

Archeologists Unearth Alien-Like Skulls In A Mexico Cemetery

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Funnily enough my ex bird went on holiday to Mexico and never returned. She was a bit funny looking... Just saying.

Image Caption: 300 Meters from the village of Onavas, archaeologists discovered a site with 25 human burials, 13 of whom have cranial deformation. This image shows cranial deformation in one of the human skulls. Credit: [Cristina Garcia / INAH](#)

[Watch Video: [Alien-Like Skulls Unearthed In Mexican Cemetery](#)]

[Lee Rannals](#) for [redOrbit.com](#) – Your Universe Online

Archeologists have unearthed what looks like a cone-shaped [alien](#) skull from 1,000 years ago in Mexico.

The skull, which dates from 945 A.D. to 1308 A.D., was discovered accidentally while digging an irrigation system in the northwest state of Sonora in Mexico.

Cristina Garcia Moreno, who worked on the project with [Arizona State University](#), explained that 13 of the 25 skulls found in the Hispanic cemetery had these deformed heads.

“We don’t know why this population specifically deformed their heads,” Moreno told [ABC News](#).

The site, known as El Cementerio, was discovered in 1999, but the team just completed their analysis of the skeletal remains last month. They plan to continue their research during the next field season. Archaeologists also discovered artifacts on

the site, like pendants, nose rings and jewelry.

They said the deformation of human skulls was part of an ancient ritual that took place 1,000 years ago. The deformation was achieved by binding a person's head between two blocks of wood to apply pressure on the skull by wrapping the wood with bands.

"Cranial deformation has been used by different societies in the world as a ritual practice, or for distinction of status within a group or to distinguish between social groups," Moreno told ABC News. "The reason why these individuals at El Cementerio deformed their skulls is still unknown."

The team said that many of the bones unearthed were the remains of children, leading them to believe the practice of deforming skulls "may have been inbred and dangerous."

The [Chinook](#) of the U.S. Northwest and the Choctaw of the U.S. Southeast both were known for practicing skull deformation as well.

Moreno told ABC that people deformed their heads in Mexico because they wanted to distinguish important people, or they wanted to distinguish people from one group from another.