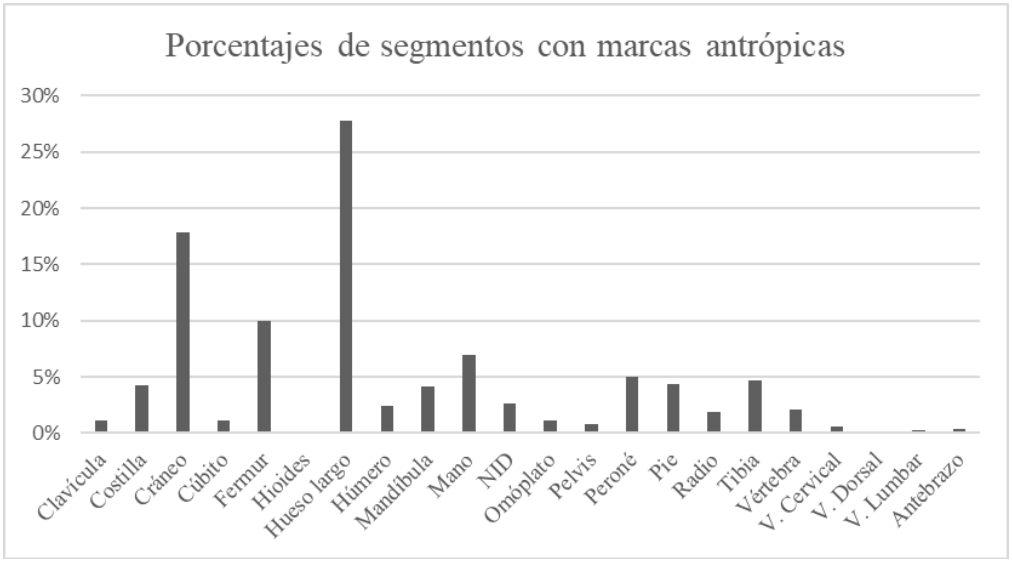


Table 4.43 Percentages of anthropic marks among the body segments of Chichen Itza, Yaxuna, and X'togil.

Clavícula	Costilla	Cráneo	Cúbito	Fermur	Hioides	Hueso largo	Húmero	Mandíbula	Mano	NID	Omóplato	Pelvis	Peroné	Pie	Radio	Tibia	Vértebra	V. Cervical	V. Dorsal	V. Lumbar	Antebrazo	Total
1.08	4.22	17.87	1.17	10	0.19	27.77	2.45	4.12	6.97	2.65	1.17	0.785	5	4.41	1.86	4.71	2.06	0.588	0.19	0.29	0.39	100%

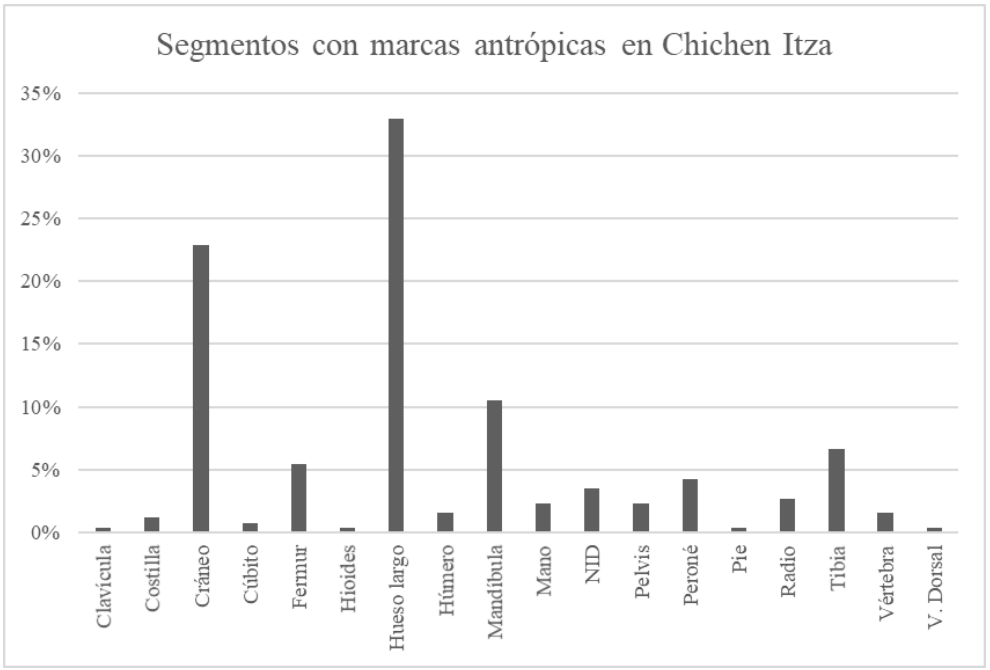


These divisions give us an idea about the processing distribution that could result from dismembering, disarticulation, and defleshing. However, as we noticed with the diversity of anthropic marks, we also need to consider smaller groups to understand the distribution better. At

Chichen Itza (Table 4.44), we can still see that long bones are the most processed body segment, with 32.95% of the sample. However, skull bones (22.88%) and mandibles (10.47%) also showed a high percentage of anthropic marks. This result likely has to do with the preparation of *tzompantli* skulls, trophy heads, and the importance of the head among Mesoamerican groups. Long bones were also crucial at Chichen Itza. The substructure of the Castillo is the most significant proof of this, with a wall where lower limbs were embedded in the plaster. Other representations are the partially discarnate warriors from the *tzompantli* platform and the skirt of a skeletal goddess in several parts of the site, including the Lower Temple of the Jaguars and the House of the Shells in the Initial Series Group.

Table 4.44 Distribution of anthropic marks among body segments from Chichen Itza.

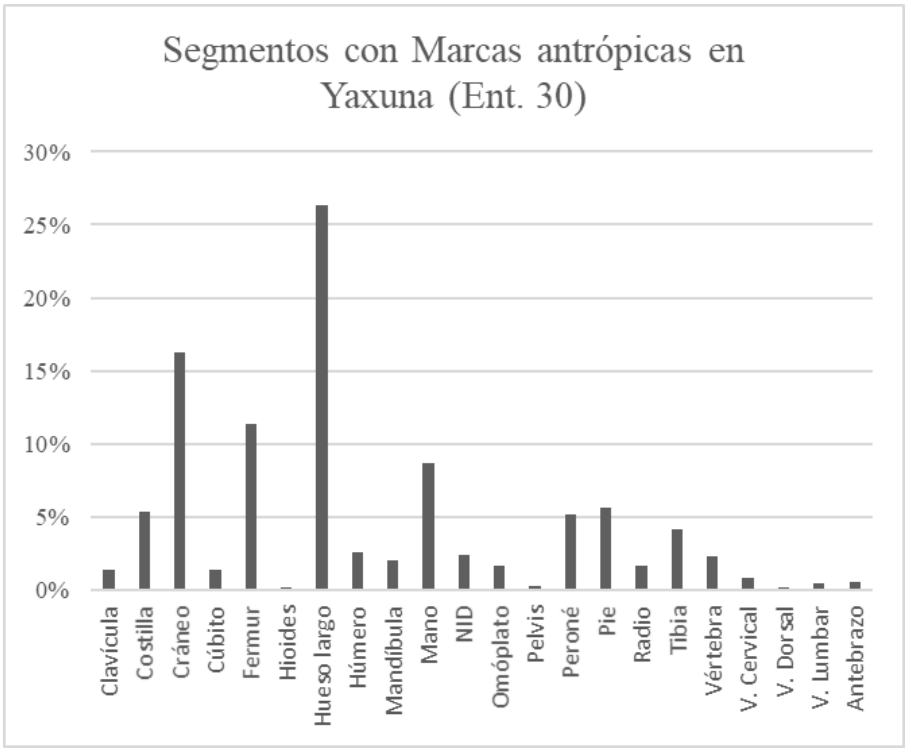
Chichen Itza sin H400																		
Clavícula	**Costilla**	**Cráneo**	**Cúbito**	**Fermur**	**Hioides**	**Hueso l**	**Húmero**	**Mandíbula**	**Mano**	**NID**	**Pelvis**	**Peroné**	**Pie**	**Radio**	**Tibia**	**Vértebra**	**V. Dorsal**	**Total**
1	3	59	2	14	1	85	4	27	6	9	6	11	1	7	17	4	1	**258**
0.38	1.16	22.88	0.77	5.42	0.39	32.95	1.55	10.47	2.32	3.48	2.33	4.26	0.38	2.71	6.59	1.55	0.38	**100%**



At Yaxuna, long bones were represented the most (Table 4.45). Unknown long bones (those that we know were from the limbs but we could not determine to which one) had a higher presence with more than the 25% of the sample. Yet, the lower limbs, femoral bones (11.38%), fibulas (5.18), tibias (4.12%), and also foot bones (5.58%) represent 26.26% of the sample of this ossuary. Skull bones are still present, but less than in Chichen Itza, with 16.22% representation, and mandibles were not as important. Upper limbs also seem essential, but less common than the lower limbs. Hands (8.64) were also processed among the people from Yaxuna. We also realized that Yaxuna processed more body segments than Chichen Itza, including scapular bones. The higher presence of ribs was also highlighted.

Table 4.45 Distribution of anthropic marks by segment from Yaxuna.

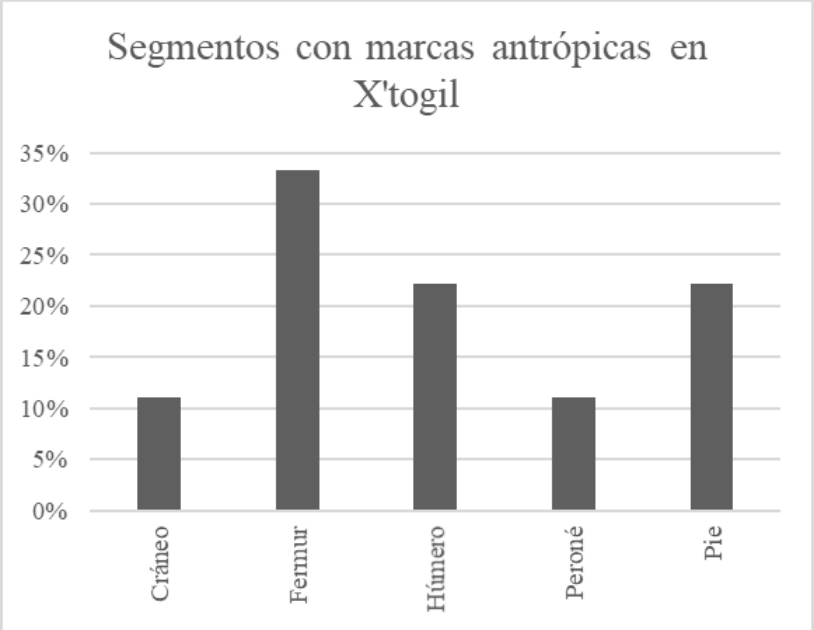
Yaxuna Entierro 30																						
Clavícula	Costilla	Cráneo	Cúbito	Fermur	Hioides	Hueso larg	Húmero	Mandíbula	Mano	NID	Omópla	Pelvis	Peroné	Pie	Radio	Tibia	Vértebra	V. Cervical	V. Dorsal	V. Lumbar	Antebrazo	TOTAL
10	40	122	10	85	1	198	19	15	65	18	12	2	39	42	12	31	17	6	1	3	4	**752**
1.33	5.31	16.22	1.33	11.38	0.13	26.34	2.52	1.99	8.64	2.39	1.59	0.26	5.18	5.58	1.59	4.12	2.26	0.8	0.133	0.4	0.53	**100%**



At X’togil (Table 4.46), although we see a diversity of anthropic marks, the distribution among individual bodies body was less. However, the same as at Chichen Itza and Yaxuna, the majority of anthropic processing happened in long and skull bones. Only nine segments presented anthropogenic processing, and the femur was the preferred body segment.

Table 4.46 Anthropic marks distribution among body segments, from X’togil.

X'togil					
Cráneo	Fermur	Húmero	Peroné	Pie	Total
1	3	2	1	2	**9**
11.11	33.33	22.22	11.11	22.22	**100%**



Variation of anthropic marks, and body segment distribution, shows complexity and diversity in the body processing of Chichen Itza and its immediate region. Other extrinsic phenomena different from the anthropogenic marks were a decisive factor in the analysis we undertook.

Chapter 5: Whose bodies were being processed at Chichen Itza and its immediate region?

Given the data that were presented in the previous chapter, it is clear that a majority of the skeletal remains in the sample used for this dissertation were manipulated in one form or another; most of the fragments (56%) showed at least one anthropic mark. Clearly, excessive body processing occurred in the kinds of public contexts at Chichen Itza examined in my work. Yet several questions remain. Who were these people? How did they die? What process or process occurred to their bodies? And how might these processes and the context in which the bodies were found relate to the public spectacle of death and relationships of power at this city and across the region?

Sacrificed Victims at Chichen Itza

The sample used in this study, distributed across several locations at the site, shows a tendency towards adults between 15 and 40 years old. More specifically, subadults between the ages of 15 and 25 are highly represented. Children were definitively present, but in lower numbers. Robust people, most likely males, were more represented than gracile individuals, usually identified as females, although represented in substantial amounts; keeping in mind that it is hard to estimate biological sex among adolescents and subadults using skeletal data. However, the pattern of young adult males being the most represented in sacrificial contexts also finds support from other studies at the site, in particular previous work with collections from the Sacred Cenote, which is problematic given the difficulties of controlling chronology from this context.

In an early study of the sample collected during Thompson's unfortunate dredging of the cenote, Hooton (1940:272) reported mostly males from a small number of cranial vaults. Some decades later, working with the collection recovered by Piña Chan, Saul (1975:35–36) identified

a higher frequency of human remains from children compared to Hooton's study, but among the adult population in the sample the skeletal segments estimated as male predominated over those estimated to be female; however, he does draw attention to a closer trend between the males and females. On their part, revisiting the Thompson collection analyzed by Hooton, Beck and Sievert (2005:292–295) identified a higher frequency of children; they calculate a MNI of 51 for children, individuals 18 years old and younger, and at least 50 cranial vaults from adults, mostly males, which supports the predominance of male adults over female. However, Beck and Sievert interpret a differential treatment of the body between females and males (females entering the Sacred Cenote as whole bodies and males with more processed bodies), although it should be mentioned that this is based on the fact that a couple of mandibles presented anthropic marks.

Apart from the tendency of younger adult males to predominate in the samples from the site, there is also a tendency for sacrificial victims to present evidence of poor health conditions. Continuing with the example of the Sacred Cenote, more recent and complete analyses of the human remains from this context have been undertaken by the team from the UADY lab. These studies have analyzed more than 200 individuals from both collections; the one excavated by Thompson and housed in the Peabody Museum and the collection recovered by Piña Chan, currently located in the Dirección de Antropología Física (DAF) (De Anda Alanís 2006; Price et al., 2019; Tiesler 2005, 2017). Analysis from the UADY team indicates that most bony segments belonged to young individuals around 15 years old, with a high prevalence of males represented in the sample (Tiesler 2005:351). This recent research also highlights the poor health of the victims thrown into the Sacred Cenote. Tiesler (2005:352) detected porotic conditions in cranial vaults and orbits over a significant amount of the assessed cranial remains. The deposit of human remains in the chultun or *aljibe* north of the Sacred Cenote also showed porotic hyperostosis as a common condition (Márquez Morfín 2010:274–276). But, in contrast to the extra funerary

interments, from the Sacred Cenote, discussed above, the *aljibe* deposit was comprised of primarily children (80%) under the age of 12 and mainly between 3 to 6 years old (Márquez Morfín 2010:253).

Data from this dissertation showed at least five cranial bone fragments from multiple interments were associated with porotic lesions. Additionally, seven long bones presented some periosteal inflammatory processes. Even though it is problematic to determine the cause of these unhealthy conditions, especially in fragmented remains, it appears clear that poor health was common among sacrificial victims at the site.

The demographic tendencies just discussed for the remains found in sacrificial contexts (higher tendencies towards young adult males and poor health) might lead to speculation as to whether many of these individuals were from outside the city or even the region. Apart from the fact that Chichen Itza has been hypothesized as a multicultural center and may have been home to people from different parts of the Maya region and beyond, many of these victims could have potentially arrived at the site through force or coercion. However, it is hard to confirm if these individuals were outsiders with current data; plans to perform isotope analyses on the sample from this dissertation have been postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic, but are still planned for the near future. Nevertheless, isotopes analysis (Price et al., 2019), DNA mitochondrial analysis (Bustos Ríos 2016), and considerations of cephalic modeling (García Barrios and Tiesler Blos 2011; Tiesler and Lacadena 2018, 2019) from other data sets, in particular from the Sacred Cenote do provide some insight from this particular context regarding the origin and/or identity of some individuals.

The isotope analysis of tooth enamel from 40 individuals from the Sacred Cenote showed that 14 were from the local region, but that most were born and spent their early childhood in a place different than central Yucatan. Three children showed strontium ranges from other places in

the Yucatan Peninsula. However, most individuals came from other regions, such as Chiapas, Peten, and probably as far as Copan and Tula (Price et al., 2019:11–13). Further, although the skeletal remains from Chichen Itza are usually poorly preserved, Bustos Ríos (2016:86–95) was able to extract mitochondrial DNA from a group of children in the aljibe north of the Sacred Cenote. This form of DNA is transmitted by the mother to their children and can give us inside into the population's provenience. Her results showed a small, but still major frequency of haplogroup B, which is translated as an introduction of new groups of people into the region, or at least into this context.

A study of cephalic modification has also provided insight regarding this question. As Tiesler (2012a) has shown, cultural influence from other areas, or at least ethnic affiliation, can be reflected in cranial modifications. Recent studies have shown how head shaping was transmitted by women and varied by geographical regions, paralleling regional language variation (Tiesler and Lacadena 2018, 2019) and archaeological collections (Tiesler 2012a:156–160; Tiesler and Muñoz 2013). In general, the cranial modifications of the sample from this dissertation present probable tabular erect forms in the majority of the cases where cranial modifications were identified. One probable tabular oblique example was identified in the sample, but it is not at all common at Chichen Itza. Tabular oblique is frequent in a number of areas across the Maya region during the Classic period, such as Copan, the Usumacinta region, and the Río de la Pasión. Tabular erect forms have also been reported for Copan, but in its periphery, as well as at Kaminaljuyu, Comalcalco, and some areas of Chiapas. There are various tabular erect forms, but one that is of particular interest here is top flattening modeling.

Top flattening modeling is interesting given its association with coastal areas. Top flattening head shapes were first reported in cranial vaults from El Zapotal Veracruz (Montiel Mendoza 2018; Romano 1977; Tiesler et al., 2013). Tiesler and colleagues (Cetina Batún and

Tiesler 2017; García Barrios and Tiesler Blos 2011; Tiesler 2012a; Tiesler and Muñoz 2013) have discussed the incorporation of this cephalic modeling into the coastal and port areas, mainly contemporaneous and associated to Chichen Itza. The top flattening or parallelepiped cephalic form, as stated before, appears to have originated in Veracruz, but is common at coastal sites around the Yucatan Peninsula, such as Jaina, Isla Cerritos, and Cozumel, and well as now reported for Chichen Itza itself. Prior to its occurrence at Chichen Itza, however, this head-shaping form did not occur among inland sites. Tiesler and her team have proposed that top flattening was brought into the coastal areas of Yucatan by merchants from Veracruz. The sacred and important meaning of the top flattening, probably associated with the God L, seems to become a distinctive cephalic modification during the apex of Chichen Itza. Three examples of this form of head-shaping were identified in the sample from this dissertation. Additionally, Tiesler (2018a:518–519; 2013) reports several skulls from the Sacred Cenote of Chichen Itza with top flattening modifications.

In summary, the sacrificial victims at Chichen Itza were both children and adults, including females and males, but mainly young males. In several cases, these victims showed poor health conditions in the cranium and postcranium. Similarly to other cases (e.g., Moreiras Reynaga et al., 2021; White et al., 2007), ritually killed individuals were most likely foreigners, not only from the northern lowlands region but from farther places like the Maya highlands, southern lowlands, and distant regions such as Copan and other areas closer to Central Mexico and the Gulf Coast. It is also possible, that some of these individuals were war captives or slaves (see Tozzer 1957:205).

Processing bodies

Human remains from Chichen Itza were highly processed. This means that beyond the body modifications wrought during sacrificial practices, postsacrificial treatments of the body

were happening to a high degree in the City of the Sun during the Early Postclassic period. These practices included elaborate processes where the victims' bodies were prepared for use and display in further ritual activities until their final deposition (Ruiz González and Tiesler 2022; Ruiz González 2021; Tiesler and Folan 2020; Tiesler and Ruiz González in press). In this section I explain the probable causes of death of the sacrificial victims from Chichen Itza. Then, I discuss the possible posthumous treatments of the bodies prior to deposition.

Dying at Chichen Itza

There were two "known" methods of ritual death at Chichen Itza, decapitation and heart extraction. Both of these methods are depicted in the iconography from the site, although actual osteological evidence for both practices is currently lacking in the current sample, which is regrettably poorly preserved. Other forms of sacrifice were also likely practiced, such as throwing individuals alive into the Sacred Cenote (Tozzer 1957), or arrow sacrifice (Nájera Coronado 2014:184–186; Tozzer 1957:216), stoning, and throwing victims from high places such as stairs (Nájera Coronado 2014). Chávez Balderas (2017) discussion of starvation and gladiatorial combat at Tenochtitlan as sacrificial processes also gives room for thought regarding the types of ritual killing which may have occurred at Chichen Itza. However, there is little direct evidence of sacrificial practices on the skeletal remains currently available for study from the site. Evidence of thermal exposition has been noted on material from the site, but it is impossible to know whether the fire cause death or happened during postmortem body processing. Thus, I focus more on the iconographic evidence from the site than the osteological data.

<u>Heart extraction</u>

Scenes from the Upper Temple of the Jaguars, North Temple of the Ball Court, Temple of the Warriors, and a gold disk recovered from the Sacred Cenote show individuals with chest openings, most likely due to heart sacrifice (Figure 5.1). Chávez Balderas (2017) affirms that this

form of sacrifice could be either the cause of death or a form of postsacrificial body processing. The images from Chichen Itza suggest that heart extraction probably occurred in the area below the chest cavity. However, as stated above, it is not possible to know with certainty which techniques were used given the current osteological data.



Figure 5.1 Heart extraction scenes from Chichen Itza.

Recent research has identified at least five forms of heart extraction in Mesoamerica (Chávez Balderas 2017; Tiesler and Olivier 2020). There are three primary forms found in the Maya area (Ruiz González 2021; Tiesler 2021; Tiesler and Olivier 2020:168; Tiesler and Ruiz González, in press). First, subdiaphragmatic thoracotomy is heart extraction from under the thoracic cavity, probably leaving cut marks on thoracic vertebras, on the surface or the back of the ribs, and scratches or slicing lines in the sternal bone (Tiesler 2021:322–324; Tiesler and Olivier 2020:172). Second is intercostal access which occurs between the left ribs, leaving anthropic marks on the costal bones, especially the fourth and fifth ribs that were cut for accessing, cut marks in other ribs, and torsion fractures. An individual from Yaxuna presented this method of cardiac extraction for the Early Colonial period (Tiesler 2021:324–325; Tiesleret al., 2017). Third, transverse bilateral thoracotomy is a method which increased during the Postclassic period (Cen Hurtado et al., 2007; Ruiz González 2021; Tiesler 2021:326–327; Tiesler and Olivier 2020). It consisted in cutting through the breastbone to gain access to the heart. The more explicit evidence of this method is horizontal or diagonal blows reported in sites such as Tonina, Lagartero, and Champoton (Ruiz González 2021; Tiesler and Olivier 2020; Tiesler and Ruiz González, in press).

The only possible evidence of heart extraction from the skeletal remains in Chichen Itza comes from segment 787 from the Lot G83 Figure 5.2. This context comes from a *chultun* next to the ball court close to the Mercado. The rib of an unknown individual presented cuts over the edges of the bone. From the same context, there is a single vertebra that could be proof of decapitation. However, this is scant evidence of these forms of sacrifice from the material record.

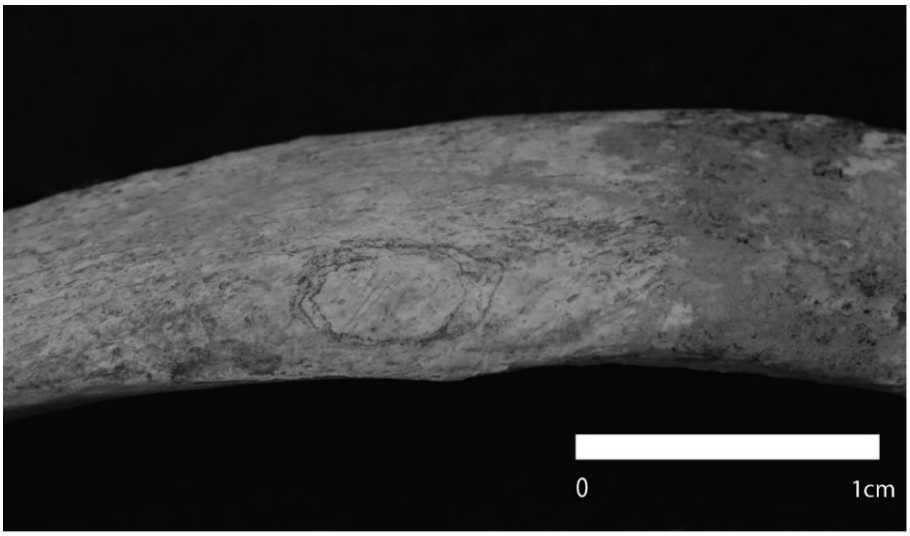


Figure 5.2 Cut marks on rib segment from Lot G83.

Decapitation or throat slashing

Similar to heart extraction, the bulk of the evidence relating to decapitation comes from the iconography of the site (Figure 5.3). The most famous example of this form of sacrifice comes from a scene at the Great Ball Court, which depicts a kneeling individual with snakes emanating from his headless neck, the head held by a ballplayer facing him who also holds a sacrificial knife. Another potential depiction of decapitation at Chichen Itza is an image of Tlahuizcalpanteulti holding severed heads, found in a mural from the Temple of the Warriors (Jeremy Coltman, personal communication 2022). Skulls are displayed in the iconography in several areas of the site. However, we cannot tell if these skulls were removed from their bodies during acts of decapitation or if they were the result of postsacrificial practices. Those skulls included skull masks, *tzompantli* skulls, and trophy heads. Virginia Miller (2007) argues that there were also representations of victims beheaded in the ball court of the Nunnery as well as potentially in the court associated with the Casa Colorada. Also, she considered that no less than nine individuals from the Temple of the Warriors and one from the Big Tables wore skull masks or whole skulls. In the Chacmol Temple, there were also individuals wearing skull masks in the

colonnades, and the chacmol was wearing a flint knife and a trophy head. The Tzompantli is also covered in skulls and is a likely place where decapitated heads were displayed at the very least; in fact Acosta (1952) hypothesized that two skulls found there was the result of decapitation. Beyond the nuclear area of the site, the Initial Series Group shows several skulls in the iconography including, at the Temple of the Stuccos and the Temple of the Owls. Additionally, in the North Plaza of this group, interments analyzed by Arias López (2003) also include the possibility of at least one decapitated skull. Finally, on the Mayaland property, there was a structure with stone carved skulls (Pérez Ruiz, personal communication 2020).



Figure 5.3 Skulls, skull masks, and trophy heads from iconography in Chichen Itza.

Decapitation could be the cause of death or undertaken during postmortem treatment of the body. For example, slashing was a cause of death, followed by the posterior cutting of the head in cases of decapitation at the Templo Mayor during the Late Postclassic (Chávez Balderas 2010, 2017). It is clear that decapitation did not have to be the cause of death in Mesoamerica. In the Maya area, cases from different sites confirm at least two forms of ritual decapitation (Tiesler 2021:316–322; Tiesler and Cucina 2010). The first is anteroposterior, where decapitation resulted from a direct impact in the frontal area of cervical vertebrae and a posterior severed to remove the skull. Some consequences include anthropic marks of impact on green bone, slicing cut marks on the cervical vertebrae, and probable fractures. Tiesler reports a case of this type in Calakmul (2002; Tiesler and Cucina 2010). Second, posteroanterior is a blow coming from the posterior to the anterior area of the neck. This appears to be the type of decapitation that the individual on the Great Ball Court relief mentioned above suffered. The skeletal consequences of this type of decapitation include anthropogenic marks of impact on the cervical vertebrae. There can be one or more impacts until the head is removed from the neck, but, fracture marks are also possible. An example of this type of decapitation from the Postclassic is a skull found in Vista Alegre, where the second to the fourth cervical vertebrae display cut marks and removal of the odontoid process from the atlas (Rodríguez and Marengo 2019; Tiesler et al., 2017). In the last case, the mandible was affected. Chávez Balderas (Chávez Balderas 2010:320, 2017) reported at least one more case at Tenochtitlan, which included the disarticulation from the lateral, and then cuts on the side separating the spinous processes until the removal of the head was achieved.

Chichen Itza has no concrete evidence of decapitation in the osteological data. However, there are at least two cases where this processing is suspected. The first one is from mandibles from the Sacred Cenote (Tiesler 2017:48–49), there is specifically one case from a child from the that exhibits an anthropogenic mark on the posterior part of the ramus, potentially the result of an

anteroposterior impact (Tiesler and Cucina 2010:205). A second case, as mentioned before, comes from Lot G83. A cervical vertebra (segment 600) showed a diagonal, indirect cut that caused damage to the articular facets and spinous processes (Figure5.4).

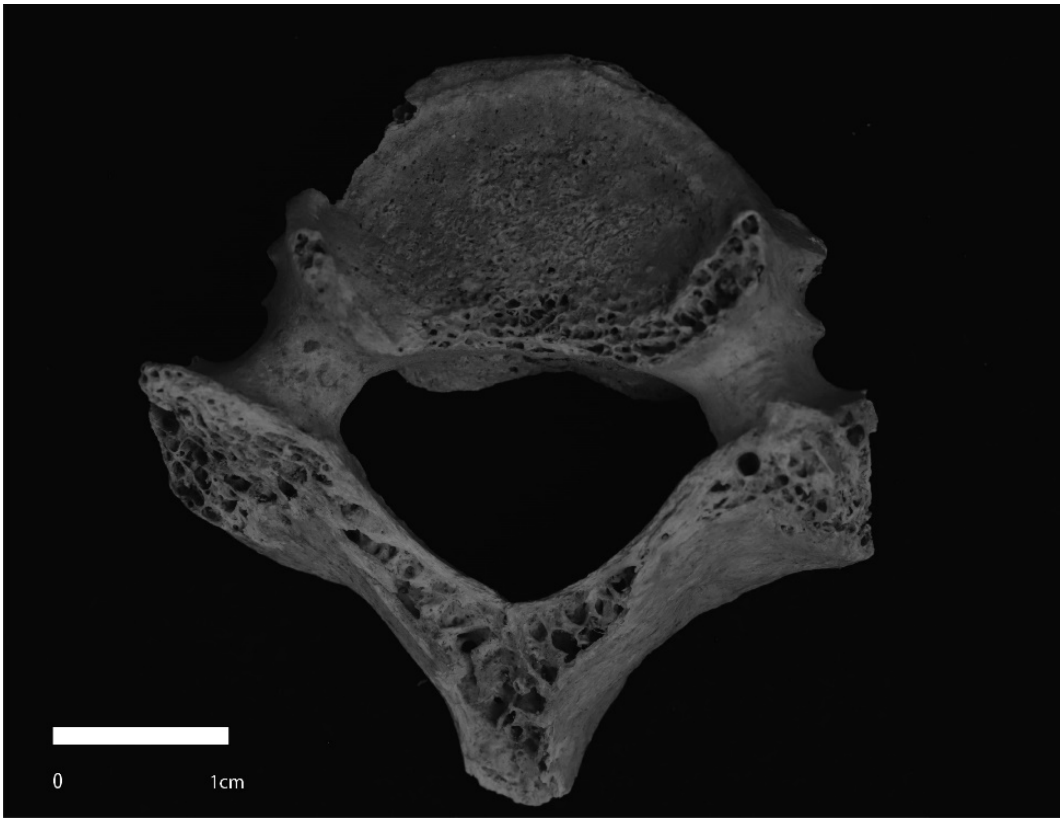


Figure 5.4 Cervical vertebra with anthropic marks.

Posthumous treatments

After the different forms of ritual death took place, a series of posthumous treatments, manipulating and processing the body of the victims occurred (Table 5.1; Figure 5.5). Several anthropic marks from the human remains from the Sacred Cenote (Beck and Sievert 2005; De Anda Alanís 2007; Tiesler 2017) point to postsacrificial treatments such as thermal exposure, defleshing, and exhibition. Using the data from this dissertation, I continue with a discussion of how the posthumous treatment of the victims from Chichen Itza and its immediate region could

take place. The Figure 5.5 shows in yellow rectangles and orange outlines, possible forms of ritual death in Chichen Itza. The dash lines connectors reference the information grabbed from ethnohistorical sources or iconography, but that it was not confirmed in the osteological record of the site. After the ritual dead, a series of posthumous treatments could happen. In blue, but with a dark blue frame, some of the main posthumous processing are highlighted. Most of them were initial forms of cleaning or body manipulation after sacrifice. Thermal exposition could be both a form of death and a posthumous treatment, for that reason is blue but includes an orange outline.

Dark blue shapes with white captions, shows the final deposits, or contexts where we as archaeologist recovered the human remains prior to analysis. These final deposits includes the contextual information of the interments that I examinate in this document, and also "El Castillo" which I already mentioned in Chapter 1. There, the substructure has a wall with at least two couple of femoral bones embedded in a wall. The other final deposits included the groups in which I integrate the results of the analysis of the skeletal remains. In a lighter blue, I present other forms of processing and body manipulation which happened usually after the initial cleaning or body manipulation. These processes were a second stage of posthumous treatments before, the final deposit.

The light purple, or pinkish color, is the information coming from Yaxuna, but included as a reference of possible practices in Chichen Itza. Based on the analysis, it is probable that dismembering of the human bodies happened after the death, or as a second stage after disarticulation, defleshing or flaying. The evidence for ritual anthropophagy is not conclusive but suggestive. Finally, connector lines in different colors indicates the multiple directions of the several processes, and how they could take place in the sequence of posthumous treatments. Some of them are unidirectional, but some of them could follow more than one direction.

Posthumous Treatment	Definition	Anthropic marks	References
Anthropophagy	Ritual consumption of human meat.	Intentional fractures, mainly transverse fractures in long bones; thermal exposure; blows, impacts, or percussion marks; cut marks; polish ends of long bones; missing vertebral and iliac segments.	(Pijoan Aguadé and Mansilla 1997; Turner II and Turner 1999; White 1992)
Flaying	The act of skinning, or removing the skin from the body	Cut marks close to wrists and ankles or where the skin is closer to the bone. Incisive cuts parallel to cranial sagittal and coronal sutures, frontal bone or parietals.	(Botella et al., 1999; Cortés Meléndez 2021; Martín and Sánchez Vargas 2007; Pijoan Aguadé and Lizárraga Cruchaga 2004b; Pijoan Aguadé and Mansilla 1997; Ruiz González 2020)
Dismembering	Division of body members.	Multiple fractures on green bone, marks of pulling, cuts on bone, mainly on diaphysis of long bones, but could be in every bone.	(Botella et al., 1999; Pijoan Aguadé and Lizárraga Cruchaga 2004b; Ruiz González 2020)
Disarticulation	Violent disjoint of the body segments. This action takes place mainly in the joints and muscular insertion areas	Blows, pulls, lacerations in joints and articular facets. Marks of tools introduced on articular surfaces. Cuts over and on bone on distal ends.	(Botella et al., 1999; Pijoan Aguadé 2019:180–187; Ruiz González 2020; Turner II and Turner 1999; White 1992; Pijoan Aguadé and Lizárraga Cruchaga 2004b)
Defleshing	Removing of muscular mass or detaching flesh from bone.	Cuts over bone in different body areas, mainly in fleshed areas. Scratching marks	(Pijoan Aguadé 2019:180–187; Pijoan Aguadé and Lizárraga Cruchaga 2004b; Ruiz González 2020, 2020; Tiesler 2021)
Exhibition and displaying	The act of showing, displaying or wearing bone segments, or objects	Anthropic marks include any mark from other processing methods. Including bone industry for tzompantli skulls, or skull masks with a series of small percussions, or drilling to create holes for holding or sticks going through.	(Chávez Balderas 2017; Pijoan Aguadé and Lizárraga Cruchaga 2004b; Tiesler 2017, 2021; Tiesler and Folan 2020)
Bone industry or artifacts	to create objects and artifacts made out of bone, in this case, human bone.	Carving, polishing, perforations, percussions, scratches, drilling, sections of bone. In some cases, thermal exposure (direct and/or indirect) and other marks from dismembering, disarticulation, or defleshing	(Pijoan Aguadé and Lizárraga Cruchaga 2004b; Rojas Ch. et al., 2004; Ruiz González 2020)

Table 5.1 Processing body forms and anthropic marks.

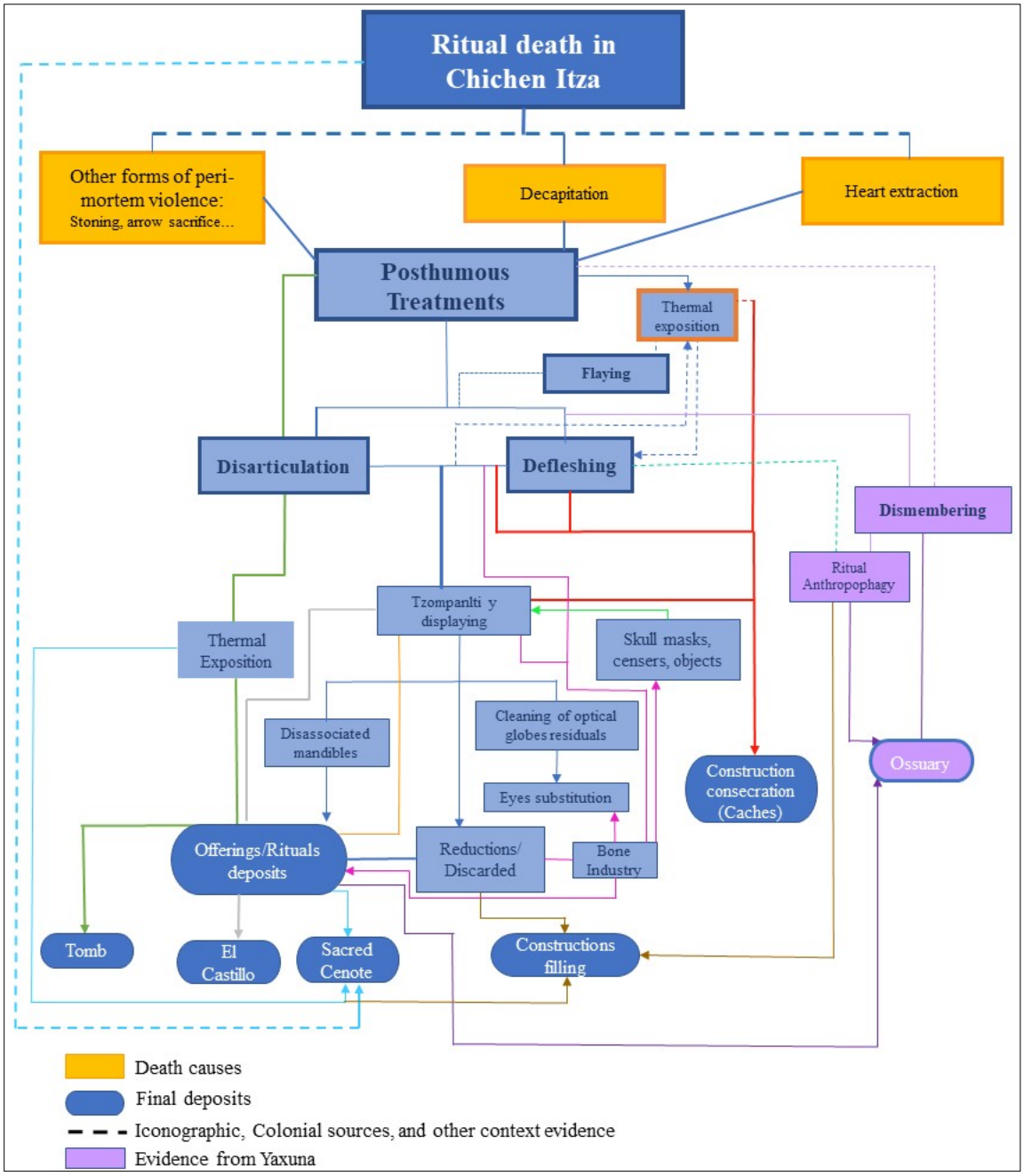


Figure 5.5 Ritual death in Chichen Itza and its posthumous treatments.

Thermal Exposure

While it is possible that thermal exposure could be the cause of death, it is most likely that most, if not all, thermal exposure happened in posthumous contexts. After ritual death, both

the cranium and postcranium could be processed based on a variety of exposures to heat, from direct exposure to flame, oven heat, to indirect heat such as being boiled (Table 5.1). Body processing included several steps depending on the intention or purpose of the ritual killing, and heat exposure could be a part of the sequence. For example, thermal exposition could often be the first step after dismemberment. Sometimes body segments were thermally exposed, such as through boiling, to more easily defleshed the bones, as a means of cleaning the bones for ancestor veneration, creating artifacts made out of bone, or as a food processing technique (Pijoan Aguadé et al., 2004:165; Ruiz González 2020:271). On the one hand, direct thermal exposure could occur, such as through the process of cremating remains, points out for the reverential cremation of ancestors. On the other hand, the manufacture of objects made of bone required indirect thermal exposure. In the case of the consumption of the human body, both direct and indirect thermal exposition could occur together (Ruiz González 2020, 2021).

In the sample of human remains from Chichen Itza, there is no clear evidence of anthropophagy. I mention this fact, as it is quite possible, given what we know from Aztec society, that such behavior may have taken place there (e.g., Declercq 2018; Pijoan Aguadé 2019). The ritual consumption of the human body was not rare in Mesoamerica, especially during the Postclassic (Declercq 2018; Nájera Coronado 2014:212–214; Pijoan Aguadé 2019; Pijoan Aguadé and Mansilla 1997; Ruiz González 2020:271–284). The anthropic marks that are expected in cases of anthropophagy are found in Table 5.1. In the case of Yaxuna, we found some bite marks in bone fragments that probably indicate that human meat was eaten. In our analysis from Chichen Itza, we explored two bones from different lots that presented marrow manipulations, but no bite marks. Other research on anthropophagy reports that long bones were usually fractured for marrow extraction (Turner II and Turner 1999:83). Pijoan, and Mansilla (1997) clarify that in Mesoamerican contexts, the consumption of human meat was only for ritual

purposes, so not all the body was used for food, unlike documented cases in other areas of the world. More research on anthropic marks and anthropophagy is needed since this is a controversial topic. At the present time, we have several suspect bones, but no clear evidence of the practice in Chichen Itza.

The exposure of human bodies to indirect fire could occur in several contexts including boiling or barbequing. Remains could be dismembered first and placed in an underground oven or a vessel. After the thermal exposure, it was easier to flay or defleshed a body because tendons, ligaments, and meat become softer. Other body segments were not exposed to heat sources but directly skinned, disarticulated, or dismembered for different purposes, including the manufacture of objects, performances, or human body displays.

Several fragments in the sample for this dissertation appear to be undergone some sort of thermal exposure. Possible thermal exposure was the second more common anthropic mark noted during analysis. Direct fire is easier to identify because of changes to the coloration of the bone; however, the problem with identifying indirect thermal exposure is when the surfaces are eroded. Indirect exposure leaves a shiny surface; sometimes, it is not as easy to identify. But on top of it, eroded and fragmented remains leave little possibility of recognizing them. If that was the case, all or almost all the fragments possibly exposed to an indirect heat source were processed differently at a later time.

Flaying

Removing the skin of individuals was also one of the first steps of processing the bodies of sacrificial victims. This tradition is well-known among the Mexica with the rite to Xipe Totec, narrated in several ethnohistoric documents (see Gónzalez 2011; Sahagún 1969). More recently, Cortés Meléndez (2021) performed analysis of skulls from Tenochtitlan to identify anthropogenic marks due to flaying. Additionally, experimental processes led him to assert that the flaying

process should happen immediately after death to avoid the rigor mortis process making the complex action even more challenging (Cortés Meléndez 2021:391). In the Maya area, Landa (Tozzer 1957:219) refers to priests wearing flayed skin after a sacrificial rituals. Nájera Coronado (2014:212–214) mentions that in Mayapan, Balankanche and Campeche, there is evidence of iconography linked to Xipe Totec as well. Similarly, recent research in Tonina established the possibility of an emergent cult to Xipe, with evidence coming mainly from skulls (Ruiz 2021:365–366). Closer to Chichen Itza, several flayed faces were identified in the iconography on a building at Yaxuna which is contemporary with the apex of Chichen Itza (Ambrosino 2007; Suhler 1996). Tiesler (2017:48; 2012:170) affirms that several of the *tzompantli* skulls from the Sacred Cenote were flayed or presented anthropic marks of scalping. Both skull and postcranial bones from the sample analyzed here do not present clear examples of anthropic marks associated with flying.

Disarticulation

Commonly, after flaying, disarticulation and/or defleshing took place. Head removal is also considered a disarticulation, especially when it was not the cause of death and was a postsacrificial treatment, leaving marks on the cervical vertebras (Chávez Balderas 2010:320). On the rest of the postcranium, multiple impacts and cuts marks are expected in articulation areas. Also, fractures on the epiphysis pull and tired-up fragments on distal and proximal regions of articulatory segments may be present (Table 5.1). Segments 657 and 788, humeri from Lot G83, showed these marks (Figures 5.6a and b).

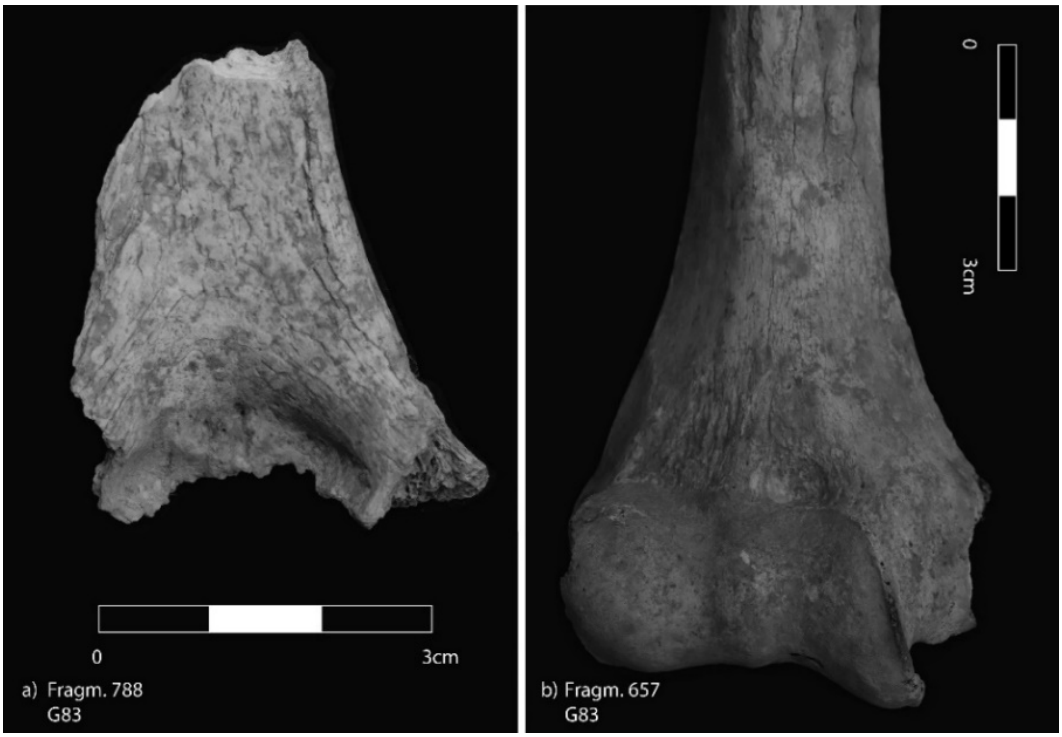


Figure 5.6. Humeri from Lot G83. a) Fragm. 788 fracture and tired up of the epicondylar fossa, and b) Fragm. 657, fracture on the epicondylar area and direct thermal exposition.

Defleshing

In some cases defleshing occurred, often after a process of disarticulation. The removal of muscle tissue resulted in skeletonized bodies much like the discarnate images of warriors appreciated in stone sculpture on the *tzompantli*. As stated before, the flesh may have been consumed in some cases, while the bones were used for exhibition and performance through objects made out of bone and other remaining tissue. Defleshing appears to be one of the main posthumous processing techniques after the Classic period. The recent reanalysis of a skeleton in Champoton showed anthropic marks of excarnation in partially articulated skeletons (Tiesler 2021:333–337; Tiesler and Folan 2020). Anthropogenic marks in the ulnas and radius, as well as humeri in distal and proximal areas, and cuts on diaphysis are interpreted as defleshing (Pijoan Aguadé 2019:181–182). Lot G83, having relatively good preservation and complete or semicomplete segments, also included some of the best examples of discarnate marks. Fragment

780, another humerus showing cut marks over the posterior surface of the bone (Figure 5.7a), and Fragment 831, a clavicle with cut marks to remove the breast muscle (Figure 5.7b) are evidence of this practice.

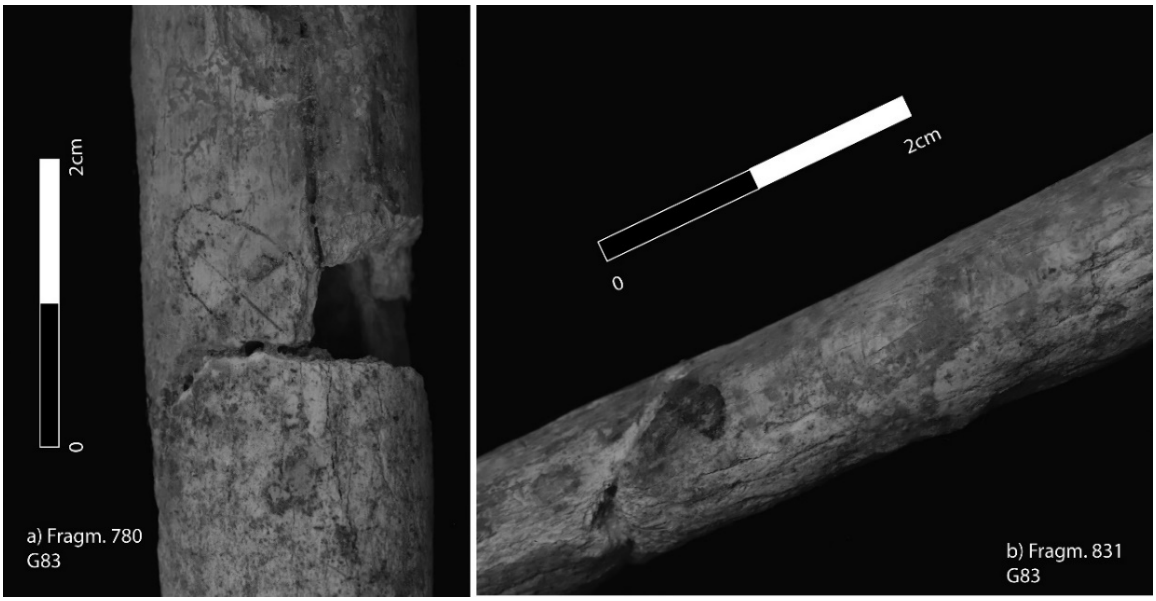


Figure 5.7 a) Cut on bone due to defleshing. b) Cut marks for detaching the pectoral muscle from the clavicle.

Tzompantlis and Exhibitions

The tzompantli was a major place where bodies were displayed during the Postclassic period and was clearly present at Chichen Itza. The story of the Popol Vuh shows decapitated heads as seeds, and as Taube (2017) suggested, these skulls were also the fruits of the trees that later will be seeded again, resembling the agriculture cycle. This metaphor was not only transmitted in oral history, but displayed literally as skull racks.

However, there were several ways to exhibit body parts, in particular skulls, in the context of *tzompantlis*. Skull racks are probably the best known because the iconography of *tzompantlis* at various sites. These images give us a sense of how they may have looked in the past. Recent findings close to Templo Mayor, however, showed how the towers of the skulls were

built without some of the more typical attributes seen in the iconography. These recent finding also give insight into other important areas of interest, showing the importance of defleshing and the similar frequency of female vs. male victims (Barrera Rodríguez et al., 2021; Matos Moctezuma et al., 2017). Through this research we now know that *tzompantlis* contained more than just skulls and that other body segments could be exhibited (Carreón Blaine 2006; Miller 2021, 2007; Tiesler 2021; Tiesler and Folan 2020). In fact, platforms other than *tzompantlis*, walls, and other spaces, such as the causeways discussed in this dissertation could be places where bones were used and displayed, including the display of skeletal marionettes (Tiesler and Folan 2020). At Chichen Itza, it is clear that such displays occurred given the existence of a *tzompantli*, and the many representations of skull masks, crossbones, and partially discarnate individuals in the iconography of the site. These images stress the importance of performative ritual violence and body processing as a form of spectacle. In addition to the bioarchaeological evidence for such displays presented in this thesis, the incrusted femoral shafts in the Castillo substructure further support the idea that practice of exhibiting ritual violence was fundamental to the ideological narrative of public space at Chichen Itza.

Skeletal evidence for the material recovered from the Sacred Cenote also supports this idea. Among the sample are skulls that were processed for display, as well as to be made into utilitarian objects (Beck and Sievert 2005; De Anda Alanís 2007; Tiesler 2017). Modified parietals, or cranial base and the bregma region, indicate that some of the skulls recovered from the Sacred Cenote were displayed on racks. Skull masks, or objects used to modify the skulls, such as materials replacing the eyes (such as the wooden eyes from a skull from the Sacred Cenote or the modified femoral heads from X'togil, here reported in Chapter 4, Figure 4), also indicate the processing of skulls for performative purposes. Tiesler (2017) also reported a skull from the Sacred Cenote with marks of eyeball removal. Additionally, the new research of

Virginia Miller (2021) shows eyeballs and other body parts used for paraphernalia purposes. Other objects made out of human bone include musical instruments, tools, and spoons, demonstrating a thriving bone industry at the site.

Both exhibition and bone industry left reductions and discarded bone elements. Reduction, which included reducing a bone segment, could be useful for exhibition or as an artifact and then discarded. Additionally, maintenance of those exhibits and elaboration of objects left fragmented bone segments deposited in cenotes, and construction fillings (Figure 5.8). In the case of more significant segments, such as the mandibles, that were more likely exposed as part of the *tzompantli* or part of the Sacbe 1 (Figure 4.29), similar to other segments, exhibited next to *sacbeob*, were probably deposited as offerings or used in rituals.

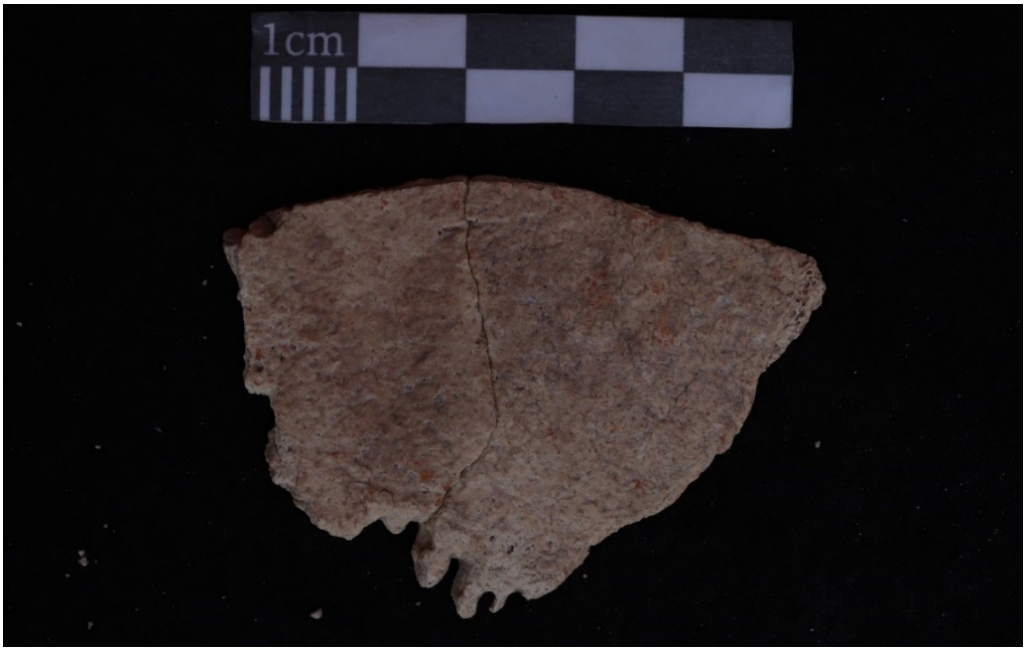


Figure 5.8 Fragment 273, Lot Z213. Discarded skull fragment probable from the elaboration of a Tzompantli skull. Unknown context.

Deposition

The importance of the performance and display of human remains has been discussed in the section above. However, not all of the remains were found in the places where they were

processed and/or displayed. In this section I consider some of the depositional contexts where human remains form this dissertation were found, starting with human remains found in construction fill.

Scattered remains in construction fill

Construction fill is a problematic category as there are several reasons why materials of any kind might end up there. On the one hand, old materials deposited in dirt used to fill up construction pens may inadvertently be thrown into the construction context. This is a very real problem. However, some materials, and in this case, human remains, appear to have been intentionally placed into construction fill. This appears to be the case of intentionally broken figurines at the site of Cahal Pech in Belize (DeLance 2016). Therefore, it is important to carefully consider the human remains found in construction fill contexts. They might have been considered trash at the time of their deposition, but ritual trash is often times treated in very different manners than other forms of trash (Walker 1995).

There were three forms in which human fragments were finally deposited in construction fill at Chichen Itza. First, after disarticulation and/or defleshing and thermal exposition, the discarded fragments were incorporated into construction fill. Second, after defleshing and ritual anthropophagy, the discarded bones ended in the construction fill. The final form included the reduced or discarded remains from skeletal or body segments and objects or artifacts exposed in *tzompantlis* or other performance spaces.

An example of a human bone found in fill is thermally treated and carved bone that had been made into an artifact (Fragment 2066; Figure 5.9). The fragment was found in the construction fill of the Initial Series Group perimeter wall. Closer to the Sacbe 10, associated with the southwest entrance to the Great Terrace, another example is comprised by the ends of a shaft fragment (Fragment 57) showing marks of being polished after fracturing in green bone. From the

same deposit, Fragment 50 (Figure 5.10) shows a fracture in green bone due to torsion. While these cases are interesting, it is difficult to interpret how they might relate to the processes of deposition of ritual trash given the state of the data.



Figure 5.9 Thermal exposed and carved discarded remain.



Figure 5.10 Fracture in green bone.

Construction consecration :

Human bone would also end up in construction contexts but not scattered in the fill. As has been well-documented, many deposits in fill were placed as offerings to consecrate construction (e.g., Pendergast 1998). Some of the remains discussed in this dissertation appear to fit this category. There are three possibilities of how human remains might be deposited as construction consecrations. The first could be what happened in all of the cases documented under the construction consecration section in Chapter 4. After a ritual death, individuals were placed in places such as banquettes, jars, or rubble with no further body processing. None of the fragments from these individuals presented anthropic marks; however, it was difficult to evaluate them in all cases since bone surfaces were eroded. While we do not have clear evidence of this, it is also possible that bodies could have been defleshed or disarticulated and defleshed before deposition; these are the other two possibilities. Evidence does not point to other postsacrificial treatments, but again, almost all of these remains were in a poor state of preservation and we should keep these possibilities in mind.

Tomb 5C12:

This context is unique in the sample of human remains from Chichen Itza and likely has to do with performative behaviors related to the sacrifice and burning of warriors to the sun. Individuals from Lot H400 were probably ritually killed. Given the state of the remains we do not have evidence of flaying. There is, however, evidence of disarticulation that does not necessarily prelude processes of flaying. The proof of disarticulation includes fragments of fovea capitis with fractures or probable fractures (Figure 5.11) on the ligament area, and cuts on bone (CE) on the femoral neck (Figure 5.12). Additionally, cutmarks on the ilium are also present (Figure 5.13).

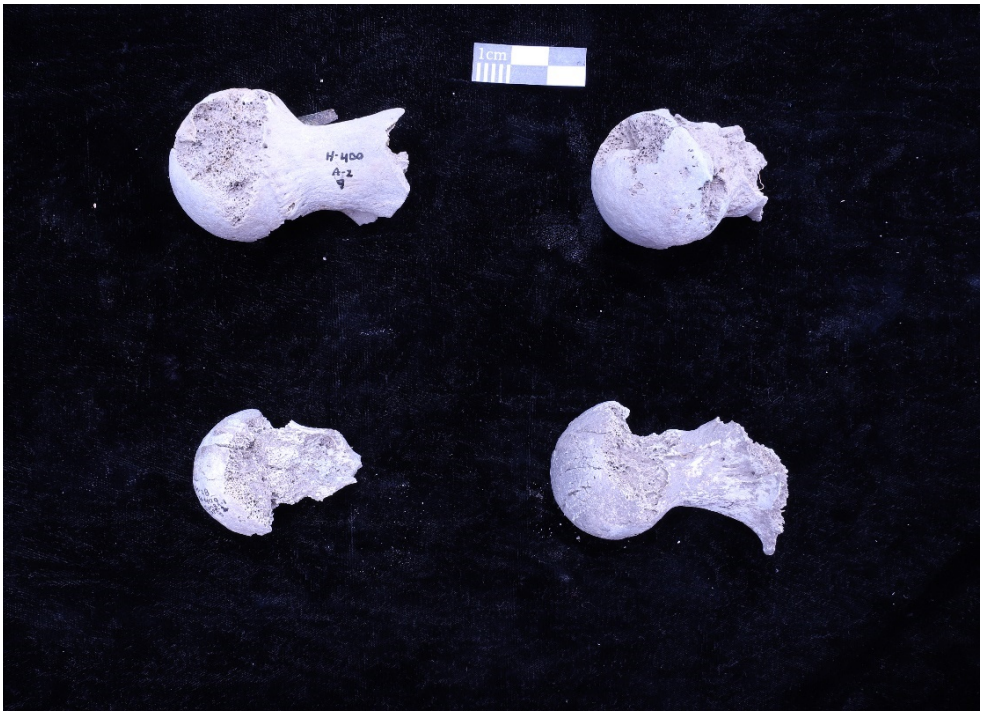


Figure 5.11 Possible fractures of *foveas capitis*.

A humerus showed an anthropic mark of brushing, resulting from probably cleaning or defleshing; however, as mentioned in Chapter 4, bones appear to have entered the pyre fleshed, revealed through differential coloring of the bone. It is probable that some segments were partially defleshed, but it is impossible to determine whether they were flayed. After the partial

defleshing the individuals were exposed to fire, as I explained in Chapter 4. The event took place on a pyre, with direct fire exposition. The color indicates that the exposure happened for a prolonged time or at high temperatures, but not long or high enough to reduce bones to ashes (Medina Martín 2005). After cremation, individuals were ritually deposited in the Tomb 5C12 in the North Plaza from the Initial Series Group.



Figure 5.12 Fragment 1062, proposed Individual 4

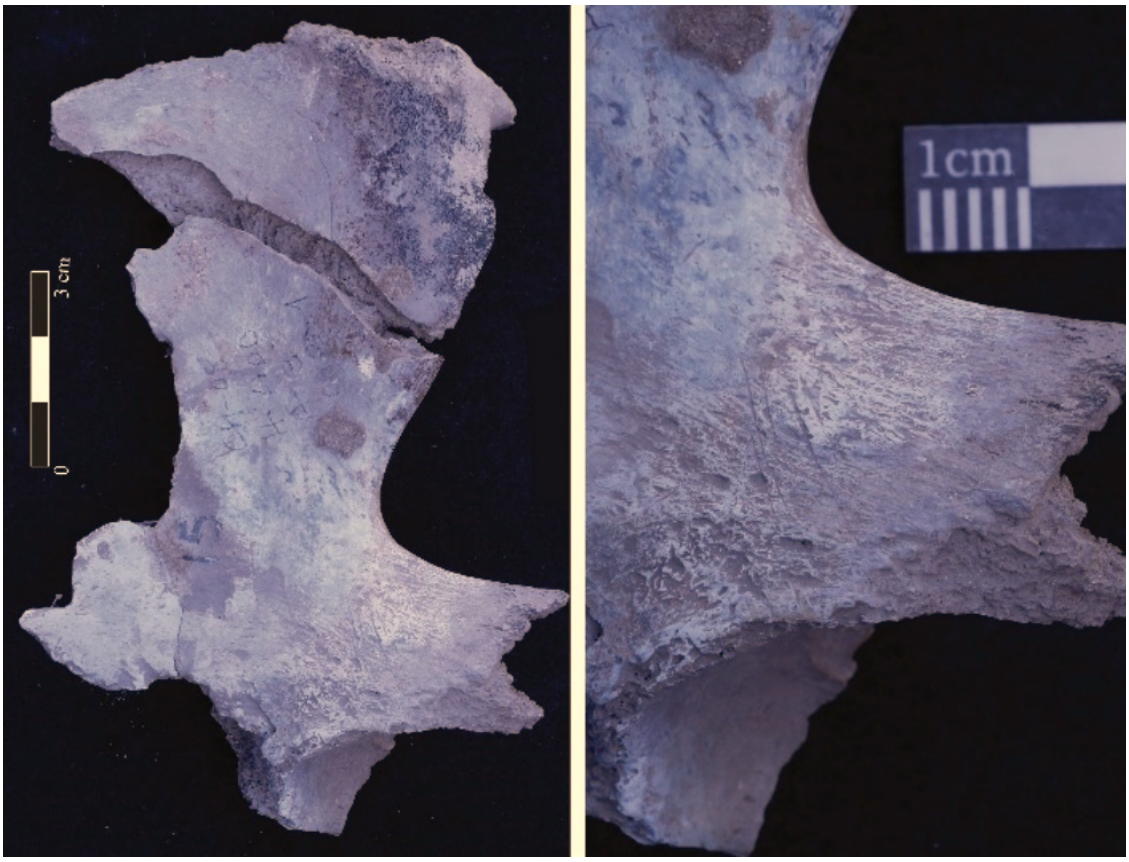


Figure 5.13 Fragment 117, Lot H400, cuts over the bony surface.

Sacred Cenote:

The Sacred Cenote is not a unique context at Chichen Itza as there appears to have been human remains deposited at other cenotes at the site. However, it is a rather unique context for this thesis. There are different ways in which individuals, body segments, and fragments could have ended up in cenotes. For example, Tozzer (1957:212–213) mentions as one of the methods of killing victims was to throw them alive into the cenote; however, he also mentions corpses being thrown into the Sacred Cenote. These differences might be difficult if not impossible to distinguish. Bodies or body segments could have been deposited after disarticulation, defleshing, and thermal exposition, fragments discarded ended in the sinkhole; this could have happened soon after the time of death or long afterwards (e.g., the deposition of ancestor bundles).

Interestingly, several human remains recovered from the Sacred Cenote by both Thompson and Piña Chan show cut marks, fractures, and evidence of parietal modification in skulls and on the cranial base that might be indicative of skulls placed in skull racks (Figure 5.14).

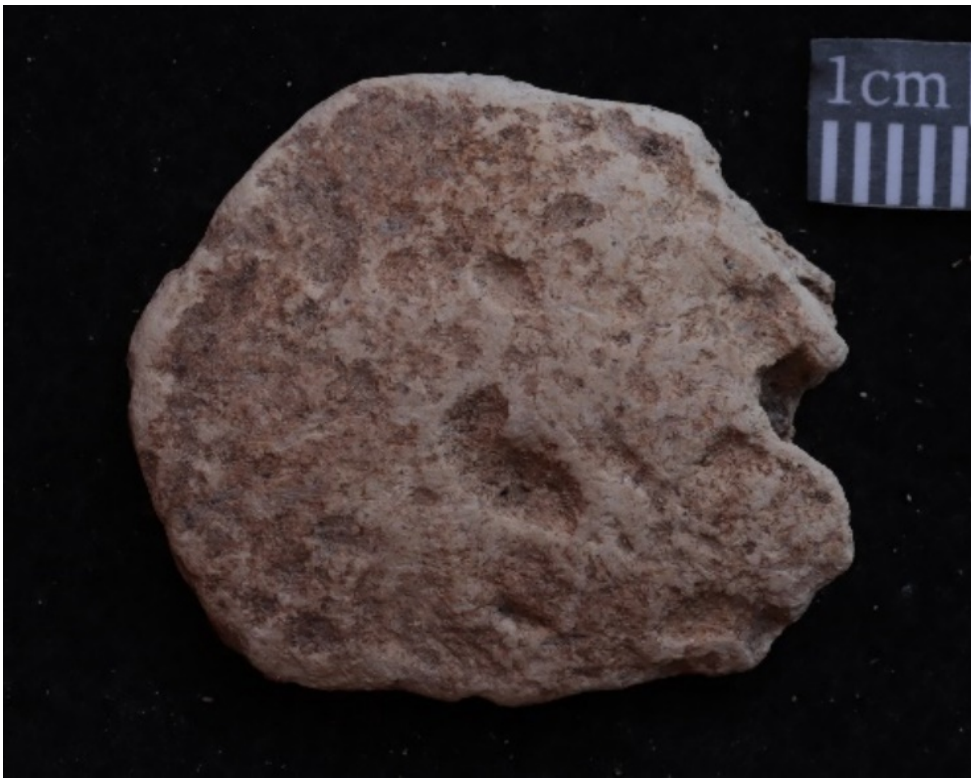


Figure 5.14. Fragment 313, possible tzompantlis skull residual.

Ossuaries:

While we do not have ossuaries in the sample from Chichen Itza, we do know that ossuaries increase in frequency during the Postclassic and their absence thus far in the data from Chichen Itza may be a product of the sample (non-domestic excavations). The only ossuary in the sample is from Yaxuna. The evidence from the interment Burial 30 from Yaxuna shows relatively few cut marks, but a larger number of percussion marks (n=64) as well as a great number of fractures on green bone (n= 737; Figure 5.15). This

pattern most likely represents dismembering. Additionally, some bite marks (n=14; Figure 5.16) indicate that anthropophagy may have been a posthumous treatment of revered ancestors at the site. It is also probable that some of the human remains came from other deposits or offerings and ended in ossuaries as well.

Chapter 6: Living and Dying in Chichen Itza

According to Thompson (1954:107), the Toltec invasion of Chichen Itza introduced human sacrifice into the Maya area. Other early researchers transformed this idea arguing that it was not the Toltecs who introduced the human sacrifice but the Itzaes (Tozzer 1957:40), shifting the gaze to another identity, but ignoring evidence that sacrifice was ubiquitous in the Maya area since the Preclassic. Since then, both hypotheses have permeated many public narratives concerning the site focusing on practices of human sacrifice inspired from Central Mexico, including the display of body parts on *tzompantlis* and fire ceremonies which included human bodies.

More recently, a diverse body of scholarship has shown that the Maya used an assorted set of practices regarding human sacrifice since the Preclassic period (Buikstra 2007; Houston and Scherer 2010; Mejía and Suzuki 2016; Nájera Coronado 2012; Palomo et al., 2017; Saul and Saul 1991; Scherer 2015a; Taube 1988a; Tiesler et al., 2017; Tiesler and Cucina 2005, 2007). This work demonstrates that the Maya had a sophisticated knowledge of anatomy to be able to process human bodies in the ways that have been documented to date. Moreover, those practices were part of a diverse range of social contexts that worked in favor of different institutions and actors but constantly reinforced power differences. Our understanding of these practices is informed by work both in bioarchaeology and iconography. Yet while there are ample examples of sacrifice in the Preclassic and Classic periods, it is not until the transition from the Late/Terminal Classic period to the Postclassic that such imagery becomes more prevalent, indicating a significant change in the importance of the public spectacle of ritual violence to some researchers (see Miller 2007; Ringle et al., 1998; Tiesler 2021; Tiesler and Ruiz González., in press).

This increase in processing and exhibition of bodies is not unique in the Maya area. Since the Epiclassic, after the fall of Teotihuacan, we see how body treatment, in both iconography and real skeletal contexts, is reproduced in different sites as a practice of social redefinition; exploited by the elite as part of a political agenda that included public events. The similarities have a common origin, the war and solar cult, that began in Teotihuacan (Stanton et al., in press; Taube 2020), but became a pan-Mesoamerican phenomenon, which was transmitted and reproduced in different places and areas (see also López Austin and López Luján 1999; Ringle et al., 1998), but recalling the mythical and historical "Tollan", most likely Teotihuacan. Chichen Itza, as part of this pan-Mesoamerican phenomenon, reproduced these practices in its own unique way, creating its own imaginary of Teotihuacan that shared deep similarities with other places such as Tula and Cacaxtla.

Regardless of the period in which human sacrifice occurred in Mesoamerica, it was always a series of practices with deep and symbolic meanings. Human sacrifice was a practice that linked the cosmology of creation myths, where sacrifice was central to the world of humans. Dramatizations of creation mythology often included human sacrifice, which in many ways recreated and embodied the stories in the public spaces of Maya sites. To keep the cycles of the cosmos, including time, in movement, required sacrifice; sacrifice that in many ways was related to the process of feeding. The practice of feeding was varied, but focused on humans creating and maintaining relationships with non-human entities, whether they be deities, natural phenomena, or even material things such as houses. I believe that much of the evidence for body processing at Chichen Itza found discussed in this dissertation reflects the kinds of cosmological dramatizations and practices of feeding alluded to here. Yet, as mentioned at the beginning of this dissertation, these practices were institutionalized within a social order that reproduced and naturalized social inequality through public performance.

Consecration in Public Settings

One of the most important forms of sacrifice prior to the Postclassic period may have been to consecrate places, including public spaces. Offerings found in construction fill contexts have often been interpreted as representing the remains of consecration rituals. Work on this subject has envisioned such offerings, which can include processed and sacrificed human remains, as animating and/or feeding those spaces (Pendergast 1998; Stanton et al., 2008). Bodies of sacrificial victims have been reported as early as the Early Formative period at places like El Manatí in Veracruz, where the remains of children were recovered, potentially as offerings to rain deities who resided in the spring (Ortíz C. and Rodríguez 1999). Such practices have a deep history in the Maya area as well. For example, human remains have been associated with dedicatory construction in Middle Preclassic contexts at Ceibal (Palomo et al., 2017). Palomo and colleagues found non-funerary deposits, with an individual with their hands behind their back and deposited in public places at the site. They also found two newborns. These infants did not have anthropic marks, which does not exclude them from being sacrificial, but makes their designation as such a bit more difficult. The deposits coincided with the construction of the third phase of the eastern structure of an E-Group, and one of the infants was buried along the east-west central axis of the structure; E-Groups are known to be related to solar movements (Freidel et al., 2017; Ruppert 1940). While the Ceibal examples are far removed in time from the contexts at Chichen Itza, the practice of such sacrificial deposition continued in the Maya area throughout the latter portion of the Preclassic and through the course of the Classic period (Tiesler 2007; Weiss-Krejci 2006).

For the Postclassic period, in the site of Ixlu, in the Guatemalan Petén, Duncan (2011) reported a deposit of 21 skulls (most of them identified as young male adults) and four postcranial skeletons from the Structure 2023, which is better known for a stela (Duncan 2011:554). The

assemblage showed two events. The first one included a parallel alignment of 15 skulls, on a north-south axis, where six of the skulls were paired, in the intersection of the axis, almost in the middle of the building, and two more skulls were in an altar located on the east side of the plaza. The second event showed two skulls and four postcranial remains, partially articulated, deposited on the structure's west side, but below the later plaza floor and over the early floor. On that same level, two more skulls were deposited, but on the east side of the structure. The author mentions that none of the skulls showed visible anthropic marks. Still, the postcranial bones included dismembering and other cut marks in different areas, such as clavicles and other long bones. This assemblage was hypothesized as a dedicatory event since it was part of the construction stages (Duncan 2011:565). The point here is that the practice is quite ancient and, as Vogt (2003) noted, continues in some indigenous communities today in the form of feeding sacrificed animals to house structures. Therefore, we might expect to see such practices at Chichen Itza as well.

At Chichen Itza, some of the deposits may fall under the rubric of consecration rituals, although the case for this is not completely clear. As shown in chapter four, some of the human remains found at the site are associated with construction episodes, in particular those described for the Initial Series plazas and benches. At least five children were identified in this analysis from the Initial Series Group; these are apart from the ones classified as scattered remains or the ones excavated in the North Plaza. The deposit of a toddler and a 4 to 6 year old individual in the banquettes of the House of the Shells seemed to venerate the construction, similar to Burial 17 of Structure 8 at Isla Cerritos (Clark 2015:416–417). The child from Lot PS2019 was behind the floor of the first plaza and probably consecrating the foundation of it. Also, the excavations from the South Plaza, Lot PS2020, showed teeth from two children. Due to the eroded context, it is difficult to determine if the two children were deposited, or if their teeth were part of a bracelet.

None of the teeth showed perforations, but they were associated with bird bones probably modified to work as beads suggesting that they could have been part of a piece of jewelry. In any event, these infants were part of a bigger deposit that venerates the enlargement of the later plaza.

Elsewhere across the Maya area infants in jars were present in these types of rituals. For example, at Altar de Sacrificios, during the Classic period, Smith (1972:260) reports a ceramic urn with an infant's cranial bones and teeth. Iglesias Ponce de León (2005:220) presents an excellent review of infant remains found in ceramic containers. For the Classic period, she mentions examples from Piedras Negras and Uaxactun, where infants were deposited mainly in jars or other vessels and covered with a dish. She also demonstrates that there was a proliferation of human remains in ceramic containers during the Late/Terminal Classic; some were from adults, but mainly they were from children. Some of the sites where she identified this pattern are Nebaj, Altun Ha, Baking Pot, Dzibichaltun, Kabah, and for the Postclassic Mayapan; however, Jaina had the highest incidence with at least 70 infants deposited in globular jars, covered by tripod plates or jars fragments as lids (Iglesias Ponce de León 2005:229).

At Chichen Itza, deposits containing children are no exception to this pattern. Pérez de Heredia and colleagues (2005) describe infant remains found in jars in different areas of the site. The remains (Lot N8) of a child of 3 to 4 years old were inside a jar with a tripod plate as lid. I hypothesize that this context likely represents the consecration of the causeway as there were no structures in the area besides Sacbe 81. Under structure 5C1a, a small altar in the North Plaza of the Initial Series Group, Euán (2003) found a globular basin, with the human remains of a toddler. He also excavated a second child, this time a newborn, inside a vessel which was found in relation to the entrance arch of the group and the perimetral wall. These two latter contexts also suggest that the children were placed as offerings to consecrate construction. While the sample size is small, the Sabe 81 and arch (also associated with a causeway) contexts indicate that there

could be a relationship between child sacrifice, in particular young children, and the consecration of roadways. In none of the cases was there direct osteological evidence of sacrifice, but the placement of the children is suggestive of such practice.

While the similarities in depositional practices among sites like Ceibal, Chichen Itza, and others are suggestive of similar kinds of consecration behaviors, we do need to exercise caution. With that said, children have been found in many other contexts, and the purposeful placement of these children in contexts associated with construction does seem similar in some ways to consecration behaviors known from ethnographic contexts (Pendergast 1998; Wisdom 1940). All of the aforementioned deposits were in association with construction extensions, renovations, or new constructive phases. Animistic practice in Mesoamerica has been linked to offerings as connectors between worlds and the means of communication with deities (López Austin 2013). Where these connectors are physically deposited is important because the deities should be able to find them. Among other deposits, human beings could act as offerings in non-funerary deposits linked to structures, giving some life to buildings that were the residential places of the deities themselves. However, as mentioned above, not all deposits which included children were placed in consecration spaces.

More broadly, it appears that the deposition of the infant remains in public spaces increased around the time of Chichen Itza across Mesoamerica. For example, during the Epiclassic, at Cacaxtla, Delgadillo Torres and Santana Sandoval (1990) reported a massive deposit of children (n=199) from a total of 208 individuals. These children were not inside vessels, but on floors, over river stones, or tombs, and were associated with multiple objects, including sumptuary artifacts (probably from the fill used to cover them or as offerings). Additionally, some of these children had projectile points lodged in their thoracic cavities. The authors reported that, in different degrees, most individuals presented anthropic marks of thermal

exposition, mutilation, dismembering, and skull fractures. Yet, some of those remains had canids as companions and were carefully deposited, probably evidence of status differentiation or two different events taking place. The authors hypothesized that the event had two purposes. First, it is possible that they represent the consecration of the building previous to the filling and closure of some architectural units. Second, they could represent a dedication to Tlaloc.

Another massive deposit of sacrificed children, and contemporaneous to the Epiclassic/Early Postclassic was found in Tula (Medrano Enríquez 2021). A salvage project close to the archaeological site uncovered a collective interment of human remains, primarily subadults. Medrano Enríquez (2021:88) described that the deposit was found in a central patio of a residential compound, in association with a Central Altar, which has isolated adult bones linked to it as well. The children were most likely used to consecrate the altar, according to the author. However, other excavations in areas close by also exhibited deposits of human remains, and a hollow ceramic sculpture of Xipe Totec was also found in other of the closer residential compounds. These examples serve to show that even within the rubric of consecration rituals involving children, behaviors could be varied. And, in fact, we see variation at Chichen Itza itself.

At Chichen Itza, archaeologists have registered two important deposits with multiple children; the Sacred Cenote (see Beck and Sievert 2005; De Anda Alanís 2007; Price et al., 2019) and the *aljibe* (similar to a cistern to keep water) deposits (see Del Castillo Chávez and Williams-Beck 2016; Márquez Morfín 2010; Márquez Morfín and Schmidt 1984). Although we cannot say what the specific purpose of offering of children thrown into the Sacred Cenote, either as body segments or full individuals, was, as with the deposit as Cacaxtla it could have very well been as offerings to a rain deity, in this case Chaac. For the other deposit in the *aljibe* scholars have also proposed sacrifice to this same rain deity; or perhaps the maize god, as children could have been seen as regenerative agents that are part of a complex cycle of Venus-rain-maize (Del Castillo

Chávez and Williams-Beck 2016). Found in a sealed *sascabera* to the north of the Sacred Cenote, this extrafunerary deposit was composed of several individuals who were sacrificed and buried within this subterranean chamber. In any case, these deposits at Chichen Itza are not in jars and not associated with construction, but still indicate that the sacrifice of children went beyond consecration rituals at the site.

Human Remains and Fire

The use of fire in relation to body processing has, in some ways, a more complex history in Mesoamerica than sacrificial remains placed in consecration contexts. This is not to say that consecration contexts are not complex, but that they can be viewed within the rubric of 'feeding' which has a long and relatively stable history across Mesoamerica. Fire treatment, however, does not have the time depth from what we can parse from the archaeological data. Cremations, for example, seem to be significant at Teotihuacan in Central Mexico, but not previous to the apex of this city in the Early Classic period (Cabrera Castro 1999; Manzanilla and Serrano 1999; Rattray 1997; Sempowski and Spence 1994). In fact, Cabrera Castro has stated that the cremation tradition came from Teotihuacan (Cabrera Castro 1999:520). This interpretation is highly relevant to understanding the data from Chichen Itza given that: 1) cremation contexts occur in the Early Classic related to the Teotihuacan connections (Cabrera Castro 1999; Chinchilla Mazariegos et al., 2015; Rattray 1997; Sempowski and Spence 1994); and 2) Chichen Itza seems to reference Teotihuacan in its art and architecture (Stanton et. al, in press). Given these patterns, I will spend a bit more time discussing the implications of fire-treated human remains in the sample.

The arrival event in 378 CE marked a significant moment in Early Classic Maya society (Stuart 2000). Evidence indicates that Teotihuacan and the Maya region held some sort of relations prior to the 'arrival of strangers' at Tikal, but that in 378 CE something drastically changed (Braswell 2003b; García-Des Lauriers 2007; Sugiyama et al., 2020). The current data

suggest that the relationship between Teotihuacan and the Maya region had soured and that armed forces from Central Mexico invaded the Maya lowlands and enacted regime change at Tikal and perhaps other important Maya cities (Stuart 2000:478).

Warriors and/or nobles, most likely from the Maya area (López Luján and Sugiyama 2017; White et al., 2007), were sacrificed and deposited in the Moon pyramid around this time. The spectacular Maya murals recently reported for the Plaza of the Columns seem to have also been destroyed around this time (Sugiyama et al., 2020), perhaps indicating a breakdown in relationships between Teotihuacan and the Maya area. Shortly thereafter, in 378 CE, Sihyaj K'ahk', a foreigner, arrives at Tikal from the west. This is the same day that the king of Tikal, Chak Tok Ich'aak, died, causing some scholars to argue that the arrival event caused regime change (Freidel et al., 2003; Martin 2003; Martin and Grube 2008; Stuart 2000). The subsequent ruler of Tikal, the son of a foreign lord, perhaps the king of Teotihuacan itself, takes the throne soon thereafter. This lord, Yax Nuun Ahiin, utilized iconography and materiality associated with the central Mexican metropolis during his reign. Interestingly, it is around this time that we see cremation burials, common at Teotihuacan during this period and periods prior to the rise of this city in Central Mexico, show up in the Maya area.

To begin with, there seems to be a shift in the practices associated with the treatment of human remains at Teotihuacan regarding fire. These changes appear to be related to the focus on a solar cult at the site as well as a warrior cult; two topics that have relevance at Chichen Itza. When we think of fire and human sacrifice in Mesoamerica our gaze often turns to Aztec New Fire ceremonies, whereby human victims were subjected to heart extraction to mark the completion of the 52 year cycle. Well-documented in the ethnohistoric literature (Clavijero 1945; López Austin 1964; Sahagún 1969), this practice included the creation of a hearth in the chest cavity of the victim from which the fires through the empire were relit. Importantly, this was not

a practice restricted to the Late Postclassic period and may have had its origins at Teotihuacan. Pérez Negrete (2005) reported that the hill on which this practice occurred, Cerro de la Estrella, had an important Teotihuacan-period occupation (see also Helmke and Montero García 2020). Further, as Fash and his colleagues (2009) report, the torch symbolism associated with Aztec New Fire ceremonies has been found in association with the Pyramid of the Sun, indicating that similar, if not the same, practices can be traced to Teotihuacan itself, which the Aztecs remember as the birthplace of the sun (Boone 2000). In fact, the Late Postclassic place sign for Teotihuacan is a sun symbol. This city is named in multiple ethnohistoric and colonial sources as the City of the Gods, the place where the gods immolated themselves to create the moon and the sun. Thus, some cremated remains from Teotihuacan might be interpreted through the lens of New Fire symbolism. Importantly, this same New Fire torch imagery is found at Chichen Itza, most notably on the Venus Platform, indicating a directly link to Central Mexican practices regarding solar and fire ceremonialism. Interestingly, Tiesler and colleagues (2017:221–223) argued that a small platform at Yaxuna, dating to just prior to the rise of Early Postclassic Chichen Itza (during the Yabnal ceramic complex at Chichen Itza when it was a smaller city), contains the remains of individuals immolated during New Fire rituals, suggesting that some cremated remains in the region may have been due to this important new focus on a solar cult during the transition to Postclassic.

Beyond New Fire ceremonialism, however, fire in Central Mexico is related to the cremation of warrior bodies during the Late Postclassic. As Taube (2002, 2006, 2015, 2020) has amply documented, the Aztecs believed that warriors who were sacrificed or fell in battle turned into fiery birds and butterflies to accompany the sun. These ideas also appear to have their origin at Teotihuacan, where theater censers were dedicated to these same themes (Chinchilla Mazariegos 2019; Delgado Rubio et al., 2014). Thus, the use of fire to transform certain human

bodies has strong links to Teotihuacan and the specific ideology that revolved around warriors and the sun at that Early Classic city. That warriors were important at Teotihuacan is clear. They are almost ubiquitous in the imagery of the site. Further, the extrafunerary assemblages found linked with the Feathered Serpent Pyramid since the Miccaotli (100-170 CE) or Early Tlamimilolpa (170-250 CE) phases show the importance of a warrior cult and engrained practices of ritual violence (Cabrera Castro et al., 1991; Rattray 1997; Sugiyama 1989). The fact that Taube (2006) has argued that the Feathered Serpent Pyramid is the Teotihuacan version of Flower Mountain is not irrelevant, as this is the abode of the sun.

Cremations were also found in the residential compounds of the site, although there are a wide variety of mortuary practices that have been reported by researchers. The multiethnic reputation of Teotihuacan bears out with research into neighborhood areas of the site (see Arnaud 2014; Cowgill and Neff 2004; Manzanilla 2017a, 2017b; Morales et al., 2017; Sugiyama et al., 2020). In terms of mortuary practices, this variability was also present (Cabrera Castro 1999; Manzanilla and Serrano 1999; Rattray 1997). However, in the Early Classic, deposits with human remains acquired a sense of cultural mixing in particular. For example, Rattray (1997:54) mentions that in the Barrio Oaxaqueño was a skull buried with a biconic censer and other Oaxacan ceramics, suggesting that a person with probable Zapotec identity was treated in death following a Teotihuacano practice. Importantly, Rattray also makes note that cremation practices in Teotihuacan were not that common. However, contrary to Rattray, Cabrera Castro (1999:518–523) affirms that cremation practices were frequent, citing fragmented bones exposed to a thermal source that Linné found in San Francisco Mazapa. Cabrera Castro also mentions that Alfonso González found evidence of cremation in San Francisco Mazapa as well as at the Ciudadela. More recently, in La Ventilla, excavations have revealed cremated female bones in association

with textiles. Finally, Cabrera Castro (1999) mentions a deposit of several individuals showing thermal exposition excavated by the Teotihuacan Mapping Project in an area known as square N4W3.

The surface survey conducted during the Teotihuacan Mapping Project directed by Millon found a concentration of human remains which has been previously thermally exposed. Sempowski and Spence (1994:367–379) discussed this case, located in three concentrations in square N4W3 of Millon's map. The authors hypothesized that the bone concentration was part of a crematory area that had been plowed up more recently. They argue that the bones had been defleshed and cremated in situ. Their argument is based on the different color distribution among long bones and phalanges; however, they recognized similar color in other bones assuming the disarticulation during the body processing associated with heat treatment. The idea of local cremation, or in the immediate area, comes from the fact that they found small bones, such as phalanges, in the remains and ash patches in the area. They identified at least 27 adults and some subadults bones, mainly from skull bones. Similar to the challenges that we faced at Chichen Itza, Sempowski and Spence did not have certainty on group ages or sex estimations, but they identified gracile and robust bones. Importantly, this deposit was multiple; in other words, ceramics from different chronological phases (from Tzacualli to Xolalpan phases; however, most of the ceramics came from Tlamimilopa phase) were in association with the human remains, leading the authors to conclude that the bones were not deposited in a unique event, but through time at different moments. Additionally, the ceramics linked to the deposit were varied; utilitarian and fine ware, as well as local and foreign. Animal bones were also associated with the deposit. In contrast to the human bones, the faunal remains revealed cut marks. All these examples showed that cremation deposits in Teotihuacan were certainly present, as well as suggestive of collective and potentially commingled contexts.

Some of the earliest examples of cremation in the Maya area are very telling in terms of their relationship to Teotihuacan. In particular, two sacrificed and immolated individuals were found at the Mundo Perdido Complex at Tikal (Chinchilla Mazariegos et al., 2015; Chinchilla Mazariegos and Gómez 2010). This complex is an E-Group, known to have solar associations (Freidel et al., 2017). Stanton and colleagues (in press; Taube and Stanton, n.d) have recently argued that the radial structures of E-Groups represent Flower Mountain, the paradisiacal abode of the sun. The deposit at Tikal dates to the fourth century CE, around the time of the Entrada. Chinchilla and Gómez (2010) consider this context as part of an incipient Teotihuacan tradition at Tikal. Their consideration of this possibility is warranted given that other researchers have made the link between the sudden arrival of green obsidian, Teotihuacan-style ceramics (including Tlaloc vases and open-worked slab support cylinder vases), and the *talud-tablero* architectural style and Teotihuacan at Tikal and other Maya sites soon thereafter (see Chase and Chase 2011; Filini 2021:216–218; Rattray 1997:77). In any regard, this cremation context clearly occurs during the time of Teotihuacan intervention in the Maya lowlands and demonstrates that the Maya were familiar with the use of fire in Teotihuacano ceremonialism (Chinchilla Mazariegos et al., 2015; Chinchilla Mazariegos and Gómez 2010). Similar to the Tikal case, a collective immolated deposit has been reported from the Central Acropolis at Caracol, Belize. The cremation of three individuals occurred in a pit dug for that purpose and excavators proposed that the practice was linked to Teotihuacan (Chase and Chase 2011:10–13). The Classic Maya were certainly aware of cremation, and archaeologists often noticed that it seems to have occurred in relation to Teotihuacan as explained above.

Fire, with all its connotations and derivates such as ash, soot, smoke, and smells, feed our senses and are means of transportation, veneration, evocation, and other physical and phenomenological experiences (see Kuijt et al., 2014; López Austin 2004; Scherer and Tiesler

2018). As a field, we are confident that fire was and is particularly important for Maya communities. Scherer (2015a:78) mentions that in the Classic, the kin symbol is often linked to regeneration and the four directions. He mentions that this is why some corpses, like Pakal of Palenque, had cinnabar, not only representing the precious blood, but also associated with his travel to the underworld to be reborn as the sun does each morning in the east. Similarly, Scherer uses the concept of the "Flower Mountain" to explain that it was likely that the dead among the Classic Maya were not thought to have stayed in the cold underworld, but imitated the sun's journey and eventually reached Flower Mountain. Additionally, Scherer draws attention to caches, objects in tombs exposed to fire, and burials themselves, which he argues were contained in what he called the solar receptacles; that included a quadripartite badge denoting their solar nature, and thus renovation (Scherer 2015a:219–225).

During the Late and Terminal Classic, there was an increase in fire rituals which included bodily rituals (Tiesler 2018b:236). David Stuart (1998:385) identified a series of inscriptions linked ceremonies with fire during the Classic period. There were constructions with dedicatory phrases, where it seems that the fire or its elements animate the monument. Additionally, he recognized that some re-entering into tombs included some sort of fire ceremony (Stuart 1998:396–397). But, it was later when depictions and archaeological contexts showed a proliferation of fire rituals, body and fire rituals, thermal exposure, scorching, and others. Graña-Behrens and Tiesler (2017; see also Tiesler 2018b; Tiesler et al., 2017:222–223) showed a correlation between what they think were historical events carved on rocks, showing images of children exposed to fire. A doorjamb from Tohcok and a lintel from Xculoc, both in Campeche, showed images of youngsters exposed to direct fire, resins or copal, and the personification of the jaguar deity as part of the ritual. Similarly, an altar from Techoh in the Puuc area showed the same features; however, the stone is broken in the area, which shows a burned element. They also

reported two scorched subadults. One individual from Calakmul, and another from Oxkintok, who showed partial direct heat exposure on green bone, suggesting a possible censer exposure. From the Early Classic, Scherer (2015b:184–189) noted a similar case in one of the caches associated with Tomb 9 from El Diablo Complex, in Guatemala. Besides other anthropic marks in at least one more individual, two infants showed direct thermal exposure, mainly in the trunk area.

In the northern lowlands, Tiesler (2018b) made a recount of skeletal remains that showed fire exposition. Her systematic research distinguished different thermal exposure forms, including perimortem burning, fire exposure of corpses or segments on direct fire, *in situ* exposure of corpses in open graves, fresh bone (articulated but skeletonized) in infilled tombs, and dry bone Tiesler (2018b: Table 8.1). She noticed that along the coastal sites from the Classic and continued to the Postclassic, there are not that many cremated remains, but probably because the nature of a mobile population led people to also move the remnants of their deceased after they passed, in bundles or ashes (Tiesler 2018b:215-216). Further, Tiesler (2018b: 217-227) showed that fire related deposits were forms of reverence, such is the case of the Burial 23 from Yaxuna; however, desacralization also played an important role. Also in Yaxuna, Burial 24 contained an adult male whose head was partially exposed to fire. Selz Foundation's Yaxuna Archaeological Project interpreted the deposition of these men and other bodies from this context as a changing of political actors of the power hub (Suhler 1996). Similarly, in Calakmul happened a desacralization event as well. Tiesler (2018b:225-226) identified a deposit from the Late Classic in Structure GNE-III, which was articulated, but in a reentry, it was thermally exposed, and body segments were dispersed. During the Classic period, public fire rituals were more common. Evidence of this was found in the E Group of Calakmul, where a scorched cranium was deposited. In a similar venue, another cranium but from Yaxuna presented fire marks (Tiesler

2018b 228-230). Tiesler (2018b:236) noticed that merchants and warriors cults associated with the sun gained substantial power by the end of the Classic period. This shift was reflected in sites such as Yaxuna, and Calakmul, but mainly in the iconography record and in the skeletal remains of Chichen Itza.

In the Early Postclassic, iconography from the Caracol structure in Chichen Itza, the Tenon disk showed the representation of maybe a child also exposed to a censer (Graña-Behrens and Tiesler 2017:126–128). The disk depicts two scenes, the upper is of interest here. There, an individual with a feathered and zoomorphic headdress is holding an infant or small individual and exposing them to the smoke from a censer. Other interpretations suggested that the infant is an idol (Bíró and Pérez de Heredia 2016); however, skeletal remains showed the possibility of this representation included the image of a real case. Graña-Behrens and Tiesler (2017) and Scherer (2015b) noticed that exposing infants over censers left marks of focalized burning on the postcranium, mainly in the trunk. Different, the infant remains from Lot H38 from this study showed thermal marks, mainly on skull bones and long bones fragments. Undoubtedly, more research about fire rituals is needed, especially those performed on infants.

Yet fire was not just important as embodied as offerings, but fire was literally the ‘centrality’ of the cosmos as it was the ‘centrality’ of the home. The domestic hearth and its three stones were the center of daily quotidian life, but also, its cosmic partner was at the center of the universe, linking the lives of humans to the cycles of the cosmos. In the home, daily food preparation, heat, and light revolved around it, just as the world quarters did at a mythical scale. At different scales, termination rituals and new fire ceremonies, showed the power of destruction or the initial spark that burning could bring, or the combination of ending and beginning (see Eberl 2018; Inomata 2003; Tiesler and Scherer 2018:20). In this mindset, a variety of ceremonies,

commemorations, tortures, and other performances included the thermal exposure of human bodies. And at Chichen Itza we know that fire was central to the public discourse with fire drilling being a central element of the Early Postclassic art.

In Mesoamerica, there are many examples of individuals in the art and archaeology who were exposed to a heat source beyond the examples cited above (see Chávez Balderas 2007; Graña-Behrens and Tiesler 2017; López Alonso 1973; Medina Martín 2005; Tiesler and Scherer 2018). It seems likely, similar to other violent body processing techniques that became increasing popular during the Epiclassic and the Late Classic, that thermal exposure was also a rising practice, sometimes causing death. However, the pain caused by such exposure was not the only purpose of this practice, especially when we take into account postmortem processing. In the case of certain elite members, the burning of bodies implied a different consecration behavior. Johanssen (2002:132) mentions that among the Nahuas, people who were warriors, priests, or governors had a special or "cosmic" mission, which was why they could have been incinerated when they passed; that role has to do with accompanying the sun at its core. Yet fiery mortuary rituals had two primary meanings. The first was associated with Quetzalcoatl and Xolotl and their mission of recovering bones and ashes from the underworld to reproduce life again (see also León-Portilla 2015). And the second one is the analogy of the agricultural myth of burning the milpa to prepare the land to become fertile again.

The accounts also reference warriors. For example, the Florentine Codex (1969), also discussed by Johansson (2002:57), mentions that for the Nahuas the heaven as Tonatiuh Ichan "La casa del sol" was where the people who died in combat went to finish their task. Captive warriors sacrificed as in gladiatorial combat or killed by arrows were also burned over fire. Taube (1988a) analyzed a text that Landa refers to as "*Tup Kaak*," where the hearts of the animals hunted or victims of sacrifice were burned. He also mentions that during a variation of the

ceremony, warriors danced and maybe wore trophy heads or body segments before a fire ceremony, which could be similar to the representation of the doorjamb in Tohcok, Campeche (see also Houston and Scherer 2010:169). Similarly, as Graña-Behrens and Tiesler (2017:223) noted, the Tenoned Disc from the Caracol in Chichen Itza showed a body exposed to a brazier's fire.

The strong link between warriors and the sun's path also shows ties to fire rituals. As previously mentioned, López Austin (2004) explained that after cremation, not all of the vital forces accompanied the dead during their journey through the fire transformation. Some remained in the bones, ashes, and receptacles. What we see in the Initial Series data, in the Structure 5C12 tomb, seems to be related to this belief. Most likely conducted in a public ceremony, the bodies of at least 12 people were exposed to fire on a pyre; their ashes and cremated bones were ultimately deposited and sealed in the tomb on a small platform designed for that purpose. The performance of the bodies did not end with that specific moment, but lasted for years, with the bodies entombed in a public space anchoring the west end of an east-west axis that framed a symbolic journey of the sun (similar to what Cowgill [1983] proposed for the Ciudadela complex; see also Stanton et al.,, n.d.; Taube 2002). The Temple of the Initial Series marked the rising sun, and the sacrificial stone used to extract the hearts of warriors to feed the sun; the sacrificial stone was associated with the second phase of the building (Osorio León 2004). This stone also looks like the one in the Northern Colonnade next to the Temple of the Warriors, another complex associated with the war cult (Stanton et al.,, n.d.). The turtle platform, located between the tomb and the Temple of the Initial Series, added a terrestrial component to the axis and was associated with governmental activities and period ending festivities (see Taube 1988b; Taube et al., 2020). Lastly, the deposit of the cremated human remains in 5C12, Lot 400, marked the place of the sunset along the axis; the sunset being the place of the death of the sun, but critical as a place

leading to eventual rebirth. As Johansson (2002:73–74) relates, Quetzalcoatl went to the underworld looking for the jade bones, using them as a regenerative core; thus, the bones represented the ability of rebirth (see also Florescano 2006). In the same logic, the fire also transforms the *milpa* and creates fertile soil ready to plant the seeds. These conceptualizations of fire as a transformative entity is exactly what Taube (2002:154, 2006) discusses in his work:

"The souls of Teotihuacan warriors were transformed into butterflies during rites of cremation. In fact, I have suggested that burning of the warrior bundle symbolized the metamorphosis from the moribund chrysalis to the brilliant butterfly."

López Austin (2004:370), as well as Tiesler and Scherer (2018), also discuss the transformative capacity of the fire as a way of explaining the importance of cremations. The capacity for transformation links the diversity of fire rituals and human body processing among peoples in the northern lowlands and may help to explain the increasing depiction of fire rituals during the transition from the Classic to the Postclassic periods (Cobos 2005:200; Fernández Souza 2006; Medina Martín and Sánchez Vargas 2007; Miller 2007; Tiesler 2018b; Tiesler and Cucina 2012). As Tiesler (2018b) argues, these changes suggest an intensification of warrior and merchant rituals, indicating an increased importance of these social agents in Chichen Itza society.

Importantly, there is a vital link between turquoise, fire, and warriors that can also be seen in the Initial Series tomb. Over a decade ago, Taube (2002) published a paper detailing the connections between the warrior cult and turquoise. He noted that fire rituals were references to the initial sacrifice of the deity Nanahuatzin to turn into the sun. The immolation took place in the "turquoise enclosure," which the author proposed was the Ciudadela at Teotihuacan, "the place of the warriors who died for the sun." It is probably not coincidental that within the tomb over 7,506 sea shells and imitation turquoise beads made out of blue painted stucco were associated with Lot

H400 (Schmidt 2009; Taube et al., 2020). The link to a Teotihuacan war cult seems to be clear, and that the immolated individuals deposited inside were sacrificed warriors who may have met their fate on the sacrificial stone to the east associated with the Temple of the Initial Series.

Reentry, Extraction, and Display

Another topic to consider with this sample of human remains from Chichen Itza is the question of the addition and subtraction of human skeletal segments from mortuary deposits. As Fitzsimmons and Fash (2005:307–310) mention, at least from the Classic period, human processing and exhumation were happening, but in the context of revisiting a burial. Revisiting the dead was common among the Maya (see Barrientos et al., 2015; Chase and Chase 2005). While it has been reported more often among funerary deposits, it has also been documented in non-funerary contexts. In some cases, reentry included the extraction or addition of body segments (Marengo Camacho et al., 2017; 2021; Tiesler and Folan 2020). Even today we see such practices happening. For example, in some modern Maya communities such as Yaxunah, where I have worked, local Maya exhume the bones of their deceased family members, clean them, and relocate them to a family niche.

What can all of the above discussion illuminate in terms of our understanding of the human remains from Chichen Itza? The results of my analysis suggest that the interments from the South Plaza of the Initial Series were revisited with the purpose of depositing at least one other individual. Additionally, some of the scattered remains from Chichen Itza may have been the result of the extraction of body segments from other contexts, where they were then displayed, redeposited, or recycled in a different setting (Marengo Camacho et al., 2021b). Ruz (1968:77) argued that certain body parts were more valuable to the Maya than others. He argued that among Aztec groups, left arms and hands as well as mandibles were important and emphasized the value of bones from captives. Several years of research into human remains at the

Templo Mayor (Chávez Balderas 2010; Olivier et al., 2019) have deeply explored the topic. Olivier, Chávez, and Santos-Fita mentioned ethnographic data from the ritual ceremony Loojil Ts'oon from Maya communities in Quintana Roo that were used to understand the deposits at Templo Mayor. They found that mandibles are often cleaned and deposited (the whole bone) as a regenerative offering of giving back to nature. The human mandibles associated with the Sacbe 1 of Chichen Itza could also be an offering of revitalization and fertilization, but they were not complete, and they had chop marks indicating an extra processing than just cleaning before their deposition. Chávez Balderas' research also showed that postcranial segments were not as common as the skull bones in the Templo Mayor deposits. While this pattern makes sense in light of the presence of a *tzompantli* (where in some cases mandibles were likely to have been separated from the skulls), she also found caches holding human remains segments that probably would use later for other purposes or specific ceremonies (Chávez Balderas 2018).

Another interesting deposit, but from the Epiclassic, is from La Quemada, in Zacatecas. Ventura Pérez (2012:159) identified more than 800 human bone fragments from Terrace 18, which is associated with a public temple with banquettes, walkways, patios, and some of the middens there showed ceremonial trash, and human remains. Most of the individuals were adults, and bones showed marks of disarticulation, breakage, and weathering. Pérez (2012:161) identified that the interment from the Terrace 18 showed a selection of cranial and long bones, different from a midden which showed a variety of bone fragments from various segments. Still, both deposits showed dismembering and isolated human remains.

Continuing with the Mesoamerican perspective of increasing violence during the Epiclassic is the case from Cuadrícula 4, close to the Xaltocan river in the Basin of Mexico. There, Morehart (2015) and his team excavated more than a hundred individuals represented mainly by skulls and mandibles. The preliminary analysis showed anthropic marks, and the

deposited individuals were still fleshed (Morehart 2015; Peña-Loza 2015). The importance of heads and mandibles brings us to the lots linked to Sacbe 1 in Chichen Itza. The fragmented mandibles and cranial remains highlight the importance of the head, where the *tonalli* resides, and a probable ethnic identificatory (Tiesler 2018a; Tiesler and Lacadena 2019). According to López Austin (2004), the *tonalli* was linked to bravery and was a possible main reason for the *tzompantlis* displaying a larger amount of skulls instead of other segments, especially if they were from warriors of specific places. The human remains from Chichen Itza had a higher presence a tabular erect cephalic modification (n=142, N=166), and at least thirty-nine individuals (including one infant from Lot PS2019 and two hypostatized warriors from Lot H400) showed a top-flat variety. As stated in a previous chapter, this cephalic tradition was better known in the Gulf Coast (Montiel Mendoza 2018; Romano Pacheco 1977; Tiesler 2018a), and have been linked to merchants and their deity "God L" (García Barrios and Tiesler Blos 2011; Tiesler 2018a). Broader analyses regarding the practice show that there is a relationship between head shaping and identity that is also linked to ethnicity (García Barrios and Tiesler Blos 2011; Tiesler and Lacadena 2018, 2019). In Tiesler's extended research on cephalic modification, she argues that there are not significant differences among individuals of the same social status or biological sex, but what cephalic shapes show in her research with Lacadena is a correlation between head shaping and spoken-language areas (Tiesler and Lacadena 2018, 2019). This may suggest the display of skulls of people with specific identities, as we might expect for remains associated with *tzompantlis,* skull racks or sacred trees as identified by Taube (2017).

Tiesler (2012a:159) demonstrated, from an analysis of the head vaults that were possible to evaluate, that a third of the skulls from the Sacred Cenote of Chichen Itza showed a top flat cranial modification. Yet, we do not have evidence, at the moment, to know if those individuals were locals from Chichen Itza or from somewhere else. Although even isotopic analyses (Price et

al., 2019) suggest that most of the individuals analyzed for that research showed a foreign signature, we cannot prove if there is a correlation between the teeth in the sample and the head shapes. Thus, we are not certain where these individuals found at Chichen Itza were from and why they may have adopted the top flat head shape. However, another important element that Tielser (2017:49) recognized in the skulls from the Sacred Cenote are anthropic marks in the basal area or parietals, denoting that at least twelve of them were exhibited in a skull rack.

From the Sacred Cenote, a fourth of the skulls that Vera Tiesler (2017; Tiesler and Cucina 2012) analyzed showed anthropic marks, including scratches, cut marks, percussions, impacts, and others that derive from defleshing, flaying, disarticulation, and eye removal, among others. It is evident that these skulls were displayed in different areas of the ancient city and demonstrated evidence of weathering. Tiesler also identified that four of the skulls found in El Caracol (Ruppert 1935:119–124) also had their parietals perforated, and she noticed that there was no a standardized form to create the holes where a stick would cross the skulls for exhibition. In a different study, Tiesler and Cucina (2012:170–171) identified a 20% rate of injuries of frontal bones. Additionally, their analysis showed that skulls recognized as males were more propense to show scalping, defleshing, or *tzompantli* treatments than the ones identified as females. But, *tzompantlis* were not exclusive to Chichen Itza.

There are several hypotheses concerning *tzompantlis*, but the origin of the skull rack tradition is unknown. There is a possible skull rack reported from the Cuicatlán Cañada in Oaxaca dating to the end of the Preclassic (Redmond 1983), but it is an isolated case and very little is known about it. Trophy heads and their display increased (similar to other human body processing), however, through the social changes in the XVII and IX centuries (see Scherer 2015a:100–102). By then, skull pits were buried in Nebaj (Smith and Kidder 1951:9) and another in Colha, Belize (Massey and Steele 1997). Skulls from the former context presented cut marks in

some of the eleven skulls. The latter showed thermal exposition in at least three of the skulls, cut marks in vertebras, and the authors hypothesized that some of the 30 skulls were evidence of a deliberate ritual that may be associated with the closure of the monumental structure (Mock 1998).

However, *tzompantlis* were not the only form displaying skulls. Emilie Carreón Blaine (2006, 2021) argues that archaeologists often call everything that looks like a place to expose skulls a *tzompantli*. But the great variety of racks, and body displaying in the iconography, is enough to suggest other options besides this form. She explored the possibility of a great variety of platforms, racks, and settings where not only skulls were displayed, but other body segments could also be exposed. The variation in skull display might not only be due to regional, chronological, and/or ethnic differences, but might also vary due to body processing practices and ritual contexts. Similarly, Tiesler and Folan (2020), and more recently, Tiesler and Ruiz González (in press), published other ways in which bodies were exhibited. Human remains from Champoton, for example, showed marks of defleshing, slicing, and chopping, that did not indicate the removal of segments, but continued articulation. The result of such processing was human marionettes connected by ligaments that were shown to the public before their final deposit. This violence against human bodies was, much like the *tzompantlis*, very public and linked into the spectacle of ritual and power.

Not necessarily as skeletal marionettes, but I propose that several of the human remains from Chichen Itza reported here were additional cases of violent public performance of mutilated human remains that the city was subjected to. In this case, the human remains linked to the different roads of the *sacbeob* system could be presented as a vivid element of the warrior cult exhibit along the roads. It is not a coincidence that most of the fragments associated with the road system were skull bones or chunks of long bones. Likewise, other similar bone fragments from

the site were integrated into public buildings; in particular, the case of fragmented long bones associated with the Castillo-sub. Even though they were no longer physically exposed (covered by the Castillo), at some point, they probably were, and they continued, at least symbolically, being part of the spectacle of the architecture itself.

Initial Series Group

Moving back to the Initial Series Group, I would like to discuss the deposits from the North Plaza before wrapping up the discussion. The sequence of construction episodes between the North and South plazas is still a work in progress. With that said, the recent excavations led me to think that at least two platforms were extended and then incorporated into the big one that we can still see today (Osorio León 2004; Schmidt 2003, 2006). One of those platforms was underneath the Initial Series Temple, and the second one was behind the Phalli Complex, including the plaza in front of the House of the Shells. The most recent excavations (Jiménez Álvarez et al.,, in press) showed that the earlier ceramic complexes of the Initial Series were contemporary in a pit dug west of the middle point between the Initial Series Temple and the House of the Moon and a pit under the east stairs from the Central Altar of the South Plaza. The first of these pits probably marked a point close to the northern limit of the previous south platform. The platform that supports the Temple of the Initial Series had its west boundary close to that point as well.

The several deposits that the Proyecto Chichen Itza excavated in the North Plaza, are interesting for this dissertation. Adan Pacheco (2000) stated that the different contexts containing human remains he excavated underneath the Turtle Platform were secondary. He also said those deposits were below the two floors, including the floor of the later plaza, which concurs with the interments we excavated in the 2019-2020 season. A year after Pacheco's excavation, Gabriel Euán Canul (2003) dug some human remains in the arch and perimetral wall of the Initial Series

group. Most importantly, Euán Canul (2003) excavated a series of human remains deposits in the northern area of the Turtle Platform and under the Altar 5C1a. Euán Canul stated that those interments were linked to the platform extension.

According to the interpretations derived from the 1999-2000 seasons, some of these deposits were contemporary to the Motul ceramic sphere, placing them in the Late Classic (600-800 CE), and some of them in the Sotuta sphere giving dates of 850-1150 CE; the disparities of dates create a conflict in understanding the contexts as a broader scale. The recurrent pattern of interments on what is the rubble for the platform extension, the location of the deposits, and some of the deposits themselves, do not look like a series of isolated events, a cemetery, nor a funerary area. Instead, excavations and analysis of the contexts suggest a series of consecrations that happened with the extension of the platform (see Pendergast 1998). Still, the chronology remained odd. Analyzing the deposits more closely, there are contexts referred to as Motul through previous work. Yet some of these contexts have clear Sotuta forms such as a *molcajete* in Burial 7 (Euán Canul 2003; González De la Mata et al., 2014; Pérez de Heredia 2010) and a pyriform vessel in Burial 4 (González De la Mata et al., 2014; Pacheco Benítez 2000; Pérez de Heredia 2010). The problem most likely stems from the fact that the type-variety system is not fine-grained enough to consider all of the necessary attributes such as form, paste composition, and decoration together (Braswell, in press; Jiménez Álvarez et al.,, in press). Our excavations and ceramic analysis showed that the deposits below the current plaza floor are traditionally considered Terminal Classic/Early Postclassic. This sound like nothing new. But, the vessels from those contexts showed that around the X and XI centuries, inhabitants from Chichen Itza were still using volcanic glass as temper, but also in lesser quantities resulting in the substitution of some volcanic ash with carbonates. Thus, we see these deposits as being the results of consecration rituals that date to the Early Postclassic rather than the Late Classic.

Conclusion

The ideological changes during the transition from the Classic into the Postclassic periods are also reflected in the human remains of the region of Chichen Itza and at the city itself. The human remains located in Ek' Balam (Vargas de la Peña and Castillo Borges 2006), Xuenkal (Tiesler et al., 2010), and Yaxuna (Tiesleret al., 2017) during the Terminal Classic show a regional pattern of primarily venerated deposits. In the case of Yaxuna, non-funerary deposits were also present, but there were cremated individuals and a non-funerary deposit that appears to look like contexts from Chichen Itza is, in fact, Early Postclassic. The ossuary tomb contained remains with intense body processing, especially long bones fracturing and some percussion work, indicating a probable dismembering of human bodies. At X'togil, archaeologists excavated funerary deposits and five non-funerary interments. With Entierro 4, also dating to the transition to the Early Postclassic, it was possible to see the intentional processing of the body segments, somewhat similar to what we see at the Yaxuna ossuary and at Chichen Itza.

A more diverse body treatment is what we identified in Chichen Itza. From cremations, to scattered remains in public spaces to a variety of consecration deposits. The more notable difference between the remains at Chichen Itza and those at sites in the region, however, is the kinds of deposits that remained in more public settings; those that related to state-sponsored violence. The display of human remains, such as body segments that were processed and left for people to see along causeways and other public spaces bespeak to a theatrical spectacle of violence that normalized the killing and, in some cases, public display of highly mutilated bodies. Such violence was commemorated in state-sponsored stones sculpture such as the *tzompantli.* Yet the human remains themselves attest to the great variety of spaces where such remains might be displayed in this very important pilgrimage center. While much of performance of violence and sacrifice perpetrated in the urban center was in sync with the theme of the warrior's role in the

daily cycle of the sun, others, such as those found along the causeways and in other spaces may attest to the variety of occasions in which sacrifice and body display might occur and the identity of the social actors the violence was perpetrated against, such as the multiple remains of sacrificed children found across the site. In the end, many of these bodies were made public sometime after the actual sacrificial rites occurred, highlighting the fact that the spectacle of bodily harm was made public for large amounts of people coming through the site for festivities and pilgrimage.

That we have this amount of evidence for this kind of public display at Chichen Itza and not at other Early Postclassic sites in the region could be a question of sampling. Yet, it is also quite likely that given the importance of the site (military, economic, religious, political, etc.), it makes sense to see the omnipresent display of human bodies in the fashion as a way of not only highlighting the role of this center in critical rituals to maintain the cosmic order, but perhaps more insidiously sending a message to people who resist the state what could potentially happen to them. This is an argument that has been made for some years concerning the working of sacrifice at the Mexica capital of Tenochtitlan (e.g., Conrad and Demarest 1984). Yet it also seems that the Mexica drew off of strategies that had existed before their time. Taube and his colleagues (2020) have made the argument that the Mexica may have drawn off of Chichen Itza for inspiration, and it is quite probable that the power structures at both Tenochtitlan and Chichen Itza were reimagined from earlier structures at Teotihuacan.

The exploitation and subjugation of individuals through their bodies are often seen as mechanisms of power in modern societies (Foucault 1982:778–779; Segato 2018). However, the objectification of the body is not exclusive to modern societies; archaeology allows us to see the diachronic picture of the violence exercised to use and abuse of the human body treated for different social realities and entities under different ideological perceptions. The tool of

performance, continued as a form of subjectivity, and it was applied not only by the elites but also by the public, giving as a result that society normalizing, consuming, and reproducing violence (Segato 2018). In any event, the use and abuse of the human body were presented as a performative component at Chichen Itza, where the public was part of the power reinforcement and the dissemination of the warrior cult was naturalized as a form of belonging.

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Appendix A

Appendix A. Summary of contexts with human remains from Chichen Itza (from literature highlighted in white, and included in this dissertation, highlighted in gray), X'togil, and Yaxuna (from these two sites, contexts included in this dissertation).

		This dissertation									Contexts with human remains from Chichen Itza and contexts analyzed in this dissertation including Chichen Itza, X'togil, and Yaxuna		
		Information from references (authors may considered data different than this dissertation)											
N.	Site	Lot/burial	Season	tructure/Deposi	MNI	Group	Type	Deposition	Exploration/Proyect	OBSERVATIONS	Reference	Analysis	Analysis References
1	Chichen	CH_CS	1904	Sacred Cenote	≤101	Collective	?	direct	Edward Thompson		1970 Piña Chan; 1938 Thompso;n 1926 W	Hooton, Beck and S	1940 Hooton;2005 Beck and Sierv
2	Chichen	CH_Os	1859	Osario 3C1	≤6	Collective/ind	primary/se	indirect	Edward Thompson	6 deposits (1 commingled an	1938 Thompson and Thompson; 1926 Willard		
3	Chichen	CH_TOs	1859	Tombs Platform	≤13	Collective?	secondary	indirect	Edward Thompson	2 tombs	1996, 2006 Fernández Souza; 1952 Ruppert		1994 Bennett
4	Chichen	CH_PRO	1859	3C2 Round Platf	1	individual	secondary	indirect	Edward Thompson	one long bone	1996, 2006 Fernández Souza; 1994 Bennett		
5	Chichen	CH_M	197?	Monjas	≤40	multiple?	secondary	indirect	Bolles/CIW	40 skuls and scattered long b	1977 Bolles; 1996, 2006 Fernández Souza	2017 Tiesler	
6	Chichen	CH_Car	193?	Caracol	≤20	multiple?	secondary	indirect	Ruppert/ CIW	vessels w/ ashes and bones ET	1935 Ruppert	2017 Tiesler	
7	Chichen	CH_TG	193?	Temple of the W	≤1	?	secondary	indirect	CIW	human remains ET	1931 Ann Axtell Morris		
8	Chichen	CH_Cas	1927-1936	Castillo	≤1				Erosa Peniche/Cirerol Sanso	human remains	1948 Cirerol Sansores		
9	Chichen	CH_Cas	1927-1937	Castillo					Erosa Peniche/Cirerol Sanso	femoral bones	Comunicación personal Pepe y Art La Jornada Maya		
10	Chichen	CH_Tz	1951	Tzompantli	≤2	individual	secondary	indirect	Erosa Peniche/Ponciano Sala	skulls	1952 Acosta; 1952 Salazar		
11	Chichen	CH_CS	1967	Sacred Cenote	≤127	collective	primary?	direct	Piña Chan	comingled	1970 Piña Chan	Saul, Tiesler, De An	1975 Saul;2006 De Anda:1998;201
12	Chichen	CH_NC	1967	Salvage project,	125	multiple/colle	primary	indirect	Víctor Segovia Pinto		Márquez Morfín 2010; Márquez Morfín and	Bustos, Del Castillo,	2016 Bustos; 2016 Del Castillo; 20
13	Chichen	CH_VA	1976	Salvage project,	≤5				James Callaghan/ Tomás Ga	multiple cist(comingled?), ur	1976, 1978 Callaghan and Gallareta		
14	Chichen	CH_P	1990	Piste	1	individual	primay		Agustín Peña		1996 Fernández		
15	Chichen	CH_OsB	1993	Osario 3C1 (base	≤9	multiple/indiv	?	?	Peter Schmidt/Proyecto Chi	* same lot than H38, but the	1995 Schmidt	Bennett	1994 Bennett
16	Chichen	CH_VOs	1993	Venus 3C3 east s	1	individual	?	indirect	Lilia Fernández/Proyecto Ch	skull w/cervical vert	1996,2006 Fernández	Bennett	1994 Bennett
17	Chichen	CH_VOs	185?	Venus 3C3 west	≤4	multiple/colle	?	?	Thompson	children remains	2006 Fernández	Bennett	1994 Bennett
18	Chichen	CH_S15	1993	Sacbe 15 (Xtoloc	≤1	individual?	secondary	indirect	Lilia Fernández/Proyecto Ch	secondary, fragmentes, long	1996, 2006 Fernández	Bennett	1994 Bennett
19	Chichen	CH_S15	1993	Sacbe 15 (Xtoloc	1	individual	primary	direct	Lilia Fernández/Proyecto Ch	1 prymary individual, cabeza	1996, 2006 Fernández	Bennett	1994 Bennett
20	Chichen	CH_Xt	192?	Str. X'toloc 3D1	1				Ann Morris/ CIW	children remains	1931 Axtell Morris, 2006 Fernández		
21	Chichen	pozo 2	2003	5C17		scattered rem	secundary	indirect	Adán Pacheco Benítez/Proy	secundario	2002 Pacheco; 2010 Pérez de Heredia		
22	Chichen	pozo 4	2003	5C18		?	secundary	indirect	Adán Pacheco Benítez/Proy	secundario? cuentas turquesa	2002 Pacheco; 2010 Pérez de Heredia p 258		
23	Chichen	pozo 5	2003	5C19		scattered remains		indirect	Adán Pacheco Benítez/Proy	ET	2002 Pacheco		
24	Chichen	pozo 6	2003	5C20		?	secundary	indirect	Adán Pacheco Benítez/Proy	skull south side, rest of the b	2002 Pacheco		
25	Chichen	ent 6	2003	5C1a Altar plaza	1	individual	secondary	indirect	Adán Pacheco Benítez/Proy	ceramic urn infant	2003 Euán Canul; 2004 Pérez de Heredia: 2	Arias	2003 Arias López
26	Chichen	ent 7	2003	5C1a Altar plaza	1	individual	primary	direct	Gabriel Euán Canul /Proyec	primary/direct	2003 Euán Canul; 2010 Pérez de Heredia	Arias	2003 Arias López
27	Chichen	ent 8	2003	5C1a Altar plaza	1	individual	primary	direct	Gabriel Euán Canul /Proyec	primary N-NE SEDENTE,	2004 Euán Canul; 2010 Pérez de Heredia	Arias	2003 Arias López
28	Chichen	ent 9	2003	5C1a Altar plaza	1	individual	primary	indirect	Gabriel Euán Canul /Proyec	sedente, "directo" en relleno	2005 Euán Canul; 2010 Pérez de Heredia	Arias	2003 Arias López
29	Chichen	ent10	2003	Entre 5C1a y To	1?	individual	secondary	indirect	Gabriel Euán Canul /Proyec	craneo "directo en relleno"	2006 Euán Canul; 2010 Pérez de Heredia	Arias	2003 Arias López
30	Chichen	ent11	2003	5C17 La Tortuga		collective?	?	indirect	Gabriel Euán Canul /Proyec	huesos largos al suroeste and	2003 Euán Canul; 2010 Pérez de Heredia	Arias	2003 Arias López

	This dissertation												
	Information from references (authors may considered data different than this dissertation)												
N.	Site	Lot/burial	Season	tructure/Deposi	MNI	Group	Type	Depositior	Exploration/Proyect	OBSERVATIONS	Reference	Analysis	Analysis References
31	Chichen	ent12	2003	5C17 La Tortug	1?	individual?	primary?	indirect	Gabriel Euán Canul /Proyec	huesos extremidades inf, sed	2004 Euán Canul; 2010 Pérez de Heredia	Arias	2003 Arias López
32	Chichen	ent 24	2002	Arch/Serie Inicia	1	scattered rem	secondary	indirect	Proyecto Chichen Itza	infant	2004 Pérez de Heredia y checar algo de Euan 2002		
33	Chichen	CH_ChSI	1926	Chultun 1 Serie I	1	individual	primary	indirect	Thompson /CIW	primary	2002 González de la Mata; 1952 Ruppert pp.159-160		
34	Chichen	CH_ChD	199?	Chultun 1 Grupo	?	?	secondary	indirect	Rocío / Proyecto Chichén	scattered remains	2002 González de la Mata		
35	Chichen	CH_ChB	199?	Chultun 3 Búhos	≤6	multiple/colle	?	indirect	Rocío / Proyecto Chichén	skulls and other scattered re	2003 González de la Mata		
36	Chichen	ent 25/ cis	2004	Tres Dinteles	1	individual	primary	indirect	Eduardo Pérez de Heredia/P	primary/indirect	2010 Pérez de Heredia		
37	Chichen	ent 26/ cis	2004	Tres Dinteles	1	individual	primary	indirect	Eduardo Pérez de Heredia/P	primary/indirect	2011 Pérez de Heredia		
38	Chichen	ent 27/ cis	2004	Tres Dinteles	1	individual	primary	indirect	Eduardo Pérez de Heredia/P	primary/indirect	2012 Pérez de Heredia		
39	Chichen	ent 28/ cis	2004	Tres Dinteles	1	individual	secondary	indirect	Eduardo Pérez de Heredia/P	infant urn	2004 Pérez de Heredia; 2010 Pérez de Heredia		
40	Chichen	ent 29/ cis	2004	Tres Dinteles	1	individual	primary	indirect	Eduardo Pérez de Heredia/Proyecto Chichén		2010 Pérez de Heredia		
41	Chichen	ent 30/ cis	2004	Tres Dinteles	1	individual	primary	indirect	Eduardo Pérez de Heredia/Proyecto Chichén		2010 Pérez de Heredia		
42	Chichen	CH_B	2005	5C5 Búhos	1	individual	primary?	indirect	Peter Schmidt/Proyecto Chichen Itza		2006 Schmidt and González de la Mata		
43	Chichen	CH_PlC	2012/13	Plaza del Castill	?	?	?	?	UADY/ Cobos/ Proyecto La Gran Nivelación		2014 Ceballos Casanova		
44	Chichen	CH_CH	2010	Cenote Holtun	≤2	multiple/colle	secondary	direct	UADY/ Cobos; De Anda		2016 Cobos; 2014 García Sedano;		
45	Chichen	CS_CCh	1967	Cenote Sagrado	2	collective?	secondary	direct	Piña Chan		1970 Piña Chan		
46	Chichen	F6	1993	Sacbe 1	4	multiple/colle	secondary	indirect	Proyecto Chichen Itza		1994 Bennett, Sharon	Bennett	1994 Bennett, Sharon
47	Chichen	F675	2007	?	1	scattered remains			Proyecto Chichen Itza				
48	Chichen	F684	2007	?	2	scattered remains			Proyecto Chichen Itza				
49	Chichen	F686	2007	?	1	scattered remains			Proyecto Chichen Itza				
50	Chichen	F689	2007	3D34 (Southwes	2	scattered remains			Proyecto Chichen Itza				
51	Chichen	F700	2007	?	1	scattered remains			Proyecto Chichen Itza				
52	Chichen	F768	2007	?	1	scattered remains			Proyecto Chichen Itza				
53	Chichen	F8	1993	Sacbe1	1	scattered rem	secondary	direct	Proyecto Chichen Itza		1994 Bennett, Sharon	Bennett	1994 Bennett, Sharon
54	Chichen	F8_a	1993	Sacbe1	2	scattered rem	secondary	direct	Proyecto Chichen Itza		1994 Bennett, Sharon	Bennett	1994 Bennett, Sharon
55	Chichen	Fsn00	2000	Sacbe1	1	scattered rem	secondary	direct	Proyecto Chichen Itza		1994 Bennett, Sharon	Bennett	1994 Bennett, Sharon
56	Chichen	Fsn93	1993	Sacbe 1	7	scattered rem	secondary	direct	Proyecto Chichen Itza		1994 Bennett, Sharon	Bennett	1994 Bennett, Sharon
57	Chichen	G83	2005	Chultún Gran N	5	multiple	primary	indirect	Proyecto Chichen Itza				
58	Chichen	H325	2003	5C6 (Monos)	1	scattered rem	secondary	direct	Proyecto Chichen Itza				
59	Chichen	H38_a	1993	3C1 (Osario)	3	scattered rem	?	?	Proyecto Chichen Itza	*same Lot than the Ossary	1995 Schmidt, Peter		
60	Chichen	H38_b	1993	3C1 (Osario)	3	scattered rem	?	?	Proyecto Chichen Itza	*same Lot than the Ossary	1995 Schmidt, Peter		

	This dissertation												
	Information from references (authors may considered data different than this dissertation)												
N.	Site	Lot/buria	Season	tructure/Deposi	MNI	Group	Type	Depositior	Exploration/Proyect	OBSERVATIONS	Reference	Analysis	Analysis References
61	Chichen	H380A	2008	5C12 (Tumba)	1	scattered rem	secondary	indirect	Proyecto Chichen Itza		2009 Schmidt, Peter		
62	Chichen	H381	2008	5C12 (Tumba)	1	scattered rem	secondary	indirect	Proyecto Chichen Itza		2010 Schmidt, Peter		
63	Chichen	H393	2008	5C12 (Tumba)	1	scattered rem	secondary	indirect	Proyecto Chichen Itza		2011 Schmidt, Peter		
64	Chichen	H400	2008	5C12 (Tumba)	7	multiple	secondary	indirect	Proyecto Chichen Itza		2012 Schmidt, Peter		
65	Chichen	N8	1996	Mayaland Subes	1	individual	primary	indirect	Proyecto Chichen Itza		2004 Pérez de Heredia		
66	Chichen	PS19	2019	5C13 (Plaza Sur	1	individual	primary	direct	Proyecto Chichen Itza		in press Marengo Camacho et al.		
67	Chichen	PS20	2019	Plaza Sur	2	collective	primary	indirect?	Proyecto Chichen Itza		in press Marengo Camacho et al.		
68	Chichen	Q7	2005	4D1 (Akadzib)	1	scattered rem	secondary	indirect	Proyecto Chichen Itza				
69	Chichen	S/L1	1998	4D6 (Mayaland)	1	scattered rem	secondary	indirect	Proyecto Chichen Itza				
70	Chichen	X006	2000	Entre 5C1a y Te	1	scattered rem	secondary	indirect	Proyecto Chichen Itza		2003 Schmidt, Peter		
71	Chichen	X007w	2004	5C35 (Muralla)	1	scattered rem	secondary	indirect	Proyecto Chichen Itza		2003 Schmidt, Peter		
72	Chichen	X008w	2004	5C35 (Muralla)	1	scattered rem	secondary	indirect	Proyecto Chichen Itza		2003 Schmidt, Peter		
73	Chichen	X150A	2000	5C14 (Falos)	1	scattered rem	secondary	indirect	Proyecto Chichen Itza				
74	Chichen	X2	1999	5C15 (Atlantes)	1	scattered rem	secondary	indirect	Proyecto Chichen Itza				
75	Chichen	X214	2002	5C25 (El Arco)	1	scattered rem	secondary	indirect	Proyecto Chichen Itza		2003 Schmidt, Peter		
76	Chichen	X22	1999	5C4 (Sub Estuco	1	scattered rem	secondary	indirect	Proyecto Chichen Itza				
77	Chichen	X295d	2002	5C25 (El Arco)	1	scattered rem	secondary	indirect	Proyecto Chichen Itza				
78	Chichen	X319a	2000	Serie Inicial	1	scattered rem	secondary	indirect	Proyecto Chichen Itza				
79	Chichen	X52	1998	5C15 (Atlantes)	1	scattered rem	secondary	indirect	Proyecto Chichen Itza				
80	Chichen	X73	2008	5C5 (Caracoles)	1	individual	primary	indirect	Proyecto Chichen Itza				
81	Chichen	X73A	2005	5C5 (Caracoles)	1	individual	primary	indirect	Proyecto Chichen Itza				
82	Chichen	X843	2000	5C17 (Tortuga)	1	scattered rem	secondary	indirect	Proyecto Chichen Itza		2003 Schmidt, Peter; 2000 Pacheco, Adan		
83	Chichen	X893	2000	5C17 (Tortuga)	1	scattered rem	secondary	indirect	Proyecto Chichen Itza		2003 Schmidt, Peter; 2000 Pacheco, Adan		
84	Chichen	Z11	2000	Sacbe74 (3E19)	1	scattered rem	secondary	?	Proyecto Chichen Itza		2003 Schmidt, Peter		
85	Chichen	Z117	2000	Sacbe74 (3E19)	1	scattered rem	secondary	?	Proyecto Chichen Itza		2003 Schmidt, Peter		
86	Chichen	Z211	2002	Sacbe?	1	scattered rem	secondary	?	Proyecto Chichen Itza				
87	Chichen	Z213	2002	Sacbe74	1	scattered rem	secondary	?	Proyecto Chichen Itza		2003 Schmidt, Peter		
88	Chichen	Z338	2000	Sacbe74	1	scattered rem	secondary	?	Proyecto Chichen Itza		2003 Schmidt, Peter		
89	Chichen	Z374	2002	Sacbe 32	1	scattered rem	secondary	?	Proyecto Chichen Itza				
90	Chichen	Zv	2000	Sacbe?	1	scattered rem	secondary	?	Proyecto Chichen Itza				

		This dissertation											
		Information from references (authors may considered data different than this dissertation)											
N.	Site	Lot/burial	Season	tructure/Deposi	MNI	Group	Type	Deposition	Exploration/Proyect	OBSERVATIONS	Reference	Analysis	Analysis References
91	X´togil	Ent. 1	2012	Str. 22	1	individual	primary	indirect	Mariza Carrillo/CLUY		2013 Carrillo Gongora		
92	X´togil	Ent. 2	2012	Str. 22	1	individual	primary	indirect	Mariza Carrillo/CLUY		2013 Carrillo Gongora		
93	X´togil	Ent. 3	2012	Str. 22	1	individual	primary	indirect	Mariza Carrillo/CLUY		2013 Carrillo Gongora		
94	X´togil	Ent. 4	2012	Str. 22	1	individual	secondary	indirect	Mariza Carrillo/CLUY		2013 Carrillo Gongora		
95	X´togil	Ent. 5	2012	Str. 22	2	individual w c	primary	indirect	Mariza Carrillo/CLUY		2013 Carrillo Gongora		
96	X´togil	Ent. 9	2012	Str. 22	1	individual	?	direct	Mariza Carrillo/CLUY		2013 Carrillo Gongora		
97	X´togil	Ofrenda 1	2012	Str. 12	1	individual	secondary	indirect	Mariza Carrillo/CLUY		2013 Carrillo Gongora		
98	X´togil	elemento	2012		1	individual	secondary	direct	Mariza Carrillo/CLUY				
99	X´togil	Str.7	2012	Str. 7	1	individual	secondary	direct	Mariza Carrillo/CLUY		2021 Carrillo Gongora		
100	Yaxuna	Ent 30	2017	Domestic platfo	10	multiple	secondary	indirect	Julie Wesp/Horvey Palacios-PIPCY		2018 Palacios	UADY	2020 Tiesler et. al

Appendix B

The table here is a summary of the database of the general data we gathered for this dissertation. Besides the results that I show on the next pages, when possible, I collected the following information for each fragment:

- Contextual Marks
- Anthropic Marks
- Thermal Exposition
- Pathologies
- Weight
- Cephalic Modifications

Additionally, during the analysis, when fragments allowed me, I included the following information:

- Preservation
- Skeletal Inventory (Problematic contexts)
- Bio vital information (Age, sex, and height)
- Cranial information (including cranial measurements)
- Dental information
- Dental Mutilations
- Forms by segments (for specific cases)
- Enthesopathies
- General and particular observations.

Appendix B. Summary of Database: General Information.

Sitio	ID	nmID	Lote	egment	Descripción	Lateralidad	Edad	Sexo	Pigmento	arcas Cultural	Patologías	dherido	Supef ev	Observaciones
Chichen Itz	1	1	F684	CRAN	Par	NID	2_ADO	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	2	2	F684	PER	diaf	Der	2_ADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	3	3	F684	HL	diaf	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	4	4	F684	HL	diaf ante br	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	5	5	F684	HL	diaf ante br	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	6	6	F684	HL	diaf	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	7	7	F684	HL	diaf	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	8	8	F684	FEM	subtrocanter	Der	2_ADO	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	9	9	F684	CRAN		NID	2_ADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	10	10	F684	CRAN		NID	2_ADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	11	11	F684	PER	tercio prox	Der	2_ADO	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	12	12	F684	RAD	diaf	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	13	13	F684	CRAN	Occ sut lam	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	14	14	F684	CRAN		NID	2_ADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	15	15	F684	CRAN	Par y Occ	Der	2_ADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	16	16	F684	CRAN		NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	17	17	F684	CRAN	sut frontal	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	18	18	F684	PER	diaf	NID	2_ADO	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES	N/I		
Chichen Itz	19	19	F684	RAD	diaf	Der	5_Adol	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	20	20	F684	PEL	escot ciatica	Der	2_ADO	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	21	21	F684	PER	diaf	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES	CE		
Chichen Itz	22	22	F684	PER	diaf distal	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NID	PRES	NO PRES	N/I		
Chichen Itz	23	23	F684	HL	diaf	NID	2_ADO	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	24	24	F684	HL	diaf	NID	2_ADO	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES	N/I		
Chichen Itz	25	25	F684	HL	diaf	NID	3_NID	NID	NID	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	26	26	F684	VER D	lamina	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES	N/I		
Chichen Itz	27	27	F684	TIB	diaf semicon	Der	2_ADO	PMASC	NE	PRES	NO PRES	N/I		
Chichen Itz	28	28	F684	PER	diaf	Der	2_ADO	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES	N/I		Mismo ind que 27
Chichen Itz	29	29	F684	FEM	diaf	NID	2_ADO	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES	N/I		fragm Mismo ind que 27
Chichen Itz	30	30	F684	CRAN	par	NID	2_ADO	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES	NA		Posib Mismo 27-31
Chichen Itz	31	31	F684	MAN	menton y cu	Der	2_ADO	PMASC	NE	PRES	PRES	N/I		Posib mismo ind27-31
Chichen Itz	32	32	F700	PER	diaf	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	33	33	F700	TIB	diaf	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	34	34	F700	TIB	diaf	NID	2_ADO	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	35	35	F700	HL	diaf	NID	2_ADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	36	36	F700	HL	diaf	NID	2_ADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	37	37	F700	CRAN	Temp	Der	2_ADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	38	38	F700	CRAN	fragm petros	Der	2_ADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	39	39	F700	CUB	diaf	Der	2_ADO	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	40	40	F768	PEL	sínfisis púbi	Izq	2_ADO	PMASC	NE	PRES	NO PRES	N/I		
Chichen Itz	41	41	F768	MNO	III metacarp	Der	2_ADO	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	42	42	F675	CRAN	Par	NID	2_ADO	PMASC	NE	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	43	43	F675	CRAN	Par	Der	2_ADO	PMASC	NID	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	44	44	F675	CRAN	Occ	N/A	2_ADO	PMASC	NE	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	45	45	F675	CRAN	Occ	N/A	2_ADO	PMASC	NE	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	46	46	F675	FEM	diaf subtron	Der	2_ADO	PMASC	RO	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	47	47	F686	CRAN	par	NID	2_ADO	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	48	48	F689	MAN	cuerpo y par	Der	2_ADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	49	49	F689	HUM	diafisis dista	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	50	50	F689	FEM	herram? Diaf	Der	2_ADO	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	51	51	F689	TIB	diaf	Der	2_ADO	PFEM	NE	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	52	52	F689	TIB	diaf	NID	5_Adol	NID	NID	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	53	53	F689	CRAN	par	NID	2_ADO	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	54	54	F689	TIB	diaf, gracil	Izq	7_Adol?	NID	NP	PRES	PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	55	55	F689	TIB	diaf	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	56	56	F689	HL	diaf	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	57	57	F689	HL	diaf	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	58	58	F689	NID		NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	59	59	F689	MNO	metacarpo IV	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	60	60	F689	MNO	metacarpo IV	NID	2_ADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	

Chichen Itz	61	61	F689	PIE	metatarsal	NID	2_ADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	62	62	F689	PEL	tuberosidad	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	63	63	F689	FEM	diaf medial fi	NID	2_ADO	PMASC	NID	PRES	NO PRES	N/I		
Chichen Itz	64	64	F689	TIB	diafisis engr	Der	2_ADO	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	65	65	F689	HL	diaf ext inf	NID	2_ADO	NID	NID	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	66	66	F689	HL	diaf	NID	2_ADO	NID	NID	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	67	67	F689	NID		NID	2_ADO	NID	NID	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	68	68	F689	CUB	diaf medial	Der	2_ADO	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	69	69	F689	MAN	rama mandib	Der	2_ADO	MASC	NID	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	70	70	F689	CLA	fragm lateral	Der	2_ADO	NID	NID	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	71	71	F689	RAD	diaf medial	Der	2_ADO	NID	NID	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	72	72	F689	PER	diaf medial	Der	2_ADO	NID	NID	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	73	73	F689	HL	diafisis	NID	2_ADO	NID	NID	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	74	74	F689	RAD	diaf dist	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	75	75	F700	HL	diaf	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	76	76	F700	PER	diaf	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	77	77	Fsn93	CRAN	Occ	N/A	2_ADO	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	78	78	Fsn93	CRAN	Occ	N/A	2_ADO	PMASC	NE	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	79	79	Fsn93	CRAN	Occ	N/A	2_ADO	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	80	80	Fsn93	CRAN	Fro?	NID	4_ADO?	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	81	81	Fsn93	CRAN	Par	Der	2_ADO	NID	NID	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	82	82	Fsn93	CRAN	Par	Der	2_ADO	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	83	83	Fsn93	CRAN	Par	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	84	84	Fsn93	CRAN	Par	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	85	85	Fsn93	CRAN	Occ	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	sutura de hueso inca
Chichen Itz	86	86	Fsn93	CRAN	Sutura Nid	NID	2_ADO	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	87	87	Fsn93	CRAN	Nid	NID	4_ADO?	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	88	88	Fsn93	CRAN	Nid	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	89	89	Fsn93	CRAN	Temp	Der	2_ADO	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	90	90	Fsn93	CRAN	Temp	Der	2_ADO	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	91	91	Fsn93	CRAN	Esplacn	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	92	92	Fsn93	CRAN	Margen Orb	Der	2_ADO	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	93	93	Fsn93	CRAN	nid	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	94	94	Fsn93	CRAN	nid	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	95	95	Fsn93	CRAN	nid	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	96	96	Fsn93	CRAN	nid	NID	4_ADO?	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	97	97	Fsn93	CRAN	Esplacn	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	98	98	Fsn93	CRAN	Esplacn	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	99	99	Fsn93	NID	nid	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	100	100	Fsn93	CRAN	nid	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	101	101	Fsn93	CRAN	nid	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	102	102	Fsn93	CRAN	nid	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	103	103	Fsn93	CRAN	nid	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	104	104	Fsn93	CRAN	nid	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	105	105	Fsn93	HL	nid	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	106	106	Fsn93	HL	nid	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	107	107	Fsn93	HL	nid	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	108	108	Fsn93	HL	nid	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	109	109	Fsn93	HL	nid	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	110	110	Fsn93	HL	nid	NID	4_ADO?	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	111	111	Fsn93	MNO	metacarpo	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	112	112	Fsn93	HL	extr inferior	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	113	113	Fsn93	CRAN	Esplacn zigo	Izq	2_ADO	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	114	114	Fsn93	MAN	cuerpo	Der	2_ADO	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	115	115	Fsn93	HL	nid	NID	4_ADO?	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	116	116	Fsn93	HL	nid	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	117	117	Fsn93	HL	nid	NID	4_ADO?	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	118	118	Fsn93	HL	nid	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	119	119	Fsn93	HL	nid	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	120	120	Fsn93	HL	nid	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NID	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL	NID	

Chichen Itz	121	121	Fsn93	HL	nid	NID	4_ADO?	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	122	122	Fsn93	HL	nid	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	123	123	Fsn93	HL	nid	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	124	124	Fsn93	NID	nid	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	125	125	Fsn93	NID	nid	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	126	126	Fsn93	NID	nid	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	127	127	Fsn93	RAD	diaf distal	Izq	2_ADO	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	128	128	Fsn93	RAD	diaf distal	Izq	2_ADO	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	129	129	Fsn93	RAD	diaf med	NID	2_ADO	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	130	130	Fsn93	PER	diaf	NID	4_ADO?	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	131	131	Fsn93	PER	diaf	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	132	132	Fsn93	HUM	diaf distal	Der	2_ADO	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	133	133	Fsn93	HUM	diaf distal	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	134	134	Fsn93	HL	extr inferior	NID	2_ADO	NID	RN	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	135	135	Fsn93	NID	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	136	136	Fsn93	NID	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	137	137	Fsn93	MAN	fragm	NID	3_NID	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	138	138	Fsn93	MAN	fragm rama r	NID	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	139	139	Fsn93	MAN	fragm	NID	3_NID	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	140	140	Fsn93	MAN	fragm rama r	NID	3_NID	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	141	141	Fsn93	MAN	fragm	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	142	142	Fsn93	MAN	fragm	NID	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	143	143	Fsn93	MAN	fragm borde	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	144	144	Fsn93	MAN	fragm	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	145	145	Fsn93	MAN	fragm	NID	3_NID	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	146	146	Fsn93	MAN	fragm	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	147	147	Fsn93	MAN	fragm borde	NID	3_NID	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	148	148	Fsn93	MAN	fragm	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	149	149	Fsn93	MAN	fragm	NID	3_NID	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	150	150	Fsn93	MAN	fragm	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	151	151	Fsn93	MAN	fragm	NID	3_NID	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	152	152	Fsn93	CRAN	temp fragm c	Der	3_NID	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	153	153	Fsn93	CRAN	temp fragm c	Izq	3_NID	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	154	154	Fsn93	CRAN	parieto mast	Der	3_NID	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	155	155	Fsn93	CRAN	fragm zigom	Izq	3_NID	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	156	156	Fsn93	MAN	farg cuerpo y	Der	3_NID	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	157	157	Fsn93	MAN	distal de ram	Der	2_ADO	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	158	158	Fsn93	MAN	distal de ram	Der	2_ADO	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	159	159	Fsn93	MAN	distal de ram	Der	2_ADO	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	160	160	Fsn93	MAN	rama y ang g	Der	2_ADO	NID	RN	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	161	161	Fsn93	MAN	altura de prin	Der	7_Adol?	PFEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		parece tener un poco de
Chichen Itz	162	162	Fsn93	MAN	inferior de m	Izq	2_ADO	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	163	163	Fsn93	MAN	cuerpo entre	Izq	2_ADO	MASC	RO	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	164	164	Fsn93	MAN	menton hast	Izq	7_Adol?	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	165	165	Fsn93	MAN	menton hast	Izq	2_ADO	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	166	166	F684	MNO	diaf III falang	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	167	167	F684	PIE	diaf Metat II	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	168	168	F684	PIE	diaf Metat II	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	169	169	F684	PIE	diaf Metat IV	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	170	170	F6	HL	diaf	NID	2_ADO	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	171	171	F6	HL	diaf	NID	2_ADO	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	172	172	F6	HL	diaf	NID	2_ADO	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	173	173	F6	HL	diaf	NID	2_ADO	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	174	174	F6	HL	diaf, probabl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	175	175	F6	MAN	fragm alveol	NID	3_NID	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	176	176	F6	CRAN	esplacno	NID	3_NID	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	177	177	F6	MAN	cuerpo y frag	NID	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	178	178	F6	CRAN	esplacno	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	179	179	F6	CRAN	esplacno	NID	3_NID	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	180	180	F6	CRAN	esplacno	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	181	181	F6	CRAN	esplacno	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	182	182	F6	HIO	fragm	NID	2_ADO	NID	RN	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	183	183	F6	MAN	menton	NID	2_ADO	PMASC	RN	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	184	184	F6	MAN	fragm rama f	Der	2_ADO	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		

Chichen Itz	185	185	F6	MAN	distal de ram	Der	14_ADV	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	186	186	F6	MAN	desplacno	Der	4_ADO?	PMASC	NE	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	187	187	F6	MAN	esplacno,no	Der	2_ADO	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	188	188	F6	MAN	proximal de r	Izq	4_ADO?	PMASC	RO	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	189	189	F6	MAN	fragm de cue	Izq	4_ADO?	NID	RN	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	190	190	F6	MAN	rama mandib	Izq	2_ADO	NID	RN	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	191	191	F8_a	CRAN	nid	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	192	192	F8_a	CRAN	sutura sagita	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	193	193	F8_a	CRAN	neurocráneo	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	194	194	F8_a	CRAN	neurocráneo	NID	4_ADO?	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	195	195	F8_a	CRAN	neurocráneo	NID	4_ADO?	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	196	196	F8_a	CRAN	neurocráneo	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	197	197	F8_a	CRAN	neurocráneo	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	198	198	F8_a	CRAN	neurocráneo	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	199	199	F8_a	CRAN	neurocráneo	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	200	200	F8_a	CRAN	occ	N/A	2_ADO	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	201	201	F8_a	CRAN	temp meato a	Izq	2_ADO	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	202	202	F8_a	CRAN	temp	NID	2_ADO	NID	NID	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		dos segementos
Chichen Itz	203	203	F8_a	CRAN	temp	NID	2_ADO	NID	NID	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		restos de sascab tmb pig
Chichen Itz	204	204	F8_a	CRAN	temp?	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NA	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		restos de sascab
Chichen Itz	205	205	F8_a	CRAN	temp?	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NA	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		restos de sascab
Chichen Itz	206	206	F8_a	CRAN	temp?	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NA	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		restos de sascab
Chichen Itz	207	207	F8_a	CRAN	temp?	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NA	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	208	208	F8_a	CRAN	temp?	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NA	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		restos de sascab tmb pig
Chichen Itz	209	209	F8_a	CRAN	par?	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	210	210	F8_a	CRAN	temp?	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	211	211	F8_a	CRAN	temp?	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	212	212	F8_a	CRAN	temp?	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NA	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	213	213	F8_a	MAN	fragm	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	214	214	F8_a	MAN	fragm cuerpo	NID	4_ADO?	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	215	215	F8_a	MAN	lamina alv	NID	4_ADO?	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	216	216	F8_a	MAN	menton bord	NID	4_ADO?	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	217	217	F8_a	MAN	area de espir	NID	4_ADO?	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	218	218	F8_a	MAN	alv	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	219	219	F8_a	MAN	alv	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	220	220	F8_a	MAN	foramen men	NID	4_ADO?	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	221	221	F8_a	CRAN	esplacno	NID	4_ADO?	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	222	222	F8_a	CRAN	esplacno	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	223	223	F8_a	CRAN	esplacno	NID	4_ADO?	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	224	224	F8_a	CRAN	esplacno ma	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	225	225	F8_a	MAN	menton bord	Der	2_ADO	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	226	226	F8_a	MAN	distal de ram	Der	15_inf?	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	227	227	F8_a	MAN	cerca de ram	Izq	4_ADO?	NID	RN	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	228	228	F8_a	MAN	borde debajo	Izq	4_ADO?	MASC	RN	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	229	229	F8_a	MAN	cuerpo entre	Izq	4_ADO?	NID	RN	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	230	230	F8_a	CRAN	sutura sag?	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	231	231	F8_a	NID	nid	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	232	232	F8_a	CRAN	nid	NID	4_ADO?	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	233	233	F8_a	CRAN	esplacno	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	234	234	F8_a	CRAN	esplacno	NID	4_ADO?	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	235	235	F8_a	CRAN	nid	NID	4_ADO?	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	236	236	F8	CRAN	nid	NID	4_ADO?	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	237	237	F8	CRAN	nid	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	238	238	F8	CRAN	par	NID	4_ADO?	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	239	239	F8	CRAN	par	NID	4_ADO?	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	240	240	F8	CRAN	temp fragm p	Izq	4_ADO?	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	241	241	F8	CRAN	nid	NID	4_ADO?	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	242	242	F8	CRAN	nid	NID	4_ADO?	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	243	243	F8	CRAN	nid	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	244	244	F8	CRAN	esplacno	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	245	245	F8	CRAN	nid	NID	4_ADO?	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	246	246	F8	CRAN	sut sag?	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	247	247	F8	HL	nid	NID	4_ADO?	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	248	248	F8	HL	nid	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	

Chichen Itz	249	249	F8	HL	nid	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NID	PRES	NO PRES	CE		
Chichen Itz	250	250	F8	HL	nid	NID	4_ADO?	NID	RN	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	251	251	F8	HL	nid	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	252	252	F8	HL	nid	NID	4_ADO?	NID	RN	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	253	253	F8	CRAN	esplacno orb	NID	4_ADO?	NID	RN	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	254	254	F8	CRAN	esplacno orb	NID	4_ADO?	NID	RN	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	255	255	F8	CRAN	esplacno orb	NID	4_ADO?	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	256	256	F8	CRAN	esplacno orb	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	257	257	F8	CRAN	esplacno ma	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	258	258	F8	CRAN	esplacno	NID	4_ADO?	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	259	259	F8	CRAN	esplacno zig	NID	4_ADO?	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	260	260	F8	CRAN	esplacno zig	NID	4_ADO?	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	261	261	F8	CRAN	nid	NID	4_ADO?	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	262	262	F8	CRAN	esplacno	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	263	263	F8	CRAN	esplacno	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NID	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	264	264	F8	CRAN	nid	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NID	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	265	265	F8	CRAN	nid	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NID	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	266	266	F8	CRAN	nid	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NID	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	267	267	F8	CRAN	alv	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NID	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	268	268	F8	CRAN	nid	NID	4_ADO?	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	269	269	Fsn00	CRAN	mand	N/A	3_NID	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	270	270	Fsn00	CRAN	neurocraneo	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	271	271	Z211	CRAN	parietal? Nid	NID	4_ADO?	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	272	272	Z213	FEM	diafisis fragn	NID	4_ADO?	NID	RO	NO PRES	PRES	N/I		
Chichen Itz	273	273	Z213	CRAN	parietal y fra	Izq	4_ADO?	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	274	274	Z338	TIB	cresta tib y f	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	N/I		
Chichen Itz	275	275	Z338	HUM	diaf medial c	Der	2_ADO	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	276	276	Z338	HL	extr inf	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	277	277	Z338	HL	extr inf	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	278	278	Z338	HL	NID	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	279	279	Z338	HL	NID	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	280	280	Z11	CRAN	NID	NID	3_NID	NID	NID	NO PRES	NO PRES	N/I	NID	
Chichen Itz	281	281	Z11	CRAN	NID	NID	3_NID	NID	NID	NO PRES	NO PRES	N/I	NID	
Chichen Itz	282	282	Z11	CRAN	NID	NID	3_NID	NID	NID	NO PRES	NO PRES	N/I	NID	
Chichen Itz	283	283	Z11	CRAN	NID	NID	3_NID	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	284	284	Z11	CRAN	NID	NID	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	285	285	Z11	CRAN	NID	NID	3_NID	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	286	286	Z11	CRAN	NID	NID	3_NID	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	287	287	Z11	CRAN	OCC	N/A	2_ADO	NID	RN	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	288	288	Z11	CRAN	PAR	Der	2_ADO	PMASC	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	289	289	Zv	HL	NID	NID	3_NID	NID	RN	PRES	NO PRES			Z344 capa II
Chichen Itz	290	290	Zv	HL	extrem sup?	NID	3_NID	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES			Z118 capa 1
Chichen Itz	291	291	Zv	NID	NID	NID	3_NID	NID	NID	PRES	NO PRES			Z117
Chichen Itz	292	292	Zv	NID	NID	NID	3_NID	NID	NID	PRES	NO PRES			Z117, capa IV
Chichen Itz	293	293	CS_CCh	PEL	iliaco semi c	Der	8_1Inf	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	294	294	CS_CCh	PEL	iliaco semi c	Izq	10_3Inf	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	295	295	CS_CCh	PER	falta epifisis	Izq	1_Inf	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	296	296	CS_CCh	OMO	acram, barde	Der	10_3Inf	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	297	297	CS_CCh	COS	primera cost	Izq	9_2Inf	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	298	298	CS_CCh	COS	fragm mitad	Izq	1_Inf	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	299	299	CS_CCh	COS	fragm mitad	Der	1_Inf	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	300	300	CS_CCh	CLA	faltan epifisis	Der	9_2Inf	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	301	301	CS_CCh	HUM	cabeza del h	Izq	10_3Inf	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	302	302	CS_CCh	PIE	tercer metata	Izq	2_ADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	303	303	CS_CCh	PIE	cuarto metat	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	304	304	CS_CCh	MNO	cuarto metac	NID	2_ADO	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	305	305	CS_CCh	ROT	rotula casi c	Der	6_SADO	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	306	306	CS_CCh	PIE	calcaneo	Izq	4_ADO?	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	307	307	CS_CCh	HUM	epicondilo	NID	6_SADO	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	308	308	CS_CCh	CRAN	OCC?	N/A	3_NID	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES			7/4 7.5YR pink, no aparie
Chichen Itz	309	309	CS_CCh	CRAN	Sut sag? Par	NID	3_NID	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES			superficie con marcas de
Chichen Itz	310	310	CS_CCh	CRAN	Sut sag? Par	NID	3_NID	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES			superficie con marcas de
Chichen Itz	311	311	CS_CCh	CRAN	Parietal	NID	3_NID	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	312	312	CS_CCh	CRAN	Parietal	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			

Chichen Itz	313	313	CS_CCh	CRAN	Par, Redond	NID	4_ADO?	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES			no tiene aspecto de ceno
Chichen Itz	314	314	CS_CCh	COS	fragm proxim	Izq	1_Inf	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES			se usa un framento para l
Chichen Itz	315	315	CS_CCh	COS	fragm medial	NID	1_Inf	NID	RO	NO PRES	PRES			
Chichen Itz	316	316	CS_CCh	COS	fragm proxim	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	317	317	CS_CCh	COS	fragm medial	N/A	4_ADO?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	318	318	CS_CCh	COS	fragm medial	N/A	1_Inf	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	319	319	CS_CCh	FEM	fragm de cab	Der	1_Inf	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	320	320	CS_CCh	PIE	cuboide	Der	4_ADO?	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	321	321	CS_CCh	HUM	fragm distal	NID	1_Inf	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	322	322	CS_CCh	PIE	calcaneo fra	Der	4_ADO?	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	323	323	CS_CCh	CUB	fragm distal	NID	1_Inf	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	324	324	CS_CCh	COS	fragm med, v	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	325	325	CS_CCh	COS	fragm med, v	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	326	326	CS_CCh	COS	fragm med, v	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	327	327	CS_CCh	COS	fragm med, v	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	328	328	CS_CCh	COS	fragm prox, v	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	329	329	S/L1	CRAN	múltiples fra	NID	15_inf?	NID	NID	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	330	330	Z374	CRAN	fragm N/I	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	331	331	Z374	CRAN	fragm N/I	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	332	332	Z374	CRAN	frontal	N/A	6_SADO	NID	RN	PRES	NO PRES	N/I		presenta protuberancia e
Chichen Itz	333	333	H38_b	FEM	semi complet	Der	1_Inf	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	334	334	H38_b	TIB	diaf medial	NID	1_Inf	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	335	335	H38_b	TIB	diaf medial	Izq	1_Inf	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	N/I		
Chichen Itz	336	336	H38_b	HUM	diaf medial	Izq	1_Inf	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	337	337	H38_b	TIB	tercio prox	Der	7_Adol?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	338	338	H38_b	FEM	diaf prox	Izq	15_inf?	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	339	339	H38_b	HL	diaf	NID	15_inf?	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	340	340	H38_b	HL	diaf	NID	15_inf?	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	341	341	H38_b	CRAN	petrosa	Izq	15_inf?	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	342	342	H38_b	CRAN	neurocr	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	N/I	NID	
Chichen Itz	343	343	H38_b	CRAN	neurocr	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	N/I	NID	
Chichen Itz	344	344	H38_b	CRAN	par?	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	345	345	H38_b	CRAN	neurocr	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	346	346	H38_b	CRAN	neurocr	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	347	347	H38_b	HL	fragm frmur?	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	348	348	H38_b	CRAN	esplacn?	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	349	349	H38_b	CRAN	esplacn?	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	350	350	H38_b	CRAN	neurocr	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	351	351	H38_b	CRAN	neurocr	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	352	352	H38_b	CRAN	neurocr	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	353	353	H38_b	CRAN	Fro?	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	354	354	H38_b	CRAN	esplacno zyg	NID	15_inf?	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	355	355	H38_b	HL	fem?	NID	15_inf?	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	356	356	H38_b	CLA	fragm proxim	Izq	4_ADO?	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	357	357	H38_b	CRAN	neurocr sut s	NID	3_NID	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	358	358	H38_b	HL	diaf	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	359	359	H38_b	COS	fragm	NID	15_inf?	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	360	360	H38_b	HL	diaf	NID	3_NID	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	361	361	H38_b	MAN	medial de cu	Der	1_Inf	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	362	362	H38_b	HL	diaf	NID	9_2Inf	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	363	363	H38_b	CRAN	esplano?	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	364	364	H38_b	HL	diaf	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	365	365	H38_b	HL	diaf	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	366	366	H38_b	CRAN	neuro	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	367	367	H38_b	HL	diaf	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	368	368	H38_b	TIB	fragm diaf	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	369	369	H38_b	TIB	prob tib diaf	NID	1_Inf	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	370	370	H38_b	PER	diaf semi cor	NID	1_Inf	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	371	371	Z117	MNO	metacarpo	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	372	372	Z117	HL		NID	4_ADO?	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	373	373	Z117	MNO	fragmentode	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	374	374	Z117	VER	dens o apofi	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		

Chichen Itz	375	375	Z117	HL		NID	4_ADO?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	376	376	Z117	HL	NID	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	377	377	Z117	HL	NID	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	378	378	Z117	NID	NID	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	379	379	H38_a	HL	diaf prob fen	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	380	380	H38_a	HL	diaf prob fen	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	381	381	H38_a	HL	foramen prob	NID	4_ADO?	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	382	382	H38_a	HL	diaf extremi ir	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	383	383	H38_a	HL	diaf prob fen	NID	4_ADO?	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	384	384	H38_a	HL	diaf extremi ir	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NID	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	385	385	H38_a	HL	diaf	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	386	386	H38_a	HL	diaf	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	387	387	H38_a	HL	diaf prob ext	NID	4_ADO?	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	388	388	H38_a	HL	diaf prob ext	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	389	389	H38_a	FEM	tercio sup di	Der	1_Inf	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	390	390	H38_a	TIB	diaf	Der	1_Inf	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	391	391	H38_a	HL	diaf prob ext	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	392	392	H38_a	HL	diaf prob ext	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	393	393	H38_a	HL	diaf prob ext	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	394	394	H38_a	FEM	diaf dist	Der	6_SADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	395	395	H38_a	HUM	diaf prox	Der	15_inf?	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	396	396	H38_a	FEM	diaf distal	Der	2_ADO	MASC	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	397	397	H38_a	FEM	tercio proxim	Izq	6_SADO	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	398	398	H38_a	FEM	diaf prox	Izq	1_Inf	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	399	399	H38_a	RAD	diaf med	NID	6_SADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	400	400	H38_a	HL	diaf prob ext	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	401	401	H38_a	CRAN	neuroc	NID	7_Adol?	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	402	402	H38_a	CRAN	neuroc	NID	7_Adol?	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	403	403	H38_a	CRAN	Petrosa	Der	1_Inf	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	404	404	H38_a	MAN	cuerpo y ran	Izq	10_3Inf	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	405	405	H38_a	COS	fragm medial	NID	6_SADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	406	406	H38_a	COS	fragm medial	NID	15_inf?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	407	407	H38_a	HL	fragm medial	NID	1_Inf	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	408	408	H38_a	HL	prob fragm d	NID	1_Inf	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	409	409	H38_a	CRAN	fragm con su	NID	1_Inf	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	410	410	H38_a	CRAN	prob occ cor	NID	15_inf?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	411	411	H38_a	NID	neurocraneo	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	412	412	H38_a	CRAN	fro	NID	1_Inf	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	413	413	H38_a	CRAN	esplacno	NID	1_Inf	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	414	414	H38_a	MNO	fragm medial	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	415	415	H38_a	COS	fragm medial	NID	1_Inf	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	416	416	H38_a	COS	fragm medial	NID	1_Inf	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	417	417	Q7	HL	tibia?	NID	4_ADO?	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	418	418	G83	MNO	falange medi	NID	6_SADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	419	419	G83	MNO	falange medi	NID	2_ADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	420	420	G83	MNO	falange dista	NID	6_SADO	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	421	421	G83	MNO	falange dista	NID	6_SADO	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	422	422	G83	MNO	falange prox	NID	1_Inf	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	423	423	G83	MNO	falange prox	NID	1_Inf	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	424	424	G83	MNO	falange prox	NID	1_Inf	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	425	425	G83	MNO	falange prox	NID	1_Inf	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	426	426	G83	MNO	falange prox	NID	1_Inf	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	427	427	G83	MNO	falange prox	NID	1_Inf	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	428	428	G83	MNO	falange prox	NID	1_Inf	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	429	429	G83	MNO	falange prox	NID	1_Inf	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	430	430	G83	MNO	metacarpo di	NID	4_ADO?	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	431	431	G83	MNO	metacarpo V	Izq	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	432	432	G83	MNO	metacarpo IV	Izq	6_SADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	433	433	G83	MNO	metacarpo II	Izq	1_Inf	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	434	434	G83	MNO	metacarpo II	Izq	1_Inf	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	435	435	G83	MNO	metacarpo I	Der	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	436	436	G83	MNO	metacarpo II	Der	4_ADO?	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	437	437	G83	MNO	metacarpo IV	Der	4_ADO?	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	438	438	G83	MNO	metacarpo V	Der	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	439	439	G83	MNO	metacarpo V	Der	6_SADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	440	440	G83	MNO	metacarpo II	Izq	6_SADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		

Chichen Itz	441	441	G83	MNO	falange prox	Der	15_inf?	NID	RN	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	442	442	G83	MNO	falange prox	NID	15_inf?	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	443	443	G83	MNO	falange prox	NID	6_SADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	444	444	G83	MNO	falange prox	NID	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	445	445	G83	MNO	falange prox	NID	6_SADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	446	446	G83	MNO	falange prox	NID	6_SADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	447	447	G83	MNO	metacarpo m	NID	19_PSAD	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	448	448	G83	MNO	metacarpo m	NID	2_ADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	449	449	G83	MNO	metacarpo V	Izq	2_ADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	450	450	G83	MNO	falange med	NID	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	451	451	G83	MNO	carpo capitat	Der	19_PSAD	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	452	452	G83	MNO	carpo trapez	Der	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	453	453	G83	MNO	carpo hamat	Der	19_PSAD	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	454	454	G83	MNO	falange prox	NID	15_inf?	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	455	455	G83	MNO	falange med	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	456	456	G83	PIE	falange prox	NID	6_SADO	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	457	457	G83	PIE	falange prox	NID	2_ADO	NID	RN	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	458	458	G83	PIE	falange prox	NID	19_PSAD	NID	RN	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	459	459	G83	MNO	falange prox	NID	6_SADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	460	460	G83	MNO	falange I dis	NID	2_ADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	461	461	G83	PIE	mtt fragm dia	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	462	462	G83	PIE	mtt fragm dia	NID	2_ADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	463	463	G83	PIE	mtt fragm dia	NID	2_ADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	464	464	G83	PIE	mtt V fragm	Izq	19_PSAD	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	465	465	G83	PIE	mtt III	Der	19_PSAD	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	466	466	G83	PIE	mtt II fragmp	Der	4_ADO?	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	467	467	G83	PIE	mtt I falta ep	Der	2_ADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	468	468	G83	PIE	mtt V fragm	Der	4_ADO?	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	469	469	G83	PIE	mtt I	Izq	19_PSAD	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	470	470	G83	PIE	mtt III sin ca	Izq	19_PSAD	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	471	471	G83	PIE	mtt IV	Izq	4_ADO?	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	472	472	G83	PIE	mtt V frac ba	Izq	4_ADO?	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	473	473	G83	PIE	cuña II	Izq	4_ADO?	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	474	474	G83	PIE	cuña III	Izq	4_ADO?	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	475	475	G83	PIE	cuña III	Der	4_ADO?	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	476	476	G83	PIE	cuboide	Der	4_ADO?	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	477	477	G83	PIE	escafoides fi	Der	19_PSAD	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	478	478	G83	FEM	trocante men	Der	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	479	479	G83	PIE	calcaneo	Der	4_ADO?	NID	RN	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	480	480	G83	PIE	calcaneo	Izq	4_ADO?	NID	RN	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	481	481	G83	PIE	cubiode	Izq	4_ADO?	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	482	482	G83	PIE	cuña I	Der	4_ADO?	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	483	483	G83	PIE	astragalo	Der	4_ADO?	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	484	484	G83	PIE	astragalo	Izq	4_ADO?	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	485	485	G83	PIE	II Mtt	Der	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	486	486	G83	VER	faceta art su	Izq	4_ADO?	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	487	487	G83	VER	faceta art su	Izq	4_ADO?	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	488	488	G83	VER	faceta art su	Der	4_ADO?	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	489	489	G83	VER	lámina y frag	NID	19_PSAD	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	490	490	G83	VER	cuerpo y fac	Der	19_PSAD	NID	NN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	491	491	G83	VER C	AXIS casi co	N/A	19_PSAD	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	492	492	G83	VER C	ATLAS	N/A	19_PSAD	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	493	493	G83	VER D	faceta de art	NID	19_PSAD	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	494	494	G83	VER D	faceta de art	Der	19_PSAD	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	495	495	G83	VER	faceta art inf	NID	19_PSAD	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	496	496	G83	VER	faceta art su	NID	19_PSAD	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	497	497	G83	VER	faceta art su	N/A	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	498	498	G83	VER L	fragm lam lu	N/A	19_PSAD	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	499	499	G83	VER	fragm cuerpo	N/A	19_PSAD	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	500	500	G83	VER	fragm cuerpo	N/A	19_PSAD	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	501	501	G83	VER	fragm de lam	N/A	19_PSAD	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	502	502	G83	COS	1 costilla cas	Der	6_SADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	503	503	G83	COS	2da cost? Fr	Der	19_PSAD	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	504	504	G83	COS	cost prox y d	Der	19_PSAD	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	505	505	G83	COS	desde prox h	Der	19_PSAD	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		

Chichen Itz	506	506	G83	COS	fragm prox	Der	19_PSAD	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	507	507	G83	COS	fragm medial	Der	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	508	508	G83	COS	fragm prox	Der	19_PSAD	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	509	509	G83	COS	fragm distal	P DER	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	510	510	G83	COS	2da fragm pr	Der	19_PSAD	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	511	511	G83	COS	fragm medial	Der	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	512	512	G83	COS	fragm distal	P DER	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	513	513	G83	COS	fragm distal	P DER	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	514	514	G83	COS	fragm prox	Der	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	515	515	G83	COS	fragm prox s	Der	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	516	516	G83	COS	fragm med	P DER	19_PSAD	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	517	517	G83	COS	fragm med	P DER	19_PSAD	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	518	518	G83	COS	fragm prox s	Izq	6_SADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	519	519	G83	COS	fragm proxa	Izq	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	520	520	G83	COS	fragm med	Der	19_PSAD	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	521	521	G83	COS	fragm distal	Izq	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	522	522	G83	COS	fragm med	P IZ	6_SADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	523	523	G83	COS	fragm prox l	Izq	6_SADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	524	524	G83	COS	fragm med	NID	6_SADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	525	525	G83	COS	fragm prox	Der	6_SADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	526	526	G83	COS	fragm med	P IZ	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	527	527	G83	COS	fragm prox s	Der	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	528	528	G83	COS	fragm prox s	Izq	4_ADO?	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	529	529	G83	COS	fragm distal	Der	6_SADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	530	530	G83	COS	fragm distal	Izq	6_SADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	531	531	G83	COS	fragm med	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	532	532	G83	COS	fragm prx cu	Izq	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	533	533	G83	COS	fragm med	NID	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	534	534	G83	COS	fragm med	P IZ	4_ADO?	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	535	535	G83	COS	fragm med	NID	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	536	536	G83	COS	fragm med	NID	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	537	537	G83	COS	fragm med	NID	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	538	538	G83	COS	fragm distal	Izq	15_inf?	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	539	539	G83	COS	fragm med	NID	19_PSAD	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	540	540	G83	COS	fragm med	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	541	541	G83	COS	fragm med	P DER	4_ADO?	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	542	542	G83	COS	fragm med	NID	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	543	543	G83	COS	fragm prox s	Der	19_PSAD	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	544	544	G83	COS	fragm med	NID	19_PSAD	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	545	545	G83	COS	fragm med	NID	19_PSAD	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	546	546	G83	COS	fragm med	NID	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	547	547	G83	COS	fragm med	NID	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	548	548	G83	COS	fragm med	NID	19_PSAD	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	549	549	G83	COS	fragm med	NID	19_PSAD	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	550	550	G83	COS	fragm med	NID	19_PSAD	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	551	551	G83	COS	fragm med	NID	19_PSAD	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	552	552	G83	COS	fragm med	NID	19_PSAD	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	553	553	G83	COS	fragm med co	Izq	19_PSAD	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	554	554	G83	COS	fragm med	NID	19_PSAD	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	555	555	G83	COS	fragm dist	Der	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	556	556	G83	COS	fragm med	NID	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	557	557	G83	COS	fragm med	NID	3_NID	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	558	558	G83	COS	fragm med	NID	19_PSAD	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	559	559	G83	COS	fragm med	NID	19_PSAD	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	560	560	G83	COS	fragm med	NID	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	561	561	G83	COS	fragm med	NID	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	562	562	G83	COS	fragm med	NID	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	563	563	G83	COS	fragm med p	NID	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	564	564	G83	COS	fragm med	NID	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL;N/I		mineral? Blanco adherido
Chichen Itz	565	565	G83	COS	fragm med	NID	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	566	566	G83	COS	fragm med p	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	567	567	G83	COS	fragm med	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	568	568	G83	COS	fragm med p	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	569	569	G83	COS	fragm med	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	570	570	G83	COS	fragm de cab	NID	15_inf?	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		

Chichen Itz	571	571	G83	COS	fragm med ar	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	572	572	G83	COS	fragm med p	NID	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	573	573	G83	COS	fragm med p	NID	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	574	574	G83	COS	fragm med ar	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	575	575	G83	COS	fragm med p	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	576	576	G83	COS	fragm med p	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	577	577	G83	COS	fragm med p	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	578	578	G83	MNO	falange III o	NID	6_SADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	579	579	G83	MNO	falange II, III	NID	19_PSAD	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	580	580	G83	COS	frag med infe	NID	19_PSAD	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	581	581	G83	OMO	cerca de fos	NID	19_PSAD	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	582	582	G83	NID	omoplato?	NID	19_PSAD	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	583	583	G83	COS	fragm med	NID	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	584	584	G83	CLA	mitad lateral	Izq	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	585	585	G83	COS	fragm med	P IZ	6_SADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	586	586	G83	COS	fragm prox	Der	6_SADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	587	587	G83	COS	fragm distal	Der	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	588	588	G83	COS	fragm distal	Der	6_SADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	589	589	G83	RAD	sin epif dista	Der	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	590	590	G83	CUB	fract rec en c	Der	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	591	591	G83	OMO	fragm borde	Der	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	592	592	G83	HUM	diaf med des	Der	15_inf?	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	593	593	G83	RAD	sin epif dist,	Der	2_ADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	594	594	G83	RAD	diaf media ha	Der	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	595	595	G83	CRAN	puente de la	N/A	4_ADO?	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	596	596	G83	SAC	foramina sac	N/A	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	597	597	G83	SAC	formanina sa	N/A	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	598	598	G83	VER L	apofisis espi	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	599	599	G83	COX	completo	N/A	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	600	600	G83	VER C	cuerpo y lam	N/A	6_SADO	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	601	601	G83	VER C	sin cuerpo	N/A	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	602	602	G83	VER	cuerpo	N/A	6_SADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	603	603	G83	MAX	alveolos des	Der	4_ADO?	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	604	604	G83	HL	nid	NID	6_SADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	605	605	G83	NID	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	606	606	G83	NID	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	607	607	G83	COS	fragm distal	NID	19_PSAD	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	608	608	G83	NID	vert o sacro?	N/A	4_ADO?	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	609	609	G83	SAC	hiato sacral c	N/A	19_PSAD	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	610	610	G83	SAC	ala?	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	611	611	G83	NID	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	612	612	G83	VER	sacro? Cuerp	N/A	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	613	613	G83	VER D	facet articula	Izq	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	614	614	G83	VER D	facet articula	Der	19_PSAD	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	615	615	G83	NID	fragm vert?	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	616	616	G83	EST	fragm cuerpo	N/A	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	617	617	G83	EST	fragm cuerpo	N/A	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	618	618	G83	PEL	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	619	619	G83	PEL	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	620	620	G83	VER	cuerpo	NID	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	621	621	G83	PEL	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	622	622	G83	PEL	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	623	623	G83	PEL	escot ciat?	NID	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	624	624	G83	NID	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	625	625	G83	HL	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	626	626	G83	HL	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	627	627	G83	HL	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	628	628	G83	HL	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	629	629	G83	HL	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	630	630	G83	HL	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	631	631	G83	HL	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	632	632	G83	HL	perone?	NID	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	633	633	G83	HL	nid extremida	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	634	634	G83	HL	extremidad in	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	635	635	G83	HL	nid extremida	NID	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	636	636	G83	HL	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		

Chichen Itz	637	637	G83	HL	nid extremida	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	638	638	G83	HL	nid extremida	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	639	639	G83	HL	cub?extremic	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	640	640	G83	PIE	MTT diaf me	NID	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	641	641	G83	HL	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	642	642	G83	HL	nid extremida	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	643	643	G83	NID	Epif distal	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	644	644	G83	NID	epif	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	645	645	G83	PER	maleolo	Der	19_PSAD	MASC	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	646	646	G83	PER	diaf medial n	Der	4_ADO?	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	647	647	G83	TIB	diaf desde tu	Izq	2_ADO	NID	RN	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	648	648	G83	FEM	diaf	Izq	4_ADO?	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	649	649	G83	HL	tib? Extremid	NID	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	650	650	G83	FEM	fragm diáfisis	NID	4_ADO?	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	651	651	G83	TIB	fragm distal	NID	4_ADO?	PFEM	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	652	652	G83	TIB	diaf erosiona	Der	4_ADO?	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	653	653	G83	FEM	diaf medial	NID	4_ADO?	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	654	654	G83	PER	diaf medial	NID	4_ADO?	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	655	655	G83	PER	diaf medial	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	656	656	G83	HUM	desde cresta	Der	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	657	657	G83	HUM	comp	Der	2_ADO	MASC	NE	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		tiene adherida uns como
Chichen Itz	658	658	G83	HUM	fragm de cab	Der	6_SADO	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	659	659	G83	HUM	fragm de cab	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	660	660	G83	CUB	olecraneon	Der	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	661	661	G83	VER	fragm apofis	Izq	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	662	662	G83	MNO	trapecio	Der	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	663	663	G83	PIE	1 cuña media	Der	4_ADO?	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	664	664	G83	MNO	trapezoide	Der	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	665	665	G83	HUM	fragm troclea	NID	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	666	666	G83	EST	fragm mesoe	N/A	5_Adol	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	667	667	G83	VER	fragm cuerpo	N/A	19_PSAD	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	668	668	G83	VER	frafm cuerpo	N/A	19_PSAD	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	669	669	G83	CRAN	esplacno fra	P DER	19_PSAD	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	670	670	G83	FEM	trocanter a n	Der	5_Adol	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	671	671	G83	HUM	fragm de cab	NID	5_Adol	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	672	672	G83	HL	fram de cuell	NID	5_Adol	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	673	673	G83	PER	fragm diafisis	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	674	674	G83	HL	fragm diaf di	NID	19_PSAD	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	675	675	G83	COS	fragm medial	Der	4_ADO?	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	676	676	G83	COS	fragm medial	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	677	677	G83	COS	fragmento m	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	678	678	G83	COS	fragm distal	Izq	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	679	679	G83	COS	fragm medial	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	680	680	G83	COS	fragm medial	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	681	681	G83	COS	fragm medial	NID	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	682	682	G83	COS	fragm medial	NID	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	683	683	G83	COS	fragm medial	NID	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	684	684	G83	COS	fragm medial	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	685	685	G83	COS	fragm proxim	Der	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	686	686	G83	COS	fragm proxim	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	687	687	G83	FEM	fragm diafisis	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	688	688	G83	FEM	fragm diafisis	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	689	689	G83	NID	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	690	690	G83	HL	hl	NID	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	691	691	G83	HL	hl	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	692	692	G83	NID	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	693	693	G83	OMO	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	694	694	G83	HL	hl	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	695	695	G83	NID	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	696	696	G83	NID	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	697	697	G83	NID	nid	NID	6_SADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	698	698	G83	PEL	fragm de pub	NID	19_PSAD	PMASC	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	699	699	G83	PEL	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	700	700	G83	PEL	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		

Chichen Itz	701	701	G83	PEL	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	702	702	G83	PEL	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	703	703	G83	PEL	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	704	704	G83	PEL	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	705	705	G83	HUM	diafisis	Der	19_PSAD	PFEM	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	706	706	G83	CUB	diafisis	Der	19_PSAD	PFEM	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	707	707	G83	RAD	diafisis	Der	19_PSAD	PFEM	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	708	708	G83	CUB	oleocran pro	Der	19_PSAD	PFEM	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	709	709	G83	MAN	fragm de ram	Izq	6_SADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	710	710	G83	OMO	nid	Der	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	711	711	G83	HL	fragm diaf hl	NID	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	712	712	G83	OMO	fragm nid	NID	7_Adol?	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	713	713	G83	MAN	fragm alveol	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	714	714	G83	CRAN	par	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	715	715	G83	COS	fragm distal	Der	19_PSAD	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	716	716	G83	FEM	trocante may	Der	19_PSAD	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	717	717	G83	VER	fragm de ver	N/A	6_SADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	718	718	G83	HUM	fragm distal	NID	2_ADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	719	719	G83	OMO	fragm ala co	NID	4_ADO?	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	720	720	G83	PEL	fragm pubis	Izq	19_PSAD	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	721	721	G83	PEL	fragm nid	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	722	722	G83	VER	fragm vert	N/A	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	723	723	G83	OMO	inicio corac	Der	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	724	724	G83	NID	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	725	725	G83	COS	fragm prox	NID	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	726	726	G83	NID	fragm omo?	NID	6_SADO	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	727	727	G83	NID	pelv?	NID	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	728	728	G83	HL	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	729	729	G83	HL	nid brazo?	NID	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	730	730	G83	HL	nid brazo?	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	731	731	G83	VER	fragm cuerpo	N/A	6_SADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	732	732	G83	COS	fragm prox fa	NID	6_SADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	733	733	G83	VER D	cuerpo	NID	19_PSAD	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	734	734	G83	CRAN	fragm zigoma	Der	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	735	735	G83	CRAN	fragm zigoma	Izq	6_SADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	736	736	G83	VER	cerv?	N/A	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	737	737	G83	NID	lámina vert	N/A	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	738	738	G83	VER	proceso tran	Der	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	739	739	G83	VER	cuerpo cerv?	N/A	6_SADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	740	740	G83	VER	dorsal?	N/A	19_PSAD	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	741	741	G83	VER	inicio de pro	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	742	742	G83	VER	fragm de lam	N/A	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	743	743	G83	VER	fragm de lam	N/A	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	744	744	G83	VER	fragm proces	N/A	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	745	745	G83	VER	fragm transv	Der	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	746	746	G83	VER D	faceta de art	NID	19_PSAD	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	747	747	G83	VER C	faceta de art	Der	19_PSAD	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	748	748	G83	VER	inicio de pro	N/A	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	749	749	G83	CRAN	marcas de sc	N/A	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	750	750	G83	CRAN	marcas de sc	N/A	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	751	751	G83	CRAN	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	752	752	G83	PEL	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	753	753	G83	OMO	fragm corac	NID	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	754	754	G83	COS	fragmento de	Der	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	755	755	G83	COS	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	756	756	G83	COS	fragm medial	NID	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	757	757	G83	COS	fragm medial	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	758	758	G83	COS	fragm medial	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	759	759	G83	COS	fragm medial	NID	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	760	760	G83	COS	fram prox izq	Der	6_SADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	761	761	G83	COS	fragm med	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	762	762	G83	COS	fragm med	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	763	763	G83	HUM	cabeza de hu	Izq	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	764	764	G83	MAN	condilo	Izq	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	765	765	G83	VER	cuerpo	N/A	6_SADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	766	766	G83	VER	cuerpo	N/A	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		

Chichen Itz	767	767	G83	VER C	semi complet	N/A	2_ADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	768	768	G83	VER	cuerpo	N/A	19_PSAD	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	769	769	G83	VER C	lado iz semic	N/A	2_ADO	FEM	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	770	770	G83	VER	proceso tran	N/A	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	771	771	G83	VER L	cuerpo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	772	772	G83	CLA	fragm medial	Der	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	773	773	G83	CLA	sin epifs, ser	Der	4_ADO?	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	774	774	G83	CLA	sin fuc fragm	Izq	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	775	775	G83	VER L	fragm	N/A	4_ADO?	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	776	776	G83	VER L	fragm	N/A	4_ADO?	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL;N/I		
Chichen Itz	777	777	G83	OMO	fosa gonoide	Der	19_PSAD	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	778	778	G83	PER	diaf, cerca de	Der	19_PSAD	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	779	779	G83	CUB	diaf sin proc	Der	4_ADO?	PMASC	NE	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	780	780	G83	HUM	del cuello ha	Der	19_PSAD	NID	RN	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	781	781	G83	COS	fragm distal	Der	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	782	782	G83	COS	fragm med	NID	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	783	783	G83	COS	fragm med	NID	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	784	784	G83	COS	fragm dist	Izq	6_SADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	785	785	G83	COS	fragm med	NID	4_ADO?	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	786	786	G83	COS	fragm med	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	787	787	G83	COS	fragm prox d	Izq	3_NID	NID	RN	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	788	788	G83	HUM	fragm diaf di	Izq	3_NID	NID	RN	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	789	789	G83	RAD	fragm med	NID	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	790	790	G83	PER	fragm med	NID	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	791	791	G83	RAD	cabeza no fu	NID	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	792	792	G83	RAD	cabeza	NID	2_ADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	793	793	G83	CUB	cabeza con p	P IZ	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	794	794	G83	PEL	pub?	NID	5_Adol	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	795	795	G83	HUM	fragm distal	NID	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	796	796	G83	HL	extr inf	NID	4_ADO?	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	797	797	G83	HL	extr sup?	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	798	798	G83	ROT	completa	Der	19_PSAD	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	799	799	G83	ROT	completa	Izq	19_PSAD	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	800	800	G83	FEM	fragm de cab	NID	19_PSAD	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	801	801	G83	HUM	cabeza	Der	6_SADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	802	802	G83	HUM	cabeza	Izq	6_SADO	NID	RN	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	803	803	G83	VER D	lam co faceta	N/A	4_ADO?	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	804	804	G83	VER	proceso tran	N/A	19_PSAD	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	805	805	G83	VER	proceso tran	N/A	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	806	806	G83	VER D	lam c proc es	N/A	19_PSAD	PFEM	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	807	807	G83	VER C	quinta? cuer	N/A	19_PSAD	PFEM	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	808	808	G83	VER D	fragm de lam	N/A	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	809	809	G83	VER C	proceso esp	N/A	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	810	810	G83	VER D	esp inicio de	N/A	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	811	811	G83	VER	fragm proces	N/A	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	812	812	G83	VER	fragm proces	N/A	19_PSAD	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	813	813	G83	VER D	lamina y fact	N/A	4_ADO?	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	814	814	G83	MNO	II, III, o IV fa	NID	2_ADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL;N/I		
Chichen Itz	815	815	G83	MNO	v falange pr	NID	2_ADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	816	816	G83	MNO	fragm I falna	NID	4_ADO?	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	817	817	G83	MNO	falange medi	NID	19_PSAD	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	818	818	G83	MNO	base no fuci	NID	6_SADO	NID	NID	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	819	819	G83	MNO	capitate	Izq	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	820	820	G83	MNO	escafoide	Der	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	821	821	G83	MNO	falange prox	NID	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	822	822	G83	MNO	I metacarpo s	Izq	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	823	823	G83	MNO	falange sin b	NID	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	824	824	G83	MNO	falangemedia	NID	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	825	825	G83	PIE	cabeza de mt	NID	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	826	826	G83	FEM	fragm de epi	P IZ	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	827	827	G83	FEM	fragm de epi	P IZ	6_SADO	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	828	828	G83	TIB	faceta del tal	Der	6_SADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	829	829	G83	HUM	fragm distal t	Der	19_PSAD	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	830	830	G83	VER C	sin un fragm	N/A	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		

Chichen Itz	831	831	G83	CLA	sin la superf	Der	19_PSAD	MASC	NE	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	832	832	G83	CUB	diaf	Der	6_SADO	NID	RN	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	833	833	G83	RAD	diaf med hac	Der	6_SADO	MASC	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL;N/I		
Chichen Itz	834	834	G83	HUM	diaf medial d	Der	6_SADO	NID	RN	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	835	835	G83	PER	desde epif p	Der	6_SADO	MASC	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	836	837	G83	FEM	desde abajo	Der	6_SADO	MASC	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	837	837	G83	FEM	gran trocant	Izq	6_SADO	MASC	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	838	838	G83	TIB	completa per	Izq	6_SADO	MASC	RN	NO PRES	PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	839	839	G83	PER	fragm de pro	Izq	6_SADO	MASC	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	840	840	G83	HUM	desde cresta	Izq	6_SADO	PFEM	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	841	841	G83	RAD	tuberosidad	Izq	6_SADO	PFEM	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	842	842	G83	CUB	fragm de ole	Izq	6_SADO	PFEM	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL;N/I		
Chichen Itz	843	843	G83	RAD	tuberosidad	Izq	6_SADO	PFEM	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	844	844	G83	PIE	calc lateral h	Der	6_SADO	MASC	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		844 a 850, 857, son el mismo
Chichen Itz	845	845	G83	PIE	astragalo co	Der	6_SADO	MASC	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		844 a 850, 857, son el mismo
Chichen Itz	846	846	G83	PIE	I mtt casi co	Der	6_SADO	MASC	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		844 a 850, 857, son el mismo
Chichen Itz	847	847	G83	PIE	II mtt sin cab	Der	6_SADO	MASC	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		844 a 850, 857, son el mismo
Chichen Itz	848	848	G83	PIE	III mtt sin ca	Der	6_SADO	MASC	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		844 a 850, 857, son el mismo
Chichen Itz	849	849	G83	PIE	IV mtt sin ca	Der	6_SADO	MASC	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		844 a 850, 857, son el mismo
Chichen Itz	850	850	G83	PIE	V mtt sin cab	Der	6_SADO	MASC	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		844 a 850, 857, son el mismo
Chichen Itz	851	851	G83	PIE	calc complet	Izq	6_SADO	MASC	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		851a 855 y de 858 a 865 son
Chichen Itz	852	852	G83	PIE	astragalo co	Izq	6_SADO	MASC	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		851a 855 y de 858 a 865 son
Chichen Itz	853	853	G83	PIE	escafoides	Izq	6_SADO	MASC	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		851a 855 y de 858 a 865 son
Chichen Itz	854	854	G83	PIE	cuboide	Izq	6_SADO	MASC	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		851a 855 y de 858 a 865 son
Chichen Itz	855	855	G83	PIE	I cuña o med	Izq	6_SADO	MASC	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		851a 855 y de 858 a 865 son
Chichen Itz	856	856	G83	PIE	I cuña o med	Izq	19_PSAD	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	857	857	G83	PIE	fragm cuboid	Der	6_SADO	MASC	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		844 a 850, 857, son el mismo
Chichen Itz	858	858	G83	PIE	I mtt complet	Izq	6_SADO	MASC	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		851a 855 y de 858 a 865 son
Chichen Itz	859	859	G83	PIE	I falange pro	Izq	6_SADO	MASC	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		851a 855 y de 858 a 865 son
Chichen Itz	860	860	G83	PIE	I falange dis	Izq	6_SADO	MASC	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		851a 855 y de 858 a 865 son
Chichen Itz	861	861	G83	PIE	II mtt sin cab	Izq	6_SADO	MASC	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		851a 855 y de 858 a 865 son
Chichen Itz	862	862	G83	PIE	III mtt sin ca	Izq	6_SADO	MASC	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		851a 855 y de 858 a 865 son
Chichen Itz	863	863	G83	PIE	IV mtt con ca	Izq	6_SADO	MASC	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		851a 855 y de 858 a 865 son
Chichen Itz	864	864	G83	PIE	V mtt sin cab	Izq	6_SADO	MASC	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		851a 855 y de 858 a 865 son
Chichen Itz	865	865	G83	PIE	II falange pr	Izq	6_SADO	MASC	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		851a 855 y de 858 a 865 son
Chichen Itz	866	866	G83	TIB	fragmento n	NID	2_ADO	FEM	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	867	867	G83	PER	fragm diaf m	Izq	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	868	868	G83	PER	fragm diaf m	NID	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	869	869	G83	PER	fragm diaf m	P DER	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	870	870	G83	PER	fragmento di	Der	2_ADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	871	871	G83	RAD	fragm diaf m	NID	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	872	872	G83	MAN	fragm con ar	Der	6_SADO	MASC	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	873	873	G83	SAC	fragm de sac	P DER	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	874	874	G83	VER D	fragm lámina	N/A	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	875	875	G83	VER	fragm de fac	N/A	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	876	876	G83	NID	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	877	877	G83	FEM	cabeza sin fu	NID	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	878	878	G83	OMO	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	879	879	G83	PEL	fragm iliaco	NID	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	880	880	G83	HL	fragm diaf	NID	19_PSAD	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	881	881	G83	HL	frgam diaf	NID	3_NID	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	882	882	G83	HL	fragm diaf	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	883	883	G83	NID	epifisis	NID	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	N/I		
Chichen Itz	884	884	G83	CRAN	boveda cran	N/A	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	885	885	G83	CRAN	parietal artic	Izq	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	886	886	G83	CRAN	fragm occ	N/A	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	887	887	G83	CRAN	fragm occ	N/A	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	888	888	G83	CRAN	petrosa y fra	Izq	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	889	889	G83	CRAN	petrosa y fra	Izq	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	890	890	G83	CRAN	fragm occ	N/A	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	891	891	G83	CRAN	fragm parieta	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	892	892	G83	CRAN	fragm NID	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	893	893	G83	CRAN	fragm petros	Der	19_PSAD	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	894	894	G83	CRAN	fragm petros	P DER	19_PSAD	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	895	895	G83	CRAN	fragm occ	N/A	19_PSAD	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	896	896	G83	CRAN	fragm par?	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		

Chichen Itz	897	897	G83	CRAN	fragm par su	NID	19_PSAD	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	898	898	G83	CRAN	occ?	N/A	19_PSAD	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	899	899	G83	CRAN	occ?	N/A	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	900	900	G83	CRAN	par?	NID	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	901	901	G83	CRAN	fragm esplac	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	902	902	G83	CRAN	fragm neuroc	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	903	903	G83	CRAN	proceso mas	Der	19_PSAD	PFEM	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	904	904	G83	CRAN	fragm par?	NID	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	905	905	G83	CRAN	fragm par o f	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	906	906	G83	CRAN	fragm par u c	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	907	907	G83	CRAN	fragm par	NID	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	908	908	G83	CRAN	fragm par?	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	909	909	G83	CRAN	fragm par?	NID	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	910	910	G83	CRAN	fragm occ?	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	911	911	G83	CRAN	fragm temp?	NID	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	912	912	G83	CRAN	fragm neuroc	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	913	913	G83	CRAN	fragm neuroc	NID	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	914	914	G83	CRAN	fragm neuroc	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	915	915	G83	CRAN	fragm neuroc	NID	3_NID	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	916	916	G83	CRAN	fragmfront?	NID	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	917	917	G83	CRAN	fragm neuroc	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	918	918	G83	CRAN	fragm neuroc	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	919	919	G83	CRAN	esplacnocran	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	920	920	G83	CRAN	fragm sutura	NID	19_PSAD	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	921	921	G83	CRAN	fragm neuroc	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	922	922	G83	CRAN	fragm neuroc	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	923	923	G83	CRAN	fragm neuroc	NID	3_NID	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	924	924	G83	CRAN	fragm neuroc	NID	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	925	925	G83	CRAN	fragm neuroc	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	926	926	G83	CRAN	fragm tempo	Der	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	927	927	G83	CRAN	escplano pro	Izq	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	928	928	G83	CRAN	foramen infra	N/A	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	929	929	G83	MAX	fragm frontal	Der	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	930	930	G83	CRAN	esplacno fra	Izq	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	931	931	G83	CRAN	proceso fron	Izq	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	932	932	G83	CRAN	margen supr	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	933	933	G83	HL	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	934	934	G83	PEL	fragm ala pel	NID	3_NID	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	935	935	G83	PEL	fragm ala pel	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	936	936	G83	NID	epif de radio	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	937	937	G83	MNO	lunate	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	938	938	G83	VER L	fragm cuerpo	N/A	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	939	939	G83	VER	nid	N/A	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	940	940	G83	NID	omo?	N/A	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	941	941	G83	PER	fragm epifisis	NID	6_SADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	942	942	G83	NID	fragm epif	NID	6_SADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	943	943	G83	OMO	fragm de bor	NID	6_SADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	944	944	G83	VER	fragm de face	N/A	6_SADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	945	945	G83	HUM	fragm de seg	NID	6_SADO	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Chichen Itz	946	946	G83	VER C	atlas	N/A	6_SADO	MASC	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		se encontro articulada al cran
Chichen Itz	947	947	G83	CRAN	casi complet	N/A	6_SADO	MASC	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		se encontro articulado un atla
Chichen Itz	948	948	G83	EST	completo	N/A	5_Adol	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	949	949	G83	MAN	fragm de cue	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	950	950	G83	MAX	aleolo y frag	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	951	951	G83	MAX	aleolo y frag	NID	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	952	952	H400	RAD	mitad proxim	Izq	2_ADO	MASC	RO	PRES	NO PRES	N/I		Indiv 1
Chichen Itz	953	953	H400	CUB	mitad proxim	Izq	2_ADO	MASC	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		Indiv 1
Chichen Itz	954	954	H400	RAD	semicomplet	Izq	2_ADO	FEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		indiv12?
Chichen Itz	955	955	H400	CUB	diáfisis, inclu	Izq	2_ADO	FEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv12?
Chichen Itz	956	956	H400	RAD	fragm proxim	Der	2_ADO	PFEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		parte de 956y prob pareja
Chichen Itz	957	957	H400	CUB	fragm proxim	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	RE		prob pareja de cúbito (lat
Chichen Itz	958	958	H400	RAD	diáfisis sin e	Der	2_ADO	MASC	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE		Indiv 1
Chichen Itz	959	959	H400	CUB	sin epifisis p	Der	2_ADO	MASC	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE		Indiv 1
Chichen Itz	960	960	H400	RAD	semicomplet	Der	2_ADO	PFEM	NE	PRES	NO PRES	CE		indiv 11?

Chichen Itz	961	961	H400	CUB	semicomplet	Der	2_ADO	PFEM	RO	PRES	NO PRES	CE		indiv 11?
Chichen Itz	962	962	H400	RAD	semicomplet	Der	2_ADO	FEM	RN	PRES	NO PRES	NA		ind 6
Chichen Itz	963	963	H400	CUB	semicomplet	Der	2_ADO	FEM	RN	PRES	NO PRES	NA		ind 6?
Chichen Itz	964	964	H400	RAD	semicomplet	Der	2_ADO	FEM	RN	PRES	NO PRES	NA		ind 4?
Chichen Itz	965	965	H400	CUB	semicomplet	Der	2_ADO	FEM	RN	PRES	NO PRES	NA		ind 4?
Chichen Itz	966	966	H400	RAD	completo pa	Der	2_ADO	PMASC	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		indiv 9
Chichen Itz	967	967	H400	CUB	completo pa	Der	2_ADO	PMASC	NP	PRES	NO PRES	N/I		indiv 9
Chichen Itz	968	968	H400	RAD	semicomplet	Izq	2_ADO	FEM	RN	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 2
Chichen Itz	969	969	H400	CUB	semicomplet	Izq	2_ADO	FEM	NE	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 2
Chichen Itz	970	970	H400	MNO	trapecio mis	Der	2_ADO	PFEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 9
Chichen Itz	971	971	H400	MNO	escafoides i	Der	2_ADO	PFEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 9
Chichen Itz	972	972	H400	MNO	trapezoide in	Der	2_ADO	PFEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 9
Chichen Itz	973	973	H400	MNO	capitate indv	Der	2_ADO	PFEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 9
Chichen Itz	974	974	H400	MNO	lunate indv 9	Der	2_ADO	PFEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 9
Chichen Itz	975	975	H400	MNO	hamate indv	Der	2_ADO	PFEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	N/I		indiv 9
Chichen Itz	976	976	H400	MNO	piramidal ind	Der	2_ADO	PFEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	N/I		indiv 9
Chichen Itz	977	977	H400	MNO	I metacarpo	Der	2_ADO	PFEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	N/I		indiv 9
Chichen Itz	978	978	H400	MNO	II metacarpo	Der	2_ADO	PFEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	N/I		indiv 9
Chichen Itz	979	979	H400	MNO	III metacarp	Der	2_ADO	PFEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 9
Chichen Itz	980	980	H400	MNO	IV metacarp	Der	2_ADO	PFEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 9
Chichen Itz	981	981	H400	MNO	V metacarpo	Der	2_ADO	PFEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 9
Chichen Itz	982	982	H400	MNO	I falange pro	Der	2_ADO	PFEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 9
Chichen Itz	983	983	H400	MNO	II falange pr	Der	2_ADO	PFEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 9
Chichen Itz	984	984	H400	MNO	III falange p	Der	2_ADO	PFEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 9
Chichen Itz	985	985	H400	MNO	IV falange p	Der	2_ADO	PFEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 9
Chichen Itz	986	986	H400	MNO	II falange m	Der	2_ADO	PFEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 9
Chichen Itz	987	987	H400	MNO	III falange n	Der	2_ADO	PFEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 9
Chichen Itz	988	988	H400	MNO	I falange dis	Der	2_ADO	PFEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 9
Chichen Itz	989	989	H400	MNO	II falangedis	Izq	2_ADO	PFEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 9
Chichen Itz	990	990	H400	MNO	III falange di	Izq	2_ADO	PFEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 9
Chichen Itz	991	991	H400	CRAN	varios fragm	N/A	2_ADO	PFEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 7
Chichen Itz	992	992	H400	RAD	Cabeza de ra	Der	2_ADO	PFEM	NE	PRES	NO PRES	NA		nid
Chichen Itz	993	993	H400	RAD	diafisis prox	Der	2_ADO	PFEM	RN	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indv 8
Chichen Itz	994	994	H400	RAD	diafisis de m	Der	2_ADO	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES	NA		nid
Chichen Itz	995	995	H400	RAD	epifisis dista	Der	2_ADO	MASC	NE	PRES	NO PRES	NA		Indiv 1
Chichen Itz	996	996	H400	RAD	fragm de olé	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		ind 4?
Chichen Itz	997	997	H400	CUB	mitad distal	Der	2_ADO	FEM	RN	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 8
Chichen Itz	998	998	H400	RAD	diaf medial p	Der	2_ADO	PFEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		parte distal de 956
Chichen Itz	999	999	H400	CUB	mitad distal s	Der	2_ADO	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES	NA		probable pareja de 957
Chichen Itz	1000	1000	H400	CUB	diafisis medi	Izq	2_ADO	FEM	RO	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		indiv 10
Chichen Itz	1001	1001	H400	CUB	diáfisis medi	Der	3_NID	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES	NA		nid
Chichen Itz	1002	1002	H400	HUM	tróclea, epic	Izq	2_ADO	MASC	RO	PRES	NO PRES			Indiv 1
Chichen Itz	1003	1003	H400	HUM	fragmento d	Izq	2_ADO	FEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		nid
Chichen Itz	1004	1004	H400	HUM	fragmento d	Izq	2_ADO	FEM	RO	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 2
Chichen Itz	1005	1005	H400	HUM	diáfisis medi	Izq	2_ADO	FEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		indiv 2
Chichen Itz	1006	1006	H400	HUM	cuello y diáfi	Der	2_ADO	FEM	NE	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		indiv 2
Chichen Itz	1007	1007	H400	HUM	diaf medial,	Izq	2_ADO	FEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		indiv12?
Chichen Itz	1008	1008	H400	HUM	fragm de cab	Izq	2_ADO	PMASC	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		Indiv 1
Chichen Itz	1009	1009	H400	HUM	de fragm de	Izq	2_ADO	PFEM	NE	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		indiv 9
Chichen Itz	1010	1010	H400	HUM	diáfisis medi	Izq	5_Adol	FEM	RO	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		Indiv 8
Chichen Itz	1011	1011	H400	HUM	fragm diaf pr	Der	5_Adol	NID		PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 9
Chichen Itz	1012	1012	H400	HUM	fragm diaf m	Der	2_ADO	MASC	RO	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		Indiv 1
Chichen Itz	1013	1013	H400	HUM	fragm distal	Der	19_PSAD	PFEM	RN	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		indiv12?
Chichen Itz	1014	1014	H400	HUM	fragm diaf m	Der	2_ADO	FEM	AZ	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 9
Chichen Itz	1015	1015	H400	HUM	diáfisisi med	Der	5_Adol	PFEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 6
Chichen Itz	1016	1016	H400	HUM	diáfisisi med	Izq	5_Adol	PFEM	RN	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		indiv 10
Chichen Itz	1017	1017	H400	HUM	diáfisis medi	Der	2_ADO	FEM	RO	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		indiv 6
Chichen Itz	1018	1018	H400	HUM	diaf medial p	Der	19_PSAD	NID	NID	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv12?
Chichen Itz	1019	1019	H400	PER	diáfisis sin e	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		nid
Chichen Itz	1020	1020	H400	PER	diaf distal	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		nid
Chichen Itz	1021	1021	H400	PER	diaf medial	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		nid
Chichen Itz	1022	1022	H400	PER	diaf medial	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES	NA		nid
Chichen Itz	1023	1023	H400	PER	diaf medial	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		nid
Chichen Itz	1024	1024	H400	FEM	condilos hu	P DER	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		ind 8?
Chichen Itz	1025	1025	H400	TIB	meseta tibial	P IZ	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		nid

Chichen Itz	1026	1026	H400	TIB	diafisis dista	NID	5_Adol	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		nid
Chichen Itz	1027	1027	H400	HUM	fragm diaf pc	NID	5_Adol	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		nid
Chichen Itz	1028	1028	H400	HUM	de cuello a d	Izq	2_ADO	PFEM	NID	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 11
Chichen Itz	1029	1029	H400	TIB	diaf medial	Der	2_ADO	PMASC	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 1
Chichen Itz	1030	1030	H400	TIB	diáfisis medi	Der	2_ADO	PFEM	RO	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		indiv 2
Chichen Itz	1031	1031	H400	TIB	casi complet	Der	2_ADO	PFEM	RO	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		indiv 5
Chichen Itz	1032	1032	H400	TIB	diafisis medi	Izq	2_ADO		RN	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		indiv 8
Chichen Itz	1033	1033	H400	TIB	sin epífisis p	Izq	2_ADO	MASC	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 1
Chichen Itz	1034	1034	H400	TIB	fragm diaf co	Der	4_ADU?	FEM	RO	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 7
Chichen Itz	1035	1035	H400	TIB	fragm diáfisis	Izq	2_ADO	PFEM	NE	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		indiv 11
Chichen Itz	1036	1036	H400	TIB	fragm distal (	Der	2_ADO	FEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indv 3
Chichen Itz	1037	1037	H400	TIB	fragm distal (	Izq	2_ADO	PFEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1038	1038	H400	TIB	diaf medial r	Der	2_ADO	FEM	RO	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		indiv 10
Chichen Itz	1039	1039	H400	TIB	diáfisis medi	Der	2_ADO	PFEM	RO	PRES	PRES	NA		indiv 3
Chichen Itz	1040	1040	H400	TIB	muy quemad	Der	2_ADO	FEM	NP	PRES	PRES	NA		indiv 8
Chichen Itz	1041	1041	H400	TIB	meseta tibial	Izq	2_ADO	FEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 3
Chichen Itz	1042	1042	H400	TIB	cresta tibial i	Izq	7_Adol?	PFEM	RO	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 6
Chichen Itz	1043	1043	H400	TIB	fragm diaf in	P DER	7_Adol?	PFEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		indiv 6
Chichen Itz	1044	1044	H400	TIB	fragm medial	Der	2_ADO	PFEM	NP	PRES	PRES	CE/CAL		indiv 3
Chichen Itz	1045	1045	H400	TIB	fragm diaf in	Der	7_Adol?	PFEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 6
Chichen Itz	1046	1046	H400	HL	fragm diaf fe	Der	7_Adol?	PFEM	RO	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 6
Chichen Itz	1047	1047	H400	PER	tercio sup in	Izq	7_Adol?	PFEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 6
Chichen Itz	1048	1048	H400	PER	diaf media in	Der	7_Adol?	PFEM	RO	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 6
Chichen Itz	1049	1049	H400	PER	diaf media in	Der	2_ADO	FEM	RN	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		indiv 7
Chichen Itz	1050	1050	H400	RAD	diaf media in	Der	2_ADO	PFEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 8
Chichen Itz	1051	1051	H400	HL	muy deforma	NID	2_ADO	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 8
Chichen Itz	1052	1052	H400	TIB	fragm prox in	Der	2_ADO	PMASC	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 1
Chichen Itz	1053	1053	H400	FEM	mitad superi	Der	2_ADO	PFEM	RO	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 4
Chichen Itz	1054	1054	H400	FEM	diaf indiv 2	Der	2_ADO	FEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 2
Chichen Itz	1055	1055	H400	FEM	diaf indiv 3 c	Der	2_ADO	PFEM	NP	PRES	PRES	NA		indiv 3
Chichen Itz	1056	1056	H400	FEM	diaf ind 3	Izq	2_ADO	MASC	RO	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		indiv 3
Chichen Itz	1057	1057	H400	FEM	diaf ind 6 qu	Der	2_ADO	FEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		ind 6?
Chichen Itz	1058	1058	H400	FEM	semi complet	Der	2_ADO	FEM	RN	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		indiv 8
Chichen Itz	1059	1059	H400	FEM	diaf medial i	Der	2_ADO	MASC	NE	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		indiv 1
Chichen Itz	1060	1060	H400	FEM	diafisis indiv	Der	2_ADO	FEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 5
Chichen Itz	1061	1061	H400	FEM	diaf, bajo cu	Izq	2_ADO	FEM	RO	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 9
Chichen Itz	1062	1062	H400	FEM	2/3 de diaf p	Izq	2_ADO	PFEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 4
Chichen Itz	1063	1063	H400	FEM	sin eoif dista	Izq	2_ADO	FEM	RN	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		indiv 8
Chichen Itz	1064	1064	H400	FEM	debajo de tu	Izq	2_ADO	FEM	NE	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 1
Chichen Itz	1065	1065	H400	MNO	lunate indiv	Izq	2_ADO	FEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 2
Chichen Itz	1066	1066	H400	MNO	trapezoide in	Izq	2_ADO	FEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 2
Chichen Itz	1067	1067	H400	MNO	II metacarpo	Izq	2_ADO	FEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 2
Chichen Itz	1068	1068	H400	MNO	III metacarpo	Izq	2_ADO	FEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		indiv 2
Chichen Itz	1069	1069	H400	MNO	IV metacarpo	Izq	2_ADO	FEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 2
Chichen Itz	1070	1070	H400	MNO	V metacarpo	Izq	2_ADO	FEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		indiv 2
Chichen Itz	1071	1071	H400	MNO	II falange pro	Izq	2_ADO	FEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 2
Chichen Itz	1072	1072	H400	MNO	III falange pr	Izq	2_ADO	FEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 2
Chichen Itz	1073	1073	H400	MNO	IV falange pr	Izq	2_ADO	FEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 2
Chichen Itz	1074	1074	H400	MNO	V falange pro	Izq	2_ADO	FEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 2
Chichen Itz	1075	1075	H400	MNO	III falange m	Izq	2_ADO	FEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		indiv 2
Chichen Itz	1076	1076	H400	MNO	IV falange m	Izq	2_ADO	FEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 2
Chichen Itz	1077	1077	H400	MNO	V falange me	Izq	2_ADO	FEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	N/I		indiv 2
Chichen Itz	1078	1078	H400	MNO	III falange pr	Izq	2_ADO	FEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 2
Chichen Itz	1079	1079	H400	PER	diáfisis semi	Der	2_ADO	MASC	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		indiv 1
Chichen Itz	1080	1080	H400	PER	fragmento d	Izq	2_ADO	PMASC	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		indiv 1
Chichen Itz	1081	1081	H400	MNO	V metacarpo	Izq	2_ADO	PMASC	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		indiv 1
Chichen Itz	1082	1082	H400	MNO	I falange pro	Izq	2_ADO	PMASC	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 1
Chichen Itz	1083	1083	H400	MNO	II falange pr	Izq	2_ADO	PMASC	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 1
Chichen Itz	1084	1084	H400	MNO	III falange pr	Izq	2_ADO	PMASC	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 1
Chichen Itz	1085	1085	H400	MNO	IIIfalange m	Izq	2_ADO	PMASC	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 1
Chichen Itz	1086	1086	H400	MAN	semi complet	N/A	11_ADJ	MASC	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		indiv 1
Chichen Itz	1087	1087	H400	CRAN	boveda cran	N/A	11_ADJ	FEM	NE	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		indiv 1
Chichen Itz	1088	1088	H400	PER	diafisis semi	Der	2_ADO	FEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 2
Chichen Itz	1089	1089	H400	MAN	semi complet	N/A	6_SADO	FEM	NP	PRES	PRES	NA		indiv 2
Chichen Itz	1090	1090	H400	CRAN	bóveda cran	N/A	6_SADO	FEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 2

Chichen Itz	1091	1091	H400	PER	frag proxima	Der	2_ADO	FEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indv 3
Chichen Itz	1092	1092	H400	TIB	meseta tibial	Der	2_ADO	FEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 3
Chichen Itz	1093	1093	H400	PER	diafisis comp	Der	2_ADO	PFEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 5
Chichen Itz	1094	1094	H400	MNO	I falange pro	Izq	2_ADO	PFEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 7
Chichen Itz	1095	1095	H400	MNO	V metacarpo	Izq	2_ADO	PFEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 7
Chichen Itz	1096	1096	H400	MNO	escafoides ir	Der	2_ADO	MASC	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		indiv 1
Chichen Itz	1097	1097	H400	RAD	mas de la mit	Der	2_ADO	PFEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		nid
Chichen Itz	1098	1098	H400	RAD	diaf media	Der	5_Adol	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		nid
Chichen Itz	1099	1099	H400	CUB	diaf media	NID	5_Adol	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		nid
Chichen Itz	1100	1100	H400	CRAN	bóveda cran	N/A	11_ADJ	PFEM	NP	PRES	PRES	NA		Indiv B mand 1101
Chichen Itz	1101	1101	H400	MAN	mandíbula co	N/A	11_ADJ	PFEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		Indv B cran 1100
Chichen Itz	1102	1102	H400	CRAN	boveda cran	N/A	2_ADO	PMASC	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		Indiv A mand 1103
Chichen Itz	1103	1103	H400	MAN	mandíbula ca	N/A	2_ADO	PMASC	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		Indv A cran 1102
Chichen Itz	1104	1104	H400	FEM	fragm diáfisi	Der	3_NID	PMASC	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		nid
Chichen Itz	1105	1105	H400	CRAN	escama temp	Der	6_SADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	N/I		Indiv C prob mismo que 1105 a
Chichen Itz	1106	1106	H400	CRAN	escama temp	Izq	6_SADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	N/I		Indiv C prob mismo que 1105 a
Chichen Itz	1107	1107	H400	CRAN	fragmento de	N/A	6_SADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	N/I		Indiv C prob mismo que 1105 a
Chichen Itz	1108	1108	H400	CRAN	par?	NID	6_SADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	N/I		Indiv C prob mismo que 1105 a
Chichen Itz	1109	1109	H400	MNO	metacarpos d	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		25 segmentos
Chichen Itz	1110	1110	H400	MNO	falanges diaf	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		4 segmentos
Chichen Itz	1111	1111	H400	MNO	metacarpos p	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		3 segmentos
Chichen Itz	1112	1112	H400	MNO	fragm de carp	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		6 segmentos
Chichen Itz	1113	1113	H400	MNO	falanges pro	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		4 segmentos
Chichen Itz	1114	1114	H400	MNO	falanges med	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		17 segmentos
Chichen Itz	1115	1115	H400	MNO	falanges dist	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		21 segmentos
Chichen Itz	1116	1116	H400	PEL		Der	11_ADJ	PFEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	1117	1117	H400	PEL		Izq	11_ADJ	FEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	RE		
Chichen Itz	1118	1118	H400	PEL		Izq	6_SADO	MASC	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1119	1119	H400	PEL	rama superio	Der	11_ADJ	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1120	1120	H400	PEL	acetábulo	P IZ	3_NID	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES	NA		muy deforme
Chichen Itz	1121	1121	H400	PEL	tuberosidad	Der	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1122	1122	H400	PEL	frag acetábu	Der	6_SADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1123	1123	H400	PEL	frag acetábu	P DER	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1124	1124	H400	PEL	frag acetábu	NID	3_NID	NID	RO	PRES	PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	1125	1125	H400	PEL	frag acetábu	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1126	1126	H400	PEL	cínfisis púbi	Der	11_ADJ	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		muy deforme POR ET
Chichen Itz	1127	1127	H400	PEL	cínfisis púbi	Izq	11_ADJ	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		muy deforme por ET
Chichen Itz	1128	1128	H400	PEL	tuberosidad	Izq	11_ADJ	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		muy deforme por ET
Chichen Itz	1129	1129	H400	PEL		Der	2_ADO	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES	NA		muy deforme por ET
Chichen Itz	1130	1130	H400	PEL		Der	2_ADO	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES	NA		muy deforme por ET
Chichen Itz	1131	1131	H400	PEL		Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		muy deforme por ET
Chichen Itz	1132	1132	H400	PEL		Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1133	1133	H400	PEL		Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1134	1134	H400	PEL		NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	1135	1135	H400	PEL		Der	2_ADO	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1136	1136	H400	PEL		Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	1137	1137	H400	PEL		Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		muy deforme por ET
Chichen Itz	1138	1138	H400	PEL		P IZ	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1139	1139	H400	CLA		Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	1140	1140	H400	CLA		Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1141	1141	H400	CLA		Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1142	1142	H400	CLA		Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1143	1143	H400	CLA		Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		muy quemado
Chichen Itz	1144	1144	H400	CLA		Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		muy quemado
Chichen Itz	1145	1145	H400	CLA		Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		muy quemado
Chichen Itz	1146	1146	H400	CLA		Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1147	1147	H400	CLA		Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	1148	1148	H400	CLA		Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1149	1149	H400	CLA	completa per	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1150	1150	H400	CLA	tercio media	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1151	1151	H400	CLA	frag distal	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1152	1152	H400	CLA	frag distal	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1153	1153	H400	CLA	frag distal	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1154	1154	H400	CLA	frag distal	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1155	1155	H400	CLA	frag distal	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1156	1156	H400	EST	manubrio	N/A	11_ADJ	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1157	1157	H400	OMO	borde lateral	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1158	1158	H400	OMO	frag espina e	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1159	1159	H400	OMO	frag borde la	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1160	1160	H400	OMO	frag borde la	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		

Chichen Itz	1161	1161	H400	OMO	frag borde la	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1162	1162	H400	OMO	frag borde in	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	1163	1163	H400	OMO	frag borde la	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1164	1164	H400	OMO	frag borde la	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	1165	1165	H400	OMO	inicio de pro	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1166	1166	H400	OMO	proceso cora	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	1167	1167	H400	OMO	proceso cora	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	1168	1168	H400	MAX	arcada super	N/A	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1169	1169	H400	MAX	frag front arc	Der	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1170	1170	H400	MAX	frag lat, el res	Der	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1171	1171	H400	MAX	frag inferior,	Der	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		entró maxilar con dientes
Chichen Itz	1172	1172	H400	MAX	frag alveolos	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		individuo 7?
Chichen Itz	1173	1173	H400	MAX	frag palatino	Der	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1174	1174	H400	MNO	frag falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		individuo 7?
Chichen Itz	1175	1175	H400	MNO	III falange m	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		individuo 7?
Chichen Itz	1176	1176	H400	MNO	III falange pr	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		individuo 7?
Chichen Itz	1177	1177	H400	VER C	frag atlas	Der	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1178	1178	H400	CRAN	frag petrosa	Der	12_ADU	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	1179	1179	H400	CRAN	frag petrosa	Izq	12_ADU	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	1180	1180	H400	CRAN	frag petrosa	Izq	12_ADU	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	1181	1181	H400	CRAN	frag petrosa	Der	12_ADU	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1182	1182	H400	CRAN		NID	12_ADU	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	1183	1183	H400	CRAN		Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	1184	1184	H400	CRAN		Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		dif de color en el area de
Chichen Itz	1185	1185	H400	CRAN		Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1186	1186	H400	CRAN		Izq	2_ADO	NID	NID	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	1187	1187	H400	CRAN		Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	1188	1188	H400	CRAN		Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	1189	1189	H400	CRAN	frag mastoid	Der	2_ADO	PMASC	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1190	1190	H400	CRAN	frag mastoid	Izq	6_SADO	PFEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1191	1191	H400	CRAN	frag frontal c	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	1192	1192	H400	CRAN	frag parietal	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	1193	1193	H400	CRAN	frag occipita	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1194	1194	H400	CRAN	frag occipita	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1195	1195	H400	CRAN	frag órbita	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1196	1196	H400	CRAN	frag xxx	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1197	1197	H400	CRAN	frag parietal	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	1198	1198	H400	MAN	frag mandibu	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	1199	1199	H400	MAN	mitad de cue	Der	5_Adol	PMASC	RO	PRES	PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	1200	1200	H400	MAN	rama con cón	Der	2_ADO	PFEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	1201	1201	H400	MAN	rama con cón	Der	4_ADU?	PMASC	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1202	1202	H400	MAN		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	1203	1203	H400	MAN	cóndilo	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	1204	1204	H400	MAN		Izq	2_ADO	PFEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	1205	1205	H400	MAN		Izq	2_ADO	PFEM	RO	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	1206	1206	H400	CRAN		Der	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1207	1207	H400	CRAN	plano orbital	Der	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	1208	1208	H400	CRAN	plano orbital	Der	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1209	1209	H400	CRAN	esplagnocrá	Der	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1210	1210	H400	CRAN	esplagnocrá	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	1211	1211	H400	CRAN	esplagnocrá	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	1212	1212	H400	CRAN	esplagnocrá	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	1213	1213	H400	CRAN	petrosa	Der	2_ADO	PMASC	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		del cran 1102
Chichen Itz	1214	1214	H400	CRAN	parietal	NID	2_ADO	PMASC	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		del cran 1102
Chichen Itz	1215	1215	H400	CRAN	parietal	NID	2_ADO	PMASC	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		del cran 1102
Chichen Itz	1216	1216	H400	CRAN	parietal	NID	2_ADO	PMASC	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		del cran 1102
Chichen Itz	1217	1217	H400	CRAN	parietal	NID	2_ADO	PMASC	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		del cran 1102
Chichen Itz	1218	1218	H400	CRAN	parietal	NID	2_ADO	PMASC	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		del cran 1102
Chichen Itz	1219	1219	H400	CRAN	parietal	NID	2_ADO	PMASC	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		del cran 1102
Chichen Itz	1220	1220	H400	CRAN	parietal	NID	2_ADO	PMASC	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		del cran 1102
Chichen Itz	1221	1221	H400	CRAN	parietal	NID	2_ADO	PMASC	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		del cran 1102
Chichen Itz	1222	1222	H400	CRAN	parietal	NID	2_ADO	PMASC	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		del cran 1102
Chichen Itz	1223	1223	H400	CRAN	parietal	NID	2_ADO	PMASC	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		del cran 1102
Chichen Itz	1224	1224	H400	CRAN	13 segmento	NID	2_ADO	PMASC	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		del cran 1102

Chichen Itz	1225	1225	H400	RAD	segm prox ca	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	del cran 1102
Chichen Itz	1226	1226	H400	RAD	segm diáfisis	Der	4_ADU?	PFEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1227	1227	H400	CUB	proceso del	Izq	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1228	1228	H400	CUB	proceso cor	Der	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1229	1229	H400	HUM	porción dist	NID	2_ADO	PFEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1230	1230	H400	PER	frag epífisis	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1231	1231	H400	PER	frag epífisis	Der	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1232	1232	H400	PER	frag diaf terc	Izq	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1233	1233	H400	TIB	frag de tub t	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1234	1234	H400	OMO		NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1235	1235	H400	OMO		NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1236	1236	H400	MNO	frag distal m	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1237	1237	H400	PER		NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1238	1238	H400	OMO	frag fosa gle	Der	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1239	1239	H400	HL		NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1240	1240	H400	HL		NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1241	1241	H400	PER	maleolo	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1242	1242	H400	PER	frag maleolo	Izq	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1243	1243	H400	PER	frag diáfisis	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1244	1244	H400	PER	frag diáfisis	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1245	1245	H400	PER	frag diáfisis	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1246	1246	H400	PER	frag diáfisis	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1247	1247	H400	PER	frag diáfisis	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	deformado y fragmentad
Chichen Itz	1248	1248	H400	TIB	frag diáfisis	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1249	1249	H400	TIB	frag meseta t	P DER	2_ADO	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1250	1250	H400	TIB	frag epífisis	P IZ	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1251	1251	H400	TIB	frag faseta p	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1252	1252	H400	TIB	frag epifisis	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1253	1253	H400	TIB	frag tuberos	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1254	1254	H400	TIB	frag diafisis	Der	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1255	1255	H400	TIB	frag metáfisi	P DER	6_SADO	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1256	1256	H400	TIB	frag metáfisis	NID	6_SADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1257	1257	H400	FEM	frag cresta la	P DER	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1258	1258	H400	FEM	frag xxx	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1259	1259	H400	FEM	frag cóndilo	NID	2_ADO	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1260	1260	H400	FEM	frag cóndilo	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1261	1261	H400	FEM	frag cóndilo	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1262	1262	H400	FEM	frag cóndilo	P IZ	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1263	1263	H400	FEM	frag cóndilo	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1264	1264	H400	FEM	frag cóndilo	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1265	1265	H400	FEM	frag cóndilo	NID	4_ADU?	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1266	1266	H400	FEM	fosa intercor	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1267	1267	H400	FEM	frag fosa int	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1268	1268	H400	FEM	frag cóndilo	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1269	1269	H400	FEM	frag cóndilo	Der	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1270	1270	H400	FEM	frag cóndilo	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1271	1271	H400	FEM	frag cuello d	P IZ	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1272	1272	H400	FEM	frag cuello d	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1273	1273	H400	FEM	frag cuello d	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1274	1274	H400	FEM	cabeza fĕmu	Der	2_ADO	PMASC	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1275	1275	H400	FEM	cabeza fĕmu	Der	2_ADO	PFEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1276	1276	H400	FEM	cabeza fĕmu	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1277	1277	H400	FEM	cabeza fĕmu	NID	19_PSAD	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1278	1278	H400	FEM	cabeza fĕmu	P DER	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1279	1279	H400	FEM	cabeza fĕmu	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1280	1280	H400	ROT	frag rótula	Der	3_NID	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1281	1281	H400	ROT	casi complet	Der	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1282	1282	H400	ROT	semicomplet	Der	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1283	1283	H400	ROT	sin ap faceta	Der	3_NID	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1284	1284	H400	ROT	frag fract en	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1285	1285	H400	ROT	frag de rótul	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1286	1286	H400	ROT	semicomplet	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1287	1287	H400	ROT	frag faceta s	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1288	1288	H400	FEM	frag de cuell	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	indiv 6?
Chichen Itz	1289	1289	H400	MNO	5° falange iz	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1290	1290	H400	MNO	5° metacarpo	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	

Chichen Itz	1291	1291	H400	MNO	5° metacarpo	Izq	2_ADO	PMASC	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1292	1292	H400	MNO	5° metacarpo	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1293	1293	H400	MNO	4° metacarpo	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1294	1294	H400	MNO		Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1295	1295	H400	MNO		Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1296	1296	H400	MNO		Izq	3_NID	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1297	1297	H400	MNO		Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1298	1298	H400	MNO		Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1299	1299	H400	MNO		Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1300	1300	H400	MNO		Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1301	1301	H400	MNO		Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1302	1302	H400	MNO		Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1303	1303	H400	MNO		Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1304	1304	H400	MNO		Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1305	1305	H400	MNO		Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1306	1306	H400	MNO		Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1307	1307	H400	MNO		Izq	19_PSAD	PMASC	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1308	1308	H400	MNO		Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1309	1309	H400	MNO		Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1310	1310	H400	MNO		Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1311	1311	H400	MNO		Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1312	1312	H400	MNO		Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1313	1313	H400	MNO		Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1314	1314	H400	MNO		Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1315	1315	H400	MNO		Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1316	1316	H400	MNO		P IZ	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1317	1317	H400	MNO		Der	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1318	1318	H400	MNO		Der	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1319	1319	H400	MNO		Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1320	1320	H400	MNO		Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1321	1321	H400	MNO		Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1322	1322	H400	MNO		Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1323	1323	H400	MNO		Der	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1324	1324	H400	MNO		Der	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1325	1325	H400	MNO		Der	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1326	1326	H400	MNO		Der	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1327	1327	H400	MNO		Der	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1328	1328	H400	MNO		Der	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1329	1329	H400	MNO		Der	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1330	1330	H400	MNO	metacarpo m	Der	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1331	1331	H400	MNO	1° falange pr	Der	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1332	1332	H400	MNO	1° falange di	Der	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1333	1333	H400	MNO		Der	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1334	1334	H400	MNO	superficie ais	Der	6_SADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1335	1335	H400	MNO	superficie ais	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1336	1336	H400	PIE	3° fragm dist	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1337	1337	H400	PIE	10 fragm de d	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1338	1338	H400	PIE	7 fragm prox	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1339	1339	H400	PIE		NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1340	1340	H400	PIE	2 fragm dist d	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1341	1341	H400	PIE	1° falange di	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1342	1342	H400	PIE	1° falange di	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1343	1343	H400	PIE	1° falange di	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1344	1344	H400	PIE	2 o 3 falange	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1345	1345	H400	PIE	2 o 3 falange	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1346	1346	H400	PIE	3 o 4 falange	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1347	1347	H400	PIE	3 o 4 falange	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1348	1348	H400	PIE	fragm falang	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1349	1349	H400	PIE	fragm falang	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1350	1350	H400	PIE	falange prox	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1351	1351	H400	PIE	falange prox	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1352	1352	H400	PIE	falange prox	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1353	1353	H400	PIE	falange prox	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1354	1354	H400	PIE	falange prox	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1355	1355	H400	PIE	falange prox	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1356	1356	H400	PIE	falange prox	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	

Chichen Itz	1357	1357	H400	PIE	falange prox	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1358	1358	H400	PIE	falange prox	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	1359	1359	H400	PIE	falange prox	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1360	1360	H400	PIE	falange prox	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1361	1361	H400	PIE	falange prox	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	1362	1362	H400	PIE	fragm prox fa	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1363	1363	H400	PIE	fragm prox fa	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1364	1364	H400	PIE	fragm prox fa	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1365	1365	H400	PIE	fragm medial	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1366	1366	H400	PIE	falange prox	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1367	1367	H400	PIE	fragm escafo	Der	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1368	1368	H400	PIE	fragm escafo	Der	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	1369	1369	H400	PIE	fragm escafo	Der	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	1370	1370	H400	PIE	fragm escafo	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1371	1371	H400	PIE	fragm escafo	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		mejor preservado que los
Chichen Itz	1372	1372	H400	PIE	I cuña fragm	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1373	1373	H400	PIE	III cuña	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	1374	1374	H400	PIE	II cuña	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1375	1375	H400	PIE	II cuña	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1376	1376	H400	PIE	cuboide	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1377	1377	H400	PIE	fragm I cuña	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1378	1378	H400	PIE	cuña II semi	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1379	1379	H400	PIE	cuña II semi	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1380	1380	H400	PIE	fragm III cuñ	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1381	1381	H400	PIE	5 fragmentos	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1382	1382	H400	PIE	2 fragm de ta	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1383	1383	H400	PIE	primer mtt si	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1384	1384	H400	PIE	4ta falange p	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		mismo dedo 1385
Chichen Itz	1385	1385	H400	PIE	4to mtt mism	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		mismo dedo1384
Chichen Itz	1386	1386	H400	PIE	5° mtt sin ep	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1387	1387	H400	PIE	1° falange di	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1388	1388	H400	PIE	1° falange pr	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	1389	1389	H400	PIE	1° mtt	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	1390	1390	H400	PIE	2° mtt	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1391	1391	H400	PIE	5° mtt sin ep	Der	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	1392	1392	H400	PIE	5° mtt	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1393	1393	H400	PIE	1° mtt sin ep	Der	4_ADU?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	1394	1394	H400	PIE	5° mtt mitad	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1395	1395	H400	PIE	1° mtt sin ep	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1396	1396	H400	PIE	4° mtt sin ep	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1397	1397	H400	PIE	5° mtt	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	1398	1398	H400	PIE	1° mtt sin ep	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1399	1399	H400	PIE	3° mtt	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	1400	1400	H400	PIE	4° mtt	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1401	1401	H400	PIE	2° mtt epif di	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	1402	1402	H400	PIE	5° mtt epif di	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1403	1403	H400	PIE	3° mtt fragm	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	1404	1404	H400	PIE	3 fragmentos	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	1405	1405	H400	PIE	1er mtt semi	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		mismo indv 1405 a 1410
Chichen Itz	1406	1406	H400	PIE	3° mtt semic	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		mismo indv 1405 a 1410
Chichen Itz	1407	1407	H400	PIE		Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		mismo indv 1405 a 1410
Chichen Itz	1408	1408	H400	PIE		Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		mismo indv 1405 a 1410
Chichen Itz	1409	1409	H400	PIE		Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		mismo indv 1405 a 1410
Chichen Itz	1410	1410	H400	PIE	fragmento de	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		mismo indv 1405 a 1410
Chichen Itz	1411	1411	H400	PIE		Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	1412	1412	H400	PIE	superficie su	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1413	1413	H400	PIE	calcáneo ser	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	1414	1414	H400	PIE	frag xxx de as	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1415	1415	H400	PIE	frag xxx de as	P DER	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	1416	1416	H400	PIE	cabeza de as	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1417	1417	H400	PIE	fragm de fas	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1418	1418	H400	PIE	astragalo ser	Der	2_ADO	PMASC	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		mismo pie1418 a 1419
Chichen Itz	1419	1419	H400	PIE	astragalo ser	Izq	2_ADO	MASC	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		mismo pie1418 a 1419
Chichen Itz	1420	1420	H400	PIE	5° mtt	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	1421	1421	H400	PIE	4° mtt sin ep	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	1422	1422	H400	PIE	2° mtt sin ep	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	1423	1423	H400	PIE	2° falange m	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1424	1424	H400	PIE	4° falange m	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		

Chichen Itz	1425	1425	H400	PIE	5° falange m	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1426	1426	H400	PIE	4° falange pr	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1427	1427	H400	PIE	fragm sup de	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	mismo pie1427 a 1433
Chichen Itz	1428	1428	H400	PIE	2° mtt	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	mismo pie1427 a 1433
Chichen Itz	1429	1429	H400	PIE	3° mtt (mitad	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	mismo pie1427 a 1433
Chichen Itz	1430	1430	H400	PIE	4° mtt mital p	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	mismo pie1427 a 1433
Chichen Itz	1431	1431	H400	PIE	2° falange m	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	mismo pie1427 a 1433
Chichen Itz	1432	1432	H400	PIE	3° falange m	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	mismo pie1427 a 1433
Chichen Itz	1433	1433	H400	PIE	4° falange m	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	mismo pie1427 a 1433
Chichen Itz	1434	1434	H400	PIE	I mtt sin epif	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	mismo pie1434 a 1442
Chichen Itz	1435	1435	H400	PIE	II mtt sin epi	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	mismo pie1434 a 1442
Chichen Itz	1436	1436	H400	PIE	III mtt sin ep	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	mismo pie1434 a 1442
Chichen Itz	1437	1437	H400	PIE	IV mtt con ep	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	mismo pie1434 a 1442
Chichen Itz	1438	1438	H400	PIE	V mtt con ep	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	mismo pie1434 a 1442
Chichen Itz	1439	1439	H400	PIE	I falange pro	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	mismo pie1434 a 1442
Chichen Itz	1440	1440	H400	PIE	II falange me	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	mismo pie1434 a 1442
Chichen Itz	1441	1441	H400	PIE	III falange m	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	mismo pie1434 a 1442
Chichen Itz	1442	1442	H400	PIE	IV falange m	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	mismo pie1434 a 1442
Chichen Itz	1443	1443	H400	PIE	II mtt mismo	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	mismo pie1443 a 1446
Chichen Itz	1444	1444	H400	PIE	V mtt sin epi	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	mismo pie1443 a 1446
Chichen Itz	1445	1445	H400	PIE	II falange me	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	mismo pie1443 a 1446
Chichen Itz	1446	1446	H400	PIE	V falange xxx	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	mismo pie1443 a 1446
Chichen Itz	1447	1447	H400	PIE	astrágalo ser	Der	2_ADO	FEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1448	1448	H400	PIE	calcaneo ser	Izq	2_ADO	PFEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	mismo pie1448 a 1460
Chichen Itz	1449	1449	H400	PIE	escafoides s	Izq	2_ADO	PFEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	mismo pie1448 a 1460
Chichen Itz	1450	1450	H400	PIE	cubode supe	Izq	2_ADO	PFEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	mismo pie1448 a 1460
Chichen Itz	1451	1451	H400	PIE	I mtt fragmer	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	mismo pie1448 a 1460
Chichen Itz	1452	1452	H400	PIE	II mtt fragme	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	mismo pie1448 a 1460
Chichen Itz	1453	1453	H400	PIE	III mtt fragm	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	mismo pie1448 a 1460
Chichen Itz	1454	1454	H400	PIE	I falange pro	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	mismo pie1448 a 1460
Chichen Itz	1455	1455	H400	PIE	II falange me	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	mismo pie1448 a 1460
Chichen Itz	1456	1456	H400	PIE	III falange m	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	mismo pie1448 a 1460
Chichen Itz	1457	1457	H400	PIE	IV falange m	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	mismo pie1448 a 1460
Chichen Itz	1458	1458	H400	PIE	V falane med	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	mismo pie1448 a 1460
Chichen Itz	1459	1459	H400	PIE	II falange dis	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	mismo pie1448 a 1460
Chichen Itz	1460	1460	H400	PIE	III falange di	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	mismo pie1448 a 1460
Chichen Itz	1461	1461	H400	MNO	pisiforme mis	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	mismo ind 1461 a 1474
Chichen Itz	1462	1462	H400	MNO	lunate mismo	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	mismo ind 1461 a 1474
Chichen Itz	1463	1463	H400	MNO	ganchoso/tra	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1464	1464	H400	MNO	capitale	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1465	1465	H400	MNO	escafoides	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1466	1466	H400	MNO	V mtc sin epi	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1467	1467	H400	MNO	III mtc	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1468	1468	H400	MNO	II mtc sin epi	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1469	1469	H400	MNO	I mtc	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1470	1470	H400	MNO	V falange pro	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1471	1471	H400	MNO	III falange pr	Der	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1472	1472	H400	MNO	II falange pro	Der	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	
Chichen Itz	1473	1473	H400	MNO	I falange pro	Der	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1474	1474	H400	MNO	III falange m	Der	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	
Chichen Itz	1475	1475	H400	MNO	lunate misma	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA	misma mano de 1475 a 14
Chichen Itz	1476	1476	H400	MNO	trapezoide m	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	misma mano de 1475 a 14
Chichen Itz	1477	1477	H400	MNO	I metacarpo	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	misma mano de 1475 a 14
Chichen Itz	1478	1478	H400	MNO	II mtc	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	misma mano de 1475 a 14
Chichen Itz	1479	1479	H400	MNO	III mtc	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	misma mano de 1475 a 14
Chichen Itz	1480	1480	H400	MNO	IV mtc	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	misma mano de 1475 a 14
Chichen Itz	1481	1481	H400	MNO	V mtc	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	misma mano de 1475 a 14
Chichen Itz	1482	1482	H400	MNO	I falange pro	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	misma mano de 1475 a 14
Chichen Itz	1483	1483	H400	MNO	II falange pr	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	misma mano de 1475 a 14
Chichen Itz	1484	1484	H400	MNO	III falange pr	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	misma mano de 1475 a 14
Chichen Itz	1485	1485	H400	MNO	IV falange pr	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	misma mano de 1475 a 14
Chichen Itz	1486	1486	H400	MNO	V falange pro	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	misma mano de 1475 a 14
Chichen Itz	1487	1487	H400	MNO	III falange m	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	misma mano de 1475 a 14
Chichen Itz	1488	1488	H400	MNO	V falange me	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	misma mano de 1475 a 14
Chichen Itz	1489	1489	H400	MNO	III falange pr	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	misma mano de 1475 a 14
Chichen Itz	1490	1490	H400	MNO	lunate mano	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	misma mano de 1490 a 14

Chichen Itz	1492	1492	H400	MNO		Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		misma mano de 1490 a 14
Chichen Itz	1493	1493	H400	MNO	IV mtc sin ep	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		misma mano de 1490 a 14
Chichen Itz	1494	1494	H400	MNO	III mtc tercio	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		misma mano de 1490 a 14
Chichen Itz	1495	1495	H400	MNO	2do mtc frag	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		misma mano de 1490 a 14
Chichen Itz	1496	1496	H400	MNO	lunate	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		misma mano de 1496 a 15
Chichen Itz	1497	1497	H400	MNO	V mtc	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		misma mano de 1496 a 15
Chichen Itz	1498	1498	H400	MNO	IV mtc sin ep	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		misma mano de 1496 a 15
Chichen Itz	1499	1499	H400	MNO	III mtc sin ep	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		misma mano de 1496 a 15
Chichen Itz	1500	1500	H400	MNO	II mtc sin epi	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		misma mano de 1496 a 15
Chichen Itz	1501	1501	H400	MNO	I mtc sin epíf	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		misma mano de 1496 a 15
Chichen Itz	1502	1502	H400	MNO	V falange pro	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		misma mano de 1496 a 15
Chichen Itz	1503	1503	H400	MNO	IV falange pr	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		misma mano de 1496 a 15
Chichen Itz	1504	1504	H400	MNO	III falange pr	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		misma mano de 1496 a 15
Chichen Itz	1505	1505	H400	MNO	II falange pro	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		misma mano de 1496 a 15
Chichen Itz	1506	1506	H400	MNO	3ra falange d	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		misma mano de 1496 a 15
Chichen Itz	1507	1507	H400	MNO	fragm posibl	Der	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	1508	1508	H400	MNO	fragm trapec	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	1509	1509	H400	MNO	fragm escafo	Der	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	1510	1510	H400	MNO	pisiforme	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		misma mano de 1510 a 15
Chichen Itz	1511	1511	H400	MNO	lunate	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		misma mano de 1510 a 15
Chichen Itz	1512	1512	H400	MNO	capitale	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		misma mano de 1510 a 15
Chichen Itz	1513	1513	H400	MNO	trapezoide	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		misma mano de 1510 a 15
Chichen Itz	1514	1514	H400	MNO	escafpode	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		misma mano de 1510 a 15
Chichen Itz	1515	1515	H400	MNO	IV mtc epif d	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		misma mano de 1510 a 15
Chichen Itz	1516	1516	H400	MNO	III mtc sin ep	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		misma mano de 1510 a 15
Chichen Itz	1517	1517	H400	MNO	II mtc	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		misma mano de 1510 a 15
Chichen Itz	1518	1518	H400	MNO	IV falange pr	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		misma mano de 1510 a 15
Chichen Itz	1519	1519	H400	MNO	III falange pr	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		misma mano de 1510 a 15
Chichen Itz	1520	1520	H400	MNO	IV falange pr	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		misma mano de 1520 a 15
Chichen Itz	1521	1521	H400	MNO	III falange pr	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		misma mano de 1520 a 15
Chichen Itz	1522	1522	H400	MNO	II falange pro	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		misma mano de 1520 a 15
Chichen Itz	1523	1523	H400	MNO	V falange me	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		misma mano de 1520 a 15
Chichen Itz	1524	1524	H400	MNO	IV falange m	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		misma mano de 1520 a 15
Chichen Itz	1525	1525	H400	MNO	III falange m	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		misma mano de 1520 a 15
Chichen Itz	1526	1526	H400	MNO	II falange me	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		misma mano de 1520 a 15
Chichen Itz	1527	1527	H400	MNO	III falange di	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		misma mano de 1520 a 15
Chichen Itz	1528	1528	H400	MNO	lunate	Der	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1529	1529	H400	MNO	lunate	Der	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1530	1530	H400	MNO	pisiforme	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		misma mano de 1530 a 15
Chichen Itz	1531	1531	H400	MNO	lunate	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		misma mano de 1530 a 15
Chichen Itz	1532	1532	H400	MNO	escafoides fi	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		misma mano de 1530 a 15
Chichen Itz	1533	1533	H400	MNO		Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		misma mano de 1530 a 15
Chichen Itz	1534	1534	H400	MNO	capitale	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		misma mano de 1530 a 15
Chichen Itz	1535	1535	H400	MNO	trapezoide	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		misma mano de 1530 a 15
Chichen Itz	1536	1536	H400	MNO	trapecio	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		misma mano de 1530 a 15
Chichen Itz	1537	1537	H400	MNO	IV mtc sin ep	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		misma mano de 1530 a 15
Chichen Itz	1538	1538	H400	MNO	III mtc sin ep	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		misma mano de 1530 a 15
Chichen Itz	1539	1539	H400	MNO	I mtc	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		misma mano de 1530 a 15
Chichen Itz	1540	1540	H400	MNO	V falange pro	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		misma mano de 1530 a 15
Chichen Itz	1541	1541	H400	MNO	IV falange pr	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		misma mano de 1530 a 15
Chichen Itz	1542	1542	H400	MNO	III falange pr	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		misma mano de 1530 a 15
Chichen Itz	1543	1543	H400	MNO	II falange pro	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		misma mano de 1530 a 15
Chichen Itz	1544	1544	H400	MNO	I falange pro	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		misma mano de 1530 a 15
Chichen Itz	1545	1545	H400	MNO	IV falange m	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		misma mano de 1530 a 15
Chichen Itz	1546	1546	H400	MAN	III falange m	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		misma mano de 1530 a 15
Chichen Itz	1547	1547	H400	MNO	II falange me	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		misma mano de 1530 a 15
Chichen Itz	1548	1548	H400	MNO	I falange dist	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		misma mano de 1530 a 15
Chichen Itz	1549	1549	H400	MNO		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1550	1550	H400	MNO	nid de mano	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1551	1551	H400	VER C	axis consecu	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1552	1552	H400	VER C	atlas consec	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1553	1553	H400	VER C	axis c2 frag c	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1554	1554	H400	VER C	atlas C1 frag	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1555	1555	H400	VER C	axis C2 semi	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1556	1556	H400	VER C	atlas C1 apó	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1557	1557	H400	VER C	axis C2 odon	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1558	1558	H400	VER C	fragmento de	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1559	1559	H400	VER C	fragm C4 o C	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1560	1560	H400	VER C	apófisis artic	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			

Chichen Itz	1561	1561	H400	VER C	fragm semico	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1562	1562	H400	VER C	frag axis C2 c	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1563	1563	H400	VER C	fragm C3 o C	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1564	1564	H400	VER C	C3	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1565	1565	H400	VER C	faceta articul	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1566	1566	H400	VER C	C3 fragm	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1567	1567	H400	VER C	C7 carila arti	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1568	1568	H400	VER C	C3 fragm car	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1569	1569	H400	VER C	C7 fragm car	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1570	1570	H400	VER C	C2 agujero tr	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1571	1571	H400	VER C	C3 fragm	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1572	1572	H400	VER C	C4 fragm	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1573	1573	H400	VER C	C6 fragm cue	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1574	1574	H400	VER C	C3 fragm car	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1575	1575	H400	VER C	C7 fragm car	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1576	1576	H400	VER C	C6 apófisis	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1577	1577	H400	VER D	D3 frag, caril	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1578	1578	H400	VER D	fragm apófis	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1579	1579	H400	VER D	D3? Fragm c	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1580	1580	H400	VER D	faceta art	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1581	1581	H400	VER D	D2 o D3 frag	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1582	1582	H400	VER D	D8 o D9 frag	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1583	1583	H400	VER D	D1? Fragm c	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1584	1584	H400	VER D	D3? Fragm c	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1585	1585	H400	VER D	fragm carilla	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1586	1586	H400	VER D	apófisis tran	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1587	1587	H400	VER D	carilla articul	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1588	1588	H400	VER D	carilla articul	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1589	1589	H400	VER D	D5 o D6 frag	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1590	1590	H400	VER D	D8 apófisis t	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1591	1591	H400	VER D	Fragm carilla	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1592	1592	H400	VER D	D6 apófisis t	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1593	1593	H400	VER D	D3 o D4 cue	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1594	1594	H400	VER D	fragm faceta	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1595	1595	H400	VER D	D7 o D8 cue	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1596	1596	H400	VER D	D1 o D2 cue	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1597	1597	H400	VER D	D3 fragm de	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1598	1598	H400	VER D	D2 o D3 frag	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1599	1599	H400	VER D	D3 o D4 apó	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1600	1600	H400	VER D	D3 o D4frag	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1601	1601	H400	VER D	D4 o D5 frag	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1602	1602	H400	VER D	D10 o D11 fr	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1603	1603	H400	VER D	D5 apófisis c	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1604	1604	H400	VER D	fragm apófis	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1605	1605	H400	VER D	fragm apófis	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1606	1606	H400	VER D	D10 o D11 fr	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1607	1607	H400	VER D	apófisis tran	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1608	1608	H400	VER D	D3 o D4 frag	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1609	1609	H400	VER D	D4? Fragm a	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1610	1610	H400	VER D	D1 o D2 frag	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1611	1611	H400	VER D	D3 fragm apo	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1612	1612	H400	VER D	D1 fragm apo	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1613	1613	H400	VER D	D4 o D5 frag	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1614	1614	H400	VER D	D3 carilla art	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1615	1615	H400	VER D	D5 carilla art	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1616	1616	H400	VER D	D3 apófisis t	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1617	1617	H400	VER D	D1 apófisis t	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1618	1618	H400	VER D	carilla articul	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1619	1619	H400	VER D	apófisis espi	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1620	1620	H400	VER D	apófisis espi	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1621	1621	H400	VER D	apófisis espi	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1622	1622	H400	VER D	apófisis espi	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1623	1623	H400	VER D	apófisis espi	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1624	1624	H400	VER D	apófisis tran	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			

Chichen Itz	1625	1625	H400	VER D	apófisis tran	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1626	1626	H400	VER D	fragm apófis	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1627	1627	H400	VER D	frag carilla ar	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1628	1628	H400	VER D	frag carilla ar	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1629	1629	H400	VER D	frag carilla ar	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1630	1630	H400	VER D	carilla articul	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1631	1631	H400	VER D	D3 o D4 face	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1632	1632	H400	VER D	NID faceta d	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1633	1633	H400	VER D	NID faceta d	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1634	1634	H400	VER D	D10 o D11 ap	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1635	1635	H400	VER L	L2 semicomp	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1636	1636	H400	VER L	L3 cuerpo se	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1637	1637	H400	VER L	L1 o L2 cuer	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1638	1638	H400	VER L	L2 cuerpo se	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1639	1639	H400	VER L	L1 cuerpo fra	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1640	1640	H400	VER L	L1 fragm face	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1641	1641	H400	VER L	L1 fragm face	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1642	1642	H400	VER L	L2 fragm face	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1643	1643	H400	VER L	L1? Fragm ap	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1644	1644	H400	VER L	L5? Apófisis	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1645	1645	H400	VER L	apófisis vert	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1646	1646	H400	VER L	L1? Apófisis	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1647	1647	H400	VER L	L5 fragm apó	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1648	1648	H400	VER L	L2 fram apófi	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1649	1649	H400	VER L	L5 fragm cue	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1650	1650	H400	VER L	L5 fragm de a	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1651	1651	H400	VER L	L3 fragm de a	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1652	1652	H400	VER L	L2 fragm de a	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1653	1653	H400	VER L	L5 fram de cu	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1654	1654	H400	VER L	L1? Fragm cu	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1655	1655	H400	VER L	L5? Fragm cu	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1656	1656	H400	VER L	L4? Fragm ap	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1657	1657	H400	VER L	L3? Apófisis	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1658	1658	H400	VER L	L2 fragm apó	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1659	1659	H400	VER L	L2 fragm apó	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1660	1660	H400	VER L	L3 faceta art	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1661	1661	H400	VER L	L1 o L2 fragr	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1662	1662	H400	VER L	fragm apófis	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1663	1663	H400	VER L	L1 fragm face	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1664	1664	H400	VER L	fragm apófis	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1665	1665	H400	VER L	L2 fragm face	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1666	1666	H400	VER L	L4 apófisis v	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1667	1667	H400	VER L	fragm apófis	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1668	1668	H400	VER L	L3 frag apófi	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1669	1669	H400	VER L	L4 fragm apó	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1670	1670	H400	VER L	L1? Fragm ap	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1671	1671	H400	VER L	L3 fragm apó	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1672	1672	H400	VER L	L5? fragm ap	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1673	1673	H400	VER L	fragm apófis	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1674	1674	H400	VER L	fragm apófis	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1675	1675	H400	SAC		N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1676	1676	H400	SAC	posible sacr	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1677	1677	H400	SAC		N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1678	1678	H400	SAC		N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1679	1679	H400	SAC		N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1680	1680	H400	SAC		N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1681	1681	H400	SAC		N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1682	1682	H400	SAC		N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1683	1683	H400	VER	28 cuerpos +	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1684	1684	H400	VER	109 fragm de	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1685	1685	H400	VER L	fragm de apó	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1686	1686	H400	SAC		N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1687	1687	H400	SAC	fragm cresta	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1688	1688	H400	SAC	fragm cresta	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1689	1689	H400	SAC	fragm cuerpo	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1690	1690	H400	SAC	fragm sacro	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			

Chichen Itz	1691	1691	H400	VER L	fragm de rari	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1692	1692	H400	VER L	fragm carilla	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1693	1693	H400	VER L	lámina	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1694	1694	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1695	1695	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1696	1696	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1697	1697	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1698	1698	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1699	1699	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1700	1700	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1701	1701	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1702	1702	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1703	1703	H400	COS	I cost	Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1704	1704	H400	COS		Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1705	1705	H400	COS		Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1706	1706	H400	COS		Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1707	1707	H400	COS		Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1708	1708	H400	COS		Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1709	1709	H400	COS		Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1710	1710	H400	COS		Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1711	1711	H400	COS		Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1712	1712	H400	COS		Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1713	1713	H400	COS		Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1714	1714	H400	COS		Der	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1715	1715	H400	COS		Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1716	1716	H400	COS		Der	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1717	1717	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1718	1718	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1719	1719	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1720	1720	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1721	1721	H400	COS		Der	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1722	1722	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1723	1723	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1724	1724	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1725	1725	H400	COS		Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1726	1726	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1727	1727	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1728	1728	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1729	1729	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1730	1730	H400	COS		Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1731	1731	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1732	1732	H400	COS		Der	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1733	1733	H400	COS		Der	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1734	1734	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1735	1735	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1736	1736	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1737	1737	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1738	1738	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1739	1739	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1740	1740	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1741	1741	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1742	1742	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1743	1743	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1744	1744	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1745	1745	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1746	1746	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1747	1747	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1748	1748	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1749	1749	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1750	1750	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1751	1751	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1752	1752	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1753	1753	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1754	1754	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1755	1755	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1756	1756	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			

Chichen Itz	1757	1757	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1758	1758	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1759	1759	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1760	1760	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1761	1761	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1762	1762	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1763	1763	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1764	1764	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1765	1765	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1766	1766	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1767	1767	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1768	1768	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1769	1769	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1770	1770	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1771	1771	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1772	1772	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1773	1773	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1774	1774	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1775	1775	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1776	1776	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1777	1777	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1778	1778	H400	COS		Der	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1779	1779	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1780	1780	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1781	1781	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1782	1782	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1783	1783	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1784	1784	H400	COS		Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1785	1785	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1786	1786	H400	COS		Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1787	1787	H400	COS		Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1788	1788	H400	COS		Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1789	1789	H400	COS		Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1790	1790	H400	COS		Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1791	1791	H400	COS		Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1792	1792	H400	COS		Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1793	1793	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1794	1794	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1795	1795	H400	COS		Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1796	1796	H400	COS		Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1797	1797	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1798	1798	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1799	1799	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1800	1800	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1801	1801	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1802	1802	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1803	1803	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1804	1804	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1805	1805	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1806	1806	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1807	1807	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1808	1808	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1809	1809	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1810	1810	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1811	1811	H400	COS		Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1812	1812	H400	COS		Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1813	1813	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1814	1814	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1815	1815	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1816	1816	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1817	1817	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1818	1818	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1819	1819	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1820	1820	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			

Chichen Itz	1821	1821	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1822	1822	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1823	1823	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1824	1824	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1825	1825	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1826	1826	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1827	1827	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1828	1828	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1829	1829	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1830	1830	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1831	1831	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1832	1832	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1833	1833	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1834	1834	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1835	1835	H400	COS		Der	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1836	1836	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1837	1837	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1838	1838	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1839	1839	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1840	1840	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1841	1841	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1842	1842	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1843	1843	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1844	1844	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1845	1845	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1846	1846	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1847	1847	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1848	1848	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1849	1849	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1850	1850	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1851	1851	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1852	1852	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1853	1853	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1854	1854	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1855	1855	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1856	1856	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1857	1857	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1858	1858	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1859	1859	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1860	1860	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1861	1861	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1862	1862	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1863	1863	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1864	1864	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1865	1865	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1866	1866	H400	COS		Der	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1867	1867	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1868	1868	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1869	1869	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1870	1870	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1871	1871	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1872	1872	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1873	1873	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1874	1874	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1875	1875	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1876	1876	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1877	1877	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1878	1878	H400	COS		Der	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1879	1879	H400	COS		Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1880	1880	H400	COS		Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1881	1881	H400	COS		Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1882	1882	H400	COS		Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1883	1883	H400	COS		Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1884	1884	H400	COS		Der	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1885	1885	H400	COS		Der	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1886	1886	H400	COS		Der	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			

Chichen Itz	1887	1887	H400	COS		Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1888	1888	H400	COS		Der	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1889	1889	H400	COS		Der	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1890	1890	H400	COS		Der	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1891	1891	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1892	1892	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1893	1893	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1894	1894	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1895	1895	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1896	1896	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1897	1897	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1898	1898	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1899	1899	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1900	1900	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1901	1901	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1902	1902	H400	COS		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1903	1903	H400	NID		Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1904	1904	H400	NID		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Chichen Itz	1905	1905	H400	NID		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			segmentos NID
Chichen Itz	1906	1906	H400	NID		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			segmentos NID
Chichen Itz	1907	1907	H400	NID		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			segmentos NID
Chichen Itz	1908	1908	H400	NID		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			segmentos NID
Chichen Itz	1909	1909	H400	NID		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			segmentos NID
Chichen Itz	1910	1910	H380A	CRAN	par	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	1911	1911	H380A	CRAN	fragm xxx?	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	1912	1912	H380a	CRAN	par?	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	1913	1913	H380A	CRAN	par?	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	1914	1914	H380A	CRAN	fragm sutura	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	1915	1915	H380A	CRAN	par? Fragm x	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	1916	1916	H380A	CRAN	par fragm	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	1917	1917	H380A	CRAN	fragm mast d	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	1918	1918	H380A	CRAN	par?	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	1919	1919	H380A	CRAN	fragm lamda?	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	1920	1920	H380A	CRAN	par?	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	1921	1921	H380A	CRAN	par?	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	1922	1922	H380A	CRAN	fragm de lam	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	1923	1923	H380A	CRAN	fragm fronta	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	1924	1924	H380A	CRAN	par?	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	1925	1925	H380A	CRAN	par?	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	1926	1926	H380A	CRAN	par?	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	1927	1927	H380A	CRAN	105 segment	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	1928	1928	H380A	PER	diaf med	Izq	4_ADU?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	1929	1929	H380A	PER	fragm diaf m	Der	4_ADU?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	1930	1930	H380A	PER	fragm diaf	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	1931	1931	H380A	PER	fragm diaf	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	1932	1932	H380A	HL	antebrazo?	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	1933	1933	H380A	CRAN	fragm de pet	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	1934	1934	H380A	PIE	fragm tarso	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	1935	1935	H380A	PIE	fragm tarso	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	1936	1936	H380A	PIE	fragm tarso	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	1937	1937	H380A	PIE	fragm tarso	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	1938	1938	H380A	PIE	fragm tarso	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	1939	1939	H380A	PIE	fragm tarso?	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	1940	1940	H380A	PIE	fragm tarso	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	1941	1941	H380A	PIE	fragm tarso	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	1942	1942	H380A	PIE	fragm falang	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	1943	1943	H380A	PIE	fragm falang	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	1944	1944	H380A	PIE	fragm falang	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	1945	1945	H380A	PIE	fragm falang	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	1946	1946	H380A	PIE	fragm falang	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	1947	1947	H380A	PIE	fragm falang	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	1948	1948	H380A	PIE	fragm falang	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	1949	1949	H380A	NID	extremidades	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	1950	1950	H380A	FEM	fragm diaf xx	Izq	4_ADU?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	

Chichen Itz	1951	1951	H380A	FEM	xxx fragm dia	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	1952	1952	H380A	FEM	fragm diaf	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	1953	1953	H380A	FEM	fragm diaf	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	1954	1954	H380A	FEM	fragm diaf	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	1955	1955	H380A	FEM	fragm diaf	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	1956	1956	H380A	FEM	fragm diaf	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	1957	1957	H380A	NID	113 Fragmen	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	1958	1958	H381	HL	fragm prob f	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	1959	1959	H381	HL	fragm prob f	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	1960	1960	H381	HL	fragm prob f	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	1961	1961	H381	HL	fragm prob f	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	1962	1962	H381	NID	44 fragmento	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1963	1963	X893	PER	fragm de diá	P DER	4_ADU?	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	1964	1964	X893	PER	posible fragr	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	1965	1965	X893	CRAN	fragm fronta	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	1966	1966	X893	CRAN	fragm parieta	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	1967	1967	X893	CRAN	fragm de par	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	1968	1968	X893	CRAN	NID	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	1969	1969	X893	CRAN	NID	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	1970	1970	X893	CRAN	NID	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	1971	1971	X893	HL	NID	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	1972	1972	X893	HL	NID	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	1973	1973	X893	HL	NID	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	1974	1974	X893	HL	NID	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	1975	1975	X893	COS	Posible fragr	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	1976	1976	X893	PIE	fragm de tars	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	1977	1977	X893	NID	fragm de HL	NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	1978	1978	X73A	ICO	Individuo pr	N/A	9_2Inf	NID	NP	NO PRES	PRES	NA		infante primario semicom
Chichen Itz	1979	1979	X73	ICO	Individuo pr	N/A	10_3Inf	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		infante primario, faltan al
Chichen Itz	1980	1980	X843	COS	fragmento m	N/A	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1981	1981	X843	HL	NID	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	1982	1982	X843	NID	NID	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	1983	1983	X295d	PER	fragmento pr	NID	1_Inf	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1984	1984	X319a	TIB	posible fragr	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	1985	1985	X319a	HL	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	1986	1986	X319a	HL	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	1987	1987	X52	FEM	diáfisis casi	Izq	2_ADO	FEM	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1988	1988	X52	TIB	diáfisis casi	Izq	2_ADO	FEM	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1989	1989	X52	FEM	diáfisis de su	NID	5_Adol	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	1990	1990	X52	PER	fragm diaf	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	1991	1991	X52	HL	fragm diaf	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	1992	1992	X52	HL	fragm diaf	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	1993	1993	X52	HL	fragm diaf	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	1994	1994	X52	HL	fragm diaf	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	1995	1995	X52	HL	fragm diaf	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	1996	1996	X52	HL	fragm diaf	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	1997	1997	X52	HL	fragm diaf	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	1998	1998	X52	HL	fragm diaf	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	1999	1999	X52	HL	fragm diaf	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	2000	2000	X52	HL	fragm diaf	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	2001	2001	X52	HL	fragm diaf	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	2002	2002	X52	HL	fragm diaf	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	2003	2003	X52	HL	fragm diaf	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	2004	2004	X52	HL	fragm diaf	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	2005	2005	X52	HL	fragm diaf	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	2006	2006	X214	CRAN	fragmento de	N/A	10_3Inf	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	2007	2007	X214	CRAN	fragm de PA	NID	10_3Inf	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	2008	2008	X214	CRAN	fragm de PA	NID	10_3Inf	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	2009	2009	X214	CRAN	fragm posibl	NID	10_3Inf	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	2010	2010	X214	CRAN	PAR? Fragm	NID	10_3Inf	NID	NE	NO PRES	PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	2011	2011	X214	CRAN	PAR? Sut sa	NID	10_3Inf	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	2012	2012	X214	CRAN	PAR? Sut co	NID	10_3Inf	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	2013	2013	X214	CRAN	PAR?	NID	10_3Inf	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	2014	2014	X214	CRAN	PAR?	NID	10_3Inf	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	2015	2015	X214	CRAN	fragm sut lar	NID	10_3Inf	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	2016	2016	X214	CRAN	Petrosa	Der	10_3Inf	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	

Chichen Itz	2017	2017	X214	CRAN	Petrosa	Izq	10_3Inf	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	2018	2018	X214	VER	fragm ver	Izq	10_3Inf	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	2019	2019	X214	VER C	fragm de cer	Izq	10_3Inf	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	2020	2020	X214	VER C	fragm de cer	Izq	10_3Inf	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	2021	2021	X214	VER C	fragm de cer	Izq	10_3Inf	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	2022	2022	X214	VER C	fragm de cer	Izq	10_3Inf	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	2023	2023	X214	CRAN	nid	Izq	10_3Inf	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	2024	2024	H393	HL	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	2025	2025	H393	HL	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	2026	2026	H393	HL	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	2027	2027	H393	HL	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	2028	2028	H393	HL	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	2029	2029	H393	HL	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	2030	2030	H393	HL	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	2031	2031	H393	HL	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	2032	2032	H393	HL	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	2033	2033	H393	HL	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	2034	2034	H393	HL	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	2035	2035	H393	HL	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	2036	2036	H393	FEM	probable fra	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	2037	2037	H393	HL	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	2038	2038	H393	HL	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	2039	2039	H393	HL	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	2040	2040	H393	COS	fragm prox	Der	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	2041	2041	H393	VER		N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	2042	2042	H393	PER	fragm diaf	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	2043	2043	H393	HL	fragm de dia	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	2044	2044	H393	TIB	fragm diaf pd	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	2045	2045	H393	HL	fragm de tib	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	2046	2046	H393	TIB	fragm diaf	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	2047	2047	H393	TIB	fragm línea l	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	2048	2048	H393	HUM	fragm diaf m	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	2049	2049	H393	CRAN	fragm sut lar	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	2050	2050	H393	CRAN	fragm sut lar	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	2051	2051	H393	CRAN	fragm sut co	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	2052	2052	H393	CRAN	fragm parieta	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		parece basura de tzompar
Chichen Itz	2053	2053	H393	CRAN	fragm nid	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	2054	2054	H393	CRAN	fragm nid	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	2055	2055	H393	NID	fragmentos r	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	2056	2056	X007w	HL		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	2057	2057	X007w	MAN		Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	2058	2058	X007w	PER		NID	2_ADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	2059	2059	X007w	TIB		Izq	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	2060	2060	X007w	HL		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	2061	2061	X007w	FEM		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	2062	2062	X007w	CRAN		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	2063	2063	X007w	CRAN		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	2064	2064	X007w	CRAN		NID	4_ADU?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	2065	2065	X007w	FEM		NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	2066	2066	X007w	FEM	fragm de diá	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		tallado para hacha o cuch
Chichen Itz	2067	2067	X007w	CRAN	fragm craneo	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	2068	2068	X007w	NID	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	2069	2069	X008w	HL	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	2070	2070	X008w	HL	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	2071	2071	X008w	HL	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	2072	2072	X008w	HL	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	2073	2073	X008w	HL	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	2074	2074	X008w	HL	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	2075	2075	X008w	HL	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	2076	2076	X008w	HL	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	2077	2077	X008w	CRAN	fragm cran	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	2078	2078	X008w	RAD	fragm diaf m	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	2079	2079	X008w	RAD	fragm diaf m	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	2080	2080	X008w	HL	fragm NHL	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		

Chichen Itz	2081	2081	X008w	PIE	fragm nid tar	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	2082	2082	X008w	HL	fragm diaf m	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	2083	2083	X008w	HL	fragm diaf	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	2084	2084	X008w	PEL	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	2085	2085	X008w	PEL	fragm iliaco	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	2086	2086	X008w	HL	diaf fragm	NID	3_NID	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	2087	2087	X008w	HL	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	2088	2088	X008w	HL	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	2089	2089	X008w	HL	frag diaf med	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	2090	2090	X008w	PEL	fragm iliac	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	2091	2091	X008w	TIB	foramen nutr	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	2092	2092	X008w	HL	nid	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	2093	2093	X008w	HL	fragm diaf	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	2094	2094	X008w	HL	antebrazo	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	2095	2095	X008w	FEM	fragm línea á	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	2096	2096	X008w	FEM	fragm diaf	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	2097	2097	X008w	FEM	fragm diaf	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	2098	2098	X008w	FEM	fragm diaf	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	2099	2099	X008w	FEM	fragm diaf m	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	2100	2100	X008w	FEM	fragm línea á	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL		
Chichen Itz	2101	2101	X2	COS	fragm med	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	2102	2102	X2	CRAN	fragm nid	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	2103	2103	H325	PER	fragm medial	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	NA		
Chichen Itz	2104	2104	X006	CRAN	OCC	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	2105	2105	X006	CRAN	OCC	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	2106	2106	X006	CRAN	fragm de crá	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	
Chichen Itz	2107	2107	X22	FEM	fragm diáfisi	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	2108	2108	X22	FEM	fragm diáfisi	NID	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	2109	2109	X22	FEM	fragm diáfisi	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	2110	2110	X22	FEM	fragm diáfisi	NID	3_NID	NID		NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	2111	2111	X22	RAD	fragm medial	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	2112	2112	X22	RAD	fram medial d	NID	3_NID	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	2113	2113	X22	NID	42 fragmento	NID	3_NID	NID	NID	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	2114	2114	PS20	FEM	diaf semicon	Der	11_ADJ	FEM	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	ind 1 140 159
Chichen Itz	2115	2115	PS20	FEM	diaf semicon	Der	11_ADJ	FEM	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	ind 1 114
Chichen Itz	2116	2116	PS20	PER	diaf semicon	Der	11_ADJ	FEM	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	ind 1 143
Chichen Itz	2117	2117	PS20	FEM	diaf semicon	Izq	11_ADJ	FEM	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	ind 1 123
Chichen Itz	2118	2118	PS20	TIB	diaf semicon	Izq	11_ADJ	FEM	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	ind 1 148 113
Chichen Itz	2119	2119	PS20	PER	diaf semicon	Izq	11_ADJ	FEM	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	ind 1 130
Chichen Itz	2120	2120	PS20	HUM	diaf med	Der	11_ADJ	FEM	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	ind 1 144 164
Chichen Itz	2121	2121	PS20	RAD	diaf semicon	Der	11_ADJ	FEM	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	ind 1 163
Chichen Itz	2122	2122	PS20	CUB	diaf semicon	Der	11_ADJ	FEM	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	ind 1 160
Chichen Itz	2123	2123	PS20	HUM	diaf semicon	Izq	11_ADJ	FEM	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	ind 1 165
Chichen Itz	2124	2124	PS20	RAD	diaf semicon	Izq	11_ADJ	FEM	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	ind 1 161
Chichen Itz	2125	2125	PS20	CUB	diaf semicon	Izq	11_ADJ	FEM	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	ind 1 162
Chichen Itz	2126	2126	PS20	CRAN	fragm occ o	NID	11_ADJ	FEM	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	2127	2127	PS20	CRAN	proceso lagr	Izq	11_ADJ	FEM	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	2128	2128	PS20	CRAN	órbita ocular	Der	11_ADJ	FEM	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	2129	2129	PS20	CRAN	borde sup ór	Izq	11_ADJ	FEM	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	2130	2130	PS20	CRAN	fragm masto	Izq	11_ADJ	FEM	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	2131	2131	PS20	MAN	más de la mit	Der	11_ADJ	FEM	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	2132	2132	PS20	PEL	muy fragmen	NID	11_ADJ	FEM	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	2133	2133	PS20	VER	muy fragmen	NID	11_ADJ	FEM	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	
Chichen Itz	2134	2134	PS20	CLA	fragm lateral	Izq	11_ADJ	FEM	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	ind 1 56
Chichen Itz	2135	2135	PS20	FEM	fragm diaf m	P DER	11_ADJ	FEM	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	indiv 2 116
Chichen Itz	2136	2136	PS20	FEM	fragm diaf m	P DER	11_ADJ	FEM	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	indiv 2 116
Chichen Itz	2137	2137	PS20	FEM	fragm diaf m	P DER	11_ADJ	FEM	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	indiv 2 116
Chichen Itz	2138	2138	PS20	FEM	fragm diaf m	P DER	11_ADJ	FEM	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	indiv 2 116
Chichen Itz	2139	2139	PS20	RAD	fragm diaf m	P DER	11_ADJ	FEM	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	indiv 2 140
Chichen Itz	2140	2140	PS20	CUB	fragm sem pr	Der	11_ADJ	FEM	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	indiv 2 98
Chichen Itz	2141	2141	PS20	FEM	fragm distal	NID	11_ADJ	FEM	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	indiv 2 31
Chichen Itz	2142	2142	PS20	HUM	fragm diaf	NID	11_ADJ	FEM	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	CE/CAL	NID	indiv 2 73
Chichen Itz	2143	2143	PS20	FEM	casi complet	Izq	11_ADJ	FEM	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	indiv 2 3
Chichen Itz	2144	2144	PS20	CUB	fragm diaf pr	Izq	11_ADJ	FEM	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	indiv 2 19
Chichen Itz	2145	2145	PS20	HUM	fragm diaf di	Izq	11_ADJ	FEM	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	indiv 2 30
Chichen Itz	2146	2146	PS20	TIB	diaf med	Izq	11_ADJ	FEM	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	indiv 2 106

Chichen Itz	2147	2147	PS20	CUB	diaf med	Izq	11_ADJ	FEM	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	indiv 2 6
Chichen Itz	2148	2148	PS20	RAD	fragm de dia	P IZ	11_ADJ	FEM	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	indiv 2 6
Chichen Itz	2149	2149	N8	CRAN	fragm fronta	N/A	9_2Inf	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	pigm rojo probablemente
Chichen Itz	2150	2150	N8	CRAN	petrosa	Der	9_2Inf	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	pigm rojo probablemente
Chichen Itz	2151	2151	N8	FEM	fragm	NID	9_2Inf	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA	NID	pigm rojo probablemente
Chichen Itz	2152	2152	N8	NID		NID	3_NID	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES	NA		pigm rojo probablemente
Chichen Itz	2153	2153	N8	CRAN	esplagnocrá	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	segmentos NID
Chichen Itz	2154	2154	N8	COS	77 segm	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	segmentos NID
Chichen Itz	2155	2155	N8	VER	16 segm	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	segmentos NID
Chichen Itz	2156	2156	N8	PEL	115 segm	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	segmentos NID
Chichen Itz	2157	2157	N8	NID	2192 segm	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	segmentos NID
Chichen Itz	2158	2158	PS19	CRAN	fragm con fo	Der	9_2Inf	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	mismo ind 2158 a 2177
Chichen Itz	2159	2159	PS19	CRAN	basilar	N/A	9_2Inf	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	mismo ind 2158 a 2177
Chichen Itz	2160	2160	PS19	CRAN	fragm de fora	Izq	9_2Inf	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	mismo ind 2158 a 2177
Chichen Itz	2161	2161	PS19	CLA	fragm de epi	Izq	9_2Inf	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	mismo ind 2158 a 2177
Chichen Itz	2162	2162	PS19	PER	fragmentos c	Der	9_2Inf	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	mismo ind 2158 a 2177
Chichen Itz	2163	2163	PS19	FEM	diaf med	Der	9_2Inf	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	mismo ind 2158 a 2177 isc
Chichen Itz	2164	2164	PS19	TIB	diaf med	Der	9_2Inf	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	mismo ind 2158 a 2177
Chichen Itz	2165	2165	PS19	HUM	diaf med	Der	9_2Inf	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	mismo ind 2158 a 2177
Chichen Itz	2166	2166	PS19	CUB	diaf med	Der	9_2Inf	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	mismo ind 2158 a 2177
Chichen Itz	2167	2167	PS19	RAD	diaf med	Der	9_2Inf	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	mismo ind 2158 a 2177
Chichen Itz	2168	2168	PS19	CRAN	petrosa	Der	9_2Inf	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	mismo ind 2158 a 2177 isc
Chichen Itz	2169	2169	PS19	COS	frag cost	Izq	9_2Inf	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	mismo ind 2158 a 2177
Chichen Itz	2170	2170	PS19	COS	frag cost	Izq	9_2Inf	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	mismo ind 2158 a 2177
Chichen Itz	2171	2171	PS19	COS	fragm	Der	9_2Inf	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	mismo ind 2158 a 2177
Chichen Itz	2172	2172	PS19	CRAN	esplacno cra	Izq	9_2Inf	NID	NE	NO PRES	PRES		NID	mismo ind 2158 a 2177
Chichen Itz	2173	2173	PS19	CRAN	cran fragmen	N/A	9_2Inf	NID	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	mismo ind 2158 a 2177 mu
Chichen Itz	2174	2174	PS19	COS	varias nid	NID	9_2Inf	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	mismo ind 2158 a 2177
Chichen Itz	2175	2175	PS19	VER C	fragm izq de	N/A	9_2Inf	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	mismo ind 2158 a 2177
Chichen Itz	2176	2176	PS19	CRAN	frgam varios	N/A	9_2Inf	NID	NID	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	mismo ind 2158 a 2177
Chichen Itz	2177	2177	PS19	NID	nids	N/A	9_2Inf	NID	NID	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	mismo ind 2158 a 2177
X'togil	1	2178	1	CRAN	fragm fronta	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Indv I_1
X'togil	2	2179	1	CRAN	parietal	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Indv I_1
X'togil	3	2180	1	CRAN	parietal	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Indv I_1
X'togil	4	2181	1	MAN		NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Indv I_1
X'togil	5	2182	1	HUM		Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Indv I_1
X'togil	6	2183	1	RAD		Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Indv I_1
X'togil	7	2184	1	FEM	fragm poster	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Indv I_1
X'togil	8	2185	1	FEM	fragm poster	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Indv I_1
X'togil	9	2186	1	PER	fragm distale	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Indv I_1
X'togil	10	2187	1	TIB	tuberosidad	P DER	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Indv I_1
X'togil	11	2188	1	PIE	fragmts vario	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Indv I_1
X'togil	12	2189	2	CRAN	fragm fronta	N/A	6_SADO	PFEM	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Indv I_2
X'togil	13	2190	2	CRAN	fragm parieta	NID	6_SADO	PFEM	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Indv I_2
X'togil	14	2191	2	CRAN	fragm tempo	NID	6_SADO	PFEM	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Indv I_2
X'togil	15	2192	2	CRAN	petrosa 2 co	NID	6_SADO	PFEM	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Indv I_2
X'togil	16	2193	2	MAX		N/A	6_SADO	PFEM	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Indv I_2
X'togil	17	2194	2	MAN		N/A	6_SADO	PFEM	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Indv I_2
X'togil	18	2195	2	VER C	axis	N/A	6_SADO	PFEM	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Indv I_2
X'togil	19	2196	2	CLA	fragm distal	Izq	6_SADO	PFEM	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Indv I_2
X'togil	20	2197	2	COS	2 frags	Der	6_SADO	PFEM	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Indv I_2
X'togil	21	2198	2	HUM	epif completa	Der	6_SADO	PFEM	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Indv I_2
X'togil	22	2199	2	MNO	falange	Der	6_SADO	PFEM	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Indv I_2
X'togil	23	2200	2	FEM	fragm	Der	6_SADO	PFEM	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Indv I_2
X'togil	24	2201	2	FEM	parciaemnte	Izq	6_SADO	PFEM	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Indv I_2
X'togil	25	2202	2	TIB	fragm	Der	6_SADO	PFEM	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Indv I_2
X'togil	26	2203	2	TIB	diaf medial	Izq	6_SADO	PFEM	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Indv I_2
X'togil	27	2204	2	PER	prox	Izq	6_SADO	PFEM	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Indv I_2
X'togil	28	2205	2	PIE	3 mtt	Der	6_SADO	PFEM	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Indv I_2
X'togil	29	2206	2	PIE	2mtt	Izq	6_SADO	PFEM	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Indv I_2
X'togil	30	2207	2	PIE	1fal	Izq	6_SADO	PFEM	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Indv I_2
X'togil	31	2208	3	CRAN	calota en 809	N/A	11_ADJ	NID	NP	NO PRES	PRES	kankab		Indv I_3
X'togil	32	2209	3	CRAN	petrosa	Izq	11_ADJ	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Indv I_3
X'togil	33	2210	3	CLA	distal	Izq	11_ADJ	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Indv I_3

X'togil	34	2211	3	COS	fragm	NID	11_ADJ	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Indv I_3
X'togil	35	2212	3	FEM	diaf distal y	Der	11_ADJ	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Indv I_3
X'togil	36	2213	3	RAD	diaf prox	Der	11_ADJ	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Indv I_3
X'togil	37	2214	3	TIB	diaf prox	Der	11_ADJ	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Indv I_3
X'togil	38	2215	3	VER	varios	NID	11_ADJ	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Indv I_3
X'togil	39	2216	3	MNO	falange	Der	11_ADJ	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Indv I_3
X'togil	40	2217	3	PIE	III y IV mmt	Der	11_ADJ	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Indv I_3
X'togil	41	2218	3	VER C	odontoides	N/A	11_ADJ	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Indv I_3
X'togil	42	2219	3	MAX	frgmts	NID	11_ADJ	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Indv I_3
X'togil	43	2220	3	HUM	fragmts	NID	11_ADJ	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Indv I_3
X'togil	44	2221	3	HUM	fragmts con	NID	11_ADJ	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Indv_acomp?_3
X'togil	45	2222	4	PEL	fragms	NID	3_NID	PFEM	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Ind II_4
X'togil	46	2223	4	HUM	FRAGS	NID	3_NID	PFEM	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Ind II_4
X'togil	47	2224	4	CUB	FRAG	NID	3_NID	PFEM	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Ind II_4
X'togil	48	2225	4	RAD	FRAG	Der	3_NID	PFEM	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Ind I_4
X'togil	49	2226	4	FEM	cabeza manip	Der	3_NID	PFEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Ind II_4
X'togil	50	2227	4	PER		NID	3_NID	PFEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Ind I_4
X'togil	51	2228	4	PIE		NID	3_NID	PFEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Ind II_4
X'togil	52	2229	4	HL		NID	3_NID	PFEM	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		NID_4
X'togil	53	2230	4	VER		NID	3_NID	PFEM	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Ind II_4
X'togil	54	2231	4	OMO		NID	3_NID	PFEM	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Ind II_4
X'togil	55	2232	4	FEM	cabeza manip	Izq	3_NID	PFEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Ind II_4
X'togil	56	2233	5	MAN	fragm aislado	Der	2_ADO	MASC	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Ind III_5
X'togil	57	2234	5	CRAN	tab erecta ex	N/A	1_Inf	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Ind II_5b
X'togil	58	2235	5	MAN	frags	NID	1_Inf	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Ind II_5b
X'togil	59	2236	5	HUM		Izq	1_Inf	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Ind II_5b
X'togil	60	2237	5	TIB	prob izq tmb	Der	1_Inf	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Ind II_5b
X'togil	61	2238	5	CRAN		N/A	1_Inf	NID	NP	NO PRES	PRES	kankab		Ind I_5a
X'togil	62	2239	5	CLA		Der	1_Inf	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Ind I_5a
X'togil	63	2240	5	COS		NID	1_Inf	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Ind I_5a
X'togil	64	2241	5	OMO		Izq	1_Inf	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Ind I_5a
X'togil	65	2242	5	HUM		Der	1_Inf	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Ind I_5a
X'togil	66	2243	5	CUB		Der	1_Inf	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Ind I_5a
X'togil	67	2244	5	RAD		Der	1_Inf	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Ind I_5a
X'togil	68	2245	5	PER		Izq	1_Inf	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Ind I_5a
X'togil	69	2246	5	TIB		Izq	1_Inf	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Ind I_5a
X'togil	70	2247	5	PEL		NID	1_Inf	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Ind I_5a
X'togil	71	2248	5	VER		NID	1_Inf	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Ind I_5a
X'togil	72	2249	5	HUM		Izq	1_Inf	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Ind I_5a
X'togil	73	2250	5	FEM		Izq	1_Inf	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Ind I_5a
X'togil	74	2251	5	RAD		Izq	1_Inf	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	kankab		Ind I_5a
X'togil	75	2252	9	CRAN	tabular erect	N/A	11_ADJ	MASC	RN	NO PRES	PRES			Ind I_9; registro 6
X'togil	76	2253	9	MAN	frag cuerpo	Izq	11_ADJ	MASC	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			Ind I_9; registro 6
X'togil	77	2254	9	VER	frags	NID	11_ADJ	MASC	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			Ind I_9; registro 6
X'togil	78	2255	9	SAC	frags	NID	11_ADJ	MASC	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			Ind I_9; registro 6
X'togil	79	2256	9	OMO	fram izq y de	Izq	11_ADJ	MASC	RN	NO PRES	NO PRES			Ind I_9; registro 6
X'togil	80	2257	9	COS	frags	NID	11_ADJ	MASC	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES			Ind I_9; registro 6
X'togil	81	2258	9	PEL	fragm isq y s	Der	11_ADJ	MASC	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			Ind I_9; registro 6
X'togil	82	2259	9	HUM	sin cabeza	Der	11_ADJ	MASC	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES			Ind I_9; registro 6
X'togil	83	2260	9	HUM	sin cabeza	Izq	11_ADJ	MASC	RO	PRES	NO PRES			Ind I_9; registro 6
X'togil	84	2261	9	CUB	sin distal	Der	11_ADJ	MASC	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES			Ind I_9; registro 6
X'togil	85	2262	9	CUB	sin distal	Izq	11_ADJ	MASC	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES			Ind I_9; registro 6
X'togil	86	2263	9	RAD	sin distal	Der	11_ADJ	MASC	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES			Ind I_9; registro 6
X'togil	87	2264	9	RAD	sin distal	Izq	11_ADJ	MASC	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES			Ind I_9; registro 6
X'togil	88	2265	9	MAN	cuerpo iz	Izq	11_ADJ	MASC	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			Ind I_9; registro 6
X'togil	89	2266	9	TIB	diaf y extrem	Der	11_ADJ	MASC	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			Ind I_9; registro 6
X'togil	90	2267	9	TIB	cresta tibial	Izq	11_ADJ	MASC	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			Ind I_9; registro 6
X'togil	91	2268	9	PER	diaf medial	Der	11_ADJ	MASC	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES			Ind I_9; registro 6
X'togil	92	2269	9	PER	diaf med y di	Izq	11_ADJ	MASC	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			Ind I_9; registro 6
X'togil	93	2270	9	PIE	calc, astr mtt	NID	11_ADJ	MASC	NP	PRES	NO PRES			Ind I_9; registro 6
X'togil	94	2271	9	PEL	isq	Izq	11_ADJ	MASC	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			Ind I_9; registro 6
X'togil	95	2272	Ofr 1	CRAN	241 fragment	N/A	1_Inf	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			registro 7
X'togil	96	2273	Ofr 1	VER C	fragm	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			registro 7
X'togil	97	2274	Elem	ROT		NID	1_Inf	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			registro 8
X'togil	98	2275	9	FEM	cabeza de fé	Izq	11_ADJ	MASC	NE	PRES	NO PRES			Ind I_9; registro 6

X'togil	99	2276	str 7			NID		NID		NO PRES	NO PRES			Ind I_str7
Yaxuna	1	2277	Ent 30-2	CRAN	parietal	NID	12_ADU	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL	NID	
Yaxuna	2	2278	Ent 30-2	CRAN	cran	N/A	12_ADU	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	3	2279	Ent 30-2	CRAN	cran	N/A	12_ADU	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL	NID	
Yaxuna	4	2280	Ent 30-2	CRAN	cran	N/A	12_ADU	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL	NID	
Yaxuna	5	2281	Ent 30-2	CRAN	cran	N/A	12_ADU	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	6	2282	Ent 30-2	CRAN	occipital	N/A	12_ADU	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL	NID	
Yaxuna	7	2283	Ent 30-2	CRAN	frontal	N/A	12_ADU	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	8	2284	Ent 30-2	CRAN	cran	N/A	12_ADU	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL	NID	
Yaxuna	9	2285	Ent 30-2	CRAN	cran	N/A	12_ADU	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL	NID	
Yaxuna	10	2286	Ent 30-2	CRAN	cran	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	11	2287	Ent 30-2	VER C	cerv 4ta?	N/A	5_Adol	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL	NID	
Yaxuna	12	2288	Ent 30-2	VER	dorsal/cerv	N/A	4_ADU?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL	NID	
Yaxuna	13	2289	Ent 30-2	PIE	calcaneo	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL	NID	
Yaxuna	14	2290	Ent 30-2	VER	dorsales/lum	N/A	12_ADU	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL	NID	
Yaxuna	15	2291	Ent 30-2	PEL	iliaco	NID	12_ADU	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL	NID	
Yaxuna	16	2292	Ent 30-2	OMO	omo	Der	10_3Inf	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	17	2293	Ent 30-2	MNO	mtc	Izq	12_ADU	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	18	2294	Ent 30-2	PER	per	NID	12_ADU	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL	NID	
Yaxuna	19	2295	Ent 30-2	ANT B	nid antebraz	NID	12_ADU	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	20	2296	Ent 30-2	CUB	cub	Der	5_Adol	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	21	2297	Ent 30-2	CUB	cub	Der	12_ADU	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	22	2298	Ent 30-2	ANT B	nid antebraz	NID	12_ADU	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	23	2299	Ent 30-2	HL	hl	NID	12_ADU	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	24	2300	Ent 30-2	NID	NID	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	25	2301	Ent 30-2	HL	hl	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	26	2302	Ent 30-2	PER	per	NID	12_ADU	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	27	2303	Ent 30-2	ANT B	nid antebraz	NID	12_ADU	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	28	2304	Ent 30-2	PER	per?	NID	12_ADU	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	29	2305	Ent 30-2	RAD	rad	Izq	12_ADU	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL	NID	
Yaxuna	30	2306	Ent 30-2	RAD	rad	Der	12_ADU	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL	NID	
Yaxuna	31	2307	Ent 30-2	ANT B	nid antebraz	NID	12_ADU	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	32	2308	Ent 30-2	RAD	rad	Izq	12_ADU	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	33	2309	Ent 30-2	CUB	cub	Izq	12_ADU	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	34	2310	Ent 30-2	PER	per	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	35	2311	Ent 30-2	CUB	cub	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	36	2312	Ent 30-2	CUB	cub	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	37	2313	Ent 30-2	PER	per	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	38	2314	Ent 30-2	PER	per	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	39	2315	Ent 30-2	PIE	mtt	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	40	2316	Ent 30-2	MNO	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	41	2317	Ent 30-2	MNO	mtc	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	42	2318	Ent 30-2	MNO	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	43	2319	Ent 30-2	MNO	mtc	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	44	2320	Ent 30-2	MNO	mtc	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	45	2321	Ent 30-2	MNO	mtc	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	46	2322	Ent 30-2	MNO	mtc	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	47	2323	Ent 30-2	MNO	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	48	2324	Ent 30-2	MNO	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	49	2325	Ent 30-2	MNO	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	50	2326	Ent 30-2	PIE	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	51	2327	Ent 30-2	PIE	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	52	2328	Ent 30-2	CRAN	cran	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	53	2329	Ent 30-2	COS	cos	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	54	2330	Ent 30-2	COS	cos	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	55	2331	Ent 30-2	COS	cos	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	56	2332	Ent 30-2	COS	cos	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	57	2333	Ent 30-2	COS	cos	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	58	2334	Ent 30-2	COS	cos	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	59	2335	Ent 30-2	COS	cos	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	60	2336	Ent 30-2	COS	cos	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	61	2337	Ent 30-2	OMO	omo	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	62	2338	Ent 30-2	COS	cos	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			

Yaxuna	63	2339	Ent 30-2	PER	per	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	64	2340	Ent 30-2	PER	per	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	65	2341	Ent 30-2	CUB	cub	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	66	2342	Ent 30-2	RAD	rad	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	67	2343	Ent 30-2	CUB	cub	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	68	2344	Ent 30-2	MNO	falange	NID	5_Adol	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	69	2345	Ent 30-2	HUM	hum	Der	2_ADO	PMASC	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	70	2346	Ent 30-2	HUM	hum	Der	2_ADO	PMASC	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	71	2347	Ent 30-2	HUM	hum	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	72	2348	Ent 30-2	HUM	hum	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	73	2349	Ent 30-2	HUM	hum	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	74	2350	Ent 30-2	HUM	hum	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	75	2351	Ent 30-2	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	76	2352	Ent 30-2	HUM	hum	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	77	2353	Ent 30-2	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	78	2354	Ent 30-2	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	79	2355	Ent 30-2	TIB	tib	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	80	2356	Ent 30-2	TIB	tib robusta-g	Der	2_ADO	PMASC	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	81	2357	Ent 30-2	TIB	tib robusta	Der	2_ADO	PMASC	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	82	2358	Ent 30-2	TIB	tib	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	83	2359	Ent 30-2	TIB	tib	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	84	2360	Ent 30-2	TIB	tib	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	85	2361	Ent 30-2	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	86	2362	Ent 30-2	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	87	2363	Ent 30-2	TIB	tib	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			fauna?
Yaxuna	88	2364	Ent 30-2	TIB	tib	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	89	2365	Ent 30-2	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	90	2366	Ent 30-2	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	91	2367	Ent 30-2	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	92	2368	Ent 30-2	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	93	2369	Ent 30-2	TIB	tib	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	94	2370	Ent 30-2	HUM	hum	Izq	20_ado?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	95	2371	Ent 30-2	HL	hl	NID	20_ado?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	96	2372	Ent 30-2	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	RO	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	97	2373	Ent 30-2	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	98	2374	Ent 30-2	FEM	fem	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	99	2375	Ent 30-2	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	100	2376	Ent 30-2	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	101	2377	Ent 30-2	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	102	2378	Ent 30-2	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	103	2379	Ent 30-2	HL	inferior	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	104	2380	Ent 30-2	FEM	fem?	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	105	2381	Ent 30-2	HL	hl	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	106	2382	Ent 30-2	TIB	tib	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	107	2383	Ent 30-2	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	108	2384	Ent 30-2	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	109	2385	Ent 30-2	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	110	2386	Ent 30-2	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	111	2387	Ent 30-2	HL	hl	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	112	2388	Ent 30-2	HL	inferior	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	113	2389	Ent 30-2	TIB	tib	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	114	2390	Ent 30-2	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	115	2391	Ent 30-2	HL	inferior	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	116	2392	Ent 30-2	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	117	2393	Ent 30-2	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	118	2394	Ent 30-2	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	119	2395	Ent 30-2	FEM	fem	NID	7_Adol?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	120	2396	Ent 30-2	HL	inferior	NID	20_ado?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	121	2397	Ent 30-2	HL	inferior	NID	20_ado?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	122	2398	Ent 30-2	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	123	2399	Ent 30-2	FEM	fem robusto	Izq	2_ADO	PMASC	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	124	2400	Ent 30-2	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	125	2401	Ent 30-2	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	126	2402	Ent 30-2	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	

Yaxuna	127	2403	Ent 30-2	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	128	2404	Ent 30-2	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	129	2405	Ent 30-2	TIB	tib	NID	20_ado?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	130	2406	Ent 30-2	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	131	2407	Ent 30-2	HL	inferior	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	132	2408	Ent 30-2	FEM	fem	NID	20_ado?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	133	2409	Ent 30-2	CRAN	cran	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	134	2410	Ent 30-2	HL	hl	NID	20_ado?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	135	2411	Ent 30-2	NID	varios segme	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			160 fragmentos con un p
Yaxuna	136	2412	Ent 30-3	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	137	2413	Ent 30-3	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	138	2414	Ent 30-3	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	139	2415	Ent 30-3	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	140	2416	Ent 30-3	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL	NID	
Yaxuna	141	2417	Ent 30-3	CRAN	sutura cran	N/A	7_Adol?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	142	2418	Ent 30-3	CRAN	sutura cran	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	143	2419	Ent 30-3	CRAN	delgado	N/A	7_Adol?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	144	2420	Ent 30-3	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	145	2421	Ent 30-3	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	146	2422	Ent 30-3	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	7_Adol?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	147	2423	Ent 30-3	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	148	2424	Ent 30-3	CRAN	petrosa	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL	NID	
Yaxuna	149	2425	Ent 30-3	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	150	2426	Ent 30-3	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	151	2427	Ent 30-3	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	152	2428	Ent 30-3	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	153	2429	Ent 30-3	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	20_ado?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	154	2430	Ent 30-3	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	7_Adol?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	155	2431	Ent 30-3	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	156	2432	Ent 30-3	CRAN	sutura cran	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	157	2433	Ent 30-3	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	158	2434	Ent 30-3	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	7_Adol?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	159	2435	Ent 30-3	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	7_Adol?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	160	2436	Ent 30-3	CRAN	sutura cran	N/A	20_ado?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	161	2437	Ent 30-3	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	162	2438	Ent 30-3	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	20_ado?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	163	2439	Ent 30-3	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	164	2440	Ent 30-3	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	7_Adol?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	165	2441	Ent 30-3	CRAN	sutura cran	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	166	2442	Ent 30-3	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	20_ado?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	167	2443	Ent 30-3	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	7_Adol?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL	NID	
Yaxuna	168	2444	Ent 30-3	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	7_Adol?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	169	2445	Ent 30-3	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	20_ado?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	170	2446	Ent 30-3	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	20_ado?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	171	2447	Ent 30-3	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	172	2448	Ent 30-3	CRAN	sutura cran	N/A	7_Adol?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	173	2449	Ent 30-3	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	7_Adol?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL	NID	
Yaxuna	174	2450	Ent 30-3	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	5_Adol	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	175	2451	Ent 30-3	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	20_ado?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	176	2452	Ent 30-3	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	177	2453	Ent 30-3	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	178	2454	Ent 30-3	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	179	2455	Ent 30-3	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	180	2456	Ent 30-3	CRAN	sutura cran	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	181	2457	Ent 30-3	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	7_Adol?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	182	2458	Ent 30-3	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	183	2459	Ent 30-3	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	184	2460	Ent 30-3	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	185	2461	Ent 30-3	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	186	2462	Ent 30-3	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	7_Adol?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	187	2463	Ent 30-3	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	188	2464	Ent 30-3	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		

Yaxuna	189	2465	Ent 30-3	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	20_ado?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	190	2466	Ent 30-3	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	7_Adol?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	191	2467	Ent 30-3	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	192	2468	Ent 30-3	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	7_Adol?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	193	2469	Ent 30-3	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	194	2470	Ent 30-3	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	5_Adol	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	195	2471	Ent 30-3	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	5_Adol	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	196	2472	Ent 30-3	CRAN	frontal	N/A	5_Adol	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	197	2473	Ent 30-3	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	198	2474	Ent 30-3	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	199	2475	Ent 30-3	CRAN	frontal	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	200	2476	Ent 30-3	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	201	2477	Ent 30-3	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	202	2478	Ent 30-3	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	203	2479	Ent 30-3	CLA	clav	Der	5_Adol	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	204	2480	Ent 30-3	CLA	clav deforme	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			deforme?
Yaxuna	205	2481	Ent 30-3	CLA	clav	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	206	2482	Ent 30-3	TIB	tib animal?	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			animal?
Yaxuna	207	2483	Ent 30-3	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	208	2484	Ent 30-3	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	209	2485	Ent 30-3	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	210	2486	Ent 30-3	TIB	tib	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	211	2487	Ent 30-3	HL	inferior	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	212	2488	Ent 30-3	HL	inferior	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	213	2489	Ent 30-3	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	214	2490	Ent 30-3	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	215	2491	Ent 30-3	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	216	2492	Ent 30-3	HUM	hum	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	217	2493	Ent 30-3	HUM	hum	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	218	2494	Ent 30-3	HUM	hum	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	219	2495	Ent 30-3	HL	hl	NID	20_ado?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	220	2496	Ent 30-3	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	221	2497	Ent 30-3	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	222	2498	Ent 30-3	MNO	mtc	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	223	2499	Ent 30-3	PER	per periostiti	NID	20_ado?	NID	NP	PRES	PRES			periostitis activa
Yaxuna	224	2500	Ent 30-3	PER	per	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	225	2501	Ent 30-3	PER	per	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	226	2502	Ent 30-3	HL	hl	NID	20_ado?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	227	2503	Ent 30-3	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	228	2504	Ent 30-3	HL	hl	NID	20_ado?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	229	2505	Ent 30-3	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	230	2506	Ent 30-3	HL	hl	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	231	2507	Ent 30-3	MNO	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	232	2508	Ent 30-3	RAD	rad	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL	NID	
Yaxuna	233	2509	Ent 30-3	TIB	tib	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	234	2510	Ent 30-3	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	235	2511	Ent 30-3	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL	NID	
Yaxuna	236	2512	Ent 30-3	OMO	omo	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	237	2513	Ent 30-3	PER	per moteado	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			moteado y liso
Yaxuna	238	2514	Ent 30-3	PER	per	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	239	2515	Ent 30-3	MNO	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	240	2516	Ent 30-3	MNO	mtc	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	241	2517	Ent 30-3	MNO	mtc	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	242	2518	Ent 30-3	MNO	mtc	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	243	2519	Ent 30-3	MNO	mtc	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	244	2520	Ent 30-3	MNO	mtc	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	245	2521	Ent 30-3	MNO	mtc	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	246	2522	Ent 30-3	MNO	mtc?	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	247	2523	Ent 30-3	CLA	clav	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	248	2524	Ent 30-3	VER L	apofisis espi	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	249	2525	Ent 30-3	VER	apofisis	N/A	2_ADO	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	250	2526	Ent 30-3	VER	apofisis	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		

Yaxuna	251	2527	Ent 30-3	VER	apofisis	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	252	2528	Ent 30-3	COS	cos	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	253	2529	Ent 30-3	COS	cos	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	254	2530	Ent 30-3	COS	cos	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	255	2531	Ent 30-3	COS	cos	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	256	2532	Ent 30-3	VER	ver	N/A	7_Adol?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	257	2533	Ent 30-3	COS	cos?	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	258	2534	Ent 30-3	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	259	2535	Ent 30-3	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	260	2536	Ent 30-3	FEM	fem? Moteac	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			moteado
Yaxuna	261	2537	Ent 30-3	FEM	fem?	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	262	2538	Ent 30-3	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	263	2539	Ent 30-3	FEM	fem?	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	264	2540	Ent 30-3	FEM	fem?	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	265	2541	Ent 30-3	HL	inferior	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	266	2542	Ent 30-3	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	267	2543	Ent 30-3	HL	inferior	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	268	2544	Ent 30-3	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	269	2545	Ent 30-3	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	270	2546	Ent 30-3	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	271	2547	Ent 30-3	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	272	2548	Ent 30-3	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	273	2549	Ent 30-3	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	274	2550	Ent 30-3	HL	nid HL	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	275	2551	Ent 30-3	HL	inferior PO,C	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	PRES			PO/OM!
Yaxuna	276	2552	Ent 30-3	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	277	2553	Ent 30-3	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	278	2554	Ent 30-3	HL	inferior	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	279	2555	Ent 30-3	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	280	2556	Ent 30-3	HL	inferior	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	281	2557	Ent 30-3	HL	inferior	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	282	2558	Ent 30-3	HL	inferior	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	283	2559	Ent 30-3	NID	NID	NID	20_ado?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	284	2560	Ent 30-3	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	285	2561	Ent 30-3	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	286	2562	Ent 30-3	HL	inferior	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	287	2563	Ent 30-3	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	288	2564	Ent 30-3	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	289	2565	Ent 30-3	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	290	2566	Ent 30-3	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	291	2567	Ent 30-3	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	292	2568	Ent 30-3	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	293	2569	Ent 30-3	CRAN	sutura cran	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	294	2570	Ent 30-4	TIB	tib	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	295	2571	Ent 30-4	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	296	2572	Ent 30-4	TIB	tib	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	297	2573	Ent 30-4	TIB	tib	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	298	2574	Ent 30-4	TIB	tib	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	299	2575	Ent 30-4	TIB	tib	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	300	2576	Ent 30-4	TIB	tib?	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	301	2577	Ent 30-4	HL	inferior	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	302	2578	Ent 30-4	HL	inferior	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	303	2579	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	304	2580	Ent 30-4	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	305	2581	Ent 30-4	FEM	fem	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	306	2582	Ent 30-4	TIB	tib	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	307	2583	Ent 30-4	FEM	fem	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	308	2584	Ent 30-4	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	309	2585	Ent 30-4	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	310	2586	Ent 30-4	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	311	2587	Ent 30-4	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	312	2588	Ent 30-4	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			

Yaxuna	313	2589	Ent 30-4	HL	inferior	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	314	2590	Ent 30-4	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	315	2591	Ent 30-4	TIB	tib moteada	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			moteada
Yaxuna	316	2592	Ent 30-4	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	317	2593	Ent 30-4	TIB	tib	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	318	2594	Ent 30-4	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	319	2595	Ent 30-4	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	320	2596	Ent 30-4	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	321	2597	Ent 30-4	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	322	2598	Ent 30-4	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	323	2599	Ent 30-4	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	324	2600	Ent 30-4	HL	inferior	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	325	2601	Ent 30-4	HL	inferior	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	326	2602	Ent 30-4	TIB	tib	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	327	2603	Ent 30-4	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	328	2604	Ent 30-4	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	329	2605	Ent 30-4	PER	per	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	330	2606	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	331	2607	Ent 30-4	HL	inferior	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	332	2608	Ent 30-4	CRAN	sutura tempo	Der	2_ADO	MASC	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	333	2609	Ent 30-4	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	334	2610	Ent 30-4	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	335	2611	Ent 30-4	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	336	2612	Ent 30-4	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	337	2613	Ent 30-4	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	338	2614	Ent 30-4	CRAN	hiperostosis	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	PRES			hiperostosis porótica
Yaxuna	339	2615	Ent 30-4	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	340	2616	Ent 30-4	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	341	2617	Ent 30-4	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	342	2618	Ent 30-4	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	343	2619	Ent 30-4	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	344	2620	Ent 30-4	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	345	2621	Ent 30-4	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	346	2622	Ent 30-4	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	347	2623	Ent 30-4	CRAN	occipucio	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	348	2624	Ent 30-4	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	349	2625	Ent 30-4	CRAN	occipucio	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	350	2626	Ent 30-4	CRAN	occipucio	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	351	2627	Ent 30-4	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	352	2628	Ent 30-4	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	353	2629	Ent 30-4	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	354	2630	Ent 30-4	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	355	2631	Ent 30-4	CRAN	sutura cran	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	356	2632	Ent 30-4	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	357	2633	Ent 30-4	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	358	2634	Ent 30-4	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	359	2635	Ent 30-4	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	360	2636	Ent 30-4	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	361	2637	Ent 30-4	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	362	2638	Ent 30-4	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	363	2639	Ent 30-4	PIE	mtt3	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	364	2640	Ent 30-4	PIE	mtt2	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	365	2641	Ent 30-4	PIE	mtt5	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	366	2642	Ent 30-4	PIE	mtt	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	367	2643	Ent 30-4	PIE	mtt	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	368	2644	Ent 30-4	PIE	mtt	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	369	2645	Ent 30-4	PIE	mtt5?	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	370	2646	Ent 30-4	PIE	mtt	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	371	2647	Ent 30-4	NID	NID	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	372	2648	Ent 30-4	MNO	mtc?	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	373	2649	Ent 30-4	MNO	mtc o mtt?	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	374	2650	Ent 30-4	MNO	mtc o mtt?	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	

Yaxuna	375	2651	Ent 30-4	MNO	mtc?	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	376	2652	Ent 30-4	MNO	mtc?	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	377	2653	Ent 30-4	MNO	mtc?	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	378	2654	Ent 30-4	MNO	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	379	2655	Ent 30-4	MNO	mtc 4	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	380	2656	Ent 30-4	NID	NID	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	381	2657	Ent 30-4	MNO	mtc?	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	382	2658	Ent 30-4	MNO	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	383	2659	Ent 30-4	FAL Ni	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	384	2660	Ent 30-4	COS	cos	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	385	2661	Ent 30-4	COS	cos	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	386	2662	Ent 30-4	COS	cos	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	387	2663	Ent 30-4	COS	cos	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	388	2664	Ent 30-4	COS	cos	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	389	2665	Ent 30-4	COS	cos	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	390	2666	Ent 30-4	COS	cos	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	391	2667	Ent 30-4	COS	cos	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL	NID	
Yaxuna	392	2668	Ent 30-4	COS	cos	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	393	2669	Ent 30-4	COS	cos	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	394	2670	Ent 30-4	COS	cos	NID	7_Adol?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	395	2671	Ent 30-4	COS	cos	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	396	2672	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	397	2673	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	398	2674	Ent 30-4	CUB	cub	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	399	2675	Ent 30-4	CUB	cub	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	400	2676	Ent 30-4	PER	PER	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	401	2677	Ent 30-4	PER	PER	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	402	2678	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	403	2679	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	404	2680	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	405	2681	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	406	2682	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	407	2683	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	408	2684	Ent 30-4	PER	per OM,OP e	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	PRES	CAL		OM/OP! engrosamiento
Yaxuna	409	2685	Ent 30-4	HUM	hum diafisis	Izq	21	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	410	2686	Ent 30-4	HUM	hum diafisis	Izq	21	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	411	2687	Ent 30-4	HUM	hum	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	412	2688	Ent 30-4	HUM	hum	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	413	2689	Ent 30-4	HUM	hum	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	414	2690	Ent 30-4	HUM	hum	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	415	2691	Ent 30-4	PER	PER	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	416	2692	Ent 30-4	PIE	astrágalo	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	417	2693	Ent 30-4	MAN	mand	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	418	2694	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	419	2695	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	420	2696	Ent 30-4	PIE	falange	Izq	6_SADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	421	2697	Ent 30-4	MNO	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	422	2698	Ent 30-4	MNO	mtc	NID	7_Adol?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	423	2699	Ent 30-4	MNO	mtc	NID	7_Adol?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	424	2700	Ent 30-4	PIE	mtt	NID	7_Adol?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	425	2701	Ent 30-4	VER L	apofisis espi	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	426	2702	Ent 30-4	VER	ver	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	427	2703	Ent 30-4	VER	ver	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	428	2704	Ent 30-4	VER	apofisis espi	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	429	2705	Ent 30-4	CRAN	frontal	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	430	2706	Ent 30-4	NID	NID	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	431	2707	Ent 30-4	CRAN	esplacnocrar	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	432	2708	Ent 30-4	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	433	2709	Ent 30-4	CRAN	mastoide	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	434	2710	Ent 30-4	OMO	omo	Izq	21	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	435	2711	Ent 30-4	OMO	omo	NID	21	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	436	2712	Ent 30-4	NID	NID	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	437	2713	Ent 30-4	CLA	clav	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	438	2714	Ent 30-4	CLA	clav	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	439	2715	Ent 30-4	OMO	omo	NID	20_ado?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		

Yaxuna	440	2716	Ent 30-4	OMO	omo	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	441	2717	Ent 30-4	OMO	omo	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	442	2718	Ent 30-4	PEL	iliaco ángulo	NID	2_ADO	FEM	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	443	2719	Ent 30-4	NID	NID	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	444	2720	Ent 30-4	MAN	mand?	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	445	2721	Ent 30-4	NID	NID	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	446	2722	Ent 30-4	OMO	omo	NID	2_ADO	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	447	2723	Ent 30-4	OMO	omo	NID	20_ado?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	448	2724	Ent 30-4	NID	NID	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	449	2725	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	450	2726	Ent 30-4	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	451	2727	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	452	2728	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	453	2729	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	454	2730	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	455	2731	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	456	2732	Ent 30-4	HL	inferior	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	457	2733	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	458	2734	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	459	2735	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	460	2736	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	461	2737	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	462	2738	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	463	2739	Ent 30-4	VER	ver	N/A	20_ado?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	464	2740	Ent 30-4	NID	NID	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	465	2741	Ent 30-4	NID	NID	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	466	2742	Ent 30-4	COS	cos	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	467	2743	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	468	2744	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	469	2745	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	470	2746	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	471	2747	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	472	2748	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	473	2749	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	474	2750	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	475	2751	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	476	2752	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	477	2753	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	478	2754	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	479	2755	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	480	2756	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	481	2757	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	482	2758	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	483	2759	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	484	2760	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	485	2761	Ent 30-4	MAN	mand	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	486	2762	Ent 30-4	NID	NID	NID	2_ADO	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	487	2763	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	488	2764	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	489	2765	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	490	2766	Ent 30-4	MAN	mand	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	491	2767	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	492	2768	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	493	2769	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL	NID	
Yaxuna	494	2770	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	495	2771	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	496	2772	Ent 30-4	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	497	2773	Ent 30-4	COS	cos	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	498	2774	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	499	2775	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	500	2776	Ent 30-4	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	501	2777	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	502	2778	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	503	2779	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	

Yaxuna	504	2780	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	505	2781	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	506	2782	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	507	2783	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	508	2784	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	509	2785	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	510	2786	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	511	2787	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	512	2788	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	513	2789	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	514	2790	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	515	2791	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NE	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	516	2792	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	517	2793	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	518	2794	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	519	2795	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	520	2796	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	521	2797	Ent 30-4	NID	NID	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	522	2798	Ent 30-4	CRAN	frontal	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	523	2799	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	524	2800	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	525	2801	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	526	2802	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	527	2803	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	528	2804	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	529	2805	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	530	2806	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	531	2807	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	532	2808	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	533	2809	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	534	2810	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	535	2811	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	536	2812	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	537	2813	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	538	2814	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	539	2815	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	540	2816	Ent 30-4	TIB	tib	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	541	2817	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	542	2818	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	543	2819	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	544	2820	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	545	2821	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	546	2822	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	547	2823	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	548	2824	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	549	2825	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	550	2826	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	551	2827	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	552	2828	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	553	2829	Ent 30-4	PER	per?	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	554	2830	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	555	2831	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	556	2832	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	557	2833	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	558	2834	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	559	2835	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	560	2836	Ent 30-4	NID	NID	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	561	2837	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	562	2838	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	563	2839	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	564	2840	Ent 30-4	TIB	tib	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	565	2841	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	566	2842	Ent 30-4	HL	inferior OM,	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	PRES			OM/PO

Yaxuna	567	2843	Ent 30-4	HL	inferior	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	568	2844	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	569	2845	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	570	2846	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	571	2847	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	572	2848	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	573	2849	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	6_SADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	574	2850	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	575	2851	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	576	2852	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	577	2853	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	578	2854	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	579	2855	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	580	2856	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	581	2857	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	582	2858	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	583	2859	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	584	2860	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	585	2861	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	586	2862	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	587	2863	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	588	2864	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	589	2865	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	590	2866	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	591	2867	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	592	2868	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	593	2869	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	594	2870	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	595	2871	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	596	2872	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	597	2873	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	598	2874	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	599	2875	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	600	2876	Ent 30-4	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	601	2877	Ent 30-4	HL	hl colectivo	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			COLECTIVO
Yaxuna	602	2878	Ent 30-5	MNO	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	603	2879	Ent 30-5	MNO	mtc	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	604	2880	Ent 30-5	MNO	mtc?	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	605	2881	Ent 30-5	MNO	mtc	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	606	2882	Ent 30-5	PIE	mtt	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	607	2883	Ent 30-5	PIE	mtt	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	608	2884	Ent 30-5	PIE	mtt	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	609	2885	Ent 30-5	PIE	mtt	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	610	2886	Ent 30-5	NID	NID	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	611	2887	Ent 30-5	PIE	mtt	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	612	2888	Ent 30-5	MNO	mtc	Izq	5_Adol	NID	NP	PRES	PRES	CAL		EPITOSIS
Yaxuna	613	2889	Ent 30-5	PIE	mtt	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL	NID	
Yaxuna	614	2890	Ent 30-5	PIE	mtt	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	615	2891	Ent 30-5	MNO	mtc	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	616	2892	Ent 30-5	MNO	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	617	2893	Ent 30-5	MNO	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	618	2894	Ent 30-5	MNO	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	619	2895	Ent 30-5	MNO	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	620	2896	Ent 30-5	MNO	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	621	2897	Ent 30-5	MNO	mtc	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	622	2898	Ent 30-5	MNO	mtc	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	623	2899	Ent 30-5	MNO	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	624	2900	Ent 30-5	MNO	mtc	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	625	2901	Ent 30-5	MNO	mtc	NID	5_Adol	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	626	2902	Ent 30-5	MNO	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	627	2903	Ent 30-5	MNO	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	628	2904	Ent 30-5	MNO	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	629	2905	Ent 30-5	MNO	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			

Yaxuna	630	2906	Ent 30-5	MNO	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	631	2907	Ent 30-5	MNO	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	632	2908	Ent 30-5	PIE	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	633	2909	Ent 30-5	PIE	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	634	2910	Ent 30-5	PIE	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	635	2911	Ent 30-5	PIE	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	636	2912	Ent 30-5	MNO	mtc	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	637	2913	Ent 30-5	PIE	falange	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	638	2914	Ent 30-5	PIE	falange	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	639	2915	Ent 30-5	PIE	falange	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	640	2916	Ent 30-5	MNO	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	641	2917	Ent 30-5	MNO	falange	NID	5_Adol	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	642	2918	Ent 30-5	PIE	falange	NID	5_Adol	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	643	2919	Ent 30-5	MNO	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	644	2920	Ent 30-5	PIE	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	645	2921	Ent 30-5	PIE	mtt	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	646	2922	Ent 30-5	MNO	mtc	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	647	2923	Ent 30-5	MNO	mtc	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	648	2924	Ent 30-5	PIE	mtt	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	649	2925	Ent 30-5	PIE	mtt	NID	6_SADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	650	2926	Ent 30-5	MNO	mtc	NID	6_SADO	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	651	2927	Ent 30-5	MNO	mtc	NID	6_SADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	652	2928	Ent 30-5	PIE	mtt	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	653	2929	Ent 30-5	MNO	mtc	NID	2_ADO	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	654	2930	Ent 30-5	PIE	mtt	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	655	2931	Ent 30-5	PIE	mtt	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	656	2932	Ent 30-5	PIE	mtt	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	657	2933	Ent 30-5	PIE	mtt epifisis	NID	5_Adol	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	658	2934	Ent 30-5	PIE	mtt epifisis	NID	5_Adol	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	659	2935	Ent 30-5	PIE	mtt epifisis	NID	5_Adol	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	660	2936	Ent 30-5	PIE	mtt epifisis	NID	5_Adol	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	661	2937	Ent 30-5	NID	NID	NID	20_ado?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	662	2938	Ent 30-5	NID	NID	NID	20_ado?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	663	2939	Ent 30-5	MNO	mtc	Der	20_ado?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	664	2940	Ent 30-5	PIE	mtt	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	665	2941	Ent 30-5	MNO	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	666	2942	Ent 30-5	NID	NID	NID	20_ado?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	667	2943	Ent 30-5	MNO	mtc	NID	20_ado?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	668	2944	Ent 30-5	MNO	mtc	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	669	2945	Ent 30-5	COS	cos	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	670	2946	Ent 30-5	NID	NID	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	671	2947	Ent 30-5	MNO	mtc	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	672	2948	Ent 30-5	NID	NID	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	673	2949	Ent 30-5	FEM	fem	Der	1_Inf	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	674	2950	Ent 30-5	PIE	mtt	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	675	2951	Ent 30-5	MNO	falange	NID	5_Adol	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	676	2952	Ent 30-5	PIE	mtt	NID	20_ado?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	677	2953	Ent 30-5	NID	NID	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	678	2954	Ent 30-5	NID	NID	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	679	2955	Ent 30-5	NID	NID	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	680	2956	Ent 30-5	PER	per	NID	1_Inf	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	681	2957	Ent 30-5	PER	per	NID	1_Inf	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	682	2958	Ent 30-5	PER	per	NID	1_Inf	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	683	2959	Ent 30-5	PER	per	NID	1_Inf	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	684	2960	Ent 30-5	PIE	mtt	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	685	2961	Ent 30-5	NID	NID	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	686	2962	Ent 30-5	CUB	cub	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	687	2963	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	688	2964	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	689	2965	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	690	2966	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	20_ado?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	691	2967	Ent 30-5	PER	per	NID	7_Adol?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	692	2968	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	

Yaxuna	693	2969	Ent 30-5	PER	per	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	694	2970	Ent 30-5	CUB	cub	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	695	2971	Ent 30-5	PER	per	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	696	2972	Ent 30-5	PER	per	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	697	2973	Ent 30-5	PER	per	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	698	2974	Ent 30-5	PER	per	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	699	2975	Ent 30-5	PER	per	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	700	2976	Ent 30-5	HL	inferior	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	701	2977	Ent 30-5	HL	inferior	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	702	2978	Ent 30-5	HL	inferior	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	703	2979	Ent 30-5	HL	inferior	NID	2_ADO	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	704	2980	Ent 30-5	HL	inferior	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	705	2981	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	706	2982	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	707	2983	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	708	2984	Ent 30-5	HL	inferior	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	709	2985	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	710	2986	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	711	2987	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	20_ado?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	712	2988	Ent 30-5	HL	inferior	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	713	2989	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	714	2990	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	715	2991	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	716	2992	Ent 30-5	HL	inferior tib?	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	717	2993	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	718	2994	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	719	2995	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	720	2996	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	721	2997	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	722	2998	Ent 30-5	HL	inferior	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	723	2999	Ent 30-5	COS	cos	NID	20_ado?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	724	3000	Ent 30-5	MNO	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	725	3001	Ent 30-5	NID	NID	NID	20_ado?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	726	3002	Ent 30-5	COS	cos	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	727	3003	Ent 30-5	COS	cos	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	728	3004	Ent 30-5	COS	cos	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	729	3005	Ent 30-5	COS	cos	Izq	20_ado?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	730	3006	Ent 30-5	COS	cos	NID	20_ado?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	731	3007	Ent 30-5	COS	cos	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	732	3008	Ent 30-5	COS	cos	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	733	3009	Ent 30-5	COS	cos	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	734	3010	Ent 30-5	COS	cos	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	735	3011	Ent 30-5	COS	cos	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	736	3012	Ent 30-5	COS	cos	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	737	3013	Ent 30-5	COS	cos	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	738	3014	Ent 30-5	COS	cos	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	739	3015	Ent 30-5	COS	cos	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	740	3016	Ent 30-5	COS	cos	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	741	3017	Ent 30-5	COS	cos	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	742	3018	Ent 30-5	COS	cos	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	743	3019	Ent 30-5	COS	cos	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	744	3020	Ent 30-5	COS	cos	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	745	3021	Ent 30-5	COS	cos	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	746	3022	Ent 30-5	COS	cos	NID	7_Adol?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	747	3023	Ent 30-5	COS	cos	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	748	3024	Ent 30-5	COS	cos	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	749	3025	Ent 30-5	COS	cos	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	750	3026	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	751	3027	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	752	3028	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	753	3029	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	754	3030	Ent 30-5	NID	NID	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	755	3031	Ent 30-5	PIE	mtt	NID	20_ado?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			

Yaxuna	756	3032	Ent 30-5	PER	per	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	757	3033	Ent 30-5	PER	per	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	758	3034	Ent 30-5	RAD	rad	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	759	3035	Ent 30-5	RAD	rad	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	760	3036	Ent 30-5	PER	per	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	761	3037	Ent 30-5	PER	per	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	762	3038	Ent 30-5	CUB	cub	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	763	3039	Ent 30-5	RAD	rad	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	764	3040	Ent 30-5	RAD	rad	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	765	3041	Ent 30-5	CUB	cub	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	766	3042	Ent 30-5	PER	per	NID	20_ado?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	767	3043	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	768	3044	Ent 30-5	HL	inferior	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	769	3045	Ent 30-5	PER	per	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	770	3046	Ent 30-5	PER	per	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	771	3047	Ent 30-5	PER	per	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	772	3048	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	773	3049	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	774	3050	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	775	3051	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	776	3052	Ent 30-5	PER	per	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	777	3053	Ent 30-5	PER	per	NID	21	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	778	3054	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	779	3055	Ent 30-5	PER	per	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	780	3056	Ent 30-5	FEM	fem	Izq	7_Adol?	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	781	3057	Ent 30-5	HUM	hum	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	782	3058	Ent 30-5	HUM	hum	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	783	3059	Ent 30-5	PER	per?	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	784	3060	Ent 30-5	HUM	hum	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	785	3061	Ent 30-5	HUM	hum robusto	Izq	2_ADO	PMASC	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	786	3062	Ent 30-5	CUB	cub	Izq	2_ADO	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	787	3063	Ent 30-5	CUB	cub	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	788	3064	Ent 30-5	RAD	rad	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	789	3065	Ent 30-5	PER	per	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	790	3066	Ent 30-5	RAD	rad	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	791	3067	Ent 30-5	ANT B	nid antebraz	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	792	3068	Ent 30-5	CUB	cub	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	793	3069	Ent 30-5	ANT B	nid antebraz	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	794	3070	Ent 30-5	FEM	fem	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	795	3071	Ent 30-5	FEM	fem	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	796	3072	Ent 30-5	FEM	fem robust y	Izq	2_ADO	PMASC	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	797	3073	Ent 30-5	FEM	fem	Der	2_ADO	MASC	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	798	3074	Ent 30-5	FEM	fem	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	799	3075	Ent 30-5	FEM	fem robusto	NID	2_ADO	PMASC	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	800	3076	Ent 30-5	FEM	fem	Izq	2_ADO	MASC	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	801	3077	Ent 30-5	VER C	apofisis	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	802	3078	Ent 30-5	VER C	apofisis	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	803	3079	Ent 30-5	VER	apof	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	804	3080	Ent 30-5	VER L	apofisis	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	805	3081	Ent 30-5	VER	ver	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	806	3082	Ent 30-5	VER C	apofisis espi	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	807	3083	Ent 30-5	VER	cuerpo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	808	3084	Ent 30-5	VER	ver	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	809	3085	Ent 30-5	VER	apofisis	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	810	3086	Ent 30-5	OMO	omo	Izq	20_ado?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	811	3087	Ent 30-5	VER C	atlas	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	812	3088	Ent 30-5	VER	ver	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	813	3089	Ent 30-5	VER	ver	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	814	3090	Ent 30-5	VER C	atlas	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	815	3091	Ent 30-5	NID	NID	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	816	3092	Ent 30-5	VER	ver	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	817	3093	Ent 30-5	VER	ver	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	818	3094	Ent 30-5	NID	NID	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	

Yaxuna	819	3095	Ent 30-5	VER	ver	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	820	3096	Ent 30-5	VER	ver	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	821	3097	Ent 30-5	NID	NID	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	822	3098	Ent 30-5	NID	NID	NID	20_ado?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL	NID	
Yaxuna	823	3099	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	824	3100	Ent 30-5	TIB	tib	NID	1_Inf	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	825	3101	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	826	3102	Ent 30-5	PER	per	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	827	3103	Ent 30-5	PER	per	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	828	3104	Ent 30-5	CUB	cub	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	829	3105	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	830	3106	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	831	3107	Ent 30-5	PER	per	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	832	3108	Ent 30-5	PER	per	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	833	3109	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	834	3110	Ent 30-5	MNO	mtc	NID	7_Adol?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	835	3111	Ent 30-5	HL	inferior	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	836	3112	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	837	3113	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	838	3114	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	839	3115	Ent 30-5	VER	apof	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	840	3116	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	841	3117	Ent 30-5	VER D	ver	N/A	21	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	842	3118	Ent 30-5	NID	NID	NID	1_Inf	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	843	3119	Ent 30-5	COS	cos	NID	1_Inf	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	844	3120	Ent 30-5	COS	cos	NID	1_Inf	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	845	3121	Ent 30-5	NID	NID	NID	1_Inf	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	846	3122	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	847	3123	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	848	3124	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	849	3125	Ent 30-5	FEM	fem	NID		NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			fauna?
Yaxuna	850	3126	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	851	3127	Ent 30-5	HL	inferior	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	852	3128	Ent 30-5	PER	per	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	853	3129	Ent 30-5	HUM	hum	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	854	3130	Ent 30-5	HUM	hum	Izq	1_Inf	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	855	3131	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	15_inf?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	856	3132	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	857	3133	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	858	3134	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	20_ado?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	859	3135	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	860	3136	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	861	3137	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	20_ado?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	862	3138	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	863	3139	Ent 30-5	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	864	3140	Ent 30-5	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	PRES			PA
Yaxuna	865	3141	Ent 30-5	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	PRES			PA
Yaxuna	866	3142	Ent 30-5	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	PRES			PA
Yaxuna	867	3143	Ent 30-5	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	868	3144	Ent 30-5	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	869	3145	Ent 30-5	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	870	3146	Ent 30-5	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	871	3147	Ent 30-5	CRAN	sutura cran	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	872	3148	Ent 30-5	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	873	3149	Ent 30-5	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	874	3150	Ent 30-5	CRAN	sutura pariet	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	875	3151	Ent 30-5	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	876	3152	Ent 30-5	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	877	3153	Ent 30-5	CRAN	sutura cran	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	878	3154	Ent 30-5	CRAN	sutura cran	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	879	3155	Ent 30-5	CRAN	sutura cran	N/A	21	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	880	3156	Ent 30-5	CRAN	sutura cran	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	881	3157	Ent 30-5	CRAN	sutura pariet	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	882	3158	Ent 30-5	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			Pátina

Yaxuna	883	3159	Ent 30-5	CRAN	sutura cran	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	884	3160	Ent 30-5	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	885	3161	Ent 30-5	CRAN	esplacnocran	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	886	3162	Ent 30-5	CRAN	cran	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	887	3163	Ent 30-5	CRAN	petrosa	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	888	3164	Ent 30-5	CRAN	cran	N/A	20_ado?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	889	3165	Ent 30-5	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	20_ado?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	890	3166	Ent 30-5	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	20_ado?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	891	3167	Ent 30-5	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	892	3168	Ent 30-5	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	893	3169	Ent 30-5	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	894	3170	Ent 30-5	CRAN	temporal	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	895	3171	Ent 30-5	NID	NID	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	896	3172	Ent 30-5	CRAN	cran	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	897	3173	Ent 30-5	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	898	3174	Ent 30-5	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	899	3175	Ent 30-5	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	900	3176	Ent 30-5	NID	NID	NID	20_ado?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL	NID	
Yaxuna	901	3177	Ent 30-5	CUB	cub	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	902	3178	Ent 30-5	NID	NID	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	903	3179	Ent 30-5	PEL	iliaco	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	904	3180	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	6_SADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	905	3181	Ent 30-5	CLA	clav	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	906	3182	Ent 30-5	OMO	omo	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	907	3183	Ent 30-5	NID	NID	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	908	3184	Ent 30-5	OMO	omo	NID	20_ado?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	909	3185	Ent 30-5	OMO	omo	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	910	3186	Ent 30-5	MAN	mand apófisi	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	911	3187	Ent 30-5	MAN	mand	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	912	3188	Ent 30-5	MAN	mand	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	913	3189	Ent 30-5	MAN	mand cuerpo	N/A	2_ADO	PMASC	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	914	3190	Ent 30-5	HIO	hioides	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	915	3191	Ent 30-5	NID	NID	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	916	3192	Ent 30-5	MAN	mand	NID	20_ado?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	917	3193	Ent 30-5	MAN	mand	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	918	3194	Ent 30-5	MAN	mand	NID	21	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	919	3195	Ent 30-5	MAN	mand	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	920	3196	Ent 30-5	CRAN	cran	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	921	3197	Ent 30-5	NID	NID	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	922	3198	Ent 30-5	NID	NID	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	923	3199	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	924	3200	Ent 30-5	PEL	iliaco ángulo	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	925	3201	Ent 30-5	TIB	tib	NID	2_ADO	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	926	3202	Ent 30-5	TIB	tib	Der	1_Inf	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	927	3203	Ent 30-5	TIB	tib	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	928	3204	Ent 30-5	TIB	tib	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	929	3205	Ent 30-5	TIB	tib	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	930	3206	Ent 30-5	TIB	tib?	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	931	3207	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	932	3208	Ent 30-5	TIB	rib robusta, g	Izq	2_ADO	MASC	NP	PRES	PRES			OM/PO +
Yaxuna	933	3209	Ent 30-5	TIB	tib	Der	5_Adol	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	934	3210	Ent 30-5	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	935	3211	Ent 30-5	HUM	hum	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	936	3212	Ent 30-5	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	937	3213	Ent 30-5	TIB	tib	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	938	3214	Ent 30-5	TIB	tib	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	939	3215	Ent 30-5	TIB	tib	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	940	3216	Ent 30-5	PIE	astrágalo	Izq	1_Inf	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	941	3217	Ent 30-5	PIE	astrágalo	Der	2_ADO	PMASC	NP	PRES	NO PRES			58.5X-X24.3
Yaxuna	942	3218	Ent 30-5	FEM	fem	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	943	3219	Ent 30-5	TIB	tib	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	944	3220	Ent 30-5	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	945	3221	Ent 30-5	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	946	3222	Ent 30-5	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	

Yaxuna	947	3223	Ent 30-5	HL	inferior	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	948	3224	Ent 30-5	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	949	3225	Ent 30-5	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	RO	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	950	3226	Ent 30-5	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	951	3227	Ent 30-5	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	952	3228	Ent 30-5	HL	inferior	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	953	3229	Ent 30-5	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	954	3230	Ent 30-5	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	955	3231	Ent 30-5	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	956	3232	Ent 30-5	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	957	3233	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	21	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	958	3234	Ent 30-5	FEM	fem?	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	959	3235	Ent 30-5	HL	inferior	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	960	3236	Ent 30-5	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	961	3237	Ent 30-5	FEM	fem	NID	21	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	962	3238	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	963	3239	Ent 30-5	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	964	3240	Ent 30-5	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	965	3241	Ent 30-5	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	966	3242	Ent 30-5	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	967	3243	Ent 30-5	HL	inferior	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	968	3244	Ent 30-5	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	969	3245	Ent 30-5	FEM	fem	NID	7_Adol?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	970	3246	Ent 30-5	HL	inferior	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	971	3247	Ent 30-5	HL	inferior	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	972	3248	Ent 30-5	HL	inferior	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	973	3249	Ent 30-5	HL	inferior	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	974	3250	Ent 30-5	NID	NID	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	975	3251	Ent 30-5	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	976	3252	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	977	3253	Ent 30-5	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	978	3254	Ent 30-5	HL	inferior	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	979	3255	Ent 30-5	HL	inferior	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	980	3256	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	981	3257	Ent 30-5	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	982	3258	Ent 30-5	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	983	3259	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	984	3260	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	985	3261	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	986	3262	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	987	3263	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	988	3264	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	989	3265	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	990	3266	Ent 30-5	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	991	3267	Ent 30-5	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	992	3268	Ent 30-5	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	993	3269	Ent 30-5	HL	inferior	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	994	3270	Ent 30-5	HL	inferior	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	995	3271	Ent 30-5	HL	inferior	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	996	3272	Ent 30-5	HL	inferior	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	997	3273	Ent 30-5	HL	inferior	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	998	3274	Ent 30-5	HL	inferior	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	999	3275	Ent 30-5	HL	inferior	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1000	3276	Ent 30-5	HL	inferior	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1001	3277	Ent 30-5	HL	inferior	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1002	3278	Ent 30-5	HL	inferior	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1003	3279	Ent 30-5	HL	inferior	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1004	3280	Ent 30-5	HL	inferior	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1005	3281	Ent 30-5	HL	inferior	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1006	3282	Ent 30-5	HL	NID varios s	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			31 FRAGMENTOS DE H
Yaxuna	1007	3283	Ent 30-5	HL	NID varios s	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			340 FRAGMENTOS DE H
Yaxuna	1008	3284	Ent 30-6	MNO	mtc	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1009	3285	Ent 30-6	PIE	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	

Yaxuna	1010	3286	Ent 30-6	NID	NID	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1011	3287	Ent 30-6	PIE	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1012	3288	Ent 30-6	NID	NID	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1013	3289	Ent 30-6	MNO	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1014	3290	Ent 30-6	PIE	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1015	3291	Ent 30-6	MNO	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1016	3292	Ent 30-6	MNO	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1017	3293	Ent 30-6	MNO	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1018	3294	Ent 30-6	NID	NID	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1019	3295	Ent 30-6	MNO	falange	NID	5_Adol	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1020	3296	Ent 30-6	MNO	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1021	3297	Ent 30-6	MNO	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1022	3298	Ent 30-6	MNO	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1023	3299	Ent 30-6	MNO	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1024	3300	Ent 30-6	MNO	mtc	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1025	3301	Ent 30-6	NID	NID	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1026	3302	Ent 30-6	MNO	falange	NID	5_Adol	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1027	3303	Ent 30-6	PIE	mtt	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1028	3304	Ent 30-6	MNO	mtc	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	1029	3305	Ent 30-6	PIE	mtt	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1030	3306	Ent 30-6	PIE	mtt	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1031	3307	Ent 30-6	MNO	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1032	3308	Ent 30-6	MNO	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1033	3309	Ent 30-6	MNO	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1034	3310	Ent 30-6	MNO	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1035	3311	Ent 30-6	MNO	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1036	3312	Ent 30-6	MNO	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1037	3313	Ent 30-6	PIE	mtt	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1038	3314	Ent 30-6	PIE	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1039	3315	Ent 30-6	MNO	falange	NID	5_Adol	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1040	3316	Ent 30-6	MNO	mtc	NID	5_Adol	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1041	3317	Ent 30-6	MNO	mtc	NID	5_Adol	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1042	3318	Ent 30-6	MNO	mtc	NID	5_Adol	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1043	3319	Ent 30-6	MNO	mtc	NID	5_Adol	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1044	3320	Ent 30-6	MNO	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1045	3321	Ent 30-6	MNO	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1046	3322	Ent 30-6	NID	NID	NID	2_ADO	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1047	3323	Ent 30-6	PIE	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1048	3324	Ent 30-6	PIE	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1049	3325	Ent 30-6	PIE	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	1050	3326	Ent 30-6	MNO	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1051	3327	Ent 30-6	MNO	mtc	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1052	3328	Ent 30-6	MNO	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	1053	3329	Ent 30-6	PIE	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1054	3330	Ent 30-6	MNO	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1055	3331	Ent 30-6	NID	NID	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1056	3332	Ent 30-6	PIE	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1057	3333	Ent 30-6	PIE	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1058	3334	Ent 30-6	PIE	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1059	3335	Ent 30-6	NID	NID	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1060	3336	Ent 30-6	PIE	falange	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1061	3337	Ent 30-6	COS	cos	NID	7_Adol?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1062	3338	Ent 30-6	COS	cos	NID	7_Adol?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1063	3339	Ent 30-6	COS	cos	NID	7_Adol?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1064	3340	Ent 30-6	COS	cos	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1065	3341	Ent 30-6	COS	cos	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1066	3342	Ent 30-6	MNO	mtc	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1067	3343	Ent 30-6	COS	cos	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1068	3344	Ent 30-6	COS	cos	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1069	3345	Ent 30-6	COS	cos	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1070	3346	Ent 30-6	COS	cos	NID	21	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1071	3347	Ent 30-6	COS	cos	NID	5_Adol	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1072	3348	Ent 30-6	COS	cos	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1073	3349	Ent 30-6	COS	cos	NID	21	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1074	3350	Ent 30-6	COS	cos	NID	1_Inf	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			

Yaxuna	1075	3351	Ent 30-6	COS	cos	NID	20_ado?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	1076	3352	Ent 30-6	CLA	clav	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1077	3353	Ent 30-6	CLA	clav	Izq	21	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1078	3354	Ent 30-6	CLA	clav	Izq	21	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1079	3355	Ent 30-6	NID	NID	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1080	3356	Ent 30-6	NID	NID	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1081	3357	Ent 30-6	COS	NID varios s	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			N=16 FRAGMENTOS DE
Yaxuna	1082	3358	Ent 30-6	NID	NID	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1083	3359	Ent 30-6	NID	NID	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1084	3360	Ent 30-6	RAD	rad	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1085	3361	Ent 30-6	RAD	rad	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1086	3362	Ent 30-6	RAD	rad robusto	Der	2_ADO	MASC	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1087	3363	Ent 30-6	RAD	rad robusto	Der	2_ADO	MASC	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1088	3364	Ent 30-6	RAD	rad	Der	2_ADO	MASC	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1089	3365	Ent 30-6	RAD	rad	Der	2_ADO	MASC	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1090	3366	Ent 30-6	RAD	rad	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	1091	3367	Ent 30-6	PIE	navicular	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1092	3368	Ent 30-6	NID	NID	NID	3_NID		NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1093	3369	Ent 30-6	NID	NID	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1094	3370	Ent 30-6	HL	hl	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1095	3371	Ent 30-6	ANT B	nid antebraz	NID	7_Adol?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1096	3372	Ent 30-6	HL	hl	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1097	3373	Ent 30-6	NID	NID	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1098	3374	Ent 30-6	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1099	3375	Ent 30-6	HL	hl	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1100	3376	Ent 30-6	HL	hl	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1101	3377	Ent 30-6	HL	hl	NID	3_NID	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1102	3378	Ent 30-6	HL	NID varios s	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			N=28 HUESOS LARGOS
Yaxuna	1103	3379	Ent 30-6	PER	per	Der	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1104	3380	Ent 30-6	PER	per	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1105	3381	Ent 30-6	PER	per	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1106	3382	Ent 30-6	PER	per	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1107	3383	Ent 30-6	PER	per	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1108	3384	Ent 30-6	PER	per	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1109	3385	Ent 30-6	PER	per	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1110	3386	Ent 30-6	PER	per	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1111	3387	Ent 30-6	PER	per	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1112	3388	Ent 30-6	PER	per	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1113	3389	Ent 30-6	HL	inferior	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1114	3390	Ent 30-6	HL	inferior	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1115	3391	Ent 30-6	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1116	3392	Ent 30-6	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1117	3393	Ent 30-6	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1118	3394	Ent 30-6	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1119	3395	Ent 30-6	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1120	3396	Ent 30-6	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1121	3397	Ent 30-6	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1122	3398	Ent 30-6	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1123	3399	Ent 30-6	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1124	3400	Ent 30-6	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1125	3401	Ent 30-6	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1126	3402	Ent 30-6	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1127	3403	Ent 30-6	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1128	3404	Ent 30-6	FEM	fem	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1129	3405	Ent 30-6	HL	hl	NID	7_Adol?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1130	3406	Ent 30-6	MNO	carpo	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1131	3407	Ent 30-6	MNO	carpo	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1132	3408	Ent 30-6	MNO	carpo	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1133	3409	Ent 30-6	MNO	carpo	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1134	3410	Ent 30-6	PIE	mtt	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1135	3411	Ent 30-6	PIE	mtt	NID	1_Inf	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1136	3412	Ent 30-6	ANT B	nid antebraz	NID	1_Inf	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1137	3413	Ent 30-6	HUM	hum	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	1138	3414	Ent 30-6	PIE	mtt	Izq	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL	NID	
Yaxuna	1139	3415	Ent 30-6	MAN	mand	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			

Yaxuna	1140	3416	Ent 30-6	NID	NID	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1141	3417	Ent 30-6	MAN	mand rama	Der	20_ado?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	1142	3418	Ent 30-6	NID	NID	NID	1_Inf	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1143	3419	Ent 30-6	CLA	clav	Izq	1_Inf	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1144	3420	Ent 30-6	NID	NID	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1145	3421	Ent 30-6	PEL	iliaco cerrad	NID	2_ADO	MASC	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL	NID	
Yaxuna	1146	3422	Ent 30-6	NID	NID varios s	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			N=207 FRAGMENTOS
Yaxuna	1147	3423	Ent 30-6	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1148	3424	Ent 30-6	HL	hl	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1149	3425	Ent 30-6	HL	hl	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1150	3426	Ent 30-6	CUB	cub	NID	7_Adol?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1151	3427	Ent 30-6	ANT B	nid antebraz	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1152	3428	Ent 30-6	ANT B	nid antebraz	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1153	3429	Ent 30-6	OMO	omo	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1154	3430	Ent 30-6	OMO	omo	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1155	3431	Ent 30-6	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1156	3432	Ent 30-6	HL	hl	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1157	3433	Ent 30-6	OMO	omo	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1158	3434	Ent 30-6	MAN	mand	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	1159	3435	Ent 30-6	OMO	omo	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	1160	3436	Ent 30-6	OMO	omo	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1161	3437	Ent 30-6	OMO	omo	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1162	3438	Ent 30-6	MAN	mand	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1163	3439	Ent 30-6	PEL	iliaco	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES	CAL	NID	
Yaxuna	1164	3440	Ent 30-6	MNO	mtc	NID	20_ado?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1165	3441	Ent 30-6	MNO	mtc	NID	20_ado?	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1166	3442	Ent 30-6	FEM	fem	Der	18_2/3 int	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1167	3443	Ent 30-6	FEM	fem	Der	18_2/3 int	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1168	3444	Ent 30-6	MNO	mtc	NID	1_Inf	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1169	3445	Ent 30-6	MNO	mtc	NID	1_Inf	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1170	3446	Ent 30-6	COS	cos	NID	1_Inf	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1171	3447	Ent 30-6	MNO	mtc	NID	1_Inf	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1172	3448	Ent 30-6	MNO	mtc	NID	1_Inf	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1173	3449	Ent 30-6	MNO	mtc	NID	1_Inf	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1174	3450	Ent 30-6	HL	NID varios s	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			N=17 FRAGMENTOS DE
Yaxuna	1175	3451	Ent 30-6	VER	apof	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1176	3452	Ent 30-6	VER C	axis	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1177	3453	Ent 30-6	VER C	axis robusto	N/A	2_ADO	PMASC	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	1178	3454	Ent 30-6	VER C	cerv	N/A	7_Adol?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1179	3455	Ent 30-6	VER C	cerv	N/A	7_Adol?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1180	3456	Ent 30-6	VER	ver	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	1181	3457	Ent 30-6	VER	apofisis	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1182	3458	Ent 30-6	VER	apofisis	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1183	3459	Ent 30-6	SAC	sacro	N/A	5_Adol	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1184	3460	Ent 30-6	VER	ver	N/A	5_Adol	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1185	3461	Ent 30-6	VER	ver	N/A	5_Adol	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1186	3462	Ent 30-6	VER	apofisis	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1187	3463	Ent 30-6	VER	ver	N/A	7_Adol?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1188	3464	Ent 30-6	VER	ver	N/A	5_Adol	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1189	3465	Ent 30-6	VER	ver	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1190	3466	Ent 30-6	COS	cos	NID	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1191	3467	Ent 30-6	VER	ver	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1192	3468	Ent 30-6	VER	ver	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1193	3469	Ent 30-6	VER	ver	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1194	3470	Ent 30-6	NID	NID	NID	7_Adol?	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1195	3471	Ent 30-6	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1196	3472	Ent 30-6	CRAN	frontal	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1197	3473	Ent 30-6	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	1198	3474	Ent 30-6	CRAN	sutura pariet	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1199	3475	Ent 30-6	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	5_Adol	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1200	3476	Ent 30-6	CRAN	sutura pariet	NID	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1201	3477	Ent 30-6	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1202	3478	Ent 30-6	CRAN	sutura cran	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			

Yaxuna	1203	3479	Ent 30-6	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	PRES	NO PRES			
Yaxuna	1204	3480	Ent 30-6	CRAN	sutura cran	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NE	PRES	NO PRES	CAL		
Yaxuna	1205	3481	Ent 30-6	CRAN	sutura cran	N/A	5_Adol	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1206	3482	Ent 30-6	CRAN	sutura cran	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1207	3483	Ent 30-6	CRAN	sutura cran	N/A	2_ADO	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
Yaxuna	1208	3484	Ent 30-6	CRAN	neurocraneo	N/A	3_NID	NID	NP	NO PRES	NO PRES		NID	
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Appendix C

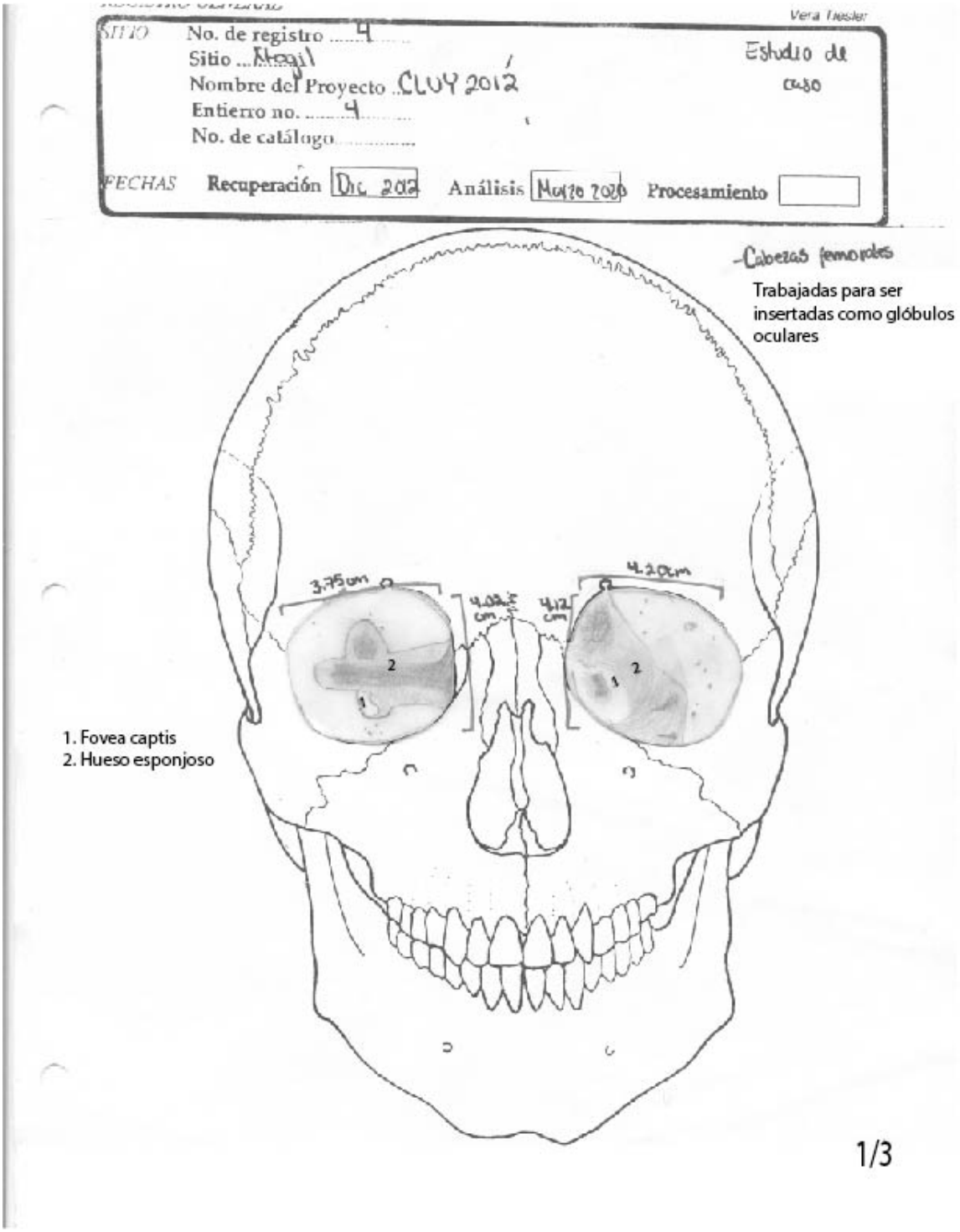


Figure. Appendix C.1 Femoral heads from X'togil Entierro 4.

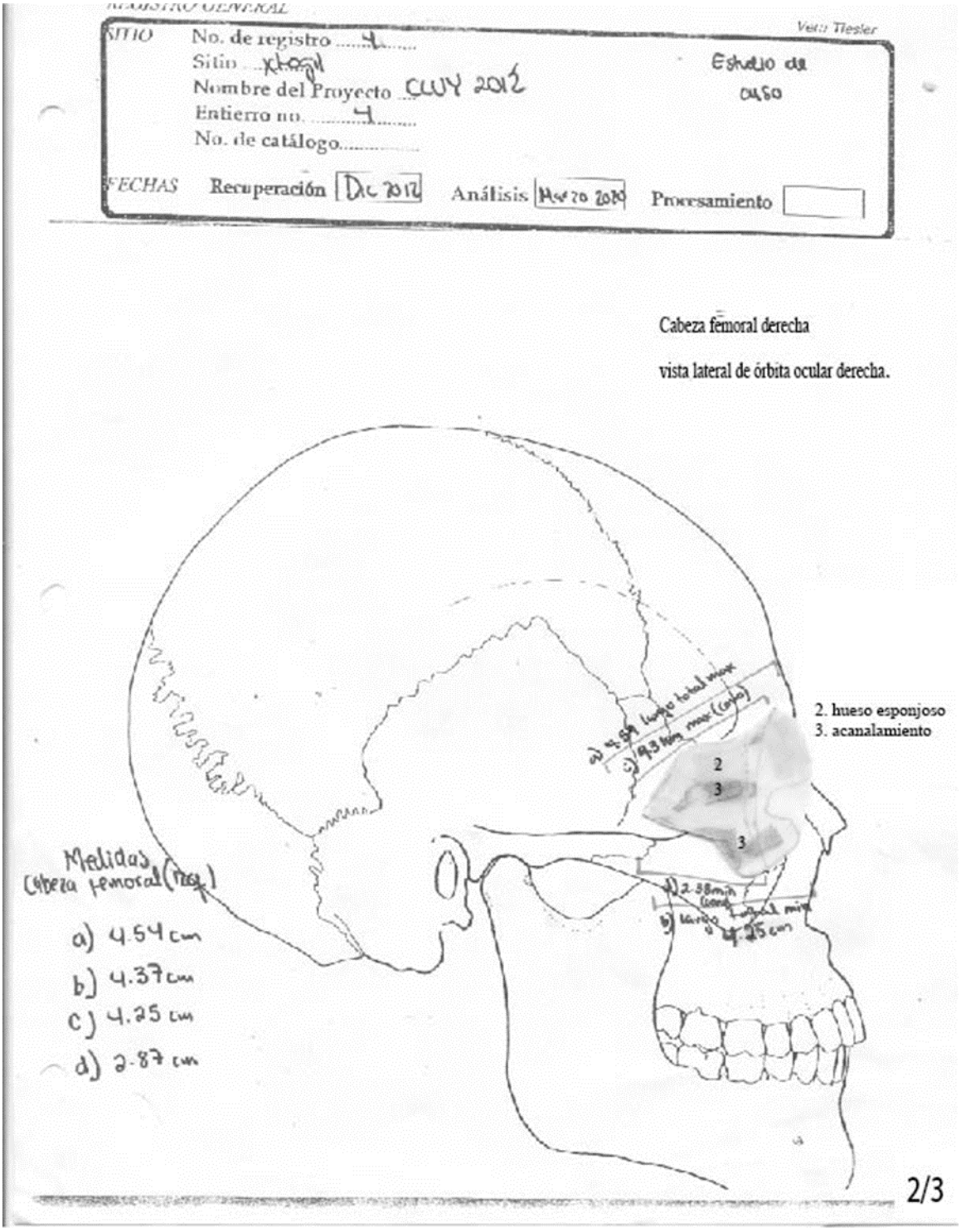


Figure. Appendix C.2 Femoral heads from X'togil Entierro 4 (lateral view).

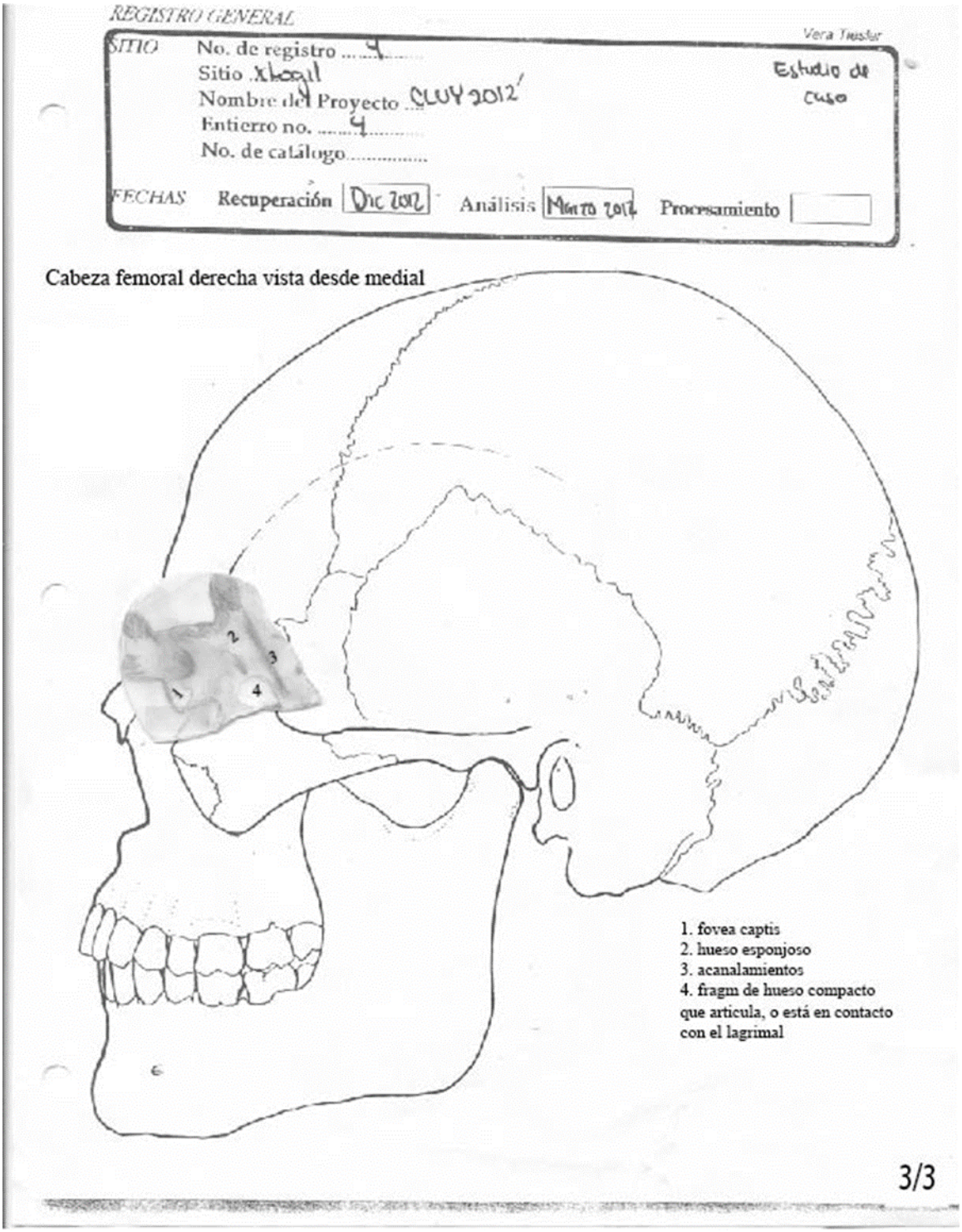


Figure. Appendix C.3 Femoral heads from X'togil Entierro 4 (medial view).

Appendix D

Summary of the excavations of the 2019-2020 season of the Proyecto Chichen Itza.

The Proyecto Chichen Itza, directed by José Osorio and Francisco Pérez Ruiz, performed excavations in the Initial Series group during its 2019-2020 field season. I led excavations and consolidation in Structure 5C13, the Central Altar of the South Plaza (Marengo Camacho n.d; Marengo Camacho et al., in press; Nelda Issa Marengo Camacho et al., 2021a). This appendix is a summary of those excavations; a complete report is in the Informe para el Consejo de Arqueología.

Vaillant first described Structure 5C13 when he worked in the Initial Series Group (see Ruppert 1952). The altar has four stairs, each facing the central portion of the structures that surround the South Plaza (Figure Appendix D.1). The construction system of the altar included carved rock walls, lightly inclined corners, and top cornices. The consolidation efforts revealed a structure of 1.14m high by almost 2.0m long per side; the calculations were based on in situ balustrades and some preserved platform corners. The project undertook an extensive excavation of the structure including four deep stratigraphic test pits. Additionally, one more pit, located between the Temple of the Owls and the Central Altar, was excavated during this work.

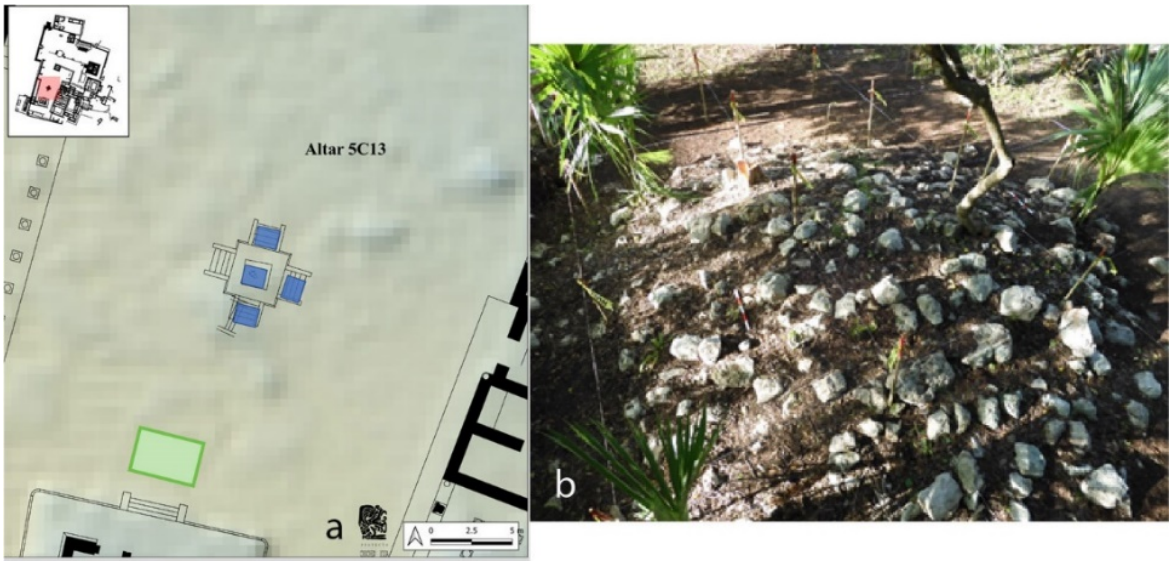


Figure Appendix D.1 a) Location of Str. 5C13, and the test pits. b) Str. 5C13 after the initial cleaning.

Structure 5C13 (Central Altar)

The horizontal excavation functioned to remove the collapsed fill and consolidate the structure through anastylosis. We placed a grid over the area (Figure Appendix D.2); its orientation was the same that the Temple of the Owls because of its proximity. The excavation revealed four strata above the original floor.

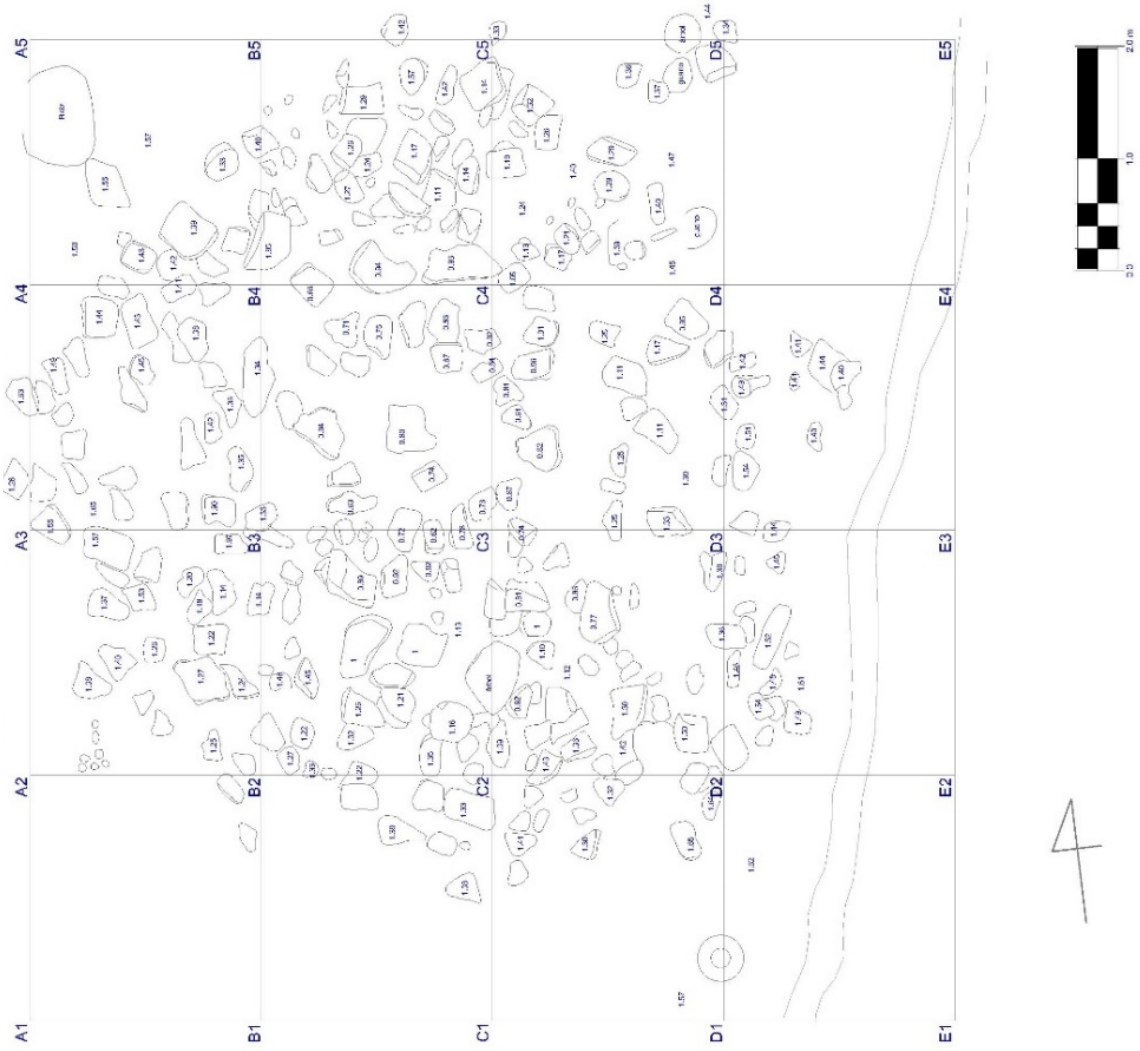


Figure Appendix D.2 Grid of Structure 5C13 or Central Altar in the South Plaza of the Initial Series group.

Excavation

Layer I: Max. depth: -1.18 to -1.79 m

Description: Dark soil (2.5/2 7.5YR). Lots of roots and organic materials characterize it. It is soft, with non-compacted sediments and scarce remains of material; probable debris from the excavation of the House of the Monkeys (Schmidt 2003). After the first 0.20 m, the soil became a little more compact.

Layer II: Max. depth: -1.41 to -1.66 m

Description: This layer consists of loose soil, *chi'ich*, and roots. In square B2, where Stairway 3 is located, we started to remove a tree and its roots, which also affected squares C2 and C3. In layer II, some rocks were in place or slightly displaced, and we only rearranged them when necessary. The NW, SW, and SE lower corners of the altar, located in the squares A2, A4, C4, and C2, were in situ (Figure Appendix D.3a). The NE corner was not in its original position but was found displaced approximately 0.20m to the east of its place, so it was repositioned. The other corners were in place above the floor, and we reached that level on all four sides. In squares B2, B3, and B4, which were the interior of the structure, we followed a coarse alignment of rocks that turned out to be a kind of masonry box (Figure Appendix D.3b).



Figure Appendix D.3 a) Corners in situ. b) North view of the masonry box inside the Str. 5C13 after the removal of the north stairways.

The masonry box was made as an interior base for the altar, and later it would be covered with carved stones, forming its facades. It is important to mention that this box was found on the four sides inside the facing walls, having a space of approximately 0.60m between the exterior facades of the walls and the wall of the box. Also, on each side of the structure, between the box wall and the stairways, there were two or three large rocks (50x40x30 cm on average) that gave the height to the fourth step towards the platform, and functioned as the edge of the platform to climb up to the structure, filling the space between the stairway and the level of the box wall (Figure Appendix D.3b).

Layer III: Depth: 0.95 m to 1.64 m

Description: This layer was excavated in unit B4 and was formed only by the materials found between the masonry box north wall and the north stairway. This excavation was carried out to understand the plan of the masonry box , determine if it could be a substructure, and assess how deep it reached. The box was found not to be a substructure, but a construction pen that was useful for the shape and volume of the altar's facade. This box reached the level of Floor 1, which is the level floor of the plaza.

Layer IV: Depth: 0.93 min to 1.74 m

Description: This layer was exposed because the staircases: were dismantled to excavate test pits; 1 (unit B4), 3 (unit B2), and 4 (unit C3). The rocks of each staircase were marked and arranged on the floor according to their number and order. The minimum depth was 0.93 m for unit B2, and the maximum excavation level for this layer was 1.74 m in unit B4, which was also the floor level. This floor associated with Structure 5C13 was found under each stairway, but did not extend to the rest of the structure. That is, the floor was present only under the main structure of the altar and half of the area of each stairway.

After the excavations on the altar, we excavated test pits to understand the construction sequence of the South Plaza. In the following I will explain the consolidation process that we carried out. Then I describe the excavation process for each of the stratigraphic or test pits we excavated below Floor 1.

Consolidation

Similar to the rest of the consolidation work of this field season, we used a Puzzolime brand hydrated lime plaster in a ratio of 4 "*botes*" of stone powder to one "*bote*" of lime. The consolidation of this altar followed the principle of restitution and anastylosis following the order of the collapse.

Stairways*:* In the case of Stairways 1, 2, and 3, the rocks of the steps and the *alfardas* were found almost complete; our consolidation work only had to wedge or fill small holes (Figures 4a and b). For Stairway 4, the covering rocks were not complete, so we placed rubble and plaster in the highest part of the stairway and some segments of the *alfardas* (Figures Appendix D.4a and b). Just in front of this stairway, a Postclassic *albarrada* mentioned in previous reports (Schmidt 2003) passes just 10 cm away. To stabilize the stairway and leave it as similar as possible to what it must have been at the time of its use, we took a couple of rocks from the *albarrada*: an *alfarda* cap and a step cap rock. These rocks likely came from the same stairway due to the proximity of the albarrada.



Figure Appendix D.4 a) Plant view of the consolidation process of the north and west stairs. b) East staircase showing the use of plaster and fill when there were no carved rocks.

Alfardas: We placed ashlars from the collapse to form the lateral wall of the balustrades or *alfardas*. Some of the *alfarda* caps also came from the collapse, although in some cases, the fall order was not known, so we identified by the type of rock and placed them by the closest *alfarda*. The first rock gave us information concerning the inclination and height of the balustrades in the west staircase, where both the *alfarda* caps and the first rocks underneath were in situ. A string was pulled from these first rocks, and the inclination was followed to the ledges. Those first two *alfarda* rocks had their caps and wedges which demonstrated the style of the *alfardas* (Figure Appendix D.5).



Figure Appendix D.5 Balustrade rocks in situ.

Walls: The composition of the walls of the altar consisted of ashlars from the collapse. Each wall had rows of three carved rocks, and in the cases of small rocks, by four. We restored the walls with the same mixture of hydrated lime and stone dust mentioned above, and the pertinent borders were made between each rock and wedge (Figure Appendix D.6).

Cornices: The cornices were placed topping the top of the wall on all four sides, leaving space for each step. The overhang of the cornice (approximately 5 cm) was considered based on the mark found on some of the cornices, a sign that the wall was there (Figures Appendix D.6a and b).



Figure Appendix D.6 a) 5C13 after consolidation. b) Drawing of 5C13 highlighting the Staircase 5 and a masonry box with a vessel found in pit 4. Drawing: César Torres Ochoa.

Stone tile: In the upper part of the altar, as a conservation measure, we placed a stone tile to prevent the degradation of the materials. Also, we sealed the top of the structure and set a slight slope to avoid puddles.

Test Pits and stratigraphic units

In the following text, I describe the test pits excavated in association with altar 5C13 and the rest of the South Plaza. The test pits measured 1x1 m at the beginning of work. We excavated three test pits under the altar in total. I gave them a different nomenclature from the grid for clarity; that the materials would be very well divided and it would be clear where they came from, sealed contexts under Floor 1. We excavated Pits 1 (under the north stairway, in Unit A4), 2 (under the south stairway, in Unit B2), which extended to the south, and 3 (under the east stairway, in Unit C3). Further, Unit B-2, was begun as a test pit, but was extended after finding Feature 1; it then became the excavation of Units A-1, A-2, B-1, and B-2. For purposes of this

appendix, I am only summarizing Pit 2 and the excavation unit of Units A-1, A-2, B-1, and B-2, which contained human remains. In Pit 4, which went through the altar, we found a vessel that probably had infant human remains, but since the excavation is not yet complete, I do not include it here.

Summary of Pit 2:

At the beginning of the pit, we did not detect a difference in materials, but we thought that the northern part of the pit could be taken as sealed material because Floor 1 covered it; meanwhile, the floor did not cover the south of the pit. Therefore, the northern layers (Layer V) of the pit were divided from the southern layers (Layer VI). Later, remains of *sascab* and degraded stucco were found, which was thought to be a floor in very poor condition (Floor 2), and if so, it would be in the entire pit. So, we decided to call this stratum Layer VII. But just as we finished excavating it, we noticed that a division of fills continued between the north and south of the pit, so we proceeded to divide the last layers again, and an extension was made to the south as the space was getting smaller and smaller.

On the north side, the backfill composed of medium-sized rocks was lowered to the level of a floor (Floor 3). This floor was broken, and an accumulation of burnt earth, *tepalcates,* and a skull fragment called Feature 2 (later explained) caught our attention. By excavating Pit 4 (inside Str. 5C13) and the rest of Pit 2, it was possible to finish excavating the Feature 2. We decided to lift the individual as a block for further excavation. Different from the north side, the south side began with a layer of *chi'ich* and then large rocks from a dry core fill or a coarse wall of a construction box. Initially, we removed some of the rocks to continue the layer because it was unclear what this group of rocks was about. Shortly after that, rocks with stucco were exposed, and we thought we had found a wall. What was considered a wall, it was an *alfarda* that belonged to the so-called Stairway 5, which indeed goes from east to west, and the slope in the west

direction. The excavation was extended to the south (Unit B1) to document the complete stairway (Figure Appendix D.7, 8 and 9). This stairway was part of a perimeter wall that contained the platform that formed the previous plaza, and that Peter Schmidt (2006) had previously documented. This wall continued in the excavation of Units B-1 and B-2, described below.



Figure Appendix D.7 Excavation of the first few rocks from Stairway 5. Stairway 5 fully exposed.

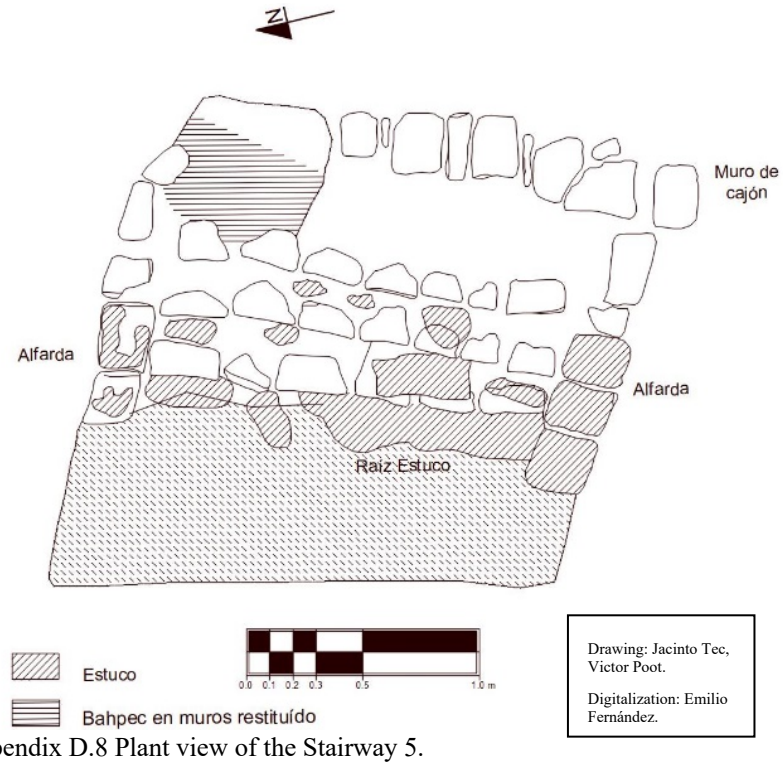


Figure Appendix D.8 Plant view of the Stairway 5.

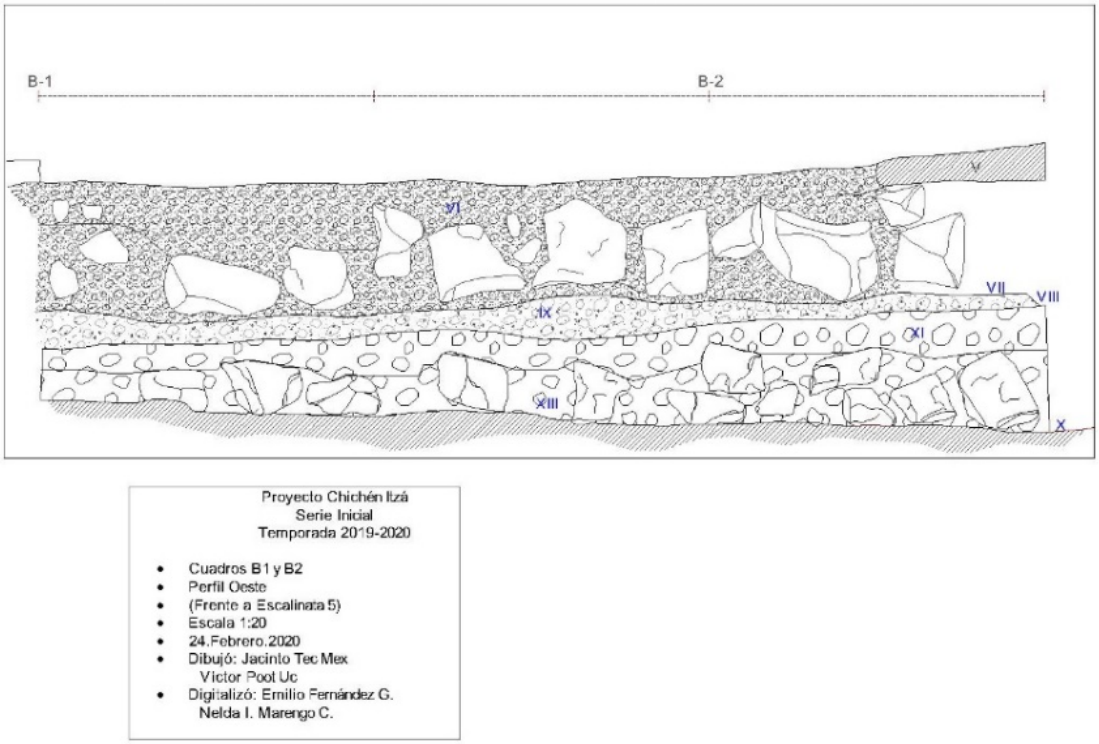


Figure Appendix D.9 West profiles of units B1 and B2, in front of Stairway 5.

Feature 2

Feature 2 consisted of several fragments of materials thermally exposed. Some of these materials were *tepalcates* and burned rocks. We found an infant skull in association with these materials but without evidence of thermal exposure. The pit was so small that we could not excavate the skull. Instead, we applied primal to remineralizer the exposed fragment (about 5 cm). Then, we covered the entire Feature, placed a board to avoid pressure on the bones, and proceeded to enlarge the pit. Subsequently, when the excavation of Pit 4 was also completed, it could go down in both pits to the level of Floor 3. On Floor 3, previously mentioned, is where Stairway 5 is situated. Under the sealed Floor 3 and *bahpek*, we found the human remains, which puts this Feature prior to the newly found Stairway 5. The layers of the feature ended as follows:

Layer I: Initial Depth: -2.49 m to Final Depth: -2.53 m

This layer includes Pits 2 and 4 (south of the pit); that is to say, when excavating Pit 4, on its south side, the level of Floor 3 was reached. In the same way, Pit 2 had Floor 3, which is where the stairway was located. Underneath all this floor and its *bahpek,* we found Feature 2.

Layer II: Initial Depth: -2.53 m to Final Depth: -2.63 m

The reddish brown soil (5/4 2.5YR), with fine to medium granulometry, practically without silt, contained materials with remains of charcoal and traces of fire exposure. These materials were burnt bones, sherds, burned rocks, charcoal, and some ash remains. Compaction was medium, although loose in some sections.

Layer III: Initial Depth: -2.60m to Final Depth: -2.66 m

In this layer, the limits of the burial were defined. The northern limit was marked by a large rock, which could function as a marker. Further north of this rock was dry fill. We partially delimited the east and west limits by the upper walls of Structure 5C13 because we did not want to dismantle them to extend this excavation, but we also know that to the west, the layer with burned materials did not seem to extend much further. In the case of the east, it appears that the layer reached up to Pit 3, where the layer corresponds in depth and composition.

Layer IV: Initial Depth: -2.63 m to Final Depth: -2.68 m

Some bone segments were lifted, including splinters and ribs. Large sherds were lifted to the southwest of the pit, and a concentrated layer of burned earth was exposed. When the large rock was removed, the northern limit was clearly visible. Due to the fragile state of the skeletal remains and the time heading into the end of the season, we decided to get the child's bones out by block excavation. We used cast bandages to support the matrix and transported it to the camp. The skull was facing south, and it was severely constricted because it was directly on the slab and the pressure of all the fill with which it was covered (Figure Appendix D.10).


Figure Appendix D.10 Feature, Lot PS19: skull under Floor 3.

In the lab we proceeded to excavate the block. Similar to other human remains in Chichen Itza, the bones were eroded and fragmented. For the excavation of the child, we designed a grid (Figure Appendix D.11a) and used arbitrary layers of 0.5m on average. Following the methods of archaeothanatology, we documented each segment with photos and drawings (Figures 11b and c). Unfortunately, the soil was too loose, and due to bad preservation, the excavation was difficult.

Layer 1. In the first layer, we excavated and collected the skull bones including the right temporal, occipital, left and right parietal, frontal, and the first cervical vertebra behind the right parietal (Figure Appendix D.11a, b, and c).

Layer 2. We noted several ribs and the base of the cranium.

Layer 3. The right humerus and the right femur appeared in this layer. The femoral bone had the linea aspera facing up. Both the humerus and femur had their distal ends in the northern direction. We also recovered some ribs and cranial bones.

Layer 4. In this layer, we exposed the right fibula and the right radius. We noticed the fibula displaced behind the femur, and the radius was in its expected place, in a flexed position, between the humerus and the femoral bone.

Layer 5. This was the last layer. Even though we first hypothesized a flexed position, the posterior excavation and analysis showed that, most likely, the individual was in a seated or partial seated position, in an empty space, or at least with enough room for the tibia and fibula collapse, and the femur rotates over the tibial bone, also displacing the ulna, which we found in this layer, to a perpendicular position to the tibia, and towards the north of the deposit, with their distal epiphysis also directed north. In addition, we recovered some more ribs, and the proximal end of the left clavicula was the only left bone we recovered.



Figure Appendix D.11 a) Human remains from lot PS19 initial excavation. b) drawing of the human remains and assigned numbers. c) digitalization of the drawing.

Summary of Units: A-1, A-2, B-1 y B-2

The test pit A-2/B-2 was initiated as an effort to obtain the stratigraphic sequence of the South Plaza. In Unit B-2, a perimetral wall of a previous construction phase of the South Platform came along. West of the wall, what was the exterior side of the platform and in Unit A-2, we noticed two bigger rocks in the middle of small to middle sized *chi'ich* rubble. We moved the first rock, and two red sherds and ashes were underneath. We extended the excavation to the west, and at -2.08m, we started excavating and registered Feature 1, which resulted in an human

internment deposit. The general excavation was divided into cultural stratigraphic layers. However, on average, Feature 1 was divided by arbitrary layers of 0.10m, and archaeological materials and bones were recovered following those layers.

All the units share the first layer, which is the surface layer, and Floor 1, with an initial depth of -1.83m and a final depth of -1.87m. they also shared layer II since it was the *bahpek* of the floor, a really compact mix of small rocks and plaster, and its thickness was 0.4 m. In the third layer, almost in the middle of the pit and slightly to the west side of the pit, we noticed several big rocks forming an alignment of what we recognized as the perimeter wall (Figure 12). The east side had rubble, and the west side had a darkish (3/3 5YR) loose soil and two rocks about 0.20 m. On the west side, we removed one of the rocks; there were ashes and two relatively big sherds. Those ashes and sherds resulted in what we called Feature 1. As a result, we decided to extend the excavation to Unit A-2, forming the excavation Unit A-2/B-2. At first, we only extended a 1x1 m more, but when we found the first vessel, we opened the whole unit (Figure 12). Next, I summarize Feature 1, which was part of the excavations of Unit A-2/B-2 and resulted in a human interment (Lot PS20).



Figure Appendix D.12 Units A-2 and B-2 during the initial extension of A-2. Notice the top of the perimetral wall.

Feature 1

Initial depth: -1.97 m to Final depth: -2.75 m

Layer I: Initial Depth: -1.97 m Final depth: -2.19 m

We removed a root and lowered what we considered to be the interior of the feature. At this point, we did not know what the feature was other than having thermal exposure of some sort. The soil was dark brown (3/2 7.5YR) but with traces of ash, charcoal, and black in some areas. In the backfill, more medium sized rocks were encountered, and the layer was changed.

Layer II: Initial Depth: -2.19 m to Final depth: -2.25 m

We began to lift rocks to continue downward, and to get a better understanding of the feature. We encountered a dish at a depth of -2.31 m, and some surrounding rocks were between -2.20 m and -2.23 m deep. There were sherds, charcoal, and the same type of soil associated.

Layer III: Initial Depth: -2.25 m to Final depth: -2.36 m

The soil was still the same in this layer, of medium granulometry, occasionally mixed with fragments of charcoal, burnt rocks, and medium-sized *chi'iches*. A kind of circle of medium to large *chi'iche*s (maximum 0.20cm) was noticed and we began to excavate an object.

Object 1: It was identified as a *cajete,* probably Dzitas, with globular supports (Figure Appendix D.13). The charcoal continued to the south profile under a large rock that also intruded into the profile. Extending the pit to the south revealed that what bounded Feature 1 to the south was at least a row of three large boulders, where the burned earth continued.

After the excavation, I believe that some of that burned soil and thermal exposure is related to the root, and not necessarily associated with the feature, at least not in its entirety. Near the north of the pit, a molar and a bone fragment were found. When cleaning, we found four distributions of grouped *tepalcates* that were objects and isolated *tepalcates*, and two more bone fragments were recovered.


Figure Appendix D.13 Object 1.

Layer IV: Initial Depth: -2.36 m to Final depth: -2.41 m

The feature distribution became more homogeneous in this layer. Soil compaction (4/2 10YR) ranged from medium to soft. The unit was extended to the west and north. Some of the grouped *tepalcates* were objects, in some cases appearing to be semi-complete.

Object 4: Depth: -2.36 m. A *molcajete* was collected with the help of Natalia Hernández Tangarife (Figure Appendix D.14a and b), who worked on conservation efforts. Object 5: Depth: - 2.41 m greenstone bead. Object 6: Depth: - 2.34 m this object was not complete, but there were several red *tepalcates* associated with it. Object 7: Depth: - 2.38 m was a red tripod vessel. Objects 5, 6, 7, and 8 were associated with several bone fragments and exposed at the same level.


Figure Appendix D.14 a) Object 4 (trowel 5 cm). b) Object 4 closed up.

There were also several isolated sherds, small fragments of stucco, flint, and shell. The bone material collected in this layer was fragmented and in a poor state of preservation. Towards the end of this layer, the feature was further delimited. Limits included: to the south, an alignment of three rocks; the east was the perimeter wall of Unit B-2; to the north, a large *metate* was beginning to be seen in this layer.

Layer V: Initial Depth: -2.41 m to Final depth: -2.53 m

At the beginning of this layer, and at the end of the previous one, Object 8: Depth - 2.43 m, a miniature censer (Figure Appendix D.15) was lifted. The soil (3/4 10 YR) was a little more compact towards the center of the unit and a little looser towards the edges. Between the rocks in the center of the unit were large sherds, and very fragmented bones, some of them long bones. In front of the bedrock in the middle part of the pit and to the west of the perimeter wall, a concentration of cylindrical bones, bone fragments, a greenstone bead, and a child's teeth were found (Figures Appendix D.16a- c).



Figure Appendix D.15 Object 8.



Figure Appendix D.16 a) Plan view of the Feature 1. b) Greenstone in situ. c) Greenstone.

Layer VI: Initial Depth: -2.53 m to Final depth: -2.56 m

Between two of the large rocks, there was a very compact area composed of bone fragments, soil, *sascab,* and some tepalcates. The bones in this area were so fragile and soft that they fractured or turned to paste when touched.

Layer VII Initial Depth: -2.54 m to Final depth: -2.56 m

Due to their poor preservation and deterioration, we needed to start using a consolidant at this level. In some cases, we applied *primal*, and in others, *quitosan* helps the remineralization of the bone remains. This product was created and used by the restorer Luisa Mainou from INAH and as part of the collaboration with Dr. Vera Tiesler from UADY. By the time we finished excavating this layer, at least two individuals were identified: a child and an adult (Figure Appendix D.17).


Figure Appendix D.17 Feature 1, Layer VII.

Layer VIII: Initial Depth: -2.38 m to Final depth: -2.56 m

Due to the high state of fragmentation, it was challenging to confidently determine the individuals' positions and which bones belonged to each one. In this layer, we recognized an adult individual. A greenstone bead and cylindrical faunal bone beads were also found on the eastern limits, perhaps forming a bracelet. Bone fragments were collected, which part of an individual's forearm. The large central rock was removed.

Layer IX: Initial Depth: -2.56 m to Final depth: -2.64 m

Between sherds we found fragments of a skull and molars of another individual. We could tell it was an adult due to the presence of at least one of the third molars. A mix of materials: sherds, some bones, and the remains of stucco, formed a kind of compact mortar, compact and hard. Fragments of cervicals could also be identified. To the center-south of the cranium, we found long forearm bones. In a southeast direction, we found a femur and a tibia. We now know that the cranium and this "leg" were from two different individuals (Figure Appendix D.18).



Figure Appendix D.18 Closer to the arrow, individual A/1, and closer to the red sherd, the leg of individual B/2.

Layer X: Initial Depth: -2.56 m to Final depth: -2.64 m

In this layer, we could make some observations. Although the human remains were very fragmented, it was a possibility that one of the individuals was a male in a seated position, which was wrapped and presented a wall effect at the level of the humerus and femur, probably straight. Several tiny snails were found in the distal area of the tibia. The entire burial shows traces of lime, and the sediment was very compacted.

Layer XI: Initial Depth: -2.56 m to Final depth: -2.64 m

We were able to ascertain that there were remains of at least two adult individuals, in addition to the children, represented by deciduous teeth. The probable right tibia on the southeast belonged to a first individual (individual B/2). Fragmented bones, including pieces of a radius, ulna, and humerus, on the northeast also belonged to this posterior individual.

The other individual (individual A/1) was in a seated to dorsal position, semi-flexed. Its skull is the one mentioned in Layer IX. It had a shell pectoral, which was lifted in this layer with the help of the Natalia Hernández Tangarife (Figure Appendix D.19a and b). As progress was made at this level, it was possible to identify the flexed right leg of individual 1 collapsed so that her femur fell on her pelvis and part of her arms. The left leg had also collapsed, and the tibia shifted to the west, apparently pushed by the movement of the right leg, leaving the fibula between the left femur and the right tibia.

The arms of individual A/1 were at belly level, one over the other partially flexed, and at the moment of collapse, the left ulna separated the right ulna and radius. As expected, some of the phalanges of the right hand were found in the distal area of the ulna and radius. The right humerus was perpendicular to the ulna, and the radius of the right arm, similar to the left arm, was found on a rubble rock. Both humeri were tilted partially vertically, with the proximal area upward and the distal buried at a lower level (Figures Appendix D.20a and b; Figure 21). The

pelvis was found in fragments and significantly deteriorated as well as the sacrum. We could see pieces of ribs of the left and right sides and the imprint of the manubrium on the ground. At the moment of collapse, the left humerus turned left, leaving the neck of the humerus to the left side and the dorsal area towards the top. A rock from the backfill probably fell on this humerus's distal area and the forearm's proximal area, as they were very fragmented (Figure Appendix D.20b).



Figure Appendix D.19 a) arm and skull bones, with the pectoral shell. b) close-up of the pectoral shell in situ.



Figure Appendix D.20 a) Plant view of the individual 1 in the full context. b) Close-up of the arms and legs of the individual A/1.

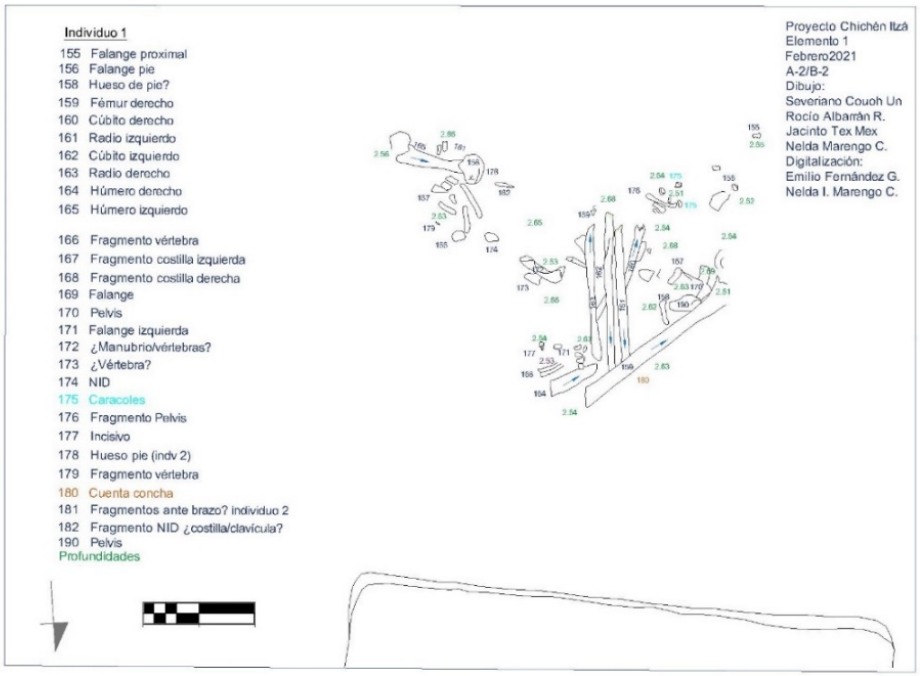


Figure Appendix D.21 Drawing of the human remains of individual 1.

Layer XII: Initial Depth: -2.66 m to Final depth: -2.70 m

The remaining bones of Individual 1 were documented and collected. The forearms, which were above the pelvis, the lumbar, and some bones of the left foot, were lifted. Below the forearms were several teeth, and under the right ilium and bordering it were several tiny shells that probably were part of a bracelet from the left hand. The sacrum was practically drawn on the ground by the bone dust that left its shape.

Layer XIII: Initial Depth: -2.70 m to Final depth: -2.75 m

This layer began without bone elements but with splinters and remains of Feature 1. It had *chi'ich* from the fill and sediment. Here we see the transition to the next layer, with a medium compaction, reddish brown color (4/4 5YR), and fine granulometry, although with some medium *chi'iches* but very few (Figure Appendix D.22).


Figure Appendix D.22 Last layer of Feature 1.

Last layer of the excavation unit A-2/B-2 (Below Feature 1)

Initial Depth: -2.75 to Final Maximum Depth: -3.22 m

This layer is the sixth of the general layers in Unit A-2/B-2 but corresponds to Layer VII on the east side of Unit B-2. This soil type also corresponds to the one that emerged in Pit 3 on top of the bedrock. On this side of the unit, we found several small sherds. Fragments of lithics, bone, and false turquoise beads were also found, likely to have been strained from Feature 1. Bedrock reached a depth of -3.01 m, but the maximum depth was -3.22 m (Figure Appendix D.23). Finally, we removed a carved *metate* from the interment's northern limit (Figure Appendix D.24).


Figure Appendix D.23 Bedrock in the excavation unit A-2/B-2.


Figure Appendix D.24 Carved metate that delimited the north side of the interment.

The profile (Figure Appendix D.25) of the excavations gives an interesting perspective of the different excavation units in relation to the Altar 5C13, and the Temple of the Owls, with the previous perimetral wall and the Staircase 5.

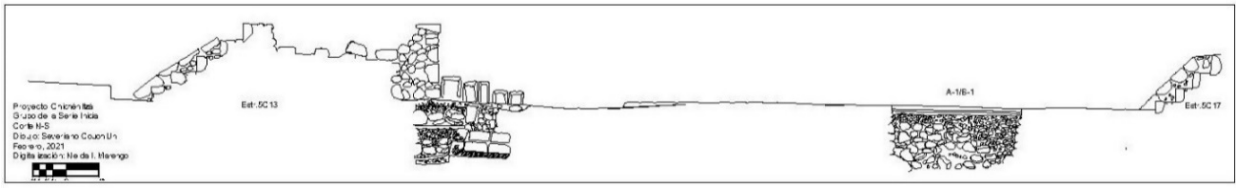
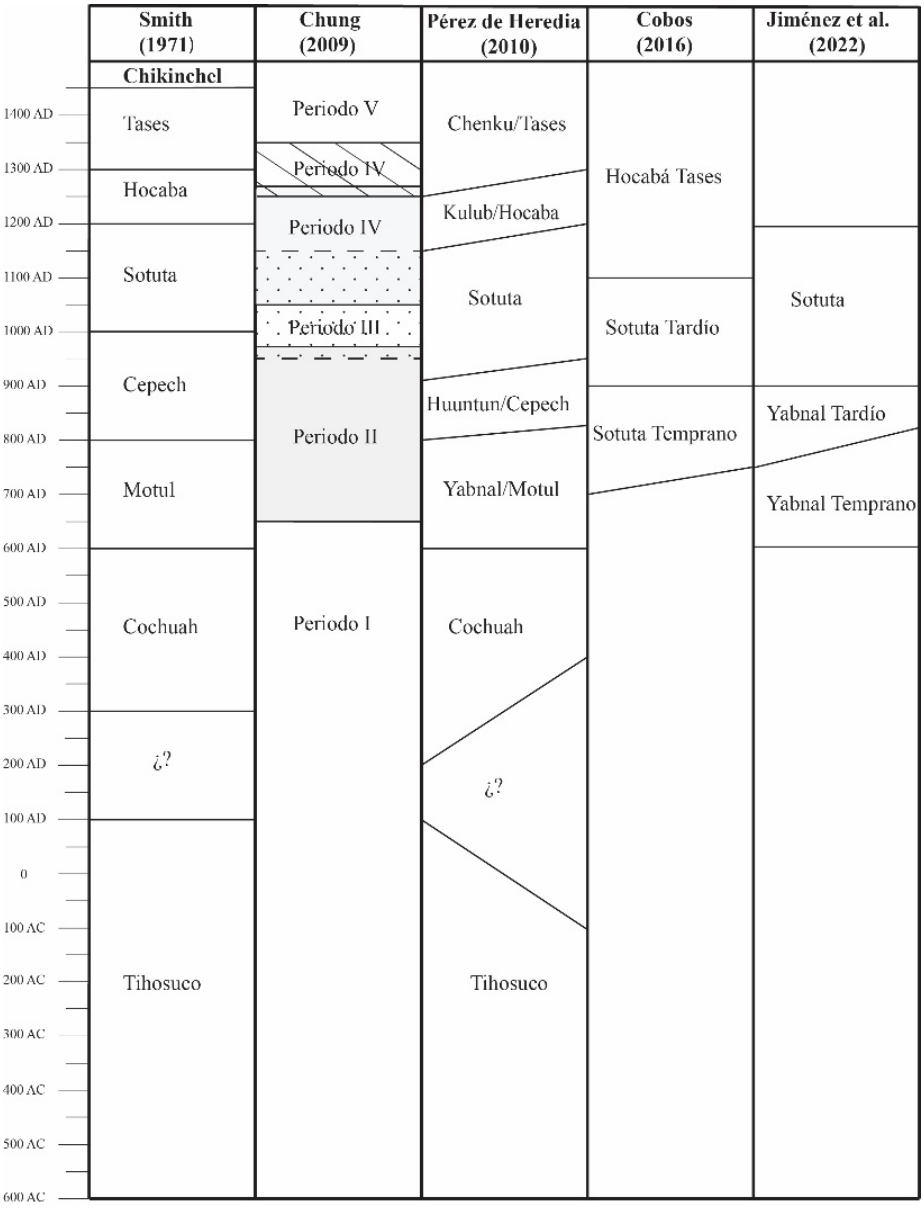


Figure Appendix D.25 Profile of the excavation from season 2019-2020.

These two last excavations were particularly relevant to this research since they were the first fully documented context from the site to that we had access. Thanks to this context were possible to get a better idea about the mortuary patterns, the condition of the bones, and the full contexts of two of the human interments of Chichén Itzá. Additionally, during this season we review the chronology (Jiménez Álvarez et al., in press; Table Appendix D 26).

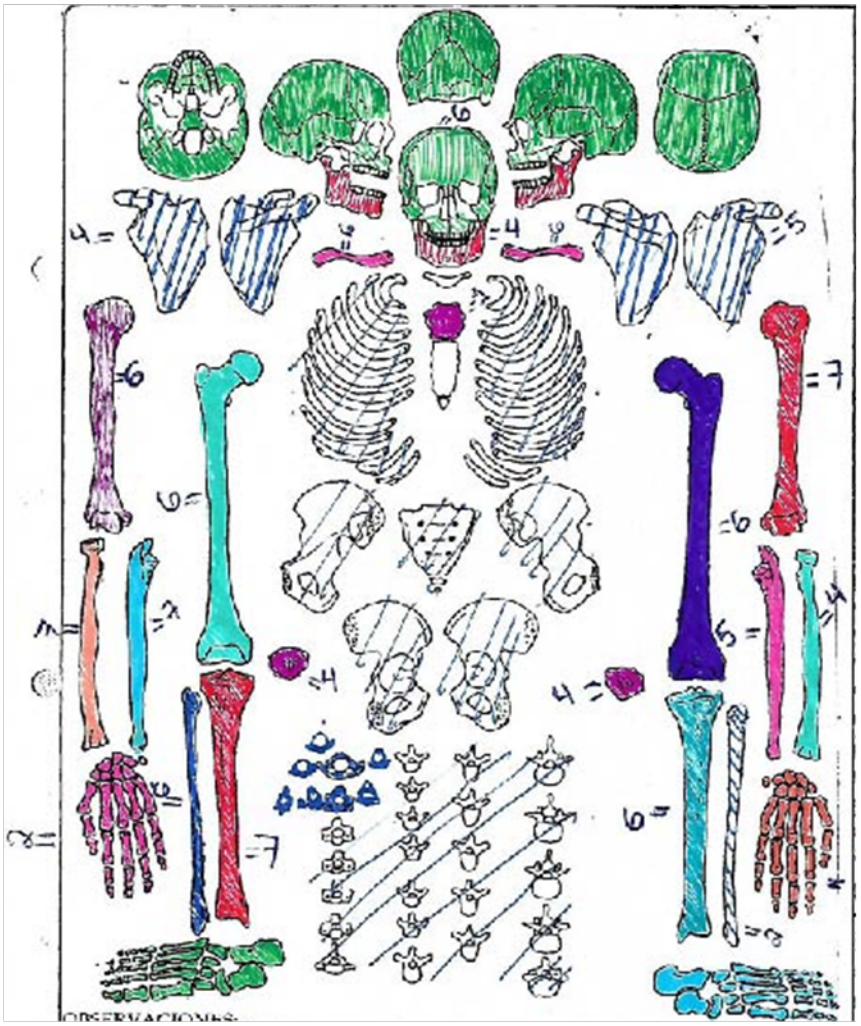
Table Appendix D.26 Chronology according to the excavations of the 2019-2020 season of the Proyecto Chichen Itza.



Appendix E

Segmentos presentes en el Lote H-400

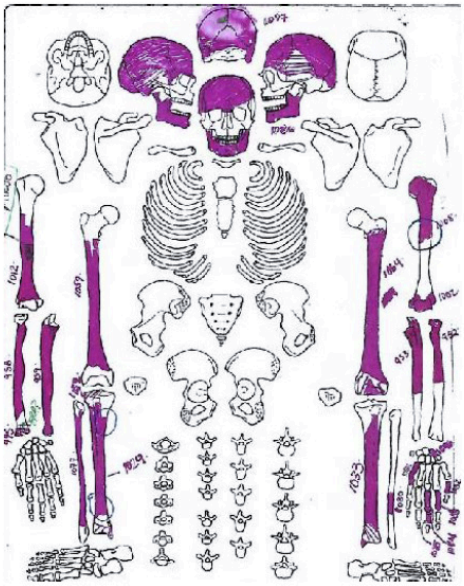
Proyecto Chichen itza
2019-2020
Lote H400
Grupo de la Serie Inicial
Estr. 5C12

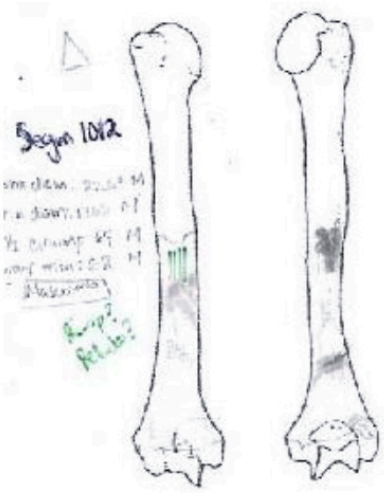


* Los colores no representan necesariamente a un mismo individuo.

Figure Appendix E.1 Segments present in Lot H400.

N. Doc	10287	**Marcas antrópicas:**	FRA, RA, FRA?, ET
Individuo:	1		
Complexión:	Robusta		
Edad:	ADO	**Modificación Cefálica:**	Tabular erecta
Patologías:			
Notas:			



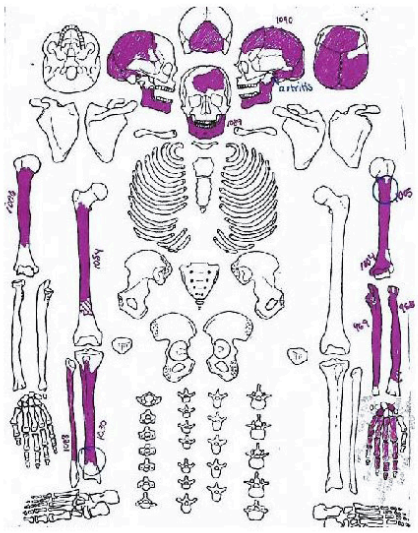


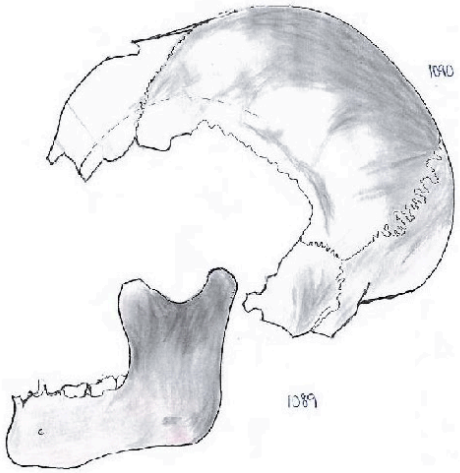
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952				x	x	x	x				
953				x	x	x	x		x		
958			x	x	x	x	x				
959	x	x	x			x	x				
995			x	x		x					
1002			x	x		x	x		x		
1008			x		x	x		x	x		x
1012		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
1029			x	x	x	x			x		
1033			x	x	x				x		x
1052			x	x	x				x		
1059			x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
1064			x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
1079			x	x	x						x
1080			x		x			x			
1081			x								
1082		x	x			x	x				
1083			x								
1084			x								
1085			x								
1086				x	x	x		x	x		x
1087			x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
1096			x								

Individuo 1/Lote H-400

Figure Appendix E.2 Proposed Individual 1 Lot H400.

N. Doc	10288	**Marcas antrópicas:**	ET
Individuo:	2		
Complexión:	Grácil		
Edad:	ADO	**Modificación Cefálica:**	Tabular erecta/paralelepípeda
Patologías:			
Notas:			



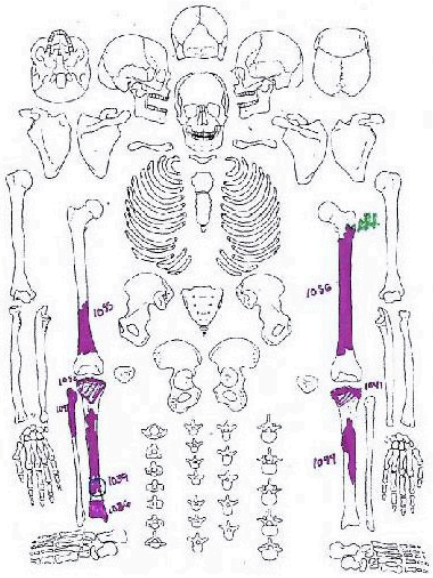


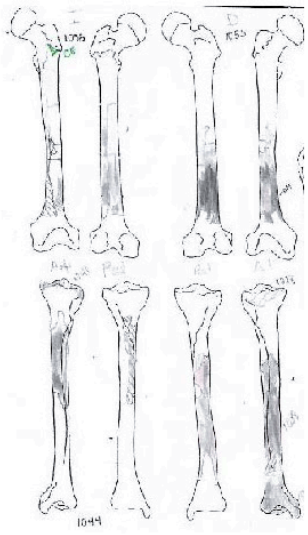
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969 x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
1004	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	
1005		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
1006 x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	
1030		x		x	x	x	x		x	x
1054	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x
1065		x								
1066		x								
1067	x	x		x	x	x		x		
1068	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		
1069		x								
1070		x								
1071		x	x	x		x				
1072		x	x	x						
1073		x	x			x				
1074		x	x	x		x				
1075		x	x							x
1076		x								x
1077		x								
1078		x								
1088				x	x	x	x	x		x
1089	x	x			x	x		x		
1090	x	x	x							

Individuo 2/Lote 400

Figure Appendix E.3 Proposed Individual 2 Lot H400.

N. Doc	10289	**Marcas antrópicas:**	CE, ET
Individuo:	3		
Complexión:	Grácil		
Edad:	SADO	**Modificación Cefálica:**	
Patologías:	OM 1039, 1044, 1055		
Notas: Piernas (femorales y tibias), OM activa			



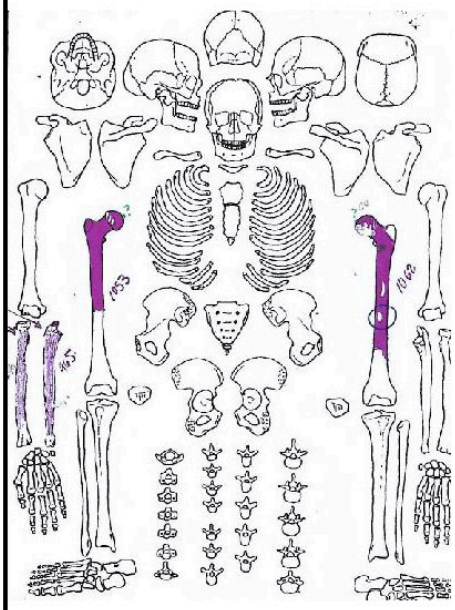


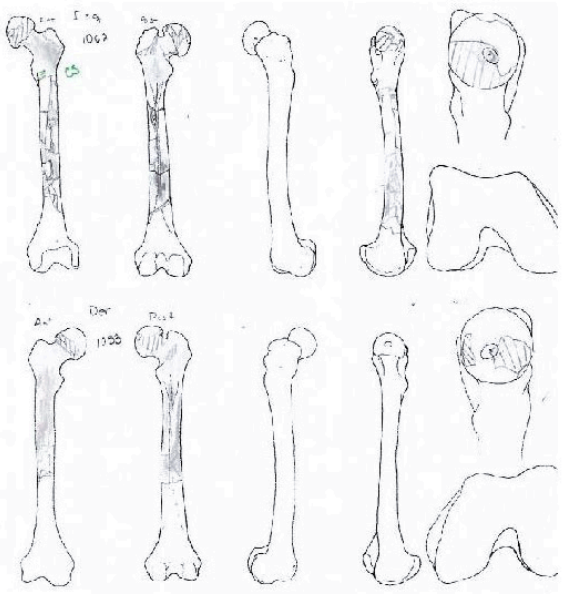
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1039		x	x			x	x		x	x	x
1041		x	x		x	x	x		x		x
1044		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x
1055		x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x
1056		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x
1091		x				x			x		
1092		x	x	x		x			x		x

Individuo 3/Lote H-400

Figure Appendix E.4 Proposed Individual 3 Lot H400.

N. Doc	10290	**Marcas antrópicas:**	CS, CE?, ET
Individuo:	4		
Complexión:	Grácil		
Edad:	ADO	**Modificación Cefálica:**	
Patologías:			
Notas: Femorales y quizás cúbito y radio derechos			





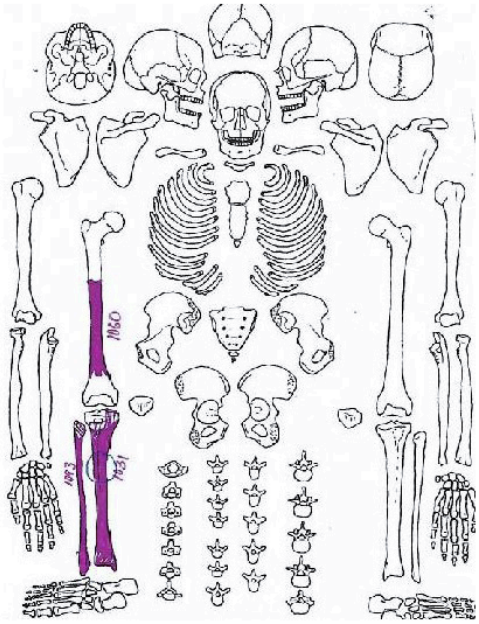
N_Segm	BA	NE	GR	AZ	BL	Consec:	MA	WAR	FRC	EST	FIS
1053		x	x	x		x	x			x	x
1062			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

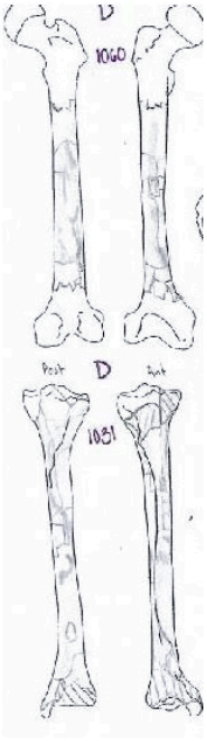
Individuo 4/Lote H-400

Figure Appendix E.5 Proposed Individual 4 Lot H400.

N. Doc	10291	**Marcas antrópicas:**	ET
Individuo:	5		
Complexión:	Grácil?		
Edad:	ADO	**Modificación Cefálica:**	
Patologías:			

Notas: Pierna derecha (Fémur, tibia y peroné)



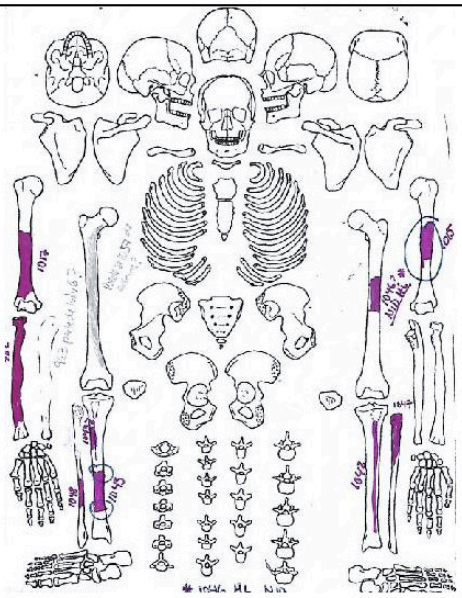


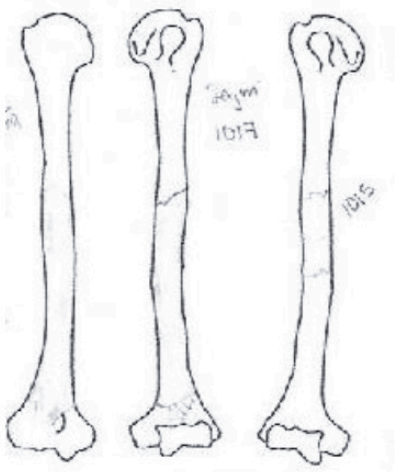
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1031			x	x	x	x					x
1045				x	x	x		x	x	x	
1046				x	x	x		x	x		x
1047			x	x	x	x		x	x		x
1048				x	x	x		x	x		x
1060			x	x	x	x		x	x		x
1093			x			x					x

Individuo 5/Lote H-400

Figure Appendix E.6 Proposed Individual 5 Lot H400.

N. Doc	10292	**Marcas antrópicas:**	ET
Individuo:	6		
Complexión:	Grácil		
Edad:	ADOL	**Modificación Cefálica:**	
Patologías:			
Notas:			





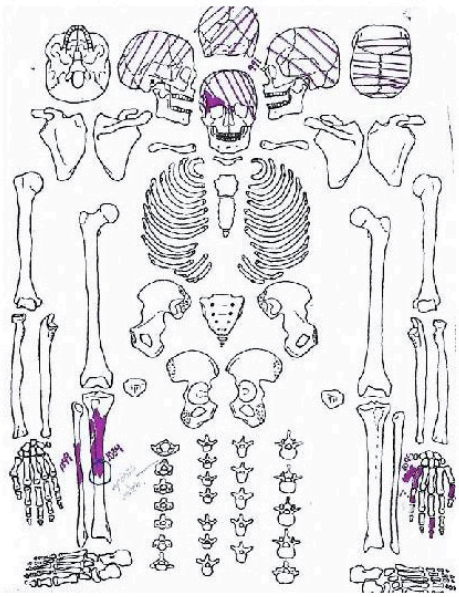
N_Segm	BA	NE	GR	AZ	BL	Consec:	MA	WAR	FRC	EST	FIS
962				x	x	x		x	x		
1015				x	x	x	x	x		x	x
1017				x	x						
1042				x	x	x		x	x		x
1043				x	x	x		x	x		x

Individuo 6/Lote H-400

PROYECTO CHICHEN ITZA

Figure Appendix E.7 Proposed Individual 6 Lot H400.

N. Doc	10293	**Marcas antrópicas:**	ET
Individuo:	7		
Complexión:	Grácil		
Edad:	ADO	**Modificación Cefálica:**	
Patologías:			
Notas:			





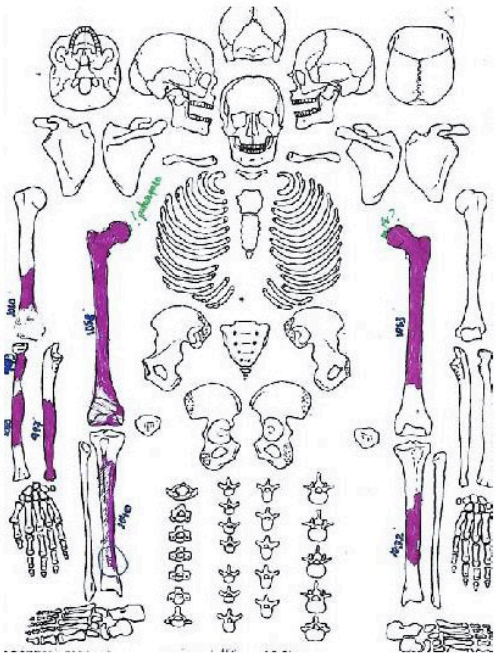
PROYECTO CHICHEN ITZA

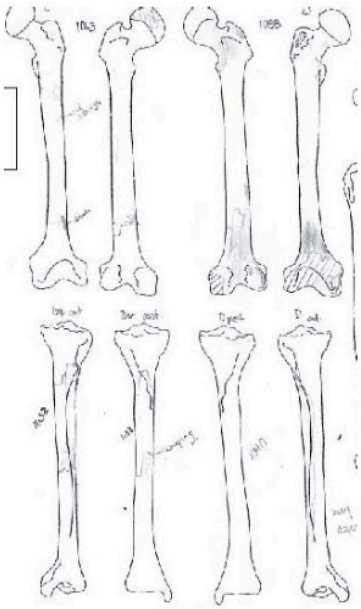
N_Segm	HER?	HER	BA	NE	GR	AZ	BL	Consec	MA	WAR	FRC	EST	FIS
991	x		x	x				x	x				
1034	x							x					x
1049	x												
1094		x											
1095		x											

Individuo 7/Lote H-400

Figure Appendix E.8 Proposed Individual 7 Lot H400.

N. Doc	10294	**Marcas antrópicas:**	ET
Individuo:	8		
Complexión:	Grácil		
Edad:	ADO	**Modificación Cefálica:**	
Patologías:			
Notas:			





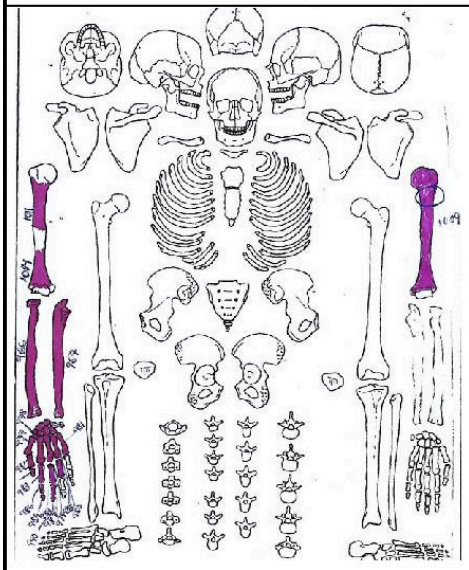
N_Segm	BA	NE	GR	AZ	BL	Consec:	MA	WAR	FRC	EST	FIS
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997			x		x		x	x			x
1010			x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
1032				x	x			x	x		x
1040				x	x	x		x			x
1050			x	x	x	x		x	x		x
1051				x	x	x	x	x	x		x
1058			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1063				x	x	x		x	x		x

Individuo 8/Lote H-400

Figure Appendix E.9 Proposed Individual 8 Lot H400.

N. Doc	10295	**Marcas antrópicas:**	ET
Individuo:	9		
Complexión:	Grácil?		
Edad:	ADO	**Modificación Cefálica:**	
Patologías:			

Notas: Mano y antebrazo derecho excavado en bloque.









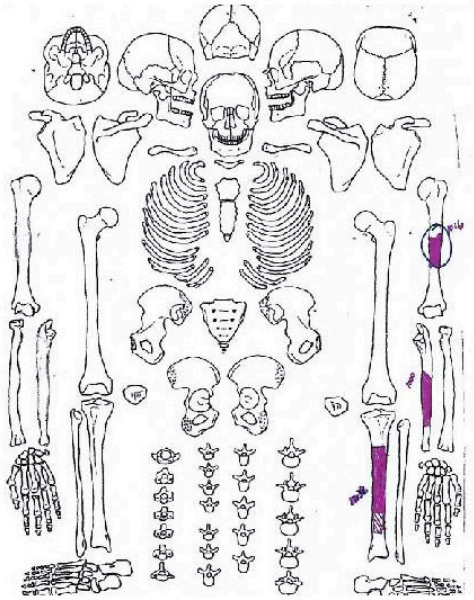
N_Segm	BA	NE	GR	AZ	BL	Consec:	MA	WAR	FRC	FST	FIS
966	x	x				x	x				
967	x	x				x	x				
970	x	x	x			x	x			x	
971	x	x	x			x	x			x	
972		x	x			x	x			x	
973	x	x	x			x	x			x	
974	x	x	x			x	x			x	
975	x	x	x			x	x		x	x	
976	x	x	x			x	x		x	x	
977	x	x	x			x	x			x	
978	x	x	x			x	x			x	
979	x	x	x			x	x			x	
980	x	x	x			x	x			x	
981	x	x	x			x	x			x	
982	x	x	x			x	x			x	
983	x	x	x			x	x			x	
984	x	x	x			x	x			x	
985	x	x	x			x	x		x	x	
986	x	x	x			x	x			x	
987	x	x	x			x	x			x	
988	x	x	x			x	x			x	
989		x									
990		x									
1011	x	x				x	x				
1014	x	x				x	x		x		

Individuo 9/Lote H-400

PROYECTO CHICHEN ITZA

Figure Appendix E.10 Proposed Individual 9 Lot H400.

N. Doc	10296	**Marcas antrópicas:**	ET
Individuo:			
Complexión:	Grácil		
Edad:	ADO	**Modificación Cefálica:**	
Patologías:			
Notas:			



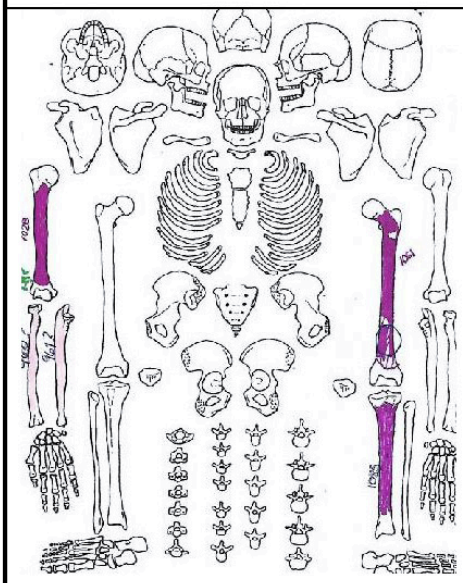
PROYECTO CHICHEN ITZA

N_Segm	BA	NE	GR	AZ	BL	Consec:	MA	WAR	FRC	EST	HS
1000		x		x	x	x	x	x			x
1016			x	x	x	x	x	x			
1038				x	x	x		x	x	x	x

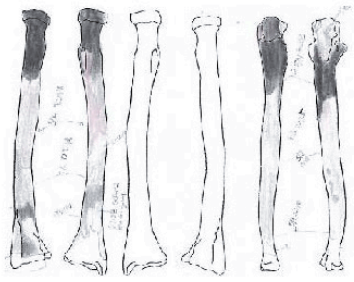
Individuo 10/Lote H 400

Figure Appendix E.11 Proposed Individual 10 Lot H400.

N. Doc	10297	**Marcas antrópicas:**	FR?, ET
Individuo:	11		
Complexión:	Grácil		
Edad:	ADO	**Modificación Cefálica:**	
Patologías:			
Notas:			



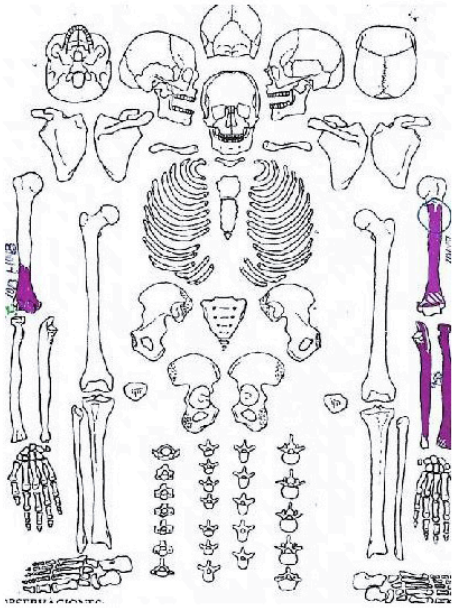




N_Segm BA	NE	GR	AZ	BL	Consec:	MA	WAR	FRC	EST	FIS
1028 x	x	x	x		x	x			x	
1035		x	x	x	x			x		x
1061		x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x
								Individuo 11/Lote H-400		

Figure Appendix E.12 Proposed Individual 11 Lot H400.

N. Doc	10298	**Marcas antrópicas:**	ET
Individuo:	12		
Complexión:	Grácil		
Edad:	ADO	**Modificación Cefálica:**	
Patologías:			
Notas:			





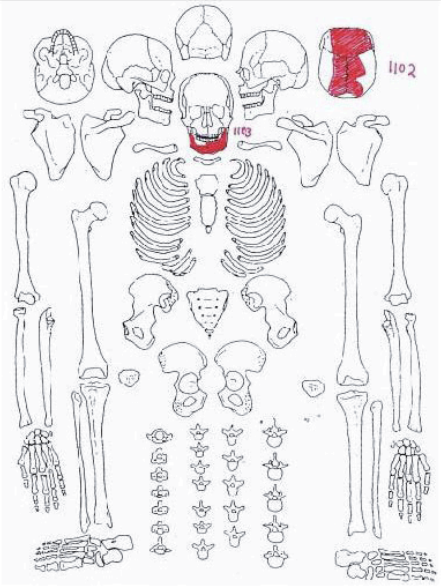
PROYECTO CHICHEN ITZA

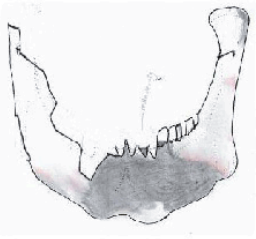
N_Segm	BA	NE	GR	AZ	BL	Consec:	MA	WAR	FRC	EST	FIS
1102	x	x				x	x		x	x	x
1103		x	x			x	x		x		x

Individuo A/Lote H 400

Figure Appendix E.13 Proposed Individual 12 Lot H400.

N. Doc	1304	**Marcas antrópicas:**	ET
Individuo:	A		
Complexión:	Robusto?		
Edad:	ADO	**Modificación Cefálica:**	Tabular erecta? Mimética?
Patologías:			
Notas:			



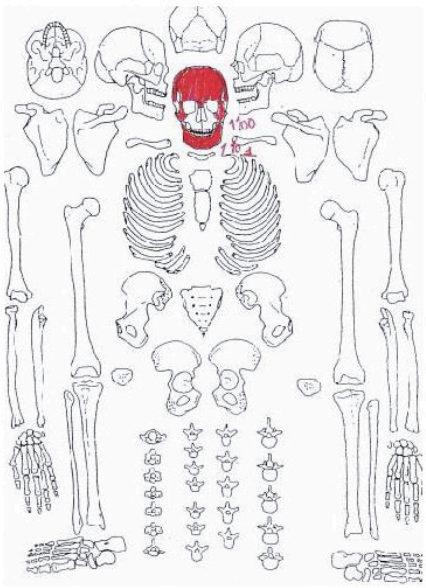




N_Segm	BA	NE	GR	AZ	BL	Consec	MA	WAR	FRC	EST	FIS
1102	x	x				x	x		x	x	x
1103		x	x			x	x		x		x
									Individuo A/Lote H-400		

Figure Appendix E.14 Proposed Individual A Lot H400.

N. Doc	1305	**Marcas antrópicas:**	ET
Individuo:	B		
Complexión:	Gracil?		
Edad:	SADO/ADJ	**Modificación Cefálica:**	Tabular erecta Paralelepípeda
Patologías:	HP cicatrizada		
Notas:			



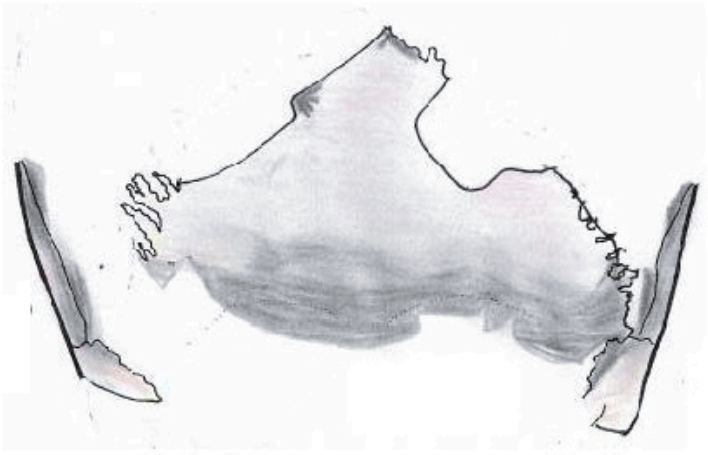


N Segm	BA	NE	GR	AZ	BL	Consec:	MA	WAR	FRC	EST	FIS
1100	x	x	x			x	x		x		x
1101	x	x	x			x	x				x

Individuo B/Lote H-400

Figure Appendix E.15 Proposed Individual B Lot H400.

N. Doc	1306	**Marcas antrópicas:**	ET
Individuo:	C		
Complexión:	NID		
Edad:	SADO	**Modificación Cefálica:**	
Patologías:			
Notas:			



N_Segm	BA	NE	GR	AZ	BL	Consec:	MA	WAR	FRC	EST	FIS
1105	x	x				x	x		x	x	x
1106	x	x				x	x		x	x	x
1107	x	x				x	x		x	x	x
									Individuo C/Lote H-400		

Figure Appendix E.16 Proposed Individual C Lot H400.

Appendix F

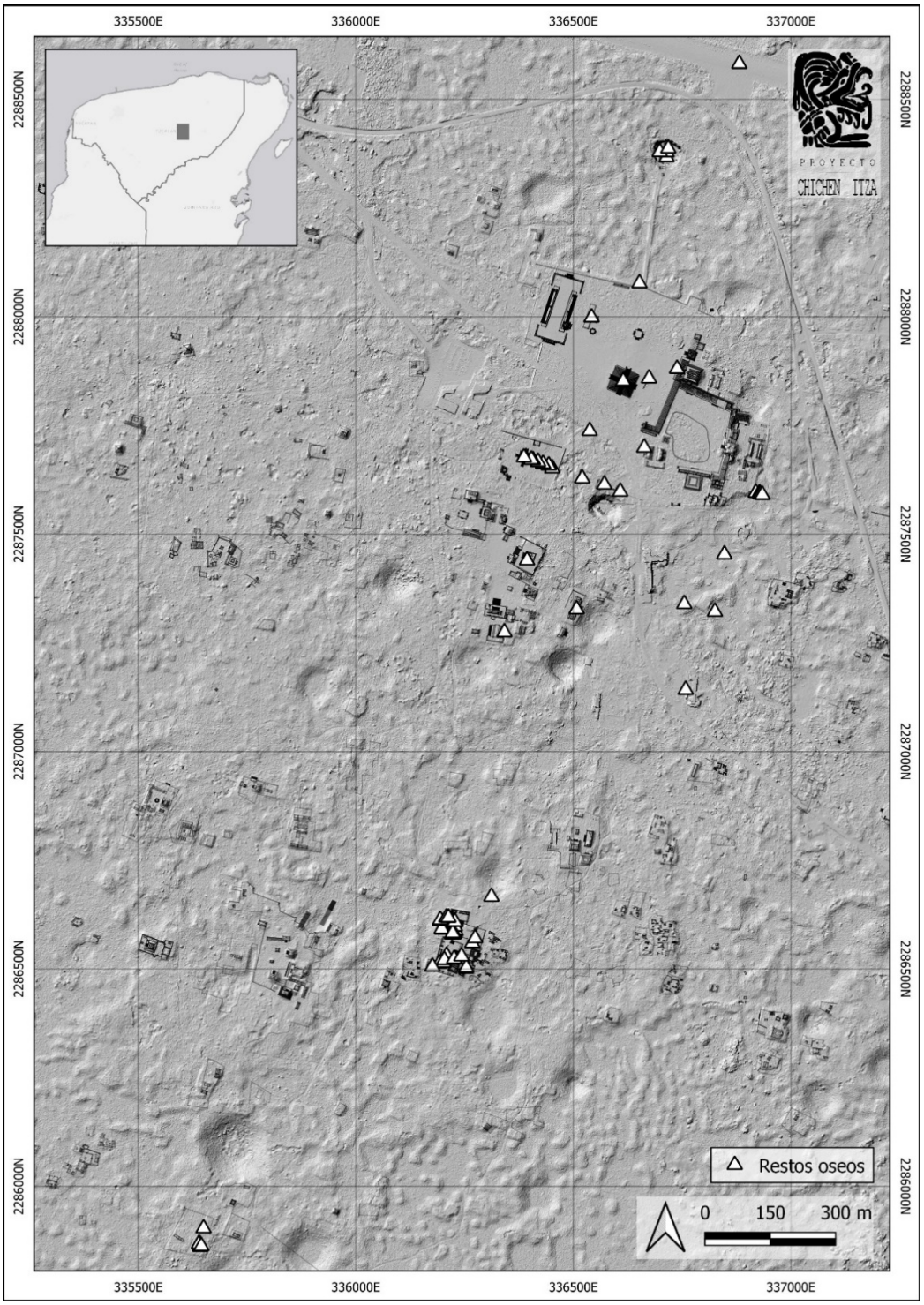


Figure Appendix F.1 General Plan. Approximate location of the different interments analyzed for this dissertation. (Collaboration: Ashuni E. Romero Butrón/Nelda Issa Marengo Camacho).

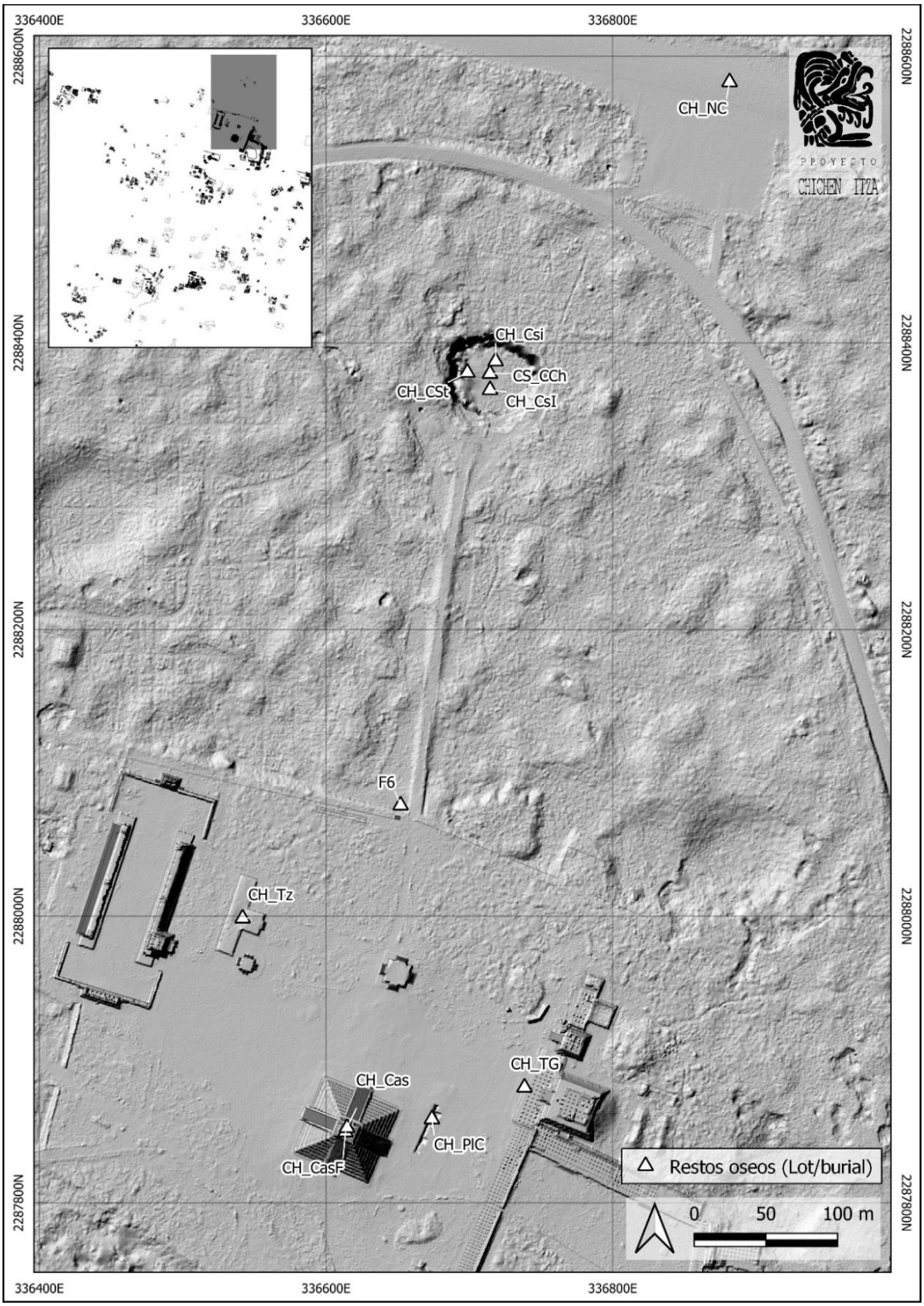


Figure Appendix F.2 North area. Approximate location of the different interments analyzed for this dissertation. (Collaboration: Ashuni E. Romero Butrón/Nelda Issa Marengo Camacho).

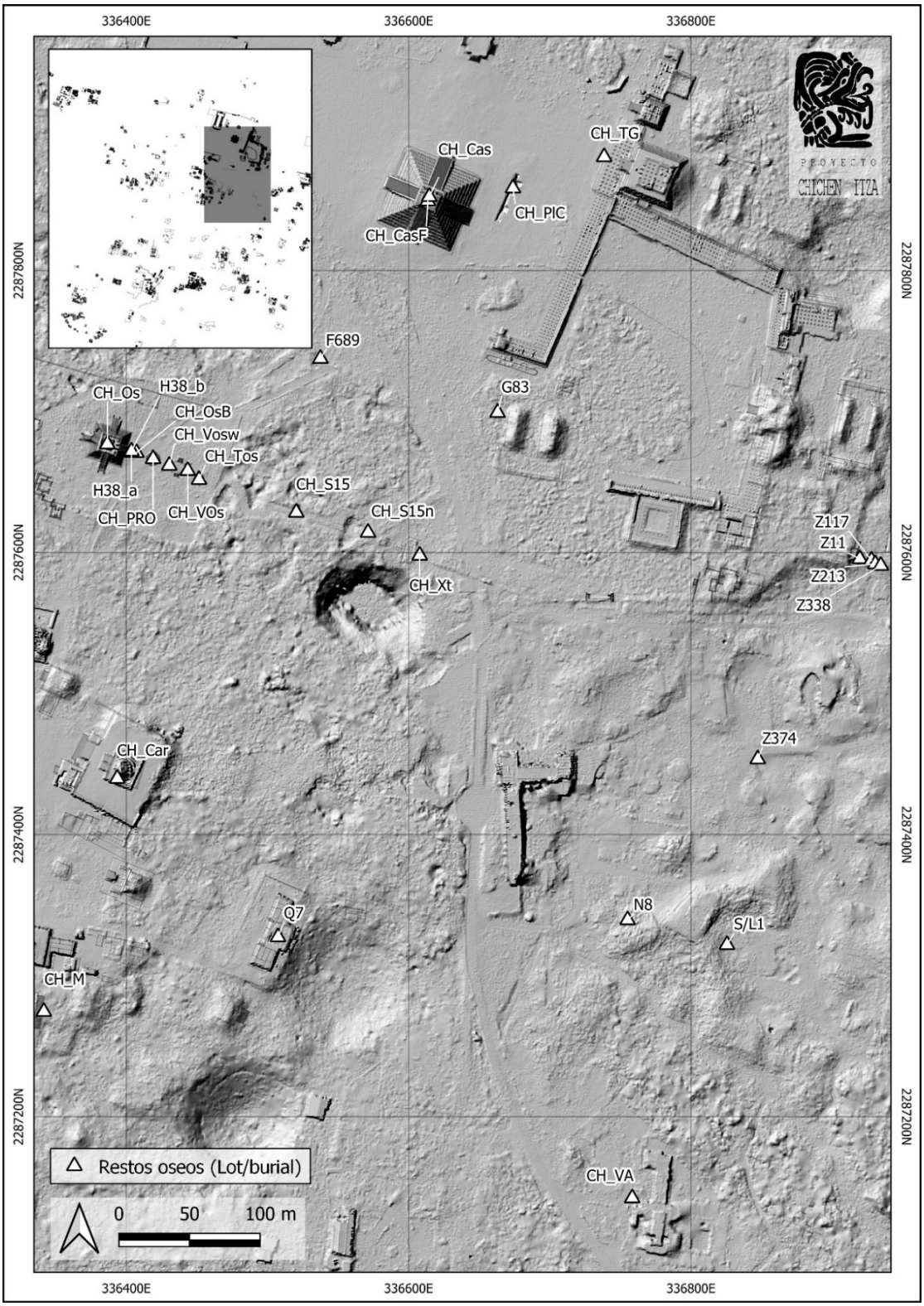


Figure Appendix F.3 Nuclear area. Approximate location of the different interments analyzed for this dissertation. (Collaboration: Ashuni E. Romero Butrón/Nelda Issa Marengo Camacho).

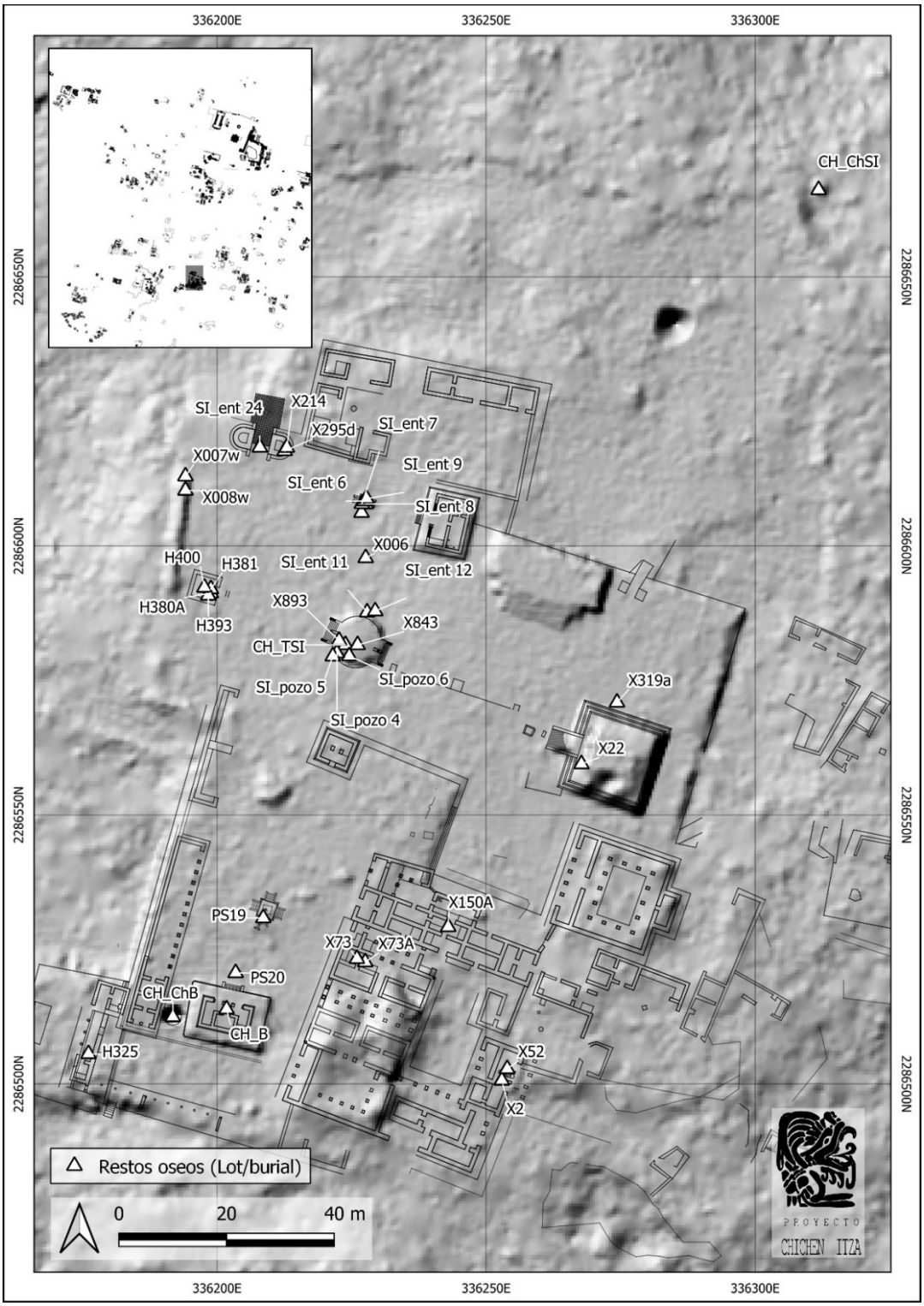


Figure Appendix F.4 Approximate location of the different interments analyzed for this dissertation. (Collaboration: Ashuni E. Romero Butrón/Nelda Issa Marengo Camacho).

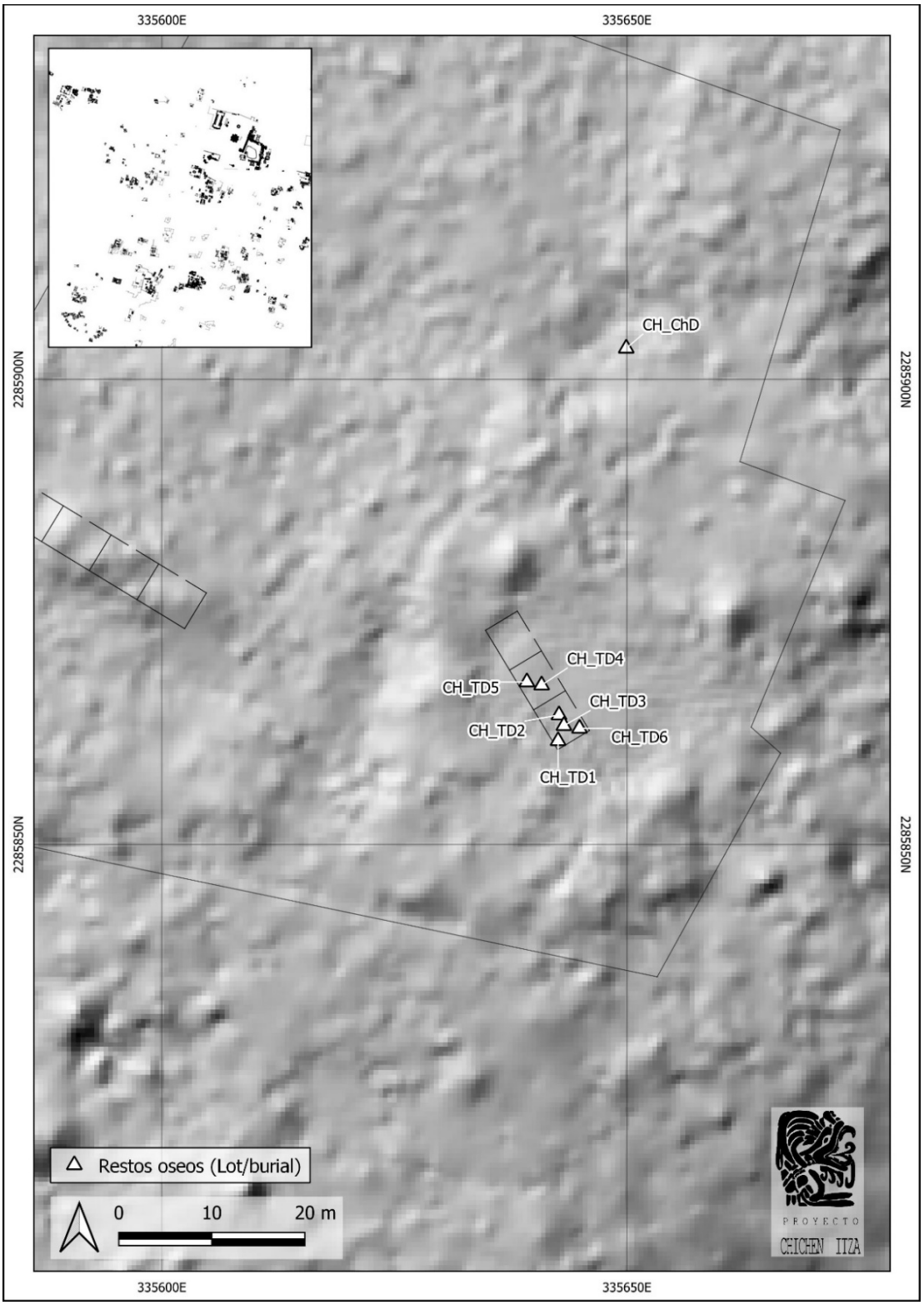


Figure Appendix F.5 Approximate location of the different interments analyzed for this dissertation. (Collaboration: Ashuni E. Romero Butrón/Nelda Issa Marengo Camacho).