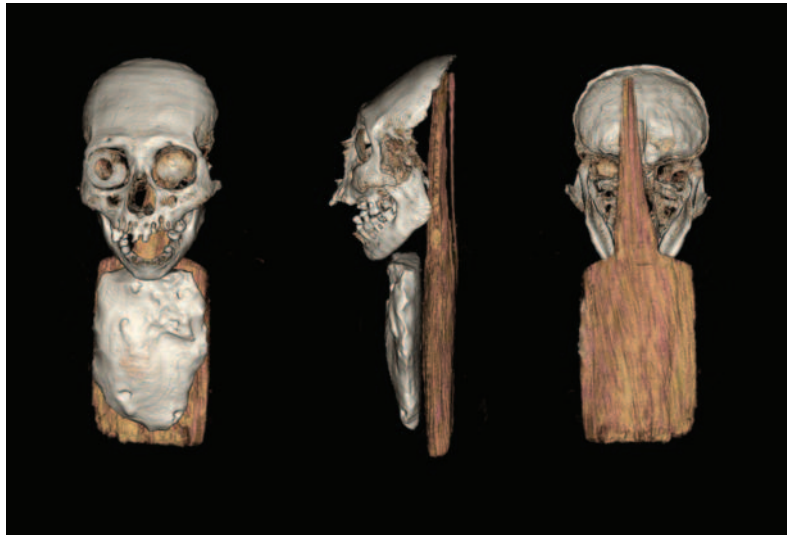
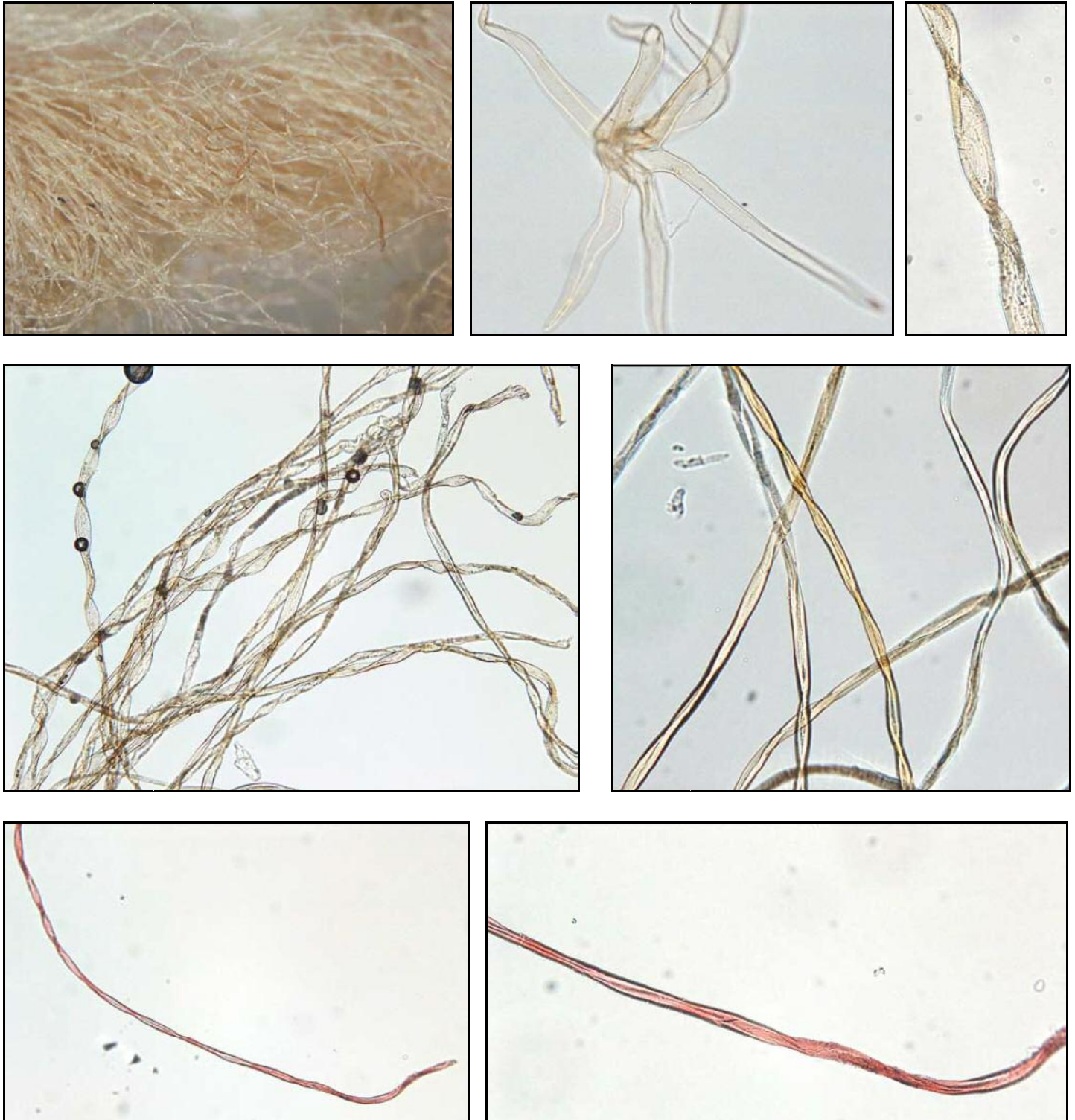




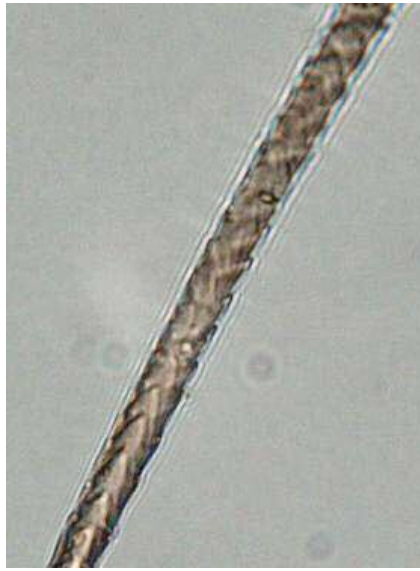
Supplemental Figure 1. Turin cotton *cemí*. A.D. 1439–1624 (95.4%), with the greatest probability (76.7%) at A.D. 1439–1522. H: 55 cm (max, on stand), W: 35.5 cm. *Gossypium* sp., anterior human skull (including mandible), internal cane framework for arms and legs with central carved wooden support and stone base, resins, shell, gourd, pigments(?). Courtesy of The Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography, University of Turin, Italy.



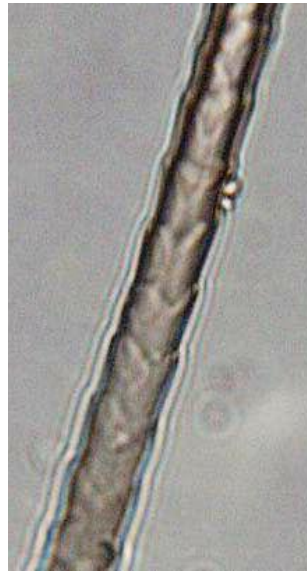
Supplemental Figure 4. Three CT views of the interior of the *cemí*, showing the shaped stone and wooden base supports. Photos courtesy Dr Maria Cristina Martina, University Institute of Diagnostic and Interventional Radiology (Director Prof. Giovanni Gandini), San Giovanni Battista, Molinette Hospital, University of Turin, Italy; adjusted in Photoshop by Ostapkowicz.



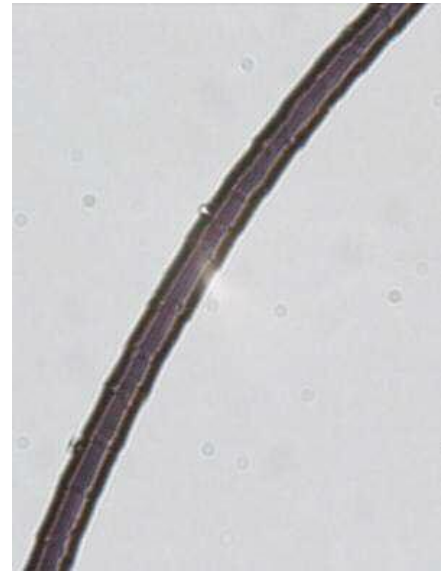
Supplemental Figure 5. Turin *cemi* cotton fiber. Upper row: left, whole cotton cord (TC2) showing color variation (30x); center, stellate hair (TC2) (400x); right, amber variant showing classic twist, cell walls, and lumen (400x). Center row: left, natural color variation (TC3) (100x); right, natural color variation in modern reference sample from Big Mound Key, Charlotte County, Florida. Bottom row: red-stained cotton fiber (TC2), left (100x), right (200x).



(a)



(b)



(c)

Supplemental Figure 6. Turin *cemí* bat (Chiroptera) hair Type 1 (a) and (b) (400x, 600x) and (c) Type 2 (600x).





(a)



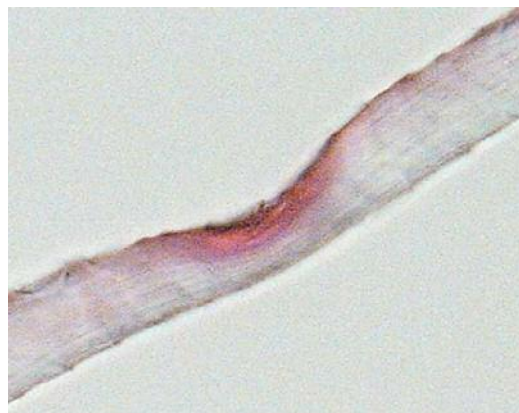
(b)



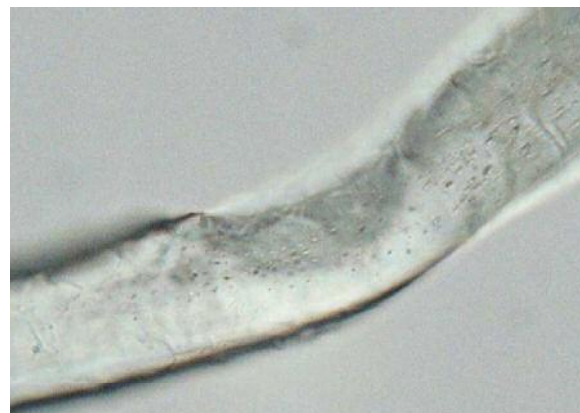
(c)



(d)

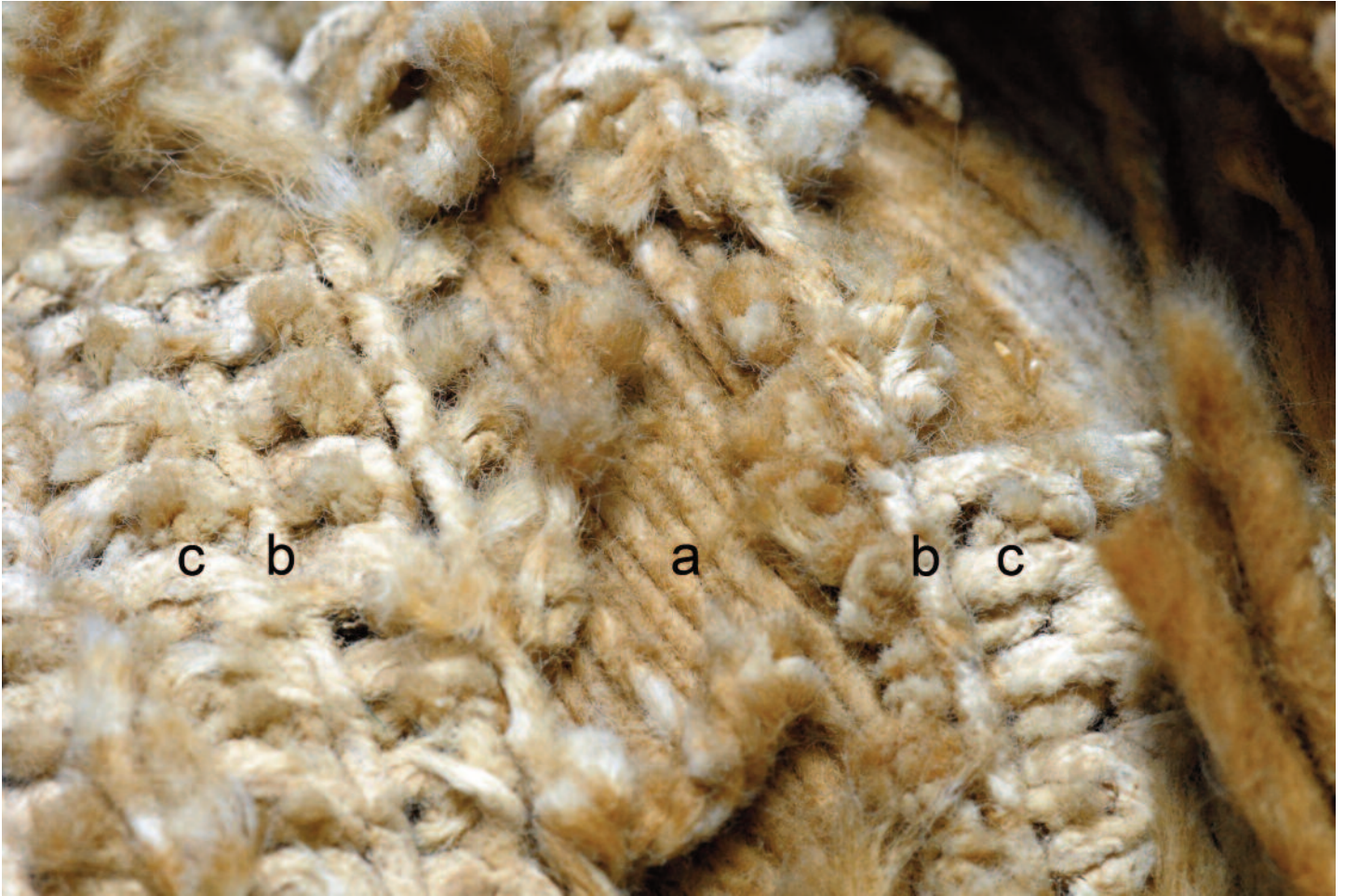


(e)



(f)

Supplemental Figure 7. Rose-colored hair (TC3): (a) looped and crossed over itself (200x); (b) in original position (40x); (c) rupture (400x); (d) two indentations (200x) and close-up of one (e); (f) indentation in reference sample of merino wool hair from a textile sample (600x).



Supplemental Figure 8. A damaged area at the right shoulder reveals three layers of cotton: the inner-most layer (a), featuring a thick cluster of single, Z-spun strands, is wrapped by evenly spaced two-ply, Z-spun, S-twist yarns (on the vertical)(b), which serve as a warp for the more elaborate "embroidered" weft (on the horizontal)(c), creating the *cemi's* "skin."





Supplemental Figure 9. Vegetable fiber cords used to bind the mandible to the embroidered “skin” and secure the teeth in place (note presence of micro-fiber conservation cords from a recent treatment).



Supplemental Figure 10. The lower left eye socket, featuring fiber cords that secure the outer embroidery below the inlays. There is a notable gap between the black shell “pupil” and the outer eye frame, suggesting that another shell layer representing the white sclera may have been present.





Supplemental Figure 12. Internal cane supports for the fingers are visible at the tips of the second and fifth digits of the left hand.





Supplemental Figure 13. Two ply Z-spun, S-twist yarns in decorative checked-weaves at the left knee. In the upper left are remnants of a black resinous material that adheres to much of the inner knee areas.



Supplemental Figure 14. A damaged area at one of the right ribs reveals an internal cane used to create the skeletal imagery on the surface of the *cemí* (e.g., ribs, hips).



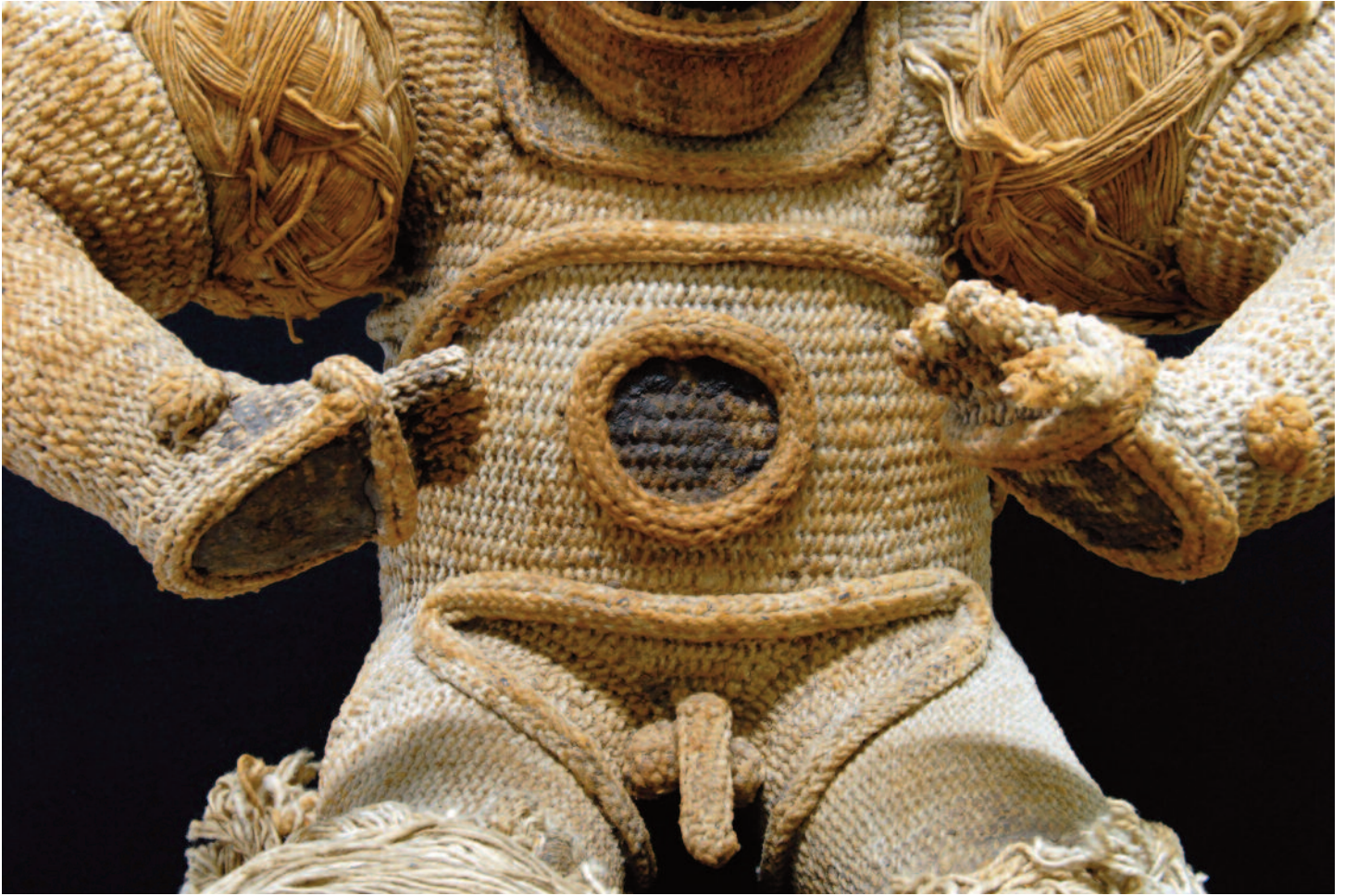


Supplemental Figure 15. Back view of the cemi, where a frayed end seam overlaps the neck, suggesting that the head was woven separately. The strap emerges from between the shoulder blades, its center currently attached to the top of the head, perhaps in efforts to cover and secure the damaged area.





Supplemental Figure 16. Bundle of cut cotton twine at the right shoulder, covered with black pigment or resin at the front, with white material covering the back (length: 22.45mm; width: 18.56 mm).



Supplemental Figure 17. Thick black substance placed within the palm of both hands and the navel, suggesting that these areas may have held inlay.





Supplemental Figure 18. The left eye features granules of amber resin (likely a result of deterioration), covered by a white perforated shell, while the black shell on the right is held in place by dark resins, its outer surface also covered by resinous adhesions, suggest that another layer—now lost—may have been added.





Supplemental Figure 19. Interior view of the mouth showing black resinous material covering the upper palate and fiber cords holding the teeth in place.