

(Oct. 1990)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

HISTORIC NAME: Lujan Road

OTHER NAME/SITE NUMBER: New Mexico Laboratory of Anthropology # 132621

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: App. 820 feet northeast of intersection of Diamond Drive and San Ildefonso Road

NOT FOR PUBLICATION: N/A

CITY OR TOWN: Los Alamos

VICINITY: N/A

STATE: New Mexico CODE: NM COUNTY: Los Alamos CODE: 028 ZIP CODE: 87544

3. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide x locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Richard D. ...

23 November 2004

Signature of certifying official
State Historic Preservation Officer

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain):

for
Erson H. Beall

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

1.12.05

5. CLASSIFICATION

OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: Public-local

CATEGORY OF PROPERTY: Structure

NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROPERTY:	CONTRIBUTING	NONCONTRIBUTING
	0	0 BUILDINGS
	0	0 SITES
	1	0 STRUCTURES
	0	0 OBJECTS
	1	0 TOTAL

NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES PREVIOUSLY LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER: N/A

NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING: *Homestead and Ranch School Era Roads and Trails of Los Alamos, New Mexico*

6. FUNCTION OR USE

HISTORIC FUNCTIONS: TRANSPORTATION/road-related

CURRENT FUNCTIONS: RECREATION/ outdoor recreation

7. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION: OTHER: road

MATERIALS: FOUNDATION N/A
WALLS N/A
ROOF N/A
OTHER N/A

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (see continuation sheet 7-5 through 7-6).

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

APPLICABLE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

- A** PROPERTY IS ASSOCIATED WITH EVENTS THAT HAVE MADE A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE BROAD PATTERNS OF OUR HISTORY.
- B** PROPERTY IS ASSOCIATED WITH THE LIVES OF PERSONS SIGNIFICANT IN OUR PAST.
- C** PROPERTY EMBODIES THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF A TYPE, PERIOD, OR METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION OR REPRESENTS THE WORK OF A MASTER, OR POSSESSES HIGH ARTISTIC VALUE, OR REPRESENTS A SIGNIFICANT AND DISTINGUISHABLE ENTITY WHOSE COMPONENTS LACK INDIVIDUAL DISTINCTION.
- D** PROPERTY HAS YIELDED, OR IS LIKELY TO YIELD, INFORMATION IMPORTANT IN PREHISTORY OR HISTORY.

CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS: N/A

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Settlement; Transportation

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1914 to 1943

SIGNIFICANT DATES: 1914; 1916; 1926; 1943

SIGNIFICANT PERSON: N/A

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: N/A

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Unknown

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (see continuation sheets 8-7 through 8-10).

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

BIBLIOGRAPHY (see continuation sheets 9-11 through 9-12).

PREVIOUS DOCUMENTATION ON FILE (NPS): N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

PRIMARY LOCATION OF ADDITIONAL DATA:

- State historic preservation office (*Historic Preservation Division, Office of Cultural Affairs*)
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository:

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY: approximately 4.9 acres

UTM REFERENCES	Zone	Easting	Northing	
A. 13	385584	3972698	east terminus of main road	
B. 13	382897	3973358	west terminus of main road	
C. 13	384030	3973322	north terminus of branch road	
D. 13	384050	3973159	south terminus of branch road	

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION (see continuation sheet 10-13)

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION (see continuation sheet 10-13)

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE: Dorothy Hoard

ORGANIZATION: N/A

DATE: March 3, 2003

STREET & NUMBER: 11 Los Arboles

TELEPHONE: 505-662-2662

CITY OR TOWN: Los Alamos

STATE: NM

ZIP CODE: 87544

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

CONTINUATION SHEETS

MAPS (see attached Guaje Mountain Quadrangle 7.5-minute series U.S.G.S. topographic map).

PHOTOGRAPHS (see continuation sheet Photos-14)

ADDITIONAL ITEMS

PROPERTY OWNER

NAME: County of Los Alamos

STREET & NUMBER: 2300 Trinity Drive

TELEPHONE: 505-662-8080

CITY OR TOWN: Los Alamos **STATE:** New Mexico

ZIP CODE: 87544

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 5

Lujan Road
Los Alamos, Los Alamos County, New Mexico

Description

Lujan Road, approximately 11,811 foot-feet in length, traverses the south wall of Bayo Canyon, a narrow canyon located between Barranca and North mesas, Los Alamos, New Mexico. Used between 1913 and 1943, the road provided access to the Martin and Manuel Lujan homesteads located on North Mesa. For approximately half its length, Lujan Road ascends the south wall of Bayo Canyon, after which point it follows the level canyon floor to the head of the canyon. Near the midpoint of the route, an auxiliary switchback ascends to the mesa top. The road is unimproved (no paving or gravel), with construction features typical of homestead era roads throughout the area. Although the roadbed is eroded in places, the original contours are clearly visible. The route is oriented almost due east/west and passes through a ponderosa pine forest. In 2002, the County of Los Alamos conducted tree-thinning activities in upper Bayo Canyon as a fire mitigation project. In addition, a bark beetle infestation killed many of the evergreens throughout the area, including Bayo Canyon. Beyond this change, Bayo Canyon retains a secluded, rural ambiance. Lujan Road, despite areas of heavy roadbed rutting, retains its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, and the majority of its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship to communicate its historical significance.

Historically the road to North and Barranca mesas followed the route of the present New Mexico State Road 502 to the confluence of Pueblo and Los Alamos Canyons (the present junction of State Roads 502 and 4). The road proceeded up Pueblo Canyon and crossed over a low pass into Bayo Canyon near Otowi Ruin. This road, now paved, is 3.7 miles long from the 502/4 junction to bottom of the Lujan Road where Bayo Canyon constricts into a narrow drainage. It is from this point that the unpaved and nominated road is discussed

Eastern Section. From the point where Bayo Canyon narrows, Lujan Road climbs west, up the south wall of Bayo Canyon, at a fairly constant grade of approximately 5.5 percent for 0.8 miles. The roadbed is 10 to 13 feet wide, with bank cuts located along most of the route. Continuously along the road, crude dry-laid rock embankments shore up the outer edge (see Photo 1). There is no indication that the stones were shaped and no sign of stabilization such as chinking. Interestingly, there are few turnout areas. This lack of passing space implies that the road was not used for general traffic, and instead suggests that its users did not expect a wagon approaching from the opposite direction. Ruts are common in the roadbed. In some locations, years of use by hikers and horses have widened and worn deeper the original ruts in the soft tuff (see Photo 2). A curious feature appears where bedrock boulders intruded into the road right-of-way. Narrow step-like ridges are worn into the rock, the top step at approximately the same level as the outer embankment (see Photo 2). An explanation may be that the wagon wheels eroded the steps successively as the roadbed was eroded away. The entire route is wooded; trees on the steep, north-facing slope are primarily Douglas firs, with stands of ponderosa pine on the outer, sunnier slope. Where the light penetrates, as along the roadside, grow shrubs such as Gambel oak and mountain mahogany.

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At 0.8 miles from canyon floor, the grade of the road levels onto a bench beside the main drainage, which at this location forms a deep, narrow gorge. Near this point, a secondary road switches up the canyon wall to the rim of North Mesa. This switchback road is 1,584 feet long with a constant grade of approximately 6.3 percent. Like the main road, this road is deeply worn, as much as 3.3 feet below original grade in places. This road tops the mesa at the Los Alamos County stables. Aerial photographs indicate that the main Lujan homestead buildings were located near the top of this road; the one remaining building is located approximately 1,079 feet to the west. Since the 1950s, this area has served as stables.

Western Section: From the base of the switchback on the bench in the canyon, the main road continues west. The upper part of Bayo Canyon is a wide, level area bisected by the drainage. A large percentage of the area, as much as 40 percent, is bedrock. It is covered with a forest of ponderosa pine, primarily small, jack pines. At two points, ruts are prominent in the roadbed, although they are not narrow wagon ruts. At a point 1,837 feet west of the switchback, a fence once crossed the canyon, with a gate where the fence crossed the road. The fence, composed of four-strand barbed wire, used nearby trees to hold the wire. The remnant fence appears old and the wires girdling the trees are deeply embedded where the bark has grown over them. In addition to the fence, a few homestead-era artifacts were noted along the switchback to the rim. These included a long iron nail and an iron bucket.

The road continues for 1.3 miles from the bottom of the switchback through the level pine forest to the trailhead at the intersection of Diamond Drive and San Ildefonso Road.

Although the road received occasional motorized use over the years, it still retains its homestead ambiance. Aerial photographs taken in 1935 indicate that the environment has changed little since that time. The photographs show a dense pine forest with the road clearly visible. Bayo Canyon retains a secluded, natural ambiance. The area was closed to all entry between 1943 into the 1960s. Since that time, it has been used for light recreation, primarily foot and bicycle traffic.

In 2002, the County of Los Alamos conducted tree-thinning activities in upper Bayo Canyon as a fire mitigation project. Because the thinning was financed under the Federal Emergency Management Act, county managers conducted surveys mandated by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The work was conducted under a NEPA environmental assessment. The road has received further protection, as it is now a unit of the Los Alamos County Trail System and part of its Trails Management Plan. From its inception in the early the twentieth century as a homestead transportation route, to its current use as a recreational trail, Lujan Road has continued to provide non-vehicular access from the lower reaches of Bayo Canyon to the Parajito Plateau of Los Alamos.

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Lujan Road
Los Alamos, Los Alamos County, New Mexico

Statement of Significance

The Homestead Era in the Los Alamos area, as discussed in the *Homestead and Ranch School Era Roads and Trails of Los Alamos, New Mexico* Multiple Property Documentation Form, represents a unique lifestyle developed by Hispanic residents of the Española/San Ildefonso region of the Rio Grande Valley of New Mexico. Established New Mexico families readily used the Homestead Act to acquire and own land. Each spring, entire families moved to the Los Alamos highland; each fall, families returned to winter homes in the valley. The Lujan families followed this lifestyle. Martin Lujan used the Homestead Act to acquire and own land; his son Manuel bought the adjacent homestead soon after it was patented. Their *ranchos* were close enough to their winter homes for reasonable access and the family invested considerable labor in travel and upkeep. Although fading, this lifestyle came to an abrupt end in 1943 when the Los Alamos area was acquired for the Manhattan Project to develop the atomic bomb. Lujan Road is a representative section of a Hispanic homestead road dating to the early twentieth century. The road is historically significant under Criterion A in the areas of Settlement and Transportation at the local level of significance.

Significance: Lujan Road contributes to the overall values listed in the Statement of Significance of the *Homestead and Ranch School Era Roads and Trails of Los Alamos, New Mexico* Multiple Property Documentation Form. This road served as a route to the Lujan homesteads on Barranca Mesa. The route was an arduous one through the sandy floor of Bayo Canyon, then up the short, steep pitch to the tableland. The Lujans might be considered textbook examples of the Hispanic migratory residents of Los Alamos. Their rancho was an integral part of their lives, the road a necessary utility. Lujan Road illustrates the practical and utilitarian design of the homestead roads and the determination of the homesteaders to access their lands.

History: The Pajarito Plateau of the Los Alamos area has long been used, apparently minimally, as a resource area. Archaeologists since the mid twentieth century have found a small number of Paleo-Indian (BC 9500 to BC 8000) and Archaic (BC 2000 to AD 600) projectile points and a few Archaic lithic scatters and small hearths, indicating short-term use. Prehistoric use between AD 600 and 1200 was also minimal and seasonal. Only between 1200 and 1550 did Puebloans build and occupy small farmsteads and large pueblos on the plateau, relying largely on agriculture with supplemental hunting and gathering. Archaeological evidence indicates that the Puebloans had abandoned the area by 1600, probably due to protracted drought (Powers 1999).

Arrival of the Spanish in 1592 apparently had little impact on the isolated mesas; Spanish journals do not mention the plateau, nor do archaeologists find evidence of their presence in the area. Beginning in 1695, the mechanism for transfer of government land in northern New Mexico to the private sector was in the form of land grants in the name of the king of Spain. The Spanish pueblo grant awarded to nearby San Ildefonso Pueblo, while encompassing a portion of the lower badlands near the river, did not extend to the mesa tops.

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Section 8 Page 8 Lujan Road
Los Alamos, Los Alamos County, New Mexico

Despite the award of a Spanish land grant in the area — the Pedro Sanchez Grant (Ramon Vigil Grant) in 1742 — habitation appears to have been minimal.

In 1846, when the United States acquired the New Mexico territory, the land grant system was no longer a valid means to acquire land. In 1862, the Congress of the United States enacted the Homestead Act to transfer public land to the private sector. Despite residual hostility toward the U.S. Government, by the 1880s descendants of Hispanic settlers used the Homestead Act to acquire private property under the property transfer mechanisms of the new government.

Starting in 1887, under the provisions of the Homestead Act of 1862, families began to settle on the plateau. These homesteaders mostly came from small agricultural or mining communities in northern New Mexico. The Hispanic homesteaders were indigenous and arriving from the Rio Grande Valley near San Ildefonso Pueblo. Even after receiving homestead patents, most Hispanic settlers retained their valley homes and considered their plateau holdings as ranchos for summer use only. They retained voting registration in the valley and sent their children off the plateau to school before the harvest season ended. Many Hispanic families were related directly or by marriage. Although there were a few non-Hispanic permanent residents and, later, an exclusive school for boys on the plateau, the Hispanic settlers were the only group to maintain this unique lifestyle.

Application for the earliest homestead in the present Los Alamos County was submitted in 1887 and patented in 1892. The last application was submitted in 1921. The homesteaders maximized the usefulness of every acre; their patents covered irregularly shaped plots of land designed to encompass only the level, arable land of the mesas. The settlers were farmers who cleared the level mesas for dry farming. They grew corn, beans, wheat and other cereal grains, peas, and truck crops. Aerial photos from 1935 show the extent of the agricultural fields. The farmers typically kept only a few head of cattle, sheep, pigs, or goats at the ranches. The local terrain was not conducive to large-scale ranching. Many kept cattle that they grazed by permit on the national forest to the north or by permission on the Ramon Vigil Grant to the south (Sanchez vs. Fletcher 1903).

At the turn of the twentieth century, when logging interests developed roads up the cliffs to access timber at the upper (western) sections of the plateau, homesteaders followed (Sanchez vs. Fletcher 1903). The Jemez National Forest, a unit of the U.S. Forest Service, was established in 1905. Existing homesteads and those undergoing proof were grand fathered into the Forest system.

Martin Lujan, born in 1871, was descended from a soldier sent to the New World to serve with Don Juan de Onate about 1600. The family escaped the Indian uprising in 1680 and returned to Santa Fe with General Don Diego de Vargas in 1692. By the 1880s the family resided near San Ildefonso, where Martin lived when he applied for homestead entry. His choice of land was somewhat indirect and perhaps typical of such decisions. Roberto Quintana, whose family had patent on the western half of North Mesa, made original entry for the eastern half, but relinquished his intent on May 5, 1913. Maria C. Gomez de Sanches made entry the same day. Maria, who was Martin's mother-in-law, relinquished her claim on January 27, 1914; Martin filed that same

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Lujan Road
Los Alamos, Los Alamos County, New Mexico

day. He received homestead Patent Number 636672 for 160 acres on June 17, 1918. Martin was married with four children—two of them adults—at the time.

To prove on his patent, Lujan had built a log house with four rooms, five doors, four windows, and an iron roof. He also built a separate one-room log house. He constructed a reservoir and dug and cemented cisterns with troughs delivering water from his roof. This settlement was located on the north side of the claim near the top of the switchback road up from Bayo Canyon. In 1916 Martin's son, Manuel, bought a 19/20 interest in the adjoining homestead, patented by David Quintana on August 20, 1913, from the heirs of David Quintana. The two homesteads covered the entire level area of North Mesa. The Lujans were able to clear most of mesa for farmland where they grew corn, beans, and wheat.

As was the custom of the Hispanic residents in the Los Alamos area, Lujan and his family retained winter residence at San Ildefonso, traveling to North Mesa in March of each year and returning in November. Mother-in-law Maria took the children to the valley early in the autumn to start school and returned with them to the mesa later in the spring. They harvested in the fall and carried the crops in wagons to the valley. Martin also engaged in some grazing, renting pasture on the Ramon Vigil Grant to the south. It was a barter economy. Chris Ortega recalls his father of Chimayo telling about trading horses, blankets, and melons with the Lujans for their beans. Martin a businessman, opened a general store at San Ildefonso. Manuel attended St. Michael's High School in Santa Fe, received a teaching certificate, and taught school for a number of years. Both families farmed on the Los Alamos rancho until 1926, when they moved to Santa Fe. Following the move, they leased the property for farming.

The world of the Los Alamos settlers came to an abrupt and final end on May 10, 1943. The U.S. government had engaged University of California physicist J. Robert Oppenheimer to establish a program to develop an atomic bomb to end World War II. Among his first tasks was to find a place to build the facility. Oppenheimer, whose family owned land in the nearby Pecos area, was familiar with the Los Alamos Ranch School and surrounding mountains. He personally chose the Ranch School location on the mesa south of the Lujan holdings. As part of the Manhattan Project, the government authorized the U.S Army to acquire all properties on the plateau either by purchase or condemnation. When the United States filed condemnation proceedings, the Army quickly evicted all residents and denied re-access to their former homes and fields because of the secrecy of the project. Although legal battles and appeals to subsequent Congressional delegations ensued through generations, the homesteads were never returned to their original owners.

In 1943, the U.S. Government purchased Martin's 160-acre holdings and Manuel's 150 acres (1/20 owned by Elfego Gomez) by a Declaration of Taking under the War Powers Act. Homestead structures were left to the elements and gradually destroyed as the town spread across the level farmsteads. The Lujan House survived only because part of their land was set aside for stables by subsequent federal agencies and Los Alamos County. Several other homestead structures located away from the town site survived until May 2000, when a catastrophic wildfire destroyed them.

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Lujan Road
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It is uncertain if the lifestyle would have continued had the homesteads remained with their original owners. Tract Maps prepared in January 1943 for the condemnation proceedings show fields of both Martin and Manuel as abandoned except for a fenced, cultivated field in the northwest corner of Manuel's property. Tract maps for other properties show them as abandoned and final payment transfer documents show amounts deducted to pay outstanding taxes. Thus, Lujan Road and other Hispanic homestead roads are important as the only tangible links to this rural, pre-Manhattan Project lifestyle.

Today, renewed interest in the area's Hispanic homesteading era has brought attention to this road and several others as important aspects of this lost chapter of local history. The citizens of Los Alamos view National Register listing as a means of recognizing Lujan Road's historical significance.

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Lujan Road
Los Alamos, Los Alamos County, New Mexico

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

See general references listed in the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form entitled *Homestead and Ranch School Era Roads and Trails of Los Alamos, New Mexico*. References specific to the Lujan Road include:

Archival Documents

Civil Action 552. In the United States District Court for the District of New Mexico, Filed May 10, 1943.

Civil Action 552. In the United States District Court for the District of New Mexico, Filed May 7, 1945.

Johnson, D.P., Forest Supervisor. L. Santa Fe-Claims, Lujan, Martin, H.E. 020586, Santa Fe Adm., Settlement Case 491. Santa Fe, New Mexico, April 17, 1916.

Lujan, Martin Homestead Application 020588, January 27, 1914.

Lujan, Martin Homestead Patent 636672, June 17, 1918.

Manuel Sanchez et al. vs. George W. Fletcher et al. No. 4168, District Court of Santa Fe, Territory of New Mexico. Prince, Bradford Personal Papers, Land Grant Claims, Ramon Vigil #38 SG Folders 7 & 9 13989. New Mexico State Archives, Santa Fe, New Mexico, January, 1904.

Plomteaux, Fred, Assistant Forest Ranger. L. Jemez-Claims (Admin), Sanches, Maria C. Gomez de, H.E. Ser. 18669, Santa Fe, List No. 1965, From Appl. 48. Santa Fe, New Mexico, June 28, 1915.

Quintana, David Homestead Application, 010716, July 19, 1909.

Quintana, David Homestead Patent 351630, August 20, 1913.

Shearer, C. V., Forest Ranger. L. Santa Fe-Claims, Adm; Quintana, Roberto, H.E. 08698. Santa Fe, New Mexico, February 15, 1916.

Maps

Bandelier National Monument. Map Showing Those Portions of Lands Comprising the Monument. December 1932 Office of Chief Engineer, San Francisco CA. Archives, Bandelier National Monument, New Mexico.

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New Mexico – 107, Santa Fe National Forest, Jemez Division, Aerial Planimetric Map, 1940.

Tract Map: Tract No. A-14. War Department, Office of the Chief of Engineers, Construction Division, Real Estate Branch. January 7, 1943.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Jemez National Forest, New Mexico, New Mexico Principal Meridian, 1913. Library, Museum of New Mexico, Division of Anthropology.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Bandelier National Monument within the Santa Fe National Forest New Mexico, 1916. Library, Museum of New Mexico, Division of Anthropology.

Other Sources

Ortega, Chris. Personal conversation with Dorothy Hoard, Los Alamos, NM. February 24, 2003.

Powers, Robert P. and Janet D. Orcutt. *The Bandelier Archaeological Survey*, Professional Paper No. 57, Intermountain Cultural Resources Management, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, 1999.

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Section 10 Page 13 Lujan Road
Los Alamos, Los Alamos County, New Mexico

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property consists of an 11,811 feet-long road with an average total road width of 10 to 13 feet. The road traverses Sections 10, 11, and 12 of T19N, R6E, New Mexico Principal Meridian. At its midpoint, approximately 4,224 feet west of the eastern terminus is a short, roughly north-south, 1,584-foot-long branch road serving as a shortcut to the mesa. This road is included with the nominated property. The road and the small branch route are delineated on the accompanying U.S.G.S. Guaje Mountain Quadrangle 7.5-minute series topographic map. The following UTM reference points represent the east and west termini for the main road: A. 13385584 E 3972698 N, east terminus, and B. 13382897E 3973358 N, west terminus. The following UTM reference points represent the north and south termini for the branch road: C. 13 384030E 3973322N, north terminus, and D. 13 384050E 3973159N, south terminus.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property boundaries encompass the visible roadway and its engineered elements as determined through a field survey by Dorothy Hoard and Janie O'Rourke, 2001-2002. The roadbed and its engineered elements reflect the characteristics of Lujan Canyon Road that are historically associated with its role as a local transportation route. The east and west boundaries for the nominated resource represent the best-preserved section of Lujan Road.

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Section Photos Page 14 Lujan Road
Los Alamos, Los Alamos County, New Mexico

PHOTOGRAPHS

The following information pertains to all photographs unless otherwise noted:

Lujan Road

Los Alamos, Los Alamos County, New Mexico

Photographer: Laurence Campbell

October 2002

Location of Negatives: Laurence Campbell, 225 Rim Road, Los Alamos, New Mexico, 87544

Photo 1 of 2

Retaining wall

Camera facing southeast

(Dry-wall coursed-rock embankment showing crude but adequate shoring of the roadbed. This embankment, 8.2 feet high, is one of the most substantial on the homestead roads.)

Photo 2 of 2

Roadbed

Camera facing west

(Subsequent horse, foot, and bicycle traffic have further eroded the ruts along sections of the road. Note the stepped feature on the inside (left) bank. The several levels were presumably formed as the metal-rimmed wagon wheels wore down successive layers. The outside bank (right) embankment is built of rocks and boulders roughly aligned to provide support for the road. Note that the top of the embankment is roughly parallel to the top of the stepped feature, indicating the original level of the roadbed.)