

One of those scientists who brought students to MNA was Vincent Schaefer, who built an Atmospheric Science Research Center on the MNA grounds as an adjunct of State University of New York (SUNY) in the 1960s. He believed the MNA campus to be the best outdoor field laboratory for studying atmospheric sciences. His summer work with his students continued many of Dr. Colton's earlier meteorological studies, and Schaefer also delved into studies of cumulus clouds and thunderstorms.

Other scientists visiting over the years have included: Sam Welles in vertebrate paleontology, Gladys Reichard in Navajo ethnology, Mischa Titiev in Hopi ethnology, Carl and Florence Voegelin in linguistics, Bob Black in Hopi music, and S. Keith Runcorn in paleomagnetism. The campus was abuzz in the 1950s, '60s, and '70s with the intellectual discourse of multidisciplinary research.

RESEARCH DIVISIONS

Research divisions (formerly called departments), which were established to support MNA's mission of preserving and protecting Colorado Plateau resources, include anthropology, biology, geology, and art, among others, and have been added to, deleted, or altered to accommodate staff and budget limitations.

ANTHROPOLOGY

The Division of Anthropology has encompassed archaeology, physical anthropology, linguistics, and ethnology over the years. Staff has fluctuated from one to 100 as activities dictate. Dr. Colton's approach to archaeological research was to systematically survey sites, looking for a base of patterns or tendencies. This was a continuation of his and Mrs. Colton's personal survey work initially begun in 1916 and later transferred to MNA.

Dr. Colton concentrated on excavating smaller sites around the region that yielded cultural knowledge, unlike other scientists who sought large sites and glamorous artifact treasures. Funds for excavations, which were carried out by students and volunteers, were donated by the Coltons or their family. Larger excavations that took place during the 1930s were funded by federal Work Projects money that supported Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) labor for archaeological work at Wupatki, Keet Seel, and Walnut Canyon.

Lyndon Hargrave's and Dr. Andrew Douglass's tree-ring research complemented archaeology by providing precise dating of beams found at the

ruins studied. Several tree-ring collecting projects, most notably the National Geographic Beam Expedition, allowed MNA's Hargrave and Dr. John C. McGregor to formulate a complete chronology of prehistoric occupation in northern Arizona. These collections are now at the University of Arizona tree-ring laboratory.

In the 1950s, the beginnings of contract, or salvage, archaeology began at MNA, primarily under the direction of Dr. Colton's successor, Dr. Danson. Whereas excavations were initially performed at sites considered critical for the information they yielded, salvage work documented all sites in an area threatened with destruction or total loss. After surveying all sites and evidences of past occupation, salvage archaeologists excavated only the more important ones. This type of grant-funded work added many more archaeologists to the MNA campus for several decades.

The Division's current focus emphasizes theoretical models of social organization in the southwest. Plans include an expansion of the MNA Research Associate and Scholar-in-Residence programs plus the development of new partnerships to advance new national cultural policies.