

main entry and some arched windows, extensive use of clay tile, incised beams, turned wooden spindles, beehive fireplaces, and wrought iron detailing. The Malpais Manor fireplace—originally designed by Stanford White, famous New York architect, and the only feature that survived the fire—was carefully disassembled and rebuilt to become the focal point of the new home. Dr. Colton incorporated regional design motifs as much as possible, most visibly seen in the interior beams incised with Spanish designs copied from an ancient beam found in a kiva at Oraibi on the Hopi mesas. That kiva beam is the last one remaining from the 1600s Spanish mission at Oraibi. An exact copy in size, shape, and decoration of the historic relic was placed above the picture window in the Colton living room.

Dr. Colton remained in the home until his death in December 1970, and Mrs. Colton died in 1971 after several years in a nursing home. They bequeathed the home to the Northern Arizona Society for Science and Art (NASSA) which at the time was the corporation that administered the Museum of Northern Arizona. Subsequent MNA directors resided in the home, which was also occasionally used as a conference center. In 1984, the Coyote Range complex of six buildings was placed on the National Register of Historic Places, based upon the Coltons' significant scientific and artistic contributions and also as an outstanding example of regional architecture.

RESTORATION

In 1994, Edith A. Blackstone of Plateau Winds Corporation offered to personally rehabilitate the Colton House and bring the estate back to its original condition. The house was structurally

sound, but it required modern plumbing, heating, and electrical wiring, as well as restoration of fixtures and other features. Ms. Blackstone's challenge was to preserve and maintain the historic integrity of the home; retain the quiet, simple, and elegant style of the Coltons; and upgrade the mechanical features to make the home a first-class retreat facility equipped with state-of-the-art media capabilities.

The Colton House is now used for three primary purposes. The first is as a residential facility for guests of the Museum, such as national and international scholars, governmental and foreign dignitaries, and special guests of the community. Second, the home is used as an intimate retreat center for small seminars and symposia, mostly Museum-sponsored gatherings of scientists, educators, tribal officials, and artists. And third, the restored home is used for private receptions for special guests of the Museum and surrounding community. All activities, which are conducted under the aegis of the Museum, are in keeping with its research and educational purposes.

Guests are attended by the Colton House's resident manager. Inquiries about activities at the house may be directed to the MNA Administrative Services Coordinator at 520/774-5211, ext. 202.

Some of the original outbuildings are also being renovated for use today. Dr. Colton's office, known as the Annex, is being converted to a dormitory residence for visiting scholars. The original barn is also being reconstructed as a residence.

The Coyote Range complex is now being integrated into a neighborhood of custom homes known as Coyote Springs. Homes built in this development will adhere to the Colton House and MNA Exhibits building style in their design and siting.