
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2010



Painted Desert Inn
Petrified Forest National Park

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Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the national park system, is one of the most ambitious initiatives of the National Park Service (NPS) Park Cultural Landscapes Program. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all landscapes having historical significance that are listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources through a public planning process and in which the NPS has or plans to acquire any legal interest. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into a national database. In addition, for landscapes that are not currently listed on the National Register and/or do not have adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer or the Keeper of the National Register.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures, assists the NPS in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2006), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management. Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report information that respond to NPS strategic plan accomplishments. Two GPRA goals are associated with the CLI: bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition (Goal 1a7) and increasing the number of CLI records that have complete, accurate, and reliable information (Goal 1b2B).

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries and archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the site's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit. Unlike cultural landscape reports, the CLI does not provide management recommendations or

treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape.

Inventory Unit Description:

The Painted Desert Inn Historic District, which covers approximately 15 acres, is located within Petrified Forest National Park, just north of Interstate 40 and the Painted Desert Community Complex. The district includes the Painted Desert Inn (Inn), associated courtyards and terraces, parking area, pedestrian paths, the Kachina Point Overlook, two residences and associated parking area, and adjacent landscape features and vegetation. The first structure on the site, the Stone Tree House, was constructed in 1924 by Herbert Lore. In 1936, the National Park Service purchased this structure and incorporated it into the new Painted Desert Inn, retaining the commanding views of the original structure. The new Inn was built with native materials in the NPS Rustic Style that drew inspiration from regional pueblo architectural forms. This reconstruction was part of a larger master plan that included adding a residential complex, administration buildings, a service station and garages, utility structures, warehouses, and maintenance facilities to the south of the Inn. The master plan also realigned the access road. However, only parts of this master plan were implemented, and of these parts, the Painted Desert Inn, the rerouted road with associated parking areas, and two residences remain. Characteristic of NPS New Deal Era projects, development of courtyards, terraces, and pathways also used the Rustic Style, and the design of the surrounding landscape incorporated original vegetation that was augmented with some new plantings.

In the mid-1960s, the Inn closed, and the National Park Service was unsure of what to do with the building. Proposals were put forth to demolish the structure; however, in October 1975, the Painted Desert Inn was nominated to and listed on the National Register of Historic Places, after which it received a designation as a Bicentennial Travel Center and was rehabilitated. The Inn was further rehabilitation in 1987-1989 and again in 2004-2005 (NPS "Space Utilization Charette, Vol. II" February 27 – March 1, 2001, 3 – 4). The landscape also underwent extensive rehabilitation during the years 2004-2005 by Cal Wadsworth Construction under the direction of the NPS-Denver Service Center.

The Painted Desert Inn Historic District is significant under Criteria A and C for its association with 20th century trends in tourism and recreation and in its association with NPS Rustic Style architecture and landscape architecture from 1924 to 1949. The Painted Desert Inn Historic District was designed by National Park Service architect Lyle E. Bennett and landscape architect Thomas C. Vint. Constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in 1937-1940, the Inn and its associated features retain significance as tangible products and symbols of the work relief programs of the New Deal era. In 1947-1948, the interior of the Inn was redesigned by Mary Jane Colter, architect of the Fred Harvey Company, and Hopi artist, Fred Kabotie. The period of significance spans from 1924 to 1949. The year 1924 is the construction date of the Stone Tree House by Herbert Lore and 1949 is the end of the initial construction period. Today, historic character is maintained, and integrity to the 1924-1949 period of significance remains.

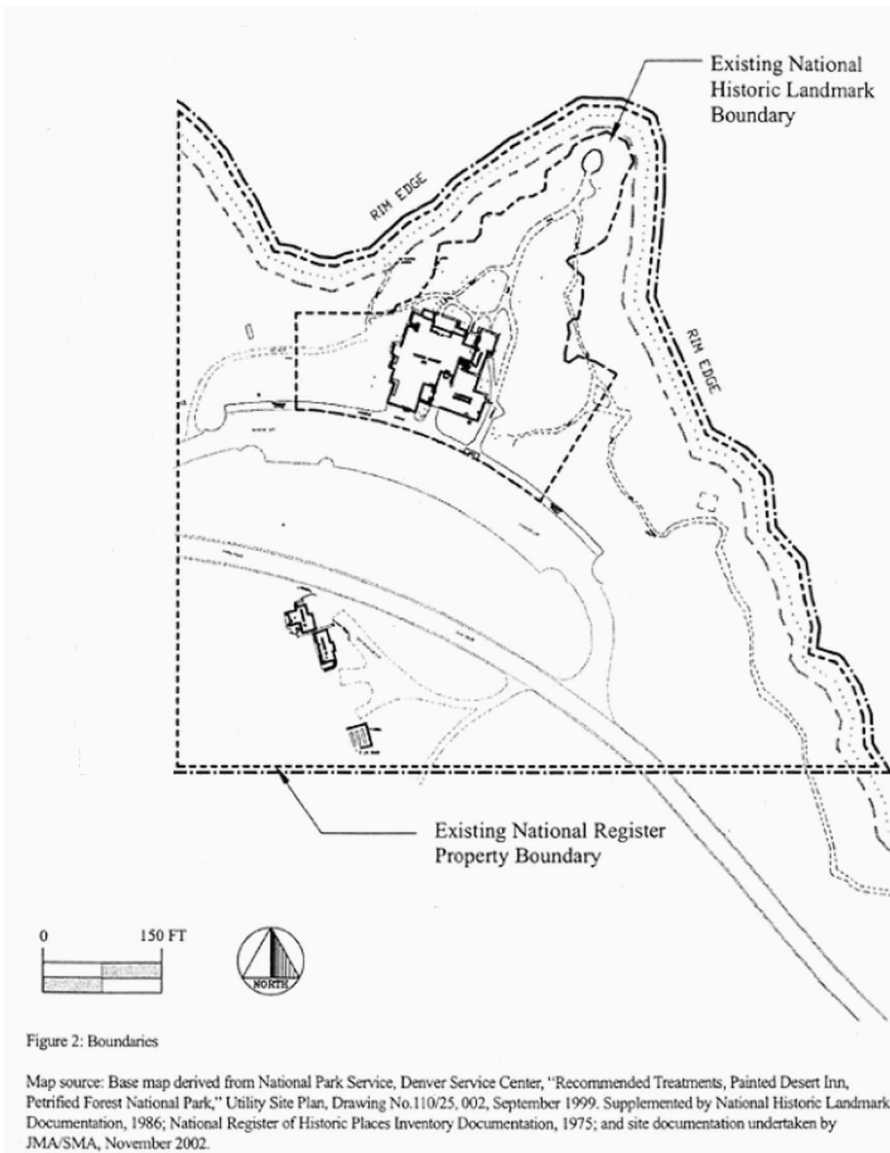
The existing Painted Desert Inn was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1975 with a subsequent National Historic Landmark listing in 1987. The current National Register boundary currently encompasses 15 acres with 5 contributing resources, including the Painted Desert Inn (Inn), two residences, a small paved parking lot on the Entrance side, and a two-lane park road. This CLI expands the period of significance from 1925-1949 to 1924-1949, increases the number of contributing

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features, and changes the property to a district. The boundaries of the CLI remain the same as the 1975 nomination.

This CLI is based on a 2003 Cultural Landscape Treatment Plan for the Painted Desert Inn completed by John Milner Associates (JMA), working in partnership with Susan Maxman & Partners, Architects. That Treatment Plan, which provides design guidelines and implementation recommendations, drew from and supplemented information contained in the 2002 Painted Desert Inn CLI Phase 1 (survey). A revised draft of the CLI and National Register nomination were completed in 2007 through a cooperative agreement. In 2010, the draft was further revised and updated and received concurrence.

Site Plan



Site plan showing existing 15-acre National Register historic district and existing National Landmark Boundary. This CLI addresses the 15-acre historic district currently listed on the National Register. Source: JMA, Treatment Plan, page 24.

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Painted Desert Inn
Property Level:	Component Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	850114
Parent Landscape:	850113

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	Petrified Forest National Park -PEFO
Park Organization Code:	8430
Park Administrative Unit:	Petrified Forest National Park

CLI Hierarchy Description

The Painted Desert Inn is a component landscape of the Petrified Forest National Park landscape (850113).

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

This CLI is adapted from the Painted Desert Inn NHL Cultural Landscape Treatment Plan, prepared by John Milner Associates (JMA) in June 2003. That Treatment Plan expanded on the Level 1 CLI, written by Morrow Reardon Wilkinson, Ltd. in 2002.

In 2007, the CLI was revised and updated through a cooperative agreement with Arizona State University. Additionally a draft National Register nomination was completed and submitted to the Arizona SHPO for concurrence. The SHPO rejected the draft in 2009; however, park superintendent concurrence was received.

In 2010, the NR nomination and CLI were again revised for SHPO concurrence by CLI Coordinator, Carrie A. Mardorf. SHPO concurrence was received in June 2010.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	03/19/2007
National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Date of Concurrence Determination:	06/30/2010

National Register Concurrence Narrative:

The Arizona SHPO concurred with the findings of the draft NR nomination/DOE on June 30, 2010.

Concurrence Graphic Information:

Painted Desert Inn
Petrified Forest National Park



United States Department of Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
P.O. Box 2217
1 Park Road
Petrified Forest National Park, Arizona 86028



March 19, 2007

MEMORANDUM

To: Deputy Associate Regional Director
Cultural Resources
12795 W. Alameda Pkwy.
Lakewood, CO 80228

From: Lee Baiza, Superintendent
Petrified Forest National Park
P.O. Box 2217
Petrified Forest, AZ 86028

Subject: Painted Desert Inn Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI)

I hereby concur with the content and the assessment of the Painted Desert Inn Historic District cultural landscape for the Petrified Forest National Park.

The CLI has identified the Painted Desert Inn component landscape as a "Historic Designed Landscape." The CLI recommends revising the National Register nomination classification of the Painted Desert Inn as a "site" to a "district." The CLI agrees with the 15-acre National Register boundary, but recommends the inclusion of additional contributing features. The CLI does not recommend any changes to the National Historic Landmark nomination at this time.

1. The CLI rates the condition as "GOOD" (pg. 40) and the Management Category is listed as "Must be Preserved and Maintained" (pg. 8).
2. The CLI recommends changing the period of significance for the Painted Desert Inn from 1925-1949 to 1924-1949, which would include the year the Stone Tree House was constructed (pg. 13). The Statement of Significance is located on pgs. 9-13.
4. The contributing features are listed in the "Analysis and Evaluation" section (pg. 20-38).


ACTING Superintendent, Petrified Forest National Park

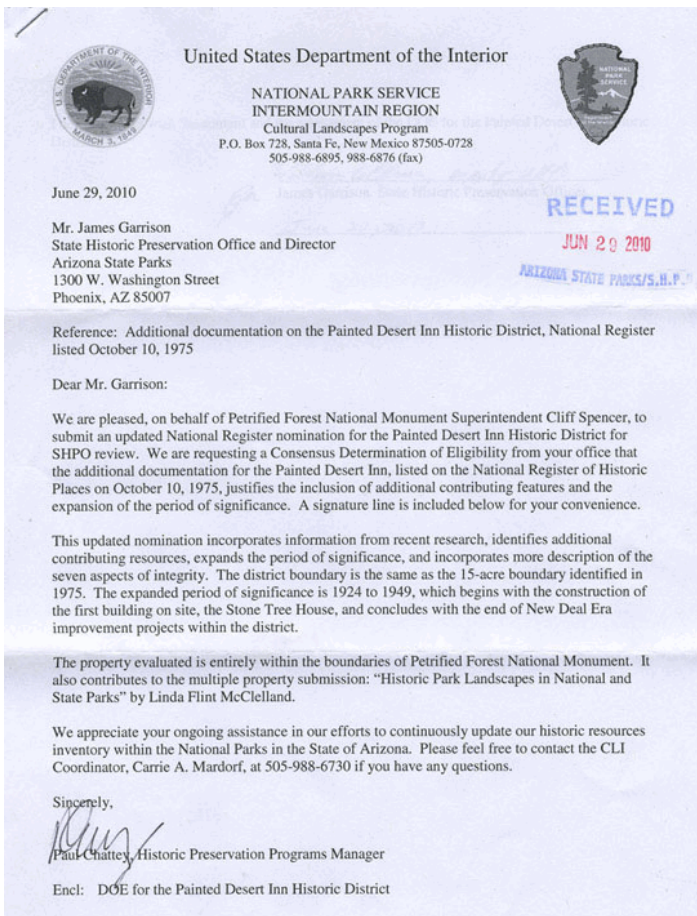
3.19.07
Date

cc: Michele Curran, IMR, CLI Coordinator

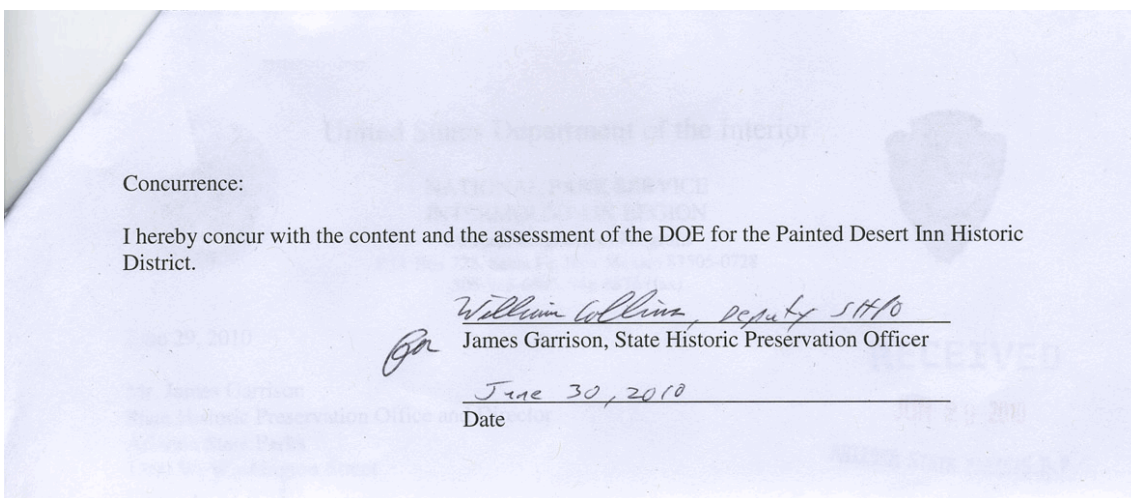


Painted Desert Inn CLI Superintendent concurrence, 3/19/2007.

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Painted Desert Inn CLI, SHPO concurrence, page 1, June 30, 2010.



Painted Desert Inn CLI, SHPO Concurrence, page 2, June 30, 2010.

Painted Desert Inn Petrified Forest National Park

Mitzi Frank/FOLA/NPS
03/08/2011 03:33 PM
To: Carrie Mardorf/SANTAFE/NPS@NPS
cc: Patricia Thompson/PEFO/NPS@NPS
bcc:
Subject: Fw: CLI information

Carrie, I approve the following condition assessments. Thanks, Mitzi

Mitzi Frank
Acting Superintendent
Petrified Forest National Park
PO Box 2217
Petrified Forest, AZ 86028
(928)524-6228 x225

----- Forwarded by Mitzi Frank/FOLA/NPS on 03/08/2011 03:33 PM -----

 Patricia Thompson/PEFO/NPS
03/07/2011 11:57 AM
To: Mitzi Frank/FOLA/NPS@NPS
cc:
Subject: CLI information

Mitzi would you please approved the following condition assessment for the park and send the approval to Carrie Madoff. Thank you.

PDI: good.
2006 CLI condition rating was good, and it has retained good condition. The fact that the structure may still need some stabilization work is a consideration, but that hasn't been determined yet.
I agree even though it still has problems it is in good condition.

PDCC: poor
2008 CLI condition rating was poor. Problems with structural integrity, drainage issues, etc are still present.
We have actually made some headway with the drainage in some areas and we are continuing to tackle stuff but you are right it is still a problem. We also have to deal with the vegetation.

Rainbow Forest: good
2007 CLI condition rating was good. The vegetation disturbance around the picnic area is a relatively minor impact.
I agree and we will be working on the vegetation.

Crystal Forest: good
2006 CLI condition rating was good. While we didn't go to Crystal Forest during the recent visit, most if not all of the trail rehab work has been done, right?
All of the trail rehab work was done and the trail is pretty nice now.

Puerco: fair
2005 CLI condition rating was fair. This CLI addressed the CCC camp area, where the water pump house is, rather than the pueblo area, where we went during the visit, it's hard for me to say. What are your thoughts? -- I'm figuring it's about the same as 2005.
I think it is the same. We are working on signs this year and we will be converting the old check station/bathroom to interp use some time in the future. Nothing has been done to the old pump house in a long time. So I would agree with fair.
Thanks

Patricia Thompson
Chief of Resource Management
Petrified Forest National Park
P.O. Box 2217
1 Park Road
Petrified Forest, AZ 86028
(928) 524-6228 ext. 267

Superintendent concurrence on the updated landscape condition, 3/8/2011.

Revisions Impacting Change in Concurrence:

Other

Revision Narrative:

Edited text to correct typos, clarified image source information, and uploaded DOE and Treatment Plan to the Landscape Documents section.

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

From a point about 300 feet due south from the common corner of Sections 33/34 of T20N, R24E,

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measured along a section line, extend a line due east paralleling sections lines for about 925 feet to intersect with the 5780 foot contour line; thence proceed along this contour line southwestward until a point of interaction of the contour with a line drawn due north for about 500 feet from the 33/24 section corner is reached; thence directly south along this section line for 800 feet to beginning point.

State and County:

State: AZ

County: Apache County

Size (Acres): 15.00

Boundary UTMS:

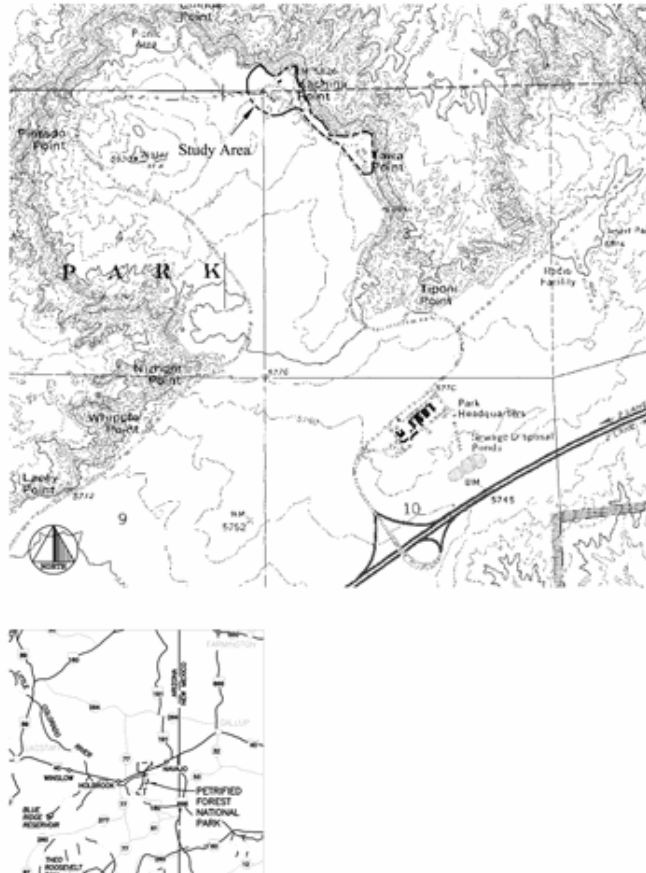
Source: USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point: Point
UTM Zone: 12
UTM Easting: 610,566
UTM Northing: 3,882,901
Boundary Datum Other: NE Corner

Source: USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point: Point
UTM Zone: 12
UTM Easting: 610,639
UTM Northing: 3,882,659
Boundary Datum Other: SE Corner

Source: USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point: Point
UTM Zone: 12
UTM Easting: 610,352
UTM Northing: 3,882,901
Boundary Datum Other: NW Corner

Source: USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point: Point
UTM Zone: 12
UTM Easting: 610,349
UTM Northing: 3,882,667
Boundary Datum Other: SW Corner

Location Map:



The Painted Desert Inn component landscape lies in the northern portion of Petrified Forest National Park in eastern Arizona. It does not include Tawa Point. Source: JMA, Treatment Plan, page 10.

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 03/08/2007

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The Painted Desert Inn is a National Historic Landmark, and therefore, must be preserved and maintained.

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement:

Type of Agreement:

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

There are no management agreements associated with the Painted Desert Inn.

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Explanatory Narrative:

The NPS owns the Painted Desert Inn in fee simple, no encumbrances.

Public Access:

Type of Access: Unrestricted

Explanatory Narrative:

The public has unrestricted access to the Painted Desert Inn and the surrounding landscape.

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? No

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

Entered Inadequately Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

National Register of Historic Places Documentation, 1975

The Painted Desert Inn was first listed on the National Register on October 10, 1975. The National Register nomination form lists the Painted Desert Inn's period of significance as 1925-1949, with 1937-38 recognized as specific dates associated with the building's construction. Associated landscape features, such as the terraces, steps, and walks were constructed later from 1938-1940. The Inn is significant at the state level under National Register Criteria A and C, in the contexts of art, architecture, politics/government, and park/local history.

National Historic Landmark Documentation, 1987

In 1987, the Painted Desert Inn was designated as a National Historic Landmark, as part of the "Architecture in the Parks" National Historic Landmark Theme Study, completed by Laura Soullière Harrison of the National Park Service Southwest Regional Office.

Harrison's nomination form for the property identifies and evaluates the building's historic significance for its architecture (NHL - Criterion 4). The nomination recognizes the building's architectural style as Pueblo Revival, which draws from the influential vernacular prototypes of Native American pueblos and the flat-roofed Spanish Colonial buildings. Another important factor contributing to the building's significance is the architect, Lyle E. Bennett, whose other National Park structures throughout the southwest resulted in a coherent Park design aesthetic (NHL - Criterion 2). The building is additionally significant because of the 1947-48 interior design work by Mary E. J. Colter, and murals by Hopi artist Fred Kabotie (NHL - Criterion 2). Harrison also states that the building represents a tangible product and symbol of the work relief programs of the New Deal (NHL - Criterion 1). The NHL period of significance is listed as 1937-1963.

NR Nomination/Determination of Eligibility, 2007-2010

As part of CLI completion efforts in 2007, a draft National Register nomination was completed as a Determination of Eligibility for the Painted Desert Inn and surrounding landscape. The draft was submitted to the Arizona SHPO in 2008, and was rejected in February 2009. The draft NR nomination/DOE was revised in 2010 and submitted to SHPO a second time, receiving concurrence in June 2010.

Justification for Significance and Boundaries for Painted Desert Inn Historic District

Because the Painted Desert Inn is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is also a National Historic Landmark, there are two overlapping boundaries and statements of significance for

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this resource and its environs. Additionally, although the boundaries of the both the National Register and NHL listing include surrounding and adjacent features, both nominations focus only on the building as a contributing resource.

The 2010 National Register nomination for the Painted Desert Inn Historic District addresses the district as a whole—melding the historic importance of the Inn with the importance of the surrounding landscape. Additional contributing features such as the parking lot, rim road segment, overlook, terraces, and nearby residences are addressed in this nomination.

Existing NRIS Information:

Name in National Register:	Painted Desert Inn
NRIS Number:	87001421
Primary Certification Date:	02/10/1975
Other Certifications and Date:	National Historical Landmark - 5/28/1987

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Contributing/Individual:	Individual
National Register Classification:	District
Significance Level:	National
Significance Criteria:	A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history
Significance Criteria:	C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values

Period of Significance:

Time Period:	AD 1924 - 1949
Historic Context Theme:	Creating Social Institutions and Movements
Subtheme:	Recreation
Facet:	Tourism
Time Period:	AD 1924 - 1949
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Architecture
Facet:	Rustic Architecture
Time Period:	AD 1924 - 1949
Historic Context Theme:	Transforming the Environment
Subtheme:	Conservation of Natural Resources
Facet:	Origin And Development Of The National Park Service
Time Period:	AD 1924 - 1949
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Landscape Architecture
Facet:	Protection Of Natural And Cultural Resources

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category:	Architecture
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Entertainment - Recreation
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Art
Area of Significance Category:	Landscape Architecture
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None

Statement of Significance:

The Painted Desert Inn Historic District is significant under Criterion A for its association with entertainment/recreation, architecture, art, and landscape architecture from 1924-1949. It is also significant under Criterion C as a masterwork of National Park Service architect Lyle E. Bennett, the Civilian Conservation Corps, and Mary Jane Colter. The Stone Tree House (1924) and subsequent Painted Desert Inn (1937-38) fostered the development of tourist facilities at the Petrified Forest.

The period of significance for the Painted Desert Inn Historic District extends from 1924, when Herbert Lore first constructed the Stone Tree House, until 1949, when construction and improvement projects of the Civilian Conservation Corps ceased. This differs from the 1975 NR nomination and 1987 NHL nomination, which have two different overlapping periods and statements of significance for this resource and its environs. With these previous, more limited nominations that focus only on architectural elements of the Inn, the nominations exclude other contributing features, such as the parking lot, rim road segment, overlook, terraces, and nearby residences. Expanding the period of significance to include 1924 to 1949 more adequately addresses the historic district evolution and its significance as a whole.

Criterion A – Entertainment/Recreation, Architecture, Art, Landscape Architecture

The Painted Desert Inn Historic District is significant for its role in entertainment/recreation as a tourist destination, as well as in National Park Service design approaches and trends, and the development of parks and park facilities. Recognizing the potential benefits of developing the area for tourism, Mr. Herbert E. Lore constructed his “Stone Tree House” at the edge of the Painted Desert in 1924,

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featuring a lunch counter and inn. Lore, an entrepreneur, capitalized upon the travel opportunities afforded to the American public by the westward expansion of railroads. Development related to Lore marks the beginning of the site's association with the American tourism industry. Interestingly, Lore represents to the Painted Desert what the Kolb Brothers represent to the Grand Canyon. All were important explorers, settlers and concessionaire entrepreneurs in unique American landscapes within the early years of the National Park Service.

Lore's early construction of the Stone Tree House, which later spurred the construction of the Painted Desert Inn parallels the lodge buildings at Grand Canyon National Park. Like the Inn, the lodges at Grand Canyon were built on the edge of a canyon to take advantage of spectacular views. Additionally, they were built in response to burgeoning tourist trade in the area and represent the National Park Service's commitment to developing tourism. Until 1936, the Stone Tree House (compared in accommodation to El Tovar) was the only major visitor stop that provided spectacular, colorful views into the Painted Desert — then north of the Petrified Forest National Monument. The sale of Mr. Lore's properties to the National Park Service in 1936 initiated the expansion of the National Monument to include the Painted Desert.

The original Stone Tree House was wisely situated to take maximum advantage of the views into the Painted Desert from Kachina Point. The National Park Service, long-time advocates of siting buildings to take advantage of views, enlarged and renovated the structure in 1937 to further serve growing tourist traffic and hired concessionaires to manage the property. The effort also included building upon and enhancing the original site design elements. The result was the Spanish-Pueblo style Painted Desert Inn, which represents the Park Service intent to grace America's wild lands with idealized versions of native and pioneering architecture" (Morrow, Reardon & Wilkinson 2002, 44-45).

Under the theme of architecture, the construction of the initial Stone Tree House as well as the National Park Service directed renovation and eventual christening of the Painted Desert Inn are representative of the architectural trends of the time. The renovation followed the precepts of the "Government-Rustic" style, changing Lore's original structure from a "ranch-house" to a pueblo revival inn. This type of Rustic style and the Inn itself have substantially contributed to the architectural history of the southwestern United States during the first half of the 20th century. This style has lead to the development of other similarly rustic buildings in other National Parks throughout the west.

Additionally, the architecture of the buildings and structures of the district relate to the construction methods and local materials of the area. Though Lore's original Stone Tree House was constructed of local, unstable clays which were not particularly noteworthy, the expansion of the building into the Painted Desert Inn required additional local and readily available materials to create the simple, rectangular forms of the pueblo revival style. Even today, the Painted Desert Inn remains an important piece of southwestern pueblo revival architecture.

Although the principal qualities of architectural significance are expressed in exterior of the buildings, the significance extends to the interior architecture and interior spaces. The interior spaces and decorations were first designed by Lyle Bennett in 1937-1938. The concrete scored in Indian blanket

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designs, the Spanish Colonial furniture, the skylight with its prehistoric pottery designs and the subtle interior colors were all design contributions of Lyle Bennett. A decade later, architect Mary Jane Colter and artist Fred Kabotie made their imprint on the building's interior. Together, Bennett, Colter and Kabotie's work gives the historic district additional significance in the field of art.

Under Criterion A, the designed landscape of the Painted Desert Inn Historic District is also significant for its association with landscape architecture. The landscape of the historic district was designed as part of the 1930s master plan, drafted by Thomas Vint and constructed by the CCC from 1937-1940. The landscape of the historic district represents early 20th century NPS park planning and design philosophies. Under Vint, these developed areas were designed to function as centers for park administration and visitor facilities, and to provide essential commercial services, such as food, gas, and accommodations. The facilities were often built and operated by both the government and park concessioners and consisted of circulation networks for pedestrian and vehicular traffic, and clusters of park buildings and facilities. A great deal of care was taken within the district to integrate the buildings with the natural setting and topography, use indigenous architectural forms, plants and materials, and maintain the Inn's orientation toward views of the Painted Desert. The remaining complex of buildings and associated circulation routes within the district is the result of Vint's vision to holistically integrate building, landscape, and context.

Criterion C - Lyle E. Bennett; Thomas C. Vint; Civilian Conservation Corps; Mary Jane Colter; Fred Kabotie

Under Criterion C, the district is associated with its high quality of design and construction by architect Lyle E. Bennett of the Public Works Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps as well as significant designers and architects such as Mary Colter, Fred Kabotie, and Thomas C. Vint.

Lyle E. Bennett is a recognized master of architecture for his contributions to several National Parks in the southwest. Bennett had received a degree in fine arts from the University of Missouri where his major field of study was architecture. Bennett joined the National Park Service as a ranger at Mesa Verde in 1927 where he worked in the museum and with park archeologists. He began doing architectural work for the NPS in the early 1930s. He designed most of the CCC-built structures and furniture at Bandelier National Monument, a number of structures at Carlsbad Caverns, the 1930s buildings at White Sands National Monument, and additions to buildings at Mesa Verde. Although his admitted architectural preferences were along the modern lines of Frank Lloyd Wright, he set those interests aside in the fine pueblo revival buildings he designed for the national parks. His command of that southwestern idiom was masterful. His design for the skylight at the Painted Desert Inn came from years of careful study of prehistoric pottery that he restored at Mesa Verde and that he read about in publications of the University of New Mexico. He studied ceiling structure in pueblo-revival buildings in New Mexico. His sensitivity for colors came from his artistic training at the University of Missouri. His abilities to combine those finer elements of design with simple building materials to create impressive architectural spaces was a product of experience and talent.

Thomas C. Vint is a recognized master of landscape architecture within the National Park Service. As

a University of California graduate who studied at the Ecole de Architecture at the University of Lyon in France, his National Park Service career began in 1923 as a draftsman working under the well-known rustic architects Gilbert Stanley Underwood and Herbert Maier. In 1927 he assumed the chief landscape architect's position and remained in command of landscape architecture and architecture for the National Park Service until his retirement in the 1960s. During that time, he was a strong advocate for the Rustic style which aimed to harmonize developed areas in parks with their surrounding landscapes. Vint is credited for directing and shaping landscape planning and development of national parks during the early years of the National Park Service.

The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) constructed the Painted Desert Inn and surroundings to fully realize Bennett's design. Built from 1937-1938, the Inn is a CCC masterpiece in terms of artistic workmanship. Research reveals two residences were also constructed by the CCC in the same pueblo revival style and are also significant under Criterion C. Although there are suggestions of a third CCC-built residence in the same style, no evidence is available to substantiate the claim. While the CCC is not considered a single "master" the CCC was comprised of multiple individuals that carefully improved the landscape through detailed craftsmanship. The efforts of which can still be seen today through extant buildings, terraces, and plantings. The contributions of the CCC add to the district's significance under Criterion C.

Mary Elizabeth Jane Colter is also regarded as a master in her fields of architecture and interior decoration, and her status has been recognized by Virginia Grattan's 1980 publication and biography entitled, *Mary Colter, Builder Upon the Red Earth*. Colter's works stretched geographically from Chicago to Los Angeles along the Santa Fe and Fred Harvey Systems, with the heaviest concentration in Arizona and New Mexico. Virtually all of her works were for buildings such as hotels and restaurants and other tourist facilities which served the public at large, so that her work received wide exposure to the traveling public. Chronologically, her work stretched from 1902 to 1949, just short of a half a century, and so highly regarded were her talents, she was called out of retirement for her last project. Her mastery of architecture and interior design has also been recognized in the National Historic Landmark listing of her work at the Painted Desert Inn.

Similarly, Fred Kabotie, the Hopi artist with whom Colter worked may be considered a master in the field of Native American art. Kabotie's talent was recognized in the 1977 publication of his autobiography, illustrated with many of his paintings in full color, by the museum of Northern Arizona in association with Northland Press under a grant from the Weatherhead Foundation. This autobiography provides extensive contextual data on his career, which included a Guggenheim Fellowship and numerous exhibitions. Like Colter, he may be considered a master in his field, and his interior decoration of the Painted Desert Inn is of national significance.

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Designed

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function:	Lodge (Inn, Cabin)
Primary Current Use:	Visitor Contact (Visitor Center)
Other Use/Function	Other Type of Use or Function
Specialty Store (Shop)	Historic

Current and Historic Names:

Name	Type of Name
Painted Desert Inn	Both Current And Historic
Painted Desert Inn NHL	Current
Building 175	Current
Stone Tree Inn	Historic
Bicentennial Travel Center	Historic

Ethnographic Study Conducted:

No Survey Conducted

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
AD 1906	Established	On December 8, 1906, The Petrified Forest is made a National Monument by Theodore Roosevelt (Morrow and Co., p. 18).
AD 1924	Built	The Stone Tree Inn is constructed by Herbert Lore (Morrow and Co., p. 18).
AD 1926	Designed	Designed Route 66 is designed (Morrow and Co., p. 18).
AD 1930	Established	Fred Harvey Company begins tours from Adamana (Morrow and Co., p. 18).
AD 1932	Expanded	On September 23, the monument is expanded by 53,300 acres, but Lore's homestead acreage as in-holding land is not purchased (Morrow and Co., p. 18).
AD 1934	Engineered	Bureau of Public Roads (BPR) surveys for construction of Painted Desert Rim Drive (Morrow and Co., p. 18).

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AD 1936	Purchased/Sold	On February 29, 1936 NPS purchases Lore's four square miles. Purchase includes inn and residence (Morrow and Co., p. 18).
AD 1936 - 1938	Built	Bureau of Public Roads constructs 4.8 miles of road along the rim, replacing Lore's graded Rim road (Morrow and Co., p. 18).
AD 1937	Built	Water and sewage system completed at the Inn (Morrow and Co., p. 18).
	Built	Residence and powerhouse built (Morrow and Co., p. 18).
	Designed	In January 1937, drawings for the "Alteration and Addition to Lodge at Painted Desert" by Architect Lyle E. Bennett approved (Morrow and Co., p. 18).
	Built	Construction begins on the Painted Desert Inn (PDI) and residences 1 and 2 (later referred to as #76 and #77) by CCC crews NM-2-A (later NP-8-A) (Morrow and Co., p. 18).
AD 1938	Designed	In June 1938, "Walls, Walks and General Landscape Work" drawings prepared (Morrow and Co., p. 18).
AD 1939	Built	Water pipeline completed at the inn (Morrow and Co., p. 18).
AD 1940	Developed	Landscape construction (Morrow and Co., p. 18).
	Established	On July 4, 1940, opening ceremonies were conducted for the inn; Chicago Concessions, Inc. manages the inn (Morrow and Co., p. 18).
AD 1941	Planned	"Painted Desert Developed Area, part of the Master Plan." Drawing from January 1941, shows proposal to develop maintenance and residential areas to the south of the inn, and 18 additional guest cabins to the west (Morrow and Co., p. 18).
	Planned	"Curb, Gutter and Wall Details" walkways proposed at the west, north and south sides of the inn (Morrow and Co., p. 18).

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AD 1942	Abandoned	CCC Camp NP-8-A closes (Morrow and Co., p. 19).
	Neglected	The Painted Desert Inn closes for four years(Morrow and Co., p. 19).
AD 1946	Established	On April 10, 1946, Chicago Concessions reopens the inn and puts the lease out for purchase after management problems (Morrow and Co., p. 19).
AD 1947	Established	On June 1, 1947, the Fred Harvey Company becomes the concessionaire for the Painted Desert Inn (Morrow and Co., p. 19).
	Rehabilitated	Renovation of the interior of the inn by Mary Jane Colter, a Harvey Company architect and interior decorator in October 1947 (Morrow and Co., p. 19).
AD 1948	Demolished	Unidentified CCC building near PDI is razed (Morrow and Co., p. 19).
AD 1949	Developed	Completion of the New Deal era development (bringing to a close the period of significance).
AD 1950 - 1959	Altered	During the 1950s, Mission 66 Improvements to the Inn area begins (Morrow and Co., p. 19).
	Moved	During the 1950s, Mission 66 improvements plans show a relocation of visitor services to a central facility (Morrow and Co., p. 19).
	Demolished	During the 1950s, the remaining CCC structures are demolished (Morrow and Co., p. 19).
AD 1953	Demolished	Wood-framed park residence No. 75 demolished (Morrow and Co., p. 19).
AD 1958	Altered	Drawings of 'Roadside Parking Areas Proposed' Rim Road Realignment indicate the replacement of flagstone walks and stone curbing with concrete and bituminous material (Morrow and Co., p. 19).
AD 1960	Ranched/Grazed	Grazing permits cease on monument properties (Morrow and Co., p. 19).

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AD 1960 - 1961	Developed	The Rim Road is realigned further south through the utility area, making the old Rim Road the approach road and parking lot for the inn. Vehicle pullouts at bluffs constructed. Viewing platforms and stacked rock wall enclosures are constructed at pullouts (Morrow and Co., p. 19).
AD 1962	Built	Kachina Point to Tawa Point trail constructed (Morrow and Co., p. 19).
	Established	Petrified Forest National Monument becomes Petrified Forest National Park (Morrow and Co., p. 19).
AD 1963	Preserved	Petrified Forest National Park fully fenced and protected from grazing (Morrow and Co., p. 19).
	Abandoned	The Painted Desert Inn closes (Morrow and Co., p. 19).
	Neglected	Mission 66 improvements cease at the Inn (Morrow and Co., p. 19).
AD 1970	Established	The Petrified Forest National Park is transferred to the western region of the National Park Service. The first wilderness area is designated at PEFO with 50,260 acres (Morrow and Co., p. 19).
AD 1971 - 1974	Planned	Architectural historians assess the structure and report their findings (Morrow and Co., p. 19).
AD 1974	Planned	10-248, Pkg. 136 calls for a complete renovation of the Painted Desert Inn (Morrow and Co., p. 19).
AD 1975	Planned	Demolition is scheduled to occur (Morrow and Co., p. 19).
	Established	On October 10, 1975, the Painted Desert Inn is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (Morrow and Co., p. 20).
	Rehabilitated	In Spring, the Painted Desert Inn is transformed into the Bicentennial Travel Center (Morrow and Co., p. 20).

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AD 1979	Rehabilitated	Restrooms made accessible. [HSR suggests two entries were constructed through the low enclosure walls to the restroom facilities] (Morrow and Co., p. 20).
AD 1982	Developed	Interpretative signage installed by Johnny Morris, National Park Service Maintenance, at all pullout viewing platforms (Morrow and Co., p. 20).
	Built	Construction of roof drain pipes (outlet is to west of inn with unprotected outlet) from roof of inn (Morrow and Co., p. 20).
	Developed	Three fire hydrants and hose boxes installed throughout inn and residence area (Morrow and Co., p. 20).
AD 1984	Preserved	Flagstone pavements reset by Youth Conservation Corps (Morrow and Co., p. 20).
	Removed	In the process resetting flagstone the courtyard cottonwood is taken down (Morrow and Co., p. 20).
AD 1985	Abandoned	Final seasonal employees leave residences 76 and 77 (Morrow and Co., p. 20).
AD 1985 - 1986	Built	Propane tanks and screening wall installed southeast of residences (Morrow and Co., p. 20).
AD 1987	Established	Painted Desert Inn designated a National Historic Landmark (Morrow and Co., p. 20).
AD 1989	Altered	Original CCC trail alignment into the Painted Desert moved 50'-0" west. Steps are removed, trail is landscaped, and two trails signs are installed (Morrow and Co., p. 20).
	Conserved	Pole fencing installed at pullouts to decrease random access to fragile environments around developed areas (Morrow and Co., p. 20).
AD 1990	Built	4'-0" sidewalk along west side of inn constructed by seasonal employees directed by Johnny Morris.
AD 1994	Planned	Historic structure reports completed for the Painted Desert Inn and residences #76 and 77 (Morrow and Co., p. 20).

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AD 2000	Planned	Sewer system/leach field at the Painted Desert Inn backs up and plans are being developed to construct a new system (Morrow and Co., p. 20).
AD 2003	Built	New roof installed.
AD 2004 - 2005	Built	New sewer system installed including lift station and sanitary sewer pipeline from Painted Desert Inn to lagoons at park headquarters.
AD 2004 - 2006	Rehabilitated	Inn, cabins, and landscape rehabilitated.

Physical History:

HISTORIC CONTEXT OF THE PAINTED DESERT INN, 1924-2010

The first structure on the site, the Stone Tree House, was constructed in 1924 by Herbert Lore and overlooked Kachina Point. The Stone Tree House provided dining, souvenir shopping, and lodging services for tourists who came to experience the views along the canyon rim and hikes down into its interior. Purchased by the National Park Service in 1936, the “Ranch Style” Stone Tree House was soon incorporated into a new structure—the Painted Desert Inn—designed by National Park Service architect Lyle E. Bennett. The new Inn and site features were built with native materials in the Rustic style that drew inspiration from regional pueblo architectural forms, and was popular during this period. Petrified stone found in the pre-existing Stone Tree House was incorporated into the walls of the new Spanish Pueblo Revival building. This stone was then stuccoed, as was the entire exterior of the building and its surrounding walls.

Alterations were made to the former road alignments and terraces, such as the removal of the access road, buttressed retaining walls, and parking area located on the north side of the Inn. The landscape surrounding the Inn was regraded, and the terraces located to the east of the Stone Tree House evolved into the Painted Desert Inn courtyards (Morrow, Reardon, Wilkinson 2002, 8).

Before the CCC began construction on Kachina Point in 1937, the National Park Service Branch of Plans and Designs, directed by landscape architect Thomas C. Vint, developed master plans for the Painted Desert “Developed Area.” In addition to the Painted Desert Inn and its courtyards and terraces, the plans included a complex of NPS administrative structures, residences, utility structures, garages, warehouses, maintenance facilities, and a gas station. These support structures were to be located to the south of the Inn, separated from the visitor area by a new approach road (rim road), which was also constructed along the south side of the Inn. The rim road provided access to a semi-circular loop road that encircled a small knoll located in that area. The spatial organization of the plan was based upon topography and views, as well as clustering buildings with like functions. The intent was to create several shared outdoor areas enclosed by buildings.

Construction on the Inn and the adjacent complex began shortly after the NPS purchased Lore’s property in 1936. From 1936 to 1938, the Bureau of Public Roads constructed 4.8 miles of road along the canyon rim, replacing Lore’s original road. In 1937, the water and sewer systems were completed and construction began on the Inn, two residences, and a pumphouse. Additional buildings and landscape improvements followed from 1938-1940. Funding for the construction of the Inn and other district features was secured through New Deal programs, and the work was carried out by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp at nearby Rainbow Forest.

The Painted Desert Inn officially opened for business in July of 1940, though closed shortly thereafter during World War II. Two years later in 1942, the CCC camp working on the Painted Desert Inn complex was disbanded and work ceased at the site.

By 1942, of all the proposed improvements identified in Vint’s master plan, only the rim road,

Inn, gas station, pumphouse, garage, and two of seven single employee residences had been constructed. Since only part of the plan was realized, the outdoor spaces and landscape features associated with the buildings were also never fully developed.

After World War II, the Inn reopened in 1946 and operations were transferred in 1947 to the Fred Harvey Company, which ran concessions for the Santa Fe Railway in several other national parks. The company brought in architect Mary Jane Colter and artist Fred Kabotie to redesign the interior of the structure from 1947-1948. Colter changed the interior color scheme and had Kabotie paint a series of murals on the interior walls. The paintings on the walls depict aspects of Hopi every-day life and ceremonial or religious symbolism. One mural shows the importance of the eagle to Hopi life. Another tells the story of the young men's trip to Zuni salt lake to collect salt and a third illustrates the Buffalo Dance.

Further expansion was planned for the Painted Desert Inn complex in the late 1940s. Plans from this era show an addition of an Information and Interpretation Building to the east of the Inn, cabins, and additional terraces to the west, additional parking to both the east and west, and additional residences and maintenance facility structures to the south. The new buildings were to be clustered around open spaces. Despite efforts, the 1940s plans were never fully realized and by 1949, New Deal era developments within the district ceased.

During the 1950s and 1960s, several changes occurred at the Painted Desert Inn Historic District. The National Park Service soon began drafting plans for the area as part of the Park's larger Mission 66 reconstruction project to improve visitor services. In the early 1960s, the gas station, garage, and pumphouse were demolished, leaving only the Inn and two residences. During this same time, the access road was realigned once again, and the administrative and logistical functions of the park shifted to the new Painted Desert Visitor Center complex, which was constructed during 1961-1963 near Route 66. The opening of the new Painted Desert Visitor Center in 1963 coincided with the closure of the Painted Desert Inn that same year. During the mid-1960s, proposals were put forth to demolish the Inn; however, the building was later listed on the National Register of Historic Places in October 1975 and as a National Historic Landmark in May 1987.

The district underwent further rehabilitation between 1987-1989, and again between 2004-2005. The 1980s rehabilitation focused on landscape improvements, such as realigning the Wilderness Trail head and installing interpretive signs. The most recent rehabilitation project included restuccoing the Inn, resetting and replacing terrace flagstones, removing the petrified wood log at the Inn entrance, utility upgrades, new plantings, and repaving and lining walkways with stone.

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Explanatory Narrative

In order to better understand the relationship between the 2002 Painted Desert Inn landscape and the landscape that existed during its period of significance, this report includes a comparative analysis of historic and existing conditions. Historic conditions dating from the Lore period are included in this comparison. Likewise, existing conditions are also compared to what was originally designed for the Painted Desert Inn and its surrounding developed area, as well as what was eventually constructed by the CCC. In general, this analysis focuses on extant features and their date of origin. Known missing features are also identified. The three primary goals for developing this comparative analysis of historic landscape features are:

- to understand what features contribute to the significance of the landscape;
- to serve as the basis for an integrity evaluation; and
- to provide insight into the similarities and differences between historic and existing conditions that will contribute to the development of a well-grounded treatment plan for the cultural landscape.

This analysis draws from the historic research and documentation of landscape features found in the 2002 CLI Phase I, the 1994 Historic Structure Report, and on-site inventory and documentation completed by JMA and SMA during the October 2002 site visit.

This section is intended to supplement the comparative analysis found in the 2002 CLI Phase I. It includes an overview-level identification of resources that contribute to the historic character of the landscape, resources that post-date the period of significance and therefore do not contribute to the historic character, and resources that were present during the period of significance but are no longer extant. It also identifies resources that post-date the period of significance, but support the historic character because they have been constructed with the same or similar design intent as those features dating from the period of significance.

It is important to note that as the NHL documentation focuses exclusively on the architectural significance of the Painted Desert Inn and does not establish significance for landscape resources, this analysis considers the period of significance of the Painted Desert Inn cultural landscape to be 1924 – 1949 for the purpose of defining contributing and non-contributing resources. This period reflects the beginning date of the period of significance established in the CLI Phase I documentation, and the end date of the period of significance for NR documentation. The comparative analysis covers the entire area recommended for inclusion in a Painted Desert Inn Historic District.

INTEGRITY EVALUATION:

The Painted Desert Inn component landscape retains historic integrity.

The assessment of a landscape's historic integrity is based on an evaluation of the existence and condition of physical features dating from a property's period of significance, taking into consideration the degree to which the individual qualities of integrity are present. The seven qualities of integrity assessed in accordance with National Register criteria are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. As defined in National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation:

Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred; design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property; setting is the physical environment of a historic property; materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property; workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory; feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time; and association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property (USDOI, National Register Bulletin 15).

National Register Bulletin 15 also states that: "Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance....Historic properties either retains integrity (convey their significance) or they do not. Within the concept of integrity, the National Register criteria recognize seven aspects or qualities that, in various combinations, define integrity. To retain historic integrity a property will always possess several, and usually most, of the aspects. The retention of specific aspects of integrity is paramount for a property to convey significance. Determining which of these aspects is most important to a particular property requires knowing why, where, and when the property is significant" (NR Bulletin 15, p. 44).

The 2002 Phase I CLI "Preliminary Integrity Evaluation" lists the Painted Desert Inn landscape as having a high level of integrity under the criteria of location, setting, materials, feeling, and association, as well as under additional criteria of species composition and (biotic) community organization. Integrity of the landscape was evaluated as moderate under the criteria of design and workmanship. One additional criterion, management techniques, was evaluated with a low rating. Essentially, this CLI concurs with this preliminary evaluation and offers supplemental assessment of the following criteria.

OVERALL INTEGRITY

The Painted Desert Inn Historic District retains integrity under all seven criteria. Overall the fundamental design concepts of the Rustic Style, of indigenous architectural forms, native plants and materials, and the harmonious relationship between the building and the landscape retains a high degree of integrity. Although there have been some specific alterations to the original design of the building and landscape terraces, missing features do not significantly detract from the fundamental concepts of rustic design.

LOCATION & DESIGN

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The original 1937 and 1938 plans of the Painted Desert Inn Developed Area (Figures 1 and 2) represented National Park Service community planning and design philosophies of the early 20th century, which promoted “major developed areas” consisting of both Park administration and visitor facilities. Integrity of location and design are retained; key structures and landscape elements remain in their original locations with functional relationships for the most part intact.

Design of the historic district was a collaborative effort between architect Lyle E. Bennett and landscape architect Thomas C. Vint using NPS Rustic design principles. Bennett designed the Inn structure in the pueblo revival style using local materials to blend the building into the landscape. Vint designed the broader landscape to reflect NPS planning and design principles of the 1930s. The area was designed as part of a complex that would accommodate administrative, residential, utility, and visitor functions. While Vint’s master plan for the area was only partially realized, clusters of residential and utility buildings were built to the south of the Inn. The overall integrity of design of this complex was somewhat compromised when the maintenance structures and service station were removed and the rim road was realigned. Because of these changes, the overall district has lost some of its ability to be perceived as a larger complex. The remaining residential structures, however, help to convey the historic relationship that once existed between the Inn and the larger administration/service area.

Also of importance to note are the later design contributions by Mary Jane Colter and Fred Kabotie of the Fred Harvey Company. Their contributions to the Inn’s interior design remain today.

SETTING

Overall, the district retains integrity of setting for the period of significance. Many of the landscape features present from 1924-1949, including spatial organization, views, vegetation, topography, and natural systems, continue to resemble the appearance of the historic district during the period of significance. The general character of the surrounding canyon area remains little changed. The Painted Desert remains as it did historically, continuing to erode the natural geology into colorful strata that provides spectacular views to visitors. The surrounding native juniper trees and major topographical features also remain.

MATERIALS & WORKMANSHIP

The district retains integrity of materials and workmanship. Building materials throughout the site, in the form of stone, stucco, wood, and concrete remain from the 1924-1949 period of significance. In particular the materials from CCC-era features have been retained. New materials, such as contemporary concrete, metals, and asphalt have also been added to the historic district, particularly in circulation areas. For example, the flagstone used in parking lot sidewalks was replaced with asphalt surfacing around 1960-61. Stone curbing was also replaced with concrete. These alterations do cause substantive changes in the character of the pathways. On the other hand, gravel pedestrian paths generally reflect historic conditions. Furthermore, workers took great care to salvage historic materials during the 2004-2005 landscape rehabilitation. During the rehabilitation of the Tap Room terrace, for

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instance, workers carefully removed and numbered original flagstones, eventually resetting more than 80% of the flagstones in their historic locations (Zeman 2007).

Expressions of workmanship can be seen in the design and construction of the district's buildings, structures, and circulation routes. The pueblo revival Painted Desert Inn exhibits rustic design principles that blend seamlessly with the landscape. The quality of CCC workmanship is apparent in the details of the Inn, residences, and surrounding terraces, steps, and walks.

FEELING

At the Painted Desert Inn Historic District, the feeling of the area has been retained due to the natural systems, vegetation, topography, and views that remain similar to that of the period of significance. Some historic buildings and circulation routes have been altered since the end of the period of significance, but as a whole, these changes do not detract from the historic scene. The Inn and its surroundings continue to offer commanding views of the canyon below, thus retaining the integrity of feeling.

ASSOCIATION

The Painted Desert Inn Historic District retains a high degree of integrity of association for the work of National Park Service designers Lyle Bennett and Thomas Vint. The latter served as the director of the Branch of Plans and Designs during the construction of the Inn, and espoused National Park Service principles of landscape preservation and harmonious design. As a result, the district retains its rustic qualities as an early tourist destination. The larger district's association with the Civilian Conservation Corps is also very strong, as is the association with Mary Jane Colter and Fred Kabotie inside the Inn. The site retains less integrity of association with Herbert Lore. The site's relationship to the Painted Desert, its associated views, and the fundamental design concepts employed by the National Park Service remain much the same today as during the site's period of significance. These aesthetics, as well as the spatial and experiential qualities of the site, contribute to the integrity of association.

Aspects of Integrity

LOCATION: Retains integrity of location.

SETTING: Retains integrity of setting.

DESIGN: Retains integrity of design.

MATERIALS: Retains integrity of materials.

WORKMANSHIP: Retains integrity of workmanship.

FEELING: Retains integrity of feeling.

ASSOCIATION: Retains integrity of association.

Aspects of Integrity:	Location
	Setting
	Design
	Materials
	Workmanship
	Feeling
	Association

Landscape Characteristic:

Spatial Organization

The Painted Desert Inn Historic District is sited on a mesa top overlooking the vastness of the colorful Painted Desert. The focal point of the district is the Painted Desert Inn, which was constructed between 1937 and 1940 using portions of walls and foundations from an earlier lodge, the Stone Tree House, constructed by Herbert Lore in 1924. Architect Lyle E. Bennett utilized the structure of the Stone Tree House and the site's natural features to create the new Inn in the pueblo revival style.

Prior to the construction of the Inn, Lore sited his Stone Tree House along the canyon rim to afford visitors with panoramic views. A small residence was located nearby. Very little vegetation, if any, was intentionally planted by Lore. Native vegetation located on the north side of the Stone Tree House was likely removed during the site's initial development for vehicular parking and circulation. The original access drive to Stone Tree House was located to the north of the buildings where it followed the rim edge.

As the National Park Service altered the property, beginning in 1937, the spatial organization and relationship of buildings and landscape features changed somewhat. While Lore's original structures were incorporated into the Painted Desert Inn, the new Inn combined two structures into one large one. However, the general dimensions and spatial relationships remained within the new building footprint.

Along with the construction of the Inn, additional planning efforts of the late 1930s altered the spatial arrangement of the broader area by creating new circulation patterns and structures. Two plans were drafted for the area by National Park Service landscape architect Thomas C. Vint using Rustic design principles to blend the developed area with its surrounding landscape (Figures 1 and 2). The 1937 plan of the Developed Area shows the access road to the south of

the building in an arched alignment with pull-off areas for parking (Figure 1). A separate loop drive further south provided access to a number of new building clusters that were to include an administrative area, residences, utility structures, garages, and a gas station. While the master plan for the area was never fully realized, some portions of the plan were built. Of the proposed structures, only the gas station with attached garage, pumphouse, and two of the seven residences were built (Figure 3). However, some of the gas station, garage, pumphouse, and portions of the drive were removed in the 1960s. As a result of the demolition, the spatial organization of the Painted Desert Inn Developed Area was altered, compromising the historic integrity of its original configuration. The extant features that remain from the 1937 plan include the Inn, the rerouted road with associated parking areas and two residences. Likewise, the outdoor spaces from the construction of the Inn and two residences retain the original organization and spatial relationships to the structures.

Today, the placement and arrangement of buildings and other features within the Painted Desert Inn Historic District reflects the importance of the topography and dramatic views and vistas of the Painted Desert at Petrified Forest. The Inn remains positioned to overlook the canyon, with nearby residences, parking areas, courtyard, terraces, walls, and steps, pedestrian paths, Kachina Point overlook, Wilderness Trail trailhead, and the canyon rim that comprise the district (See Site Plan).

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

1. Orientation to Canyon Rim
2. Residential Area
3. Kachina Point Overlook

NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

1. Rim Road

NON-CONTRIBUTING COMPATIBLE:

1. Parking Area

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	Orientation to Canyon Rim
Feature Identification Number:	115658
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Residential Area
Feature Identification Number:	115660
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Kachina Point Overlook
Feature Identification Number:	115662

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Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Rim Road

Feature Identification Number: 115664

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Parking Area

Feature Identification Number: 115666

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

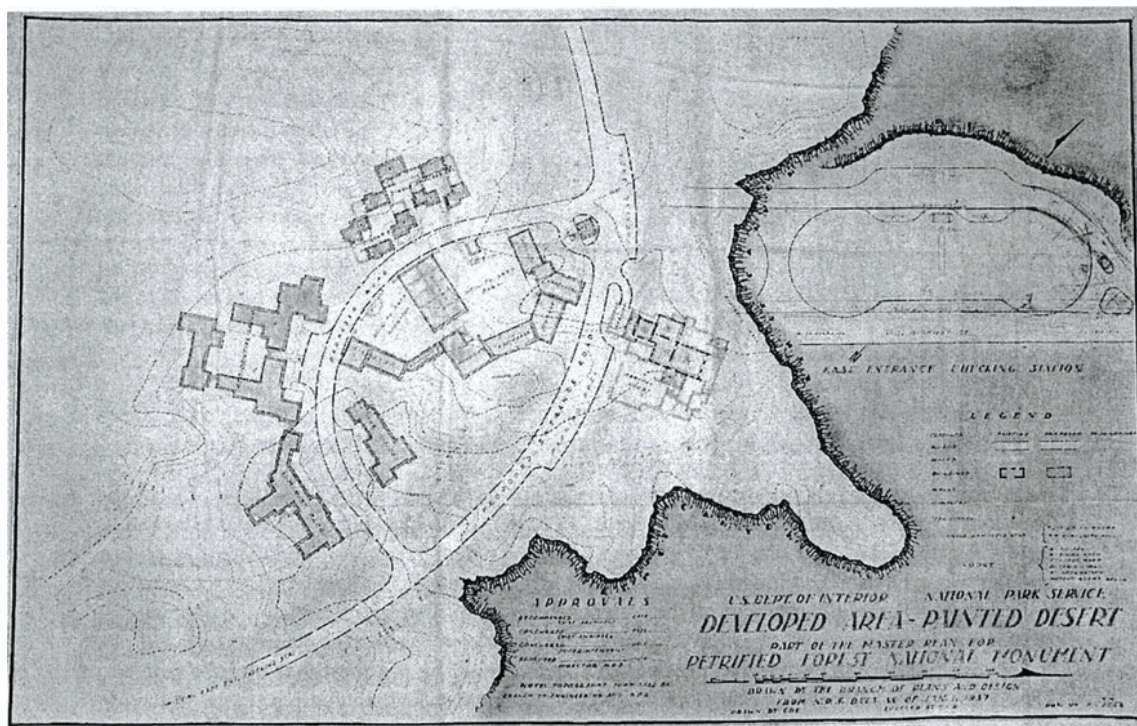


Figure 1. 1937 plan of Developed Area – Painted Desert. Source: NPS Denver Service Center, Technical Information Center.

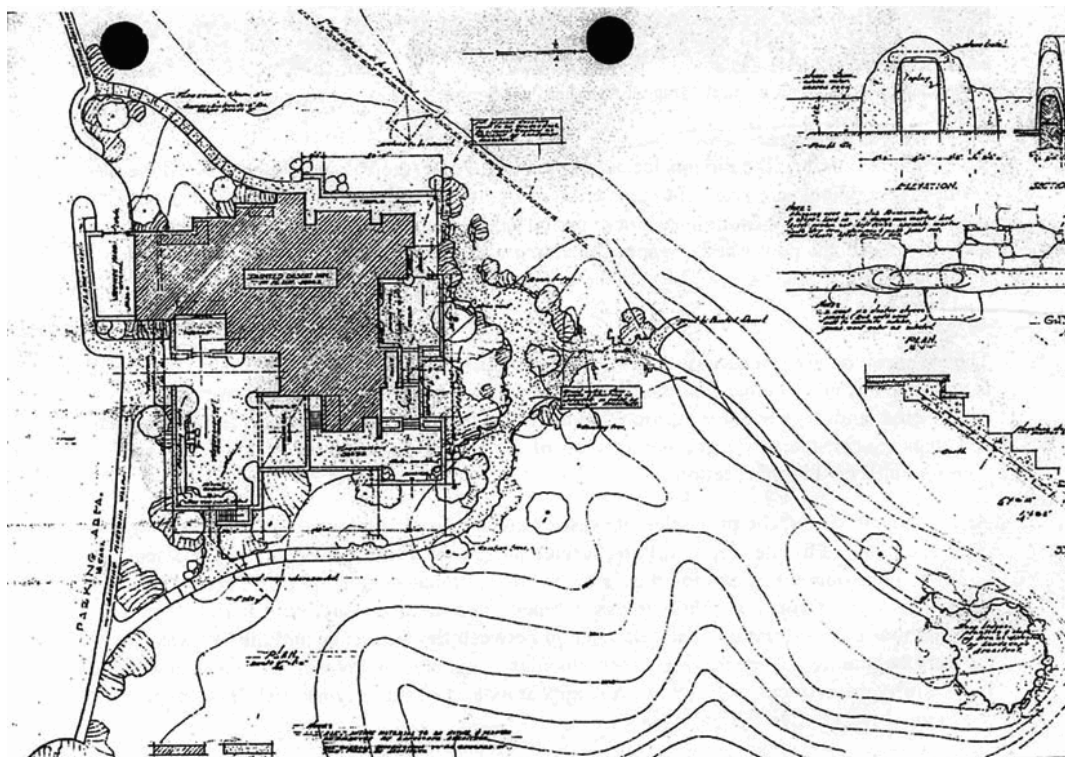


Figure 2. 1938 plan: "Walls, Walks, Terraces and General Landscape Work." Source: NPS Denver Service Center, Technical Information Center.



Figure 3. 1957 aerial photograph. Source: NPS Photo.



Painted Desert Inn sited on the cliff edge, overlooking the Painted Desert, 2011. NPS photo.

Views and Vistas

The exceptional beauty of the Painted Desert, first documented by Spanish explorers in the 16th century, remains the driving force behind the tourist industry that evolved under Lore, and later accelerated under the management of the National Park Service. The views from Kachina Point, which have remained essentially unchanged for thousands of years, still attract visitors to the site.

On a clear day, vistas include the canyon floor and eroded multi-colored hills and mesas, as well as notable geologic features, such as Pilot Rock, Chinde Mesa, Twin Buttes, Hopi Mesas, Wide Ruins, and the San Francisco Peaks (Sloan and Associates, 10).

The views of the Painted Desert Inn are as much a part of the cultural landscape as the canyon itself, and influenced by both the vehicular and pedestrian circulation patterns along the rim. The initial view of the building is gained from the rim road, as visitors travel from the south. The distant low profile of the stepped building remains essentially the same as during its period of significance. The indigenous forms of the Inn and the associated residences allow them to blend in well with their surroundings.

Up close, the details and components of the building and terraces come into focus, and provide a setting for the views from the building. Most notable are the expansive views of the canyon from the entry courtyard, and the framed views from the interior of the trading post room, the porch off the southwest side, and the Tap Room terrace. These too date from the period of significance. The only intrusive, non-contributing obstructions in this area include the fire hydrant and other utility features that project from the ground.

The “discovery” of the building’s articulated form, its network of outdoor rooms, and the spatial and visual experience of its interrelated parts, are as much a part of the visitor’s experience as are the views to the desert. From the parking area, the building initially appears as a one-story structure. It is only by traveling through the building and along the pedestrian paths that the complexity of the landscape and building are revealed to the visitor. It is probable that this visual experience remains essentially the same as it was during the site’s NPS period of significance.

Views of the building’s south elevation are notable from the Kachina Point overlook as visitors double-back along the path. Likewise, visitors walking to the Inn from the Tawa Point trail are able to take in the views of the building’s east elevation. This view was not available during the Inn’s period of significance, as the Tawa Point trail was not constructed until the 1960s. However, it does provide an approach similar to that of the historic rim road during Lore’s operation of the Stone Tree House. Views along the Tawa Point trail are generally oriented towards the canyon rim and beyond.

The original pedestrian path that was located to the west of the Inn provided visitors an opportunity to walk around the entire periphery of the building, taking in the full range of views and experiences before heading back to their automobile. During the 2004-05 rehabilitation, the

park re-established the historic flagstone walkway on this side of the building, connecting to the sleeping rooms and the Wilderness Trail (Zeman 2007).

Views from within the residential area are focused more internally as the entry sequence and outdoor living areas are focused on the south side. More open and unobstructed views of the Painted Desert Inn and the canyon beyond are available from the residences now that the service buildings have been removed.

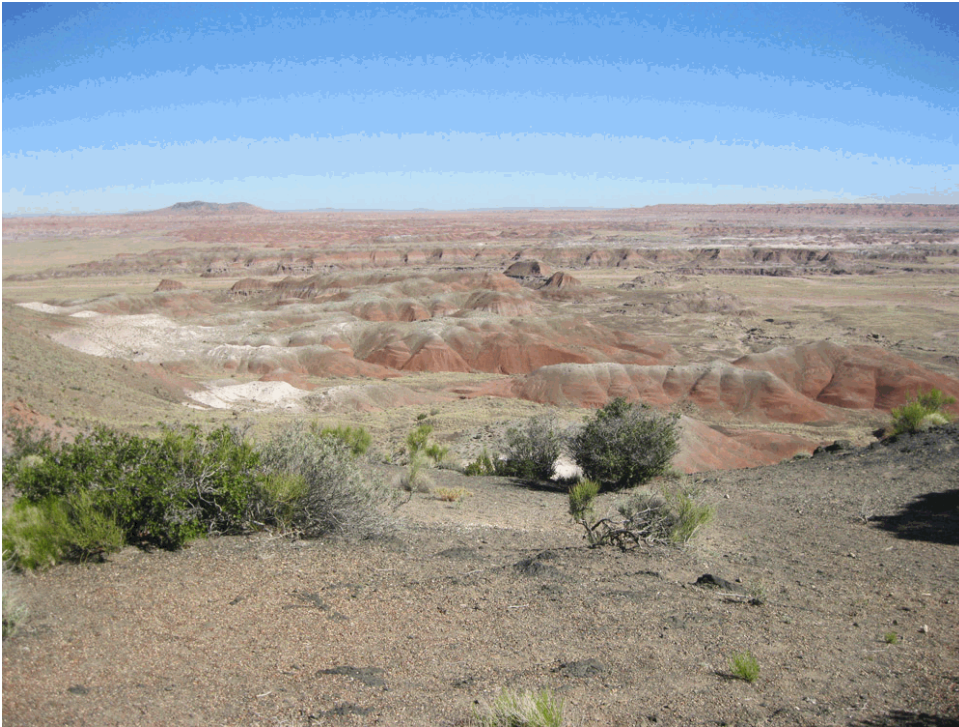
CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

1. Views of the Painted Desert
2. View of the Painted Desert Inn north, east, and west, building elevations
3. Expansive views from Entry Courtyard
4. Framed views from porches and terraces
5. Views from Kachina Point

Character-defining Features:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Feature: | Views of the Painted Desert |
| Feature Identification Number: | 115642 |
| Type of Feature Contribution: | Contributing |
| Feature: | View of Painted Desert Inn n/e/w elev |
| Feature Identification Number: | 115644 |
| Type of Feature Contribution: | Contributing |
| Feature: | Expansive views from Entry Courtyard |
| Feature Identification Number: | 115646 |
| Type of Feature Contribution: | Contributing |
| Feature: | Framed views from porches & terraces |
| Feature Identification Number: | 115648 |
| Type of Feature Contribution: | Contributing |
| Feature: | Views from Kachina Point |
| Feature Identification Number: | 115650 |
| Type of Feature Contribution: | Contributing |

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



View of the Painted Desert from the vicinity of the Painted Desert Inn, 2011. Source: C. Mardorf, NPS.

Land Use

Land uses within the Painted Desert Inn Historic District retain similarities to those during the early 20th century. Historic use of the Stone Tree House during Lore's ownership consisted of visitor services, such as the provision of tourist lodging, food, drinks, restroom services, and the selling of souvenirs. Tours to the Painted Desert via the trail (now known as the Wilderness Trail) carved into the side of the rim were also included. In addition, the site served as Lore's residence as his home was located adjacent to the tourist facility. Perhaps most importantly, the building and the surrounding landscape functioned as a destination for visitors seeking breathtaking views from the canyon rim as well as from the building itself.

Currently, the Painted Desert Inn is used for visitor interpretation, focusing on the building's architectural history and significance. Although no food, drink, or lodging is provided, books are sold in the Trading Post Room, and tourists still come to the Inn for information and sightseeing. Interpretive functions of the National Park Service were an integral component of the building's design, as represented by the Ranger Room and museum. These current uses contribute to the integrity of the historic district. The Inn and surrounding landscape continue to be a tourist destination.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

1. Visitor Services
2. Concessions

3. Interpretation

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	Visitor Services
Feature Identification Number:	115668
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Concessions
Feature Identification Number:	115670
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Interpretation
Feature Identification Number:	115672
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing

Natural Systems and Features

In terms of the natural environment, the Painted Desert Inn Historic District is located within the high desert/short grass prairie ecosystem. Though constantly eroding, the natural landscape of the Painted Desert has retained its overall character of badland hills, buttes, mesas, and canyon rim for thousands of years. These features are continually shaped by natural processes and are the product of geologic and climatic circumstances in the region. It is the canyon, its colorful bands of eroded sedimentary rock, and expansive views that drew Herbert Lore to Kachina Point to establish the Stone Tree House, and these same conditions continue to draw people to the Inn today.

Vegetation around the Inn has not changed greatly since the period of significance. The rustic design aesthetic called for natural forms and native vegetation to make the landscape around the Inn appear natural and not designed. National Park Service planners and designers adopted the design concepts and principles associated with the “indigenous” style of landscape architecture. This included preservation of existing vegetation and rock formations, creating naturalistic rockwork, developing vistas and viewpoints, constructing rustic shelters, and planting native vegetation (McClelland 1998, *Building the National Parks: Historic Landscape Design and Construction*, 80). Important to the character of the district are the juniper trees and native shrubs surrounding the Inn.

The topography of the Painted Desert Inn Historic District has been continually altered throughout the 20th century. It was likely first altered during the construction of Lore’s Stone Tree House, and later during the late 1930s when the CCC removed the buttressed retaining wall on the northwest side of the Stone Tree House. The CCC also removed a smaller landscape retaining wall found on the west side of the structure. Both areas (as well as the parking area) were then regraded to conform to the topographic conditions of the surrounding context. The slope on the east side of the building was also regraded, but here the purpose was

to reconstruct the existing terraces in a way that complemented the form and function of the new Inn building. Because these changes allow the building and its surrounding landscape to achieve greater harmony with its native context, they reinforced the rustic design aesthetic.

Sometime within 1960-1961, the National Park Service realigned the rim road through the utility area located to the south of the Painted Desert Inn. This project involved not only removal of the service buildings located here, but also significant regrading of the area. Prior to this realignment, a small knoll (approximately 10-14 feet higher in elevation than the parking area) occupied the center of the service area. After 1961 this knoll was removed and the area leveled. Currently, erosion is an obvious issue along the canyon rim. Erosion is also an issue in areas where drain pipes outlet water from the developed area. It is unknown what level of erosion existed during the period of significance.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

1. Canyon Rim
2. High-desert/Short-grass Prairie Ecosystem
3. Site topography
4. Rock ledge
5. Boulders/rock outcroppings

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	Boulders/rock outcroppings
Feature Identification Number:	142723
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Canyon Rim
Feature Identification Number:	115674
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	High-desert/Short-grass Prairie Ecosystem
Feature Identification Number:	115676
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Site topography
Feature Identification Number:	115678
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Rock ledge
Feature Identification Number:	142727
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing

Buildings and Structures

BUILDINGS

A total of three buildings exist within the historic district—the Painted Desert Inn and two residential buildings. All buildings are located on Kachina Point and date to the period of significance. There were other buildings and structures original to the Stone Tree House era that no longer exist. A number of buildings were also constructed during the 1930s master plan effort that were demolished in the 1960s.

Painted Desert Inn

The Painted Desert Inn is a pueblo revival building sited along the rim at Kachina Point overlooking the Painted Desert. It is partially constructed of petrified stone found in the pre-existing Stone Tree House. The stone was incorporated into the walls of the new building and then stuccoed, as was the entire exterior of the building and its surrounding walls. This new form was radically different from the original Stone Tree House. Built with a combination of plastered masonry and wood, the Inn was designed to match its surroundings. Log beams project through plastered walls and the district features a variety of wall heights, roof lines, and floor levels. Around the perimeter of the building, a variety of architectural details including terraces, short narrow steps, broad sweeping stairs, porches, and buttresses can be seen (Figures 4-7).

As noted in the 1987 National Historic Landmark nomination for the structure,

"From the south elevation the Inn appears to be a two-story structure arranged compactly and low to the ground. The Inn actually has an irregularly-shaped plan and is constructed on several levels as it banks into the hillside. The uppermost story is a light shaft that provides natural light for a decorative skylight in the Trading Post room. On the exterior terraces on the south, east, and north sides of the building are surrounded by low walls that define those exterior spaces. Some of the terraces overlook the Painted Desert; others articulate the entrance to the structure. Terrace flooring material is flagstone. The style of the building is Pueblo Revival, sometimes called Spanish/Pueblo style because of the Spanish Colonial elements included.

The stone walls of the building are more than two feet thick. On the exterior the walls are finished with a pink, earth-toned stucco. The multiple flat roofs are all surrounded by parapets and finished with built-up roofing. Exterior walls are pierced by canales that drain the roof and the structural viga ends, adding texture and a play between light and shadow to the walls."

The Inn contained 28 rooms that were divided into two portions: that for the National Park Service use, and that for use by the concessioner. The government rooms had exterior entrances separate from those of the concessioner and the entire park portion of the building could be locked when not in use" (Harrison 1987, 2).

The Inn was designed by National Park Service architect Lyle E. Bennett, and constructed by

the Civilian Conservation Corps during the late 1930s. The Painted Desert Inn opened for business in July of 1940; however, Inn operations were shut down during World War II. Operations began again in 1946, when the Fred Harvey Company took over the management of the Inn. In 1947-1948, architect Mary Jane Colter and Hopi artist Fred Kabotie were employed by the Fred Harvey Company to redesign the interior spaces of the Inn. Of particular note are the Ranger Room, Trading Post Room, and the Kabotie Room, which features murals by Fred Kabotie. The Fred Harvey Company continued to run the Inn until 1963, when the building closed. During the mid-1960s, proposals were put forth to demolish the structure, but it was later listed on the National Register of Historic Places in October 1975. After its designation, the building was rehabilitated as a Bicentennial Travel Center. The Inn was subsequently listed as a National Historic Landmark in May 1987.

Residences 76 & 77

Originally included in Vint's 1937 master plan for the area, the residences were planned as part of a larger complex located south of the Inn. However, only two of the seven proposed residences were built. The two residences (originally designated as Buildings No. 1 and 2, now known as No. 76 and 77, respectively) were constructed in the pueblo revival style using Rustic principles. Like the Inn, the residences exhibit a non-intrusive design philosophy executed by architect Lyle Bennett. Use of color, mass, scale, texture, and stucco aid in blending the buildings within the surrounding landscape.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

(Buildnig name; LCS ID; Building number)

1. Painted Desert Inn (LCS # 9037; PDI175)
2. Building No. 76 (LCS # 9035; PDI076)
3. Building No. 77 (LCS # 9036; PDI077)

STRUCTURES

A number of structures, particularly the courtyard, terraces, walls, and steps surrounding the Inn and residences, are integral components of the overall design of the historic district.

While little information is known about the terraces and walls that existed during the Stone Tree House period, the remaining terraces and walls surrounding the Inn date to the period of significance. The Inn's courtyard, terraces, steps, and walls are based on architectural and landscape architectural Rustic principles in order to preserve the native landscape through sensitive site development and use of native materials, forms, and methods of construction. The courtyard and terraces, located to the east and north of the Inn, were constructed of flagstone in a 1:4 mortar bed over sand fill. The rustic steps and terrace over the museum room was flagstone set in a semi-irregular pattern. The existing flagstone terraces were reconstructed in 2005 to better reflect the colors of the original terrace. Exhibiting shades of red, purple, buff, and gray, these flagstones are now set in concrete.

The original design drawings suggest that the Inn's existing stucco walls are unchanged. Variations from the original plan are minor and appear to have occurred during construction. The most significant change from the original design can be found on the northwest side of the Inn. Here a wall was shown to wrap around the corner, creating a divide between the terrace and sleeping rooms, and the canyon beyond. Although this wall appears in both the 1941 plan "Curb, Gutter, and Wall Details," and the 1949 "Painted Desert Development" plan, it is not known whether this wall was ever built during the historic period. The current wall, which wraps around the northwest corner of the building, and extends along the sleeping room façade, was constructed as part of the 2004-2005 landscape rehabilitation. There was no wall or wall remnant in this location prior to this major rehabilitation (Zeman 2007). Existing steps and terraces appear to date from the period of significance, and are considered contributing features.

Two additional entries appear to have been created in the stucco walls surrounding the Inn. The first is located on the east terrace outside the current men's restroom. The second entrance consists of two low walls that lead from the pedestrian path to the terrace off of the women's restroom. These walls are much lower in height than all the others and are the only walls that run into the ground to meet the existing grade of the landscape. These walls are not shown on the original drawings for the area and do not appear visible in the 1957 aerial photo. Their difference in character is noticeable and therefore are considered non-contributing features.

Within the residential area of the district, a number of walls, patios, and steps also exist. The retaining walls to the north of the residences are original and contribute to the district. A large rear retaining wall is approximately 90% new construction. A small historic remnant of a retaining wall remains in situ, but the vast majority of this wall was added during the 2004-2005 rehabilitation (Zeman 2007). The patios surrounding the residential area were also rehabilitated. The width of the walkways and patios on the south side of the buildings has been expanded in a few areas; however, the original edge is still discernible.

Two sets of steps near the residences constructed of large stone slabs set directly into the ground are contributing resources. The retaining wall around this historic parking area is only partially extant. Another set of steps, located on the west side of the residences dates from the period of significance.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

1. Entry Courtyard (no LCS ID or structure #)
2. Lunchroom Terrace (no LCS ID or structure #)
3. Stairs (no LCS ID or structure #)
4. Men's Restroom Terrace (no LCS ID or structure #)
5. Women's Restroom Terrace (no LCS ID or structure #)
6. Tap Room Terrace (no LCS ID or structure #)
7. Northwest Patio (no LCS ID or structure #)

8. Sleeping Room Terrace (no LCS ID or structure #)
9. Terrace walls surrounding entry courtyard, lunchroom, men's and women's restrooms, and Tap Room entrance (no LCS ID or structure #)
10. Wall Remnant along rim (no LCS ID or structure #)
11. Walled planters (no LCS ID or structure #)
12. Residential area, east retaining wall and steps (no LCS ID or structure #)
13. Residential area, north retaining wall and steps (no LCS ID or structure #)
14. Residential area, west retaining wall (no LCS ID or structure #)
15. Building No.77 patio walls (Building No.77)
16. Building No.76 patio wall (Building No.76)
17. PDI NHL Plaque (LCS # PDI174)

NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

1. Women's Restroom low retaining walls (no LCS ID or structure #)
2. Wall surrounding gas tanks (no LCS ID or structure #)

NON-CONTRIBUTING COMPATIBLE:

1. Kachina Point wall (no LCS ID or structure #)

Character-defining Features:

Feature: LCS PDI175 Painted Desert Inn

Feature Identification Number: 115758

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 9037

LCS Structure Name: Painted Desert Inn

LCS Structure Number: PDI175

Feature: LCS PDI076 Bldg #76

Feature Identification Number: 115760

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 9035

LCS Structure Name: Painted Desert Inn Residence No. 1

LCS Structure Number: PDI076

Feature: LCS PDI077 Bldg #77

Feature Identification Number: 115762

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 9036

Painted Desert Inn
Petrified Forest National Park

LCS Structure Name: Painted Desert Inn Residence No. 2

LCS Structure Number: PDI077

Feature: Entry Courtyard

Feature Identification Number: 115764

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 9037

LCS Structure Name: Painted Desert Inn

LCS Structure Number: PDI175

Feature: Lunchroom Terrace

Feature Identification Number: 115766

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 9037

LCS Structure Name: Painted Desert Inn

LCS Structure Number: PDI175

Feature: Stairs

Feature Identification Number: 115768

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 9037

LCS Structure Name: Painted Desert Inn

LCS Structure Number: PDI175

Feature: Men's Restroom Terrace

Feature Identification Number: 115770

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 9037

LCS Structure Name: Painted Desert Inn

LCS Structure Number: PDI175

Feature: Women's Restroom Terrace

Feature Identification Number: 115772

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Painted Desert Inn
Petrified Forest National Park

IDLCS Number:	9037
LCS Structure Name:	Painted Desert Inn
LCS Structure Number:	PDI175
Feature: Tap Room Terrace	
Feature Identification Number:	115774
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	9037
LCS Structure Name:	Painted Desert Inn
LCS Structure Number:	PDI175
Feature: Northwest Patio	
Feature Identification Number:	115776
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	9037
LCS Structure Name:	Painted Desert Inn
LCS Structure Number:	PDI175
Feature: Sleeping Room Terrace	
Feature Identification Number:	115778
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	9037
LCS Structure Name:	Painted Desert Inn
LCS Structure Number:	PDI175
Feature: Terrace walls surrounding entry crtyrd +	
Feature Identification Number:	115780
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	9037
LCS Structure Name:	Painted Desert Inn
LCS Structure Number:	PDI175
Feature: Wall Remnants along rim	
Feature Identification Number:	115782

Painted Desert Inn
Petrified Forest National Park

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Walled planters

Feature Identification Number: 115784

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 9037

LCS Structure Name: Painted Desert Inn

LCS Structure Number: PDI175

Feature: Res. area, east retaining wall & steps

Feature Identification Number: 115786

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Res. area, north retaining wall & steps

Feature Identification Number: 115788

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Residential area, west retaining wall

Feature Identification Number: 115790

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Building No. 77 patio walls

Feature Identification Number: 115792

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 9036

LCS Structure Name: Painted Desert Inn Residence No. 2

LCS Structure Number: PDI077

Feature: Building No. 76 patio wall

Feature Identification Number: 115794

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 9035

LCS Structure Name: Painted Desert Inn Residence No. 1

LCS Structure Number: PDI076

Feature: LCS PDI174 PDI NHL Plaque

Painted Desert Inn
Petrified Forest National Park

Feature Identification Number: 115796
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 56688
LCS Structure Name: Painted Desert Inn NHL Plaque
LCS Structure Number: PDI174

Feature: Women's Restroom low retaining walls
Feature Identification Number: 115798
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Wall surrounding gas tanks
Feature Identification Number: 115800
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Kachina Point wall
Feature Identification Number: 115802
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 4. East elevation of Painted Desert Inn, 2006. NPS photo.



Figure 5. Southeast elevation of Painted Desert Inn, 2011. NPS photo.



Figure 6. Northwest side of Painted Desert Inn, 2006. NPS photo.



Figure 7. Buildings within the Residence cluster, 2011. NPS photo.



Patio, terrace, and low adobe walls adjacent to the Painted Desert Inn, 2011. NPS Photo.



Stone wall at Kachina Point, 2011. NPS Photo.

Circulation

The current visitor approach, entry, and arrival sequence is very different than it was during the Stone Tree House era. The rim road was located on the north side of the building and visitors were able to drive under the covered porch and enter the building from this area. This historic road alignment is still subtly discernible as a trace road. Parking during the Stone Tree House era was provided in the graded area along the rim and retained by a masonry wall. There is little information about the pedestrian walks and terraces during this time period.

The Wilderness Trail, likely constructed by Lore, originally started at the north edge of the buttressed rim retaining wall and descended into the desert via several switchbacks. In 1938, the trailhead was moved approximately sixty feet northeast along the rim by the CCC. In 1989, the trailhead was again relocated—this time approximately 160 feet southwest. This realignment work consisted of removing steps, grading, landscaping, and installing two trail signs (which were later replaced in 1994). It is not known whether the steps that were removed in 1989 were constructed by Lore or the CCC (Morrow Reardon Wilkinson Ltd., 10).

The circulation pattern of the Painted Desert Historic District is very much the same as it was during the period of significance. The visitor approach, entry, and arrival sequence begins with the rim road and the many views along the canyon edge. As originally constructed, the rim road was designed to pass near the south side of the Inn, divided only by parking bays. This was changed in 1960-1961 when the road was realigned and the old road became a separate parking area. The edge of the parking area was shifted 20 feet to the south and elongated approximately 130 feet on both the east and west ends. The parking lot and drive were also expanded to accommodate a double bay of parking.

Once parked, visitors would walk along the flagstone paths provided on the north side of the parking lot. The original flagstone paving material along the parking lot sidewalks was removed around 1960-61 and replaced with an earthen red asphalt surface. The stone curbing was also removed and replaced with concrete. The walkway, like the parking area, was shifted 20 feet to the south and the sidewalk was widened from five to ten feet. These changes are considered non-contributing.

The courtyard or “Arrival Court” is intended to provide the first views of the Painted Desert. This arrival through the courtyard is on direct axis with the Ranger Room and it is assumed that this focal point was intended to draw visitors through the courtyard and into the Inn for orientation and information. This historic spatial and visual sequence is still very much part of the existing condition.

The remaining terraces were meant to be accessed from a variety of directions. The Lunchroom Terrace, for example, also served as a main entry for visitors seeking refreshments rather than information. Access to the terraces outside the restrooms, as well as the Tap Room Terrace, was possible from the building interior or from paths that lead to the overlook and parking areas. The landscape paths were originally constructed of gravel and intended to blend well with the native landscape, reinforcing the rustic design aesthetic of the period (Figures

8-9). Generally, existing paths appear to conform to what was originally constructed in the 1930s. Pathways were repaved and lined with stone for definition during the 2004-2005 rehabilitation, but the path alignments were not altered (Zeman 2007).

The majority of the paths in the landscape today date to the period of significance, with few exceptions. One path has been added to the east side of the terrace accessing the men's restroom. A flagstone terrace that accessed the Inn's sleeping rooms has also been turned into a concrete walk. Currently all paths on the north and west sides of the building are flagstone. Prior to the 2004-05 rehabilitation, there was a concrete sidewalk at the northwest corner, but this has been removed. The path on the west side has been a historically consistent circulation route. The path from the parking lot to the sleeping rooms on the west side of the building, a formal pathway, was reintroduced as part of the 2004-05 rehabilitation (Zeman 2007).

More recent circulation alterations (2004-2005) defined a parking area to the east of the residences and a path from the parking area to the guest cabin entrances. A flagstone pathway was also constructed on the west side of the Inn connecting the parking area with the sleeping rooms. This flagstone walk was originally designed in the 1930s, but park staff report that, prior to the 2004-05 rehabilitation, there was no pathway in this location and there had been none for some time. The current flagstone path was newly constructed as part of the 2004-05 rehabilitation (Zeman 2007).

The Kachina Point overlook area remains largely as originally designed: its location, shape, and function represent those of the period of significance. However, the materials that define the overlook's edges are different. As originally designed, the overlook was irregularly framed with large stones, much the same as the paths surrounding the Inn. However, because of safety concerns, in 1957 the overlook was enclosed by an 18-inch-high freestanding wall constructed of stacked stone. Because the stone complements the stone in the terraces and appears to be native to the area, the wall is considered a non-contributing feature, but the overlook and trail are contributing.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

1. Kachina Point Overlook
2. Kachina Point Trail
3. Wilderness Trail
4. Arrival Court
5. Path alignments dating to the period of significance

NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

1. Rim road segment
2. Sidewalks on north side of parking lot
3. Sidewalk near sleeping rooms

NON-CONTRIBUTING COMPATIBLE:

1. Parking area
2. Landscape paths surrounding Inn
3. Wilderness Trail trailhead

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Kachina Point Overlook

Feature Identification Number: 115680

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Kachina Point Trail

Feature Identification Number: 142675

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wilderness Trail

Feature Identification Number: 142695

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Arrival Court

Feature Identification Number: 142697

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Historic path alignments

Feature Identification Number: 142699

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Rim road segment

Feature Identification Number: 115682

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Sidewalks on north side of parking lot

Feature Identification Number: 115684

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Sidewalk near sleeping rooms

Feature Identification Number: 115686

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Parking area

Feature Identification Number: 115688

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Landscape paths surrounding Inn

Feature Identification Number: 115690

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Wilderness Trail trailhead

Feature Identification Number: 115692

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 8. View north to Kachina Trail and Overlook, 2006. NPS photo.



Figure 9. Paths along east side of the Inn, 2006. NPS photo.



View north along Kachina Trail, 2011. NPS photo.

Small Scale Features

There are several small-scale features that relate to the historic significance of the Painted Desert Inn Historic District including the seat walls (or bancos) located at the north exit of the Tap Room and along the Tap Room terrace, and the length of the walls containing the outdoor terraces and planting areas (previously discussed under Structures).

Other historic small-scale features that remain include recessed lighting within the courtyard, cylindrical drain wall insets, roof drains, remnants of the historic septic system, and a flagpole. The recessed lighting was upgraded during the landscape rehabilitation of 2004-2005. The light fixtures are now covered by rectangular, louvered plates that direct the lighting down towards the pathways. These plates match the color of the surrounding stucco.

There are several features that do not relate to significance. These include contemporary drainage features, railings, utility boxes, fire hydrants, pedestrian and vehicular barriers, propane tanks, benches, garbage cans, and signs. All of these features were added to the district after the period of significance and many of them were upgraded during the 2004-05 rehabilitation.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

1. Seat walls (bancos)
2. Recessed lights
3. Remnants of historic drainage system (cylindrical drain wall insets, roof drains)
4. Flagpole
5. Remnants of the historic septic system

NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

1. Wooden bench
2. Railings
3. Fire hydrants
4. Propane tanks
5. Concrete bases of manhole covers
6. Entry signpost

NON-CONTRIBUTING COMPATIBLE:

1. Interpretive signage
2. Informational signage
3. Garbage cans
4. Utility boxes
5. Vertical pipe markers

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Seat walls (bancos)

Feature Identification Number: 115694

Painted Desert Inn
Petrified Forest National Park

Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	9037
LCS Structure Name:	Painted Desert Inn
LCS Structure Number:	PDI175
Feature: Recessed lights	
Feature Identification Number:	115704
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	9037
LCS Structure Name:	Painted Desert Inn
LCS Structure Number:	PDI175
Feature: Remnants of historic drainage system	
Feature Identification Number:	115706
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	9037
LCS Structure Name:	Painted Desert Inn
LCS Structure Number:	PDI175
Feature: Remnants of historic septic system	
Feature Identification Number:	115708
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	9037
LCS Structure Name:	Painted Desert Inn
LCS Structure Number:	PDI175
Feature: Flagpole	
Feature Identification Number:	115710
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature: Wooden bench	
Feature Identification Number:	115712
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non Contributing
Feature: Railings	

Painted Desert Inn
Petrified Forest National Park

Feature Identification Number: 115716

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Fire hydrants

Feature Identification Number: 115714

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Propane tanks

Feature Identification Number: 115718

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Concrete bases of manhole covers

Feature Identification Number: 115720

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Entry signpost

Feature Identification Number: 115722

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Interpretive signage

Feature Identification Number: 115724

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Informational signage

Feature Identification Number: 115726

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Garbage cans

Feature Identification Number: 115728

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Utility boxes

Feature Identification Number: 115730

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Vertical pipe markers

Feature Identification Number: 115732

Type of Feature Contribution:

Non Contributing

Topography

See Natural Systems and Features

Vegetation

Vegetation around the Painted Desert Inn has not changed greatly from the site's period of significance. The rustic design aesthetic called for natural forms and native vegetation to make the landscape around the Inn appear natural and not designed. National Park Service planners and designers adopted the design concepts and principles associated with the "indigenous" style of landscape architecture. This included preservation of existing vegetation and rock formations, creating naturalistic rockwork, developing vistas and viewpoints, constructing rustic shelters, and planting native vegetation (McClelland 1998, *Building the National Parks: Historic Landscape Design and Construction*, 80).

Hubbard's textbook, *An Introduction to the Study of Landscape Design*, had been recognized as the single most influential source that inspired national and state park designers in the early 20th century. His ideas included the construction of terraces, ramps, steps, and stairs to create a transition between a building and its natural setting. Hubbard believed that "these features effectively could connect the two areas and be combined with intermediary trees, shrubs, and vines to unify the building and its setting" (McClelland 1998, *Building the National Parks: Historic Landscape Design and Construction*, 80).

Likewise, Waugh promoted a style based on an imitation of natural forms and use of natural vegetation. He also advocated "an approach in which the finest of natural features and scenic beauty were to be preserved, interpreted, shaped and presented to enhance the visitor experience" (McClelland 1998, *Building the National Parks: Historic Landscape Design and Construction*, 81).

The underlying concepts that influenced rustic or indigenous landscape architectural design were the same as those that influenced rustic architectural design. Under the management and direction of the National Park Service, these ideas were brought together to create harmony between setting and structure. The cultural landscape of the Painted Desert Inn embodied these ideas and still serves as an example of National Park Service design values during the New Deal era.

The 2006 landscape around the Painted Desert Inn blends well with the surrounding context. Other than vegetation located in the terrace planting areas, it is difficult to determine what plants were part of the "designed" landscape.

Historically, the predominant plants found in this landscape were native trees and shrubs (Sloan and Associates, Morrow Reardon Wilkinson, Ltd., 18). The most significant change from the historic 1938 plan occurs south and east of the Inn. The landscaping consists of native plants still, with quite a bit of new native plant material added as part of the 2005 rehabilitation project.

Large rocks or boulders, assumed to be native to the area, have been embedded into the landscape to appear indigenous to the site and to define circulation. The rehabilitation project upgraded the definition of the paths around PDI through new gravel or flagstone surfaces, cleaning up of vegetation, and the addition of rock curbing.

The 1938 plan drawing indicates planters at the edges of the north, lower, and upper terraces for native plants. During the 2004-05 rehabilitation, park staff made great efforts to re-establish the historic landscaping scheme at PDI, including returning the original planting bed configuration in the upper terrace area. This effort appears to have included the reinstatement of planting beds that had been removed at some point (comparing Zeman's 2007 comments with 2003 Treatment Plan). A renovation of the upper terrace in 1984 left some planting beds, but it is unknown if shrubs in surviving beds remained, were removed or replaced at that time. In 2004 the park removed all shrubs in this area (Zeman 2007). The 1984 renovation also removed a cottonwood tree that dated from the period of significance, but was not delineated on the landscape plan.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

1. Juniper trees surrounding inn
2. Native shrubs surrounding inn

NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

NON-CONTRIBUTING COMPATIBLE:

1. Entry courtyard planting areas

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Juniper trees surrounding inn

Feature Identification Number: 115652

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Native shrubs surrounding inn

Feature Identification Number: 115654

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Entry courtyard planting areas

Feature Identification Number: 115656

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Constructed Water Features

n/a

Cluster Arrangement

See Spatial Organization.

Cultural Traditions

n/a

Archeological Sites

n/a

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 12/01/2006

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

After the rehabilitation project, the landscape around the Painted Desert Inn was in good condition.

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 07/14/2010

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Five years after the 2004-2005 landscape rehabilitation, the landscape remains in good condition.

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 03/08/2011

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The Painted Desert Inn landscape continues to be in good condition. The inn building may need some stabilization work in the near future, but the work scope hasn't been determined yet. Superintendent concurred on 3/8/2011.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Other

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: Impacts discussed in the 2003 Treatment Plan were rectified during the 2004-2005 rehabilitation.

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Rehabilitation

Approved Treatment Document: Cultural Landscape Report

Approved Treatment Document Explanatory Narrative:

A Cultural Landscape Treatment Plan was issued in June 2003 by John Milner Associates. This plan built upon a Level 1 CLI from 2002 written by Morrow Reardon Wilkinson, Ltd. The treatment recommendations focused on rehabilitation with some preservation of the landscape. See Landscape Documents section for PDF of Treatment Plan.

Approved Treatment Completed: No

Approved Treatment Costs

Landscape Treatment Cost: 619,512.00

Level of Estimate: B - Preliminary Plans/HSR-CLR

Cost Estimator: Denver Service Center

Landscape Approved Treatment Cost Explanatory Description:

The above costs and information applies to rehabilitation of the landscape directly around the building, which was completed in 2004-2005. Rehabilitation of the area around the residences across the road were not included.

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

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Citation Author:	USDOI, NPS
Citation Title:	Long Range Interpretive Plan, Petrified Forest National Park
Year of Publication:	2002
Citation Publisher:	USDOI, NPS
Source Name:	Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Author:	Harrison, Laura Soulliere
Citation Title:	National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Statement of Significance
Year of Publication:	1975
Citation Publisher:	USDOI, NPS
Source Name:	Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Author:	Henry, Patty, et al
Citation Title:	National Register Bulletin: How to Prepare National Historic Landmark Nominations [online document]
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Citation Title:	National Register Bulletin No. 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation
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Year of Publication:	1937
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Citation Author:	USDOJ, NPS, Division of Landscape Architecture Regional Office
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Citation Publisher:	USDOI, NPS, Petrified Forest National Park
Source Name:	Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Author:	USDOI, NPS, Petrified Forest National Park
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Citation Publisher:	USDOI, NPS, Petrified Forest National Park
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Citation Title: Rehabilitation Construction Documents for Painted Desert Inn
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