Downtown Clayton, New Mexico

Mount Taylor’s Rinconada Canyon, 1925
Eligible For Designation

- Buildings
- Structures
- Sites
- Objects
- Places (State Register)
- Districts
Clayton State & National Register Historic District

Main Street, ca. 1950
Clayton State & National Register Historic District

Clayton Historic District Map
Clayton State & National Register Historic District

Period of Significance:
From 1892 with the construction of the Eklund Hotel -- 1950.

- Criterion A: Community Development and Planning
- Criterion B: Politics and Government (WPA)
- Criterion C: Architecture (Most buildings completed by 1930)
Clayton State & National Register Historic District

- 44 buildings and structures
- 37 contributing to the district
- 7 noncontributing to the district

Herzstein Memorial Museum, Contributing

102-104 MainStreet, Non-contributing
Clayton State & National Register Historic District

Over 80 percent of the resources contribute to the historic significance of the district.

10 Main Street, Contributing

14 Main Street, Non-contributing
Comparing the National and State Register nominations:

- More fully explains how the town developed in four quadrants because of railway and highway routes, and how this helped preserve the downtown district;

- Develops Clayton’s importance during the homesteading period and how it became a county seat;

- Develops the significance of the Denver, Texas & Fort Worth Railroad to the town’s growth into a supply and shipping center for cattle, sheep and wool;

- Includes the homesteading boom of the 1910s and the town’s importance as a banking, trade and agricultural center for the region;

- Includes the effects of the Dust Bowl and Great Depression and improved infrastructure through the New Deal.
Mount Taylor Traditional Cultural Property

Acoma “Sky City” with Mount Taylor in the background.
Mount Taylor Traditional Cultural Property

Traditional Cultural Property Map showing guardian peaks and boundaries.
Mount Taylor Traditional Cultural Property

**Period of Significance:**
Prehistoric to today and ongoing.

- **Criterion A:** Association with events that have made significant contributions to the broad patterns of the nominating tribes’ history;
- **Criterion B:** Association with the lives of persons, historical and spiritual, significant in the tribes past;
- **Criterion D:** The property has yielded or may be likely yield information important to prehistory or history.
Mount Taylor Traditional Cultural Property

Contributing Properties

- The Mountain
- Boundary markers
- Springs
- Lakes
- Shrines
- Blessing places
- 1,000 Archaeological sites
- Ceremonial sites
- Grazing sites

Mt Taylor sub-peak from Gooseberry Trail.
Mount Taylor Traditional Cultural Property

Non-Contributing properties excluded from the nomination are private landholdings.

**Reasons for Excluding Private Properties**

- Fenced off lands are no longer accessible to the tribes physically and spiritually;
- Lost their integrity of association and feeling;
- No longer contribute to the overall cultural significance of the TCP.
Mount Taylor TCP nomination includes recommended changes:

- **Specific acreage provided:**
  -- 434,767 acres contributing lands
  -- 89,938 acres non-contributing, or excluded, private lands.

- **Verbal Boundary description revised to more clearly indicate the lower slopes of the mesas, or guardian peaks, that surround the summit and their importance as home to shrines, trials, springs, places of offering and other cultural sites. The mesas of San Mateo, Jesus, La Jara, Horace, Chivato and Bibo.**

- **1,000 archaeological sites have statewide significance to all tribes in New Mexico. The sites are important for their connection to each other and to the mountain.**
Conservation is more fully explained as stewardship by the tribes that is vital to the TCP being maintained as culturally significant.

Statewide significance is established by stating the TCP as a whole is a culturally significant site.

Removes the word “govern” from Significance Statement, i.e. the mountain provides guidance to people as part of how they organize and structure their lives.

Shrine sites are identified by type, affiliation and meaning to the tribes with general location information included.
Mount Taylor Traditional Cultural Property

Mount Taylor TCP nomination includes recommended changes:

- Revised landowner list incorporated into the nomination and the TCP map showing land surface ownership

- Nomination includes more specific information on land grant holdings and other excluded properties

- Property of landowners who came forward in the last week is incorporated into the nomination

Horace Mesa, a guardian peak
Mount Taylor Traditional Cultural Property

Establishing the mountain as a TCP

- The State Register nomination clearly establishes this landscape as a Traditional Cultural Property worthy of protection and preservation.

- The tribe’s statements of significance, individually and collectively demonstrate that the mountain and its surrounding mesas fulfill the federal requirements of a TCP. It is rooted in history and important to maintaining cultural identity in the modern world.

- The tribes have established that private landholdings on the mountain no longer contribute to the elements that give Mount Taylor its cultural significance, and that the private property does not need to be afforded the protections provided by a State Register listing.