

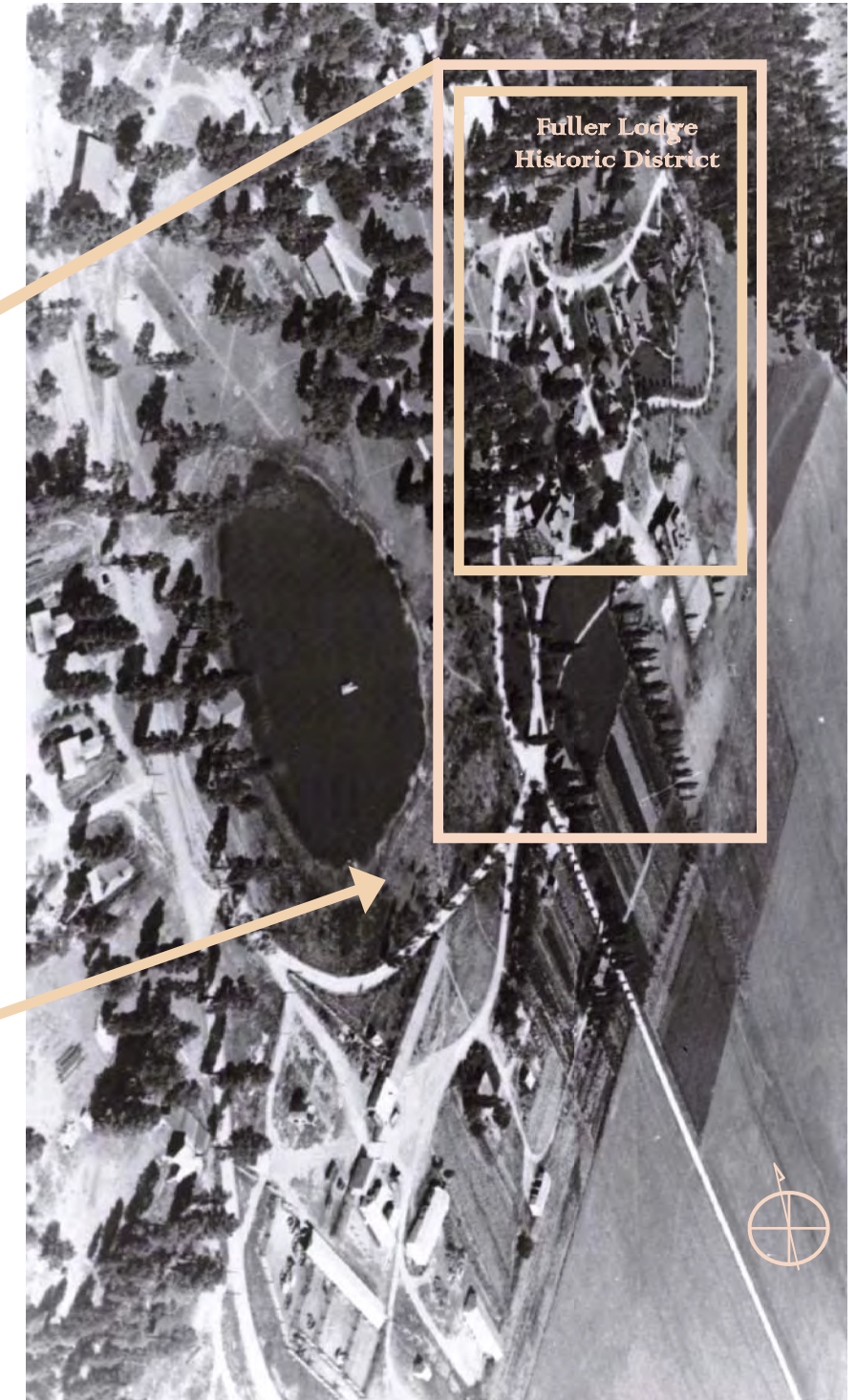


ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF FULLER LODGE HISTORIC DISTRICT



April 15, 2008

**THEN
&
NOW**



MOSAIC ARCHITECTURAL SOLUTIONS, P.A.
 P.O. BOX 1391
 LOS ALAMOS, NM 87544
 (505) 661-8668

FULLER LODGE / HISTORIC DISTRICT ADVISORY BOARD
 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
 LOS ALAMOS, NEW MEXICO





April 15, 2008

Matt Helmer, Planner
Community Development Department
901 Trinity Drive
Los Alamos, NM 87544

RE: Architectural Survey of Fuller Lodge / Historic District

Dear Mr. Helmer;

We appreciate the opportunity to submit this report to the Fuller Lodge / Historic District Advisory Board and to the Community Development Department. The Architectural Survey required doing some research into the history of the District and into finding historic documents from the time frame the ordinance will protect before beginning the field surveys. This research provided information that assisted the surveyors in performing a more informed survey of the District.

In our contract with Los Alamos County, we were tasked to:

- interview homeowners as we observed the exterior of each building
- identify and then list prominent features
- identify and then list historically significant features

We met with The Advisory Board and with Rick Bohn, Community Development Director to develop an understanding of the request being made of us. From our discussions, we defined prominent features and historically significant features. The definitions can be found in the preface to the report. We asked for feedback, regarding our definitions but received none. So we will simply list prominent and historically significant features, using our definitions.

All homeowners were interviewed and all the buildings were observed. The field study for each building is included in this report. Recommendations regarding prominent and historic features are at the end of each field report. Photos were taken as we observed the buildings. The field surveys contain historic photos taken at the beginning of the Manhattan Project along with photos taken concurrent with the study.

The summary at the end of the report provides a matrix that includes background information on the buildings. General recommendations follow the summary.

This report is being re-submitted after further editing was completed. This report now exceeds the scope of this project. As per Mosaic Architectural Solutions' contract with the Community Development Department, we delivered five 11" X 17" portfolios, "in narrative form, and also a Word document in rewritable digital form." We are also including a PDF file of the report so additional copies can be printed. As per Rick Bohn's request, the CD will also include scans of historic photos from the Los Alamos Historical Society. Whenever these photos are used please include, "Courtesy of the Los Alamos Historical Society." We are

also adding scans of the John Gaw Meem Drawings of Fuller Lodge, since they were also donated to us for use in this report.

As architects, we provided the information we thought was needed in developing the ordinance. In going beyond the scope of the project, we knew the project would go over the agreed upon budget. We will simply consider the additional work as a gift to the community, Advisory Board, and Los Alamos County, since we value the work being undertaken.

More research still needs to be done. No records have yet been found that show how the buildings looked at the end of the Manhattan Project. So there is no baseline information to support the ordinance in determining which features will require a permit and which will not. Finding baseline records seems important, since the ordinance will determine which features in each building will require a permit. Without baseline records, it seems as though the permitting criteria could be challenged.

Some baseline information is available. However, this information is dated after the end of the Manhattan Project. The available records cover the transition period when the buildings were remodeled once more as they became permanent residences and facilities for the US Atomic Energy Commission.

- A housing study was done by LASL in 1947, which includes about 85 pictures. Some were taken of the buildings in the Historic District. These photos belong to the LANL Archive.
- Aerials were taken in 1944 and 1948, which are at the National Archive.
- A high definition aerial was taken in 1954, which is at the Earth Data Analysis Center at UNM.
- A search is underway to find the drawings done in W.C. Krueger's Office of the upgrades made to the buildings during the Manhattan Project and just after the end of the war as these buildings took on permanent roles in support of LASL. His drawings of the Western Area done from 1945 through 1960 were found in a un-cataloged collection of his work at the Architectural Archive in the Southwest Research Center at Zimmerman Library on the UNM campus. Hopefully, the drawings done for the Historic District are also there.
- John Gaw Meem drawings for many of the buildings in the Historic District are also located at the Architectural Archive in the Southwest Research Center.

We look forward to additional work as consultants to the Advisory Board, as the Board continues working on the ordinance and then on the Design Guidelines. We will soon have a part-time staff person who is a certified historical preservation planner. She worked on the Design Guidelines for the Town of Bernalillo and she is also interested in working with the Advisory Board.

Sincerely,

Steven G. Shaw

Nancy Halvorson

PREFACE

The contiguous buildings that remain from the Los Alamos Ranch School (LARS) years also played a prominent role during the Manhattan Project. What holds the District together is the consistent architectural style found in the Fuller Lodge Historic District.

This report will determine prominent, historic and distinguishing features for each major building in the Fuller Lodge Historic District, which need to be protected. Eliminating or substantially modifying those features would substantially diminish or violate the sense of place that remains in the District or would have a negative impact on the historic integrity of the buildings.

The Field Study revealed a remarkable similarity between the buildings. Fuller Lodge and "Bathtub Row" appear to have conformed to an overall design, first by John Gaw Meem, LARS School Architect and then W.C. Kruger, the army post's architect who was retained by the Atomic Energy Commission.

Prominent Features

Prominent Features are those that visually define the Historic District. The use of hard tuff stonework, vertical and horizontal logs, half-logs with chinking and sawn-log siding defines a unique and historic style that conveys the sense of place found in the Fuller Lodge Historic District. The roofs are all pitched. Most have shingle or steel roofs. Many exhibit historic ironwork features. Most exhibit horizontal bands of casement windows, french doors and wooden doors with true divided glazing on the top half. Removing or painting over existing original Technical Area (T-A) numbers would also result in a significant loss to the Historic District.

Distinguishing Features

Distinguishing features are prominent features that distinguish the building from other buildings in the Historic District. They are features unique to the building that contribute to the visual definition of the building that sets it apart from the other buildings. These features also need to be protected by the ordinance.

Significant Historic Features

Historic features will be listed that relate to historic events that took place in the Fuller Lodge Historic District, historic personalities, or to objects of historic importance.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Mosaic Architectural Solutions, P.A. acknowledges the assistance of the Los Alamos Historical Society. Their support was invaluable. All black and white photos, unless otherwise designated, are courtesy of the Los Alamos Historical Society.

All color photos, unless otherwise designated, were photographed by Nancy Halvorson, Intern Architect at Mosaic Architectural Solutions, P.A..

The scans used for the John Gaw Meem drawings were contributed by Don Russo with the Los Alamos County Public Works Engineering Department. He purchased them from the University of New Mexico Architectural Archive.

Craig Martin, the Open Space Specialist for Los Alamos County, contributed through a discussion and photographs. Both were greatly appreciated.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of the study was to provide architectural expertise necessary in developing an Historic Preservation Ordinance. The ordinance will list the prominent and distinguishing features along with the historic significance of the buildings and features within the building and site.

To determine which features should be protected by the ordinance, Mosaic staff researched existing State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and National Registry for Historic Places guidelines. Previous documents for the District were reviewed. The staff also researched up-to-date processes for registering a district as a historic neighborhood and as a district made up of multiple properties.

When consulting with the Community Development Director of the Town of Bernalillo, the importance of doing a thorough building inventory with lots of pictures became apparent. Again, SHPO documents for Building Inventories were reviewed before the buildings were surveyed.

The most important element in developing The Town of Bernalillo's Design Guidelines was how the buildings contributed to the Historic District's Character or sense of place. Building features that visually defined the district became apparent through the building inventories. The guidelines preserved those features and protected them by defining the features that contributed to the character of the District. The Design Guidelines describe how to retain the important elements in historic buildings as well as in new construction.

If the educational historic experience is to be more than reading a series of plaques and interpretive signs, then the District Character must be carefully studied and protected along with the exterior of the buildings. Existing urban conditions need to be measured. For example, what urban design elements are still present in the District? What are the sizes of the buildings, what are the setbacks? How much space exists between the buildings? What is the ratio of land to parking, landscaping and open space to the lot size and how large are the lots?

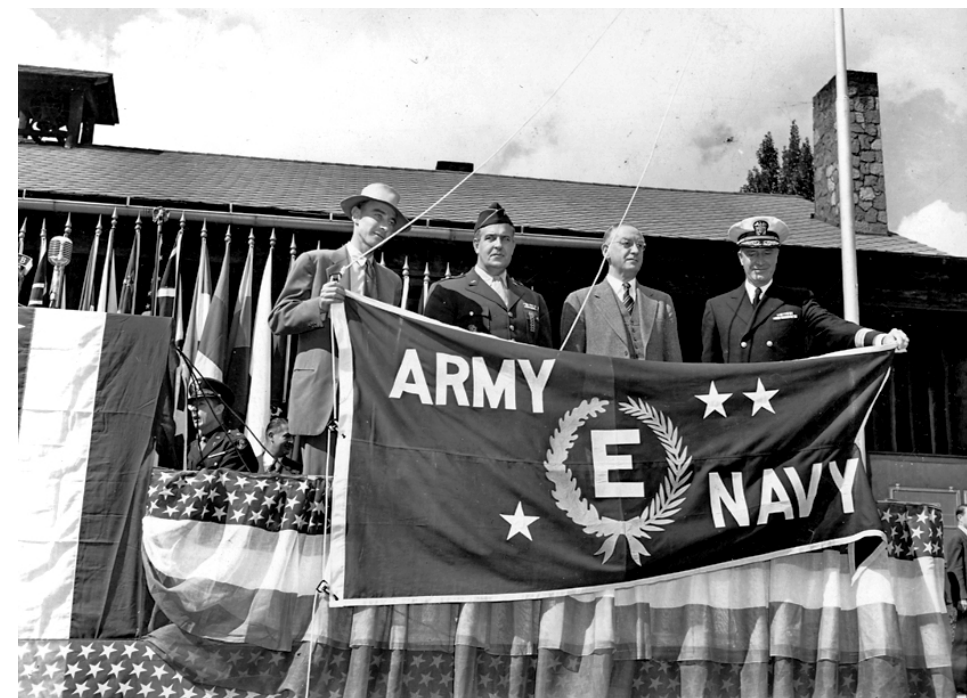
Other issues might also be considered such as what urban design elements could be restored? What elements have provided most of the disruption (such as slatted wood fencing) to the District's historic sense of place? How can those elements that are changing the urban landscape be diminished? How can the Historic Guidelines impact the protection and restoration of the character found in this Historic District?

Bulletins for National Registration stress the importance of finding evidence as resources needed in doing responsible Field Surveys. Historian, Craig Martin, Los Alamos County Open Space Planner, cautioned the Mosaic Team to only write about information that can be verified by written or printed evidence. Neither Martin nor the Mosaic Team have found evidence as to how "Bathtub Row" looked at the end of the Manhattan Project. If the ordinance is extended to cover the transition period through 1948, then some evidence is available and should be included in the Historic District Library. Otherwise, sometime in the future the ordinance will be challenged and the Community Development Department will not have evidence as to the appearance of the historic buildings during the time frame the ordinance is protecting.





Ranch School Graduation Ceremony



E-Awards Ceremony

Architectural Survey of Fuller Lodge Historic District

IMPORTANCE OF HISTORIC DISTRICT:

In surveying the Fuller Lodge Historic District, it has become apparent that most buildings in this district continue to qualify as buildings that contribute to the Historic District as a National Landmark in more than one category. Most buildings qualify as examples of a unique and historic architectural style found in many of the buildings at the Los Alamos Ranch School. Most also qualify as buildings that housed significant events or were homes of significant historic figures. The men and women involved in the Manhattan Project initiated the Atomic Age that impacted world history. The founders of Los Alamos left a historic legacy that impacts national history. Earlier surveys have already accounted for the importance of these buildings because they housed significant historical events.

Students and Masters at the Los Alamos Ranch School went on to become noteworthy members of the national business community of the United States. Some also made their mark on science, education, government, and on the U.S. Military. Their work had significant impact on the nation and the world during the first half of the 20th Century. Many of the School's Master Teachers graduated from Yale and Harvard as did many of the early Scientists of the Manhattan Project. Morning study was designed after East Coast Boarding Schools. The afternoons were spent doing outdoor activities as Boy Scouts and ranch chores as a way to strengthen the students. The following is a list of highly successful masters and students from Los Alamos Ranch School.

NOTEWORTHY MASTERS	NOTEWORTHY STUDENTS
Arthur Carleton Chase, Lt Commander, US Navy	Eugene "Gore" Vidal, Author
Fayette Samuel Curtis Jr., Justice of the Peace, Santa Fe & Sandoval Counties	Jim Thorpe, Owner Bishops Lodge
Robert French, President Canada Dry Bottling Company, Dayton, Cincinnati	Roy Chapin, American Motors President
Lawrence Hitchcock, Secretary General of US Army, Inter-American Defense Board; Supervised Construction of CIA Headquarters at Langley	Lt. Whitney Ashbridge, L.A. Post Commander
Charles Jenney, Lt. Commander, US Navy	Stirling Colgate, LANL Scientist
Rogers Scudder, Director of the Library of the American Academy in Rome, Italy	John Crosby, SF Opera Founder
Jerry Pepper, Director of Recreation Program, Manhattan Project	Edward T. Hall, Anthropologist
Mark Sellers, Special Assistant to U.S. Attorney General	John Reed, Santa Fe Railroad President
Oscar Steege, Lt. Commander, US Navy	Robert Stuart Jr., Quaker Oats President
John Stegmaier, Consul-General, Kobe-Osaka, Japan; President, <i>Encyclopedia Britannica</i> , Japan	Bill Veeck, Chicago White Sox Owner
Herbert "Hup" Wallis, Engineer at Sandia National Laboratory in Albuquerque	Arthur Wood, Sears & Roebuck President
Alfred Wright, Cryptographer and Translator, U.S. Army, World War II	David Osborne, Screenwriter & Author
William Otto, Episcopal Priest, Dean of the Cathedral, Phoenix	Fred Pullman, VP, Northern Trust Company of Chicago
Charles Shain, U.S Army Major, President, Connecticut College for Women	Joseph Ryan, Judge, 3rd Judicial District, New Mexico
Warren Page, Gun Editor for <i>Field and Stream</i>	Antonio Taylor, Lady Bird Johnson' brother

BACKGROUND:

In 1966, the AEC had begun to decommission many of the buildings in Los Alamos. The future of Fuller Lodge seemed uncertain. The Big House had already been torn down. The town site and Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory would turn 25 in 1967. Fuller Lodge was turned over to the county to remain a community center for Los Alamos. The organizing efforts spawned the Los Alamos Historical Society, which began in 1968. "The Last Run of the Chili Line" (movie made by John Gaw Meem in 1941) was shown at one of the first meetings of the Los Alamos Historical Society. The county signed a contract allowing the Historic Society to form a museum in the Guest House.

The Fuller Lodge Use Advisory Board began as a joint task force committee representing the groups using Fuller Lodge after the lodge became Los Alamos County property. In 2006, the committee became an advisory board regarding the protection and preservation of historic places within the incorporated county.



SCOPE

FULLER LODGE/HISTORIC DISTRICT ADVISORY BOARD

Several studies have been done on buildings within the Fuller Lodge Historic District. The District is on the National Registry of Historic Places as a National Landmark. The Baker House and Fuller Lodge are on the National Registry of Historic Places. The remaining buildings in the District are on the State Cultural Properties Register. The last study done in 1969 did not include a descriptive photographic inventory of each building in the district. The application for Registering the Historic District as a National Historic Landmark took place between 1974 and 1976. In 1977, Maxine Joppa did a site inspection of the major buildings in the District, indicating recent changes, when applying for National Landmark status on the National Registry of Historic Places. The site inspections were submitted to the State Cultural Properties Review Committee.

In 2004, the Los Alamos County Historic Preservation Plan was submitted to the Los Alamos County Council. A stated goal in the plan called for the county to, "enhance the public protection of historic resources through effective county ordinances," in response to Envision Los Alamos 7.B.3. The proposed action involved three objectives, including the following, "with the assistance of the Fuller Lodge Historic District Advisory Board, the county will draft, review and enact an Historic Preservation Ordinance as defined by state and federal guidelines." In August 2007, the County Council passed an enabling ordinance so the Fuller Lodge Historic District Advisory Committee could develop the Fuller Lodge Historic District Ordinance.

SCOPE:

According to the contract and the Request for Proposal, Mosaic Architectural Solutions has been contracted to (1.) interview home owners to facilitate their input in determining the significant historic features of each building, (2.) do a building by building survey, listing the prominent architectural features significant to the period in each building and (3) develop a list of historically significant features found in each building in the Historic District. The document's purpose is to define those significant features which should be protected under the proposed Historic Preservation Ordinance, currently being drafted by the Fuller Lodge Historic Advisory Board for the County. This document will be used in developing a reference document, *Preservation of Historically Significant Features in Los Alamos* and the Fuller Lodge District Ordinance. The research in this study will be used to develop Historic Preservation Guidelines, so the report will focus on the building's exteriors.

An 11 X 17 portfolio will be used as a format for producing the results of the survey. The portfolio will include a description of each building and identification of the prominent features and historically significant features found in each building. The portfolio will be in narrative form, including "a Word document in rewriteable digital form".



Fuller Lodge, 1928 by John Gaw Meem
Los Alamos Ranch School
"Rustic" NPS Style



Oppenheimer House built for May Connell in 1921. Influenced by "Rustic" NPS Style and Bungalow Style



Arts and Crafts Building Built in 1932 in "Rustic" NPS Style with Bungalow Influences



Guest House built in 1922 and remodeled in 1924
"Rustic" NPS Style.



Stone addition to Guest House built in 1935 by John Gaw Meem; "Rustic" NPS Style with Bungalow influences



Spruce Cottage extensively remodeled in 1927 for LARS. "Rustic" NPS Style, using vertical log construction with Bungalow Influences



Baker House built in 1925 for LARS Chief Mechanic; "Rustic" NPS Style with Bungalow Influences



Max Roy House built in 1928. Stone House designed in "Rustic" NPS Style with Bungalow Influences



1935 Stone addition to Spruce Cottage for Master Counselor for Spruce Troop designed by John Gaw Meem in "Rustic" NPS Style with Bungalow Influences encroach into green.



FULLER LODGE HISTORIC DISTRICT ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

HISTORY

FULLER LODGE/HISTORIC DISTRICT ADVISORY BOARD

RESEARCH METHOD:

General Literature on LARS and the Manhattan Project were surveyed, looking for information on the "Bathtub Row" Houses and Fuller Lodge. Historic pictures and drawings were collected. National and State procedures for surveying and re-surveying historic districts were reviewed. An Overview of the District was done and then individual homeowners were interviewed and the buildings were observed. Observations and interview notes were written up and used in this report.

HISTORY:

Transition From Los Alamos Ranch School to Site of Manhattan Project

The Los Alamos Ranch School (LARS) was chosen as the site for the Manhattan Project in 1942. The Manhattan Project took control of the school in 1943. General Groves, a US Army engineer tasked with the Manhattan Project after his work at the Pentagon, chose a bright and capable physicist from the University of California Berkeley named J Robert Oppenheimer to head up the scientific project. Oppenheimer had been raised in New York City and then Long Island, the son of a successful textile importer. When he became ill while touring Europe, his parents sent him to recuperate at a ranch in Pecos, New Mexico. They took a pack-trip to the Los Alamos Ranch School and visited Edith Warner's home. After graduating from Harvard, he began his graduate studies at Cambridge and later began teaching at UC Berkeley and Cal-Tech. Oppenheimer suggested that Los Alamos Ranch School be considered as a site for the Manhattan Project.

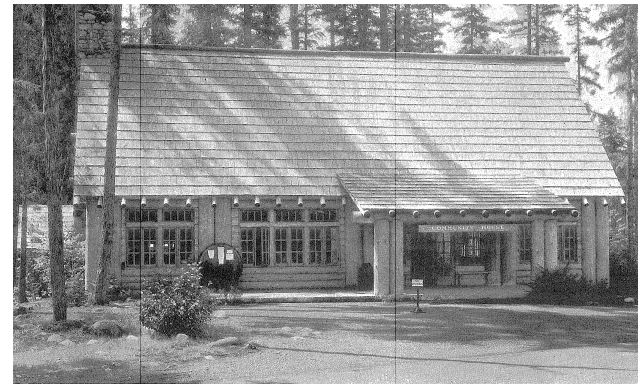
The Los Alamos Historic District comprises the buildings remaining from the Los Alamos Ranch School. Since the LARS buildings were the only buildings standing at the time the Manhattan Project start-up, they housed the Manhattan Project start-up effort, and provided places to live for some of the Manhattan Project staff. Initially, the Housing Office was in Fuller Lodge

Transition from Temporary Army Post to Permanent Town (1946-1948)

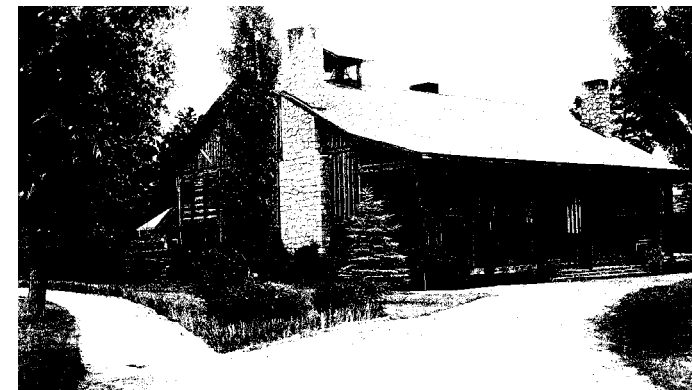
Craig Martin called 1946-1948 the Post War Years. This period entailed a mad dash to change the temporary army base into a permanent town with housing suitable for scientists and the staff supporting their projects during the formation of Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory (LASL).

So far, no evidence has been found as to how the houses looked at the end of the Manhattan Project and just before the fury of construction that took place between 1946 and 1948. Finding W.C. Kruger's drawings could determine what was built by 1945.

It appears as though the same construction personnel (Zia Company formed as an off-shoot from the Robert E. McKee Company) continued working after the war and W.C. Kruger continued as the Army and then the US Atomic Energy Commission's local architect in an effort to make a smooth transition. This



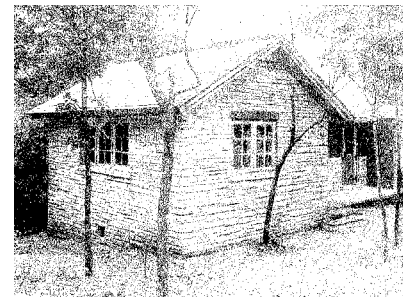
Community Building, Longmire, Mount Rainier National Park



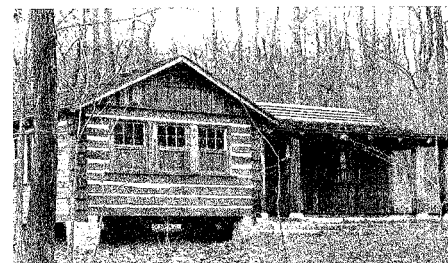
Administration Building, Longmire, Mount Rainier National Park



Photo above and three adjacent photos are examples of early National Park Service Buildings excerpted from Park and Recreation Structures, 1938.



Montgomery Bell Recreational Demonstration Area, Tennessee



FULLER LODGE HISTORIC DISTRICT ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

DISTRICT CHARACTER

smooth transition makes it hard to tell what parts of the buildings were remodeled before or just after the end of the war. Hard evidence would be an excellent survey tool.

SIGNIFICANT ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:

The LARS buildings are also significant to the architectural history of New Mexico. The buildings represent a new architectural style that was spawned by the National Park Service (NPS). During the early days of the NPS, staff members decided to design buildings that looked like they belonged to the natural and historic landscape. Natural resources were used, mainly rock and logs.

Ashley Pond, LARS's founder, rode with Theodore Roosevelt's "Rough Riders". Roosevelt initiated the first national park in the United States. LARS took form at a time when forward thinkers were embracing nature. Ashley Pond, whose dream it was to open a school grounded in outdoor activities, apparently wanted the school to look like the buildings he had seen at the national parks and probably at summer camps found in the Midwest where he grew up and on the East Coast where he had attended school at Yale.

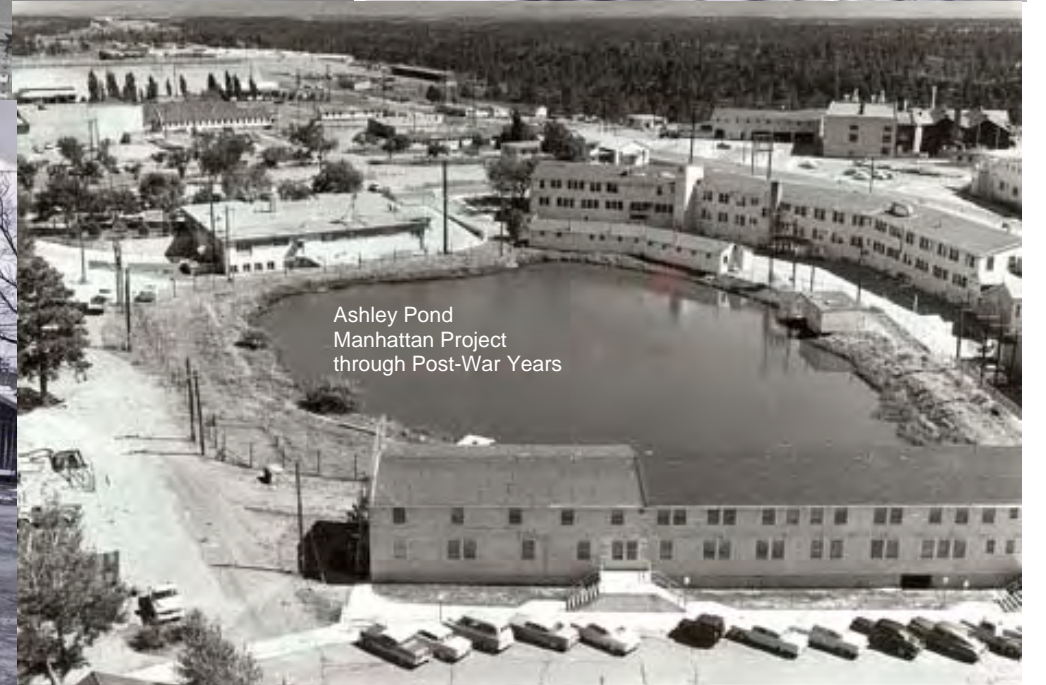
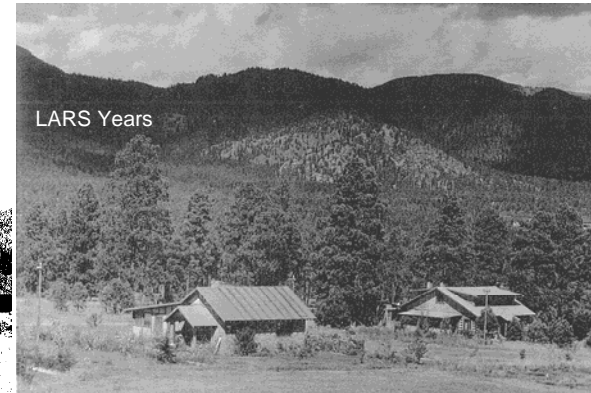
The style found in most early national parks became known as "rustic" buildings, looking like they emerged from the natural or historic landscape (looking like "pioneer" cabins). The buildings also borrowed from features found in Bungalow Style homes that were being built at the same time the Historic District buildings were built. For want of a better term, the Mosaic Team will call the LARS buildings' architectural style, Eclectic "Rustic" NPS Style with Arts and Crafts influences.

John Gaw Meem became the LARS Architect after building Fuller Lodge. Meem built, renovated, or designed additions to many of the LARS buildings. Meem was best known for his beautiful designs based on local vernacular architecture. One of the best features of these buildings was the interior lighting, achieved by his use of horizontal bands of windows.

The building style at LARS was a departure from most of Meem's work. These buildings may represent the only designs he did in an Eclectic "Rustic" NPS Arts and Crafts Style. The buildings not only housed significant moments in state and national history, they are some of the best examples of a unique historical architectural style done by a locally renowned and successful architect.

DISTRICT CHARACTER:

Before 1917, the District and the area surrounding the District belonged to the Alamos Ranch, owned by H.H. Brooke. Then the area developed into the Los Alamos Ranch School. During the LARS Years, the area remained open meadows with stands of trees. The area surrounding the Historic District looked like a private school on a large private holding, or perhaps a dude ranch. Although ranch roads ran on both sides of the buildings, the landscape was not broken up. The sense of place remained open and appeared to belong to the same



DISTRICT CHARACTER

cloth. See photographs on page 4 or 6.

Subsequently, the area developed into part of the non-scientific areas of the Manhattan Project. So far, no historical evidence has been found as to how “Bathtub Row” looked during the Manhattan Project. During the Manhattan Project Years, the area just south of Fuller Lodge, including Ashley Pond and the Ice House, was the Technical Area and looked like a manufacturing facility.

The entire town took on a new look after the Manhattan Project ended. LASL moved to a neighboring mesa top and the infrastructure for the post-war town of Los Alamos was laid out.

The town that we see today began forming after 1946 when the US Army left. The neighborhood surrounding the remaining LARS buildings took shape at this time. The greenbelt running on both sides of the “Bathtub Row” homes does provide a bit of a sense of place that existed during the LARS years and may have existed during the Manhattan Project years. Vestiges of LARS roads can still be found using an aerial photo. However, some sections are just pathways today. Other major roads have further changed the sense of neighborhood.

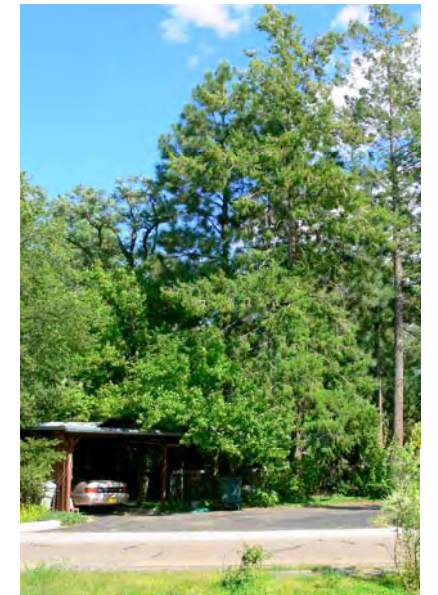
The major change to the overall infrastructure has changed the orientation of the “Bathtub Row” houses and Fuller Lodge. The front of the homes are now facing the backyards. Backyard fences separate the homes from the greenbelt that runs between the homes and 19th Street. The back of the homes now face 20th Street where the residences access automobile traffic. The back of the homes now operate as the street fronts.

After privatization, new property lines manifested in the landscape. Today, the residences are hidden behind mature vegetation along the property line. Only a few glimpses of the buildings can be viewed by the public. The sense of open space around these residences is gone.

The back of Fuller Lodge, facing the green and the renovated shopping center was the original front. Wings were added in 1947 to the south, west, and north of the original structure. The back of Fuller Lodge became integrated into the new front entry.

In 1948, the United States Army Engineer Corps transformed the lodge into a hotel. A parking lot was built to accommodate hotel guests. The parking lot obscures the historic buildings and disconnects them from their original setting.

Today, a greenbelt only exists on both sides of the houses. The original front of the houses now faces 19th street. A parking lot for the Historical Museum and Fuller Lodge is at the south end of “Bathtub Row”. The house at the north end is now surrounded by other private residences. One structure to the west of the “Bathtub Row” houses is the Oppenheimer Senior Condominiums, which was built in the mid 1990s.



Current Historic District



DISTRICT CHARACTER

FULLER LODGE/HISTORIC DISTRICT ADVISORY BOARD

The streets west of 20th have been taken out to form parking lots for the Betty Ehart Senior Center and the Mesa Public Library. 21st and 22nd Street, mentioned in the original applications for state and national historic places, no longer exist. 19th Street is bounded on one side by a green parkway and the back of a commercial strip mall (one section of the town's "Community Center"), looking more like an alleyway.

If the Historic District Ordinance only covers historic features through the Manhattan Project then, the existing neighborhood does not comply with Historic Neighborhood or Suburban standards. The Historic District can best be described as contiguous Multiple Properties more than a Historic Neighborhood.

OPEN SPACES:

Ashley Pond has taken on many forms. It was a stock pond when Ashley Pond bought the ranch from Brooke in 1917. During the LARS years, it looked fairly natural. Blocks of ice from the pond were stored in the Ice House just south of the pond. The area around the pond was the main technical area, during the Manhattan Project. A park now surrounds the pond and hard landscaping was added in the mid 1960's. The old telecommunications building, now a public building was built just east of the pond, obscuring the view of the Sangre de Cristos. This building was also built by the AEC just after the Manhattan Project.

The monument to the Ice House is located just south of Ashley Pond where the Ice House used to be. The Ice House Memorial was constructed from some of the stones from the original ice house. The Ice House was sold in 1957. Once again, if the ordinance only covers historical features through 1945, then the Ice House Memorial would not be covered in the ordinance.

Landscaping:

The percentage of Lot Area landscaped seems quite high. The yards appear to be entirely landscaped except for the buildings and driveways.

Plantings:

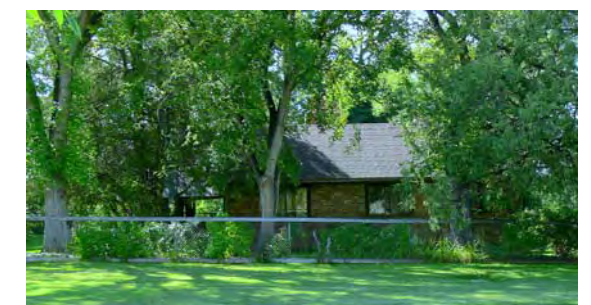
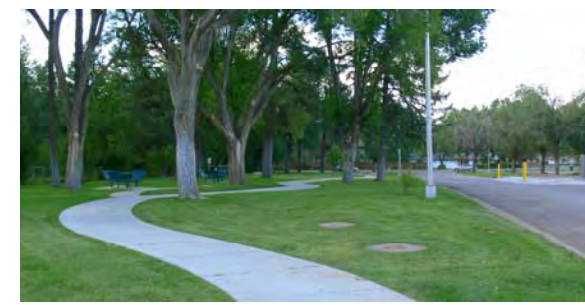
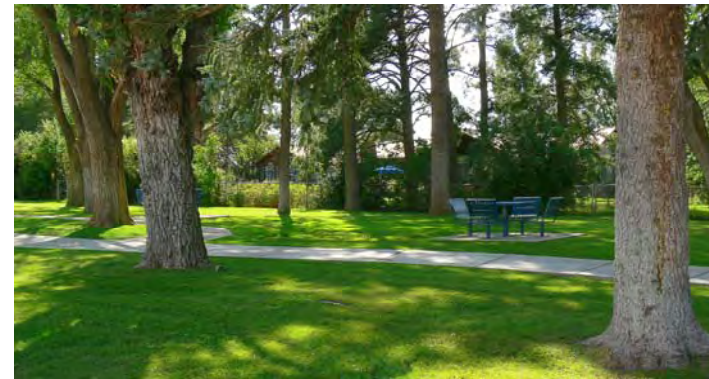
Most yards are overgrown with well established plants around the perimeter of their lots. Some have large grassy lawns between the green perimeter vegetation and the buildings. The green perimeter vegetation appears to be used as a way to gain some degree of privacy. Some of the old trees soar over sixty feet over the houses. Only one yard seemed to have gardens that were in need of care.

Hard Landscape such as Walls and Fences:

Plantings and fences have obscured the houses from the greenbelt surrounding them. The greenbelt was recently upgraded with new sidewalks, a few stone benches, and metal picnic tables near the homes. During the LARS years and Manhattan years, the landscape had an open Midwestern feeling. Some stone-



CURRENT DISTRICT



FULLER LODGE HISTORIC DISTRICT ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

ZONING ISSUES

work can be found in the form of planters, low landscape walls and benches. Most of the fences are chain link covered by mature plantings. Some of the fences incorporate wooden slats, which break up the space more than the other types.

ZONING ISSUES:

Zoning is beyond the scope of this survey. In order to protect the remaining qualities that exist in the district, zoning issues will need to be addressed. One issue the Advisory Committee may want to address is on-site parking for any privately owned property that may change the property's use from residential use to commercial. Existing conditions will need to be recorded to retain as much of the original sense of place as possible. Examples of conditions that need to be considered include:

- setbacks
- typical lot widths
- spaces between buildings
- percentage of building to lot size
- landscaping percentages to lot size
- off-site parking percentages to lot size
- typical building sizes, including height

These are some of the possible conditions, but not an exhaustive list.

All but two of the structures are one story. The Church family added a second floor to their home in the early 1930's. This floor is confined to the attic area, which includes dormers. The original Fuller Lodge had three floors.

Utilities:

A steam line runs around Fuller Lodge and may have provided steam heat to the Lodge. The map included in the National Historic Landmark Application indicates that the steam traveled from the old steam plant just south of the current Medical Center and may have gone to the WPA elementary school and then to the Big House. Both the school and Big House were demolished. Currently, it goes by the local high school.

Overhead electrical lines ran along "Bathtub Row" as early as the Los Alamos Ranch School era.

Gas lines were terminated at Spruce Cottage and new meters were installed.

SIGNAGE:

The only consistent signage appears to be the addresses. Some of the buildings still have the original technical area signs from the Manhattan Project. The Historic Museum installed interpretive signs accompanying the Walking Tour that starts at the museum.



The Historic District Boundary seen drawn over the aerial is only a nominal boundary area. An official boundary can be determined at the time the ordinance is drawn up.

FULLER LODGE/HISTORIC DISTRICT ADVISORY BOARD



COMMON ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES

COMMON ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES:

The following is a description of the prominent features found in the Historic District define the District. Although the area surrounding the District has changed dramatically through time, the contiguous buildings that remain from the LARS years remain remarkably similar. The consistent architectural style found in the Fuller Lodge Historic District holds the district together. The same building styles and materials are present throughout. The few additions done after 1948 used compatible building materials and building systems.

General Building Type:

There were several building types. Most of the buildings were homes for the staff working at LARS. One structure started as a residence for the school nurse and then became a guest house for students' families when they visited. Another was a dormitory for the senior boys at the school, which included an apartment for the Master Counselor who watched over the boys.

Three buildings were used for the operation of the school. Fuller Lodge housed the school's kitchen and dining hall. It was a place to socialize and a place to study. The Infirmary was on the second floor. Apartments were on the third floor for some of the school staff, including LARS's Headmaster.

The Arts and Crafts Building housed carpentry and woodworking shops, a music room and a science lab. During the Manhattan Project, the house was divided into three apartments and afterward into two apartments.

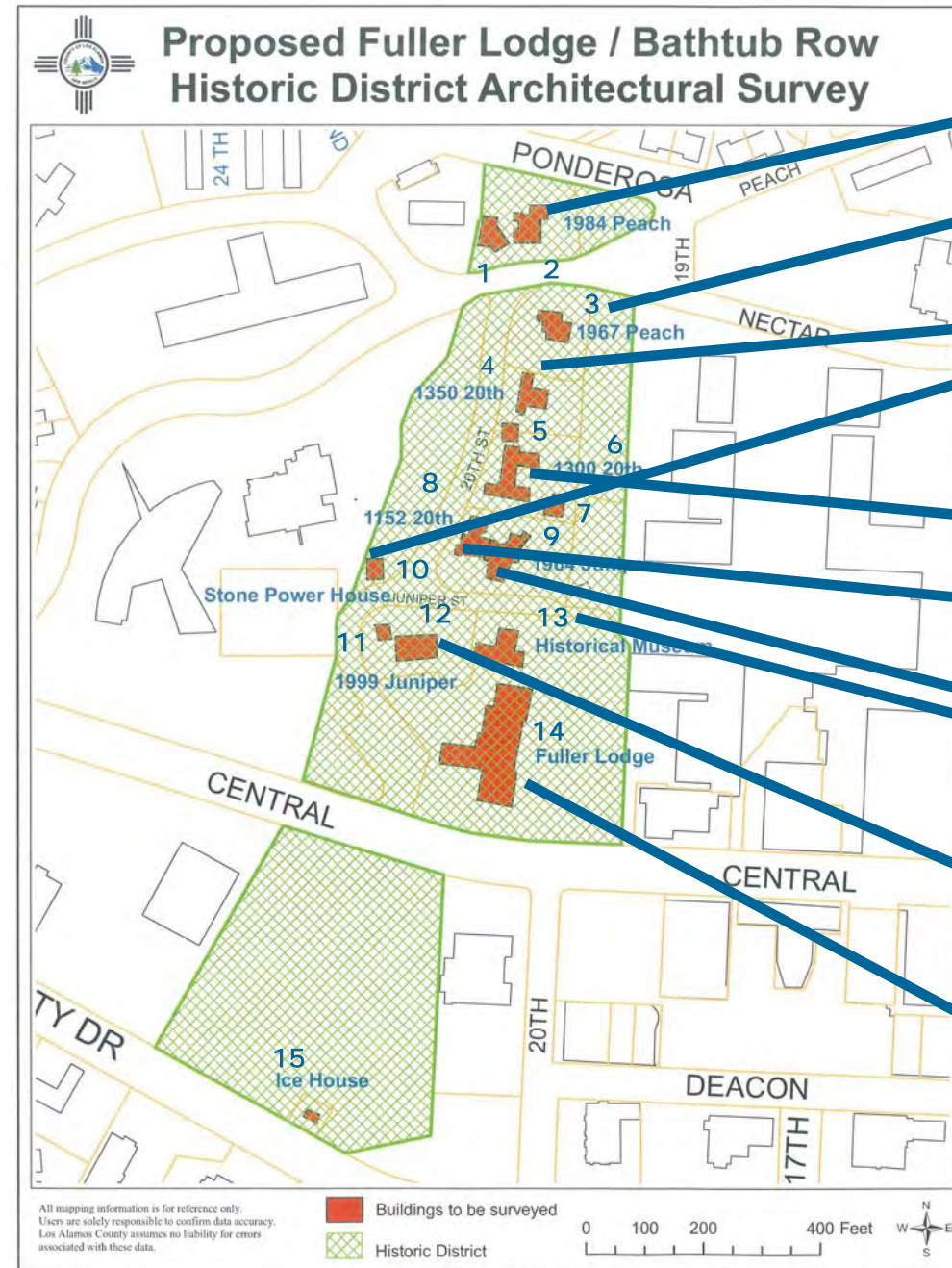
The Stone Power House was built in the early 1930's to house LARS's generator. In 1945, the structure was renovated into a small house for a Manhattan Project Scientist and his wife.

General Building Style:

The style used was a "Rustic" Style first developed by the early National Park Service from its inception through ca1938. Most of the buildings were built from 1918 to 1938. This "Rustic" Style incorporated the use of natural materials like Bandelier rhyolite. The hard tuff is commonly called hard tuff or tuff and is used in the fireplaces and walls of many of the buildings and log construction.

The buildings also tend to reflect eclectic architectural styles that were popular during this timeframe. The "Rustic" NPS Style with Bungalow elements were persistent themes in all the buildings, such as overhanging roofs with exposed rafters and horizontal rows of windows, using casement windows with divided lights. Decoration mimicking an earlier Tudor Half-Timber Style can also be found in Craftsman Bungalows and in some of the Master Cottages at LARS.

Most of the buildings were constructed of vertical and horizontal logs and half-logs with chinking combined with sawn log siding with pitched roofs. Some portions of the buildings were constructed using a vertical board and batten type



CHURCH HOUSE



OPPENHEIMER HOUSE



STONE POWER STATION



MAX ROY HOUSE



ARTS AND CRAFTS BUILDING



GUEST HOUSE



BAKER HOUSE



SPRUCE COTTAGE

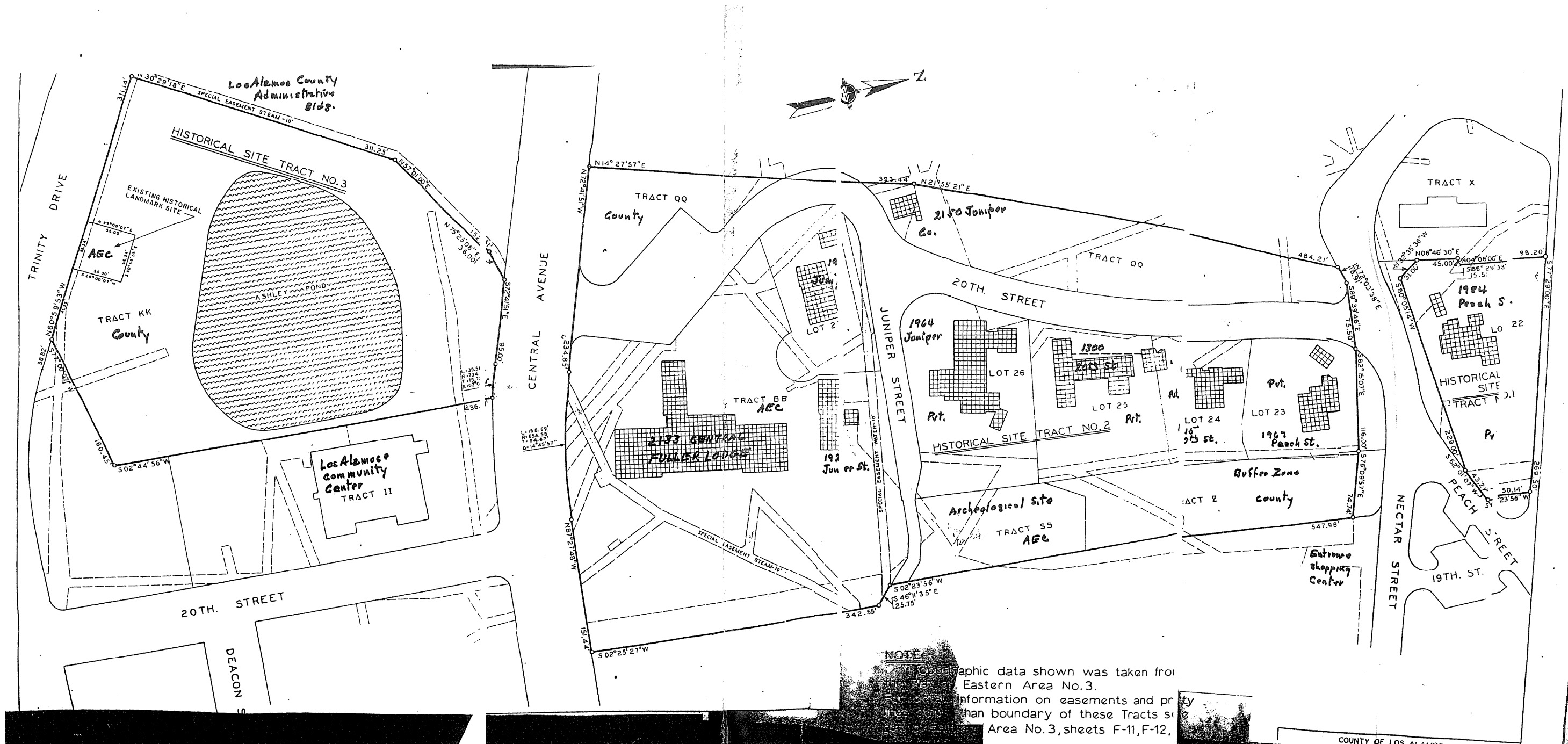


FULLER LODGE

Continued on page 12



FULLER LODGE HISTORIC DISTRICT ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY



1976 MAP SUBMITTED TO NATIONAL REGISTRY FOR NATIONAL LANDMARK STATUS

COMMON ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES

construction, which was used fairly late in the evolution of these buildings. Two exhibited details mimicking English Neo-Colonial Half-Timbered homes, a theme also found in the wings of Fuller Lodge. Ironwork railings were also consistently found in these homes as were horizontal groupings of casement windows, french doors and paneled doors with true divided lights in the top half.

Many of the buildings exhibit architectural elements and details found in bungalows built during the Arts and Crafts Period (1905-1930), such as french doors.

Through the Manhattan Project, the buildings kept to the original style. Two wings were added to one Master Cottage that mimic post and beam construction. When the AEC turned Fuller Lodge into a hotel, three wings were added to the building. They were designed by W.C. Kruger who had been hired as the architect who assisted the Sundt Construction Company in converting LARS into a facility for the Manhattan Project. He also designed the Community Center after the end of the Manhattan Project.

Ofentimes, these styles borrowed features from previous historic styles. The Fuller Lodge wings seem to be borrowing features from an east coast Garrison Neo-Colonial English Style popular from 1935 to 1955 where the bottom floor was brick or stone with a wooden top floor that overhung the lower floor.

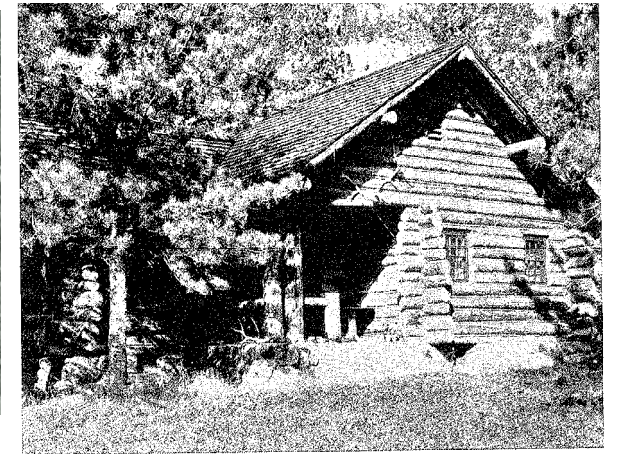
The eclectic Tudor Half-Timbers also appear to borrow features from a Medieval English Half-Timber Style. Decorative half timbering, mimicking Medieval infilled timber framing is a common detail, most have stucco infilling, between the timbers. The decorative detailing may also draw from modern Craftsman traditions. Large chimneys are favored, including multiple shafts. The top commonly has a separate chimney pot for each flue, like those found on the Oppenheimer House. This decorative style can also be found on Craftsman Bungalows.



Laurel Hill Recreational Demonstration Area, Pennsylvania



Administration Building, Bryce Canyon National Park



Ranger's Station, Rocky Mountain National Park



Excerpt from *Park and Recreation Structures* by Albert God, 1938.



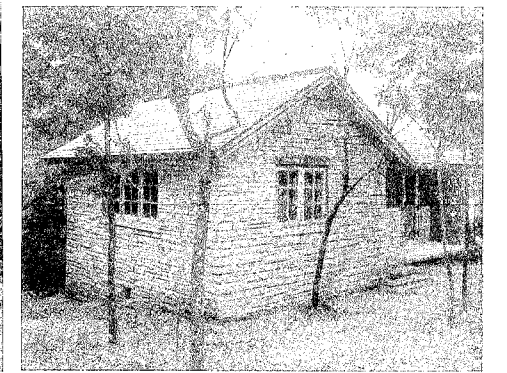
Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area, Maryland



Community Building, Longmire, Mount Rainier National Park



Administration Building, Longmire, Mount Rainier National Park



Montgomery Bell Recreational Demonstration Area, Tennessee



BUILDING INVENTORIES

FULLER LODGE/HISTORIC DISTRICT ADVISORY BOARD

BUILDING INVENTORIES:

Each building was observed and the owners were interviewed. The numbers on the Historic District Architectural Survey coincide with the ID numbers for each building and with the ID numbers listed on the Summary Table that follows the building inventories.

SURVEY OF CHURCH HOUSE:

Building Inventory:

ID Number and Field Map: 1 (House) & 2 (Garage)

Building Name: Master Cottage #3 and sometimes called Church House

Who Did the Survey and Professional Background: Steven G. Shaw, Architect and Nancy Halvorson, Intern Architect of Mosaic Architectural Solutions, P.A.

Current Property Owner: Phil and Mattie Howe

Length of Ownership: 1991-Present

Address: 1984 Peach Street

Building Data:

Date of Construction, if known: 1924

Architect or Builder, if known:

Fermor Church (owner) in 1924 and 1928 when second story and dormers were added. John Gaw Meem added the stone addition in early 1930's.

Building Type: Residence

Architectural Style:

"Rustic" National Park Service Style that was popular through 1938.

Building's Components:

Construction Materials: Logs and half-logs with chinking, dormers and walls are covered by wood siding (replaced original material).

Number of Stories: 2

Foundation Type:

Concrete half basement with concrete foundation for the stone addition; Log portion sits on concrete pads. Later, what appears to be concrete, was added under the bottom logs that were sagging enough to be in contact with the ground.

Roof: Original metal roof was replaced by an asbestos shingle roof system.

Window:

Type: Casement

Material: Wood sash

Glazing: Original windows are single glazed. Storm glazing panels were added.

Doors: Varied: 40's wood french with side lights; wood panel with ironwork over large peek through window.

Chimneys / Fireplaces:

Stone fireplaces and chimneys

Other Significant Features:

A new addition with log chinking wraps around the west and north sides. When the addition was built, the utility room, sunroom, and sleeping porch were removed. The original walls of the house on three sides are now obscured by the addition.



FULLER LODGE HISTORIC DISTRICT ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

Entrance / Porches:

One original porch remains. It appears to have been the front porch and opens into the stone portion of the house. The porch is set back inside the building footprint and is covered by the roof of the house. Just around the corner is another entry that opens to the dining room and is only covered by the roof overhang.

Soft/Hard Landscaping:

The building is surrounded by a very large lot. The only original stonework is a low garden wall along Peach Street.

Historic Use: Residence

Present Use: Residence

Degree of Alterations and modification dates, if known:

- House was built in 1924.
- Second floor was added in 1928.
- Stone Addition was done in 1932.
- Wood siding replaced logs on dormers.
- Addition added in 1991 that wraps around the house on three sides.

Building's Condition: Excellent

Associated Buildings on-site:

Garage and Carport were added much later than 1948 and will therefore be considered non-contributing to the Historic District

Recommendations:

It is recommended that the following prominent, distinguished and historic features be protected by the ordinance.

Prominent Features to Protected by Ordinance:

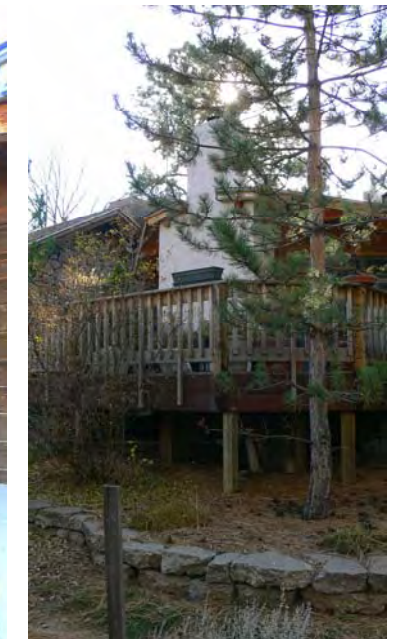
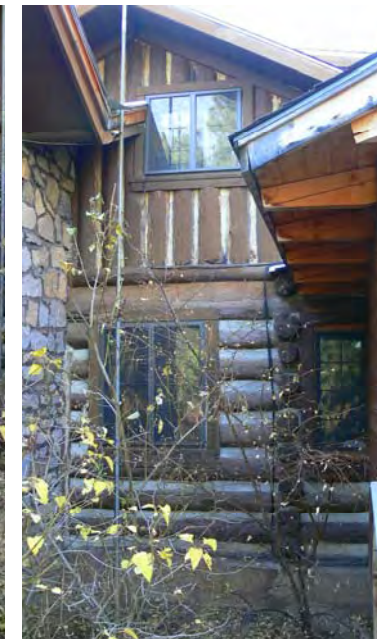
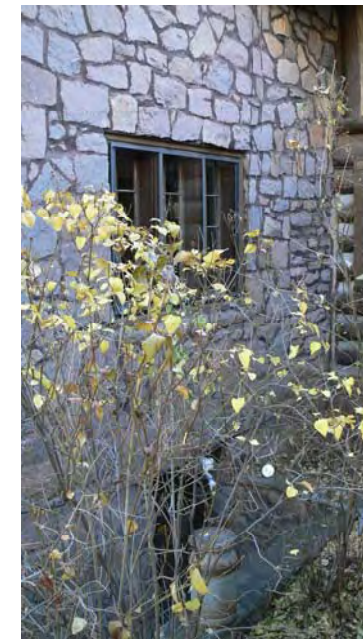
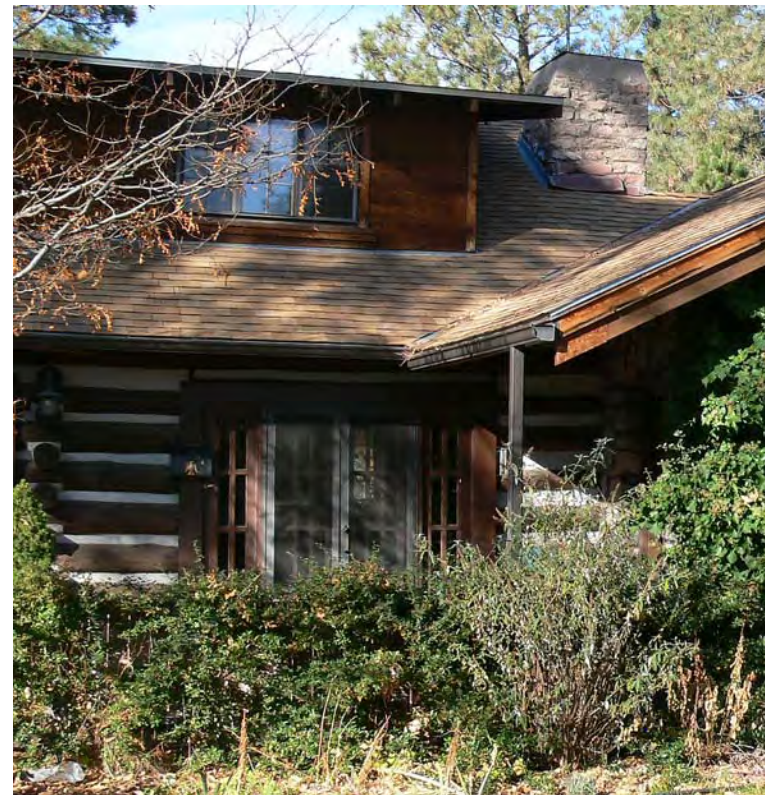
- Roof and dormer configuration
- Wooden french door with side lights
- Wooden casement windows
- Half logs with chinking
- Transom window in half basement similar to the one at Roy House
- Wooden entry door to stone addition

Building's Distinguishing Features:

- Second Floor with dormers
- Wood panel entry door with ironwork over peek through window.

Building's Historic Significance:

- Stone addition designed by John Gaw Meem.
- Home built by Fermor Church for Peggy Pond Church and family.
- Home of Navy Commander Deke Parsons.



BUILDING INVENTORIES

FULLER LODGE/HISTORIC DISTRICT ADVISORY BOARD

SURVEY OF OPPENHEIMER HOUSE:

Building Inventory:

ID Number and Field Map: 3 (Building) and 3a (Carport)

Building Name: Master Cottage #2 later called The Oppenheimer House

Who Did the Survey and Professional Background: Steven G. Shaw, Architect and Nancy Halvorson, Intern Architect of Mosaic Architectural Solutions, P.A.

Current of Property Owner: B.R. and Helene Suydam/L. A. Historical Society

Length of Ownership: 1956-Present

Address: 1967 Peach Street

Building Data:

Date of Construction, if known: 1929

Architect or Builder, if known: A. J. Connell, LARS Headmaster

Building Type: Residence

Architectural Style:

"Rustic" National Park Service Style that was popular through 1938.

Building's Components:

Construction Materials:

Stone and Stucco with half-timbered post and beam detailing; sawn-log siding some of which was added to mimic post and beam construction and board and batten wall system.

Number of Stories: 1 and a partial basement

Foundation Type: Concrete and stone; basement walls are stone

Roof: Various types of shingles on pitched roof over wood trusses

Window Type:

Casement: Hopper

Material: Wood Sash

Glazing: Original windows are single glazed. Storm glazing panels added later.

Doors: French doors covered by wooden storm doors

Chimneys / Fireplace: Stone fireplace and chimney with clay flue pots, the larger one is for the boiler.

Other Significant Features:

Original boiler is still in operation and was converted from wood, to coal, to oil, and then to natural gas. Original radiators are still in use, however one appears to be missing underneath the north window in the living room. Iron lantern on the front porch appears to be original and seems to match ironwork lanterns at Fuller Lodge. Ironwork boot scraper next to front porch is embedded in a concrete patio that may have been added by Oppenheimer.

Entrance / Porches:

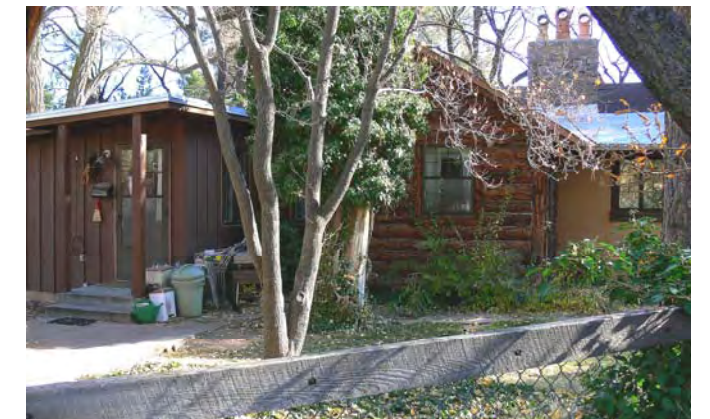
Stoop at front is original and the roof is the original metal.

Landscaping:

Flagstone and concrete patios; raised sidewalk with small hollow cylindrical opening for drainage swale that crosses sidewalk from house to carport. Mature Pine trees and Cedar tree at front porch are historic. The younger pine trees were seedlings planted in the 1950's.

Historic Use: Residence

Present Use: Residence



FULLER LODGE HISTORIC DISTRICT ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

Degree of Alterations and Modification Dates, if known:

The original house contained a living room, sleeping porch, dining room, and kitchen. The kitchen was on the end of north side of the house.

- A new kitchen was located where the dining room had been. A dining room addition was added during the Manhattan Project for Oppenheimer.
- Stone walls in original basement change to concrete where the stairs and addition begin. Stairs appear to have original iron pipe handrail.
- Bedroom and bath were added after Manhattan Project ended. The jog in the sawn-log siding appears to be where the old back porch existed.
- Utility Room and back porch were added during 1964 and 1965 for the Suydams. The room and porch are the board and batten portion.
- Air vents to crawl space were added by Zia Company.
- Structural foundation work was done around 2005.

Building's Condition: Good

Associated Buildings on-site:

Carport was built at the same time the other carports were built.

Recommendations:

It is recommended that the following prominent, distinguished and historic features be protected by the ordinance.

Prominent Features to Protected under Ordinance:

- Configuration of roof line
- Exterior Stone walls
- Fireplaces and vents grouped together in one long chimney with clay pot chimney tops
- Wood detailing mimicking Colonial English Half-Timbers with stucco walls
- Original Windows, especially large north windows
- Wooden french doors
- Original front porch, and roof
- Dog shaped boot scraper near front porch
- Front Porch Lantern
- Sleeping Porch
- Stone Walls in Basement
- Original boiler and radiators that still work

Distinguishing Features:

- Roof Line
- Details referencing Colonial English Half Timbered homes
- Two large windows facing north for resident painter's studio
- Exterior Stone walls
- Fireplaces and vents in one long chimney with clay pot chimney tops
- Sleeping Porch

Building's Historic Significance:

- Home of R.J. Oppenheimer
- Many social gatherings hosted here during the Manhattan Project.
- Built for May Connell, Headmaster's sister, an artist.



SURVEY OF MAX ROY HOUSE:

Building Inventory:

ID Number and Field Map: 4 (House) and 5 (Garage)

Building Name: Master Cottage # 1 or Max Roy House

Who Did the Survey and Professional Background: Steven G. Shaw, Architect and Nancy Halvorson, Intern Architect of Mosaic Architectural Solutions, P.A.

Name of Property Owner: Richard Morse who came to LANL in 1965

Length of Ownership: 1996-Present

Address: 1350 20th Street

Building Data:

Date of Construction, if known:

Constructed in between 1928 and 1930. Center stone portion done during LARS years. Wings appear to have been added during Manhattan Project period. The wings done in a Tudor-influenced Style similar to Fuller Lodge. The house burned in the 1920's to an unknown extent and was then rebuilt.

Architect or Builder, if known: Unknown

Building Type: Residence

Architectural Style:

"Rustic" National Park Service Style that was popular through 1938.

Building's Components:

Construction Material:

Post and Beam with in-fill detailing on exterior walls; random pattern stone comprised of hard tuff; stone walls are double thick with an air space in between; unpainted stone interior walls; original stonework and plasterwork. Wings appear to be frame construction. Kitchen and main bedroom were added.

Number of Stories: 1

Foundation Type: Concrete below stonework

Roof: Post and Beam using 2X8 trusses, including front porch; Wood shingled roof forty years old

Window Type:

Type: Casement wood sash true divided light

Material: Wood Slate sills are original; wood under windows is hand hewn

Glazing: Original single glazed

Doors: French doors with concrete threshold similar to Fuller Lodge, wooden doors with true divide light in top half of door

Chimneys / Fireplace:

Fireplace screen is similar to the one at Fuller Lodge; Andirons made from the Chile Line railroad rails.

Other Significant Features:

Woodwork is hand adzed; 2 porch lanterns; logs from the Romero Cabin are under the porch roof. Has original boiler. The gas meter is located in front of the old coal chute. Stonework is similar to the work done at Bandelier.

Porches:

Back porch is architect designed with repeating motif of house design. The floor of the porch consists of flagstone flatwork similar to the side porch at the Guest



House. Front porch roof appears to be original. However, it has been enclosed on three sides.

Landscaping:

Historic Locust trees on east side of building. Hard landscaping includes a walkway to the carport. Approximately three foot tall capped flagstone wall aligns with building, and defines the stairs to the basement.

Historic Use: Residence

Present Use: Residence

Degree of Alterations and modification dates, if known:

- The Max Roy house was rebuilt after a fire during the LARS years
- According to Helene Suydam, Edwin and Elsie McMillan had to wait to move in until interior remodeling was done, just after the war ended.
- According to Helene Suydam, the wings were added in 1948 for Max Roy. According to the Los Alamos County Historic Preservation Plan, the wings were added during the Manhattan Project.
- The back of the house (front now) appears to be remodeled.
- The current front stoop also appears to have been remodeled at some time.

Building's Condition:

The asphalt roof shingles needed to be replaced. Exterior woodwork needs maintenance.

Associated Buildings on-site: Two connecting carports share a boundary with the Arts and Crafts property to the south. The stall on the Arts and Crafts side has been enclosed. One carport belongs to the Roy House and the other to the Arts and Crafts house.

Recommendations:

It is recommended that the following prominent, distinguished and historic features be protected by the ordinance.

Prominent Features:

The entire building should be preserved if the ordinance is extended through 1948. Otherwise, only the stone portion should be protected. It appears to be the ONLY house with almost no alterations to the exterior beyond the addition of the two wings and a forty year old roof.

- Roof Configuration
- The most prominent feature is the back porch, which appears to be original
- Unique double walled hard tuff stonework walls.
- Windows and doors in the stone portion
- Electric Lanterns on the front stoop and the back porch

Distinguishing features:

- Double stone wall construction
- Overhanging Roof that forms a porch

Building's Historic Significance:

- Andirons from Chile Line
- Hans Bethe (according to oral history) lived here. As a neighbor to the Oppenheimers, many heady conversations took place in the stone portion as the Oppenheimers' parties spilled over to this house.



Photo Credit - Craig Martin



SURVEY OF THE ARTS AND CRAFTS BUILDING:

Building Inventory:

ID Number and Field Map: 6 and 7

Building Name: The Arts and Crafts Building

Who Did the Survey and Professional Background: Steven G. Shaw, Architect and Nancy Halvorson, Intern Architect of Mosaic Architectural Solutions, P.A.

Name of Property Owner: Jim and Kate O' Donnell

Address: 1300 20th Street

Building Data:

Date of Construction, if known: 1932-1934

Architect or Builder, if known: John Gaw Meem

Building Type: Residence

Architectural Style: "Rustic" National Park Service Style that was popular through 1938.

Building's components:

Construction: Most of the building is constructed of hard tuff stonework. The ends on both sides of the entry court are constructed of half logs with chinking, allowing for more windows, which are groupings of casement windows.

Number of Stories: 1

Foundation Type: Concrete and Stone

Roof: Original Steel

Windows:

Type: Original metal casement and new double hung

Material: Steel clad and wood sash replacement windows

Glazing: True divided light casement windows have single glazing with interior storm lights.

Double glazing in replacement double hung windows with no divided light

Doors:

Old wooden doors, some with true divided light glazing in the top half. Some have glazed storm doors.

Chimneys / Fireplace:

Hard tuff stonework at corner of front courtyard

Other Significant Features:

Partial basement for boiler. Boiler appears to vent through the chimney

Entrance / Porches:

Every section of the building appears to have at least one exterior door. Most do not have overhangs above them. Some open onto decks and raised porches. One door (no longer used) has a small overhanging roof forming a stoop. Main entry is off the driveway. This porch has been enclosed. The main entry is defined by a dormer that follows the main spine of the gable roof.

Hard landscaping:

Visual Access from 20th Street is cut off by a slatted fence. The stonework on each side of the drive used to be a rear wall. Stones that were removed were used for planters and flower bed edging. Fieldstone masonry formed into benches define the edge of the entry court.



Historic Use:

Classrooms for music, woodworking, and crafts rooms and a library.

Present Use: Residence

Degree of Alterations and modification dates, if known:

- The house was divided into two apartments during the Manhattan Project and then renovated and turned into a Master Home for LASL Director Dr. Norris Bradbury.
- Steven G. Shaw architect worked on renovating and adding a pergola and garage for previous owners. The windows on the north elevation and on the north side of the west elevation were changed out for modern double hung windows with no divided lights by architect and in the early 1980's.

Building's Condition:

The building was a rental for about ten years and maintenance was not kept up. Present owners are beginning to restore it, starting with finish materials and replacing windows with wooden divided light casements with double glazing. They removed the rugs and the vinyl flooring under the rugs and the cementitious floor patch covering under the vinyl, finally exposing the wood floors.



BUILDING INVENTORIES

Associated Buildings on-site:

A garage and shop / office was built in the late 1980's. Steven G. Shaw architect designed the garage in the rear and the pergola that is located off the main entry.

Recommendations:

It is recommended that the following prominent, distinguished and historic features be protected by the ordinances.

Prominent Features:

- Built of hard tuff stonework except for the ends of the wings that form the entry courtyard
- Bands of metal casement windows
- Vertical half-timber wall construction with chinking
- Roof configuration
- Wooden panel doors with true divided light panes in top half of door and french doors

Distinguishing Features:

- Entire home constructed of hard tuff except two wings (in original design).
- Original steel roof
- Extended U-shaped configuration may draw from Meem's SW designs.
- Extreme ninety degree is an example of original Meem's work.

Building's Historic Significance:

- Home of Lt. Col. Whitney Ashbridge, Enrico Fermi (during summer visits after the Manhattan Project), Capt. Gerald Tyler, and A.L. Hughes during the Manhattan Project.
- Home of Dr. Norris Bradbury immediately after the Manhattan Project.



SURVEY OF MASTER'S APARTMENT:

Building Inventory:

ID Number and Field Map: 8

Building Name: Master's Apartment (attached to Spruce Cottage)

Who Did the Survey and Professional Background: Steven G. Shaw, Architect, and Nancy Halvorson, Intern Architect of Mosaic Architectural Solutions, P.A.

Name of Property Owner: Barton and Coleen Olinger

Length of Ownership: 1997-Present

Address: 1152 20th Street

Building Data:

Date of Construction, if known: The Master's apartment was remodeled and expanded for Master Cecil Wirth and his family in 1935

Architect or Builder, if known: John Gaw Meem

Building Type: Apartment

Architectural Style: NPS "Rustic" Style cabin, using local materials, hard tuff

Building's Components:

Construction Material:

Stone (similar stonework in Arts and Crafts Building next door) and concrete; some log and sawn-log siding over wood framing; new wood siding to accommodate a new garage door.

Number of Stories : 1

Foundation Type: Stonework

Roof: Grey pro-panel installed around 1999 over pitched roof

Windows:

Type: Casement from late 1940's to mid 1950's style; stone window sills below replaced windows surrounded by cement like filler.

Material: Wood

Glazing: Single pane with additional glazing panel with wood trim added after 1997

Operation: Manual

Doors: Single french style doors and wooden panel doors with true divided light panels in the top half of the door

Chimneys:

Brick chimney for double fireplace added probably during first renovation of the enclosed hallway between the stone apartment and Spruce Cottage. When the hallway was expanded the chimney was extended to make it taller.

Other Significant Features:

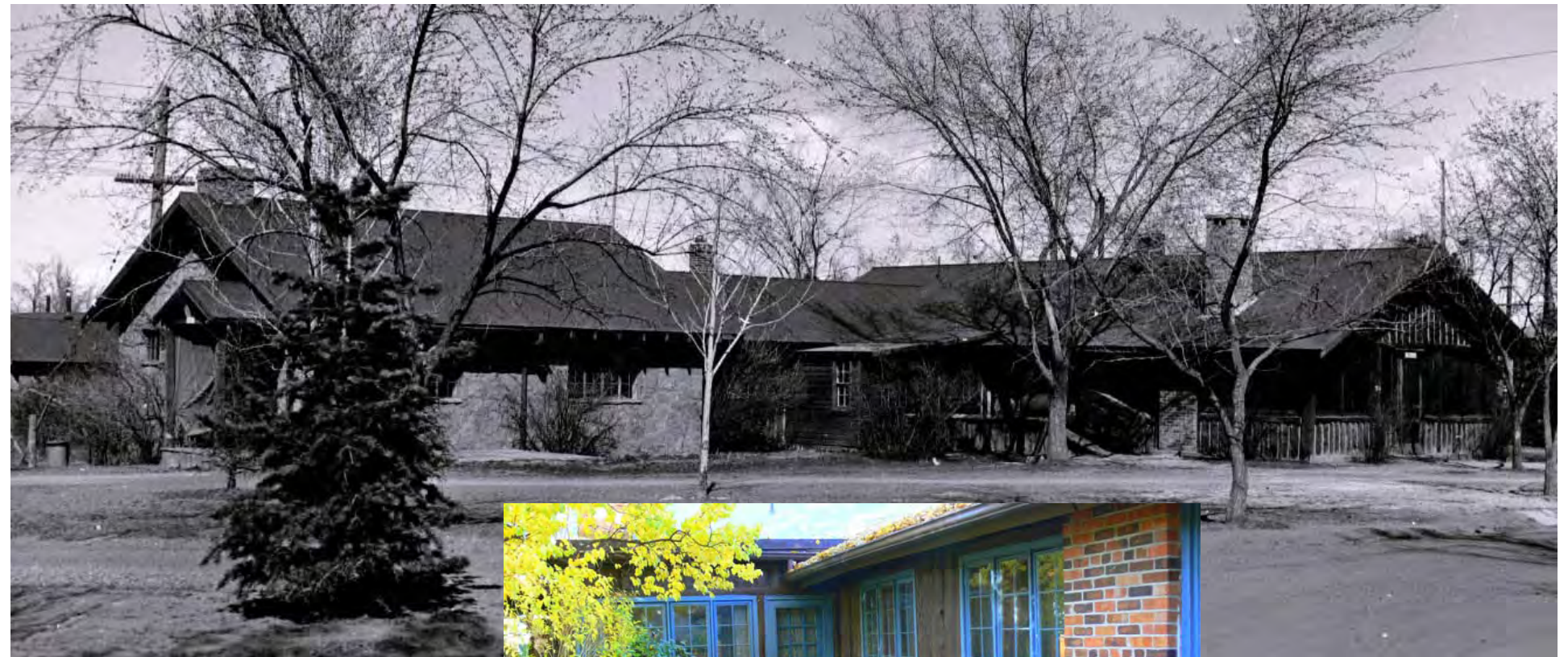
Hand-wrought iron handrails done in a style commonly found from war era to post-war era (1940's to 1950's); gutters and downspouts are NOT original.

Porches: Small concrete stoops used to enter the house

Hard landscaping: Concrete slab patio

Historic Use: Master's Apartment, Apartment for Manhattan Project Scientists

Present Use: Apartment inside house used as a mother-in-law unit for various



BUILDING INVENTORIES

family members.

Degree of Alterations and modification dates, if known:

- Extensively remodeled and expanded in 1935 by John Gaw Meem.
- The east wing, located between apartment and Spruce Cottage enlarged and roof raised, providing room for attic windows that look like clerestories from the outside.
- What appears to have been an old stable or carport attached to the building was enclosed. The enclosure looks like it was done using contemporary building materials.

Building's Condition: Excellent

Associated Buildings on-site:

Apartment is attached to the residence located at 1964 Juniper Street.

Recommendations:

It is recommended that the following prominent, distinguished and historic features be protected by the ordinances.

Prominent Features to Protect by Ordinance:

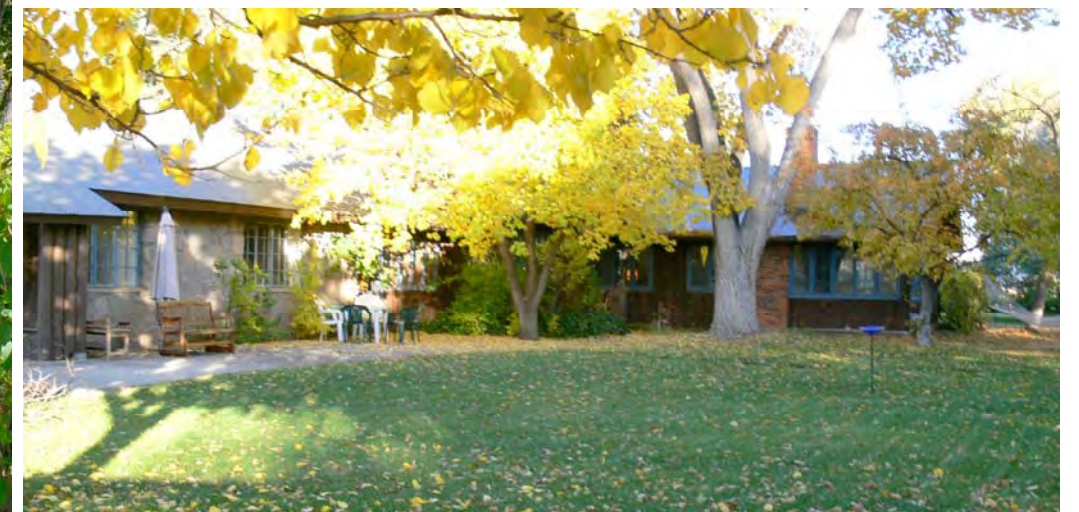
- Roof Configuration
- Stone Walls
- Front Porch that used to be back porch
- Clerestory windows that provide light to the attic
- Logs and half-logs with chinking
- Sawn Log siding
- Casement Windows
- Ironwork: Railings and Porch Lights / Lanterns
- Sunroom
- Fireplaces
- Chimneys
- French style doors and wooden panel doors with windows in the upper half of the door

Distinguishing Features:

- South wing began as sleeping porch for LARS students
- "Clerestories" that light the attic
- Stone Apartment
- East Wing connects to separate building

Building's Historic Significance:

- Home of Cecil Wirth family. Two children became politicians.
- Home of significant Manhattan Project scientists
- Stone addition designed and built by John Gaw Meem
- Solid log construction from LARS years (Spruce Cottage)
- Remodeled portion using sawn-log siding may have been done during Manhattan Project years and some was probably done by 1948.



SURVEY OF SPRUCE COTTAGE:

Building Inventory:

ID Number on Field Map: 9

Building Name: Spruce Cottage

Who Did the Survey and Professional Background: Steven G. Shaw, Architect, and Nancy Halvorson, Intern Architect of Mosaic Architectural Solutions, P.A.

Name of Property Owner: Barton and Coleen Olinger

Length of Ownership: 1997-Present

Address: 1964 Juniper and 1152 20th Street

Building Data:

Date of Construction, if known:

Brooke Ranch House was remodeled into a square building called the Pyramid after Ashley Pond purchased the ranch from Brooke. In 1927, it was remodeled into Spruce Cottage as a dormitory for the senior boys attending the school.

Architect or Builder, if known: Unknown

Building Type: Camp Cabin

Architectural Style: "Rustic" NPS Style cabin

Building's Components:

Construction Material:

Vertical stacked logs (some sawn-log siding and some log with chinking), addition with board and batten siding (looks like AEC, late 1940's to mid 1950's). Plywood substrate 12" on center, real faux board & batten.

Number of Stories: 1

Foundation Type:

Concrete; garage foundation has a beveled perimeter for moisture protection.

Roof :

Grey pro-panel over an L-shaped gable roof. The original roof was metal and was replaced with cedar shingles probably during the Manhattan Project. Subsequently, asphalt roofing was applied over the shingles. The pro-panel replaced the asphalt shingles.

Windows: All windows are similar except those in garage and room connecting garage to main house

Type: Casement similar to late 1940's to mid 1950's style

Material: Wood

Glazing: Single glazed, true divided light windows with a single storm panel added and carefully trimmed on the outside to match window size

Operation: Manual

Doors: French style doors and wooden panel doors with true divided panels in top half of the door

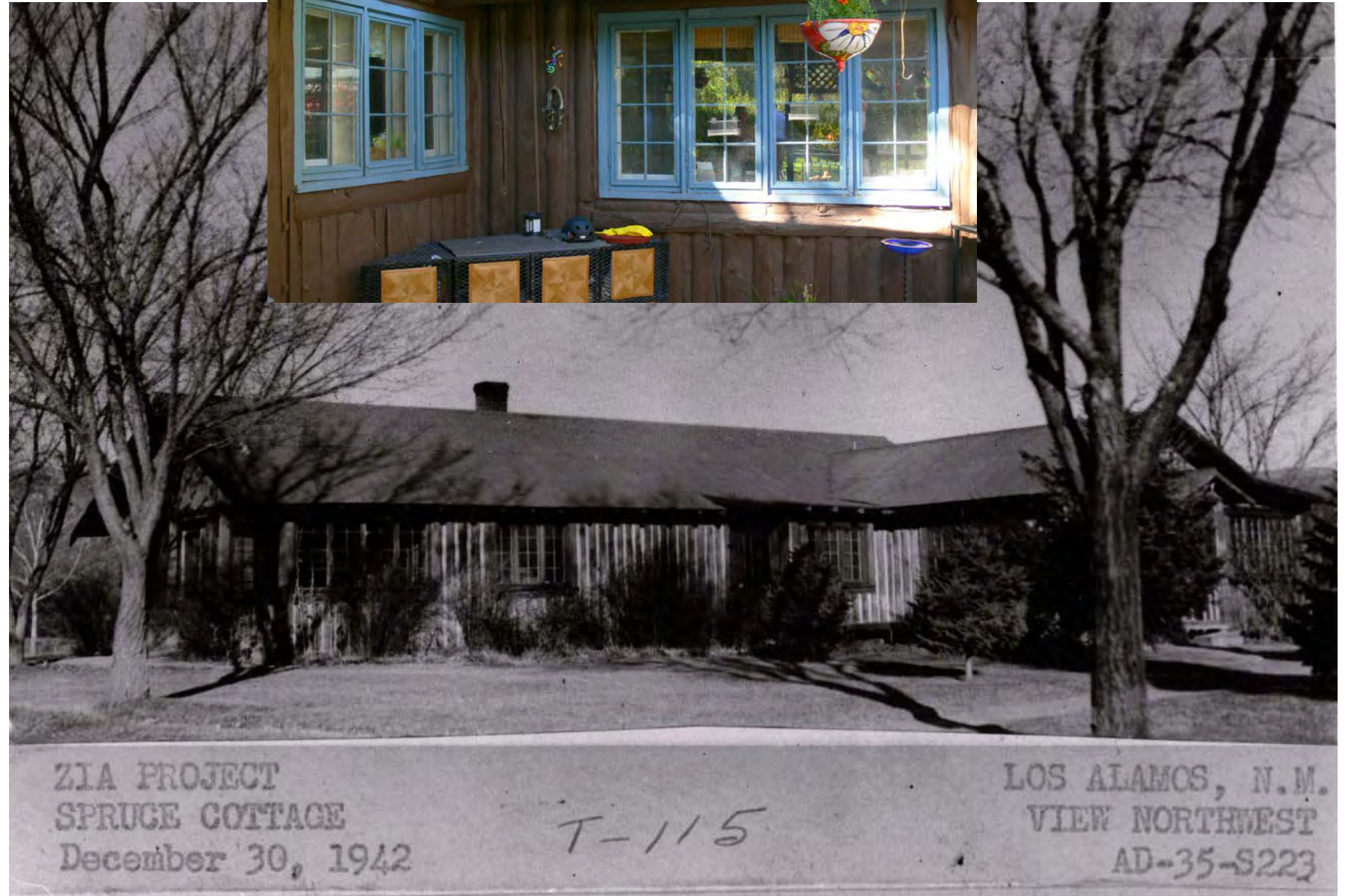
Chimneys: Original brick chimney

Other Significant Features:

Original AEC # T-115 on house, hand-wrought iron railing

Porches: Screened in sleeping porch enclosed for a sunroom. Front porch enclosed for a kitchen (boys ate at Fuller Lodge). Work was probably done during Manhattan Project.

Hard landscaping: Very little stonework except foundation and concrete pad in front of new entry



ZIA PROJECT
 SPRUCE COTTAGE
 December 30, 1942

T-115

LOS ALAMOS, N.M.
 VIEW NORTHWEST
 AD-35-S223



BUILDING INVENTORIES

FULLER LODGE/HISTORIC DISTRICT ADVISORY BOARD

Historic Use: Small dormitory for senior boys and Master Resident; WAC Headquarters; three apartments and later two master apartments.

Present Use: Residence

Degree of Alterations and modification dates, if known:

- Before 1917, the house was the Brooke Home, owner of Alamo Ranch.
- According to the literature, Spruce Cottage was remodeled in 1927. Before that it had been remodeled into the Pyramid.
- According to present owners, the house was remodeled in 1929.
- Garage was added probably late 1940's to mid 1950's; board and batten; Jalousie Windows used; board and batten construction differs from connecting room to garage.
- Pergola in front of house added at new entry.
- Old front entry on east side removed.
- New asphalt shingle roof done in 1977. Pro-panel roof done around 1999.
- Screened Porch became a sunroom; east windows removed for entry door.
- All windows were replaced at the same time except those in the connecting room between the garage and the house, and the garage windows.
- Mid-section of east side of house pushed out, probably when kitchen was added during the Manhattan Project.
- Connecting unit between master apartment and cottage expanded and roof raised, providing room for attic windows that look like clerestories from outside; outside overhanging roof rafters cut off to improve light into attic windows
- Bathtub added
- House was remodeled during war to create 3 apartments and then modified into 2 apartments later. A kitchen for the second apartment in the wooden side appears to have been taken out when the building was remodeled back into one apartment.

Building's Condition: Condition is excellent; dry rot in logs was stabilized, using concrete.

Associated Buildings on-site:

Attached to Master Apartment (1152 20th). Collapsed root cellar has inscribed date of 1925.



BUILDING INVENTORIES

FULLER LODGE/HISTORIC DISTRICT ADVISORY BOARD

Recommendations:

It is recommended that the following prominent, distinguished and historic features be protected by the ordinances.

Prominent Features to be Protected by Ordinance:

- Portions of the house made of solid logs or half logs done during LARS years
- Portion of the house made of sawn-log siding may have been done during the Manhattan Project years or just afterward. Siding was an inexpensive popular building material 1940's to mid 1950's.
- Expansion of connecting unit may have also been done during the Manhattan Project or just after the war ended.
- Roof configuration
- Wooden single glazed casement window replacements similar to those from the late 1940's to early 1950's and were probably done at the same time.
- Ironwork handrails similar to the handrails at Fuller Lodge.
- French style doors and wooden panel doors with true divided glazing in top half of the door

Buildings Distinguishing Features:

- Unit connecting Spruce Cottage to Stone Apartment with clerestories above hallway, lighting attic
- Windows in south wing

Building's Historic Significance:

- Stone apartment designed by John Gaw Meem.
- WAC Headquarters / Dormitory
- Home of Kenneth Bainbridge.
- Home of Fermor Church and Peggy Pond Church.



SURVEY OF THE STONE POWER HOUSE:

Building Inventory:

ID Number and Field Map: 10

Building Name: Stone Power House and later the Red Cross Building

Who Did the Survey and Professional Background: Steven G. Shaw, Architect, and Nancy Halvorson, Intern Architect of Mosaic Architectural Solutions, P.A.

Name of Property Owner: Los Alamos County

Address: 475 20th Street

Building Data:

Date of Construction, if known: Built in 1935 to contain LARS electrical generator and then remodeled into a small house in 1945.

Building Type: Power House, then a residence, and then an office

Architectural Style: "Rustic" NPS Style that was popular through 1938.

Building's Components:

Construction Material: Hard tuff

Number of Stories: 1

Foundation Type:

Walls appear to be built directly on the ground. However, most of John Gaw Meem's houses appear to have stone foundations and most have concrete foundations with stone veneers. This building appears to have been built at the same time and seems similar to the ones known to have been built by John Gaw Meem. It may have a concrete foundation.

Roof: New hypalon membrane roof

Window: Appear to be original windows

Type: Awning

Material: Steel

Glazing: Single

Doors: Wooden panel door with glazing in top half with hardware which could have come from the 1930's or 1940's

Chimneys / Fireplace: stone

Other Significant Features: Appears to have original TA number

Entrance / Porches: Entry porch has been added.

Historic Use: Power House and then a residence

Present Use: Office

Degree of Alterations and modification dates, if known:

- Converted into a small house for a Manhattan scientist in 1944-45.
- Converted into an office for the local Red Cross Chapter in 1950.

Building's Condition: Fair

Associated Buildings on-site:

Storage Unit appears to be sitting on the ground and the wood walls are deteriorating. The siding is similar to that used to enclose the Guest House Carport (p.30). The wooden door appears old and has 1930's to 1940's hardware. Photos indicate that this storage unit was probably the one that was built by George Kitkiakowski when he moved into this building in 1945.

Recommendations:

It is recommended that the following prominent, distinguished and historic features be protected by the ordinance.

Prominent Features to Protect by Ordinance:

- Stone exterior appears almost as it did during LARS years. Only a porch has been added.
- Original windows with stone window sills
- Roof configuration
- Wooden panel door with true divide window in top half of door

Distinguishing Features:

- Designed and built as a power house.
- Industrial type windows appropriate for a power house

Building's Historic Significance:

- LARS Power House
- Home for G. Kitkiakowski, a scientist for the Manhattan Project.



BUILDING INVENTORIES

FULLER LODGE/HISTORIC DISTRICT ADVISORY BOARD

SURVEY OF BAKER HOUSE:

Building Inventory:

ID Number and Field Map: 11 and 12 (Garage)

Building Name: Baker House

Who Did the Survey and Professional Background: Steven G. Shaw, Architect, and Nancy Halvorson, Intern Architect of Mosaic Architectural Solutions, P.A.

Name of Property Owner: Miles and Becky Olinger

Address: 1999 Juniper Street

Building Data:

Date of Construction, if known: 1925 for LARS Chief Mechanic

Architect or Builder, if known:

Building Type: Residence

Architectural Style: "Rustic" NPS Style that was popular through 1939.

Building's Components:

Construction Material:

Horizontal log structure using primitive hand-hewn construction methods, which includes chinking; additions were done in vertical log construction. Garage used post and beam construction. The in-fill consists of aspen seedlings cut in half and applied to an interior insulating material. Flagstone walls support the ends of the north and south wall of the garage

Number of Stories: 1

Foundation Type:

Concrete with crawl space in original house. Addition is on a concrete slab.

Roof: New pro-panel roof

Windows:

Type: True divided light double hung, True divided light sliders in original house and true divided light casements in addition and in the enclosed porch.

Material: Rock sill and then concrete with wooden windows

Glazing: Single

Operation: Manual with pull down screens on the inside

Doors: Wooden doors appear to be from the 1950s or 1960s.

Chimneys / Fireplace:

Oversized brick chimney either replaced stone chimney or may have been built over or around the stone one

Other Significant Features:

Original carport incorporated flagstone walls on the sides of carport. Small aspen logs used in the walls to the carport. No chinking on north side

Porches:

Log ceiling at porch on east elevation appears to be an added feature. Spaces between the aspen seedlings allow viewing into the attic above the porch.



FULLER LODGE HISTORIC DISTRICT ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

Hard landscaping:

Recently constructed stone walls and planters define outdoor spaces.

Historic Use: Residence

Present Use: Residence

Degree of Alterations and modification dates, if known:

- Original chinking was pink. Now chinking is stained or tinted.
- Vinyl treatment under logs, concrete buttresses and concrete blocks.
- Porch and original garage appear to have been built at the same time (probably ca 1946-1947) and before early 1950's. Enclosing original garage and half of porch also appear to be done at a later time and constructed simultaneously (probably 1960).

Building's Condition:

Roof was failing at the west side of non-contributing garage; log in contact with the ground at the base of the house is deteriorating. Homeowners were battling bark beetles that were eating the logs in the exterior walls of the house.

Associated Buildings on-site: Board and Batten non-contributing Garage was added to the property after the original log garage was enclosed.

Recommendations:

It is recommended that the following prominent, distinguished and historic features be protected by the ordinance.

Prominent Features to Protect by Ordinance:

- Logs with chinking
- Wooden casement windows with interior pull down screens (all types) in original structure
- Roof Configuration

Distinguishing Features to be protected by Ordinance:

- Simple bungalows detail at corners of the roof on the porch and garage additions

Building's Historic Significance to be Protected by Ordinance:

- Cabin built for Jim Womelsduff, Chief Mechanic at LARS; first staff residence
- Original Cabin was home to Lord James Chadwick and Robert Bacher.





SURVEY OF THE GUEST HOUSE:

Building Inventory:

ID Number and Field Map: 13

Building Name: Guest House

Who Did the Survey and Professional Background: Steven G. Shaw, Architect, and Nancy Halvorson, Intern Architect of Mosaic Architectural Solutions, P.A.

Name of Property Owner: Los Alamos County and used by Historical Society

Length of Ownership:

Address: 1921 Juniper Street

Building Data:

Date of Construction, if known: Began in 1922 and expanded in 1925; stone apartments done by John Gaw Meem in 1935

Architect or Builder, if known: The stone addition was designed by John Gaw Meem in 1935.

Building Type: Apartments and Temporary housing

Architectural Style: "Rustic" National Park Service Style that was popular through 1938.

Building's Components:

Construction Material:

Early construction used split logs and split cedar with the bark attached. A two apartment stone addition was completed in 1935 and constructed of hard tuff. Original wood trusses for the carport are exposed inside the building.

Number of Stories: 1

Foundation Type: Probably concrete with a stone veneer. The enclosed carport foundation is concrete (non-contributing because it was enclosed in 1981).

Roof: Metal over stone section and wooden shingles over the remainder.

Windows:

Type: Metal casement appear to be original, some may have been changed out and appear to be from about 1949. Grillwork over windows matches the handrails for the steps on the wings to Fuller Lodge.

Material: Metal

Glazing: Single pane

Operation : Manual

Doors: The panel door with true divided light in top half; rest were plain contemporary doors; one had a sliding window in portion of top half

Chimneys / Fireplace: Hard tuff chimney and pueblo style corner fire place

Other Significant Features: Gutters and downspouts are NOT original; copper gutters on the rear of the stone apartment unit are copper and appear new.

Entrance / Porches: Porches appear to be constructed of stone. However the quality of craftsmanship does not match the stone apartment by John Gaw Meem.

Hard landscaping: Concrete wall next to the Guest House with ironwork above. Matches handrails to the wings added to Fuller Lodge; stonework wall in the shape of an arc sits between the Guest House and Baker House





Historic Use: Apartments, infirmary and temporary housing

Present Use: Museum

Degree of Alterations and modification dates, if known:

- 1920's electrical wiring replaced in 1972.
- In 1977 half of the Guest House was raised 18 inches and enclosed with a new foundation. Drain pipes, ramps, and railings were installed.
- The carport was enclosed to be used as workshop and additional exhibit space, which was completed in 1981.
- The museum entrance and interior was repaired and renovated in 1987; museum's interior space also renovated again in 2006.
- Bathroom renovated into shop storeroom in 1987.
- Space beyond Ranch School Room had been a kitchen where the museum gift shop was first set-up in 1974.
- Moved gift shop to front room in 1979 (probably date when back exhibit room was done and maybe when the back porch was enclosed for the dioramas that are in this enclosed space (porch) today).

Building's Condition: Good

Associated Buildings on-site: Remnants of a log cabin, located north of stone addition and west of enclosed carport, was not included on the list of buildings for the survey

Recommendations:

It is recommended that the following prominent, distinguished and historic features be protected by the ordinance.

Prominent Features to Protect by Ordinance:

- Sawn-log siding portion of building
- Casement windows
- Roof configuration

Distinguishing Features to Protect by Ordinance:

- Original steel roofing
- Stone apartment addition to original Guest House with sawn-log siding

Building's Historic Significance to Protect by Ordinance:

Stone addition and split-log and split cedar done before the Manhattan Project. The east end of the building where the porch was enclosed is non-contributing as is the enclosed carport.



SURVEY OF FULLER LODGE:

Building Inventory:

ID Number and Field Map: 14

Building Name: Fuller Lodge

Who Did the Survey and Professional Background: Steven G. Shaw, Architect, and Nancy Halvorson, Intern Architect of Mosaic Architectural Solutions, P.A.

Name of Property Owner: Los Alamos County

Address: 1932 Central Avenue

Building Data:

Date of Construction, if known: 1928

Architect or Builder, if known: John Gaw Meem

Building Type: LARS main school building, including a kitchen and dining Hall, School Infirmary, classrooms and social areas.

Architectural Style: "Rustic" NPS Style that was popular through 1938.

Building's Components:

Construction Material: Vertical logs chosen by Meem and Connell and then milled at LARS in a saw mill set up for the chosen logs; pink chinking; hand-cut tuff for the fireplaces.

Number of Stories: 3 and a partial basement

Foundation Type: Poured concrete walls form basement. Hard tuff veneer from ground to where logs begin. Concrete footing at transition between original lodge and new lobby. The North Wing added in 1948 is slab-on-grade.

Roof: According to a newspaper article by Paul Weideman, dated February 19, 2004, the roof of Fuller Lodge was originally asbestos shingles and is now Alaskan yellow cedar shingles.

Windows:

Type: Double-hung

Material: Wood

Glazing: Double

Operation: Manual sliding up and down

Doors:

Double french doors ten panel glass lights with panic hardware.

Chimneys / Fireplace: Hand cut tuff in main lodge. Double sided fireplace in lobby has machine-cut (saw-cut) tuff on lobby side of one of the wings that was



Steven G. Shaw

Steven G. Shaw

Steven G. Shaw



BUILDING INVENTORIES

added in 1948.

Other Significant Features:

Ironwork lanterns and lighting fixtures, designed by John Gaw Meem. The design incorporates the LARS logo which was designed by famous woodcut artist Gustave Baumann. The bell on the roof of the lodge is still functional

Partial Basement:

Walls are mostly concrete with some concrete block. Boiler in basement still provides steam heat to the building. The lodge is heated by steam and delivered by original radiators. Utility (steam) tunnels can be accessed from there. A light fixture like the ones in the lobby is in the basement

Entrance / Porches: Large pine columns create a two-story high portal (porch) on east side, which used to be the lodge's main entry. Flagstone imbedded in concrete form the floor of the front portal. The columns sit directly on stonework.

The current main entry was added as part of the north wing. Two additional wings were added at this time.

Hard landscaping: Colored concrete pavers for patio east of the two-story tall portal; service drive to kitchen entrance. Walkway from parking lot to remodeled entry on west side of building.

Historic Use: Main school building, dining hall, hotel and recreation/entertainment center

Present Use: Multi-purpose public building containing county approved offices and meeting rooms.

Degree of Alterations and modification dates, if known: In 1948, AEC converted Fuller Lodge into a hotel and added wings on three sides of the original building; The walls mimic English Neo-Colonial half timbers commonly found in buildings built in the 1950's. The exterior walls of the lower level are cut tuff while the upper level exterior finish is stucco. The upper level floor overhangs the lower level exterior walls. A chimney was added to the southwest corner of the log structure and it may conceal the flue of the boiler. Roofs were replaced in 1977, 1987, and again in 2006. Also in 2006, windows were replaced to match the original ones. Logs and chinking were also restored at that time.

In 1987, the mezzanine and its beams were replaced when workers fell through the floor. New carpets, a commercial kitchen, and a fire sprinkler system were installed; electrical system was upgraded and fixtures in the attic received new shades. New fixtures were also installed; and floors were sanded and refinished.

Building's Condition: Good; renovations are still being done

Associated Buildings on-site: Guest House

Recommendations:

It is recommended that the following prominent, distinguished and historic features be protected by the ordinances.

Prominent Features to Protect by Ordinance:

- Vertical logs and horizontal logs with chinking recently restored
- Chinking recently restored to original color and nearly original compound
- Doors, windows and roof recently restored
- Two story high portal the length of the original building
- Hard tuff hand cut stonework found in the fireplaces
- Fireplaces constructed of hand cut hard tuff
- Roof configuration

Building's Historic Significance:

- By stopping with the Manhattan Project, only the log portion by Meem would be covered in an ordinance.
- Lantern on original front porch with LARS logo by Bauman
- Two story high portal the length of the original building
- Bell Tower rang on New Year's Eve and at the end of the war
- Dining room used for special events like the British scientists skit at the end of the war.



FULLER LODGE/HISTORIC DISTRICT ADVISORY BOARD

SURVEY OF THE ICE HOUSE MEMORIAL:

Building Inventory:

ID Number and Field Map: 15

Building Name: Ice House Memorial

During the Manhattan Project the Technical Areas nearly surrounded Ashley Pond. Today, a memorial stands where the Ice House stood during World War II to commemorate the location where the nuclear components of the Trinity Device were assembled. In 1957, the Ice House was sold and the components were used in several houses on Barranca Mesa.

Some of the original stones from the Ice House were used in the memorial.

Only the original stones could be protected under an Historic District Ordinance that only covers the LARS years and the Manhattan Project years.



FULLER LODGE HISTORIC DISTRICT ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

SUMMARY

FULLER LODGE/HISTORIC DISTRICT ADVISORY BOARD

ID #	BUILDING NAME	DATE	CONTRIBUTION TO DISTRICT	LOCATION	HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE		
					LOS ALAMOS RANCH SCHOOL	MANHATTAN PROJECT	TEMPORARY ARMY POST TO PERMANENT TOWN (1946-1948)
1.	Master Cottage #3 Church House	Built in 1924. Second story addition built in 1928; stone addition built in 1932 by John Gaw Meem; and then purchased by LARS in 1939	East elevation and stone addition by John Gaw Meem	1984 Peach St. (A)	Fermor Church designed and built the first floor and second floor. John Gaw Meem designed and built stone addition. LARS purchased the house in 1939. Home of Cecil Wirth Family after LARS bought the house.	Home of Navy Commander William S. Deke Parsons (who assembled atomic bomb detonator while flying to Hiroshima) and Post Commanding Officer Herbert Gee	Lt. Col. Herbert Gee Duncan MacDougall
2.	Garage	Contemporary construction	Non-contributing	1984 Peach St. (B)			
3.	Master Cottage #2 Oppenheimer House	Designed and built in 1929 by AJ Connell for his sister May Connell		1967 Peach St.	Home of Connell's sister Mae Connell, until 1939 and then Wirth family moved in.	Home of J Robert Oppenheimer, Lab Director	Eric Jette
3 A.	Carport	Probably 1948 or later (After 20th became the vehicular access to the "Bathtub Row" Houses)	Non-contributing				
4.	Master Cottage #1 Max Roy House	1928 to early 1930's; Wings added in 1948 for Max Roy, or during Manhattan Project	Central stone structure and wings if ordinance is extended through 1948	1350 20 th St.	Ranch School Financial Officer, Fred Rousseau	Edward Teller, Edwin McMillan, and according to oral history, Hans Bethe also lived here	Max Roy 1948-1998
5.	Garage / Carport with Storage	Probably 1948 or later (After 20th became the vehicular access to the "Bathtub Row" Houses)	Non-contributing				
6.	Arts and Crafts Building	Built in 1932-34 by John Gaw Meem	Only the replacement windows are non-contributing	1300 20 th St.	Housed carpentry and wood working shops, crafts classrooms, a library, a music room, and science laboratories.	Nursery school, two apts.; home of Lt. Col. Whitney Ashbridge, Enrico Fermi (during summer visits), Capt. Gerald Tyler, and A.L. Hughes	Norris Bradbury
7.	Garage	Late 70's to Early 80's	Non-contributing	1300 20 th St.			
8.	Master's Apt. Attached to Spruce Cottage	Designed and Built in 1935 for the Cecil Wirth Family by John Gaw Meem.	Stone building attached log building, "stable" or carport and hallway to apartment	1152 20 th St.	Home of acting Headmaster Fermor Church & Peggy Pond Church. Built by John Gaw Meem as the faculty housing for Spruce Cottage-John Wirth family.	WAC Headquarters/Dormitory; home of Kenneth Bainbridge, Lyman Parratt & Enrico Fermi during summer work after Manhattan Project ended.	John Manley, Jerome Kellogg and Stanislaw Ulum



SUMMARY

FULLER LODGE/HISTORIC DISTRICT ADVISORY BOARD

ID #	BUILDING NAME	DATE	CONTRIBUTION TO DISTRICT	LOCATION	HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE		
					LOS ALAMOS RANCH SCHOOL	MANHATTAN PROJECT	TEMPORARY ARMY POST TO PERMANENT TOWN (1946-1948)
9.	Spruce Cottage	Brooke Ranch House became the Pyramid and then was remodeled in 1927/29 as cottage for senior boys	Portions of building with log, half-log and sawn log siding	1964 Juniper St.	Housed Spruce Patrol (senior boys at LARS).	WAC Headquarters/Dormitory; two apartments; master apartment; Kenneth Bainbridge, Lyman Parratt	John Manley, Jerome Kellogg, and Stanislaw Ulum
10.	Stone Power House	Built in 1935 to house LARS' Electric generator; remodeled in 1945 as a residence	Stone structure and shed are contributors		Housed electric generator that powered LARS Buildings.	Home of George Kitkiakowski, Security Office, and Housing Office.	Operated as the Red Cross Chapter House.
11.	Baker House	Built in 1925. Remodeled in 1944 for Sir James Chadwick and Joe Stevenson.	Horizontal and vertical log siding before garage was added	1999 Juniper St.	Home of Jim Womelsduff, Chief Mechanic at LARS.	Home of Sir James Chadwick, head of the British scientists and Robert Bacher.	Carrol Tyler, Ralph Carlisle Smith, Richard and Bonnie Baker moved here in 1959. Baker joined the Manhattan Project in 1943.
12.	Garage	Probably built ca 1960	Non-contributing				
13.	Guest House	Built around 1918 to 1922. Addition in 1925 (by 1932); John Gaw Meem addition in 1935	Stone addition and main building just east of stone addition, except enclosed porch	1921 Juniper St.	LARS Guest House and infirmary built in 1922. Home to Genevieve Ranger, school nurse until Fuller Lodge was built and then it became the school's guest house for visiting parents.	The Guest House where General Groves, Dr. R.C. Tolman, and other dignitaries stayed. Bachelor quarters for senior scientific personnel and Earnest Titterton family, member of British mission & senior member of Timing Group.	Temporary housing through the Fuller Lodge Hotel, and Ralph Carlisle Smith residence
14.	Fuller Lodge	Built in 1928	West wings are in non-compliance if Historic District ends with Manhattan Project	2132 Central Avenue	Main building at LARS designed by John Gaw Meem. Three apartments on the third floor for A J Connell, Director; Lawrence Hitchcock and Fayette Curtis, Head Masters, and the LARS's Secretary, Francis Reynolds and Perry Merrill	Early Housing Office, bachelor quarters for senior scientific personnel, a recreation room and library. Later used as the main dining room and used for community events.	Hotel
15.	Ice House Memorial	Ice House dismantled in 1957	Building non-contributing. Only blocks from original ice house contribute to District	Just south of Ashley Pond near Trinity Drive	The Ice House stored blocks of ice that had been cut from Ashley Pond.	Used as an assembly room for components of the first atomic bomb.	The house was sold and dismantled in 1957. A monument was later erected using some of the original stone.



RECOMMENDATIONS:

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Extend the historic time frame for the ordinance to cover the transition period just after the end of the Manhattan Project. The buildings reached a sense of maturity during this transition period after they were prepared for their post-war Residents. Re-models and additions seemed to slow down with years between projects. The building material also changed to a board and batten construction style and then to more modern techniques. Maintaining the integrity of the buildings will require extending the ordinance to cover the buildings through 1948. As the exterior is observed by circling the building, it becomes apparent that most elevations exhibit a combination of pre-war, Manhattan Project and post-war construction. Protecting the buildings only through the Manhattan Project could allow their appearance to become chopped up.
- List the characteristics that are still present surrounding the buildings and preserve these characteristics.
- List important characteristics that that could be restored and then restore them to enhance the educational historic experience of walking through the district.
- Seek State and National Registration for the Community Building and the Little Theater near the corner of 15th and Peach Streets. This building was one of the few "GI" buildings left from Manhattan Project years.
- Purchase a copy of an aerial of Los Alamos taken in 1948 from the National Archive (may have been taken from a fairly high elevation).
- Purchase 1954 high resolution aerial from Earth Data Analysis Center, UNM. A scan can be made that just covers the Historic District.
- Purchase relevant photos from the LANL Photo Archive of the Housing Study done in 1947.
- Purchase scans of W.C. Kruger's drawings from projects in Historic District.
- Use tax incentives to encourage homeowners to follow future ordinances.



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APPENDIX: STANDARDS FOR THE TREATMENT OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

FULLER LODGE/HISTORIC DISTRICT ADVISORY BOARD

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, 1995

Standards for Preservation

1. A property will be used as it was historically, or be given a new use that maximizes the retention of distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships. Where a treatment and use have not been identified, a property will be protected and, if necessary, stabilized until additional work may be undertaken.
2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The replacement of intact or repairable historic materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.
3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Work needed to stabilize, consolidate, and conserve existing historic materials and features will be physically and visually compatible, identifiable upon close inspection, and properly documented for future research.
4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.
6. The existing condition of historic features will be evaluated to determine the appropriate level of intervention needed. Where the severity of deterioration requires repair or limited replacement of a distinctive feature, the new material will match the old in composition, design, color, and texture.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.

8. Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be determined.

Standards for Rehabilitation

1. A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.
2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.
3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.
4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.
6. Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
8. Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.
9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work will be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion,

10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

Standards for Restoration

1. A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use which reflects the property's restoration period.
2. Materials and features from the restoration period will be retained and preserved. The removal of materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize the period will not be undertaken.
3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Work needed to stabilize, consolidate and conserve materials and features from the restoration period will be physically and visually compatible, identifiable upon close inspection, and properly documented for future research.
4. Materials, features, spaces, and finishes that characterize other historical periods will be documented prior to their alteration or removal.
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize the restoration period will be preserved.
6. Deteriorated features from the restoration period will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials.
7. Replacement of missing features from the restoration period will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence. A false sense of history will not be created by adding conjectural features, features from other properties, or by combining features that never existed together historically.
8. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
9. Archeological resources affected by a project will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.
10. Designs that were never executed historically will not be constructed.



