ANASAZI STATE PARK MUSEUM

GRAPHIC PANELS APPROVAL PACKAGE

AREA: ARCHITECTURE | 27 SEPTEMBER 2026

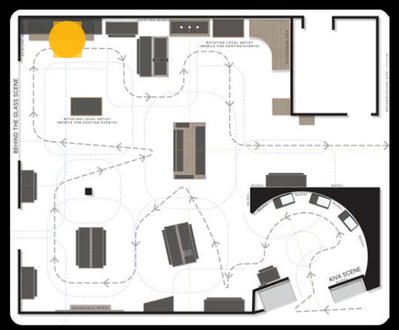
Babcock Design

ELEVATION
architecture.

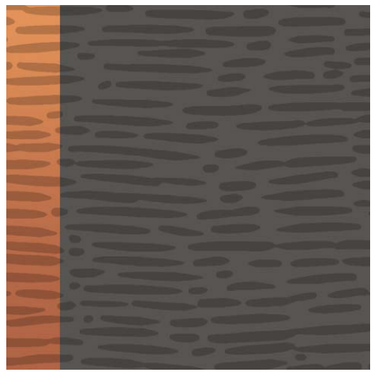
Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ PANEL BELOW MODELS
BENJAMIN MOORE IRON MOUNTAIN 2134-30
21”W X 5”H

Ⓔ Ⓕ READER RAIL
BENJAMIN MOORE IRON MOUNTAIN 2134-30
45”W X 8”H

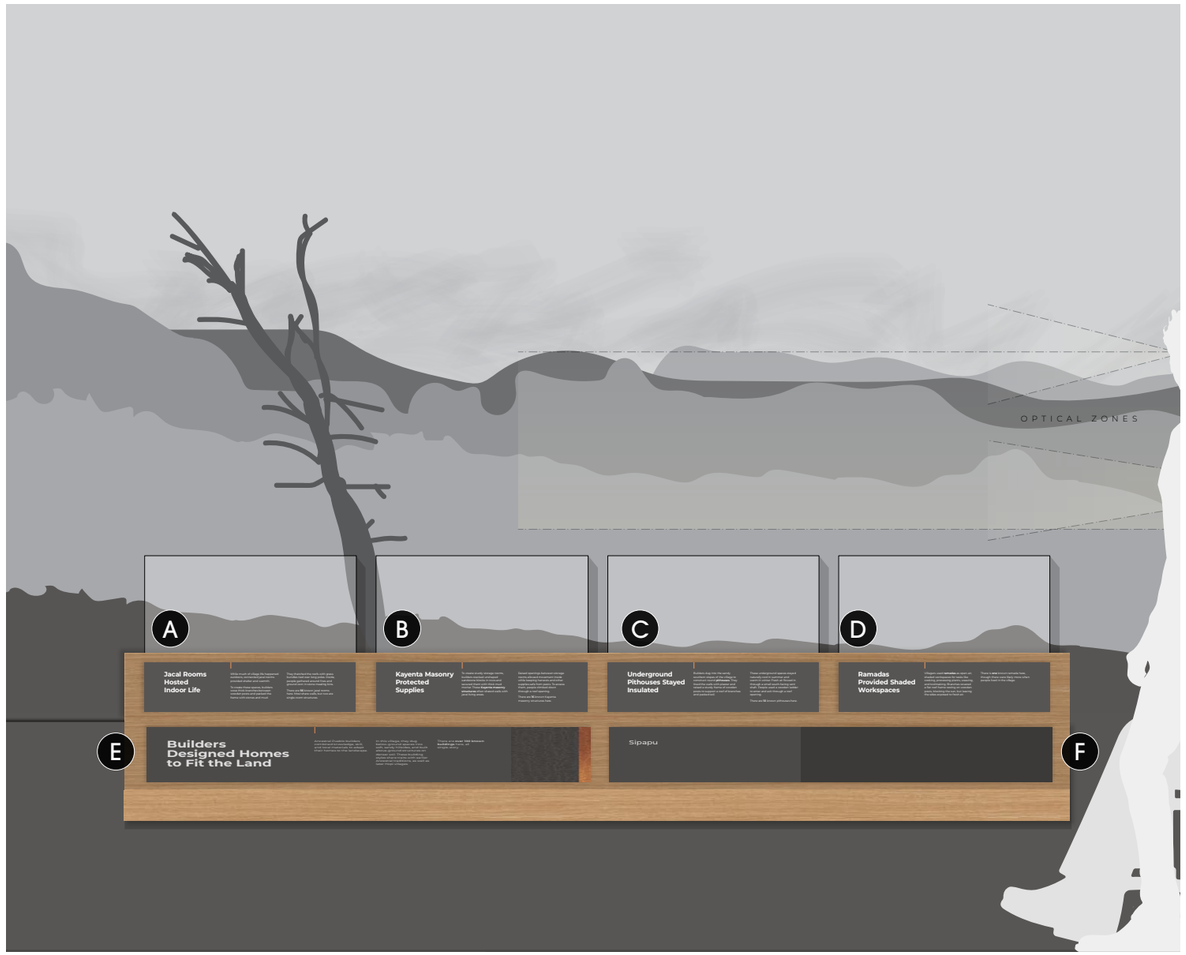
PANEL LOCATION



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SCALE 1:1



SCALE 1:12

PANEL M.1
ARCHITECTURAL MODELS

architecture

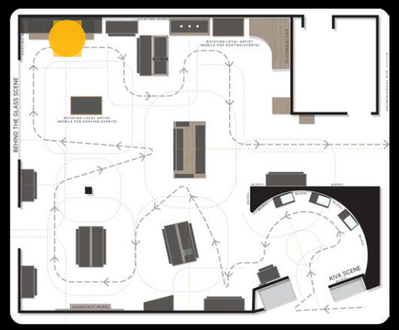
Ⓐ PANEL BELOW MODELS
BENJAMIN MOORE IRON MOUNTAIN 2134-30
21”W X 5”H

FONT: MONTSERRAT

1 HEADING:
BOLD, WHITE, 17 MM

2 BODY:
REGULAR, WHITE, 7 MM
COLUMNS: 5”, .75” GUTTER

PANEL LOCATION



27 SEPTEMBER 2026 | BABCOCK DESIGN | 25134

Ⓐ

1 Jacal Rooms Hosted Indoor Life

While much of village life happened outdoors, connected jacal rooms provided shelter and warmth.

To create these spaces, builders wove thick branches between wooden posts and packed the frame with stones and mud.

They thatched the roofs with grass bundles tied over long poles. Inside, people gathered around fires and ground corn in stone mealing bins.

There are **56** known jacal rooms here. Most share walls, but two are single-room structures.

2

1 **Heading**

2 Body

FONT SCALE: 1:1

PANEL M.2
ARCHITECTURAL MODELS

architecture

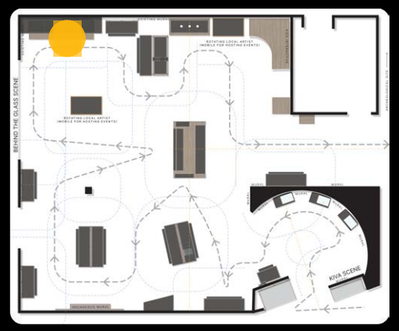
Ⓑ PANEL BELOW MODELS
BENJAMIN MOORE IRON MOUNTAIN 2134-30
21”W X 5”H

FONT: MONTSERRAT

① HEADING:
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PANEL LOCATION



Ⓑ

① Kayenta Masonry Protected Supplies

To create sturdy storage rooms, builders stacked unshaped sandstone blocks in rows and secured them with thick mud mortar. These **Kayenta masonry structures** often shared walls with jacal living areas.

Raised openings between storage rooms allowed movement inside while keeping harvests and other supplies safe from pests. To access them, people climbed down through a roof opening.

There are **16** known Kayenta masonry structures here.

②

① Heading

② Body

FONT SCALE: 1:1

PANEL M.3
ARCHITECTURAL MODELS

architecture

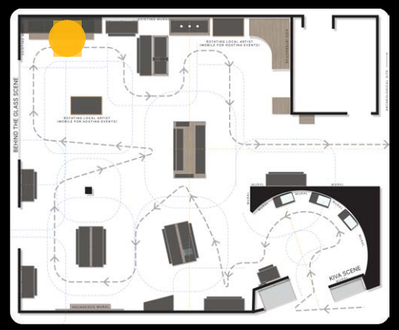
Ⓒ PANEL BELOW MODELS
BENJAMIN MOORE IRON MOUNTAIN 2134-30
21”W X 5”H

FONT: MONTSERRAT

1 HEADING:
BOLD, WHITE, 17 MM

2 BODY:
REGULAR, WHITE, 7 MM
COLUMNS: 5”, .75” GUTTER

PANEL LOCATION



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1 Underground Pithouses Stayed Insulated

Builders dug into the sandy southern slopes of the village to construct round **pithouses**. They lined the walls with plaster and raised a sturdy frame of wooden posts to support a roof of branches and packed soil.

These underground spaces stayed naturally cool in summer and warm in winter. Fresh air flowed in through a small south-facing vent shaft. People used a wooden ladder to enter and exit through a roof opening.

There are **10** known pithouses here.

2

1 **Heading**

2 Body

FONT SCALE: 1:1

PANEL M.4
ARCHITECTURAL MODELS

architecture

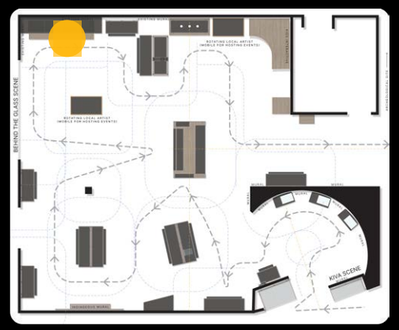
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21”W X 5”H

FONT: MONTSERRAT

1 HEADING:
BOLD, WHITE, 17 MM

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COLUMNS: 5”, .75” GUTTER

PANEL LOCATION



Ⓓ

1 Ramadas Provided Shaded Workspaces

Villagers used **ramadas** as open-air, shaded workspaces for tasks like cooking, processing plants, weaving, and toolmaking. Branches covered a flat roof frame resting on wooden posts, blocking the sun, but leaving the sides exposed to fresh air.

There is **one** known ramada here, though there were likely more when people lived in the village. 2

1 **Heading**

2 Body

FONT SCALE: 1:1

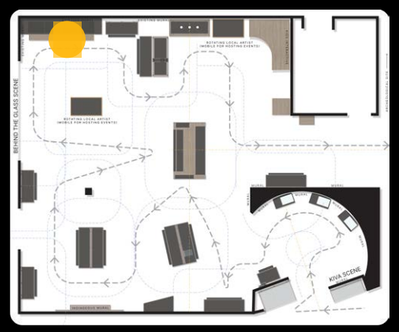
E READER RAIL
BENJAMIN MOORE IRON MOUNTAIN 2134-30
45”W X 8”H

FONT: MONTSERRAT

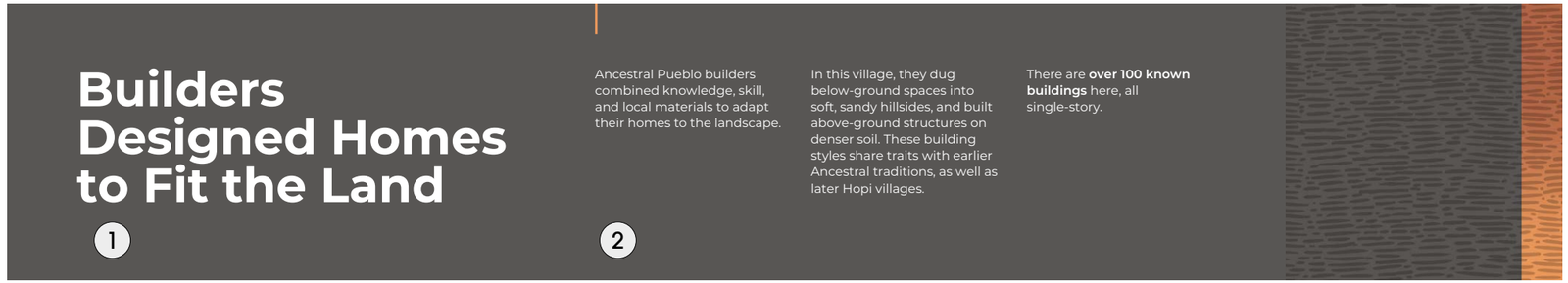
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2 BODY:
9 MM, REGULAR, WHITE

PANEL LOCATION



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1 Heading

4 Body

FONT SCALE: 1:1