*Supplementary materials*

Supplemental protocol 1. The analyses of chemical residues applied to this study follow the protocols established in the Laboratorio de Prospección Arqueológica at the Instituto de Investigaciones Antropológicas at the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (Barba et al. 1991; Barba 2007). The procedures have been widely published (e.g. Barba et al. 1991; Barba 2007; Terreros 2013) and we summarize them below:

- Phosphates: it is extracted in a reaction with hydrochloric acid, in which the dissolved phosphate reacts with molybdate and produces yellow phosphomolybdate. This is reduced with ascorbic acid to form molybdenum blue compounds whose color intensity are assigned from 0-5 values.

- Carbonates: samples containing carbonates react with 10% hydrochloric acid and produce effervescence. A value from 0-6 is assigned according to the visual and audible perception.

- Hydrogen potential (pH): the degree of acidity or alkalinity is measured with a pH-meter with an electrode that is immersed in the samples with distilled water.

- Protein residues: they react with an alkaline agent that releases gas ammonia. This ammonia is detectable with a wet pH paper. Values superior to 8 are considered positive for protein residues.

- Fatty acids: they are extracted with warm chloroform, reacted with ammonium hydroxide (25%) to produce a saponification reaction, that produces foam adding hydrogen peroxide to the mixture. The relative presence of fatty acids is measured in a scale from 0-3 by the amount of foam produced.

- Carbohydrates: they are hydrolyzed to furfural or hydroxymethylfurfural by the action of concentrated sulfuric acid and then a reaction with resorcinol, which generates red colorful compounds that are assigned values of 0-4.

**Supplemental References Cited**

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