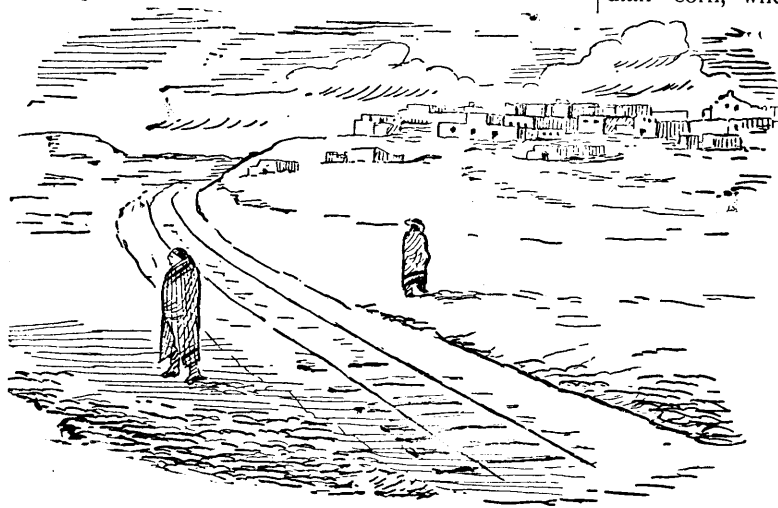


5.—*The Zuni language*; spoken at Zuni only; 1500 inhabitants.

6.—*The Moki language*; spoken at the 7 villages of the Moki Indians; 2200 inhabitants. (This language belongs to a distinct linguistic stock).

Of the above-named Pueblo tribes, we shall, in the present paper, treat only of four, viz: the *Laguna* and *Acoma* of the Queres stock; the *Tesuque* of the Tegu stock, and the *Isleta* of the Picoris stock. We select these four because we have personally visited their villages or come in contact with members of the tribe, and, we believe, that what is said of them will apply in a general manner to the occupants of the other villages. At a future time we shall hope to take up the Zuni and the Moki Indians, giving each of those tribes a separate paper.



LAGUNA.

The *Pueblo of Laguna* is quite easy of access, a station of the Atlantic and Pacific Railway, being within bowshot of the village. The sketch accompanying this article was taken by the author in November, 1888, and gives a fair idea of the place. The large building high up on the right with two little windows is the Roman Catholic church; it was erected 100 years ago, is 150 feet long and 30 feet wide. Most of the people are professedly Roman Catholics, but there is also a Presbyterian Mission, under the Rev. Dr. Menaul.

This gentleman has translated a considerable portion of the scriptures into the Laguna dialect. The path leading up the rocky declivity to the town is worn into a gutter by the bare or moccasined feet of the Laguna Indians, shewing for how many generations back they must have occupied their present location; the women in their bright dresses and with their gaily painted

waterpots poised on their heads look very picturesque, wending their way in single file to the stream in quest of water. Laguna has a population of about 1200, but the people are distributed in several villages all within a radius of 12 miles. Their present Governor, whose portrait is here given, is a fine-looking, mild-featured man, named Santiago. They own 200,000 acres of land, and have 1500 acres under cultivation; they grow Indian corn, wheat, onions,



GOVERNOR OF LAGUNA.

beans, pepper, melons, squashes, pears, peaches, apples and grapes; they irrigate their land, bringing the water from the San Jose River; they have also 2000 head of cattle and 30,000 sheep.

*Acoma* is chiefly remarkable for being situated on a high and almost inaccessible cliff, 250 feet in height on one side, and 600 feet high on the other. An Indian girl of this place who had been several years a pupil at the Carlisle School in Pennsylvania, thus describes it: "It stands right in the middle of the mountains; it is shaped like a round table; the houses are like dishes on the table,

and the ladders like knives and forks; if there were no ladders the people could not get into their houses, they have to climb up the ladder in order to get to the door. They have no gardens up there. All the wood they use they bring from the mountains, nine or ten miles, on donkeys' backs. The wind has drifted up the sand, and the poor creatures have to climb the sand. All the water has to be brought up; girls of my age carry the water."

*Isleta* is situated like Laguna, close to the line of railway; it has a population of about 1000 people, and they are nearly all of them Roman Catholics. The Governor, of whom we give a sketch as he appeared striding past us, is named Santa Jiron. The houses we visited were beautifully kept, especially one belonging to a matronly dame, by name Marcelina Padilla. She shewed us all her rooms—four or five of them—