



Cover artwork by Peter Aschwanden appears with coloring book images adapted by the artist from photographs in the Palace of the Governors Photo Archives.  
Produced by the Press of the Palace of the Governors, © 1997



- 1) **Victorian Christmas at the Palace.** Decorated with period glass ornaments and surrounded by popular toys of the day, this Victorian Christmas tree has become an annual feature at the Palace of Governors. Look for it after December 15 in the L. Bradford Prince Room (governor of New Mexico 1889-1893).
- 2) **Santa Fe Plaza** blanketed in snow. This early 20th-century view shows the Victorian bandstand which occupied a prominent position on the plaza from 1866 through about 1913. An important part of Santa Fe activities, the bandstand was a showcase for concerts by Fort Marcy military bands and served as a display area for outdoor fairs.
- 3) **Burro Alley Wood Bearers.** A common sight in 19th century Santa Fe, teams of burros were used to haul firewood. At \$1 a load, New Mexicans warmed themselves during the holiday months, fired up their *hornos* (outdoor baking ovens), and built *luminarias* (small bonfires associated with holiday processions).
- 4) **Baking in an Horno.** A beehive-shaped, outdoor adobe oven, the New Mexico *horno* became particularly important at fiesta time or during the holiday season when family hospitality took the form of baked "goodies." A *pala* or shovel was used to shuttle breads and puddings into the mouth of the oven.
- 5) **"Los Pastores."** Miracle play evolved from European versions of the 17th century. A highlight of the Christmas season, this play features shepherds journeying to the birth of the Baby Jesus and is reenacted in villages throughout New Mexico.
- 6) **La Fonda Hotel Posada Figures.** Occupying a prominent site at the intersection of Old Santa Fe Trail and San Francisco Street, La Fonda is said to be part of a succession of hotels located on that corner since the 1600s. From 1850 to 1919 it was known as the Exchange Hotel, though it often was referred to as "la fonda," the Spanish for inn or hotel. Since the 1930s, Christmas decorations here have been a plaza tradition.
- 7) **San Juan Matachine Dancers.** Performed in both Native American and Hispanic communities throughout New Mexico, the Matachine Dance, with Arabic and European roots, is thought to have been introduced to the Americas in the 16th century. Traditionally, the dance, a type of musical passion play, depicts the struggle between good and evil.
- 8) **Cochiti Pueblo Mission Church** decorated with holiday greens and *farolitos* (festive holiday lanterns created with sand-filled paper bags and candles). Throughout New Mexico Pueblo Indians observe Christmas with their own cultural traditions and ceremonies, as well as those of the Christian religion.

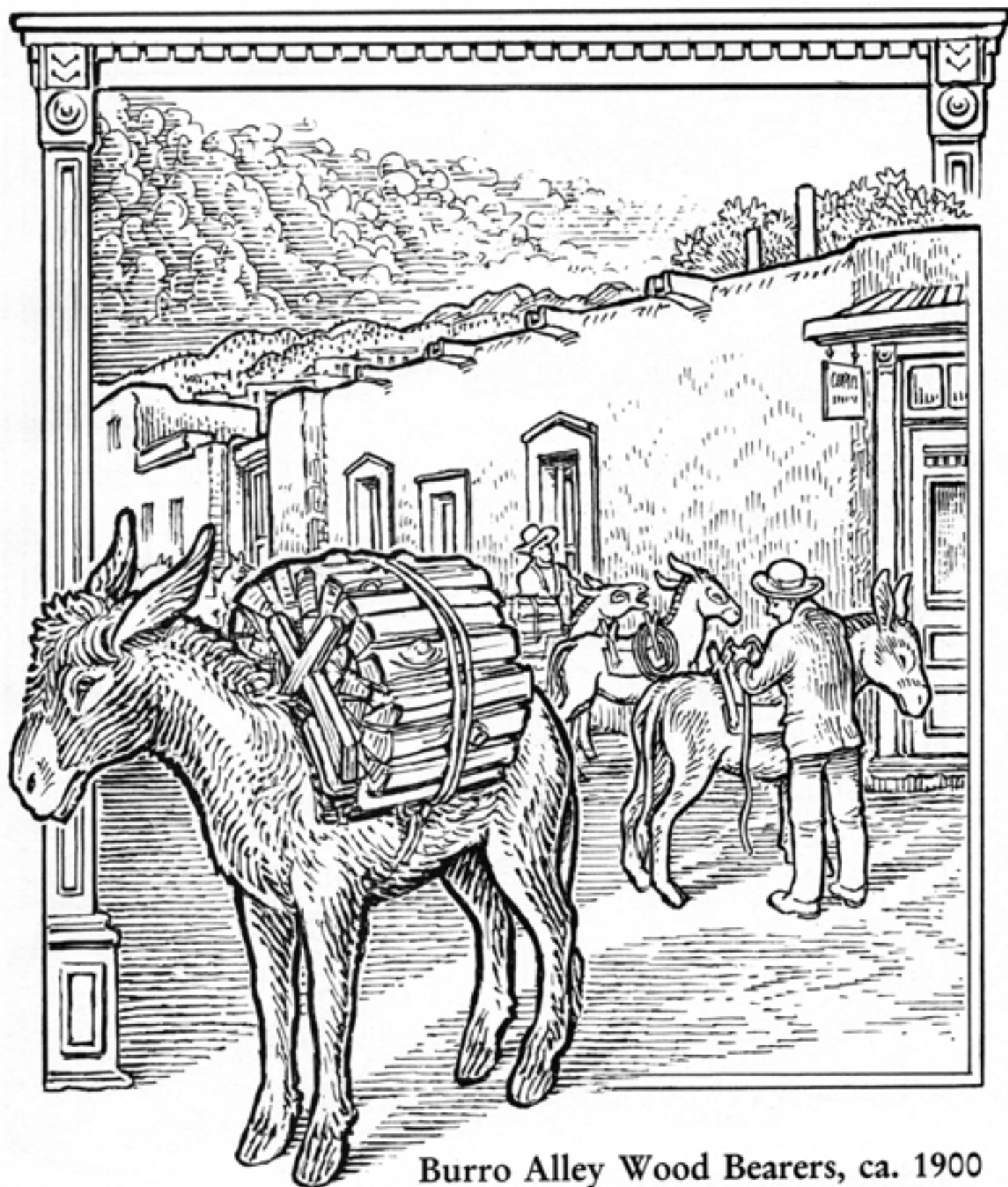


Victorian Christmas at the Palace



Santa Fe Plaza, ca. 1912





Burro Alley Wood Bearers, ca. 1900



Baking in an Horno, 1940



"Los Pastores," ca. 1910



La Fonda Hotel Posada Figures, ca. 1930





San Juan Matachine Dancers, 1935



Cochiti Pueblo Mission Church, 1974