



LOS ALAMOS

# County of Los Alamos

Los Alamos, NM 87544  
www.losalamosnm.us

## Agenda - Final

### Fuller Lodge Historic Districts Advisory Board

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Wednesday, September 7, 2016

5:30 PM

Curtis Room

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1. **CALL TO ORDER/ROLL CALL**

2. **PUBLIC COMMENT**

*This section of the agenda is reserved for comments from the public on items that are not otherwise included in this agenda.*

3. **FLHDAB BUSINESS (Items for Discussion and/or Possible Action)**

- A. [8583-16](#) Minutes from the Fuller Lodge Historic Districts Advisory Board Meeting on May 4, 2016.

**Presenters:** Mark Rayburn, Chair of the Fuller Lodge Historic Districts Advisory Board

**Attachments:** [Draft Minutes from May 4, 2016](#)

- B. [8584-16](#) Walking Tour Signage Presentation by Heather McClenahan, Executive Director of the Historical Society and Linda Matteson, Assistant to the County Manager

**Presenters:** Outside Organization

- C. [8585-16](#) Comprehensive Plan and Historic Elements Presentation by the Planning and Zoning Commission

**Presenters:** Philip Gursky, Chair of the Planning and Zoning Commission

**Attachments:** [Comprehensive Plan Handout](#)

4. **CHAIR REPORT**

5. **STAFF REPORT**

- A. [8586-16](#) Update on Fuller Lodge Phases 2-4 and Historical Museum Improvements Project.

**Presenters:** Wayne Kohlrust, Project Manager

**Attachments:** [Staff Report](#)

- B. [8587-16](#) Historic Preservation Ordinance Introductory Discussion

**Presenters:** Wayne Kohlrust, Project Manager

**Attachments:** [Staff Report](#)  
[Historical Properties](#)  
[National Register](#)  
[Cultural Resources](#)

**6. INFORMATIONAL ITEMS**

**A. Date/Time for Next Meeting**

*The next Board meeting will be on Wednesday, October 5, 2016 at 5:30pm in the Curtis Room at Fuller Lodge*

**7. PUBLIC COMMENT**

**8. ADJOURNMENT**

If you are an individual with a disability who is in need of a reader, amplifier, qualified sign language interpreter, or any other form of auxiliary aid or service to attend or participate in the hearing or meeting, please contact the County Human Resources Division at 505-662-8040 at least one week prior to the meeting or as soon as possible.

Public documents, including the agenda and minutes can be provided in various accessible formats. Please contact the personnel in Community and Economic Development Department at 505-662-8293 if a summary or other type of accessible format is needed.



# County of Los Alamos

## Staff Report

September 07, 2016

Los Alamos, NM 87544  
www.losalamosnm.us

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**Agenda No.:** A.

**Index (Council Goals):**

**Presenters:** Mark Rayburn, Chair of the Fuller Lodge Historic Districts Advisory Board

**Legislative File:** 8583-16

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### **Title**

Minutes from the Fuller Lodge Historic Districts Advisory Board Meeting on May 4, 2016.

### **Recommended Action**

**I move that the Board approve the Minutes for May 4, 2016 as submitted.**

### **Attachments**

A - Draft Minutes for May 4, 2016



# County of Los Alamos

Los Alamos, NM 87544  
www.losalamosnm.us

## Minutes

### Fuller Lodge Historic Districts Advisory Board

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Wednesday, May 4, 2016

5:30 PM

BCC Room 110 - Municipal Building

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#### 1. CALL TO ORDER/ROLL CALL

**Present** 5 - Vice Chair Hardy, Member Dunn, Member Maldonado, Member Rayburn, and Member Linke  
**Absent** 2 - Member Sorsby, and Member Bruell

#### 2. PUBLIC COMMENT

None

#### 3. FLHDAB BUSINESS (Items for Discussion and/or Possible Action)

- A. [8245-16](#) Minutes from the Fuller Lodge Historic Districts Advisory Board Meeting on March 2, 2016.

**Member Hardy moved that the minutes from March 2, 2016 be approved as submitted. Member Dunn seconded and the motion passed unanimously.**

- B. [8246-16](#) Thank You Letter to Master Gardeners

Chair Rayburn asked the Board for their opinions on the draft letter he prepared. He stated that he found out that there is another garden club in Los Alamos and asked the Board if they wanted to send a letter to the other club and if they wanted to hold off on sending this letter until the second letter is written.

Board members requested changes be made to the draft letter and expressed their desire to have the draft letter revised and sent right away and to have the second letter to the other club sent at a later date.

**Member Hardy moved that the letter to the Los Alamos Garden Club be approved as amended and that it be sent out. Member Linke seconded and the motion passed unanimously.**

#### 4. FLHDAB STAFF COMMUNICATIONS

##### A. Chairman's Report

Chair Rayburn stated that the dedication ceremony for the Post Office will be on May 20, 2016 at 3:30pm.

##### B. Staff Reports and Updates

- i. [8247-16](#) Update on:

Fuller Lodge Phases 2-4 and Historical Museum Improvements  
FY17 Work Plan  
Post Office Historic Dedication  
Historic Preservation Ordinance

Wayne Kohlrust, Project Manager, went through the below staff report. Board members were given the opportunity to ask questions.

The restrooms are about 98% complete and are open.

We uncovered an old sand trap under the 2x2 concrete stones portion of the portal area. It has been removed. It was probably installed when the kitchen functioned more as a commercial kitchen. A new sewer line was installed in its place. The sidewalks around the patio have been replaced. New stairs have been poured as well as the patio itself.

The office renovations for the Reservation Office are also about 98% complete and has been re-opened for business.

The kitchen counter has been replaced with a new Stainless Steel counter with shelves and the sinks replaced. All of this work above was scheduled to be Substantially Complete by May 8 has achieved this.

The elevator and its associated equipment was removed, as were walls in the green Room and plumbing fixtures. We are now looking at ways to modify some of the structural elements, as well as some fire sprinkler lines and plumbing vents we didn't know were in the walls.

We uncovered some wood flooring in the 2nd floor restroom near the elevator. We will refinish this area and add some wood flooring to get the entire floor as wood flooring. There was a piece of plywood in part of it.

After uncovering the Zia and Throne Room floors, there was only plywood underlayment under the carpet, not the wood flooring we thought, which was simply to be refinished. We are going to add wood flooring.

Museum

East Patio - we are working with SHPO and have suggested that the wood planking be removed, with some saved for a to-be-built small exhibit to show small pieces of them, and then installed treated plywood over the wood studs, then 30-pound roof paper that was there and then the logs. We will also provide steel angle anchored into the stone footings and then lag bolted into the wood columns, with the columns now resting on the angles/footings. SHPO was consulted on this since it is part of the historic fabric" and was approved.

We found some old grease pencil writing that said Otowi on some of the interior panels. We are trying to see how to incorporate them into the finished walls - probably with a Plexiglas cover. New openings have been cut in for the various new interior openings.

We found a section of the old roof that connected to the north end of the building. We are enclosing the opening with Plexiglas and installing an LED light in the cavity so people can see it. Along with that, we removed the ceiling that led to the north end where the new ramp is to be installed to give it a bigger feeling, to open up the space and show off the rafter and wood roof planking.

All of the east end is planned to now receive insulation in the walls (there wasn't any) as well as new insulation above the ceilings. This will help with heating and cooling.

Work is ongoing on the front porch, with the removal of the ramp and top layer of stone. A new ramp will be poured and new stone on the porch will be installed to bring

it to the proper level and remove trip hazards.

We found some old ceramic tile, which was probably a kitchen. We are trying to

see if it can remain in place. The new electrical service was run from the existing

main line to the new transformer.

5 B ii FY 17 FLHDAB Work Plan. The 3-person Council sub-committee approved the work plan and requested some minor modifications to it, which have been done. The plan will go before the full Council once all of the Board and Commission Work Plans have been reviewed by the Committee and will be brought before Council at the same time as one package.

5 B iii Post Office Dedication. This was originally scheduled for May 6. However, the local Postmaster cannot attend so we are looking at a different date for the ceremony.

5 B iv - The Historic Ordinance change was approved by P&Z on April 13. It will go to Council for Introduction on May 3 and Approval on May 31.

## 5. INFORMATIONAL ITEMS

The next meeting will be on Wednesday, June 1, 2016 at 5:30pm in the Curtis Room at Fuller Lodge.

## 6. PUBLIC COMMENT

None

## 7. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting adjourned at 6:05pm

**Member Linke moved that the meeting be adjourned. Member Hardy seconded and the motion passed unanimously.**

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# County of Los Alamos

## Staff Report

September 07, 2016

Los Alamos, NM 87544  
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**Agenda No.:** B.

**Index (Council Goals):**

**Presenters:** Outside Organization

**Legislative File:** 8584-16

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### **Title**

Walking Tour Signage Presentation by Heather McClenahan, Executive Director of the Historical Society and Linda Matteson, Assistant to the County Manager



# County of Los Alamos

## Staff Report

September 07, 2016

Los Alamos, NM 87544  
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**Agenda No.:** C.

**Index (Council Goals):**

**Presenters:** Philip Gursky, Chair of the Planning and Zoning Commission

**Legislative File:** 8585-16

---

### **Title**

Comprehensive Plan and Historic Elements Presentation by the Planning and Zoning Commission

### **Attachments**

Attachment A: Comprehensive Plan Handout



COMPREHENSIVE  
PLAN  
LOS ALAMOS COUNTY 2016



DRAFT

PLACE HOLDER COVER

*August 31, 2016 Draft*

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# Executive Summary

In 2015 Los Alamos County undertook completion of a new comprehensive plan. The foundation of the new plan was laid by the original adopted 1987 comprehensive plan, and by work done by the community through subsequent plans and efforts, many of which have been adopted by County Council. Building upon past work and the history of the County, the Plan recognizes certain central and iconic features of the community. Los Alamos is defined by two key elements – history, specifically recent history and the advent of the Manhattan Project; and environment, the spectacular physical setting of the County and the integral nature of that setting to every aspect of life in the County. The community is constrained geographically by its setting on the several mesas and canyons that establish physical limitations and constraints to future growth.

Many of the goals established by the community in the past have been accomplished. The success of previous planning efforts can be ascribed in large part to continued community participation and oversight. This record of success, and the community's strong and stable set of values, allow the County to set new goals and develop new strategies with confidence. Work on the current plan began with an examination of past planning efforts and outreach to the community today. This process enabled the community to confirm the goals and direction set by the County Council's 2016 Strategic Leadership Plan.

The current document is primarily a policy plan, based on the goals of the Strategic Leadership Plan, and offering a multifaceted set of potential strategies for Council and community consideration going forward.

Recognizing that the purpose of the comprehensive plan is predominantly to guide the physical development of the County, the plan focuses primarily on those goals and policies that relate to the growth, appearance and land uses on the ground. While many issues and topics were discussed in the early stages of developing the current plan, several core issues came to the forefront as those of most importance to the community. The plan is organized around these core elements, among which there is considerable overlap. All are based on the desire for

greater economic development, a strong commitment to neighborhood preservation, and protection of open space. The community has established the following three key areas as central to the identity, the values, and the issues facing Los Alamos over the coming years (*following page*):

In addition to articulating goals, policies and strategies related to these three core areas, the plan also adopts a Future Land Use Map that illustrates the broad direction of future growth and desirable land uses.

As the community develops, changes will occur. The comprehensive plan provides direction for change as well as for preservation, and outlines the parameters and expectations for future growth. The comprehensive plan is also subject to change and should be reviewed periodically for relevancy, for accomplishments, new ideas and changed or new circumstances.

The community has established the following three key areas as central to the identity and the values of Los Alamos:

### HOUSING, NEIGHBORHOODS and GROWTH

The plan supports:

- Protecting existing residential neighborhoods
- Providing more choices in housing, especially downtown
- Planning for modest growth

### DEVELOPMENT, REDEVELOPMENT and DOWNTOWN

The plan supports:

- Keeping development contained within current boundaries
- Redeveloping vacant and blighted areas
- Focusing development priorities downtown

### OPEN SPACE, TRAILS and MOBILITY

The plan supports:

- Protecting all existing open space
- Maximizing connectivity for open space, trails and pedestrian ways
- Supporting streets designed for the safety and comfort of all users

# INTRODUCTION

## Purpose of the Plan

The 2016 comprehensive plan is a high-level, long-range policy document that will guide decisions about the physical development of Los Alamos County.

The comprehensive plan is intended to be a living document that should and will change to accommodate and reflect new circumstances, technology, natural and cultural forces, and the evolving vision of its citizens.

This document replaces prior planning documents and serves as the unified statement of goals and policies for the future growth, development, preservation and aspirations for the county.

In addition to formalizing the goals and policies related to future growth, the plan suggests various strategies for how the policies can be advanced and the goals achieved. These strategies are neither exhaustive nor prescriptive. Rather, they are a compendium of ideas, some of which came out of previously developed documents, others came from current public participation in a variety of forms.

The comprehensive plan articulates the vision, the goals, and the aspirations of the community. At the same time, the plan aims to be a practical and useful document for its many users. Adopted as part of the comprehensive plan is the County's first official Future Land Use Map. The map is a visual representative of the plan's goals and policies, especially as they relate to land use. Land use categories are described in broad terms to allow flexibility while depicting the agreed upon and general direction of future growth.

The County Council and the Planning and Zoning Commission will use the policies in the plan, together with the Future Land Use Map, to guide and inform their decisions on requested changes to those policies as well as for development proposals. County staff, especially within the Community Development department, will look to conformance with plan policies when reviewing applications. Members of the community will find assurances in the plan's policies and the map on what to expect, both for change and for neighborhood preservation. Developers and individual applicants will look to the plan and the map for guidance in preparing and presenting land use applications.

## The Planning Process

In 2015 the Los Alamos County Council directed the Planning and Zoning Commission, with support from the Community Development Department, to produce an update to the County's Comprehensive Plan. While some sections of the plan had been updated over the previous several years, other sections still dated to the last complete revision in 1987. The Vision Statement and Policy Plan adopted by Council in 2005 served as the consensus document for planning policy for ten years. The Council adopted subsequent long range policy plans, including the 2016 Strategic Leadership Plan, which forms the basis for the Goals and many of the Policies in the 2016 comprehensive plan. The Council also directed staff to engage the services of a consultant to create and implement a public outreach and participation process and to complete that process as well as completing the new plan within twelve months.

Architectural Research Consultants, Inc., (ARC) of Albuquerque, NM, was retained to perform a broad-based public outreach and participation process over the course of twelve months. Development of the comprehensive plan was led by the Planning & Zoning Commission with technical and professional work performed primarily by Community Development Department (CDD) staff. ARC provided facilitation and analysis of public input, as well as some technical and graphic support.

Additionally, ARC established and hosted a comprehensive plan website. In addition to regular updates of activities, meetings and plan development, the website provided an informal opinion survey, results of two statistically valid random sample surveys, links to former and current related County documents, the opportunity for citizens to request email updates and notifications, and access to all plan documents, including previous work related directly and indirectly to the comprehensive plan. Historic documentation was also available on the County's CDD comprehensive plan webpage.

Work on the new plan was divided into three phases, or rounds. In addition to review of prior documents, Round One consisted of individual interviews with key community leaders, launch of the comprehensive plan website, and three public meetings. The goal of Round 1 was to confirm the vision as previously outlined in the 2005 Vision Statement and Policy Plan, as well as in the 2016 Strategic Leadership Plan, and to identify those



## The Core Themes

issues of key concern to the community. Existing conditions were identified and described in a series of white papers, which later became the Planning Context of the plan. A statistically valid survey (See Appendix) was mailed to 3,000 random sample addresses in the County and, along with the community outreach meetings, helped establish the core themes of the plan.

Round 2 focused on those key areas of interest and need identified in Round 1. A second series of three public meetings were specific to those areas and more technically based. The results of these meetings, along with much of the work previously accomplished helped to create draft Goals, Policies and Strategies for the comprehensive plan. A second statistically valid survey, (See Appendix) also mailed to 3,000 random sample addresses, served to confirm public agreement with the draft Goals and Policies, which then formed the heart of the plan in the Core Themes chapter.

Round 3 consisted of review and adoption of the plan. The Planning and Zoning Commission recommended approval of the plan to Council, and Council adopted the new plan by Resolution on \_\_\_\_\_, 2016.

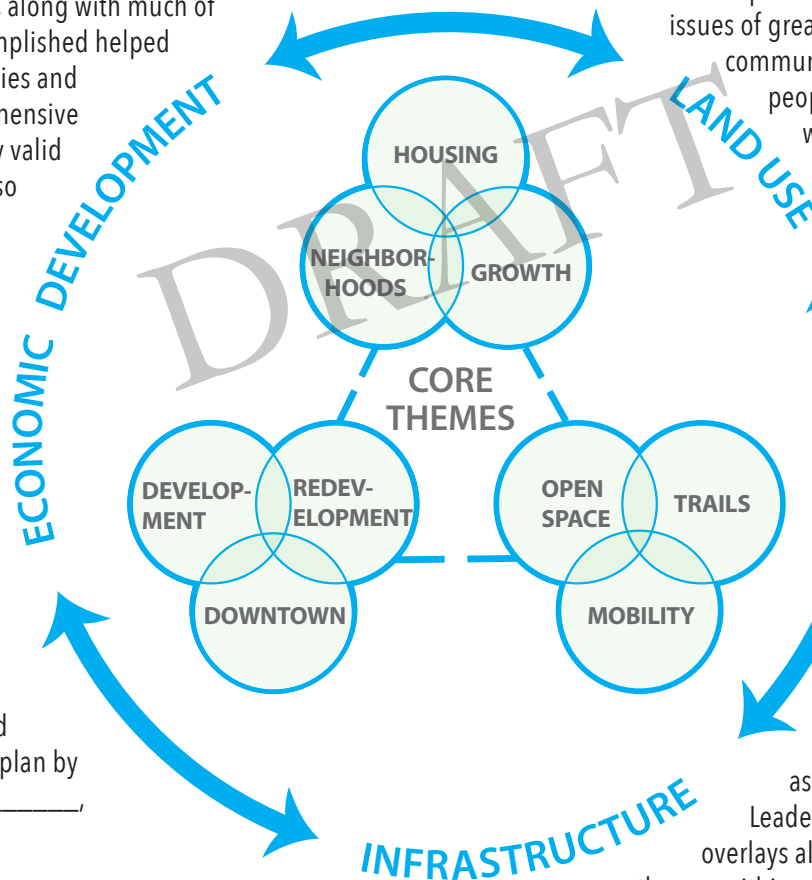
The core of the plan is organized around three subject groupings.

The extensive public outreach process that initiated planning for the 2016 comprehensive plan served to confirm strong community agreement on core values, interests and aspirations of Los Alamos. The

issues of greatest interest to the community were those that bound people together, those on which there were strong but consistent opinions, those which the community sought either to change or to preserve. Those issues became the core themes of the plan and determined its structure.

Recognizing that there was significant overlap among the subject areas, as well as with a number of the goals as stated in the Strategic Leadership Plan, the plan overlays all the themes, and the sub-themes within each, with three distinct

and consistent dimensions considerations. These overlay dimensions help to sort and define the various policies and possible strategies. The overlays are: economic development, land use and infrastructure.





DRAFT

## PLAN HISTORY

HISTORY OF LOS ALAMOS  
COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE  
PLANNING

# DOWNTOWN

## GOALS

1. Create a vibrant, pedestrian-friendly downtown that includes a central gathering place, nighttime entertainment, and more retail stores and restaurants
2. Focus development priorities downtown
3. Focus increased residential densities in the downtown
4. Enhance the vibrant, historic, small-town character of Los Alamos by focusing commercial density increases in the downtown area

The downtown areas of the townsite and in White Rock are key to development and redevelopment in the County. Significant improvements have already been achieved in these areas and more will be done. A short list of significant construction and improvements includes: two public libraries, a new municipal building, fire station, visitor center, teen centers, Main Street reconstruction, and senior center. The community recognizes and appreciates the work done to date. The vast majority of responses in the first comprehensive plan Survey, at a rate of approximately 4:1, believed that recent changes in Los Alamos, in the built environment (buildings, street improvements, access to trails and open space) have been for the better.

There is broad community consensus regarding the need to address blighted properties as a means of improving the appearance of the community and promoting enhanced economic development.

One of the Council's strategic goals is to maximize use of County land. This goal is especially applicable in the townsite downtown where a number of opportunities exist for major development and redevelopment. These are A-13, the 7.5 acre LASO site; A-9, 4.2 acres on the north side of DP Road; A-8, 24 acres on the south side of DP Road; the County's 3+ acre site on 20th Street, south of Trinity; and Deacon Alley.

In White Rock, the County is pursuing development of the

60 acre A-19 site, following recent development on former County property at State Road 4 and Rover.

On the private side, the County is examining ways to

I grew up here but have been gone the past 10 years. I couldn't believe how great it looked when I came back!

*Laura Tietjens*  
Los Alamos Resident

address remaining vacant and blighted properties such as the Merrimac Center and the old "Black Hole" in the townsite and the Longview area in White Rock.



# DOWNTOWN

The comprehensive plan introduces the “Mixed-Use” land use category as a means to simplify and encourage private development by allowing either residential or commercial, or a combination of land uses on designated mixed-use tracts. The County is also encouraging housing development in the downtowns, with the A-8 tract already having been zoned for high density housing. Other support for increased activity in the townsite downtown includes expansion of the Rim Trail, support for a historic district and for the Historic Society’s museum campus, Main Street expansion, and subdivision of the 20th Street property in preparation for sale and development. The County also recognizes the need to improve the use and appearance of Trinity Drive and to support new development through installation of utility infrastructure on DP Road, 20th Street, and into A-19 in White Rock.

All the accomplished and anticipated improvements will enable revitalization of both downtown areas, including attracting new retail businesses and restaurants, especially in response to increased tourism.

DRAFT

# DOWNTOWN

## GOALS

1. Create a vibrant, pedestrian-friendly downtown that includes a central gathering place, nighttime entertainment, and more retail stores and restaurants
2. Focus development priorities downtown
3. Focus increased residential densities in the downtown
4. Enhance the vibrant, historic, small-town character of Los Alamos by focusing commercial density increases in the downtown area



## ECONOMIC VITALITY

### POLICIES

1. Support a range of retail and service uses that complement one another
2. Support small businesses in the downtown
3. Provide flexibility for uses to change over time as market conditions change

### STRATEGIES

1. Consider public/private partnerships
2. Expand Main Street program improvements



## LAND USE

## POLICIES

1. Support more, and different types of housing downtown
2. Limit residential density increases to downtown
3. Support Historical Society Museum campus



## INFRASTRUCTURE

## POLICIES

1. Continue to support infrastructure construction downtown

## STRATEGIES

1. Establish a historic district in the downtown
2. Revisit parking requirements
3. Revisit code restrictions to height

## STRATEGIES

1. Bring high speed internet to Los Alamos County















Pajarito Ski Area



# Future Land Use Los Alamos

Draft 8-12-16

## Legend

- |  |                                    |   |                     |   |              |
|--|------------------------------------|---|---------------------|---|--------------|
|  | Low Density Residential- 0-3       |  | Parks               |  | Industrial   |
|  | Medium Density Residential-3-7     |  | Open Space- Active  |  | Federal      |
|  | Med-High Density Residential- 7-15 |  | Open Space- Passive |  | ROW          |
|  | High Density Residential-15+       |  | Mixed-Use           |  | Undesignated |
|   | Institutional                      |   | Commercial/Office   |   |              |





# County of Los Alamos

## Staff Report

September 07, 2016

Los Alamos, NM 87544  
www.losalamosnm.us

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**Agenda No.:** A.

**Index (Council Goals):**

**Presenters:** Wayne Kohlrust, Project Manager

**Legislative File:** 8586-16

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### **Title**

Update on Fuller Lodge Phases 2-4 and Historical Museum Improvements Project.

### **Attachments**

Attachment A: Staff Report

## Staff Report

- 5bi
  - Lodge – the floors in the Zia and Throne Room have had the wood floors laid and finished. The wood floor leading to the West Wing has been re-finished. All of these floors look great. The Elevator modifications needed for Room 233 are completed and the floor will be refinished once the new door is installed. The new elevator shaft is in place and the fire sprinkler and plumbing line relocations as well as the structural steel column relocation are completed. The elevator itself arrived Monday Aug 29 its various crates and construction of the actual elevator are beginning that week also. The steps, ramp and approach have been removed and placement will begin soon – we encountered a lot of mud and the recent rains that happened after removal didn't help. Means to drain "the swamp" are underway. The basement steps have also been removed and we are working thru a drain problem there. The small screen wall in the corner where the gas meter was located has been approved by SHPO for removal and will open up the corner nicely. We had to remove it in order to build the basement retaining wall and rather than replace it, it is being just removed. Work to try and install Wi-Fi to the building have started with the installation of a conduit in the elevator shaft cavity to the 3<sup>rd</sup> floor to allow for a system to be installed in that space at a later date. The door for the reservation office are tied to the rest of the door replacements into one package - Arrival is set for mid-September. A new painting contractor was brought on board in late August. This proved to be very difficult, to find a contractor with good experience with some of the repairs and painting. The GC will be self-performing a good deal of the hardware and wood repairs also.
  - Museum – the new HVAC units have been set on the west side and the new screen fence and gate is installed. The new electric service was energized the week of Aug 29. The fire alarm panel relocation should also be done that week. The final lighting package was agreed upon and the new lighting will go in during the month of September, along with replacement of the ceilings in a number of the areas. Window treatments have been determined and are in process. We are working thru placing a sidewalk/landing at the north end of the Museum and tying in a new driveway for drainage. Flagstone installation in the front is on-going. The new sidewalk is also in. The restroom is almost complete. The new ramp and accompanying "pony" wall have been installed. The new support structure for the 109 Palace gate is on-going. A new concrete topping slab for the north wing will be installed in September.
  - Overall the project is about a week behind schedule with the window work a little more but the contractor will attempt to bring it in by the planned end of October.
- 5bii
  - About 10 years or so ago, a list was compiled of potential significant locations and features throughout the County was compiled. The thought at the time was that once a Historical Preservation Ordinance was passed, the Board could review the list, work with the property owners where they were situated, develop criteria for their inclusion (if desired) and recommend them to Council. The purpose of this item is to have the Board begin to think about how it might tackle this.



# County of Los Alamos

## Staff Report

September 07, 2016

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**Agenda No.:** B.

**Index (Council Goals):**

**Presenters:** Wayne Kohlrust, Project Manager

**Legislative File:** 8587-16

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### **Title**

Historic Preservation Ordinance Introductory Discussion

### **Attachments**

Attachment A: Staff Report

Attachment B: Historical Properties

Attachment C: National Register

Attachment D: Cultural Resources

## Staff Report

- 5bi
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  - Overall the project is about a week behind schedule with the window work a little more but the contractor will attempt to bring it in by the planned end of October.
- 5bii
  - About 10 years or so ago, a list was compiled of potential significant locations and features throughout the County was compiled. The thought at the time was that once a Historical Preservation Ordinance was passed, the Board could review the list, work with the property owners where they were situated, develop criteria for their inclusion (if desired) and recommend them to Council. The purpose of this item is to have the Board begin to think about how it might tackle this.



# List of Historic and Cultural Properties in Los Alamos

## Ancestral Pueblo

Name	Type of Resource	Criteria	Location
Deer Trap Mesa Trail	trail	long history of use	Deer Trap Mesa

The Deer Trap Mesa Trail connects Barranca Mesa with the mesas and canyons to the east. Near the beginning of the trail, ruts are worn into the tuff, and a deer trap, or game pit, is found in a break in the ridge. The strategic location of this trap--set near the head of a box canyon and offering the only escape from the trap--make the function of the trap obvious and is the best example of the use of such pits in the area.

Mortendad Cave	petroglyph	cultural significance	Mortendad Canyon
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This cave, located on Department of Energy Land, holds the most spectacular examples of kiva art on the Pajarito Plateau.

Otowi Mesa Trail	trail	long history of use	on the east end of Otowi Mesa
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This Tewa Indian Route connected Otowi Pueblo and the mesa top to the north. Ancient stairways are visible along the way. The trail continues to be a popular recreational trail.

Red Dot Trail, Pajarito Springs Trail	trail	long history of use	White Rock Canyon
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The trail to Pajarito Springs is an ancient Pueblo route between the Rio Grande and the Pajarito Plateau. Many petroglyphs and agricultural sites located along the alignment. In modern times the trail has been an important recreational trail leading to the Rio Grande.

River Trall	trail	long history of use	White Rock Canyon parallel to the Rio Grande
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This modern trail follows and ancient route that was established by the Tewa and Keres people in the 12th century. The trail traverses from Ancho Canyon on the south to Mortendad Canyon on the north. The route is along the few natural corridors in the rugged rock wilderness of White Rock Canyon.

Townsite Ruin	structure	cultural significance	within the Los Alamos Historic District
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The Townsite Ruin is a small pueblo dating from around 1200. The pueblo was used by the Los Alamos Ranch School as a learning tool for students. It was excavated by students and little is known about the inhabitants. The ruin lies within the Los Alamos Historic District and provides an important step in a continuum within the Historic District of Pueblo, homestead, Ranch School, and Manhattan Project structures.

**White Rock Canyon  
Petroglyphs**

petroglyph

National Historic  
Register

east of White Rock

White Rock Canyon is one of the six major gorges carved by the Rio Grande from its headwaters to the Gulf of Mexico. The canyon cut through lava flows that emanated from the Cerros del Rio volcanic field on the east side of the river. The canyon ranges from 800 to 1,000 feet deep and views are superb along its rims. Farmers living in nearby pueblos cultivated and irrigated fields throughout the canyon from 800 to 200 years ago. Etched on the rocks are more than 1,400 recorded petroglyphs dating from the time of the Ancestral Pueblos. The petroglyphs of the canyon are the finest collection of rock art within Los Alamos County. Also preserved are field houses and rock shelters. The canyon is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

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**homestead**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Type of Resource</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Location</b>
Bayo Canyon Trail	trail	cultural significance	Bayo Canyon

This trail is an old homestead route with many wagon ruts. Bayo Canyon Trail connects the Bayo trailhead to the bottom of Bayo Canyon. The trail follows the route of an old homestead road up the south side of Bayo Canyon and on to the old O.O. Grant homestead previously located at Guaje Pines cemetery. The route is popular with horseback riders, joggers, and bikers because of its length and isolation away from urban areas.

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Beanfield Mesa Line Cabin	structure	cultural significance	on top of Beanfield Mesa between Cabra and Rendija Canyons
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This small line cabin was built in the early part of the nineteenth century by dryland homesteaders. The cabin measured about 10 by 20 feet and was used as a summer residence. It was one of the few remaining homestead ear cabin built by Spanish-Americans. The cabin was burned in May 2000 during the Cerro Grande Fire. Only the footprint of the cabin remains. The cabin is on US Forest Service land.

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Blue Dot Trail	trail	long history of use	White Rock Canyon
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The route of the Blue Dot Trail may have been used by the Ancestral Pueblo inhabitants of the Pajarito Plateau as access from the later site of Buckman Crossing to the mesa top. The modern trail has a section blasted out of the top of the cliff to permit cattle or sheep access from the grazing lands on the plateau to the river.

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Buckman Crossing and Road	trail	significant use	Mortendad Canyon above the Rio Grande
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Henry Buckman established a camp and rail yard at the foot of Otowi Mesa in 1899. Buckman's purpose was to exploit the virgin timber reserves on the Pajarito Plateau and ship the timber on the Denver and Rio Grande Western to markets in New Mexico and Colorado. To connect the rail on the east side of the Rio Grande with the timber on the west side of the river, Buckman constructed a bridge. The low bridge frequently was washed away, and around 1912 was abandoned. Buckman's road climbed from the crossing to the plateau through Mortendad Canyon.

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**Deadmans Trail**

trail

Los Alamos Canyon

Antonio Sanchez, the first homesteader of Los Alamos Mesa, built this trail in c. 1898 to give him direct access from his homestead to the river in Los Alamos Canyon. He was killed by a falling rock while repairing this trail in 1907. During the Ranch School period the boys rode horses down this trail. The trail was known to the boys as the Deadmans Trail.

**Dot Grant Trail**

trail

long history of use

between Los Alamos and  
Barranca Mesas

This trail is on an old road that connected the O. O. (Dot) Grant homestead near the present cemetery to the other homesteads in the area on North and Los Alamos Mesas. The road was heavily traveled, especially by wagons. Parallel ruts worn into the soft Bandelier tuff are testimony to the use of the trail. The trail continues to be used in the modern era. Portions of the trail were reworked and improved in the summer of 2001 by crews from the Youth Conservation Corps.

**Duran Road**

trail

long history of use

south wall of Los Alamos  
Canyon

The Duran Road is a wagon road built from the bottom of Los Alamos Canyon to access the Duran Homestead on the south side of Los Alamos Canyon. The route remains easy to follow.

**Grant Cabin**

structure

significant person

North Mesa in the stable area

O. O. Grant lived in several locations around Los Alamos from 1920 to 1980 including Bland, Water Canyon and the present cemetery area. Grant built a cabin at his homestead in the cemetery area and lived there until the Army Corps of Engineers forced him to move when the Manhattan Project established Project Y at Los Alamos. The cabin was moved to the stable area in 1957 or 1958. It remains one of the few homestead era cabins in Los Alamos County.

**Homestead Crossing**

trail

long history of use

middle Pueblo Canyon

Homestead Crossing was the location of a bridge built across Pueblo Canyon for the road that brought homesteader wagons up Bayo Canyon over to Los Alamos Mesa. The trail was a major route between the mesas. A modern bridge was built at the site in 1996 and the bridge and trail continues to be a major non-motorized route to connect parts of Los Alamos.

**Hopper Cabin**

structure

significant person

within the Los Alamos Historic  
District

Macwood Hopper homesteaded land on Los Alamos Mesa with H. H. Brook in the early 1910s. Hopper's homestead patent dates to 1914. Hopper built this cabin just north of Brook's homestead cabin. When the farms were sold to Ashley Pond so that Pond could establish a school on the mesa, the cabin was used as a storage area for tack and was known as the Pack Cabin. By 1960, the cabin was in ruin and only the chimney remained.

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Los Alamos Canyon Road	trail	long history of use	Los Alamos Canyon
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Los Alamos Road was one of the original routes from the valley to the mesa top (climbs to the mesa top near the ice skating rink). The Los Alamos Canyon road became less used when a new road was built up the eastern tip of Los Alamos Mesa in 1921.

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Lujan Cabin	structure	distinctive construction	North Mesa in the stable area
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Built by Martin Lujan, this cabin is one of the last remaining homestead era cabins on the Pajarito Plateau. It has been nominated for the State Historic Register.

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Mattie Brook Trail	trail	long history of use	Los Alamos and DP Canyons
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Mattie Brook, H.H. Brook's mother, had a homestead on what was later called DP (D prime) Mesa. The Mattie Brook trail climbs out of Los Alamos Canyon through DP Canyon to access Mattie's homestead. The Los Alamos Ranch School boys later used this road and called it the short cut because it climbed up to Los Alamos Mesa top east of the old Los Alamos Canyon Road. The short cut was used to avoid multiple crossings Los Alamos River, which was often ice packed in the winter.

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North Bayo Bench Trail	trail	long history of use	north bench above Bayo Canyon
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This trail was a connecting route between the bottom of Bayo Canyon and the homesteads on North, Barranca, and Los Alamos Mesas. Wagon ruts are visible in many places. It remains a major recreational route.

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Ojo la Jara	water	significant natural site	on the mesa between Rendija and Chupaderos Canyons
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This spring was utilized by every cultural group on the Pajarito Plateau as a water source used when traversing the plateau. A small stand of cattails mark the location of the spring.

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Pajarito Trail	trail	long history of use	from Guaje to Rendija Canyons
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This old horse trail was improved in the 1870s by the US Indian Agency to connect Abiquiu and Jemez Springs. The trail dipped in and out of the canyons as went from spring to spring. Later, a telephone line paralleled the trail.

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Quemazon Trail	trail	long history of use	Mesa between Los Alamos and Pueblo Canyons
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This old trail was one of the original routes from the Pajarito Plateau to the Valle Grande. It is possibly the route shown on the 1877 Wheeler Map. In the early 1900s, the trail was used as a logging route by Henry Buckman's logging operations, and the ruts in the trail are a reminder of the days when logs were dragged from the mountains down the trail to the sawmills along the Rio Grande.

Romero Cabin	structure	cultural significance	within the Los Alamos Historic District
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A reconstructed homestead cabin moved from its original location near Twomile Canyon in 1984. The cabin is one of the few remaining homestead era structures in the county. It was used as a summer residence by the family when they visited their field to tend crops. The log and plank construction was atypical of the style of the day. The cabin was built by the Gonzales family. The cabin underwent stabilization work in 2002.

Roybal Stock Pond	water	cultural significance	Barranca Mesa
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The Roybal family constructed a small dam to collect water for the stock on their homestead. The remains of the dam and the pond are still visible.

US Forest Service telephone line	structure	cultural significance	from northern county line to southern county line
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The US Forest Service telephone line stretched from Espanola to Jemez Springs.

White Spring	natural feature	significant natural feature	upper Pueblo Canyon
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A small natural spring located in upper Pueblo Canyon. The spring is at the base of a cliff and feeds water into the canyon downstream. Probably an important water source for wildlife. On a rock face above the spring is carved initial from the homestead era. The initials were carved by the White Brothers, who married sisters. White Spring was an important water source for the nearby White Homestead. It is one of the few remaining water sources from the homestead era, and the rock carving is a rare artifact from the homestead era.

## Manhattan

Name	Type of Resource	Criteria	Location
Armstead Spring	water	significant natural feature	east flank of the Sierra de los Valles, four miles west of Los Alamos

Armstead Spring was named for the utilities surveyor who laid out much of the early water system to wartime Los Alamos.

Guaje Canyon Dam and Pipeline	structure	significant event	Guaje Canyon about 4 miles northwest of Los Alamos
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A small reservoir is behind a low concrete dam in a narrow spot in Guaje Canyon. A half-pipe spillway feeds a rusted pipeline that descends the canyon for two miles. In 1945, the Los Alamos water supply reached a critical low and the McKee Corporation was charged with locating an additional source of water. McKee built a small dam in upper Guaje Canyon, and extended the pipeline down the canyon. An important remnant of the living conditions that existed during the Manhattan Project.

Guard House	structure	significant event	Nickel Street
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As a secret city, Los Alamos was isolated from the rest of the world by guards. At the various entry points into the city, guards were stationed to monitor entry. The guards sat in shacks where they had communications with their superiors, a radio to listen to, and which provided shelter from the elements. Only a few of these shacks remain, this one on private property and used by the owner.

MP Picnic Grounds	structure	significant event	The main bench on the north wall of Los Alamos Canyon
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This former city park was built by prisoners in the MP stockade in 1946. Fireplaces carved out of the soft tuff, the foundation of a canyon-edge structure called the Eagle's Nest, and sections of the wooden stairs that gave access to the park remain. One large rock carries a large inscription, "Built by the Prison Office, May to Oct 1946." The Picnic Ground is a unique construction from the post-war era of Los Alamos. The inscription, faced with red concrete, is a historical treasure.

Rec Hall, Performing Arts Center	structure	significant event	Nectar Street in downtown Los Alamos
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A Manhattan Project vintage building in central Los Alamos. The building exhibits wartime architecture with a pitched roof and unusual design. One of the few "temporary" wartime structures still standing in Los Alamos. It was built in 1943 and was first used as the East Cafeteria. It was later converted into a recreation center.

WAC Dorm, now the Unitarian Church	structure	significant event	Sage Street in downtown Los Alamos
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This is one of the few remaining wartime structures in Los Alamos. The building has changed surprisingly little since it was built. Outside, the two-story walls are studded with windows. Inside the dorm rooms remain, although many have been converted to larger rooms by the removal of walls.

Water Canyon water system	structure	significant event	east flank of the Sierra de los Valles, four miles west of Los Alamos
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Pipes, concrete enclosures on springs, and small dams to collect water are located within Water Canyon about 4 miles south of the townsite. These were part of the water system designed by the McKee company to augment the supply of water to Los Alamos in 1943-44. Springs were developed and pipes installed to supply the operations at S Site.

modern

Name	Type of Resource	Criteria	Location
Bradbury House	structure	significant person	off 47th Street

Group 13 house built in the style of the Western Area. Flat roof with stucco exterior. This house was built in 1949 for Los Alamos National Laboratory Director Norris Bradbury and his family. It was considered to be an additional Masters' Cottage.

Denver Steels	housing style	historic neighborhood	east of Diamond Drive near Los Alamos High School
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Small, aluminum-framed houses with pitched roofs that were manufactured in 1946-47 by the Denver-based Fox Metal Company. The "Denver Steels" were among the first single-family housing in Los Alamos. The unusual structures were erected in 1947 in their own neighborhoods in the area of the High School and on Rim Road and Quartz Street. They were primarily used to house military personal and considered temporary housing. Fifty of the original units were removed in 1969. The units represent the type of housing used in post-war Los Alamos.

e=mc2	petroglyph	cultural significance	Los Alamos Canyon along Deadmans Trail
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A modern petroglyph, pre-1960, etched into the wall of a small drainage. This unique petroglyph speaks to the heart of Los Alamos.

Evacuation Route #3	road	cultural significance	Rendija Canyon
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This extension of San Ildefonso Road was improved in the 1950s as an evacuation route for Los Alamos. Civil defense drills used the route in preparation for disasters. The route was an major factor in the smooth evacuation of Los Alamos during the Cerro Grande Fire.

Femaville Site	site	significant event	North Mesa
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With more than 400 families homeless after the Cerro Grande Fire, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) hauled in more than 40 prefabricated housed to a site on North Mesa. In the long-standing tradition of Los Alamos, the new neighborhood was named after its builder and called Femaville. As families rebuilt, the housing was removed.

Group 11 housing	style of housing	historic neighborhood	in North Community north and south of Diamond Drive
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The four major styles of Group 11 housing were flat-roofed, box-like structures. The models are the single-family Pueblo Mesa house, a Group 11, three-bedroom single, a two-story duplex, a two-bedroom, single-story duplex and a two-story apartment building. Group 11 represents the first major expansion of the town of Los Alamos to the North Community. The unique government-style housing was build in 1948 and almost doubled the housing capacity of the town.

Group 12 housing	style of housing	historic neighborhood	North Community north and south of Diamond Drive
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Group 12 housing was constructed to provide additional housing to Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory employees as the Cold War began in the late 1940s. The housing consists of several styles, ranging from single-family homes to quadruplexs. The "Quads" are the best known of the housing types.

Group 13 housing	style of housing	historic neighborhood	North Community north and south of Diamond Drive
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Group 13 housing was built in 1950 to accommodate families coming in to meet the expanding mission of Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory. Much of the group was large, single family homes, including the first two-story single family residences built in town. Two styles of duplex were included, and many of the new homes had four bedrooms. Most Group 13 housing expanded the town to the east toward the golf course.

Group 14 housing	style of housing	historic neighborhood	North Community south of Diamond Drive
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Group 14 was built in 1951 to address the needs of small families in Los Alamos. Most of the group housing had two bedrooms, but several three-bedroom quadruplexes were built in the style of the Group 12 Quads. One cluster of housing built in a low-lying area along the edge of Pueblo Canyon was given the nickname Sleep Hollow.

Group 15	style of housing	historic neighborhood	North Community
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Group 15 housing was a stop-gap measure to add housing on small parcels of land to see the town through until the old, temporary prefabricated housing in the Eastern Area could be torn down and replaced by modern homes. Group 15 styles were borrowed from previous construction styles, and the apartments, duplexes, and single family homes are scattered in small clusters throughout North Community.

Guard Tower	structure	significant event	main entrance to Los Alamos
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From the first days of the Manhattan Project through 1957, the main entry to Los Alamos was protected by a guard station. Entry to the secret city was by pass only. As more people moved into Los Alamos, the main gate guard station was expanded, and soon included a tower with an open observation deck. The tower still stands at the site of the guard station, an important reminder of the origins of the town.

Los Alamos Post Office	structure	distinctive construction	Central Avenue in downtown Los Alamos
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Build in 1948, the Los Alamos Post Office is one of the few territorial style structures in town.

Lustron	house style	distinctive construction	Western Area
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Unique, all-metal constructed houses built in Los Alamos in 1949. They have the only pitched roofs in the Western area, and have metal wall panels and shingles. Only 300 Lustron houses were built by the company around the country, only six in Los Alamos. The unique construction is a period piece on the innovations of the post-war era.

Modified Western housing	housing style	historic neighborhood	Western Area
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Modified Westerns came in single and duplex styles. They were built after modeled on wildly popular Western housing. Small but solidly built, Modified Westerns are scattered amid Original Westerns in the Western Area of town.

Pueblo Mesa housing	style of housing	historic neighborhood	Pueblo Mesa east of Diamond Drive
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Small, two-bedroom houses were built on Pueblo Mesa as part of Group 11. Their popularity stemmed from their small size and from the relative lack of single-family homes throughout Los Alamos.



Western Area housing	housing style	historic neighborhood	Western Area west of Diamond Drive
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The Army Corps of Engineers built western-style, flat-roofed, solid housing in the Western area in an attempt to stem the tide of high-level scientific personnel from leaving Los Alamos in the immediate post-war era. Compared to the temporary housing in town at the time, the Western area houses were wonderfully designed and built with care. All units were single family homes with two or three bedrooms, or three-bedroom duplexes. The neighborhood retains much of its historic flavor.

### Ranch School

Name	Type of Resource	Criteria	Location
Anniversary Trail	trail	long history of use	Along Highway 502 east of Los Alamos

The west half of the trail is new but connects short segments of Indian trail carved into the soft volcanic tuff. The east half to Meditation Point joins the road that was built in 1921 by the Los Alamos Ranch School and used for the first graduation ceremony of the Ranch School. The road was later used by the Manhattan Project to haul up all the necessary equipment. During the Manhattan Project, the Sundt company modified the road, taking out the last switchback so that it topped the mesa on the north side thus avoiding the sharp turn of the final switchback. The Anniversary Trail was developed and dedicated in 1993 as part of the 50th Anniversary celebration of the Manhattan Project.

Arts and Crafts Building	structure	long history of use	within the Los Alamos Historic District
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Designed by John Gaw Meem, the stone Arts and Crafts Building is a treasure. It originally housed classrooms for the Los Alamos Ranch School. The U-shape permitted shop areas to be separate from music classrooms. The interior has many wood features that were carved by Ranch School students.

Ashley Pond	natural feature	significant person	within the Los Alamos Historic District
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A low depression on Los Alamos Mesa collected rainwater. The Los Alamos Ranch School improved the depression, and used it as a swimming hole, ice ring, and a supply for ice. First known as the Stock Watering Tank, the pond soon took the name of the founder of the Los Alamos Ranch School, Ashley Pond.

Breakneck Trail	trail	long history of use	north wall of Los Alamos Canyon
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The boys of Los Alamos Ranch School built this trail in the 1930s. It gave them access to Tsankawi Ruin and the Buckman Road.

Camp Hamilton and Trail	structure	long history of use	Pueblo Canyon
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The boys of the Los Alamos Ranch School built the Camp Hamilton Trail during the late 1920s. The boys rode their horses to a cabin named Camp Hamilton after the man who bought the cabin for the Ranch School. The cabin, leased from the forest service, had been used earlier as a stop for tourists visiting the Otowi Ruin.

Chief Mechanic's House	structure	long history of use	within the Los Alamos Historic District
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Built in 1925 to house the Los Alamos Ranch School's chief mechanic, Floyd Womelsduff. The log cabin was occupied by Nobel Prize winner Sir James Chadwick and his family in 1944. Later the house became the residence of Richard and Bonnie Baker, and it is often called the Baker House.

Douglas Pond	structure	long history of use	Los Alamos Canyon
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When the Los Alamos Ranch School needed an ice skating pond, the parents of Donald and William Douglas donated money to construct a pond in Los Alamos Canyon. The pond was named for the donors, and today is the site of the Los Alamos Ice Rink.

Fuller Lodge	structure	National Historic Register	within the Los Alamos Historic District
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The cultural and social heart of Los Alamos, Fuller Lodge is one of the most significant log structures in the United States. It was designed by Santa Fe architect John Gaw Meem and Ranch School director A. J. Connell. The unique vertical log structure housed living quarters for school masters, the infirmary, and the dining hall and kitchen for the Ranch School. It was built in 1928. During the Manhattan Project, it was the gathering and eating place for scientists and their families.

Guest Cottage	structure	long history of use	within the Los Alamos Historic District
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The original structure was built in 1922 as the Los Alamos Ranch School's infirmary and dwelling for the school nurse. It was expanded in 1928 as quarters for the families of students visiting the school. A stone west wing was added in the early 1930s. During the Manhattan Project, the Guest Cottage was used as quarters for visiting high-ranking officials such as General Leslie Groves, head of the Manhattan Project.

Los Alamos Bench Trail	trail	long history of use	north wall of Los Alamos Canyon
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There are many segments of trail on Los Alamos Bench from various historic periods. The Deadmans Trail passes across it. Manhattan horse mounted patrol used a route along the bench for surveillance. Guard towers were built on the bench. The 1946 Prison Park was built there by the US Army. The petroglyph, E=MC2, is located on this bench.

Los Alamos Reservoir	structure	long history of use	upper Los Alamos Canyon
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In 1927, the New Mexico State Engineer approved construction of a dam across Los Alamos Canyon to impound water for the Los Alamos Ranch School. A pipeline brought water from the reservoir to the fields around the school, and the overflow was diverted into Ashley Pond. After the Cerro Grande Fire, the reservoir quickly filled with debris from the surrounding hills, and became a site of significant scientific studies.

Master Cottage #1	structure	long history of use	within the Los Alamos Historic District
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Master Cottage #1 was built in the late 1920s for Fred and Edna Rousseau. Fred was the financial officer for the school, and Edna taught at the nearby public school. The small cottage has double layer stone exterior walls and a post-and frame-truss roof. Wings were added during the Manhattan Project.

Master Cottage #2	structure	significant person	within the Los Alamos Historic District
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Master Cottage #2 was built for May Connell, the sister of Los Alamos Ranch School director A. J. Connell. May moved to the school to serve briefly as a teacher. She insisted that her house be made of stone. During the Manhattan Project, the house was residence of J. Robert Oppenheimer and his family.

Master Cottage #3	structure	long history of use	within the Los Alamos Historic District
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Los Alamos Ranch School Master Fermor Church and his wife Peggy Pond Church built this cottage in 1924. Using logs from the surrounding forest, the cabin was built in the style of the other Ranch School buildings.

Power House	structure	long history of use	within the Los Alamos Historic District
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The stone Power House was built in 1935 to house the Los Alamos Ranch School's electric generator. The generator was run all day, and shut down at night. It was converted into a residence in 1944 and occupied by George Kistiakowsky. For many years it was used as the headquarters for the Red Cross.

Pueblo Canyon Trail	trail	long history of use	Pueblo Canyon
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Used by Los Alamos Ranch School boys as a way to Camp Hamilton.

Ranch School Trail	trail	distinctive construction	Acid and Pueblo Canyons
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One route used by the boys to access Pueblo Canyon and Camp Hamilton. It was probably part of the Pajarito Trail and was improved later by Los Alamos Ranch School.

Spruce Cottage	structure	long history of use	within the Los Alamos Historic District
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Spruce Cottage was built to house the oldest boys at the Los Alamos Ranch School, the Spruce Patrol. The boys has personal study areas in one part of the cottage, a commons room, and a sleeping porch. A stone addition by John Gaw Meem was added in the mid-1930s. The cottage was converted into two apartments during the Manhattan Project.

#### Ranch School, Manhattan

Name	Type of Resource	Criteria	Location
Ice House Site	structure	National Historic Register	Los Alamos National Landmark District, along Ashley Pond

Ice from Ashley Pond was cut in winter and stored in the Ice House on the south bank of the pond. During the Manhattan Project, the solidly built stone structure was used as an assembly room for components of the newly designed weapons. The structure was sold in 1957 and the pieces used to built several houses on Barranca Mesa. A monument and plaque were later erected on the site of the Ice House.

## Spanish

Name	Type of Resource	Criteria	Location
Cañon de Valle Trail	trail	long history of use	Cañon de Valle

This trail is an ancient route to the Valle Grande. It was one of the main stock driveways used by the Spanish, Mexican and later American homesteaders. Part of the road was built by the military in 1851 to provide access to the Valle Grande where contractors cut hay for the livestock at Fort Marcy.

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## ***NM Registered Cultural Properties By County: Los Alamos***

<b>HPD ID #</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>Name Of Cultural Property</b>	<b>SR List Date</b>	<b>NR List Date</b>
1762	Los Alamos	Espanola Ranger Distr	Chupaderos Canyon Small Structural Site		11/7/1990
<i>Not For Publication</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
1759	Los Alamos	Espanola Ranger Distr	Chupaderos Mesa Village		11/7/1990
<i>Not For Publication</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Espanola Ranger District, Santa Fe National Forest					
1763	Los Alamos	Espanola Ranger Distr	Guaje Water/Soil Control Site		11/7/1990
<i>Not For Publication</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
56	Los Alamos	Los Alamos	Bandelier National Monument (2 portions) NHL and CCC National Register Historic District	5/21/1971	5/28/1987
<i>Not For Publication</i> <input type="checkbox"/>					
56	Los Alamos	Los Alamos	Bandelier National Monument (2 portions) NHL and CCC National Register Historic District	5/21/1971	10/15/1966
<i>Not For Publication</i> <input type="checkbox"/>					
1843	Los Alamos	Los Alamos	Bayo Road		11/7/2003
<i>Not For Publication</i> <input type="checkbox"/>					
1845	Los Alamos	Los Alamos	Beanfield Mesa Road	4/11/2003	
<i>Not For Publication</i> <input type="checkbox"/> North of Baranca Mesa and Rendija Canyon					
1845	Los Alamos	Los Alamos	Beanfield Mesa Road	4/11/2003	
<i>Not For Publication</i> <input type="checkbox"/> North of Baranca Mesa and Rendija Canyon					
1844	Los Alamos	Los Alamos	Beanfield Notch Road	6/13/2003	
<i>Not For Publication</i> <input type="checkbox"/>					
1846	Los Alamos	Los Alamos	Camp Hamilton Road	6/13/2003	
<i>Not For Publication</i> <input type="checkbox"/>					
1847	Los Alamos	Los Alamos	Gonzales Road	6/13/2003	
<i>Not For Publication</i> <input type="checkbox"/>					

<b>HPD ID #</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>Name Of Cultural Property</b>	<b>SR List Date</b>	<b>NR List Date</b>
1848	Los Alamos	Los Alamos	Grant Road	4/11/2003	1/14/2004
			<i>Not For Publication</i> <input type="checkbox"/>		
856	Los Alamos	Los Alamos	Guaje Site	3/12/1982	12/7/1982
			<i>Not For Publication</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
1827	Los Alamos	Los Alamos	Homestead and Ranch School Era Roads & Trails of Los Alamos MPL	6/13/2003	9/20/2003
			<i>Not For Publication</i> <input type="checkbox"/>		
1849	Los Alamos	Los Alamos	Homestead Crossing	6/13/2003	
			<i>Not For Publication</i> <input type="checkbox"/>		
1665	Los Alamos	Los Alamos	Los Alamos Canyon Bridge	5/9/1997	
			<i>Not For Publication</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Diamond Drive (NM 501)		
272	Los Alamos	Los Alamos	Los Alamos County Historical Museum and Archives	2/9/1973	
			<i>Not For Publication</i> <input type="checkbox"/> 1921 Juniper Ave.		
68	Los Alamos	Los Alamos	Los Alamos Ranch School	5/23/1969	
			<i>Not For Publication</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Juniper St.		
13	Los Alamos	Los Alamos	Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory NHL	12/20/1968	10/15/1966
			<i>Not For Publication</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Central Ave.		
1870	Los Alamos	Los Alamos	Los Alamos United States Post Office	10/10/2003	
			<i>Not For Publication</i> <input type="checkbox"/> 1808 Central Ave.		
1854	Los Alamos	Los Alamos	Luhan, Martin Homestead		
			<i>Not For Publication</i> <input type="checkbox"/>		
1850	Los Alamos	Los Alamos	Lujan Road	6/13/2003	1/12/2005
			<i>Not For Publication</i> <input type="checkbox"/> NE of jct. of Diamond Dr. and San Ildefonso Rd		
1608	Los Alamos	Los Alamos	Mesa Public Library	11/18/1994	
			<i>Not For Publication</i> <input type="checkbox"/> 1742 Central Ave.		
1502	Los Alamos	Los Alamos	Pond Cabin (Dwight Young Cabin)	5/12/1989	
			<i>Not For Publication</i> <input type="checkbox"/> TA-18, Pajarito Road		

<b>HPD ID #</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>Name Of Cultural Property</b>	<b>SR List Date</b>	<b>NR List Date</b>
1851	Los Alamos	Los Alamos	Ranch School Trail	6/13/2003	
<i>Not For Publication</i> <input type="checkbox"/>					
1852	Los Alamos	Los Alamos	Roybal Road	6/13/2003	
<i>Not For Publication</i> <input type="checkbox"/>					
858	Los Alamos	White Rock	Pajarito Springs Site	3/12/1982	12/6/1982
<i>Not For Publication</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
1519	Los Alamos	White Rock	White Rock Canyon Archaeological District	2/9/1990	5/28/1992
<i>Not For Publication</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
1519	Los Alamos	White Rock	White Rock Canyon Archaeological District	2/9/1990	5/18/1990
<i>Not For Publication</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					

Los Alamos Cultural Resource Inventory

Trails	Type of resource	Era	
White Rock Canyon	petroglyph	Ancestral Pueblo	Craig
Townsite Ruin	structure	Ancestral Pueblo	Craig
Deer Trap Mesa Trail	trail	Ancestral Pueblo	Janie
Otowi Mesa Trail	trail	Ancestral Pueblo	Janie
Red Dot Trail	trail	Ancestral Pueblo	Janie
River Trail	trail	Ancestral Pueblo	Janie
Beanfield Mesa Line Cabin	structure	homestead	Georgia
Grant Cabin	structure	homestead	Georgia
Hopper Cabin	structure	homestead	Georgia
Lujan Cabin	structure	homestead	Georgia
Romero Cabin	structure	homestead	Craig
Bayo Canyon Trail	trail	homestead	Janie
Blue Dot Trail	trail	homestead	Janie
Buckman Crossing	trail	homestead	Janie
Buckman Road	trail	homestead	Janie
Deadmans Trail	trail	homestead	Janie
Dot Grant Trail	trail	homestead	Georgia
Duran Road	trail	homestead	Janie
Homestead Crossing	trail	homestead	Janie
Mattie Brook Trail	trail	homestead	Janie
North Bayo Bench Trail	trail	homestead	Janie
Pajarito Trail	trail	homestead	Janie
Quemazon Trail	trail	homestead	Janie
Ojo la Jara	water	homestead	Georgia
Roybal Stock Pond	water	homestead	Georgia
White Spring	water	homestead	Craig
Guaje Canyon pipes	structure	Manhattan	Craig
Guard House	structure	Manhattan	Craig
MP Picnic Grounds	structure	Manhattan	Craig
Rec Hall	structure	Manhattan	Craig
WAC Dorm	structure	Manhattan	Craig
Water Canyon water system	structure	Manhattan	Craig
Armstead Spring	water	Manhattan	Craig
e=mc <sup>2</sup>	petroglyph	modern	Craig
Bradbury House	structure	modern	Craig
Denver Steel	structure	modern	Craig
Group 11 2-BR duplex	structure	modern	Craig
Group 11 3-BR duplex	structure	modern	Craig
Group 11 3-BR single	structure	modern	Craig
Group 12 duplex	structure	modern	Craig
Group 12 quad	structure	modern	Craig
Group 12 single	structure	modern	Craig
Group 13 1-story, 3-BR duplex	structure	modern	Craig
Group 13 2-story 3-BR duplex	structure	modern	Craig
Group 13 3-BR single	structure	modern	Craig
Group 13 4-BR single	structure	modern	Craig
Group 14 apartment	structure	modern	Craig
Group 14 duplex	structure	modern	Craig
Group 14 single	structure	modern	Craig
Group 14B apartment	structure	modern	Craig
Group 15 apartment	structure	modern	Craig
Group 15 duplex	structure	modern	Craig
Group 15 single	structure	modern	Craig
Guard Tower	structure	modern	Craig
Lustron	structure	modern	Craig
Modified Western duplex	structure	modern	Craig
Modified Western single	structure	modern	Craig
Pueblo Mesa single	structure	modern	Craig
Western Area duplex	structure	modern	Craig
Western Area single	structure	modern	Craig
Camp Hamilton	structure	Ranch School	Craig
Breakneck Trail	trail	Ranch School	Janie
Camp Hamilton Trail	trail	Ranch School	Janie
Los Alamos Bench Trail	trail	Ranch School	Janie
Pueblo Canyon Trail	trail	Ranch School	Janie
Ranch School Trail	trail	Ranch School	Janie
Douglas Pond	water	Ranch School	Craig
Los Alamos Reservoir	water	Ranch School	Craig
Cañon de Valle Trail	trail	Spanish	Janie
Resources within Historic District			
Ashley Pond	water	Ranch School	Craig
Fuller Lodge	structure	Ranch School	Craig
Guest Cottage	structure	Ranch School	Craig
Chief Mechanic's House	structure	Ranch School	Craig
Power House	structure	Ranch School	Craig
Spruce Cottage	structure	Ranch School	Craig
Arts and Crafts Building	structure	Ranch School	Craig
Master Cottage #1	structure	Ranch School	Craig
Master Cottage #2	structure	Ranch School	Craig
Master Cottage #3	structure	Ranch School	Craig
Ice House Site	structure	Ranch School	Craig