

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PH 0699080

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RECEIVED FEB 5 1979  
DATE ENTERED AUG 6 1979

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC  
Lincoln Park Historic District  
AND/OR COMMON

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER  
CITY, TOWN Las Vegas  
STATE New Mexico VICINITY OF 35  
COUNTY San Miguel CODE 047  
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 1  
NOT FOR PUBLICATION

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
			<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME see attached list  
STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN VICINITY OF STATE

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. San Miguel County Courthouse  
STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN Las Vegas, STATE New Mexico

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE State Register of Cultural Properties

DATE June 28, 1974  
FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS New Mexico Historic Preservation Program

CITY, TOWN Santa Fe STATE New Mexico

# 7 DESCRIPTION

## CONDITION

EXCELLENT  
 GOOD  
 FAIR

DETERIORATED  
 RUINS  
 UNEXPOSED

## CHECK ONE

UNALTERED  
 ALTERED

## CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE  
 MOVED DATE \_\_\_\_\_

### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Lincoln Park was established in 1879 when the Las Vegas Town Company platted the area and set aside this block for a park. The land around the park immediately became prime real estate, and by 1882 there were several houses around the park. The park was then, and remains, a tree shaded square with diagonal walks. There is an unnoteworthy bandstand at the center of the park and playground equipment at the southeast corner.

As East Las Vegas or New Town developed, the main commercial area moved from Railroad Avenue to Douglas Avenue. The growth of highway transportation in the first half of the century brought increasing importance to Grand Avenue, and the Lincoln Park area has suffered from this development. The east side of the park is faced by rear facades of Grand Avenue buildings and gas stations. Along the north side of the park are a commercial building and small frame houses which give way to a late Queen Anne house at the west end of the block. Eighth Street is faced by houses which range from large to small, stone to frame, and Picturesque Cottage to Neo-Classical Revival. The houses along Jackson show this same variety of material and style.

The following is a list of the structures included in the Lincoln Park Historic District. Those that are significant or historic (H) are important in and of themselves for architectural and historical reasons. The contributing structures (C) are those that have lesser importance alone, but that maintain the quality and character of the district. The neutral (N) structures neither add to or subtract from the district and the intrusive (I) structures detract from the character of the district.

The City of Las Vegas and the residents of the Lincoln Park Historic District have made a commitment to maintain the district. On January 17, 1979 the City Council approved historic zoning for the district. This change requires that property owners obtain approval from the Design Review Board for property changes and signs.

### Structures in the Lincoln Park Historic District

501-503 7th (I) is a one-story commercial building. It has a flat roof and is constructed of stuccoed concrete block.

706 through 714 Lincoln (N) are one story houses. Some of these have gable roofs and other hip roofs and some are stuccoed and others frame. These houses maintain the scale and proportions of the district. They were built between 1910 and 1935.

At 718 Lincoln (C) is a one-and one-half-story frame house which has a hip roof with extending gables and dormers and a Doric-columned porch. The house is an example of the late Queen Anne because it has relatively few details and those it has are classized; however, the plan of the house and especially the roof plan, have the Queen Anne characteristic of breaking up or pretending to break up the square plan. The house was built between 1898 and 1902, as it first appears on the 1902 Sanborn map. T. Foster and B.B. Bliss are listed as the residents in the 1906 city directory.

The house at 808 Lincoln (H) is an example of the Neo-Greek Revival. The plan and front elevation of the house are similar to the Greek Revival. The plan is a basic rectangle topped by a gable roof. The front facade has a full pediment with a lunette, and the roof extends over a porch supported by four Ionic columns. The door, which is off-center, has top and side lights and the fenestration is double hung sash. The frame house is one story and has clapboard siding. There are several Neo-Greek Revival houses in Las Vegas and the type is, as far as is known, unique in the state.

(continued on continuation sheet #1)

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 1880, 1899 - present BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

East Las Vegas or New Town was established in 1879 when the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway arrived in Las Vegas. The tracks were located to the east of the established town. A new town began to grow between the tracks and the old town. In 1879 the Las Vegas Town Company was established, and it platted the land and sold lots. The company set aside this block as Lincoln Park.

Among the residents who established themselves around Lincoln Park was James H. Ward. He was a railroad contractor who built sections of the railroad between Atchison, Kansas and Flagstaff, Arizona. Among the sections of track Ward built was that of Raton Pass. In 1879 the railroad reached Las Vegas and shortly thereafter Ward bought several lots on the west side of Lincoln Park. He immediately built a frame house on the site. A few years later Ward built the large stone house which stands today. As a contractor Ward did work for others besides himself and the railroad. Among his local works is the stone and brick powerhouse for the Montezuma Hotel. He also built several bridges. In 1894 Ward was working on the improvement of the grade in Raton Pass. In December he suffered a leg injury that was fatal. At the time he was a member of the Board of Trustees of the City of Las Vegas.

Lincoln Park came to national prominence in June of 1899 when the first Rough Riders Reunion was held in Las Vegas. Immediately upon the outbreak in April 1898 of the War with Spain, Governor Miguel Otero proposed that New Mexico send a battalion of mounted riflemen. The Secretary of War accepted the offer, but broadened it to create a cavalry of volunteers from the West. The volunteers were commanded by Colonel Leonard Wood, and he was assisted by Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. New Mexicans and Las Vegans rushed to enlist in the First Regiment of the United States Volunteer Cavalry, which came to be known as Roosevelt's Rough Riders.

In the summer of 1898 the Rough Riders contributed creditably to the victories at Las Guasimas and San Juan Hill. When the war was won in the summer of 1898 the volunteers agreed to meet for a reunion every June 25, the anniversary of the Battle of Las Guasimas.

The first Rough Riders Reunion was June 25, 1899 in Las Vegas, New Mexico because New Mexico contributed the largest number of volunteers and Las Vegas offered the best celebration. The afternoon of June 24th, Teddy Roosevelt, then Governor of New York, arrived at La Castenada Hotel. Three western governors and a large crowd greeted him. The two-and one-half-day celebration included a parade, a memorial service, and a banquet at the Montezuma Hotel. During the celebration Roosevelt and the Rough Riders stayed in tents pitched in Lincoln Park.

The Rough Riders continued to meet annually in various cities until 1949. They voted to hold their 51st reunion in Las Vegas. In 1952 they selected the city as their reunion headquarters to which the last man would come. The last reunions were held in 1964 and 1968.

(continued on Continuation Sheet #2)

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Callon, Milton. Las Vegas, New Mexico -- The Town that Wouldn't Gamble. Las Vegas: Las Vegas Publishing Co., 1962.
- Crocchiola, Father Stanley. The Las Vegas Story. Denver: World Press, 1951.
- Ivers, Louise Harris. The Architecture of Las Vegas. Albuquerque: UNM dissertation, 1975.
- Perrigo, Lynn. Las Vegas and the Rough Riders. Las Vegas, 1963.
- Threinen, Ellen. Architecture and Preservation in Las Vegas. Las Vegas: Design Review Board, 1977

# 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 9 Acres

QUADRANGLE NAME Las Vegas

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000

UTM REFERENCES

A 

1,3	4,8,0	4,8,0	3,9	3,8	7,4,0
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B 

1,3	4,8,0	5,6,0	3,9	3,8	5,2,0
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C 

1,3	4,8,0	4,7,0	3,9	3,8	4,8,0
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D 

1,3	4,8,0	4,5,0	3,9	3,8	5,3,0
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E 

1,3	4,8,0	3,8,0	3,9	3,8	5,0,0
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F 

1,3	4,8,0	3,2,0	3,9	3,8	<sup>6,7,0</sup> 5,7,0
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G 

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H 

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## VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the southwest corner of Lincoln and 7th; proceed south along the west edge of 7th, across Jackson, to the intersection with the south property line of the houses facing (cont. on Continuation Sheet #2)

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

# 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Ellen Threinen - Architectural Historian

Jan. 29, 1979

ORGANIZATION

Historic Preservation Program

DATE  
505-827-2108

STREET & NUMBER

P.O. Box 1629

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Santa Fe, New Mexico

STATE

# 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

*Thomas W. Mark*

TITLE

*State Historic Preservation Officer*

DATE

*February 2, 1979*

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I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

*8/6/79*

ATTEST:

*Charles A. Murray*  
*John J. [unclear]*

DATE

*8/3/79*

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
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CONTINUATION SHEET #1

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE

At 801 Lincoln (C) is a one-story frame house with a hip roof and gable-roof wing. It has a spindle-post veranda around the house and its wing. The fenestration is double hung sash. The steep proportions of the roof and the spindle posts are elements of the Picturesque Cottage style. The proportions of the house and the veranda indicate that it is a late example of the style and therefore dates to about 1890.

The house at 421 (C) is similar to the adjacent house. It is an example of the Picturesque Cottage style, is of frame, and is one story. This house has a gable roof and a spindle-post porch.

Like its neighbors, the house at 417-419 8th (C) is an example of the Picturesque Cottage style and probably dates to ca. 1890. It is one story and has clapboard siding and a gable roof. The double hung sash windows are topped by pedimented moldings. There is a spindle-post-veranda across the front of the house. The city directories indicate that R. Studebaker was an early owner.

At 415 8th (N) is a small frame cottage. It has a gable roof and an inset porch.

There is a small frame house at 411 (C) that has a greater setback than the others. Although it is on a smaller scale, it maintains the details and material of the adjacent houses. It has an L-shape plan with a gable roof and a Doric-column porch in the ell.

The house at 407 8th (H) is an example of the Picturesque Cottage style with its clearly Downingesque details. The house is one and one-half stories, with a gable roof and clapboard siding. It has a bracketed front porch, a pediment with a bracketed, broken cornice, and a bracketed side bay window. The double hung sash windows are topped by roll moldings and the attic window is topped by a pedimented molding. The front door has a transom. At the rear there is a two-story frame addition. The house is one of the earliest around the park, as it is pictured in the lithograph of 1882. The house is mentioned in the December 20, 1886 Las Vegas Optic, which refers to the Curti Brothers as moving from this house to a new location.

The James H. Ward House at 403 8th (H) is by far the most elaborate house in the district. Ward designed and built his house in 1883. The house is two and one-half stories and is constructed of rock-faced brownstone with light brown stone quoins and round arch window moldings. It has a T-shape gable roof with a square corner tower topped by a concave mansard roof. Additionally, there is a cast-iron fence around the second floor and around the top of the tower and its pattern is repeated in the cast-iron fence enclosing the yard. The house, both exterior and interior, is in excellent condition. Ward was a contractor for the AT&SFRR, and he built sections of the railroad from Atchison, Kansas to Flagstaff, Arizona. He bought his Las Vegas property in 1879 while building the track through Raton Pass. Also, Ward owned the quarry from which came the stone for this house and the other stone houses in the district.

At 725 Jackson (H) is another brownstone house which Ward built in 1886. This two-story house has a cross-shape plan and cross-gable roof. A spindle-post, bracketed veranda extends around the front of the house. The brownstone is rock-faced and light brown stone is used for the lintels and quoins of the windows. The center front door has a transom.  
(continued on Continuation Sheet #2)

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CONTINUATION SHEET #2

ITEM NUMBER 7, & 10 PAGE

The house is a good example of the Italianate Style.

This house at 721 Jackson (C) is an example of the Queen Anne. It is a one-and-one-half story frame house topped by a cross gable roof. The front gable is truncated. The house has a bracketed corner porch, varied siding patterns, and bargeboards. This house is an early example of the Queen Anne because of its steep proportions and two-dimensional surface patterns. According to Ivers, the house was built in 1883. The 1895 city directory indicates that it was a rooming house, primarily for AT&SF employees.

At 717 Jackson (C) is another house that Ward built and provided the stone for. It is, like the other two, constructed of rock-faced brownstone. This house is one-and-one-half stories and has a hip roof with extending gable-roof wings. The front gable is truncated. There is a frame veranda across the front and it has a pediment over the door. The fenestration is linteled. This house was built between 1890 and 1895 and from then through 1906 the house was owned by A.P. Buck, a Durand rancher.

The adobe house at 321 7th (C) is one of the oldest houses on the park, for it is one of the few on the 1882 lithograph of Las Vegas. It is a small one-story adobe house with double hung sash windows and an elaborately carved door. Between 1913 and 1921 the Doric-columned veranda and the concave hip roof were added. The broad porch and roof lend the house a graceful, rambling quality.

#8

After the first convention, Lincoln Park settled down to an existence as a quiet park in a residential neighborhood. It remains the center of this small, but coherent district.

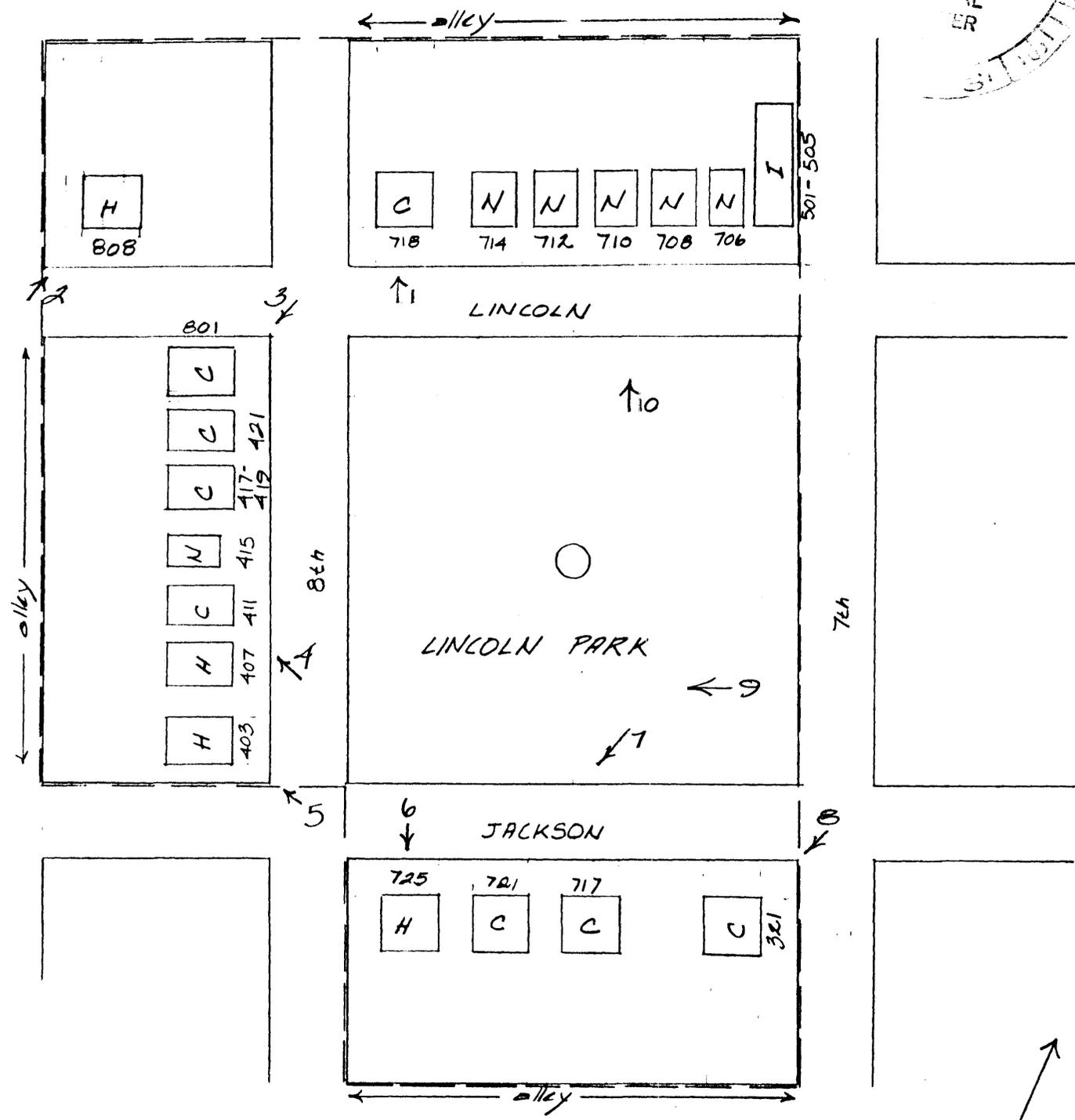
Lincoln Park Historic District is significant because it includes individually significant structures and because of its association with Theodore Roosevelt and the Rough Riders. Architecturally the three stone houses built by James H. Ward are visually the most outstanding. There is also an example of the Neo-Greek Revival and several examples of the Picturesque cottage. All the structures have similar proportions, scales, and set backs.

#10

Jackson; proceed west along the south property line to the intersection with 8th; proceed north along the east edge of 8th to the southwest corner of Lincoln Park; proceed west along the north edge of Jackson to the intersection with the alley running between 8th and 9th; proceed north along the east edge of the alley, across Lincoln, to the intersection with the alley running between Lincoln and Douglas; proceed east along the south edge of the alley to the intersection with 7th; proceed south along the west edge of 7th to the starting point.

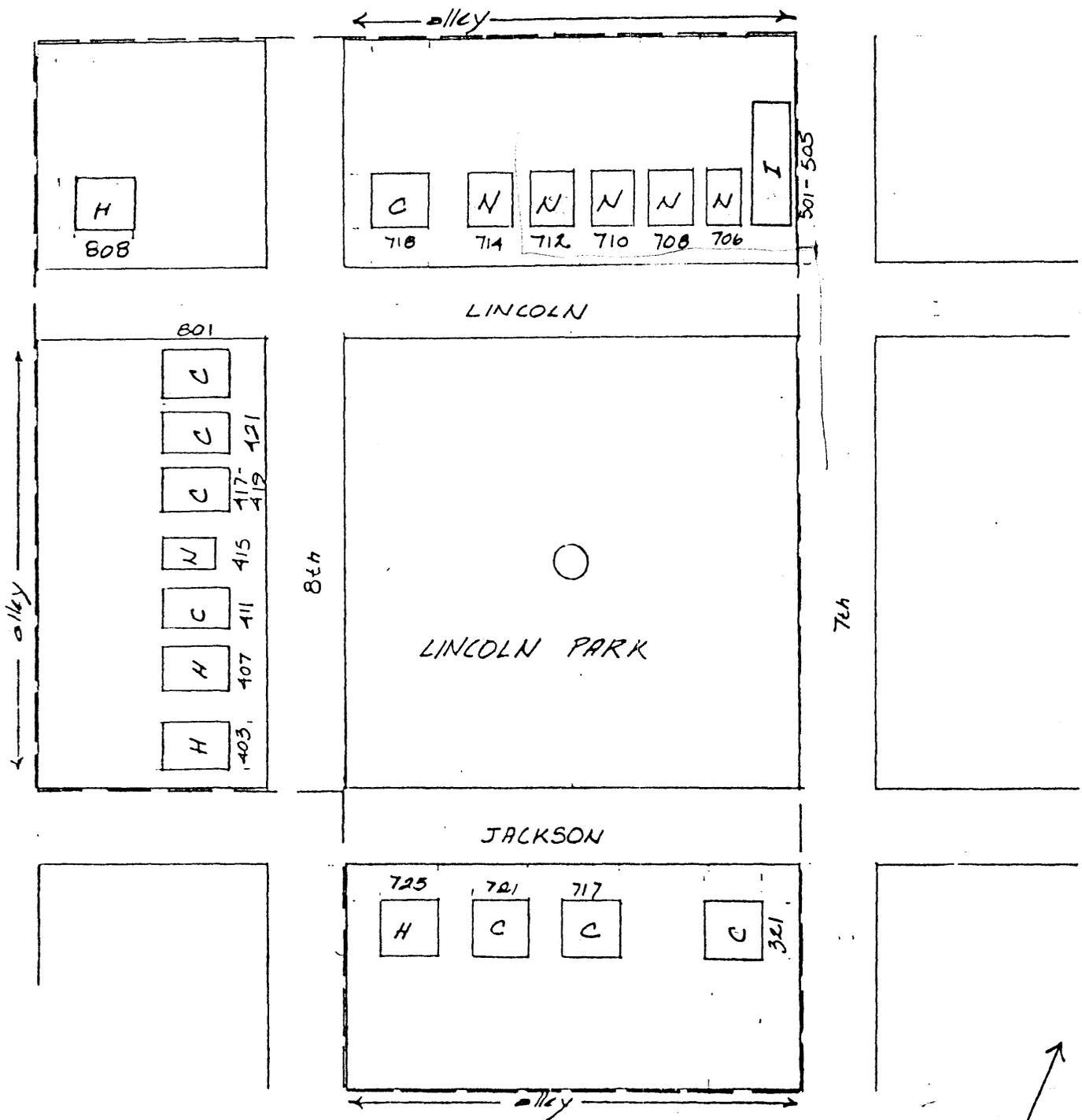
RECEIVED  
FEB 5 1979

LIBRARY  
SERIALS  
SECTION



photos of  
LINCOLN PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT  
SKETCH MAP - APPROX. SCALE 1"=100'  
----- Boundary





LINCOLN PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

SKETCH MAP - APPROX. SCALE 1"=100'

----- boundary

(ORIGINAL DISTRICT)

