

**PAPERS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
INSTITUTE OF AMERICA; AMERICAN  
SERIES I.: 1. HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION  
TO STUDIES AMONG THE SEDENTARY  
INDIANS OF NEW MEXICO; 2. REPORT  
ON THE RUINS OF THE PUEBLO OF PECOS**

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**A. F. BANDELIER**

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*AMERICAN SERIES.*

I.

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1. HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION TO STUDIES  
AMONG THE SEDENTARY INDIANS OF  
NEW MEXICO.
2. REPORT ON THE RUINS OF THE PUEBLO  
OF PECOS.

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BY

A. F. BANDELIER.

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I.

HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

TO

STUDIES AMONG THE SEDENTARY INDIANS

OF

NEW MEXICO.

PART I.

BY AD. F. BANDELIER.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for ensuring transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for consistent and reliable data collection processes to ensure the validity of the results.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the analysis and interpretation of the collected data. It discusses the various statistical and analytical tools used to identify trends, patterns, and correlations in the data.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of communicating the findings of the research. It emphasizes the need for clear and concise reporting that effectively conveys the key results and conclusions to the relevant stakeholders.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the ethical considerations and challenges associated with conducting research. It highlights the need for researchers to adhere to strict ethical guidelines and to be transparent about any potential conflicts of interest.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the future directions and potential applications of the research. It highlights the need for continued research and innovation in the field to address emerging challenges and opportunities.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of collaboration and teamwork in conducting research. It emphasizes the need for researchers to work together effectively and to share their knowledge and resources.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the importance of staying up-to-date with the latest research and developments in the field. It emphasizes the need for researchers to engage in continuous learning and professional development.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining a high level of integrity and honesty in all aspects of the research process. It emphasizes the need for researchers to be transparent about any limitations or weaknesses in their work.

10. The tenth part of the document discusses the importance of being open to feedback and criticism. It emphasizes the need for researchers to listen to the input of others and to use it to improve their work.

11. The eleventh part of the document discusses the importance of being patient and persistent in the face of challenges and setbacks. It emphasizes the need for researchers to stay motivated and to continue working towards their goals.

12. The twelfth part of the document discusses the importance of being flexible and adaptable in the face of changing circumstances. It emphasizes the need for researchers to be able to adjust their plans and methods as needed.

13. The thirteenth part of the document discusses the importance of being organized and efficient in the management of the research process. It emphasizes the need for researchers to use their time and resources effectively.

14. The fourteenth part of the document discusses the importance of being clear and concise in all communications. It emphasizes the need for researchers to avoid unnecessary jargon and to focus on the key points.

15. The fifteenth part of the document discusses the importance of being respectful and courteous to all individuals involved in the research process. It emphasizes the need for researchers to treat others with dignity and to foster a positive and collaborative environment.

## I.

# HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION.

## PART I.

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THE earliest knowledge of the existence of the sedentary Indians in New Mexico and Arizona reached Europe by way of Mexico proper; but it is very doubtful whether or not the aborigines of Mexico had any *positive* information to impart about countries lying north of the present State of Querétaro. The tribes to the north were, in the language of the valley-confederates, "Chichimecas," — a word yet undefined, but apparently synonymous, in the conceptions of the "Nahuatl"-speaking natives, with fierce savagery, and ultimately adopted by them as a warlike title.

Indistinct notions, indeed, of an original residence, during some very remote period of time, at the distant north, have been found among nearly all the tribes of Mexico which speak the Nahuatl language. These notions even assume the form of tradition in the tale of the *Seven Caves*,<sup>1</sup> whence the Mexicans and the Tezcucans, as well as the Tlaxcaltecas, are said to have emigrated to Mexico.<sup>2</sup> Perhaps the earliest mention

<sup>1</sup> *Las siete cuevas*: in Nahuatl *Chicomoztoc*, from *chicome*, seven, and *otoc*, cave. Alonzo de Molina, *Vocabulario Mexicano*, 1571, parte iia. pp. 20 and 78. Fray Juan de Tobar, *Codice Ramirez*, p. 18.

<sup>2</sup> Fray Diego Durán, *Historia de las Yndias de Nueva-España, e Islas de Tierra Firme*, cap. i. p. 8; *Codex Vaticanus*, Kingsborough, vols. i., ii., vi.; *Anales de Cuauhtitlan: Anales del Museo Nacional de Mexico*, tom. i. entrega 7, p. 7 of 2d vol., but incorporated in the first. "t acatl ipan quizque Chicomoztoc in Chichimeca omitoa moternuh in imitoloca."