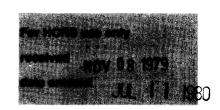
United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*Type all entries—complete applicable sections

4 N.				
<u> 1. Nam</u>	16		····	
historic Va	aldez, Narciso House	Change 1	open Hence)	
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		U	the state of	
and/or common	Lorenzo Lopez Ho	ouse		
2. Loca	ation NM	120		
street & number	State Road 120			not for publication
city, town	Ocate .	vicinity of	congressional district	1
state New	Mexico code	e 35 county	Mora	code 033
3. Clas	sification			
Category district _X_ building(s) structure site object	Ownership public _X_ private both Public Acquisition in process being considered	Status X occupied unoccupied work in progress Accessible x yes: restricted yes: unrestricted no	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum parkX_ private residence religious scientific transportation other:
<u>4. Own</u>	er of Prope	rty		
name J	ose A. Lopez	,		· ,
street & number			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
city, town	Ocate	vicinity of	state	New Mexico
5. Loca	ation of Lega	al Description	on	
courthouse, regi	stry of deeds, etc. Moi	ra County Courthous	e	is i
street & number			÷	
city, town	Mora,		state	New Mexico 87332
6. Rep	resentation	in Existing	Surveys	
title State R	egister of Cultural	Properties has this pro	nerty been determined ele	agible? Y ves n
	24, 1979	Troper des mas mis pro		e county loc
depository for su		<u> Historic Preservati</u>		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
city, town S	anta Fe,		state	New Mexico

7. Description

Condition excellent deteriorated _X good ruins fair unexposed	Check one unaltered _X_ altered	Check oneX_ original site moved date
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Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Narciso Valdez House, which was built between 1895 and 1898, is one of the most outstanding structures in the town of Ocate. It is located opposite Strong's Store (National Register July 27, 1979). The house is an example of the Queen Anne Style. Its most significant features are the elaborately painted moldings on the interior.

The one-and one-half-story house is constructed of adobe covered with scored plaster to give the appearance of masonry. The L-shape-plan house is topped by a gable roof. At one end the gable is truncated and the other shingled. The roof is broken by several chimneys and a wood, gable dormer. All of the gables have a sunburst design in them. The fenestration is supported by lintels and sills which are plastered and the windows are two-over-two, double hung sash. At the intersection of the wings is an entrance porch which has turned wood posts and decoration, and a sunburst in the gable. Above the porch is a wood sunroom with a hip roof. According to family legend the profile of the plan presents two Vs, which refer to Valdez and his wife.

Although the roof is now covered with corrugated metal, it originally had multicolored wood shingles. Other changes to the house include an added kitchen and bathroom, both built out of adobe.

The interior of the Valdez House is the most significant part of the house. The parlor and dining room have hand-carved, hand-painted moldings along the doors and windows and chair rails. The ceilings are coffered with the same moldings. All of the moldings were hand painted in 8 colors and are different patterns. Analysis has shown that vegtable dyes were used to create the shades of green, yellow, and red. The richness of the effect is startling and the scale of the work unsurpassed in any other structure. The bedroom and hall also had the painted moldings, but they were painted white and only the carving is visible.

Associated with the Valdez House are a number of structures, all of which are non-contributing. These include four wood sheds and one adobe shed, all of which are non-contributing.

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 _X 1800–1899 _X 1900–	Areas of Significance—C — archeology-prehistoric — archeology-historic — agriculture _X_ architecture — art — commerce — communications		Iandscape architecture Iaw Iiterature military music philosophy politics/government	e religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	1895-97	Builder/Architect	<u> </u>	.

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Narciso Valdez House is significant because it is one of Ocate's most important structures and because the interior feature of carved and painted moldings is unique. Carved and painted wood is a feature frequently found in New Mexican architecture. The Valdez House, however, is the largest and most elaborate known example. The Valdez House, adjacent commercial structures, and the Strong Store mark the cross-roads of Ocate and are all among the most architecturally significant structures in the town.

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Narciso Valdez was born in Taos, October 29, 1848. In 1870 he married Paulita

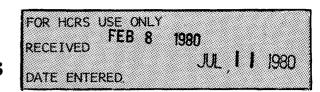
Valdez, also from Taos, and the couple, along with Narciso's family, moved to the Valley
Ranch in Colfax County. After his father's death in 1875, Valdez took over the ranch
and opened a mercantile business. In 1882 he represented Colfax County in the Territorial
Assembly. Valdez' mother died in 1885 and shortly after that he sold the ranch and in
1887 moved to Ocate. He continued to have a store in Colfax County. During December of
1890 he represented Colfax and Mora Counties in the Territorial Assembly. According to
Mrs. Juanita Lopez, Narciso Valdez built his house between 1895 and 1898. The earlier
date is more likely because he left Ocate in 1897 and died in El Paso in 1903. Mrs.
Lopez also stated that the house was designed by a Mexican architect and that Jim Curry
carved the moldings and Vicente Romero painted them.

The next owner was John McNierney who in turn sold the property to Lorenzo Lopez in 1929. J.P. Strong was the agent for this sale. In 1969 Jose Lopez bought the house from his father.

Major Bibliographical References Coan, Charles F. A History of New Mexico. Chicago: 1925. Interview between Lorraine Lavender and Mrs. Juanita Lopez, October, 1973. ACREAGE NOT VFRIFIFD Interview between Mr. Jose Lopez and author, Sept., 1979. Legislative Manual, 1907. Territory of New Mexico. **Geographical Data** Acreage of nominated property Quadrangle name Ocate, NM Quadrangle scale 1:24000 **UMT References** Verbal boundary description and justification Beginning at a point about 60 feet west of the intersection of SR 120 and the drive. proceed west along the north side of SR 120 to the intersection of the fence marking the west side of the property; proceed north along this fence line to the fence marking the north List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries state code county code state code county códe Form Prepared By Ellen Threinen / Architectural Historian name/title Historic Preservation Bureau October 22, 1979 date organization street & number 505 Don Gaspar Avenue telephone 505-827-2108 city or town state New Mexico Santa Fe State Historic Preservation Officer Certification The evaluated significance of this property within the state is: national 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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service. State Historic Preservation Officer signature Listine Preservat 11-6-79 date

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM



CONTINUATION SHEET

1

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9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Rivera, Lloyd D. <u>Grito de Aztlan: A Brief History of the Northern New Mexico</u> with an Emphasis on the Mora Valley. Llano del Coyote: 1979.

10. VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

side of the property; proceed east along this fence line for approximately 100 feet to a point opposite the starting point; proceed south to the starting point.