

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.

homestead

Name	Type of Resource	Criteria	Location
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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.
