

GOVERNOR  
OF ISLETA.

with snow-white walls and clean adobe floors. In one was a bedstead of American manufacture; in another, three large casks of native wine made from her own grapes; in another, a binful of wheat, stores of apples, Indian corn, chillis, raisins, &c. The church was a large, plain adobe structure with two bell towers.

*Tesuque* is about eight miles from the renowned old town of Santa Fe. It has only about 100 inhabitants, and the name of its Governor is Diego. This was the first Pueblo village that we visited when on a tour through New Mexico, and we remained all night at the place, enjoying the hospitality of the Governor. For supper they gave us broiled goat meat, thin wafer bread made from Indian corn, and coffee. The bread was like crisp paper and broke to pieces when touched. We slept that night on a mattress on the floor of the Governor's house, and the next morning the Governor drove us back to town in his rather delapidated waggon, drawn by a diminutive pony.

To give now a little general idea of these Pueblo Indians. From the earliest times on record they have always had an organized system of government. Each village selects its own governor, frames its own laws, and acts independently of the others. The governor and council are elected annually by the people. All affairs of importance are discussed at the *estufa*. The *estufa*, one or more of which are attached to each Pueblo, is generally a circular building sunk partly in the ground, and often 30 feet in height; in former times the sacred fire was kept burning within, and was never allowed to go out. All laws and messages from the Council Chamber are announced to the inhabitants by the "town crier."

These Indians are remarkably temperate both in eating and smoking: drunkenness is very seldom seen among them; the women also are notably chaste and well behaved. A Pueblo Indian never smokes a pipe, but they roll up little cigarettes of tobacco in a shred of Indian corn husk, and smoke that. The Pueblo is social, pleasant in his manner, hospitable to strangers, quick witted, and is remarkable for his personal cleanliness and the neatness of his dwelling. He brings up his children in the paths of honesty and industry. The dress of both sexes is pleasing and picturesque. The men wear cotton shirts, either white or light-colored, pantaloons, moccasins, a colored blanket thrown gracefully round the shoulders and a red bandana hanker-

chief encircling the brow and confining their bushy black locks. Often they have necklaces about their necks and heavy silver earrings in their ears. The

PUEBLO WOMEN'S  
COSTUME.

women wear a light-colored cotton dress reaching to the knees; over this a home-made dress of darker and heavier material, looped at the top of one shoulder and confined at the waist by a broad band or belt; this dress is not so long as the cotton one, so shews a narrow fringe of the latter at the bottom. The legs from the knees to the ankles are bound round and round with many folds of buckskin, and on their feet they wear moccasins. The accompanying sketch will give an idea as to how they look. Their hair is "banged" in the front and tied in a knot behind, and on their backs hangs a loose scarlet or pink scarf like a clergyman's hood. In cold weather they wear also a shawl or blanket over the head and shoulders.

The principal manufactures of these people are articles of pottery, blankets and silver ornaments. The pottery consists of bowls, dishes, cups, large 5-gallon jars, and grotesque looking figures. Some of the things are red, some white, some black. The light-colored articles are painted with all manner of strange devices, and the baking is done in their little dome shaped ovens. The material used in the manufacture is a dark bluish clayey shale found in layers, generally near the tops of the mesas or mountain ridges. The clay is mixed with water and kneaded like dough to a proper consistency, and is then mixed with a certain proportion of crushed volcanic lava, which renders it porous and prevents it cracking when exposed to heat. No potter's wheel, model, or measuring instrument of any kind is used in the manufacture of the pottery. The moulding is all done by hand guided by the eye, and it is performed only by the women. After being dried in the sun, the vessels are painted over with a white solution, then decorated and baked.

The Pueblo Indians weave their blankets on native-made looms, from their own sheep. The loom consists of two upright poles, five or six feet apart, a cross piece along the top, about eight feet from the ground; and another strong piece at the bottom. On this rudely-constructed frame the strings for the warp are stretched vertically. The woman sits on the ground, begins her