

A natural arch, discovered in White Mesa, in the north central part of Arizona. From the canyon floor it looks like a small hole through the rock; close up it's a different story. The boy in the picture is standing 100 feet this side of the arch.

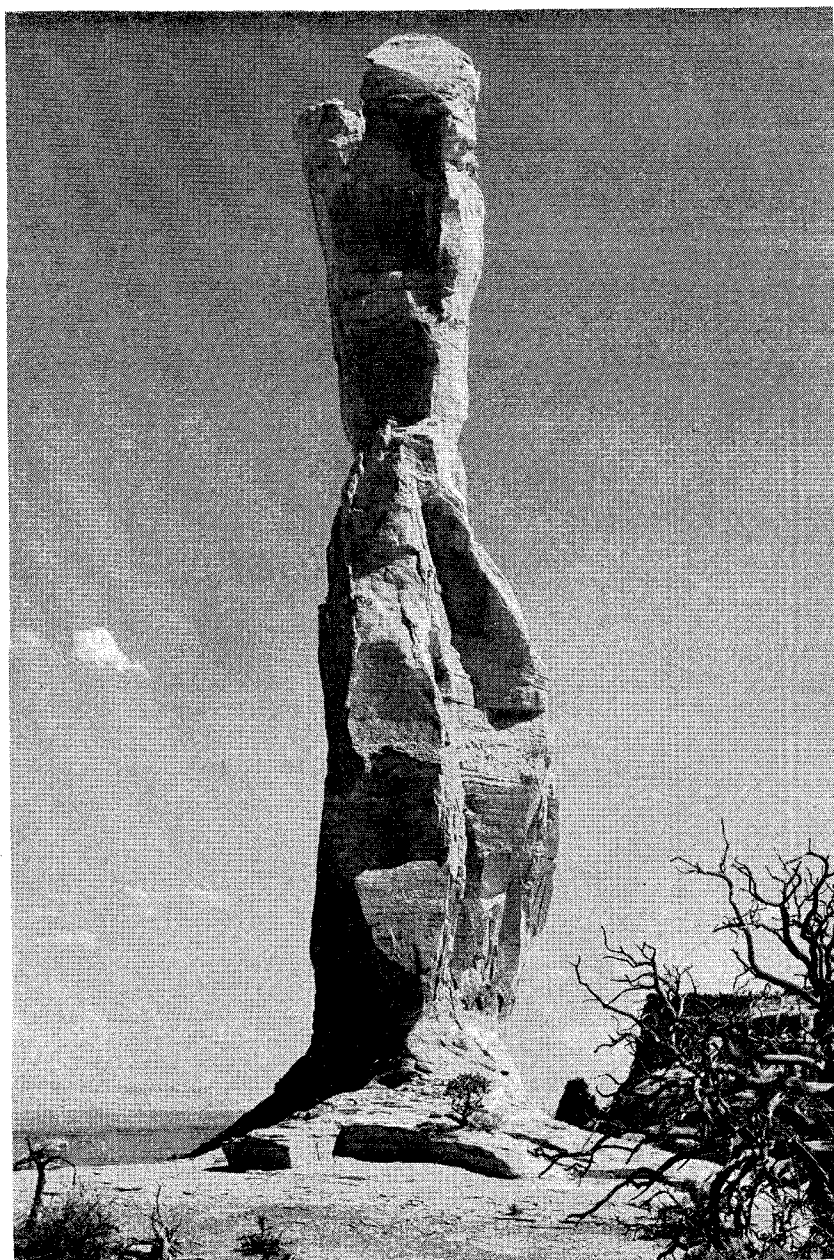
PART-TIME EXPLORER

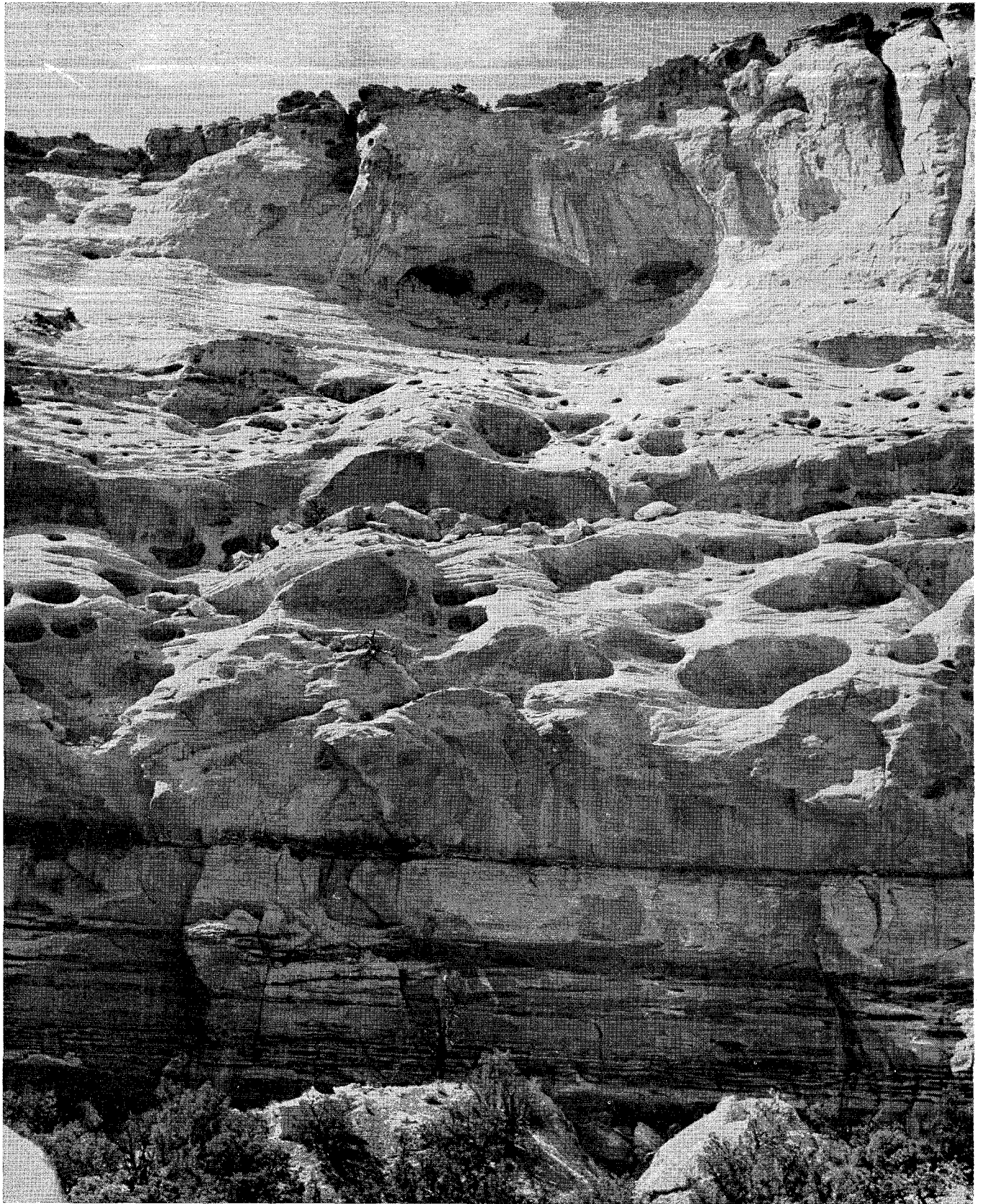
William C. Miller, photographer for the Mount Wilson and Palomar Observatories, leads a double life. Here's a look at the other one.

WILLIAM C. MILLER, official photographer for the Mount Wilson and Palomar Observatories, has been a summer explorer for most of his adult life. In recent years he has concentrated on the Navaho country of northern Arizona. Much of this country is inaccessible except by jeep, and some parts have apparently never been explored before. In fact, Miller and his companions turned up so many new prehistoric ruins that, in 1952, their annual expeditions began to be made in conjunction with the Museum of Northern Arizona.

Now the expeditions have taken on even greater importance because of the recently approved Glen Canyon Dam project. Exploration of some areas will now have to be completed before flood waters from the dam cover over all evidence of the past.

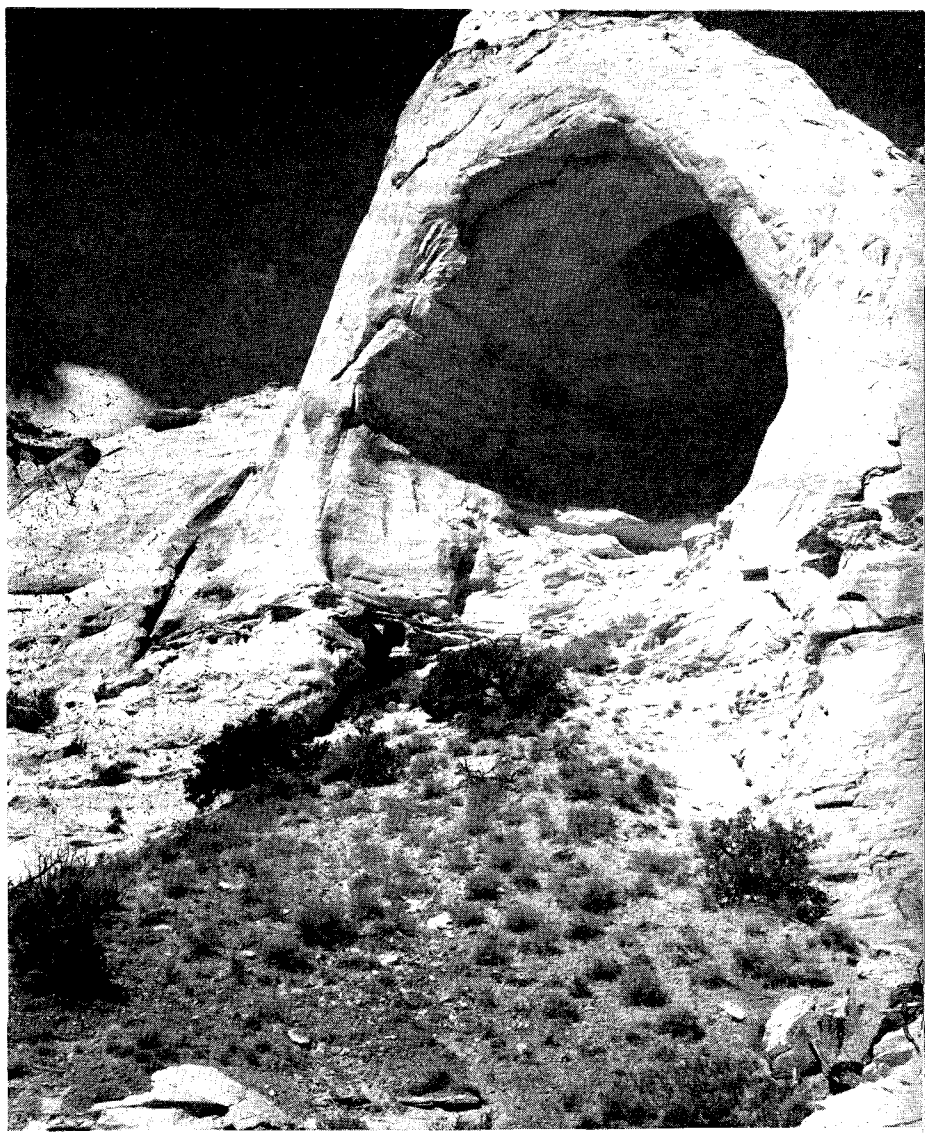
Fragments of pottery around the base of this huge rock indicate that people of the ancient Pueblo culture may have used it as a shrine seven or eight centuries ago.





The cave which lies just under the brow of this pock-marked cliff proved to be the site of some ancient cliff-dwellings. Last occupied between 1250 and 1276 A.D., the cave is all but inaccessible now. Miller and his party discovered it during their 1953 survey of White Mesa.

A thriving village once occupied this cave which is about 120 feet across, 50 feet deep, and nearly 100 feet high. Probably a hundred or more people lived here.



Built in 1247, the famous Betatakin ruins were occupied for only 35 years, until drought drove the people out. These well-preserved cliff dwellings are in the Navaho National Monument.

